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TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

ADVERTISING RATES:

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

are low and uniform, and will be furnished on application. Legal and Official Advertising per square, three times or less, (2) each subsequent insertion 50 cents per square. Local notices 10 cents per line for each subsequent consecutive insertion. Obituary notices over five lines, 10 cents per line. Simple announcements of births, marriages and deaths will be inserted free. Business cards, five lines or less, 45 per year; over five lines, at the regular rates of advertising.

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No local inserted for less than 75 cents per issue.

The Job department of the PRESS is complete and affords facilities for doing the best class of work. Particular attention Paid to LAW PRINTING.

No paper will be described to the paper will be described by the paper w No paper will be discontinued until arrear-ages are paid, except at the option of the pub-lisher. Papers sent out of the county must be paid for in advance.

According to the Washington correspondent of the Chicago Record, A Society Girl one of the recent brides has been

Smuggler, guilty of some sharp practice at Uncle Sam's ex-"Some weeks ago a great fuss was made because the inspectors of the New York custom house held up for appraisement several trunks with fine wearing apparel brought brand-new from Paris by a young women of prominent connection in Washington society. Secretary Gage, when appealed to, gave an order for the release of the luggage upon being assured that the owner had suffered the destruction of all her wearing apparel during the siege of the legations in Peking, where she was a member of Minister Conger's household. A few days ago this same young woman was married at Epiphany church with great ceremony, and her bridal gowns and elaborate trousseau are described in the newspapers as having been recently obtained in Paris, where she stopped for that purpose on her way home from Peking. It turns out, too, that she was not a member of Minister Conger's household, but was a guest of Mrs. Squiers. She smuggled her wedding outfit through the custom house without the payment of duty, even if there was a good deal of misrepresentation on the way. The young woman is a grandniece of a former justice of the supreme court, and the man she married is a grandson of a member of the United States

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, at the same time saying, in a loud voice: "Some one in this car has smallpox." There was a frantic scramble for the doors, and the offender was found to be a woman, heavily veiled, occuping a corner seat who was on her way to the hospital. The gentleman was a physician, and his knowledge of the disease enabled him to aetect it by the peculiar odor which always accompanies it.

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. Many actors, for instance, whose business must be suspended for a long time after the death of the queen, will now have their policies paid by the various insurance concerns. The queen's death will probably entail the largest insurance loss ever recorded.

By all accounts the women in Toneka. 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. Instead of going on a shopping tour she called at the house of a married friend and there found a poker game in progress. She was "broke" and in debt in a couple

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 him-

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. A neighbor of Mr. Thompson's went to buy a fast horse. After having beer shown some with past records and some with possible future records, the man said: "I don't want a has-been nor a will-be; I want an is-er."

Sistersville, W. Va., which is in a rich oil and gas country, got its name from the fact that an apparently value less tract of 1,500 acres was given to seven sisters, and consequently called "sisters' farm." A little prospecting showed the land to be immensely valuable, and a growing town of some thousands of inhabitants now occupies

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 as against the "wise and careful Olney." For his part, Mr. Hill has made no such mistake, but has caused it to be announced at this stage that he is not a candidate for the nomination and has only disinterested solicitude for his party's welfare. Neither has he put himself in an attitude of criticism of any candidate suggested, whether Mr. Bryan or another. He may be a "cheap politician," but he is better versed in the game of politics than is Mr. Olney, if the gentleman from Massachusetts is at all privy to such an announce-ment of his candidacy.

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 Bryan rather than diminish his chances of getting the nomination. Instead of making his candidacy "impossible," such talk is likely rather to tend to his advantage by dividing the opposition to him.

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 oposed visit by him to the south has drawn from its newspapers most flattering expressions of regard and con-

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 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. Prudence dictates, accordingly, that backers of any particular aspirant should hold their man in reserve until the political situation is thus clarified. If the democrats should be established in their victory which would make pertinent the discussion of a candidate fittest to represent it; over the island's foreign relations. On but beforehand the sagacious politicians among them are contenting themselves with silent though heavy thinking.-N. Y. Sun.

TOO MUCH FREE TRADE.

The Protective Policy of the United States Placing Us Ahead of England in Commerce.

A dispatch to the New York Evening **c**ome about in the relative positions commercially of Great Britain and the United States. It says English journals accept with notable equanimity the disclosure that Great Britain has lost her preeminence among the nations in export trade, and adds:

tions in export trade, and adds:

"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. There will be many homilies on these figures when England wakes up to their significance. Meanwhile some stir has been created in commercial circles in the north by the remarks in which the president of the Glasgow chamber of commerce indulged in a recent address in disparagement of free trade. He especially instanced America's prosperity to a point which staggered credulity under the most drastic protection, and declared that England one day would realize that it was no part of its duty to keep open door throughout all sections of the globe under he control for the benefit of unreciprocating foreigners. This speech and the expectations of some leading Manchester men of commerce as to the nature of the financial proposals to be laid before parliament at the coming session are leading free traders to furbish up their weapons in behalf of free trade."

It is somewhat surprising that so

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 com mercial 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 th free trade theorisis to get over. It i quite satisfactory to protectionists however, and wholly in line with their teachings from the first-that the adequate protection of home industries would lead to such development and perfection as to enable us to success fully compete with other producers in

the markets of the world. Every official report showing the commerce of the world is additional tion argument. There are ample signs that England is perceiving its force and growing a little tired of free trade. -Troy Times.

CUBA AND REPUBLICANS.

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

The democratic story that the repub licans are likely to have a serious agreement 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 drvie the Spaniards out. Many republicans say that that expression was unwise. If the situation were here again that particular deliverance would probably not be repeated. Some democrats as well as some republicans regret that utterance. Ex-Secretary Olney, it will be remembered, recently declared in a magazine article that the promise was foolish, and he intimated that it ought not to be kept. He said, as many other Americans of all parties have often said in the past, that Cuba geographically was a natural appendage of United States territory, and he was in favor of holding on to it.

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. They are now engaged in doing that, by the authority of the president. Whenever the constitution which they are con-structing is completed it will be submitted to congress, and that body will pass upon it. If it proves acceptable to the representatives of the American people it will go into operation.

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 connection between the United States and Cuba will have to be different from that existing between the island and the rest of the nations. We are stand-ing sponsor for the good behavior of the island toward the outside world. It would be easy for a president of Cuba or a majority of a Cuban congress to get into complications with England, France or Germany, or any other nation, which would be serious for the island and its people if no protecting hand should be raised in their defense. The United States, in its own interest, will have to stand in the attitude of a guardian for Cuba against the rest of the world. We cannot at this late day disregard the traditions of a hundred years and allow Cuba to become the prey of any European power with whom she should be at variance. These considerations, which are of vital importance to the United States, demand that we shall have the right carry the next congress an issue would to demand modifications of Cuba's constitution, if these be needed, and over the island's foreign relations. On these points there will be absolute harmony between the president and his party in congress. It is safe to predict that a majority of the democrats will stand with the republicans on this ground.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

COMMENT AND OPINION.

The critical moment for a demo cratic convention will come when Bryan knocks at the door and asks for a hearing. The old yell, equally wild Post from London alludes to the re-hearing. The old yell, equally wild markable change that has recently and senseless, is merely suspended.— St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

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.

And the squeaky little "anti-imperialists" still defame the memory of Lincoln by protesting that if he living he would offer other terms than unconditional surrender to enemie who were in arms against the flag!-Y. Y. Mail and Express.

TMr. 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.-Washington Star.

EFRecently, 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.—Albany Journal.

Free traders throughout country have been rejoicing that "the ship subsidy bill has been sidetracked." Their congratulations are premature. should know from experience that the republican party keeps its platform promises.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

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 con-trary declarations neutralize each other .- Albany Journal.

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

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 declar-ing a state of war to exist between the United States and Spain has there been so much passionate oratory the senate listened to yesterday. Throughout the session the army ap-propriation bill was under discussion. the controverted questions being the Spooner Philippine amendment and the Platt Cuban amendment.

the Platt Cuban amendment.

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 prizciples of this government and unparalleled in the history of legislative enactments. tive enactments.

The most notable speech was de-livered by Mr. Bacon, of Georgia. He had been thoroughly aroused by re-ports that the democratic members ports that the democratic members had been induced by questionable means to withdraw their opposition to the proposed legislation. Personally he declared he would defeat the amendments if he could, although he realized the majority would have to accept the responsibility for them. His arraignment of the administration for "coercing" congress into enacting such provisions in the closing hours of the session was sensationally fierce, and he declared that the only possible object of such action was that the "plunderers and vultures" might have an opportunity to prey upon the land of the Filipinos.

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. The amendment was rejected—25 to 45.

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. Rejector lish a stable government. Rejected—ayes 24, noes 45.

Mr. Pettus (Ala.) offered an amend-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. Rejected—25 to 41.

The Spooner amendment was adopted—15 to 25. It is as follows:

"All military, civil and judicial powers necessary to govern the Philingers."

ers 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 pringurant of their library, prepared 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

"Until a permanent government "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, inshall be made to the president, in-cluding 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 be-tween the United States and Cuba.

AGAINST THE BELL CO.

Circuit Court Judge Decides the Fa-mous Berliner Patent Case.

Boston, Feb. 28.—Judge Brown, the United States circuit court, decided against the American Telephone Co. in the famous Berline

The suits were the Bell Co. agains' the National Telephone Manufactur-ing Co. and same against the Century Telephone Co., brought to restrain respondents from selling, using or making telephones or telephonic ap-paratus 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 pat ent, the microphone, were put in to-gether, and were tried as if they were one case. The Berliner patent is considered one of the most import-ant held by the Bell Co. and does not expire until November 17, 1908. The patent is the same one that has been before the courts in the United States vs. Bell Telephone Co. suit where it was held that the patent was not invalid on account of delay at the patent of the Co. who was a control of the court of the co The upon the validity of this patent.

Wrecked by Its Former Secretary.

Chestertown, Md., Feb. 28.-The Chestertown Building and Loan asso ciation has gone into the hands of re eivers 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 Chester-town 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. pprenticeships Were an Importan

teenth 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 roof, the lad who was learning to be a master workman and a ruler in his little world might lead a happy and profitable life.

Often he did so, and when the day came that he might claim his free-dom 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 apprentice-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 ber that his responsibility did not end on the threshold of the work-shop, that the "soul and morals" of the little stranger had claims on his

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 apprent-ices were often sent to cry cakes and creams upon the public ways, were continually warned to prevent the lads from falling among evil com-

seems certain that, as far as the

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 uncom-fortably 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 pro-vided 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 extin-guished 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.

"Ye-es; I've heard that stated," admitted the old gentleman, doubtfully.
"So it occurred to me," went on the youth, cheerfully, "that you would not begrudge the slight extra cost that will be entailed as a result of this addition to your family."—Chicago Post.

In Boston.

In Boston I encountered a parrot

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 nicety; and if the tutors of little princes had leave to whip them freely, apprentices could not expect

THANKFUL TO MRS. PINKHAM

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



(ALL LETTERS ARE PUBLISHED BY SPECIAL PERMISSION.

"I cannot say enough in regard to Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

"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 Comand 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."

CHANGE OF LIFE.

CHANGE OF LIFE.

"I was taken sick five years ago with had a relapse 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

MRS. M.A.DENSU

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." 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 won-derful good it has done me. Mendone me. Men-structions 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 Bink of Lynn, \$5000 which will be paid to any person who can find that the above testimonial letter are not genuine, or were published before obtaining the writer's special permission.

LYDIA E. PINKHAM MEDICINE CO. ed before obtaining the writer's special per LYDIA E. PINKHAM MEDICINE CO.