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JOB PRINTING.

Work. PARTICULAR ATTENTION PAID TO LAW
NO BARDON WILL AND THE STREET OF THE STREET OF

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

Of all Europe, Paris, France, is the city of workshops and petty factories. is estimated that there are 98, 000 factories and workshops in the city, and that 60,000 girls are kept working on hats and gowns for about

The oldest United States soldier is declared to be J. J. Overton, of Los Angeles, Cal., who is now 105 years old. He served in the Black Hawk the Mexican war and the civil war. Mr. Overton is a native of Penn-He walked three miles in the last G. A. R. parade at Los An-

That a person who has been often stung by bees becomes in time immune to the poison of the sting is asserted by Dr. H. F. Parker. He reorts that when he first began to keep bees he was frequently stung and that each sting was attended with acute pain: but that as time went on the pain and swelling became less.

Abdul Hamid is anxious to return the visit paid him by Grand Duke Nicholas as the representative of the czar. The commander of the faithful is desirous of sending his representatives in a battleship with as much pomp as was displayed by Nicholas at Constantinople, but finds himself unable to do anything; his only availble warship is at present held in pawn shipbuilding company until the bill for repairs is paid.

Some idea of the wealth of Henry Clay Frick, Andrew Carnegie's former partner, may be obtained when it is stated that in the last two years he has purchased real estate in Pittsburg. aggregate value of which is \$10, 502,000. This includes the Schenley property, at the Point, which he It also inbought for \$2,000,000. cludes St. Peter's Catholic cathedral. for which he gave \$1,325,000, and the new Frick building, erected at a cost of \$4,500,000.

Two Kansas boys, the sons of Mar-Concannon, have made at their home near Lansing, 18 miles northof Kansas City, a discovery which has already set the scientists of America agog and promises in a little while to embrace in its study and inthe whole scientific What the boys have found, in a word, the skull of a man who is supposed to have lived in America before the glacial period, or, from ten to thirty thousand years ago.

Hoopeston, the home of Mrs. Mary Hartwell Catherwood and prosperous little city in the richest agricultural district in the great state of Illinois, has what may be truthfultermed one of the most economical and successful forms of munici- tioned at all in the canvass. pal government of any city in the There is no reason for surprise world. The city has a population of therefore, that such stalwart demo-4,500, and the mayor of the town re- crats as Senators Vest and Morgan ceives an annual salary of but 50 cents have been saying that the democrats or \$1 for each term in office, the term consisting of two years.

Dr. Nelson R. Wood, of the Smithsonian institution, has made a study of the conversation of many kinds of feathered creatures. He declares that they have language of their own, vass of any activity or intelligence in which they are able to convey their ideas to each other, and the only reason why we do not understand them is that we have not taken the trouble to listen and observe. Dr. Wood not only comprehends much of what birds say, but, to a considerable extent, he can make them understand him.

Most monkeys have nothing but nose holes, and no real nose, as we consider it. But there is a monkey in Borneo that has a long nose, longer even than that of particularly longnosed human beings. A specimen of this monkey, known as the proboscis monkey, has just been brought alive to Europe, and is now in Hamburg The queer creature has attracted much attention. It looks grotesquely hu-man-like—very much like a man who has put on a big artifical nose for

Hawailans are laughing heartily over a joke played on the members of the senatorial commission here recently United States Senators Mitchell, Oregon; Foster, of Washington, and Burton, of Kansas, were made to eat dog-not political dog, but real cooked canine. Those who are authority for the story declare that the senators ate the fare with relish and called for The dish was served to the party at one of the native "luaus,"

INACTIVITY OF DEMOCRATS. Tabooed Policies of the Party Leave Nothing for It to Go to

Work Upon.

Secretary Shaw has hit the correct causes of the democrats' failule to at-tempt an active canvass in 1902. They unable to put forward any polic which will appeal to any considerable number of the people. The platforms of the party in 1896 and 1900 are ta-They dare not indorse either of those proclamations of principles. Free silver is ignored in all the states east of the Mississippi in the campaign this year. Even in Ohio nothing is said about it by the democrats. The Philippine question is such a power to the republicans that the democratic stump speakers appear to have received orders from their congressional campaign committee to say nothing about it in any shape. Carmack and a few other vociferous personages talked against what they called imperialism early in the cam-paign, but they were promptly muzzled by the head of their campaign committee. Not a democratic orator or newspaper of any standing any-where in the country is at present attacking the republican policy in the Philippines, says the St. Louis Globe-

Under such conditions, of course, the republicans are not able to get up to make a fight, and there seems to be only one side in the contest of 1892. Even the tariff, on which such democratic leaders as Grover Cleveland have advised their party to make &

TRUSTS AND PARTIES. All That Has Been Done to Regulate Things Has Been Done by Republicans.

It was the republican party that enacted legislation against the trusts The democratic party has been content, as in this state, to use the trusts merely for the purpose of campaign debate, and to propose against them the remedy of state socialism or free trade, says the Troy Times.

In a speech at Boston Secretary of

the Treasury Shaw, who, like every other candid observer, finds both good and evil in these immense combinations of corporations, presented in a convincing manner the history of the case against the trusts. He showed that in 1888 during President Cleveland's first administration a democratic congress appointed a committee to investigate the subject. After six months of investigation the committee reported that it could form no opinion and simply presented the testimony taken. When Benjamin Harrison had been chosen president and a republican senate had been elected, the first bill presented in the senate was what is now known as the Sherman anti-trust law. It is the only anti-trust law of a federal nature on the statute books to this day. This was Secretary Shaw's

summing up: "During Mr. Cleveland's first adminis-tration a democratic congress declared the task beyond its strength. The first repub-lican congress under President Harrison passed the Sherman law, and it has re-ceived the seal of approval of the republi-can party by resolutions repeatedly adopt-ed in many state and national convention. fight, is virtually ignored now, al-



ANOTHER GHOST AT THE DEMOCRATIC HARMONY FEAST.

earlier in the campaign. The tariff planks of the presidential canvasses of 1888 and 1892, in which Cleveland was the candidate, are obsolete now. The trusts is state socialism for the coal assault which Cleveland ordered on the tariff in 1887, and which poor Roger Q. Mills led in 1888, would re-ceive no sort of countenance from the democracy in 1902. There is absolutely no fight in the democrats this year on anything. The republicans have established the gold standard on such a firm basis that the democrats dare not attack it again. The republican policy in the Philippines, which is giv-ing to the Filipinos all the home rule which they are now fitted for, and which is educating them for a larger measure of autonomy, is so strong with the people of all parties that the democratic leaders have given orders that the subject shall not be men-

have been saying that the democrats have nothing to gain by a victory this year, while they have much to lose. The leaders of the party, ap-parently, not only do not look for victory for their side, but they are against any attempt to win a victory The Democrats are making no can anywhere. Knowing that the conditions are strongly against them they seem to be too discouraged to show any earnestness in paign. They are letting the republicans do most of the work which is being done, and this, on account of the democrats' failure to make a contest is rather feeble. This is the quietest congressional canvass which the country has seen in many years It is to be hoped, however, that the weakness of the democracy's side will not lull the republican leaders into any sense of overconfidence. Their duty is to work to get out the entire vote of the party. intelligent advantage of their opportunities they can win a victory a few weeks hence which will place party in excellent shape for the great canvass of 1904.

WAs one result of the financial management of the republican party the annual interest on the nationa. debt is \$6,000,000 less than it was be fore the war with Spain, notwithstanding the issue of a war loan of \$200,000,000.—Indianapolis Journal.

Mamong other characteristics of the new boss of the Ohio democracy is thrift in all chings pertaining to land Lead r.

though something was said about it again in 1883. It did not repeal the Sher earlier in the campaign. The tariff man act. This raises a pretty strong preman act. This raises a pretty strong pre-sumption that the law has some degree of

The democratic party's remedy for trust and for all others free trade. This is like proposing suicide as a cure for toothache. Secretary Shaw's characterization of the proposed democratic cure is right to the point and deserves the consideration of ev-

and deserves the consideration of every workingman:

"We are frequently threatened with overproduction, and against this we must always protest by increasing our markets as far as possible. But other countries also have overproduction, and from this source our industries are sure to be cruekted unless protected. Does any one suppose any fron Industry in the United States could have survived an irundation from Europe occasioned by the recent business stagnation in some localities on the continent but for the tariff? The republican party watches primarily that the American labover shall have employment. It is probable that during the last year or two free trace in iron would have cheapened the product to the American consumer, but 1,50,000 people, fed and clothed directly by product to the American consumer, but \$5.0,000 people, fed and clothed directly by vages paid by the various fron and steel nanufactories, would have been again egging bread. Unreasonable prices unreasonably low are more objectionable and fraught fith greater hardships, to all those who apply the wage-earner's necessities, than rices unreasonably high."

The republican party has been the

The republican party has been the party to which in all times the people have safely turned for the preservaion of their institutions and the mainenance of their prosperity. The party of negation and destruction emocratic party-continually offers ome quack remedy for any disturb-nces in the body politic. But the people have had too many sad experiences in trusting that party and are too wise to turn from the safe path of prosperity to choose the will o' the wisps which gleam over impassable

III a combine advances the price of meat, or if the price is increased by purely natural causes, the Amer can consumer should be at liberty to purchase food wherever it can be ought and bring it to this country vithout a direct tax upon his hunger uch as our tariff law now impose The American people need a tariff ystem which will protect them from unger and cold in the days of meat and coal famines. vant their friends, and not friends of favored interests, to revise the present unjust system of taxation.—Baltimore Sun (Ind.).

™Mr. Bryan cannot, he says, commend President Roosevelt's views on of the Ohio democracy the trust question. We have yet to hear that Mr. Bryan has said anyis thrift in all chings pertaining to his profits or emoluments. The instincts of a tax dodger have not been reformed out of existence.—Cleveland Lead gr.

Lear that ar. Bryan has said any thing about the trusts, except to denote them, without suggesting a trust are that ar. Bryan has said any thing about the trusts, except to denote them, without suggesting a trust are that ar. Bryan has said any thing about the trusts, except to denote them, without suggesting a lunch from their dinner pails when the fall occurred.

BOXER OUTBREAK.

It Resulted in the Slaughter of Hundreds of the Desperadoes. Victoria, B. C., Nov. 8.—Mail ad-

vices received from the Orient include official reports from Kuci Chun, ex-viceroy of Sze Chuan, detailing the recent Boxer outbreak there. After relating the incidents leading up to the destruction of the churches the two districts and the murder of many native converts, the report says: "Several regiments of troops were sent to the disturbed places and, besides slaying 200 or 300 of the inurgents succeeded in capturing sev who were brought to Cheng Tu and decapitated.

"Between 5,000 and 6,000 Boxers as-sembled in Hwai Yang Hsi, Chin Tang Hsien and Shien Chou, where they occupied the market towns and killed as many captains of the train bands as they could get hold of. A small force was sent to the Boxers to exhort them to disperse. I did not take stringent measures on this occasion, because I feared that among the Boxers there might be many famine stricken inhabitants, who were not disposed to do evil, but were simply misled by the Boxers. A fight fol-lowed and 200 Boxers were killed and the others were driven back. Many entrenched themselves and the force sent was obliged to return."

The report tells of the attack on Cheng Tu, where three regiments and 600 bands had been assembled for defense. When the imperial troops were dispatched to Ching Tang Hsien, the Boxers proceeded to Hsuao Ching Ping, where they joined forces with other insurgents. A battle was fought there and 300 Boxers were put to the

TO STOP EMIGRATION.

The Hungarian Government Is Pre-

paring to Pass a Law.
Vienna, Nov. 8.—The Hungarian
government has introduced in the reichstag an emigration reform bill of sweeping character. One of the main provisions of this bill strikes a heavy blow at the North Atlantic a neavy blow at the North Atlantic steamship lines by empowering the government to route emigrants through the Hungarian port of Flume. Up to the present time Hungarian emigrants have sailed chiefly from Hamburg, Bremen, Rotterdam and Antwerp, and last year a total of Antwerp, and last year a 70,941 Hungarian emigrants these ports. The prospective loss to the German and other steamship lines sailing from the ports mentioned is likely to be even greater because Austria is now preparing a bill simular to the one introduced by Hungary, by which it is expected to send

Austrian emigrants through Trieste. The Hungarian bill specifically prohibits the emigration of certain classes of people, including men who have not performed military service, parents who leave behind them children under 15 years of age and persons without adequate traveling money or whose expenses are paid by foreign states or colonization societies. Under the bill, the government can forbid emigration to cer-tain countries entirely and it can prevent the emigration of certain classes of artisans when this is deemed expe

REPORT OF TRADE.

Steady Progress in Every Branch of Business Is Noted.

New York, Nov. 8.—R. G. Dun & o.'s Weekly Review of Trade says: Trade and industry are making steady progress, reports from all sections of the country containing evidences of wholesome development. An unusually large fall distribution occurred. Complaints of slow freight movement are still heard, testifying

decrease occurred in meats and fuel, mainly the latter.

The only development of note in the iron and steel market has been the 10 per cent. reduction in price of tin plates to take effect December 1.

CRY OF FRAUD.

Chicago Republicans' Candidate for Sheriff Says that the Election was Crooked.

Chicago, Nov. 8 .- The Record-Herald says that Daniel D. Healy, republican candidate for sheriff at the recent election, claims that he has been elected sheriff and that the count E. Barrett, democrat, by nearly 7,000 plurality, is false. It is claimed that the total vote for sheriff was in excess, to the extent of more than 10,000 votes, of the number of ballots issued in the county for the election.

According to a report from the board of election commissioners be-tween 284,000 and 285,000 ballots were issued at the polls, including the number destroyed and those wrongly stamped. Figures give the total on the vote for sheriff at 294,943. Where the difference comes in has given rise to the cry of fraud.

Drew a Two-Year Sentence.

Prague, Bohemia, Nov. 8.—Alois Mueller, who, with Peter Von Schlec-ta, had been on trial since October 27, charged with trafficking in forged patents of nobility, was yesterday sentenced to two years' imprisonment.

Killed by Failing Coal.
(Shenandoab, Pa., Nov. 8.—Martin
Yaniz and Enoch Sisavage, mine laborers, were killed by a fall of coal
at Cambridge colliery yesterday. They

A LOST CAUSE.

Venezuelan Rebels Retreat in Bis-Order—Castro's Troops Pursue Them and Capture One of Their Generals.

La Victoria, Venezuela, Nov. 8.— News has been received here concern-ing the retreat of the revolutionary forces. It is to the effect that on the night of November 1 the revoluionists withdrew from their tions near La Victoria and San Mateo because they were without ammuni-tion. The fact that the rebels lacked cartridges caused a disagreement be-tween Gen. Matos and Gen. Rolando,

which was followed by hot words. Gen. Rolando declared that the shortage of ammunition was the fault of Gen. Matos, and that if the succ of the revolution was endangered by this condition, Matos alone was responsible. He said that all was lost, and with his followers, about 3,200 men, withdrew from the main body of the rebels in the direction of Alta Gracia. It is reported that Gen. Rolando has proclaimed "El Mocho" Hernandez as the leader of the revo-

President Castro, when he discovered that the revolutionists only re-treated because of their absolute lack of ammunition, caused them to be pursued day and night by government The latest report issued by the gov-

The latest report issued by the government says that Gens. Matos, Mendoza and Riera and their commands are fleeing in disorder in an effort to reach the mountainous districts.

Guerillas in the service of the gov-ernment captured and brought to President Castro certain records and documents belonging to members of Ge. Matos' staff, as well as the general's personal correspondence. The contents of these papers give evi-dence of the critical situation of the leaders of the revolution.

President Castro having sent his

men in all directions to cut off the retreat of the enemy, left here yesterday for Caracas. The government soldiers who are following up the rebels scored their first success Friday morning by the capture of Gen. Ramon Lulzi, who was making his way in the direction of Alta Gracia, with 300,000 rounds of ammunition and 4,000 men to reinforce the revolutionists.

LAND FRAUDS.

Soldiers' Widows and Cattlemen are Said to Have Engaged in Unlawful Deals.

Deals.

Washington, Nov. 6.—The interior department has suspended, with a view to cancellation, a large number of alleged fraudulent land entries in Nebraska made by sodiers' widows who, it is charged, have entered into an agreement for the transfer of the lands to cattlemen. W. N. Lesser, of Loves, a special agent, wilcose heads Iowa, a special agent, whose head-quarters have been for several years at North Platte, Neb., has been suspended in connection with these pro-ceedings. The action follows an in-vestigation that has been conducted in Nebraska by Col. John S. Mosby, the former guerilla leader, who is

now a special agent of the general The exact extent of these operations is not disclosed, but so far known there are about 45 or 50 of them, each entry being for 160 acres. The government recently has been enforcing its regulations for the re-moval of fences erected by cattlemen on public lands and an effort to vali-date as far as possible the land now occupied by the cattlemen. Under the law soldiers' widows have a right to make entries of public lands withou any residence requirements but they are required to make improvements and cultivate the lands. It is under stood that the women who made the entries are mostly Chicago people who were influenced to take these steps by the agents of cattlemen, with the agreement to transfer the land to the latter by leases, with the right to nyrchase. right to purchase.

COAL STRIKE COMMISSION.

Ends Its Tour of Observation of the Anthracite Coal Fields and Ad-journs Until November 14.

Mahanoy City, Pa., Nov. 6.—The anthracite strike commission ended its tour of observation of the coal fields in the Panther Creek valley yesterday and the members of the party will re-turn to their homes today and will meet again at Seranton on November 14 to take the testimony of the mi-ners. The biggest day's work of the entire trip was accomplished Wednes-day when the commissioners made a complete inspection of two large col-lieries and a tour of the region lying between Mt. Carmel and this city.

Six working days have been consumed in traveling from place to place in the anthracite coal regions, and the arbitrators feel they are now qualified to sit in judgment on the controversy between the mine own ers and their employes. In all the commissioners were lowered into seven mines of varying conditions and went through several breakers. The met the general superintendents, th mine superintendents and the fore men of the collieries visited, and also talked with the grimy coal diggers in the dark gangways and chambers hundreds of feet below the earth's surface. They heard the grievanees the workers claim they have, and also heard the companies' side of the complaint. Besides this the commissioners gained a somewhat technical gained a somewhat technical knowledge of mining.

Anti-Trust Law Is Upheld.

Lincoln, Neb., Nov. 7.—The Nebras-ka supreme court yesterday rendered a decision sustaining the constitu-tionality of the state anti-trust law, which had been attacked by the Ne-braska Retail Lumber Dealers' asso-ciation, as defendant in a suit for ciation, as defendant in a suit for damages for forcing a retail dealer out of the business. The court holds the association to be unlawful, but dismisses the suit as to the association because it is not incorporated. The members of the association are held Hable for damages resulting from their acts.

SAVED A LIFE.

Gratitude promotes publicity and it's no wonder people testify when life

is saved. Every reader with a bad back is in danger for bad backs are but kidney

ills and neglect may prove fatal.

Neglected backache is quickly followed by too frequent urinary dis-charges; retention of the urine, painful urination, Diabetes, Bright's dis-

Read how all such troubles can be cured.

CASE NO. 34,520 .- Mr. Walter Mc-Laughlin, of 3022 Jacob street, Wheeling, W. Va., a machine hand working at J. A. Holiday & Son's planing mill, says: "I firmly believe had I not used Doan's Kidney Pills when I did I would not be alive now. I was in a terrible condition, and although I took quarts of medicine, and attended by doctors, I got no better, but worse. Friends spoke of my bad appearance, and thousands knew about it. I could hardly get around and felt and looked like a dead man rather than a living one. Doan's Kidney Pills, procured at the Logan Drug Co.'s store, were a blessing to me; half a box relieved me; three boxes entirely cured me." A FREE TRIAL of this great kid-

ney medicine which cured Mr. Mc-Laughlin will be mailed on application to any part of the United States. Address Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y. For sale by all druggists, price 50 cents per box.

Some people seem to think that industry onsists of telling other people what to do. -Indianapolis News.

"Little Colds" neglected—thousands of lives sacrificed every year. Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup cures little colds— cures big colds, too, down to the very vergo of consumption.

Possibly frankness would not seem brutal if we were more accustomed to it. Indianapolis News.

Do not believe Piso's Cure for Consumption has an equal for coughs and colds.—J. F. Boyer, Trinity Springs, Ind., Feb. 15, 1900.

One trouble with the pursuit of happiness is that other people do get in the way.—Puck. Diphtheria relieved in twenty minutes.

Almost miraculous. Dr. Tr Oil. At any drug store. It doesn't take much gold-leaf to cover the pupil of the eye.—Ram's Horn.



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