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H. H. MULLIN, Editor.

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

o paper will be discontinued until arrears are paid, except at the option of the pub-Papers sent out of the county must be paid for in advance.

The issuance of "Accident Bulletins" by the interstate commerce commis-Fatal Railroad sion in Washington is a notable Accidents. step, not only in railroading, but in the history of government supervision. So vast is the network of railway tracks in this country, and so great is the volume of business, that the accidents, although perhaps not large in proportion, are numerous in the aggregate. In 1901 more than 8,000 persons, passengers and employes, were killed on the railway, and 53,000 were injured. The number exceeds the casualties in a battle of the first magnitude. Yet this was after a law requiring automatic couplers had considerably decreased the accidents due to the old-fashioned hand-coupling of freight cars. Experience is the greatest teacher, but, as the Youth's Companion observes, her school is an expensive one. From the experience of the railways, carefully collated and analyzed in these bulletins, it will doubtless be possible to do much to lessen this volume of misfortune. Almost numberless are the causes of accident. Some admit of ready remedy, but the danger from others can be guarded against but slightly if at all. In certain cases the remedy may be found in new laws; in others it may be a question of mechanics; in too many cases human carelessness is the cause, not always the carelessness of railway servants, for managers and passengers are frequently blamable. Whatever the cause may be, the chance of accident is diminished by the gradual improvement of railways themselves. The road-beds are made more solid, grade crossings are abolished, the tracks are protected from trespassers, the machinery of locomotives is made stronger, and in every way possible the chance of accident by thoughtlessness of anyone engaged in the operation or the use of the railway is lessened. The accident bulletins ought to grow smaller and

Rather a determined looking mar appeared in Pierpont Morgan's New York office not long ago and said he wished to see the great financier. "Mr. Morgan is busy just now," said an attendant. "Well. I'll wait, for I must see him if it takes a year." In a few minutes Mr. Morgan appeared and said: "I cannot see you. the question." "But I h It's out of "But I have a letter from General Blank of St. Louis-a letter of introduction," said the visitor. "Yes, I know," answered Mr. Morgan in matter of fact tones. "The general informs me by wire that he gave you the letter to get rid of you. Good morning." And the financier disappeared into his private office. Exit the St. Louis party in a slightly dazed condition.

less interesting year by year.

While the recent coal famine was an uncomfortable fact Elliott Woods, superintendent of the capitol at Washington, was bombarded with suggestions as to substitute fuel. Here are a few of them: "Storing the heat from warm debates;" "the seasoned timber from which cabinets are selected;" "planks from political conventions;" "some of the dried old fosils in the senate;" "logs which are rolled by all members" and the "steps which are always taken to remedy all matters."

You cannot have much of envy in your life if you look down. It is only when you look to those who have a bit more than you that you are apt to be troubled mentally. Look the other way, is the advice of the Cincinnati Commercial-Tribune, and see the countless host with less of health, or strength, or wealth, and then thank God for what you have, even if it is only a good, active brain in a good, strong frame.

An Indiana man of the age of 92 has been sent to prison for theft, committed because he wanted a home. The Chicago News says that "most men of that age marry girls of 17 course which provided him with a sional cam

FALLACIES OF FREE TRADE.

Representations of the Enemies of Protection That Are Unsound and Erroneous.

The democratic congressional committee, and a part of the democratic are seeking again to impress the people with the belief that American manufactured products which are protected by the tariff are sold cheaper abroad than at home, and that at the same time the home prices of commodities for daily consumption have been increased by reason of the tariff. From these assertions they argue that the tariff should be abolished, says the Albany Journal.

That prices as well as wages have advanced under the operation of the tariff law which was enacted soon fter the induction into office of President McKinley is true. The law would have been a failure if it had not in-creased the wages of the workingmen and the prices of the farmer's products, which represent the wages of that class. The Dingley law revived industry, gave ron work and wages, and also the opportunity for better living. In 1895 we retained only 3.44 bushels of wheat per capita for home consumption, and in 1899 we retained 6.09 bushels per capita. The American people consumed nearly double the amount of wheat flour and white bread in 1899 that they did in 1893. The same was true of beef. Notwithstanding the high prices of beef to day, the American people consume double the amount of beef that they did in 1895, when democratic low tariffs closed the mills, sent thousands of men into idleness, and reduced their purchasing power to the The advance in prices is, in one way, due to the tariff, in that the tariff gave protection to American industry enabled the people to buy, and so in creased the volume of home consumption as to increase prices by the natural law of supply and demand. But these increased prices are not alone on articles produced in this country and protected by the tariff. The increased prices have been general, and more in harmony with the increased demand, due to increased purchasing power by reason of increased wages.

As to the complaint that American manufactures are sold at lower prices abroad than in this country, it can be said flatly that there is no reason for it. The occasional practice of selling surplus products for export below the market price is not a new one, and in no way is it confined to protected industries, either in this country or any other. The British manufacturers, without any protection from a tariff, have followed the practice for half a century, and in British government reports it is de fended as a wise economic policy. this policy were abolished it would often become necessary to shut down manufacturing plants and deprive op eratives of their employment, and the cost of producing the reduced output would be increased.

But the practice has not been general among American manufacturers. In the fiscal year of 1902 there was manufactured in this country \$13,001,-704,000 worth of goods, of which \$403, 890,763 worth was exported. Of those exports, only \$3,982,000 worth, or about one per cent. of the total, was sold at lower prices than those charged at home.

Through inquiries made by the industrial commission it has been ascertained that about 20 per cent. of Amer ican manufacturers occasionally cut export prices in order to meet competition abroad and sell their sur-plus product, while 80 per cent. always charge at least the same prices as at home and sometimes secure even high er ones.

Thus it will be seen that these rep resentations of the advocates of free trade are just as fallacious as all their other assertions and arguments. It is impossible to make a sound argument against the republican policy of protection for home industries.

PRESS OPINIONS.

After Mr. Bryan had been speaking for an hour and a quarter at Durango, Col., recently, the hall was found to be in flames. Mr. Bryan always was warm proposition .- Detroit Free Press (dem.).

Derry Simpson says there is no reason why the democrats should feel downcast. Since the populist party was swallowed by the democrats, Jerry probably has authority to speak for the democrats.-Cleveland Leader.

During the closing years of demo-eratic rule, before the war, capitalists got for the use of their money eight to to get three or four per cent. This replished gradually under successive re-publican administrations, has been of inealculable benefit to the people .-Indianapolis Journal.

The Cleveland Leader introduces Grover Cleveland as the "advance agent of the greatest panic the country ever suffered." If this is unjust to try ever suffered. Grover, it is at least true that he was unlucky enough to happen along at the same time that the country was experiencing a grave set-back, and was also unlucky enough to get hopewith it .- Des Moines

Register and Leader. the parties, and "the time-honored, time-tested principles of the republican party," that have given such prestige and prosperity to the nation, are being opposed violently and per-sistently. In no campaign since the that is so it should be recognized that
the Indiana veteran exhibited more
accurate judgment in selecting the
securate judgment in selecting the

PRICES AND THE TARIFF

Advance in Cost of Staples Fully Met by Increased Demand and Raise in Wages.

The orators and editors of the opposition who spend so much time in condoling the people because of the rise in the prices of the necessaries of life attribute the increase to tariff and trusts fostered by the tariff. If they would go into particulars they would find that many of the necessaries of life which pay the highest protective duties have advanced the least during the past four or five years, says the Indianapolis Journal. Take clothing, for instance; the range of duties is higher than on anything else except giass and a few other articles. ferring to Dun's index number of aggregate prices it appears that the same quality of clothing which cost \$14.350 in October, 1898, cost \$15.771 last October-an increase of less than 10 per cent. By the same authority quantity of meats which could be purchased for \$7.628 in October, 1898, would cost \$10.279 last month-an in crease of nearly 35 per cent. Now, no man of intelligence and candor will claim that the tariff on meats has anything to do with the price. 25 years the United States has been greatest exporter of meats, and has made prices. The reason that meats are high is that here in Indianapolis, and in any cattle market, cattle which were worth from \$4.25 to \$5.25 a few years ago been selling at from \$7 to \$7.50 a hundred pounds, and hogs in the same proportion. Beef trusts are not re sponsible for this advance in cattle and hogs, but the conditions. consumption of meat has increased very largely since the date when the mass of people have had the means with which to purchase, and for such increase of consumption the republicans can be held responsible. the short corn crop of 1901, due to drought, which temporarily advanced prices, it is not quite fair to hold the party in power accountable. Short supply and increased demand are the

Again, all the staple products of the farm are higher. The era of 45-cent wheat, 30-cent corn and 16-cent oats seems to have passed. The Journal hopes that it has passed never to return. The advance in these staples since 1894-1896 has been remarkable. Turning to Dun again, it appears that the quantity of breadstuffs which cost \$11.759 in October, 1898, cost \$17.494 last October-an advance of nearly 49 per cent. The Journal does not accord to these index numbers that sacredness of infallibility which the free-trader and the calamityite attach to them. Nevertheless, they must stand by them and admit that unless rice is classed as a breadstuff the tariff does not directly affect the price of one of them. Indirectly? Yes; there were several million people in this country during the period of 1894-1896 who could not get as much wheat bread to eat as would satisfy their desire. Mc-"the advance agent of pros Kinley, "the advance agent of pros-perity," brought occupation and good millions, and they have had bread and meat since and have consumed so much as to make a demand that has caused an advance of prices. The republican party accepts the responsibility for the advance, even if the tariff has no direct effect upon it.

REASON TO BE THANKFUL.

Great Prosperity of the American People Set Forth in President's Proclamation.

President Roosevelt, in his Thanks giving proclamation, takes the position that for 125 years the American people "have had on the whole more to be thankful for than has fallen to the lot of any other people," says the Chicago Inter Ocean.

decade the people have struggled onward and upward," until now in a year of peace and overflowing plenty "we are striving earnestly to achieve moral and spiritual uplifting." The president asks the American

The president asks the American people to render thanks for the great prosperity they are now will, of course, excite the wrat of Mr. Bryan, Mr. Stevenson, Mr. Hill and other democratic leaders who contend that we are not enjoying great degree of prosperity, and that usiness men. manufacturers, farmers, employers and employes, are permitting themselves to be deceived when they are led to believe that there

is any prosperity in the land.

The democratic leaders would have people have done very well indeed; hat they are in a mood to do better still, and that they have much to be thankful for in the past and in the present. Here is another case in which the people stand with Roose-

trThe promptness with which the lemocrats have shut off the talk fr their newspapers and stump speakers on the trusts is significant. The reaublicans are doing all the talking on he trusts that amounts to anything.

A HOT SKIRMISH.

Colombian Rebels Fire On Government Boats, Killing One American— Revolutionists Lost Every Man in

Sight, 40 or 50 in Number.

Panama, Nov. 13.—The first American casualties as a result of the revolution occurred Tuesday. The Colom-bian fleet captured a boat having on bian fleet captured a boar board the board correspondence showing the whereabouts of two revolutionary schooners loaded with provisions. The government warships headed for the place and on arriving there the Bo-gota (formerly the Jessie Banning), manned by an American crew, com-manded by Capt. Marmaduke, low-ered two boats with armed men, but as the schooners were aground they waited until high tide to attack them

In the meanwhile the revolutionists were discovered in ambush close to the beach and when the Bogota's boats pulled ahead the second time the rebels opened fire on them, kill-ing the ship's armorer, Richard Kane, of Washington, and wounding George Walker, who was shot through the A seaman named Clarke and Lieut. Vasquez were also wounded, but not seriously. The Bogota and Chucuito then opened fire on the enemy and killed every man in sight. One shot fired at a group of ten rebels who were most actively engaged in shooting at the boat's crews, killed every one of them.

Gunner Cross, of the Bogota, thinks that from 40 to 50 rebels were killed. One of the schooners, the Helvetia, loaded with rice, was captured, but the first shot at the second schooner set her on fire and she was completely destroyed with her cargo body of Kane will be buried here with military honors.

FORMALLY DISBAND.

An Association of Furniture Manufacturers Goes Out of Existence. Cincinnati, Nov. 13.—The National Association of Chamber Suit Manufacturers, who manufacture all kinds of furniture, excepting chairs, upholstered parlor furniture and iron bed-steads, met here Wednesday with about 125 members present, representing about that number of manufacturing plants. After an all-day session they agreed that there could be nothing but disagreement among them regarding prices, the most important and practically the only matter that had claimed the attention of the meeting; accordingly they formally disbanded the national associa-

The strife over prices was caused by the determined stand taken early in the session for a sharp advance by many delegates. Other members as stubbornly opposed a marked advance just now, their chief argument for keeping prices down, notwithstanding the constant upward tendency of all materials, being that such action would be giving competitors who were not members of the association, too great an advantage. It becam clearly apparent that there could be no compromise or agreement on the subject, so that an abandonment of the association was the only thing in order.

THE STANDARD RAISED.

Pennsylvania's Supreme Court Makes New Rules to Govern Admissions to New Rules to Govern Admissions to the Bar. Philadelphia, Nov. 13.—The supreme

court of Pennsylvania has promul-gated new rules to govern admissions to the bar, completely revolutionizing the system in force for more than a century. A state board of law examiners composed of five members is established. Admissions on law chool diplomas are abolished. Registration is required at the composition of the composition of the control of the co stration is required at the com-dencement of the course of three years' study, but a preliminary examination must first be passed in English literature, universal history, his-tory of England and the United States, arithmetic, algebra, geometry, geography and Latin, Caesar, Virgil and Cicero. The three years of preparation after registration must be passed either in an approved law school or by the service of a bona fide clerkship in a law office.

Each generation, he admits, has had to bear its peculiar burdens and to face its special crises, but "decade by decade the peculiar burdens as the result of a memorial presented on behalf of the Pennsylvania Bar association by a second to be decaded to the peculiar burdens as the result of the Pennsylvania Bar association by a second to the pennsylvania Bar association by a second to the pennsylvania Bar as the peculiar burdens and to be a second to the pennsylvania Bar as the peculiar burdens and to be a second to be a secon association by a committee represent-ing various sections of the state, and is the culmination of an aggressive fight waged for eight years by the best element to raise the standard for admission to the legal profes-

Gave \$100,000 to a College.

Philadelphia, Nov. 13.—Edward and Clarence H. Clark, of Philadelphia, have subscribed \$100,000 to found a professorship in Assyriology at the University of Pennsylvania. The Messrs, Clark have been among the largest subscribers to the Babylonian expeditions of the University of Pennsylvania for the nast 14 years and sylvania for the past 14 years, and the success of these expeditions, now known all over the world—has lead them to endow this professorthe people believe that the country is skip. The trustees of the university in a very bad way, indeed, and that there is nothing to be thankful for. President Roosevelt, however, besorship of Assyriology," and Dr. H. lieves that in the last few years the

Convicted of Marder.

Convicted of Rurder.

Erie, Pa., Nov. 13.—Ernest Howard, of Corry, was found guilty of murder in the second degree last evening for the killing, near that city on May 29, of an old soldier named Henry Haddock, whom he had enticed into the woods for the purpose of robbery.

Cambridge, Mass., Nov. 13.—Nina K. Danforth, the deformed Framing-

PLEA FOR PEACE.

Mr. Gompers Sees Trouble Ahead Unless Trade Unionists Cease Quarrel-ing—American Federation of Labor Begins Its Annual Session.

New Orleans, Nov. 14.-President Gompers, at the opening of the American Federation of Labor convention Thursday delivered an impassioned warning to the members of the organization that the immediate future of trade and labor assemblies was seriously endangered by the conflicting claims of jurisdiction, made by different bodies. Unless such things were approached in calmness and handled with moderation, he declared, the labor organizations of the country would soon be involved in a confliet which would dwarf all the strug-gles in which labor organizations have been engaged.

The matter, unless changed, he asserted, would come to a point where laboring men would fight with labor-ing men from behind barricades, the manner which men deal with their mortal foes. His warning of danger and his counsels of peace and moder-ation met with a hearty response from the assembled delegates, and wild applause greeted the speaker as he closed that portion of his annual address in which he had pointed out the perils which, in his opinion, will surely come unless methods are al-

The report of National Secretary Frank Frank Morrison covered the 11 months ended with September 30 last. The federation's aggregate income for this time was \$144,498 and the expenditures \$119,086. Of the receipts \$20,423 consisted of contributions to the defense fund. Mr. Morrison also stated that for the 11 months 1,024 unions were chartered, a larger number than for any entire year. These additions increased the total number of unions to 3,659. The average membership is shown by the per capita tax to be 1,025,300, a gain of fourfold in the past six years. Mr. Morrison says that the increase of the defense fund tax has resulted beneficially and he advocates a still further increase of the per capita tax.

Reports from local unions show that there were 1.558 strikes in which 412,871 persons were involved. Out of that number 352,967 were benefited and 14,016 were not. The total cost of the strikes was \$2,729,604. In the federation there were 217 strikes, of which 131 were won, 48 compromised and 27 lost. Ten were still pending when the report was prepared. number of persons involved in the strikes was 34,380; number benefited 20,654; number worsted 2,635. The cost of the strikes in the way of money expended by the unions was \$90,053. Two hundred and sixty-four trade and federal unions reported gains in wages, one union reporting a gain of one dollar per day and all the others less. One hundred and fifty unions report a reduction of hours.

COAL COMBINE.

Indiana Capitalists Form a Trust to Control the Mines of That State. Indianapolis, Nov. 14.—The Sentinel says:

A party of leading Indiana capitalists is now in New York to complete the organization of an Indiana coal trust, to include all the coal mines of the state. The party is composed of Crawford Fairbanks, Smith Tally and J. C. Kolsen, of Terre Haute; A. M. Ogle, of this city; H. K. Seifert, of Chicago, and J. M. McClelland, of Brazil.

The last three gentlemen consti tuted the committee which secured options on all the coal mines in the counties of Vigo, Greene and Sullivan. It is announced that the project in-cludes a company to be capitalized at \$25,000,000. It is said on authority that the deal is about closed and that a telegram received from the gentle-men stated that the last details were being attended to and the financing of the project had been completed.

Tin Plate Mills Resumed

Pittsburg, Nov. 14 .- As the result of the recent arrangement between the American Tin Plate Co. and the Amal-gamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers to secure the export tin trade, many plants that have idle for months are starting up. The plants at Anderson, Gas City and Mid-dleton have orders to start soon. At the four plants about 47 mills will be operated, giving employment to about 3,100 men. Arrangements are being made to start the Demmler plant at Braddock and the two plants in Pitts-

More Pay for Railroaders.

More Pay for Rallroaders.

Pittsburg, Nov. 14,—Notices signed by J. H. Wallis, general superintendent of the West Penn railway, were posted yesterday in the offices of the company at Allegheny, to the effect that an advance of 10 per cent, would be made in the wages of all employes permanently in the service of the Pennsylvania system east of Pitts-Pennsylvania system east of Pitts-burg who are now receiving less than

Platt Is a Candidate.

New York, Nov. 14.—After a conference here yesterday with Senator T. C. Platt, Gov. Odell reiterated a previous statement that he was in favor of Mr. Platt's re-election to the sen-ate. Mr. Platt said: "I suppose I am a candidate if the people who will be interested in the election of a United States senator from New York want me to be chosen."

A Town Is Swept by Fire.

Scranton, Pa., Nov. 14.—The town of Olyphant, six miles north of Scranby flames, say on the trusts that amounts to anything. They are enforcing the present anti-trust law, and are preparing to frame lican party," that have given such prestige and prosperity to the nation, are being opposed violently and persistently. In no campaign since the copperhead campaign of 1864 have republican policies been assailed with trusts. Everything which they are considered principles of the regulation of the prestige and prosperity to the nation, are being opposed violently and persistently. In no campaign since the copperhead campaign of 1864 have republican votes.—St. Louis Glober ter Geean.

K. Danforth, the deformed Framing ham girl, pleaded guity here yester, day to manslaughter in causing the trust law, and are preparing to frame a better one if this one fails. As they she shot and killed at his home in the brains to carry out their promises on this point, there is nothing of constituting the trusts. Everything which they would be able to say would only make republican votes.—St. Louis Glober Democrat. ton, was swept by flames yesterday and an entire block in the business portion was in ruins when the fire

Itchiness of the skin, horrible plague. Most everybody afflicted in one way or another. Only one safe, never failing cure. Doan's Ointment. At any drug store, 50c.

True bravery is shown by performing without witness what one might be capable of doing before the world.—Rochefoucauld.

The little folks love Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup. Pleasant to take; perfectly harmless. Positive cure for coughs, colds, bronchitis, asthma.

He—"I would die for you!" She—"How much is your life insurance?"—Philadelphia Bulletin.

I am sure Piso's Cure for Consumption saved my life three years ago.—Mrs. Thos, Robbins, Norwich, N. Y., Feb. 17, 1900.

The fellow who sits down on a bent pin doesn't see the point of the joke.—Milwaukee Sentinel.

Putnam Fadeless Dyes do not stain the hands or spot the kettle, except green and purple.

He who seeks happiness for others is sure to find it for himself.—N. Y. Herald.

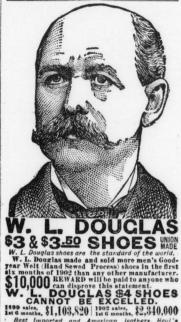


Haule, of Edgerton, Wis., tells how she was cured of irregularities and uterine trouble, terrible pains and backache by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

"A while ago my health began to fail because of female troubles. The doctor did not help me. I remembered that my mother had used Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound on many occasions for irregularities and uterine troubles, and I felt sure that it could not harm me at any rate to give it a trial.

"I was certainly glad to find that within a week I felt much better, the terrible pains in my back and side were beginning to cease, and at the time of menstruation I did not have nearly as serious a time as heretofore, so I continued its use for two months, and at the end of that time I was like a new woman. I really have months, and at the end of that time I was like a new woman. I really have never felt better in my life, have not had a sick headache since, and weigh 20 pounds more than I ever did, so I unhesitatingly recommend Vegetable Compound."—Mrs. MAY HAULE, Edgerton, Wis., President Household Economics Club.—\$5000 forfelt if original of above letter proving genulneness cannot be produced.

Women should remember there is one tried and true remedy for all female ills, Lydia E. Pink-ham's Vegetable Compound. Re-fuse to buy any other medicine, you need the best.



Best Imported and American leathers, Heyl's Patent Calf, Enamel, Box Calf, Calf, Vici Kid, Corona Colt, Nat. Kangaroo. Fast Color Eyelets used. Caution! The genuine have W. I. DOUGLAS' name and price stamped on bottom. W. L. DOUGLAS, BROCKTON, MASS.

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