

CAMERON COUNTY PRESS.

H. H. MULLIN, Editor.

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No local inserted for less than 75 cents per line.

JOB PRINTING.

The Job department of the Press is complete and affords facilities for doing the best class of work.

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.

ONCE MORE IN LINE.

Western States Redeemed from Unnatural Alliance by the Progressive Spirited People.

To those who regard republicanism's future the most pleasing result of the recent national election is that attained in the 15 states west of the Mississippi river and north of Missouri and the territories.

Yet in these states rose and flourished most vigorously the revolutionary ideas of populism. For a time the dominating influences of their politics were as alien to the progressive yet conservative spirit of republicanism as are the reactionary tendencies of the democratic solid south.

As a result of this unnatural alliance the republicans in 1892 lost 31 of the 80 electoral votes of these naturally republican states. Had Mr. Harrison carried Connecticut, New Jersey, West Virginia, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, and all of Michigan and Ohio, he still could have been defeated by giving Mr. Cleveland the 22 votes cast by these states for Gen. Weaver.

As a further result in 1896 the republicans lost 10 of the 15 states by a popular majority for the group exceeding 125,000. But the unnatural character of their alliance with the reactionary south had begun to dawn upon the progressive people of the far west.

The last election sees practically all this group of states back in line and marching once more in the republican ranks. Only Nevada is still nominally democratic by 500 majority. And it is well known that Mr. Newlands, while formally a democrat, because of local conditions in Nevada, is in full accord with nearly all progressive republican policies.

The unnatural alliance between the reactionary south, unwilling to move at all, and the far west, some of whose people wished to move too fast, has been dissolved. It has been destroyed by the common sense and progressive spirit of the people of the far west, who see that their future lies in getting back in line with the republican party. And they are back in line.

PANICS AND TARIFF REFORM.

The Issue That Comes Foremost with the Democrats Threatens National Prosperity.

The democratic party has declared for tariff reform. The issue is plain. It means the continuance or the destruction of the existing state of prosperity. It means good wages against low wages, work against idleness, prosperity against starvation.

First the fact may be noted that tariff reform and panics are linked in history. They seem to go together. You cannot find in the past 50 years a panic that didn't start with tariff agitation or a new tariff law. In 1857 the government thought it had more revenue than it needed and it changed the tariff. In 1857 there was a panic. A demand came in 1872 for a new tariff law and there was a ten percent reduction of duties. A year later the country came face to face with a panic. In 1883 the conditions were identical—tariff revision and trade reaction. In 1892 Cleveland was elected on the issue of tariff reform and during his term of four years workshops and factories were closed, wages were cut down and free soup houses were established.

The discovery of iron in Indiana, if true, will be a new and powerful addition to the wealth of this favored state, observes the Indianapolis News. Much virtue in "if," quoth Touchstone. There are many things that must go with the discovery to make it of value; the quality of the ore; the means of smelting it; the sort of iron it will make, etc.

Of all the devices intended to prevent collisions on railroads a Berlin inventor seems to have struck the best one. It consists of a small apparatus fitted to a locomotive which will give visible and audible signals if another locomotive is approaching on the same track, or if a switch is misplaced it renders it possible to have an understanding by telephone between locomotives.

Editor Bryan's prediction that time will prove the policy of the republican party to be bad for the people has one advantage over his previous prophecies. He has set no time limit for its fulfillment.—Chicago Tribune.

DISCREDITED BOSSES.

Democratic Leaders Who Have Been Set Aside by the Recent Congressional Elections.

Senator-elect Gorman's friends will probably say that he comes out of the congressional contest in less dilapidated shape than do most of the other democratic bosses, and that he will, on that account, be a big figure in the national convention of 1904. Mill, of course, is out of the running. His defeat in New York will destroy all his chances of getting any considerable number of votes in the national gathering.

Gorman is still to be considered, but he is not left in attractive shape as a presidential aspirant. He made big guesses on the congressional canvass, and figured that the democrats would have a good-sized majority in the next house. There was no doubt as to the result, according to his figuring. The republicans were sure to be beaten. The result shows him once more to be a false prophet.

There is nothing in the situation which is favorable to Gorman. There is nothing, in fact, which is favorable to any of his rivals, and in this circumstance the Maryland boss' friends may find comfort. Somebody must be nominated by the democrats in 1904, and as all their chieftains, including Tom Johnson, the latest corner of them all, are discredited and demoralized, perhaps Gorman may have a chance for the candidacy. It looks at the present moment as if the democrats two years hence would be compelled to draft a new man for the nomination. All the old stagers are unpopular and obsolete. It would please the republicans to see the democrats put up Gorman for 1904, as he would be an extremely easy man to beat, but the chances are that any man whom the democrats can select will be easy game for the republican party in that year.

AN ANCIENT ERROR.

The Opposition of Grover Cleveland to the Prosperity-Producing Principle of Protection.

The fault that ex-President Cleveland makes conspicuous, when he gets upon the stump and proposes to abolish the principle of protection in the tariff, is his adhesiveness to ancient error. His success, owing to a public delusion, in having the cooperation in his second term of a democratic congress, inflicted upon his party and himself, the misfortune of the flagrant hostility to protection, that became law and inflicted hard times upon the country, says the Cincinnati Commercial Tribune.

But the democratic party had to do something very antagonistic to the republican party, whose statesmanship, associated with generalship, saved the country and preserved the nation and the national credit.

The democratic party after the war revealed itself to the country in the New York convention of 1868. Then and there the parlors of the Fifth Avenue Hotel rang with denunciations of the bondholders. That was war upon the men who believed in the government and the soundness of the nation and loaned money to pay the armies of the union.

The leading idea of the convention of 1868 was the issue of greenbacks in a sum equal to the national debt, and pay it off, so as to save the interest. This would have reduced the greenback to the level of the Confederate scrip, and that then meant flat repudiation. If the convention had been held anywhere outside New York city the repudiation platform would have been carried blood raw. The speeches following the nomination were of a character looking to denationalism in a degree that was threatening. The great losses of the south were caused by their inability to understand the democratic party.

POINTED PARAGRAPHS.

The democratic party needs a panic to give it a chance. It cannot stand industrial prosperity.—Cleveland Leader.

It is more and more evident that the very life of democracy in the north is the possession of fat offices in big cities.—Cleveland Leader.

There isn't enough of the silver question left in the democracy to furnish a lining for the cloud which is enveloping David B. Hill.—Brooklyn Eagle.

Mr. Bryan continues his campaign speeches in the Commoner with cheerful disregard of majorities everywhere.—Cincinnati Commercial Tribune.

Ohio is not a doubtful state when either Tom Johnson or John McLean is running the canvass. In fact, Ohio has quit the foolish practice of being doubtful or democratic under any conditions.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Editor Bryan's prediction that time will prove the policy of the republican party to be bad for the people has one advantage over his previous prophecies. He has set no time limit for its fulfillment.—Chicago Tribune.

THE COLOR LINE.

President Roosevelt Refuses to Draw It.

In Giving Out Offices He Declares His Policy is to Appoint Only Men of Good Character—Letter to a Citizen of Charleston, S. C.

Washington, Nov. 28.—The president has sent the following communication to a citizen of Charleston, S. C.:

My Dear Sir: I am in receipt of your letter of November 10 and one from Mr. _____ under date of November 11 in reference to the appointment of Dr. Crum as collector of the port of Charleston.

In your letter you make certain specific charges against Dr. Crum, tending to show his unfitness in several respects for the office sought. These charges are entitled to the utmost consideration from me, and I shall go over them carefully before taking any action. After making these charges you add, as a further reason for opposition to him, that he is a colored man, and after reciting the misdeeds that followed carpetbag rule and negro domination in South Carolina, you say that "we have sworn never again to submit to the rule of the African, and such an appointment as that of Dr. Crum to any such office forces us to protest unanimously against this insult to the white blood."

In view of these last statements I think I ought to make clear to you why I am concerned and pained by your making them and what my attitude is as regards all such appointments. How anyone could have gained the idea that I had said I would not appoint reputable and upright colored men to office, when objection was made to them solely on account of their color, I confess I am wholly unable to understand.

For example, I made one such appointment in Mississippi and another in Alabama, shortly before my visit to Charleston. I had at that time appointed two colored men as judicial magistrates in the District of Columbia. I have recently announced another such appointment for New Orleans, and have just made one from Pennsylvania. The great majority of my appointments in every state have been of white men.

I do not intend to appoint any unfit man to office. So far as I legitimate can I shall always endeavor to pay regard to the wishes and feelings of the people of each locality, but I cannot consent to take the position that the door of hope—the door of opportunity—is to be shut upon any man, no matter how worthy, purely upon the grounds of race or color. Such an attitude would be fundamentally wrong. If, as you hold, the great bulk of the colored people are not yet fit in point of character and influence to hold such positions, it seems to me that it is worth while putting a premium upon the effort among them to achieve the character and standing which will fit them.

The question of "negro domination" does not enter into the matter at all. It might as well be asserted that when I was governor of New York I sought to bring about negro domination in that state because I appointed two colored men of good character to responsible positions—one of them to a position paying a salary twice as large as that paid in the office now under consideration—one of them as a director of the Buffalo exposition. The question raised by you and Mr. _____ in the statements to which I refer, is simply whether it is to be declared that under no circumstances shall any man of color, no matter how upright and honest, no matter how good a citizen, no matter how fair in his dealings with all his fellows, be permitted to hold any office under our government. I certainly cannot assume such an attitude, and you must permit me to say that in my view it is an attitude no man should assume.

The Halls Spread.—Present, Ark., Nov. 28.—A north-bound passenger train from Texarkana to St. Louis on the Kansas, Iron Mountain & Southern railway was wrecked near here Thursday. Engineer Ashbury B. Archibald was killed. Fireman George Hays saved his life by jumping. The recent heavy rains caused the rails to spread and the engine rolled down a six-foot embankment. Engineer Archibald was pinned under the wreckage of the engine, and met death instantly. The mail and baggage car also left the track and turned over.

IMPROVED ON NATURE.

The Case of a Crooked Leg Which Was Successfully Handled by William McKinley.

A year or two after William McKinley had begun the practice of law at Canton, O., he distinguished himself in a humorous fashion in one of his first successful cases. As often happens in court, the humor was not merely for the sake of the joke, but for serious purpose.

The case was a suit against a surgeon, whom the plaintiff charged with having set his leg so badly that it was bowed. McKinley defended the surgeon, and found himself pitted against John McSweeney, one of the most brilliant lawyers of the Ohio bar.

McSweeney brought his client into court, and had him expose the injured limb to the jury. It was very crooked, and the case looked bad for the surgeon. But McKinley had both his eyes open, as usual, and fixed them keenly on the man's other leg.

As soon as the plaintiff was turned over to him, he asked that the other leg should also be bared. The plaintiff and McSweeney objected vigorously, but the judge ordered it done. Then it appeared that his second leg was still more crooked than that which the surgeon had set.

"My client seems to have done better by this man than nature itself did," said McKinley, "and I move that the suit be dismissed, with a recommendation to the plaintiff that he have the other leg broken and then set by the surgeon who set the first one."

AN ANGEL IN DISGUISE.

He Wanted an Eraser, But the Good Woman Wouldn't Give Him Dry Bread.

An artist who was making a sketching tour through a picturesque region of Connecticut chanced one day on a barn so airy to his eye that he sat down on a stone wall and went to work at once, relates an exchange.

He soon became conscious that he had two interested spectators in the persons of the farmer and his wife, who had come to the door of the house to watch him.

The artist by and by discovered that he had lost or mislaid his rubber eraser, and as he wished to correct a slight error in the sketch he went up to the door and asked the farmer's wife if he might have a small piece of dry bread. This as every artist knows, makes a good eraser.

"The farmer's wife looked at him with an expression of pity not unmingled with surprise. "Dry bread!" she repeated. "Well, I guess you won't have to put up with any dry bread from me, young man. You come right into the kitchen with me and I'll give you a thick slice of bread with butter on it."

"Now don't say a word," she continued, raising her hand to warn off his expostulations. "I don't care how you came to this state, nor anything about it; all I know is you're hungry, and that's enough for me. You shall have a good dinner."

Couldn't Help It.—"Did you ever take an oath?" asked the judge. "Wance only, your honor," replied the witness. "Big Moike swore at me from the top of a sive-n-story building, an' I couldn't lave me team 't git him—so I had 't talk it."—Cincinnati Commercial Tribune.



Many women and doctors do not recognize the real symptoms of derangement of the female organs until too late.

"I had terrible pains along my spinal cord for two years and suffered dreadfully. I was given different medicines, wore plasters; none of these things helped me. Reading of the cures that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has brought about, I somehow felt that it was what I needed and bought a bottle to take. How glad I am that I did so; two bottles brought me immense relief, and after using three bottles more I felt new life and blood surging through my veins. It seemed as though there had been a regular house cleaning through my system, that all the sickness and poison had been taken out and new life given me instead. I have advised dozens of my friends to use Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. Good health is indispensable to complete happiness, and Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has secured this to me."

Every sick woman who does not understand her ailment should write Mrs. Pinkham, Lynn, Mass. Her advice is free and always helpful.

Girls who would buy titled husbands must have legal tender hearts.—Chicago Daily News.

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.

That man is worthless who knows how to receive a favor, but not how to return one.—Plautus.

Pleasant, Wholesome, Speedy, for coughs is Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar. Pike's Toothache Drops Cure in one minute.

The best self-help is helping others.—Ran's Horn.

Straight to the Spot

THOUSANDS PROFIT BY THE FREE OFFER OF DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS AND GET CURED.

Aching backs are eased. Hip, back, and loin pains overcome. Swelling of the limbs and dropsy signs vanish.

They correct urine with brick dust sediment, high colored, excessive, pain in passing, dribbling, frequency. Doan's Kidney Pills dissolve and remove calculi and gravel. Relieve heart palpitation, sleeplessness, headache, nervousness.

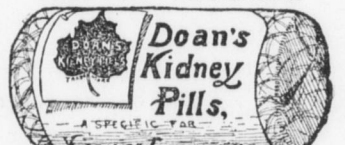
TELL CITY, IND.—I received the free trial of Doan's Kidney Pills. They are splendid. I had an awful pain in my back; on taking the pills the pain left me right away and I feel like a new man.—Stephen Schaefer.

Mrs. Addie Andrews, R. F. D. No. 1, Brodhead, Wis., writes: I received the free trial of Doan's Kidney Pills with much benefit. My little nephew was suffering terribly with kidney trouble from scarlet fever. Two doctors failed to help him and he finally went into spasms. His father gave him Doan's Kidney Pills and from the second dose the pain was less. He began to gain and is to-day a well boy, his life saved by Doan's Kidney Pills.

WONDERFUL RESULTS FROM A FREE TRIAL OF THE WORLD'S GREATEST KIDNEY MEDICINE.

RIDDLES MILLS, KY.—I received the free trial of pills. They done me great good. I had bladder trouble, compelling me to get up often during night. Now I sleep well; no pain in neck of bladder; pain in back is gone, also headache.—Jno. L. Hill.

FREE FOR THE ASKING.



Doan's Kidney Pills.

FOSTER-MILBURN CO., BUFFALO, N. Y.

Please send me by mail, without charge, trial box Doan's Kidney Pills.

Name _____

Post-office _____

State _____

(Cut out coupon on dotted lines and mail to Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y.)

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Extract of Beef Libby, McNeill & Libby, Chicago. We use the best lean beef, get all the essence from it, and concentrate it to the uttermost.

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