

CAMERON COUNTY PRESS.

H. H. MULLIN, Editor.

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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, 15 per year; over five lines, at the regular rates of advertising.

No local inserted for less than 75 cents per issue.

JOB PRINTING.

The Job department of the Press is complete of all facilities for doing the best class of work. PARTICULAR ATTENTION PAID TO LAW PRINTING.

No paper will be discontinued until arrears are paid, except at the option of the publisher.

Papers sent out of the county must be paid for in advance.

The youthful-looking Representative Lessler, of New York, will no longer be mistaken by members of congress for one of the pages of the house. Each of the latter now wears a big button on which the word "Page" is printed.

The Prussian budget for 1902 includes appropriations of 20,000 marks for further study of means of prevention and early diagnosis of typhoid fever, 10,000 marks to the committee for cancer research and 55,000 for a cancer hospital and laboratory.

There is no fitting monument on the grave of Salmon P. Chase, in Cincinnati, O., only a simple stone bearing an inscription of four lines and reciting that he was "Senator, Governor, Secretary of the Treasury, Chief Justice of the United States." His daughter, who idolized him, rests beside him.

There are now about 150 vacancies in the grade of ensign in the navy, which number will be reduced by about 40 when the senior class of the naval academy graduates in June. It will take probably four or five years to fill up all the vacancies under the present arrangement, by which the number of cadets can be increased.

The youngest governor in the Union is the newly inaugurated governor of the state of Washington, William McCroskey, aged 28, who recently succeeded ex-Governor Rogers. Mr. McCroskey, who is a native of Tennessee, is a son of the Rev. Solon McCroskey, a Methodist clergyman. He was graduated at Grant university at Athens.

M. Hamard, the French sculptor, has just completed at Paris the model of the statue of Marshal Rochambeau, to be presented to the city of Washington as a companion to the statue of Lafayette. The work of casting the bronze will begin this week, and it is hoped that the finished statue will be ready to send to the United States next April.

Casualty lists from South Africa have reported so many accidental woundings, some of them fatal, as to give rise even in England to the idea that there must be many men entrusted with arms who do not know how to use them and unwittingly injure themselves or their comrades. As many as four or five cases of this sort have been reported in one despatch.

Princess Irene enjoys the distinction of being the only princess of the blood and lady of a reigning house of Europe who has ever visited China. When Prince Henry was in command of the German naval forces in the China seas she went out, via the Suez canal, to join him, and remained with him three or four months, traveling to and fro by ordinary passenger steamers.

At 5 years of age boys are mainly taller than girls, but the girls appear to equal them at the seventh year, and continue thus up to and including the ninth year, after which the boys rise again above the girls for two years. At about 12 years the girls suddenly become taller than the boys, continuing until the 15th year, when the boys finally regain their superiority of stature.

Wordsworth's "An Evening Walk," original edition of 1793, brought \$320 at a recent London book sale. His "Descriptive Sketches in Verse," 1793, brought \$330, and "Poems," 1803, in two volumes, \$110. Coleridge's "Poems," Bristol, 1797, was sold for \$70; Walter Savage Landor's "Simonides," Bath, 1807, for \$95, and Gray's "Odes," from Horace, Walpole's Strawberry Hill Press, 1757, \$200.

The playing of billiards by students has been prohibited by the State Agricultural college of Oregon. The action was by resolution of the faculty and makes suspension the penalty of violation of the rule. In making the announcement in chapel President Gatch said an examination of the college records showed that 80 per cent of the failures in class work were by students who frequented billiard halls.

According to the chief of the bureau of chemistry, "fancy jellies of all sorts are now made from cores and parings of apples; the by-products of jelly making are sent to Europe to be turned into champagne; colored jams and jellies yield excellent dyes for coloring textile fabrics, and a fine 'Ohio wine' is made from cool tar dye, glucose and alcohol, without recourse to any product of the vine."

BRYAN STILL ON DECK.

There is a Large and Potent Element of the Democracy Sticking to Him.

Mr. Bryan's recent visit to Washington has set a great many persons guessing. Perhaps the most philosophical consideration of the matter, taking into view Mr. Bryan's relations to the active forces of his party, is that made by the Washington Star. It notes two suggestive things in connection with the visit of the late candidate. One of them was that of his reception on the senate side of the capitol was less cordial than on the house side, and the other that the younger men of the party are the ones who seek him out. The Star adds that Mr. Bryan was never a favorite with the democratic members of the senate. His prominence upset too many senatorial hopes and interfered with the old system which lodged the control of the party in the hands of a comparatively few veterans.

The Star adds: "Mr. Bryan has from the outset been the choice of the younger men of the party. They 'whooped it up' for him at Chicago at the time of his first nomination. A young man himself, handsome, confident and eloquent, he appealed to them strongly. He tickled them greatly to see him elbow his way to the front and displace veterans like Bland and Boies and Blackburn, and when he did so they seized the standards in the convention hall and formed the marching procession of howling enthusiasts whose demonstration made the nomination. And the young men of the party are still very proud of their young leader. They cling to him even in defeat, and neglect no opportunity to testify to their admiration and devotion."

"We see, then, in this difficulty under which the democratic party at present labors. The older members are anti-Bryan. They have supported him twice, but they see his shortcomings as a leader and are not patient under a proposition to try him again. Time is a great element in his calculations. If they are to witness the return of their party to power it must be soon. The younger men are not disturbed by this consideration. They, too, want to win, but when Mr. Bryan says that the party can afford to wait for success and must meanwhile stick to principles they harken to a man of grit and character. Still, if success is to be achieved the older men and the younger men must get together, and under Mr. Bryan or somebody else work like the nation with but one end in view. A party divided against itself cannot win."

Mr. Bryan himself probably knows the situation as well as anyone, says the Troy Times. He understands that his strength is with the young, the emotional and the ardent but largely undisciplined element of his party—the element which is not discouraged by defeat, because that serves to give him a romantic and sympathetic interest in such eyes. It is harder to bring this element into the traces of stern party rule—the rule which recognizes the fact that to succeed there must be concession, sacrifice of personal preferences and union in essentials in order to win success—than any other with which political management has to deal.

That element of the democratic party—a large and potent one—is still solidly with Mr. Bryan, if appearances go for anything. And he also has his grasp on the party machinery. If the older democratic leads in the country at large and the grave and reverend seniors of that party in the senate think Mr. Bryan has passed so completely that he is no longer to be reckoned with in computing chances they are making what appears to be a gigantic mistake.

HARD TIMES THRIVERS.

It is Only When the Country Suffers from Adversity That Democrats Are Happy.

The democrats of the senate have prepared a report giving the reasons why they are opposed to the passage of the ship subsidy bill. As a matter of course they attack the bill on the ground that it is "wrong, unjust, vicious, and pure class legislation." That was to have been expected. The democrats always denounce proposed republican legislation in that way. The Dingley tariff bill was so denounced, yet it has brought unexampled prosperity to the country. The bill to establish the gold standard was so denounced, yet it has restored business confidence. In fact, the republicans have proposed nothing in the way of national legislation within the past 40 years that has not been opposed by the democrats on the ground of viciousness and class favoritism.

For that reason little attention will be paid to the democratic protest against the passage of the ship subsidy bill. Regardless of the merits of this measure, it may be said that the democrats are always ready to denounce any legislation, says the Cleveland Leader, because they can always prove that prosperity will afford an opportunity for the people to make money, and thus defeat the party of calamity at the polls. It is only when the country is suffering from adversity that the democrats are happy. When mills are idle and men are walking the streets there is little chance to array class against class. The surest proof that the people do not trust the democrats or pay lasting attention to their appeals to class prejudice is found in the fact that whenever there are hard times the voters always turn to the republicans to restore prosperity, and they are never disappointed.

The ship subsidy bill may not pass, but if it does its failure will not be due to the opposition of the democrats who attack it as "wrong, unjust, vicious, and pure class legislation."

W. J. Bryan has written an article reading Grover Cleveland out of the democratic party, at the same time declaring him a political traitor, a trickster and a back number. Recently, it appears, Mr. Cleveland wrote a letter to a southern admirer in which he expressed his gratification that the party "has shaken off the dreams that have afflicted it." The article is Mr. Bryan's answer.—Chicago Tribune.

SHOWING THEIR GUILT.

Democrats Greatly Exercised Over the Proposed Southern Investigation.

The spasms of the democratic congressmen and newspapers over the republicans' purpose to investigate the suppression of the negro vote in the southern states are a confession of guilt. All that the Crumpacker measure, which the republicans of the house intend to pass, asks for is the appointment of a special committee of 13 to inquire into the disfranchisement of voters in certain of the southern states and to report to the house. The measure proposes to have an intelligent, unbiased investigation made of the question, so that the country can know just how far the spirit of the fourteenth amendment has been violated. It seeks information and not legislation, says the St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

If there be any "force-billism" or "bloody shirt waving" in this proposition, let its enemies make the most of it. But there is nothing of the sort. The committee will make a report, but will not make any recommendations one way or the other. The abuses, if they are found, may go on indefinitely so far as the special committee is concerned. There is no general desire, so far as has been revealed, for the passage of any bill to invoke the punishment on the offending states which the constitution provides. A few members have favored such legislation, but nothing of the sort is contemplated now. Nothing of the kind is attached to the Crumpacker proposition. Nothing is hinted at by any republican which would justify the charge that there will be any enforcement of the principle of equality in the suffrage which the constitution assures.

There are at least two reasons why the democratic shrieks of "bloody-shirtism" are foolish. They show that the democracy knows that it is open to the charge of vote suppression which is made against it. The shrieks cannot have the faintest influence on the action of the republican party. To the extent to which the republicans propose to go, they cannot be deterred by the threats of the bulldozers of the democracy in the north or in the south. All that the republicans ask is that the truth as to the situation in the offending states be laid before the country. The democrats are afraid of the truth, and for an excellent reason. The truth will hurt them, and they try to prevent it becoming known. In this attempt to hide their guilt the democrats will be beaten.

FUNSTON'S STRONG PLEA.

Some Plain Truths for the Digestion of the Tagal Sympathizers in This Country.

In a characteristic talk to the members and invited guests of the Lotos club of New York, Gen. Funston on Saturday evening gave counsel to which all men in this country, whatever their official or social station may be, should give heed. After relating some of his experiences in the Philippines and dwelling upon the forbearance, the patience and the charity shown by the American army toward the rebellious natives, he proceeded to denounce the men in the United States who by their speeches and writings are keeping the spirit of insurrection alive in the archipelago. Then he said: "Think what you please about the justice or the propriety of taking the Philippines and of holding them; think as you please, but for heaven's sake keep your mouth shut until we get this war settled and the sovereignty of the United States settled, and then get together in the country and pull hair and fight it out among yourselves."

In these few words Gen. Funston stated the gist of the plea that has been made by every loyal American, from the late President McKinley down, who ever expressed his sentiments relative to the trouble in the Philippines. So long as armed foes are opposing themselves to the men whom this government has sent to enforce its just authority it is not the time to discuss academic questions of right and wrong. While a vestige of the insurrection remains it is the duty of every American citizen to give such aid as lies in his power to its suppression, or at least, to refrain from giving moral aid and comfort to his country's enemies. When the last Tagal insurgent has laid down his arms and acknowledged the authority of the United States there will be time enough to discuss the question of the ultimate disposition of the archipelago.

No man has a better right to tell Americans what their duty is in this matter than Gen. Funston, says the Albany Journal. By his brave and efficient service for his country he has won it, and none is better qualified to give counsel. He has had the experience that gives wisdom. There is no American so old and so wise that he can afford to disregard the words of the intrepid little warrior, the staunch patriot, from the state of Kansas.

COMMENT AND OPINION.

A free trade paper speaks of the "proffered Cuban half loaf." It is Cuba itself that rejects the whole loaf.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Having tried it twice himself, Mr. Bryan is convinced that a democrat who has proved that he can be elected president must be a traitor.—Detroit Free Press (Dem.).

If the Philippines are put on a free silver basis Mr. Bryan may be in doubt as to whether he ought to keep on sympathizing with them or not.—Washington Star.

William Jennings Bryan's plan of building his barn before he builds his house is in line with the good old democratic precedent of working backward.—Chicago Inter Ocean.

Cabinet Ministers Come High.

A cabinet officer who not very long ago retired to private life started to build up new law practice. A corporation case was sent to him by a brother lawyer. Meeting that lawyer later, the ex-cabinet minister asked what he ought to charge. "What did you think of charging?" asked his friend. "Well," the reply was, "I thought a thousand dollars would be about right." "My dear fellow," the other lawyer responded, "if you do that you will never get another case. Ex-cabinet ministers are a luxury, if they are worth anything. Send a bill for \$5,000 retaining fee and you will get a check to-morrow. Then adjust your regular charges at your leisure." The thing was done, with the result predicted. It is said that the gentleman in question made in a month as much as the sum of his salary during his entire official term.—N. Y. Post.

\$25.00 TO CALIFORNIA.

Everyday, During March and April Phenomenally Low Rates to the Pacific Coast and Intermediate Points.

Colonist Excursions open to all. Later on at intervals during the summer special round trip excursions to the Coast at less than One Cent Per Mile, going one way, returning another. An exceptional opportunity to visit any part of all parts of the Great West for pleasure, education or business. People with interests at various points will luxuriate in a month as much as the sum of their salary during their entire official term. Write on the back: "Send details low rates to California," adding your own name and address, also those of your friends, and you will receive in return information of fascinating interest, great practical value, of educational and business worth. Whether or not you are thinking of taking this delightful trip or looking to better your condition in life, it will pay you, your family or friends to write a postal as above. As the colonist rates open to all are good during March and April only, send your postal to-day.

Kicks and Flats.

Her Meyer-Lutz tells the following story: "Conducting one in Bradford, I noticed the clarinet player, a young but clever and steady lad, jumped up a good deal during the progress of the opera. I found that his father, who played the trombone, sat just behind him, and every now and then he gave his son a kick, with the remark: 'Look out, Sammy! there be a flat a-cummin'.'—Mainly About People.

A Handsome Menu Card.

It is a noticeable fact that the dining car department of the Grand Trunk Railway System is second to none on the American Continent, and new improvements and modern innovations are continually being made. The cafe-parlor cars which have been running on nearly all of the divisions of this great system are a constant source of praise from the travelling public. The company has recently altered the style of the menu cards used on all of the dining cars and cafe-parlor cars, and has gotten up a very handsome and neat bill of fare that appeals to the artistic sense.

A Failure.

Mrs. Finnigan—An' did yer husband injo the cillation? Mrs. Hogan—Nivir a bit. T'ink av all them whistles a-blowin', an' no wurruk to stoop.—Judge.

Earliest Russian Millet.

Will you be short of hay? If so plant a plenty of this profitably profitable millet 5 to 8 tons of HIGH YIELD PER ACRE. Price 50 lbs. \$1.90; 100 lbs. \$3.00; low freight John A. Salzer Seed Co., La Crosse, Wis.

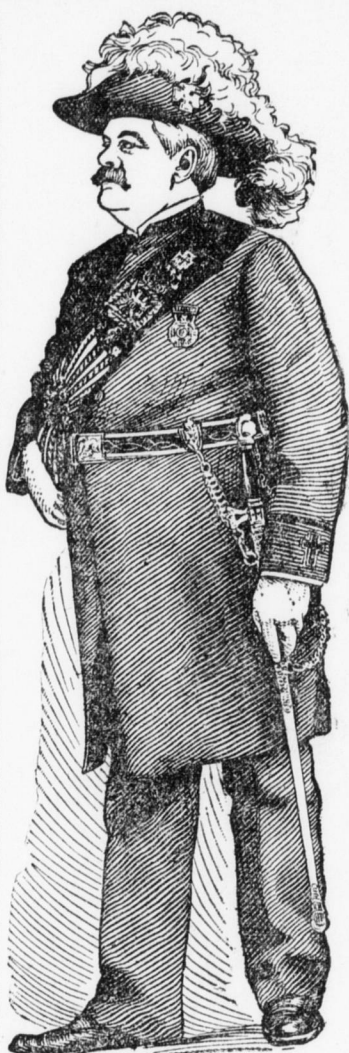
Feminine Pinpricks.—Elderly Spinster—"Ah, dear Julia, you can't imagine how I dread to think of my fortieth birthday!" Julia—"Why, dear? Did something very unpleasant happen then?"—Punch.

Sweat or fruit acids will not discolor goods dyed with PUTNAM FADELESS DYES. Sold by druggists, 10c package. The Poet—"No, the editors never burn my poems." The Friend—"How is that?" The Poet—"I write them on sheets of asbestos."—London Answers.

Stops the Cough and Works Off the Cold. Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. Price 25c. Woman's love is like an ill-spent fortune—we never know its value till we lose it.—London Answers.

A Noted Knight Templar Owes His Health to Peruna.

Colonel T. P. Moody, a prominent Knight Templar, is well known in every city in the United States west of Buffalo, N. Y., as a Jeweler's Auctioneer. In the city of Chicago as a prominent lodge man, being a member of the K. T.'s and also of the Masons. The cut shows Colonel Moody in the costume of the Oriental Consistory Masons, 32nd degree.



Colonel T. P. Moody, of Chicago, Had Catarrh Twenty-five Years and Was Cured by Peruna.

In a recent letter from 5900 Michigan avenue, Chicago, Ill., Mr. Moody says the following: "For over twenty-five years I suffered from catarrh, and for over ten years I suffered from catarrh of the stomach terribly. I have taken all kinds of medicines and have been treated by all kinds of doctors, as thousands of my acquaintances are aware in different parts of the United States, where I have traveled, but my relief was only temporary, until a little over a year ago I started to take Peruna, and at the present time I am better than I have been for twenty years."

"The soreness has left my stomach entirely and I am free from indigestion and dyspepsia and will say to all who are troubled with catarrh or stomach trouble of any kind, don't put it off and suffer, but begin to take Peruna right away, and keep it up until you are cured, as you surely will be if you persevere."

"My wife, as many in the southwest can say, was troubled with a bad cough and bronchial trouble, and doctors all over the country gave her up to die, as they could do nothing more for her. She began taking Peruna with the result that she is better now than she has been in years, and her cough has almost left her entirely. The soreness has left her lungs and she is as well as she ever was in her life, with thanks, as she says, to Peruna. Yours very truly, T. P. Moody."

Catarrh in its various forms is rapidly becoming a general curse. An undoubted remedy has been discovered by Dr. Hartman. This remedy has been thoroughly tested during the past forty years. Prominent men have come to know of its virtues, and are making public utterances on the subject. To save the country we must save the people. To save the people we must protect them from disease. The disease that is at once the most prevalent and stubborn of cure is catarrh.

If one were to make a list of the different names that have been applied to catarrh in different locations and organs, the result would be astonishing. We have often published a partial list of these names, and the surprise

caused by the first publication of it to all people, both professional and non-professional, was amusing. And yet we have never enumerated all of the diseases which are classed as catarrh. It must be confessed, however, to see even this partial list drawn up in battle array is rather appalling. If the reader desires to see this list, together with a short exposition of each one, send for our free catarrh book. Address The Peruna Medicine Co., Columbus, Ohio.

\$33.00 to Pacific Coast.

Chicago & Northwestern Ry., during the months of March and April \$33.00 from Chicago to Helena, Butte, Anaconda, Ogden and Salt Lake City; \$30.50 Spokane; \$23.00 Los Angeles, San Francisco, Portland, Seattle, Tacoma, Vancouver, Victoria and a large number of other points. Tourist Sleeping Cars daily to the Pacific Coast. For maps and particulars apply to nearest ticket agent or address W. B. Kniskern, 12 Fifth avenue, Chicago, Ill.

Looking for It. Easterner—Did the cyclone do much damage to your farm? Kansas—How can I tell till I find it?—Columbus (O.) Journal.

Dropsy treated free by Dr. H. H. Green's Sons, of Atlanta, Ga. The greatest dropsy specialists in the world. Read their advertisement in another column of this paper.

Advertisement for California Fig Syrup Co. featuring an illustration of a sailing ship and the text: 'Men of Affairs. One may sail the seas and visit every land and everywhere will find, that men of affairs, who are well informed, have neither the time nor the inclination, whether on pleasure bent or business, to use those medicines which cause excessive purgation and then leave the internal organs in a constipated condition. Syrup of Figs is not built on those lines. It acts naturally, acts effectively, cleanses, sweetens and strengthens the internal organs and leaves them in a healthy condition. If in need of a laxative remedy the most excellent is Syrup of Figs, but when anything more than a laxative is required the safe and scientific plan is to consult a competent physician and not to resort to those medicines which claim to cure all manner of diseases. The California Fig Syrup Co. was the first to manufacture a laxative remedy which would give satisfaction to all; a laxative which physicians could sanction and one friend recommend to another; so that today its sales probably exceed all other laxatives combined. In some places considerable quantities of old-time cathartics and modern imitations are still sold, but with the general diffusion of knowledge, as to the best medicinal agents, Syrup of Figs has come into general use with the well-informed, because it is a remedy of known value and ever beneficial action. The quality of Syrup of Figs is due not only to the excellent combination of the laxative and carminative principles of plants, known to act most beneficially on the system, with agreeable and refreshing aromatic liquids, but also to the original method of manufacture. In order to get the genuine and its beneficial effects one should always note the full name of the Company—California Fig Syrup Co.—printed on the front of every package.'