

CAMERON COUNTY PRESS.

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LEGAL AND OFFICIAL ADVERTISING per square, three times or less, 10 cents; each subsequent insertion 10 cents per square.

Do money-making careers attract college men more than formerly? Undoubtedly, the great power which money gives in this materialistic age is a great temptation to college-bred men.

The young men of to-day are too finicky—too much given to self-analysis, too self-pampering. Their shoes and neckties cost much more each year than did the entire wardrobe of their grandfathers.

Dr. J. W. Snow, of Atlantic City, has an Irish setter dog which was recently run over and badly mangled. Feeling sure that the animal would die, the doctor began to experiment upon it with morphine.

A Muncie (Ind.) woman the other day seized her three-year-old child, supposed to be dead, and rushed about the room in a frenzy, insisting the child must live and refusing to have it prepared for burial.

Two months ago the city council of Montgomery, Ala., passed an ordinance requiring that the street car company provide separate seats for white and colored passengers.

The American Society of Professors of Dancing having decreed the doom of ragtime and the hop step, during the coming season there will be a return to the old-fashioned tunes and the once honored glide step.

One of the summer sights in Boston: A stout lady, belted with a superb belt, on a large plate exactly at the back of which was engraved, in conspicuous letters, the name "Emma."

THE JOB PRINTING. The Job Department of the Press is complete and affords facilities for doing the best class of work.

CHAIRMAN JONES' TRUST.

Democratic Leader Holds Cotton Ginnery by the Throat—Mr. Bryan Quiet About It.

Senator J. K. Jones, chairman of the democratic national committee, is a defendant in a proceeding brought under the anti-trust law of Texas.

John E. Searles, well known in Wall street as one of the biggest "trust magnates," is a codefendant.

The chairman of the democratic national committee says his company is but a "large business concern," but the Texans—and Texas is a democratic state—think differently.

The American Cotton company is a monopoly if there ever was one. Not only is it entrenched behind \$7,000,000 capital stock, but it is fortified by patents which exclude the possibility of competition.

Nicoll's Stock Exchange Handbook, a recognized authority, says: "The American Cotton company is a corporation which controls the patents for machinery and processes in making round lap bales."

"Controls"—that word itself is suggestive of the "octopus." It is the word over which Mr. Bryan fumed in his St. Louis denunciation of trusts.

Every cotton ginning plant in the south must have one of the machines manufactured by the American Cotton company. They save time and money. The cotton ginner must make his arrangements with the Jones-Searles combination. It has exclusive possession of the field.

The American Cotton company refuses to sell its product. It leases its machines. The manufacturer attaches one to his plant and yearly pays tribute to the American Cotton company.

William Jennings Bryan in his denunciation of trusts at St. Louis gave a list of the great corporations of the country. But he left out the American Cotton company and the American Ice company.

Those who attempt to divide private monopolies into good monopolies and bad monopolies will never make any progress toward the overthrow of trusts.

Even in making his division in monopolies, Mr. Bryan showed strong discrimination. He specified such concerns as the Federal Steel company.

But Mr. Bryan made his division in favor of the American Ice company, which had absolute control over the prices in New York city, and which, last spring, turned upon the poor of the tenement house districts and added to its wealth by the suffering of the poverty stricken.

DRIFT OF OPINION.

Mr. Bryan insists that we now have the double standard. What in creation is he kicking about then?—Detroit Free Press (Dem.).

The St. Louis Republic announces that "the omens favor Bryan." In one respect, however, the omens are like the women. They don't vote for president.—Chicago Times-Herald.

The only two men whose appointment to cabinet positions is regarded as certain in the event of Mr. Bryan's election are John P. Altgeld and Samuel Gompers.—Chicago Tribune.

Col. Bryan says we cannot secure title to a people by force or by purchase. According to this theory we must have acquired Louisiana and Texas on a Christmas tree.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Senator Fairbanks, of Indiana, who has been in the western states carried by Bryan in 1896, brought back the same story. He reported that Kansas was surely republican this year, and he thought Nebraska was also.

A Missouri paper tearfully bewails the fate of the poor American boys, when the soulless money power begins to develop the Philippines.

"Preserve for them the heritage of simplicity." Really, the idea that American boys prefer to be clerks in stores in rural Missouri, at seven to ten dollars a week, to earning \$150 a month as employees of American concerns developing the Philippines is something keenly humorous.—Kansas City Star.

DEMOCRACY NOT CHANGED.

The Election of Bryan Would Bring Back the Worst Times of 1893-96.

What would be the effect upon the workingmen of the election of Mr. Bryan?

A return to all the conditions of 1893-96 and worse.

Because the conditions which produced the depression and lack of employment in those years would be repeated in intensified form. The republicans assert that the business depression on that occasion was due to the low tariff, either in fact or in prospect, while the democrats assert that it was due in part at least to the Sherman silver law.

Accepting either or both of these assertions, will not the election of Mr. Bryan produce conditions just as bad and probably worse? If the panic of 1893 was due in part to the Sherman law it was because of a fear that the credit and currency of the government could not be sustained.

Mr. Bryan, who specifically announced in 1896 that if elected he would put the country on a silver basis, is now announcing, as he did at Zanesville, O., a few days ago, that "the party stands where it did in 1896 on the money question," and is making his canvass on a platform which reiterated the many financial heresies of 1896.

We may therefore fairly assume that

VOTE AT MARSHALL FIELDS'S.

Eighty-Five Per Cent. of Employees Voluntarily Cast Their Ballots for McKinley.

For the purpose of ascertaining the political makeup of their "house," some of the employees of the big department store of Marshall Field & Co. (wholesale department) had a paper circulated the other day asking for signatures to the membership roll of a McKinley Commercial Men's club.

There are approximately 1,000 voters in Marshall Field & Co.'s wholesale department. The paper was passed around with the consent of the management of the house, but with no coercion whatever from the management to sign or not to sign, the test vote being purely an affair of the employees, who wished to secure only voluntary expressions from all their number.

Table with 2 columns: Name, Number Votes, Total Vote. For McKinley 851, For Bryan 149, McKinley's majority 702.

PROSPERITY IN WOOL.

Figures That the American Farmer Should Study Before Voting.

There is no feature of our agricultural or other industries which shows more clearly the effect and benefits of the protective tariff policy and the adverse effect of free trade than does wool, and the table given below, which shows the imports, the home produc-

THE TIGER—"I'LL STICK TO YOU, WILLIE!"



the election of Mr. Bryan would be followed by monetary conditions and tariff conditions in each case worse than those to which the depression of 1893-96 was attributed.

DO YOU WANT IT REPEATED?

Deplorable State of Affairs Among the People Under a Democratic Administration.

"Thursday night was the climacteric of poverty and hunger. Whether it will stand as the sad climacteric, or whether its record will be surpassed by the record of future nights, depends upon whether the shaken confidence of the mercantile and manufacturing classes can be restored speedily. Never before since Chicago had a name and a place among cities was it in such an evil case that, after the station houses and all the charitable institutions were crowded to excess, there was an overflow of a thousand penniless, shivering and hungry men sheltering from the storm of a winter's night in the city hall and fighting with the ferocity of brutes for a few mouthfuls of bread. We do not care to comment upon the sad story. It is its own comment. Narrated in the plainest words, it is horrible. It needs no other adjective. The famished, frozen crowd was not made up of tramps. It was made up largely of honest men who would be industrious could they find work to do.—Chicago Inter Ocean, December 18, 1893.

Mr. Bryan Has Not Answered.

The Young Men's Republican club of Kansas City has addressed an open letter to Mr. Bryan. In the course of which these questions are asked:

"You urged your friends in the senate to vote for a treaty which gave us sovereignty over a people without their consent, and who were then in open rebellion against us. The determination of the civil rights of the inhabitants of the islands was left to be decided by congress. Would you, Mr. Bryan, ignore these provisions which you assisted in adopting, sail away from the Philippine archipelago and turn the government over to a murderous horde who are now in rebellion against the government and authority which you assisted in forming?"

Mr. Bryan has not answered, for the reason that he consistently cannot.

Any prominence given Mr. Gorman in the campaign will be sure to direct attention to the fact that it was he who started the fight on anti-imperialism when he opposed the ratification of the Paris peace treaty. This will be sure to be embarrassing to Mr. Bryan, one of the advocates of that document.—Washington Post.

tion, the price per pound and the value of sheep on the farms of the United States under protection in 1892, under free trade in 1896-97 and again under protection in 1899, is worthy of careful study by farmers who are being solicited to cast their votes for the advocate of "free trade," "free silver" and "free wool."

Table with 2 columns: Imports, Product'n. Ohio on farms. Pr. wash'd Val. sheep. 1892, 1897, 1899.

Why Farmers Are Satisfied.

Between July 2, 1896, the date of Mr. Bryan's first nomination for the presidency, and July 5, 1900, the date of his nomination this year, the price of ten of the principal farm products increased 45.8 per cent. There was not a single decrease in price of these articles, which include wheat, corn, oats, lard, mess pork, beef, cotton, wool, hay and butter. Against this the increase of the articles bought by farmers was only 19 per cent. There was an actual decrease in the price of sugar and tea, and small increases in the price of rice, sisal, iron, petroleum, tin plate, leather, sugar and cotton cloth. In every case a bushel of wheat will buy more to-day than it would four years ago. These statements are all official and can be verified from the public records. The assertions of the democrats and Mr. Bryan four years ago that McKinley's election would bring misery have in every case been disproved. The farmers know the difference between distress and prosperity, and they are not likely to vote to bring about that old condition.

Bryan's Supporters Denounce Him.

The Memphis Commercial-Appeal, a journal which is supporting Bryan, does not take the views of that leader on the Philippine question. In a recent issue, it said:

"The value of the Philippines to us in a commercial way and in a political way is revealing itself to the American people in spite of those who refuse to see. Politicians who prate about 'imperialism' are known as politicians, and they are bringing themselves to a point where few credit what they say—where their utterances are looked upon as irresponsible blabbering."

The gold standard men who reckon without Bryan's silver fanaticism are to be pitied. But there is yet time for repentance. He has stated the immediate and truly paramount issue, and there is no excuse for misapprehension.—Chicago Post.

"Them's the Rules."

A visitor in Paris was seated at a table in one of the high-priced restaurants in the exhibition grounds thinking of various things as he read over the bill of fare and observed the prices.

"By thunder!" he exclaimed to the waiter, "haven't you any conscience at all in this place?" "Beg pardon," replied the haughty servant.

"Haven't you any conscience—conscience—conscience? Don't you understand?" The waiter picked up the bill of fare and began looking it over.

"I don't know if we have or not. If we have, it's on the bill; if we ain't, you've got to pay extra for it. Them's the rules, sir."—London Spare Moments.

Pleasantly Locating the Distress.

"Did you have any trouble with your French in Paris, Mrs. Riffraff?" "No; we didn't have any trouble at all; but the people who tried to talk with us seemed to have an awful time."—Indianapolis Journal.

Carter's Ink Is the best ink that can be made. It costs you no more than poor stuff not fit to write with.

The correct spelling of the name of the Chinese capital is largely a matter of indifference. The "Peck In" joke is no worse and not better than the "Pecking" joke.—Detroit Free Press.

Hall's Catarrh Cure Is a Constitutional Cure. Price, 75c.

WOMAN'S KIDNEY TROUBLES

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is Especially Successful in Curing this Fatal Woman's Disease.



Of all the diseases known with which the female organism is afflicted, kidney disease is the most fatal. In fact, unless early and correct treatment is applied, the weary patient seldom survives.

Being fully aware of this, Mrs. Pinkham, early in her career, gave exhaustive study to the subject, and in producing her great remedy for woman's ills—Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound—was careful to see that it contained the correct combination of herbs which was sure to control that fatal disease, woman's kidney troubles.

The following letters will show how marvelously successful it is:

Aug. 6, 1899. DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I am failing very fast, since January have lost thirty-five or forty pounds. I have a yellow, muddy complexion, feel tired, and have bearing down pains. Menstrues have not appeared for three months; sometimes I am troubled with a white discharge, and I also have kidney and bladder trouble. . . . I have been this way for a long time, and feel so miserable I thought I would write to you, and see if you could do me any good.—Miss EDNA FREDERICK, Troy, Ohio.

leucorrhoea, falling of the womb, and kidney trouble. I also had a pain when standing or walking, and sometimes there seemed to be balls of fire in front of me, so that I could not see for about twenty minutes. Felt as tired in the morning when I got up as if I had had no sleep for two weeks. Had fainting spells, was down-hearted, and would cry."—Mrs. BERTHA OPER, Second and Clayton Sts., Chester Pa.

Sept. 10, 1899. DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I have used Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound according to directions, and can say I have not felt so well for years as I do at present. Before taking your medicine a more miserable person you never saw. I could not eat or sleep, and did not care to talk with any one. I did not enjoy life at all. Now, I feel so well I cannot be grateful enough for what you have done for me. You are surely a woman's friend. Thanking you a thousand times, I remain, Ever yours, Miss EDNA FREDERICK, Troy, Ohio.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I have found language to express the terrible suffering I have had to endure. I had female trouble, also liver, stomach, kidney, and bladder trouble. . . . I tried several doctors, also quite a number of patent medicines, and had despaired of ever getting well. At last I concluded to try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and now, thanks to your medicine, I am a well woman. I can't praise your medicine too highly for I know it will do all, and even more, than it is recommended to do. I tell every suffering woman about your Vegetable Compound, and urge them to try it and see for themselves what it will do."—Mrs. MARY A. HIPLE, No. Manchester, Ind.

\$5000 REWARD.—We have deposited with the National City Bank of Lynn, \$5000, which will be paid to any person who can find that the above testimonial letters are not genuine, or were published before obtaining the writer's special permission. LYDIA E. PINKHAM MEDICINE CO.

Advertisement for Old Virginia Cheroots. Cigar Dealers Like to have their regular customers smoke Old Virginia Cheroots because they know that once a man starts smoking them he is "fixed," and that he will have no more trouble with him trying to satisfy him with different kinds of Five Cent cigars. Three hundred million Old Virginia Cheroots smoked this year. Ask your own dealer. Price, 3 for 5 cents.

Advertisement for PISO'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION. READERS OF THIS PAPER DESIRING TO BUY ANYTHING ADVERTISED IN ITS COLUMNS SHOULD INSIST UPON HAVING WHAT THEY ASK FOR. REFUSING ALL SUBSTITUTES OR IMITATIONS.

Advertisement for MONEY FOR SOLDIERS' HEIRS. Heirs of Union Soldiers who made homesteads of less than 160 acres before June 22, 1874 (no matter if abandoned). If the additional homestead right was not sold or used, should address with full particulars, HENRY N. COPP, Washington, D. C. A. N. K.—C 1833