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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.

According to the Washington correspondent of the Chicago Record, a Society Girl one of the recent brides has been sharp practice at Uncle Sam's expense.

A remarkable scene took place in New York the other day. A crowded cable car was rumbling along Lexington avenue, when suddenly a gentleman who had just got in arose and signaled the conductor to stop the car.

From a London exchange we learn that Queen Victoria was personally insured for over \$5,000,000, and many outsiders carried insurance upon her life.

By all accounts the women in Topeka, Kan., are gambling at a fearful rate. It is said that a young woman of that city started out the other day to buy her wedding trousseau, having several hundred dollars.

As a hard-luck story it would be difficult to match that of Albert G. Woodruff, of Newark, who, while trying to commit suicide by hanging himself in the Essex county jail lately, was precipitated to the stone floor by the breaking of the rope, thereby receiving a fracture of the skull, from which he expired before he could put in operation any other method for killing himself.

Mr. Thompson, a member of the Connecticut legislature, introduced a new word the other day in a legislative debate. It was in a horse story.

Sistersville, W. Va., which is in a rich oil and gas country, got its name from the fact that an apparently valueless tract of 1,500 acres was given to seven sisters, and consequently called "sisters' farm."

Every official report showing the commerce of the world is additional proof of the soundness of the protection argument. There are ample signs that England is perceiving its force and growing a little tired of free trade.

THE CANDIDATE IN 1904.

Who the Democrats Will Nominate in the Next Presidential Campaign.

The announcement from within the democratic national committee that another nomination for Mr. Bryan is "impossible" and that there is "an abiding faith in the possibilities of Mr. Olney" would be important if we were in the beginning of 1904; but in February, 1901, it is an idle prediction, except that it is injudicious according to all political precedents.

The pushing forward of a specific candidate prematurely has been regarded hitherto as a sinister device, and more especially does it have that appearance when, as in this case, the celebration of Mr. Olney is accompanied with a reference to Mr. Hill as a "cheap politician" who is "playing for the nomination," hopelessly against the "wise and careful Olney."

Moreover, this pitting of Olney against Hill, with the bitterness of feeling which the manner of it is sure to provoke, may conduce to the benefit of Bryan rather than diminish his chances of getting the nomination.

That the contemptuous estimate of the political value of Mr. Hill put forward by Mr. Olney's friends does not represent the sentiment of his party was indicated by the peculiar distinction accorded him by the last democratic national convention, and since the election evidences that his candidacy is looked on favorably in the southern states have been many, more especially of recent weeks, when a proposed visit by him to the south has drawn from its newspapers most flattering expressions of regard and confidence.

The launching of the candidacy of Mr. Olney or anybody else, moreover, is a waste of effort, because no signs of the crystallization of a democratic issue will appear before the session of the next congress and the elections for congress which will succeed it in 1902. The character of the issue made will go far and is likely to be decisive in determining the character, if not the individuality, of the candidate to be nominated for the presidency two years later.

TOO MUCH FREE TRADE.

A dispatch to the New York Evening Post from London alludes to the remarkable change that has recently come about in the relative positions commercially of Great Britain and the United States.

The United States is given first place by last year's figures, Great Britain the second and Germany the third. Moreover, the percentage of increase for the past five years is: United States, 47; Great Britain, 23; and Germany, 25.

It is somewhat surprising that so ardent a supporter of free trade as the Evening Post would publish a statement of that character. It has been so persistently asserted by newspapers of the Post order that England's commercial greatness was due wholly to free trade, and that the United States, hampered by protection, could not hope to secure a large export business, that a great many persons have been inclined to believe it.

Facts, however, are unanswerable things. And the fact that the United States, with its strongly protective tariff, has surpassed free trade England in exports is a hard one for the free trade theorists to get over.

Every official report showing the commerce of the world is additional proof of the soundness of the protection argument. There are ample signs that England is perceiving its force and growing a little tired of free trade.

CUBA AND REPUBLICANS.

Promises of Fair Treatment Will Be Faithfully Kept by the Administration.

The democratic story that the republicans are likely to have a serious disagreement over the Cuban question has not the slightest foundation in fact. There are some differences of view among the republicans as to the wisdom of that Teller rider on the war resolutions which pledged the United States to give the Cubans a chance to frame a government of their own after the United States armies should drive the Spaniards out.

But the president of the United States and the republican party in general are not going to be swayed by these considerations. So long as the promise has been made it will be observed faithfully. The Cubans will be allowed a chance to frame the sort of a government which they want.

It must be borne in mind that the Cuban constitution framers will be required to determine what, in their opinion, should be the relations between Cuba and the United States. This is one part of their task, as was set forth by Gen. Wood, the military governor of the island, at the opening of the constitutional convention. The connection between the United States and Cuba will have to be different from that existing between the island and the rest of the nations.

COMMENT AND OPINION.

The critical moment for a democratic convention will come when Bryan knocks at the door and asks for a hearing. The old yell, equally wild and senseless, is merely suspended.

Some democrats are inclined to take the talk about the reorganization of their party as a joke. It may seem funny to them, but they can never win a national election so long as the Bryanites are in control of the party.

The sneaky little "anti-imperialists" still defame the memory of Lincoln by protesting that if he were living he would offer other terms than unconditional surrender to enemies who were in arms against the flag.

Mr. Bryan's paper is a disappointment to many of his admirers. His "cross of gold" inspiration was a rhetorical triumph. But one metaphor cannot make a literary genius any more than one swallow can make a summer.

Recently, Mark Twain took occasion to criticize President McKinley's Philippine policy, thereby placing himself in the ranks of those who have made a naturally difficult task still more difficult and arduous for the administration.

Free traders throughout the country have been rejoicing that the ship subsidy bill has been sidetracked. Their congratulations are premature. They should know from experience that the republican party keeps its platform promises.

There is abundant time for the "Bryan-in-1904" deal to be declared "on" and "off" many times, and thus bring about somewhat feverish fluctuations in the stock of the national democracy. Just now it has been declared both ways at once, and the contrary declarations neutralize each other.

Mr. McKinley's reelection has already, in truth, inaugurated another era of good feeling, which neither pitiful treason, nor puny prophecy, nor dismal declamation can banish or abbreviate. The American people cannot be deterred by a brawling brood of factionists and disruptionists from pursuing their course of peaceful triumph and prosperous development.

BY A PARTY VOTE.

Senate Agrees to the Spooner Amendment.

It Gives to President McKinley Almost Absolute Power Over Affairs in the Philippines—Democrats Vehemently Denounced the Proposition.

Washington, Feb. 28.—Not since the enactment of the resolutions declaring a state of war to exist between the United States and Spain has there been so much passionate oratory as the senate listened to yesterday.

The debate was confined entirely to the democratic side of the chamber, with one exception. Both amendments were denounced as vicious and pernicious legislation, subversive of the principles of this government and unparalleled in the history of legislative enactments.

The most notable speech was delivered by Mr. Bacon, of Georgia. He had been thoroughly aroused by reports that the democratic members had been induced by questionable means to withdraw their opposition to the proposed legislation.

A vote was taken upon the amendment of Mr. Vest providing that the action of this government or its officials in the Philippines shall be subject to the constitution and laws of the United States so far as they are applicable.

Mr. Rawlins offered an amendment declaring it not to be the purpose of the United States to hold permanent sovereignty over the Philippines, but only to the extent necessary to secure their pacification and to establish a stable government.

Mr. Pettus (Ala.) offered an amendment providing that every person in whom authority is vested under this grant of power shall take an oath to support the constitution of the United States.

The Spooner amendment was adopted—15 to 25. It is as follows: "All military, civil and judicial powers necessary to govern the Philippine islands shall, until otherwise provided by congress, be vested in such manner as the president of the United States shall direct, for the establishment of civil government and for maintaining and protecting the inhabitants of said islands in the free enjoyment of their liberty, property and religion."

Provided, that all franchises granted under the authority hereof shall contain a reservation of the right to alter, amend or repeal the same.

Until a permanent government shall have been established in said archipelago, full reports shall be made to congress on or before the first day of each regular session of all legislative acts and proceedings of the temporary government instituted under the provisions hereof; and full reports of the acts of said government, and as to the condition of the archipelago and of its people, shall be made to the president, including all information which may be useful to congress in providing a more permanent government."

The senate passed the army appropriation bill at 12:54 o'clock, containing the propositions of the republican majority for the future relations between the United States and Cuba.

AGAINST THE BELL CO.

A Circuit Court Judge Decides the Famous Berliner Patent Case. Boston, Feb. 28.—Judge Brown, of the United States circuit court, has decided against the American Bell Telephone Co. in the famous Berliner patent case.

The suits were the Bell Co. against the National Telephone Manufacturing Co. and same against the Century Telephone Co., brought to restrain respondents from selling, using or making telephones or telephonic apparatus with the microphone attachment, and to account to the Bell Co. for past use, manufacture and sales, upon the ground that such use, manufacture or sale was an infringement of patent.

The cases were argued before Judge Brown a year and a half ago, and as they related to the same patent, the microphone, were put in together, and were tried as if they were one case. The Berliner patent is considered one of the most important held by the Bell Co. and does not expire until November 17, 1908.

Wrecked by Its Former Secretary. Chestertown, Md., Feb. 28.—The Chestertown Building and Loan association has gone into the hands of receivers with assets of \$55,000 and liabilities of \$120,000, as the result of the misappropriation of the funds by its former secretary, Harry Rickey. Rickey was cashier of the Chestertown national bank. For more than two years he made no report. The directors on February 13 told him they must have it the next day. That night Rickey took a dose of carbolic acid and died. His accounts with the bank were straight.

APPRENTICE AND MASTER.

Apprenticeship Was an Important Institution in France During Fourteenth Century. Apprenticeship was an important institution of France in the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries, and was regulated with the utmost care, as will be seen by the following account of "An Idler in Old France."

By the rules of the book the master was held responsible for his apprentice; and under a wise and kindly profitableness.

Often he did so, and when the day came that he might claim his freedom he chose to remain the paid servant, friend and fellow worker of the master who had sheltered him from boyhood and taught him all his craft, rather than to seek a fortune less assured elsewhere.

During the years of his apprenticeship the patron, or master, was to feed, clothe and shelter him, in the homely wording of the clockmaker's rule, to cherish him "beneath his roof, at his board, and by his hearth." Nay, it was strictly enjoined upon the master to treat his apprentice "as his own son," and in some trades he was bidden to remember that his responsibility did not end on the threshold of the workshop, that the "soul and morals" of the little stranger had claims on his solicitude.

In a day when the streets of Paris were more or less dangerous after dark for everybody, the master was instructed to be careful on what errand he dispatched the youngster; and the pastry-cook, whose apprentices were often sent to cry cakes and creams upon the public ways, were continually warned to prevent the lads from falling among evil company.

It seems certain that, as far as the Middle Ages are concerned, the rules, precepts and admonitions were not only framed with good sense and care, but were very rigidly enforced upon all masters who had youths and lads in their employ.

High and low in the society of that day the rod and birch were flourished with small discrimination and less nicely; and if the tutors of little princes had leave to whip them freely, apprentices could not expect

to come off too lightly at a master's hand.

Two Seats for One Man. A fat patron of the drama in New York found all of the chairs uncomfortably small. Accordingly he agreed with the manager of his favorite theater to engage two seats for the Saturday matinee regularly. This proposition was accepted and the money has been regularly paid ever since. One large chair was provided near the stage in place of two seats of the regular size. As the lessee, as he might be called, is usually to be found in his seat at every matinee, the arrangement has proved profitable.—Chicago Record.

Parallax of Sirius. Sir David Gill, royal astronomer at the Cape of Good Hope, has recently announced the result of a new and very accurate determination of the parallax of Sirius, the brightest star, now visible in the southeast early every evening. Its light, traveling at the rate of 186,330 miles per second, requires more than eight and one-half years to reach the earth. If the light of the star were to be extinguished now—this instant—it would continue to shine on for eight and a half years more. Then, and not till then, would it disappear.—Science.

Difficulty Easy to Overcome. "But are you able to support a wife?" asked the old gentleman.

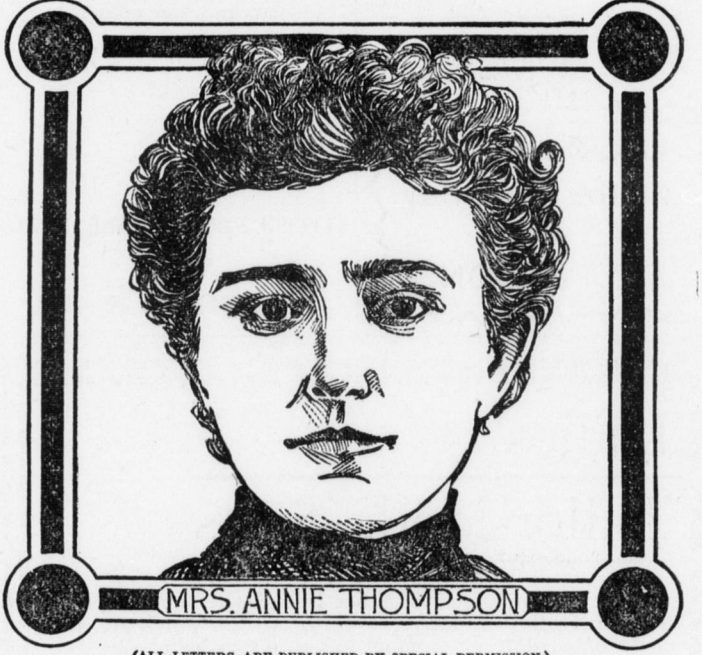
"Well," replied the youth, "you know it is said that two can live almost as cheaply as one in such circumstances."

In Boston. In Boston I encountered a parrot one day.

"Polly wants a cracker!" I observed, thinking nothing. "Your language is extremely anomalous!" replied the bird, severely. "Polly is colonial, while cracker, in the sense of biscuit, is distinctly post-bellum. Moreover, I am not conscious of wanting a cracker. I wouldn't mind a plate of pork-and-herver!"

THANKFUL TO MRS. PINKHAM

Letters Proving Positively that there is No Medicine for Woman's Ills Equal to Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.



MRS. ANNIE THOMPSON

"I cannot say enough in regard to Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. It has done me more good than all the doctors. I have been troubled with female weakness in its worst form for about ten years. I had leucorrhoea and was so weak that I could not do my housework."

I also had falling of the womb and inflammation of the womb and ovaries, and at menstrual periods I suffered terribly. At times my back would ache very hard. I could not lift anything or do any heavy work; was not able to stand on my feet long at a time. My husband spent hundreds of dollars for doctors but they did me no good. My husband's sister wrote what the Vegetable Compound had done for her, and wanted me to try it, but I did not then think it would do me any good. After a time, I concluded to try it, and I can truly say it does all that is claimed for it. Ten bottles of the Vegetable Compound and seven packages of Sanative Wash have made a new woman of me. I have had no womb trouble since taking the fifth bottle. I weigh more than I have in years; can do all my own housework, sleep well, have a good appetite, and now feel that life is worth living. I owe all to Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. I feel that it has saved my life and would not be without it for anything. I am always glad to recommend it to all my sex, for I know if they will follow Mrs. Pinkham's directions, they will be cured."

Gratefully yours, MRS. ANNIE THOMPSON, South Hot Springs, Ark.

CHANGE OF LIFE.

"I was taken sick five years ago with 'The Grippe,' and had a relapse and was given up by the doctor and my friends. Change of Life began to work on me. I flowed very badly until a year ago, then my stomach and lungs got so bad. I suffered terribly; the blood went up in my lungs and stomach, and I vomited it up. I could not eat scarcely anything. I cannot tell what I suffered with my head. My husband got me a bottle of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and before I had taken half of it I began to improve, and to-day I am another woman. Mrs. Pinkham's medicine has saved my life. I cannot praise it enough."

M. A. DENSON, Millport, N.Y.

PROFUSE PERIODS.

"I commenced taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound about 3 months ago, and cannot express the wonderful good it has done me. Menstruations were so profuse as to leave me very weak for some time after. Was also troubled with leucorrhoea, tired feeling, bearing down sensation, pain across the back and thighs. I felt as though there was a heavy weight in my stomach all the time. I have taken two bottles of the medicine, and now have better health than I have had for four years."

Mrs. LIZZIE DICKSON HODGE, Avalon, Ohio.

\$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.