

CAMERON COUNTY PRESS

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JOB PRINTING. The Job department of the Press is complete and ready for doing the best class of work.

The Illinois state historical society has decided to petition the legislature for an appropriation of \$250,000 for the erection of a state historical library.

Miss Anna C. Wallberg, of Boston, who for a number of years has been devoting her time to spreading a knowledge of Scandinavian literature in the United States, through translating the principal writings of the authors of that country into English.

A fund of \$50,000 representing one-third of the amount necessary for the completion of the Chicago art institute, has been secured, and work will soon be begun on the remaining wing of the structure, which has been ten years in building.

Mrs. Harrie Brownell, of Providence, R. I., has devoted herself, for several years to the collection of china, teapots, and now owns 1,400 specimens, which she has gathered together at an enormous cost.

The most remarkable flower of the coronation year will be a quaint introduction from Central Asia, which has for its sponsor in England, a Holborn firm.

The Georgia commission has informally agreed upon Alexander H. Stephens, the congressman, and Dr. Crawford W. Long, the discoverer of anaesthesia, for the subjects of the state's two statues to be placed in statuary hall in the capitol at Washington.

Samuel McCune Lindsay, assistant professor of sociology in the university of Pennsylvania, who has been nominated for commissioner of education in Porto Rico, was born at Pittsburgh, Pa., in 1869, and was graduated Ph. B. from the university, afterward studying at Berlin, Halle, Vienna, Rome and Paris.

An interesting demonstration is now being given at the examination hall of the Royal college of surgeons, London, of a wonderful machine invented by a Belgian doctor for preserving the dead against the natural law of decay.

Paris gave up this new year's, after many centuries, the Red Mass in the Sainte Chapelle for the judges of the higher courts. This was done by order of the minister of justice on account of the inter-meddling with political affairs of the religious orders.

ROOSEVELT'S MEANING.

Anti-Annexationists Pretend to Misunderstand Him on the Philippine Question.

President Schurman in his reply to the criticism of Gen. Wheaton said: "President Roosevelt said in his message to congress that we were to do for the Philippines far more than any other nation has done for a tropical people, and that we were to fit them for self-government after the fashion of the really free nations."

Mr. Schurman in this statement did not express the opinion that President Roosevelt had intimated he was in favor of the ultimate independence of the Philippines.

But some of the anti-expansionist newspapers, says the Chicago Inter Ocean, have found in Mr. Schurman's statement warrant for believing that President Roosevelt in his message expressed views favorable to the ultimate independence of the Philippines.

"In dealing with the Philippine people we must show both patience and strength, forbearance and steadfast resolution. Our aim is high. We do not desire to do for the islanders merely what has elsewhere been done for tropic peoples by even the best foreign governments."

Commenting on this, a Chicago newspaper asks: "What do the president's words mean? They are utterly inconsistent with the interpretation of the annexationists. The president does not say that we hope to Americanize and assimilate the Filipinos, to give them self-government and freedom under the flag after the fashion of, say, Hawaii and New Mexico."

If there is a plain spoken man in the world, that man is President Roosevelt. Never before has an anti-annexationist pretended to misunderstand him. But here is a Chicago newspaper which has opposed all the Roosevelt policies, seriously contending that when the president said: "We hope to make the Philippine people fit for self-government after the fashion of the really free nations," he meant that we were to surrender the islands and grant them independence.

Of course the people know that Mr. Roosevelt from the first has been a most strenuous advocate of the annexation of the Philippines. He was in advance of President McKinley and more positive in his utterances. He was nominated for vice president largely because of his boldness in this respect, and as if to remove all doubts he said in his letter of acceptance:

"The question now is not whether we shall expand—we have already expanded; but whether we shall contract; to surrender the Philippines would be to surrender American territory."

Defending the annexation of the Philippines, Mr. Roosevelt said: "Louisiana territory was acquired by treaty and purchased exactly and precisely as the Philippines were acquired. The consent of the governed was not asked in the case of Louisiana; the great majority of the inhabitants were bitterly opposed to the transfer, and United States soldiers had to be sent into the territory to prevent insurrection; years lapsed before the right of self-government was granted them."

No one could have misunderstood Mr. Roosevelt at that time as to what he meant by self-government. He used the case of Louisiana to make clear his meaning, and when he said in his message that "we hoped to make the Filipinos fit for self-government after the fashion of the really free nations" he meant just exactly what he meant when he used the same words in his letter of acceptance, and in his subsequent speeches of the campaign.

There are in the United States many democrats whose sons are serving in the Philippines. It will be hard to convince them that the policy of denying shelter and protection to American soldiers is a sound democratic issue.—St. Louis Globe Democrat.

The "independent" organs of greed are gradually working into the congressional contest in this district for "all there is in it" for the organs, and for all that can be gained for democracy by stirring up strife between the republicans.—Iowa State Register.

Readers will search in vain for any allusion to 16 to 1 in democratic papers. Five years ago little else could be found. At last the democratic organ has discovered that 16 to 1 is not a vote-winner. In six years more it will discover that crying down the work of the United States in the Philippines is not a vote-getter.—Indianapolis Journal.

COUNSELORS OF AGE.

Young Men Are Good Talkers But Political Wisdom Comes Only with Years and Experience.

A number of democratic papers seem well pleased with Senator Dilliver's declarations in favor of a revision of the tariff, but they forget that the senator is so young that he has had but one experience with free trade, and appears to have nearly forgotten the unequal losses forced upon the people of the United States by the free trade agitation from 1890 to 1896 and the free trade tariff tinkering that resulted in the enactment of the Wilson tariff bill of 1894.

The men who remember the disasters and losses of other free trade eras are opposed to any tinkering with the tariff at the present time, and there is no doubt that their counsel will be heeded. The younger men lack the experience by which the future should be guided, but they are learning and they will yield to the counsel of the republican leaders who have aided in making the United States the greatest nation on the earth during the past 50 years.

The Iowa State Register coincides with the opinions of Speaker Henderson, so cogently stated in the following extract from his reply to a petition, signed by 70 republican business men of Waterloo and Cedar Falls, requesting him to favor a revision of the tariff by the present congress:

"My judgment is that it is more important at this time, in the interest of this country, to reduce taxation upon ourselves and stop to a proper degree the influx of the people's money into the public treasury. With the country in an unparalleled prosperous condition, I cannot believe it wise to begin a reduction which inevitably will open up the whole field of revision and thus put a serious check upon the business of the country."

That briefly states the exact situation; it is the position favored by nearly all the republicans of the United States; and it is the only policy by which the general prosperity of the people can be maintained. Urging revision of the tariff is pleasing to all the free traders, but it is a danger which should be avoided at all hazards. The over abundant revenues can be decreased by repealing the war taxes, and there is no reason why the people of this country should be paying war taxes when the only warfare the government is engaged in is with a few squads of Filipinos.

Principles Lacking. Cowardly Evason by Democrats of the House of Any Open Declaration of Party Faith. The failure of the democrats of the house to make any declaration regarding the nature of democratic principles very naturally attracts attention because, whatever may be the cause assigned for such failure, everybody, or nearly everybody who gives attention to political affairs know that it is due to the inability of the minority to agree upon any definite declaration of party faith.

The resolutions of Mr. McClellan, of New York, written by Tammany's candidate for mayor and approved by Mr. Croker, were entirely lost sight of in the performance, which may be accepted as evidence that Tammany's leadership is not acceptable to any other democrats than those who are elected from New York city. The resolutions presented by a southern democrat, which reaffirmed the Kansas City platform with an anti-expansion and anti-Philippine attachment, would doubtless have suited the majority of the members of the minority, but only 19 members of the caucus went on record in favor of them.

This is a cowardly evasion. The democratic party in the house has time and again declared the party views upon public question with the emphasis of the dogmatic law-giver. While Mr. Cleveland was president the last time the democrats, by resolution and vote, declared in favor of the unlimited free coinage of silver, which was kept out of the platform of 1892 upon which Mr. Cleveland was nominated. Before the meeting of the Chicago convention in 1896, the democratic party in the house declared by a decided majority the party faith in the silver issue, as effectively as if it had been proclaimed by resolution. In the fear that the party in the house would appear to be hopelessly divided, the managers did not even dare to declare that the Kansas City platform stands as the latest expression of democratic principles. While one-fifth of the caucus voted to reaffirm or endorse Mr. Bryan's platform, four-fifths declined to go as far as that. They preferred to stand before the country without an attempt to present a declaration of principles lest it should be discovered that there is now a greater variety of opinions held by democrats than at any other period in the history of the country.

A MORE PERFECT UNION.

A Memorial of the Federal Party in the Philippines Is Presented to Congress.

Washington, Feb. 13.—The memorial of the federal party of the Philippine islands was transmitted to the senate yesterday afternoon by the secretary of war, together with a letter of transmittal by Gov. Taft, in whose charge the document was given. The memorial was adopted at an extraordinary session of the federal party held in Manila in November. It sets forth that the performance of that obligation of the treaty of Paris which gave the United States congress authority to fix the status of the Philippine islands has been deferred to this time because of the attack of the Filipinos upon the sovereignty of the United States, an act brought about, the memorial says, through a misunderstanding and not through hatred of the American sovereignty.

The memorial proper is divided into two parts. The first of these is a petition for annexation and a presentation of the form of government desired. In this sub-division the federal party sets forth that it has made an exhaustive study of both the Filipinos and the Americans and concludes that from the mass of data collected it is "the intention of the two peoples that they should never be disunited."

The memorial then proceeds: "To make of the Philippines a colony of the United States, or to grant independence to the Philippines would be to hand the islands over to disorder and anarchy, to destruction and to chaos. Philippine independence with or without a protectorate, means a holding of power by all the terrible elements which predominate, and would predominate still for some years, until the anger of Filipinos toward the United States has been completely calmed, education becomes general and the fanaticism we have inherited from Spain cooled. Federation or annexation would settle all these difficulties by concentrating the interest of the Filipino people upon education and labor."

The memorialists then "pray a declaration by the congress of the United States to the effect that the Philippine Islands, as they are described in the treaty of Paris and the subsequent convention with Spain, are an integral part of the United States, the said Philippine Islands constituting a territory with the rights and privileges which the constitution of the United States grants to the other territories, such as that of becoming a state of the Union."

RAILS SPREAD.

Cleveland and New York Flyer on Erie Railroad Is Wrecked.

Cleveland, O., Feb. 13.—Train No 19, the famous Cleveland-New York flyer of the Erie Railroad, was derailed by spreading rails between Phalanx and Mahoning stations Wednesday afternoon and one man probably fatally hurt and over a score of other passengers more or less seriously injured. The train left Cleveland at 1 o'clock on time and the accident happened at 2 o'clock while the "flyer" was making full speed.

The rear portion of the train was completely wrecked, the day coach, which was the last car of the regular section of the train, and the private car of President Joseph Ramsey, of the Walsh and Wheeling & Lake Erie railroads, which was at the extreme end of the train, being tipped over.

Youngstown, O., Feb. 14.—Asked for a statement regarding the cause of Wednesday night's wreck on the Erie railroad near Phalanx, Superintendent H. N. Donaldson said: "It is impossible to tell how the accident occurred. It may have been one of several things, but we have only the torn up track and the derailed cars to look at. It was one of those unexplainable affairs that sometimes happen in winter. Up to that time the track seemed in good shape and also the cars, as they are all carefully inspected before they leave Cleveland. I do not know how it occurred." The speed indicator in President Ramsey's private car showed the train was running 60 miles an hour at the time of the accident. All the injured are reported as doing well.

Fatal Ending of a Quarrel. New York, Feb. 14.—Philomon Crelin, a special officer at Milburn, near Orange, N. J., at his home last night shot his daughter, Mrs. Ferguson, and himself, and caused the death of his wife. Father and daughter are expected to die. Tuesday night Crelin had a quarrel with his wife and tried to stab her with a carving knife. The daughter interfered and saved her mother's life. Crelin then threatened to kill Mrs. Ferguson. When he went off duty last night he brought his revolver home with him. While all the facts are not known at present, it seems likely that he first shot his daughter, one of which entered her abdomen and the other the left breast. Crelin, it is thought, then attempted to shoot his wife, but she was suddenly seized with a hemorrhage of the lungs and fell to the floor dead. The officer then shot himself, the bullet striking in the region of the heart.

Drove Them From Camp. Florence, Col., Feb. 13.—Word reached here from Chandler late last night that a mob of white men attacked and practically demolished the boarding house occupied by Japanese laborers and drove the latter from the camp.

The Marquis of Dufferin Dies. London, Feb. 13.—The Marquis of Dufferin, former governor general of Canada, and who had filled many high diplomatic posts in the English service, died Wednesday at his residence in Clarendon, County Down, Ireland.



Miss Marion Cunningham, the Popular Young Treasurer of the Young Woman's Club of Emporia, Kans., has This to Say of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—Your Vegetable Compound cured me of womb trouble from which I had been a great sufferer for nearly three years. During that time I was very irregular and would often have intense pain in the small of my back, and blinding headaches and severe cramps. For three months I used Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and aches and pains are as a past memory, while health and happiness is my daily experience now. You certainly have one grateful friend in Emporia, and I have praised your Vegetable Compound to a large number of my friends. You have my permission to publish my testimonial in connection with my picture. Yours sincerely, MISS MARION CUNNINGHAM, Emporia, Kans."

\$5000 FORFEIT IF THE ABOVE LETTER IS NOT GENUINE.

When women are troubled with irregular, suppressed or painful menstruation, weakness, leucorrhoea, displacement or ulceration of the womb, that bearing-down feeling, inflammation of the ovaries, backache, bloating (or flatulence), general debility, indigestion, and nervous prostration, or are beset with such symptoms as dizziness, faintness, lassitude, excitability, irritability, nervousness, sleeplessness, melancholy, "all-gone," and "want-to-be-left-alone" feelings, blues, and hopelessness, they should remember there is one tried and true remedy, Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound at once removes such troubles. Refuse to buy any other medicine, for you need the best.

Mrs. Pinkham invites all sick women to write her for advice. She has guided thousands to health. Address, Lynn, Mass.

Worthy of a Hostess.

A young person while dining at the house of a family of his congregation presumed to entertain the table with a dissertation upon life. "And after all, what is life?" he asked, and paused for oratorical effect. "I know," a small voice exclaimed and all eyes were turned to the end of the table, where the youngest son of the family sat in a high chair. "I know," he piped. "Herbert Spencer says that life is the definite combination of heterogeneous changes, both simultaneous and successive, in correspondence with external existences and sequences."

York, Pa., Nov. 28, 1901.

We consider Pilo's Cure for Consumption a household necessity, and cannot speak too highly of it.—J. L. Bower, 4 North Water Street.

A Canine Hero.

De Style—Why did you tie that medal to your dog's collar? Gunbusta—He saved my life. "In what way?" "Had he bit me I would have died from hydrophobia." "What has that to do with saving your life?" "He never bit me."—N. Y. Herald.

Society is like politics.

When a man gets in he forgets all the cynical remarks he used to make about it.—Judge.

People in books are so good to the poor.

Atchison Globe.

Way of the World.

"I see that Mrs. Upardeight is addressing the Mothers' Scientific club this afternoon on 'The Care of Children.'" "Speaking of children, who was that youngster that broke into Snoop's candy store last night and robbed the till?" "That—why, that was Mrs. Upardeight's youngest."—Baltimore News.

The Real Thing.

"All the mechanical toys you make seem to be very successful." "Yes," said the inventor. "I've only had one failure."

In Doubt.

Bildad—Did the size of her pile make you hesitate? Perkins—Yes. For a long time I didn't know how much she had.—Detroit Free Press.

Funny about young Spenditt, wasn't it?

said the Observing Man. "Was it?" asked the Man of an Inquiring Mind. "Yes; he lost his money raising Cain in Europe, and then made another fortune raising cane in Louisiana."—Baltimore American.

Too many things are done well that are not worth doing at all.

Chicago Daily News.

The modern version—What are the sound waves saying?

Puck.

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HAZARD GUN POWDER. Hazard black powder gives its reputation today to users of Hazard. It is the standard of the Company. This makes it an improvement for shooters who are using other brands. Buy Hazard. Give it a trial, and order from your dealer.

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