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TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

ADVERTISING RATES

Advertisements are published at the rate of ne dollar per square for one insertion and fifty ents per square for each subsequent insertion one dollar per square for each subsequent meetings cents per square for each subsequent meetings. Rates by the year, or for six or three months, are low and uniform, and will be furnished or

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Legal and Official Advertising per square, three times or less, \$2; each subsequent inser-

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three times or less, 22; each subsequent insertion 10 cents per square.
Local notices 10 cents per line for one insertion: 5 cents per line for each subsequent consecutive insertion.
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over five lines, at the regular, tising. No local inserted for less than 75 cents per

JOB PRINTING.

The Job department of the Press is complete and affords facilities for doing the best class of work. Particular attention Paid to Law Printing. o paper will be discontinued until arrear are paid, except at the option of the pub Papers sent out of the county must be paid for in advance.

The Charities Review shares in the general perplexity as to the result of Utilization of Convict Labor. the convict labor system of New York. Commenting

upon the report of the superintendent of prisons, it declares it impossible to say yet whether the New York scheme to avoid competition with free labor can be carried out with such success as to justify its permanency. The idea of restricting prison labor to fields where it does not come into competition with free labor is not carried out so long as work is undertaken which could be done and would otherwise be done by outside free labor with ordinary profit. The New York system of manufacturing goods for the consumption of state institutions is competition with free labor just as much as if a private individual bought the goods. The chances seem to be against the state receiving as high a grade of goods under the new system, and this is an economic waste. The Charities Review says that the only way in which prison labor can be employed so as not to come into competition with free labor would be to set the convicts at some task which ordinary enterprise could not undertake at a profit, such, for instance, as reclaiming waste lands, or in mines which it would not pay to work commercially, or in building roads or other extensive public work which otherwise would not be attempted. Of course, each has its disadvantages and objectionable features, but, as the Charities Review says, if prison labor must be excluded from the market the way lies rather in these directions than in juggling over who shall be the consumer of the prison-made prod-

A Pennsylvanian, writing home of his travels in Kansas, is thus quoted message asking permission to use the Wouldn't This by the Kansas City Journal: "In Kan-

Shock You? sas, barbers die of starvation. When you see a wagon on the road looking as if it was loaded with cornsilk, it's only the old farmer man's whiskers stacked up behind him. Most of the streets are
paved, the grains of corn being used
for cobblestones, while the cobs are

| The democrats were thrown into
consternation. They had been posing
as friends of the Porto Ricans, and
how could they oppose a bill providhollowed out and used for sewer pipe. The husk when taken off whole and of the destitution in Porto Rico? Yet stood on end makes a nice tent for the children to play in. It sounds queer to hear the feed man tell the driver to take a dozen grains of horse feed over to Jackson's livery stable. If it were not for soft, deep soil here I don't see how they ever would harvest the corn, as the stalks would grow up in the air as high as the Methodist church steeple. However, when the ears get too heavy their istration toward all the new posses-weight presses the stalk down in the ground on an average of 92 feet; this brings the ear near enough to the ground to be chopped off with an

getting ready to open the great international exposition to be held in honor of the: famous event in national history, the Louisiana purchase. It is a pleasure to record that no serious impediment has been met with since the exhibition was decided on. Only words of encouragement have been heard and pledges of support are general. Congress will act soon, and its appropria tion marks the time for pressing forward with the work in all directions. The three years available will be crowd ed with labor in behalf of the fair, and the period, indeed, is rather a short allowance. But the pride of St. Louis is enlisted and the energy required will not be found lacking. Vigorous action will follow the settlement of prelimi naries, and that will come soo

If anybody wants to open a liquor saloon in the town of Marshfield. Mass., he can do so upon paying \$1,000,000 for his license, that being the fee prescribed by the local officials. The inhabitants of that town evidently feel that the proud privilege of catering to their cultured thirst is worth money.

When a man enters a gambling room he goes in the hope of getting something for nothing. The usual result is that he gets nothing for som thing. It is not necessary to pity this class of foois in order to feel that gambling should be forbidden.

FREE SILVER'S DEMISE.

Last of the Question That Has Troubled the People for Twenty-Five Years.

The senate concurred in the report of the conference committee on the gold standard bill. The house did so and the president will put his name to the bill as soon as it reaches him. Thereupon the silver question, which has been a burning issue for a quarter of a century, will vanish from the stage, perhaps never to return to it. Considering the long lease of life that ques-tion has had, the mischief it wrought, and the greater mischief it came near causing, the people can get along without it for a century or more.

Just as the issues growing out of the civil war were losing force, silver came to the front. In the summer of 1876 congress selected a joint commission to ascertain why silver was depreciating in value and whether the double standard should be restored. Since then congress and the country been drenched with free silver to the saturation point. During the long controversy the two houses of congress changed roles. In 1877 the lower branch was for free coinage. It reflected the sentiments of constituencies still suffering from the effects of the panic of 1873 and which were of the opinion that "more money" was the only cure for business depression. The senate was conservative. It would do no more than grant limited coinage on government account. As time went by the house learned wisdom and the senate lost it. The latter became the citadel of free silverism.

The democratic party, which had been afflicted with greenbackism after the war, became the victim of the free silver craze, and as a consequence has been sadly demoralized for some years. The republican party was more for-tunate. It coquetted with the white metal, but went no further. When the critical moment came in 1896 it stood firmly on the right side. But the country had a frightfully narrow escape that year, and there would not have been so much danger if the republican party had been wiser and braver in preceding years. It is not safe to deal tenderly with financial heresies. They have a rank growth when not trampled under foot at once. Those heresics have plagued the United States from time to time since colonial days. The future may have another "cheap money" mania in store for us. But if it comes it is devoutly to be hoped that it will not last so long and do so much mischief as the one over which a tombstone has just been set up.-Chicago Tribune

BENEFICENT RULE.

Complete Refutation of the Democratic Charge Against the President.

The bill which the house of representatives passed for the relief of Porto Rico was a complete refutation of the democratic charge that there was no intention to administer Porto Rican affairs for the benefit of that island. President McKinley sent money received from duties on goods coming from Porto Rico to relieve the needs of the inhabitants of that island. In two hours after receiving the message a bill carrying out its recommendation had been passed by the house.

ing more than \$2,000,000 for the relief they hesitated to leave their time worn platform of opposition to the administration. After some desper-ate plunges the democrats rallied on the pretext that it was improper to place so much money with the national executive. Nevertheless, 13 demoaway from their party and to vote for the bill.

The policy of the national adminbenevolence itself. This inter use the moneys received by levying duties upon goods from Porto Rico for the immediate benefit of that land is as humane as the spirit which prompted the \$3,000,000 appropriation for the relief of Cuban sufferings. Since the Spanish-American war began there has not been a national act inspired by that war which has not been the outgrowth of humanity, and which has not been kind in its methwill record of the administration of President McKinley that its gloriou success in promoting the growth of the nation was equaled by the broad kindness which made expansion be nevolent in purpose and in accom-

It will be interesting to see how nany of the weeping democratic friends of Porto Rico who have wanted relief, and relief at once, for that island will filibuster to prevent the passage of the house bill, which whether it gives the exact relief the democrats wish, certainly gives a large practical measure of it. Perhaps democrats wish, certainly they will work to block any relief legislation for the sake of making legislation for the sake of party capital out of its failure .- N

The money in circulation in this country to-day exceeds two billions of dollars, and the circulation per capita amoun's to \$25.98, breaking all rec It was declared in a speech in the house of representatives the other day that the people are more interested in money "per pocketa" than per capita. Fortunately, however money "per pocketa" is rather more plentiful with the majority than it has been before in a long, long time

THE PORTO RICO MATTER.

Benefits Which Will Accrue to the Island Through Proposed Tariff.

Opponents of the Porto Rican tariff of importance to certain statements alleged to have been made by men in Washington said to have been sent there to represent the interests of the people of the island. These men were quoted to have said Porto Rico want ed no financial aid; that she abundantly able to pay for her home needs; that all she wanted was free trade with the United States, etc. etc.

Either those men were misquoted or else they misrepresented the condition of the masses of the Porto Gen. Davis, military governor of the island, has written to the state department at Washington that there is great destitution among the work ing people, and that some of them are in actual danger of starvation. He recommends that means be given him to put 25,000 men at work for three months on the improvement of the roads; for this he says he will need for labor, tools and supplies about \$225,000 per month. He thinks that within three months, under this plan, passed over without difficulty and that then new industrial and economic conditions will exist under the wise and remedial legislation that congress will enact.

The passage of the bill to refund to Porto Rico the customs duties collected on products of the island re-ceived into the United States will make available about \$2,000.000, so that if the sum asked for by Gen. Davis is allowed him there will still be more than a million and a quarter left for

works of permanent improvement. Of course, the anti-tariff papers will now say no more about the alleged statements of the alleged Porto Ricau delegates, but will point to Gen. Da vis' letter and say that this country is about to burden with taxation a people so stricken by misfortune. This line of argument of the anti-tariff people re calls the days of 1888, when all the democratic parrots were taught to exclaim that "the tariff is a tax." It need hardly be said that the imposition of a 15 per cent. duty will not be a tax on the poverty-stricken thousands of Porto Rico who have nothing to export. It will not be a tax upon the planters. ecause, while they will have their products to United States buyers a little cheaper because of the duty to be paid by the latter, the cost of production in Porto Rico is far more than 15 per cent. less than it is in the United States. The tariff will be to none a burden; it will be merely a source of rev enue for the benefit of all the people of

In this connection it will be in order to point out the purpose of democratic efforts to drive the government, by means of more or less simulated popu clamor, to immediate abolition of the tariff. The democracy desires to a precedent established through which it could censure the government when the making of regulations for trade with the Philippines comes up, whatever the government might do in that case. If it should place a tariff upon goods passing between the United on goods passing between the United States and the archipelago, the democ-racy would cry aloud that it was vio-lating a precedent established in the case of Porto Rico and was discriminating against the unfortunate Filipinos; should establish free trade with the Philippines, the democratic party would wax indignant because the prod-ucts of cheap Chinese and Malay labor were to be brought into unjust competi-

tion with American products. By a temporary tariff between Porto Rico and the United States the only precedent that will have been established will be that the congress has the power to impose duties upon goods assing between the United States and its extra-continental possessions, which authority it may or may not exercise, according to its judgment in each particular case. That precedent would not serve democratic purposes.—Albany Journal.

CURRENT COMMENT.

™ It is time to open Bryan's presidential campaign. The airship has been seen again.—Cleveland Leader. The government's revenue re ceipts for February were \$23,019.423, an increase over the same month a year ago of over \$2,000,000. There will be no deficits as long as the republican party is in control.-Iowa State

Ten-cent cotton came along just about the time the gold standard was adopted. It is very evident that dol-lar wheat, high pig from and dear cotton do not depend for an existence upon the sixteen-to-one busin Cincinnati Commercial Tribune.

MA prominent democratic newspa per observes that the republican party doomed, and that ing is on the wall." It is only in the early stages of a campaign that a reading democrat dares to look at a bulletin board .- St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

eight feet long says he will never shave until Bryan is elected presi-dent. Why should he? Better to have eight-foot whiskers and be famous as a Bryanite than to have sense, smooth face and be one of the many .-Chicago Times-Herald.

People who say that Bryan is honest or who call him a crank are nistaken. He is a demagogue pure and simple. First free trade was the Filipinos. whisky if he thought it would be vote-getter.-Cleveland Leader.

RAILROADS VS. UNCLE SAM.

Western Lines Are in a Wrangle with the Government Over the Price to be Paid for Carrying Troops.

Chicago, March 22.—The Chronicle says: General passenger agents of the railroads operating in the territory west of Chicago have become involved in a quarrel with the United States government over the rate per ticket to be paid for the movement of soldiers to San Francisco en route to the Philippines. The government authorities are withholding nearly \$175,-000 demanded by the western roads for the transportation of soldiers. The troops were moved on orders from the army department and each man was charged full tariff rates, less the

deductions of the land grant roads.

When the railroads asked for a settlement of the transportation bills the reasury department demanded a rate of two cents per mile, less than the land grant deductions. The two-cent-per-mile rate is that given to parties of 20 or more traveling on one ticket, and this applies only to organizations traveling for the purpose of giving entertainments, exhibitions and those

entertainments, exhibitions and those taking part in contests.

Officers of the railroads contended that military business did not come under any of those heads, or that it was not what is known in railroad parlance as party business. The comptro.er of the treasury then was appealed to and he game are opinion than pealed to and he gave an opinion that the railroads had no right to charge the government any higher rates for transporting its troops than they did for carrying parties of private citi-

Officers of the railroads appealed to their legal departments on the ques-tion and a special meeting of the general passenger agents and the attorneys of the interested roads will be held in Chicago to-day to hear these opinions. If the railroad lawyers side with the comptroller of the treasury the 25 or more western roads that car-ried the military business will be out between \$75,000 and \$100,000. In addinetween \$15,000 and \$100,000. In addition, if this opinion is allowed to stand the western roads will be forced to throw open their low party rates to any party of 20 or more traveling on one ticket or order.

AN AIR TRUST.

Combine of Makers of the Compressed Article Is Projected.

New York, March 22.—A story was published here Wednesday that negotiations have reached a satisfactory stage for the consolidation of all the compressed air companies in this country. These include the American Air Power Co., of this city; the Hydro-Pneumatic Storage Co., of Washing-ton; the Standard Power Storage Co., of Philadelphia; the Tramway Power Storage Co., of Philadelphia; the In-ternational Power Storage Co., of Washington; the New York Auto-Truck Co. and several other corpora-tions operating in this state, Rhode Island and West Virginia. It is intimated that the parent company will be either the American Air Power Co. or the International Power Co., either of which is supposed to possess a sub-stantial amount of tangible assets. Nothing is said about the capitalization of these companies, but it is asserted that conferences are being held to determine these and other details.

Inquiries among officials of the American Air Power Co. in this city elicited the admission that the consolidation of the American Co. and the Compressed Air Co., of Chicago, will shortly be announced. It was said by the same parties, however, that they had no knowledge of the proposed had no knowledge of the proposed general consolidation.

English Histories Barred Out.

Chicago, March 22.—Histories of England were dropped from the lists of supplementary reading for the public schools at the meeting of the board of education last night. Books were adopted for all grades at a cost of thousands of dollars, but none of the histories will contain a mention of England except as an incident in conception with the way of independence. nection with the war of independence For three months Trustee John Keating, who is the national president of the Ancient Order of Hibernians, has been fighting these histories of England which, he declared, were prejudiced in favor of England. The district superintendents decided to eliminate English histories.

Savannah Honors Dewey.

Savannah, Ga., March 22.—Fifty thousand persons yesterday gave Admiral Dewey an enthusiastic welcome to Savannah. He took part in the parade military military parade and as he rode through the streets with Mrs. Dewey at his side, cheers rent the air. many southern cittes and nearly 4,000 many southern citys and nearly 4,000 men were in line. An admiral's salute was fired from brass pieces presented to the artillery by President George Washington. The climax occurred at the banquet at the Hotel De Soto, when the admiral was presented with a beautiful vase on behalf of the city of Sarangah of Savannah.

Death Eate Is 74 Per Month.

Washington, March 22.—War depart-ment officials deny recently published statements that Gen. Otis' campaign is osting upward of 1,000 men every month. According to the official rec-ords, since the American occupation of the Philippines, June 1, 1898, up to February 17, 1900, the date of the lest official compilation, the actual mortal-ity in the army in the Philippines was erat.

55 officers and 1,460 men, a total of

EFA Kansas man with whiskers 1,525, or at the rate of 74 deaths a

Beveridge Will Wait Awhile.

Washington, March 22.—The Post ays: On account of earnest efforts being made by republican senators to reach an agreement on Porto Rico tor Beveridge will not for the present urge his amendment for free tr with that island, but will postpone speech until such agreement as the republican senators make is reported. The senator desires it understood that he has not abandoned his position and that he will you to sustain the republican senators make is reported. The senator desires it understood that he has not abandoned his position and that he will you to sustain the republican senators make is reported. ple enunciated in the president's mes-

LISTENED TO BOTH SIDES.

Congressional Committee Hear Evidence as to the Effects of Trade Unions Upon Commerce and Politics

Chicago, March 22.—The sub-committee of the congressional industrial commission spent several hours Wednesday in listening to the testi-mony of James L. Board, of the firm of G. A. Crosby & Co., metal working machinery manufacturers. Mr. Board was emphatic in the opinion that the manufacturing interests of Chicago were being greatly retarded by labor unionism. Mr. Board said that he had asked for police protection for his plant and workmen, but had been refused. Mr. Board said that the police courts generally were intimidated by the strike spirit prevailing among the unions.

In answer to a question by Col. Clark as to the probable result labor troubles continue, Mr. Board said that manufacturers would surely be driven from Chicago to smaller towns. He also said that trades unionism placed a premium on inefficiency and that labor leaders, from his experience with them, were looking solely for their own aggrandizement.

"The average American mechanic," said Mr. Board, "is nothing but an overgrown boy."

J. B. Lucas, editor of the Black Diamond, the official paper of the anthracite and bituminous coel trade, said that an agreement existed between the that an agreement existed between the mine operators and the Miners' union which was to the benefit of the men. It had increased the price of coal 22 per cent., which Mr. Lucas admitted

came from the consumer.

Mr. Lucas said that, in his opinion, Ar. Lucas said that, in his opinion, trades unionism was responsible for the local business condition and that labor leaders used the labor unions to gain political advantage. He said labor officials should keep out of politics. He did not think, however, the same rule applied to attorneys of corporations in regard to their being porations in regard to their being

porations in regard to taleir being elected to congress.

A. Bisnow, formerly a walking delegate of the Cloakmakers' union, told of the growth of organized labor, and submitted a table showing that the cost of food and living had increased in two years, while wages had not inin two years, while wages had not in-creased in proportion. Mr. Bisnow also defended the "walking delegate," saying the average business agent of a labor union is proof against all ef-forts toward corruption, is not look-ing for personal gain and is a neces-sity to the interests of organized labor. saving the average business agent of

From Levy Mayer, of Moran, Mayer & Mayer, came a sharp charge that property owned by corporations was not receiving due protection, either from the legislature or from the courts. "We are in the midst of a hungry, rapacious rebellion against those property rights owned by corporations. It is appalling to consider recent judicial and legislative history. The most idiotic climax of the riot-The most idiotic climax of the riot ously wild course of the legislatures is the Illinois law of 1899. Instead of the poor not having equal protection with the rich before the law, it is now the oner way, as far as the corporate property of the rich is concerned The courts are so constituted that they seem unable to give equal protection to property. The situation tection to property. The situation tends more and more to judicial rec-ognition of socialistic and communis-

e principles." Mrs. J. S. Robb, wife of a painter, id: "My husband was a member of the union. One Sunday several years ago he repaired a skylight during a storm, to prevent damage to \$7,000 worth of machinery. There was a strike on and he was fined \$100 in a 'star chamber' session of the union, Being unable to pay it he was expelled. He has been persecuted ever since ed. He has been persecuted ever since and has earned only \$6 since last Oc-tober. Neither union nor employer will do anything for him. He has been assaulted, beaten and maimed when he attempted to work. The police had their backs turned. I want the state to annul the charters of all organiza-tions if they fall to comply with the law. We must have some protection. The city administration will not give us protection."

EUROPE'S COAL FAZ Consular Reports Prove that the Situ

ation Is Becoming More Critical.
Washington, March 22.—The European coal famine is becoming more intense, according to reports to the state department from its consuls all over the continent. Yesterday's issue of the consular reports from the bu-reau of foreign commerce presents in a striking manner the crisis in Austria-Hungary, where the natural stringency owing to the curtailment of the English supply is aggravated by a prolonged strike among the coal miners According to our consuls these entions make excellent opportunity

the introduction of American coals. From Trieste, Consul Hossfeld re-ports that coal is selling there for \$10.15 per ton and it is not as good as American coal.

Cleveland Machinists Strike.

Cleveland, March 23 .- Over a thousand machinists crowded into Germa-nia hall Wednesday night and listened to speeches by President O'Connell, of the International association, and others. At 2 a. m. Thursday the men decided to strike at 8 a. m. Thursday for a workday of nine hours, with the for a workday of nine hours, with the ten-hour pay as at present. About 400 men are out. Six firms granted ac strikers' demands. The Manufac-turers' association of Cleveland, to which most of the men employing ma-chinists belong, met Thursday after-noon and decided to fight the strikers.

The Gold Statue Is Cast.

New York, March 22.—The gold statue of "The American Girl," which is to be exhibited at the Paris exposiwas successfully cast yesteriay tion, was successfully cast yesterway. Miss Maude Adams, the actress, was the model, and Mrs. Bessie Vonnah was the sculptor. The statue mounted on its base will be six feet in height. It weighs 712 pounds, and the bullion used is valued at \$187,000.

Four Children Cremated. Dallas, Tex., March 23.—On Wooster's plantation in Houston county yesterday four children of John Borden were burned to death.

Spring Humors of the Blood

Come to a certain percentage of all the people. Probably 75 per cent. of these people are cured every year by Hood's Sarsaparilla, and we hope by this advertisement to get the other 25 per cent. to take Hood's Sarsaparilla. It has made more people well, effected more wonderful cures than any other medicine in the world. Its strength as a blood purifier is demonstrated by its marvelous cures of

Scrofula Scald Head All kinds of Humor Psoriasis Blood Polsoning Rheumat Catarrh

Salt Rheum Boils, Pimples Rheumatism Malaria, Etc.

All of which are prevalent at this sea-

You need Hood's Sarsaparilla now. It will do you wonderful good.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is America's Greatest Blood Medicines

Went to Sleep Quickly.

The mother of a little three-year-old had:
been away from home overnight, and on herreturn asked:
"And how did my little girl get to sleeplast night without mamma?"
"Oh," she replied, "papa twied to sing tome like 'ou does an' I dis went to sleep weal
twick so I touldn't hear him."—Cincinnative Enquirer.

To California Quickly and Comfort-

To California Quickly and Comfortably
Via Chicago, Union Pacific and North-Western Line. "The Overland L'anited" leaves Chicago daily 6:30 P. M., arriver San Francisco the afternoon of third day, and Los Angeles next morning. No change of cars. All meals in dining cars. Buffet, smoking and library cars, with barber. "The best of everything." "The Pacific Express" leaves Chicago daily 10:30 P. M., with first-class and through tourist sleepers to California. Personally conducted excursions every Thursday. All agents sell tickets via Chicago & North-Western R'y. For full information and illustrated pamphlet apply to W. B. Kniskern, 22 Fifth ave., Chicago, Ill.

A Probable Result.

Askit—What will be the result of these Kansas editors and preachers changing places?
Tellit—The people will put pumpkins in the contribution plates and pay subscriptions in suspender buttons.—Baltimore-American.

For Whooping Cough, Piso's Cure is a successful remedy.—M. P. Dieter, 67 Throop-Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y., Nov. 14, '94.

"This is one of the little things that count," as the lecturer in the dime museum remarked in introducing the mathematical infant prodigy.—Town Topics.

Cure your cough with Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar. Pike's Toothache Drops Cure in one minute.

Don't give up a bill for lost. The fellow-may get married and make it good.—Wash-ington (Ia.) Democrat.

To Cure a Cold in One Day Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund money if it fails to cure. 25c.

When a man has a day to himself he can't recall any of the things he longed to dowhen he was busy.—Atchison Globe.

Backaches Women

are wearying beyond description and they indicate real trouble somewhere.

Efforts to bear the dull pain are heroic, but they do not overcome it and the backaches continue until the cause is removed.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetble Compound

does this more certainly than any other medicine. It has been doing it for thirty years. It is a wo-man's medicine for woman's ills. It has done much for the health of American women. Read the grateful letters from women constantly appearing in this paper.

Mrs. Pinkham counsels women free of charge. Her address is Lynn, Mass.



Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup