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

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

Henrik Ibsen, the Norwegian author, loves to keep his hair in disorder. This is said to be his one vanity. He always carries a little toilet case, containing a looking glass and a comb, which are attached to the lining of his gray hat. He will often remove his hat to look into the mirror to see how his hair is lying. If it is not rough enough to suit his fancy he uses the comb to give it the requisite tangle.

There has recently died in Canada, in abject poverty, Samuel Napier, the man who discovered the largest nugget of gold the world has ever seen It was found in Australia and measured two feet, four inches long; ten inches wide and two inches thick. So great was the excitement over the discovery that Queen Victoria commanded Napier to come to Buckingham palace, where the nugget was exhibited

The United States department of agriculture is at present investigating the curious behavior of certain plants growing on the western prairies, which are known as locoweeds. co" in Spanish signifies crazy. Cattle and other animals feeding upon locoweeds suffer a derangement of brain that prevents co-ordinating movements. Several weeds belonging to the bean family are included in this poisonous category.

The census shows over 5,000,000 of women engaged in gainful occupations in this country. There are over 1,-000,000 engaged in agricultural suits, 500,000 in professional service, 2,000,000 in domestic service and 1, 600,000 in manufacturing and mechanical pursuits. The female farmers include laborers, farmers, overseers, gardeners, florists, fruit growers, milk farmers, stock raisers, herders, turentine farmers, wood choppers, lumbermen and raftsmen.

One of the curious trades of New York is that of the smelling expert, a who earns his living literally by following his nose. He is employe by manufacturers of perfumery. It is his business to judge of the character, quality and value of the materials hat go to the making of perfumes. Much of the perfumery made in this country is imported from France in the form of pomatums, and extracted The smelling expert with alcohol. judges the quality of pomatums.

A dredger, claimed to be in some respects the largest ever constructed. has just been completed by the Golden Gate and Miner works, of San Francisco. It is designed for building a levee on one of the most considerable of the islands in the Sacramento river delta. The boom is of extraordinary length and describes a circle having a diameter of 310 feet, allowing the employment of material at great distance from the shore line. The bucket holds 20 tons and the boom is 155 feet long.

Following the lead of Mrs. Stuyves ant Fish, ultrafashionable New York women are taking to sitting in theater boxes with their backs to the stage. Mrs. Fish originated this fad a few evenings ago, hardly looking toward the footlights even, much less attending to the play, and keeping up an animated but subdued conversation with three friends. Another fad of the hour among New Yorkers is to abbreviate "Thank you" until it sounds exactly as though the person were saying "kew."

Members of a Canadian woman's club, organized for literary and sociological study, with a college woman as president, are said to have become so interested in the servant problem that they have resolved to raise the standard of domestic service by going The authority out to serve themselves. also states that these clubwomen have found their own town too conservative to carry out their plan in, and the president and five members have de cided to go to New York and take places with some of the families of that metropolis.

Native Japanese engineers and managers have developed to a tremend ous extent the copper mines of Ashio says Japan and America. There are 10,000 persons employed in the mines and at the furnaces, who, with their families, make up a city of 17,000. Japan is now the fourth in rank of the copper producing countries, and mines of Ashio, owned by Furukawa Ichibei, of Tokyo, produce one-third the total of the empire. The average vage per day at the mines for ers is 13 cents, together with a stated quantity of ore extracted.

ONLY A MARE'S-NEST.

Tariff Reform Organ Makes a Discovery That Is Strange and Truly Startling.

Not long since the treasury department, in the case of certain imports of steel, ruled that duty must be paid upon them not at the price at which hey were invoiced, but at that charged to domestic consumers in the country from which they were shipped. Obviously, such a ruling had to be made, otherwise it would be impossible to prevent undervaluation. The justice of the method was recognized by the representatives of the allied powers when they decided that the customs tax to be collected by the Chinese should be based upon the value of the articles at the place of import, and not upon prices which might be made the purpose of capturing trade or which were fixed low in order to fraud the government, says the San Francisco Chronicle.

But now comes the Boston Herald with a charge that the ruling demonstrates that the American protective tariff is in effect an export bounty system. It says: "If the construction of our treasury department is to be depended upon and is to be applied to our own practices, then the congress of the United States is paying export bounty to certain American industries, a practice which may be open to consti-tutional objection." It adds: "Wheth-er it would be possible, if the United States courts should decide that the treasury department was correct in its construction concerning this Russian proceeding, to bring our own beneficiaries by government bounty before the courts, as obtaining unconstitutional privileges through congressional action, is a question which at least will bear careful consideration.

If the question is carefully considered, certain facts will be ascertained which the Herald seems to have completely overlooked in its anxiety to make a point against American manufacturers. Foremost among these is that its assumption that the practice of forcing out goods at lower prices is one peculiar to protective countries is erroneous. It is as much in vogue in free trade Great Britain as in the There are few manu-United States. facturers in that country who will not make sacrifices to establish trade with foreigners, and in doing so they follow a practice which is merely an extension of the rule adopted in the conduct of domestic business of getting rid of surpluses with as little disturbance to local market as possible.

If it is right and expedient for a merchant who sells muslin at ten cents a yard on Saturday to one set of customers, to turn around and sel muslin of the same quality for sever cents a yard on Monday, then it is not immortal or improper for manufacturers to resort to the same facturers to resort to the same course. The circumstances are pre cisely analogous. In each case the aim is precisely the same. The merchant, after selling all he can at ter cents a yard, tries to get rid of the remainder of his stock at seven cents a yard. The American manufacturer endeavors to get all he can for his product in this country, and he takes what he can get from the foreigner. If he could obtain the same prices for his surplus from the latter as from the domestic consumer, he would cheerfully do so. It is absurd to think that he would not, and it is equally absurd to imagine that the American consumer would be benefited by imposing a restriction on American manufacturers which would prevent their following the example of enterprising department stores of unloading excess stocks as quickly as possible.

The economic strabismus of the Herald prevents its seeing that one of the reasons why the American consumer is able to pay so much more for goods than most foreigners is because the manufacturers of the United States are not subjected to the use of the prefix in question. And repressive measures. They are practically encouraged to let production ation." "Anti-trust," applied to any As a consequence the resources of the country are energetically developed and there is a larger share for all those who assist in their production. That this is true the statistics of consumption abundantly attest, and, being true, the people have a right to account themselves prosperous, no matter how domestic prices may compare with those which

obtain in other countries. The only persons who have any thing to complain of are the foreigners who are the victims of the dump ing process, and they will be fully justified in taking any steps which may put an end to the practice. That they are likely to do so is suggested by the vigorous objections to dump-ing which find their way into print in free-trade England. Although the gospel of cheapness is preached by British economists, it is noteworthy that they are beginning to realize that when it obtains at the expense of the domestic producer it is dearly paid for by all classes. Production is the mainspring of prosperity, and anything that strikes a blow at it must prove detrimental to a country. This is a truth which sophistry cannot disguise even in Great Britain, where cheapness is extolled, but where it is nevertheless clearly recognized that the cheapness which proves destructive to domestic inadustry is undesirable. It is only the American free trader who still suf-fers from the hallucination that it is wise for the consumer to seek to profit at the expense of the pro-

The next democratic candidate for president must come from a re-publican state, unless he hails from Nevada, Rhode Island. Missouri or the south.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat. trade.—Indianapolis Journal.

LIVING NOW COSTS LESS.

Prosperity and Plenty Is Robbing the Democrats of Their Party War Cry.

Much has been said recently of the high cost of living, and it is true that as far as prices for the necessary commodities are concerned 1902 has been a record-breaking year. But there have been causes for this in natural condi tions entirely apart from the manipulation of syndicates, to which the un-thinking have been disposed to attribute the advance in prices, says the Troy Times.

Last year's short corn crop was one of the principal causes producing the advance in the prices of commodities. This advance was felt not only in cereals, but also in the prices of cat-tle and meats. In July, 1901, the index prices of commodities in proportion to onsumption stood at 91.509. When the damage to the corn crop became ully known the index number rose to 95.330. In May of this year the advance in the prices of cattle and meats as well as cereals sent the index up to 102.239.

But the enormous cereal crops of this year have sent this representative figure from 102.239 in May to 99.579 November 1. The falling temperature and its effect on eggs, milk and other articles caused the slight advance to 100.449 on December 1, but this figure was lower than at the corresponding date in 1901, which, when the prices of coal owing to the strike are taken into consideration, is a favorable show-

With the large corn crop and the re duction in the price of meats, which has already been announced from Kansas City, and with the better supply of coal which may reasonably be expected, now that mining is resumed in full, there is reason to believe that the cost of living will steadily decline, and that, when the great prosperity and activity of the country are taken into consideration, prices will not be a cause for pessimistic criticism. The New York Commer cial says:

cial says:

"Altogether, it would seem that the inlex number will not again rise to the
ligures of last spring. While it cannot be
noped that the cost of living will be retuced to the figures for 1896 and 1897—inleed, such a decline would not be natural
n view of the general prosperity and business activity existing throughout the
country—yet it can be reasonably exsected that the cost of living will at least
se reduced to the level of 1888 and 1889,
When the general conditions existing
luring the two periods are remembered
such a decline would make a decidedy favorable comparison for the present
seriod of prosperity."

This result may rob the demostratic party of a war cry, but it will

cratic party of a war cry, but it will be pleasing to purchasers of commodities, and will help to prove that the reasons assigned by those who, from political or other motives, attack the have been, voluntarily or ignorantly,

THE "ANTI" SUPERFLUOUS.

Timely and Wise Warning That Should Be Borne in Mind by Legislators.

No bill that can be properly described s "anti-trust" deserves the consideraion of the congress. "Anti" in this onnection has the meaning of "hostile to," and there is no reason nor ever excuse for the enactment of legislation hostile to all industrial combinations that are loosely classed under the heading "trusts." In his message, President Roosevelt sounded a warning against hostility to these combinations as such. We should be hostile only to the evil that is in some of them says the Albany Journal.

This warning should be borne in mind, for it is timely and wise. should be heeded as well in the giving of a name to legislation as in the framing of a proposed law. Legislation re-lating to trusts should be for their regulation only, not for the accomplishment of the purpose indicated by measure that might be justly enacted is as much a misnomer as "anti-railway," or "anti-insurance," or "antibank" would be, applied respectively to laws relating to the management and operation of railroads, insurance companies and banks, and to the su pervision of the two latter by state governments and by the national gov-

ernment, respectively. Away with "anti-trust."

COMMENT AND OPINION.

The Monroe doctrine and "man ifest destiny" seem to fit into and omplement each other, all in the in terest of American expansion and in disregard of the anti-imperialists. Troy Times.

Of course, Mr. Bryan has the right to enjoy prosperity honestly won, and nobody objects to his possession of a private fortune. But it does seem a litle out of order for a man so situated to go up and down the earth bewailing as itous a condition of things u which he thrives so well.-Troy Times Secretary of the Treasury Shaw

declares that he will do nothing to help speculators out of financial difficulties. Nobody can object to tha If money enough is vided for the transaction of the legi timate business of the country no ing more can be asked .- Cleveland

The action of the house in appropriating \$500,000 to be used in the prosecution of trusts under the provisions of the Sherman anti-trust law settles

FIGHTING AGAIN

Venezuelan Rebels Attack President Castro's Troops.

Fresident Castro's Reply to the Powe ers Contains a New Proposal that
Is Not Likely to be Accepted
—BlockadeWill Probably be Continued.

Willemstad, Island of-Curacoa, Dec. 29.-Gen. Vidal and five other leading supporters of Gen. Matos who had sought refuge here left the island of Curacoa Saturday morning in a sail boat, which took them in the direc-tion of Cumarebo, near Coro, on the Venezuelan coast. The departure of these men is taken as proof that the revolt against President Castro is again active.

The Venezuelan revolutionists have assumed active hostilities against President Castro. There occurred on Saturday a lively engagement be-tween 1,200 revolutionists under Gen. Riera and government forces at Cau-yarao, in the vicinity of Coro. De-tails of the engagement are lacking, but it is known here that the revolutionists had artillery. The govern-ment forces were commanded by Gen. Castillo. Gen. Riera retained his po sition.

London, Dec. 29 .- A dispatch from Rome says it has been semi-officially announced that under special agree-ments the blockade of the Venezuelan coast by the allies will continue dur-

coast by the allies will continue during the arbitration of the issues.

Washington, Dec. 29.—The Venezuelan government is now in possession of the complete notes of Great Britain and Germany containing the various reservations made by those governments before the decision was reached that the issues between Venezuela and the European governments ezuela and the European governments having claims against her should be referred to The Hague tribunal for arbitration. The United States having acted as an intermediary in the steps leading up to the acceptance of arbitration, now turns over to the Venezuelan government the formal work of completing the basis for a full hearing before The Hague court. The notes were transmitted to the Venezuelan government through United States Minister Bowen at Caracas

ted States Minister Bowen at Caraeas, Senor Baralt has prepared the fol-lowing statement for the press; "Venezuela agrees to pay all her debts, the payments to be guaranteed by a contain proportion of the by a certain percentage of the cus by a certain percentage of the customs receipts, or by the flotation of a special loan, also to be guaranteed."

Caracas, Dec. 31.—The state of Barquisieto, capital of the state of Lara, which for some time past has been in possession of the Venezuelan revolutionists, has been recaptured by government forces. The towns of San Carlos and Tinaquillo have also been reoccupied by the government. The revolutionists at Barquisimeto evac-uated the town after losing 112 men killed and 325 wounded. There was hard fighting in the streets and suburbs of Barquisimeto for two

Berlin, Jan. 2.—President Castro's reply to the powers, through Minister Bowen, is substantially an unqualified acceptance of the proposals to arbitrate and the accompanying conditions. The foreign office here received his answer yesterday and is satisfied with its spirit. A further insatisfied with its spirit. A further in-terchange of views, preparatory to signing the protocol, will take place in Washington. The only really portant question to be settled is what shall be done with the blockade. A continuance of the blockade is relied upon to hasten the conclusion of the arbitration preliminaries, especially on the arbitration preliminaries. pecially on the part of Venezuela. Rome, Jan. 2.—Foreign Minister Prinetti has received through Am-

bassador Meyer Secretary Hay's note communicating President Castro's acceptance of The Hague arbitration in principle, but with an additional proposition which the government at Washington does not support.

Brussels, Jan. 2.—It is said here that an arrangement has been concluded with Great Britain and Germany to submit the Belgian and Dutch claims against Venezuela to the international peace court at The Hague at the same time the Anglo-German claims against the South American republic are taken to that Caracas, Jan. 2.-President Castro

said to a correspondent yesterday:
"If a settlement is not reached it
will be because a settlement forms no part of the plan of the allies; in this case the prolongation of the present situation would be disastrous for all oncerned. The solution of the prent difficulty depends more on t allied powers than on Venezuela."

A Chapter of Japanese Horrors.

Victoria, B. C., Dec. 29.—Correspondence received from Yokohama by the steamer Tartar includes details of a horrible baby farming con-spiracy in Osaka. An elderly woman, her married daughter, husband and two other persons have been arrest-ed for infanticide, and it is learned that since they started operations this year 300 children were killed. The Japan Times has an account of a Japanese of Koohi having been mar Japanese of Kooni naving been married to a corpse. The bride-elect committed suicide on the eve of her marriage. The body was recovered and, at the request of the dead woman's parents, the ceremony took place between the living and the dead. dead.

Montgomerie Plays Favorites araeas, Dec. 31.—United St Carac Caracas, Dec. 31.—United States Minister Bowen has received infor-mation that the Dutch steamer Prinz Maurits has entered certain Ver lan ports blockaded by the British fleet and discharged her cargo there. Special permission for the Dutch steamer to do this was obtained from Commodore Montgomerie, of the British cruiser Charbydis. The Italian cruiser Charbydis. question in 1904. Without committing itself to details it will be against all corporations and combinations engaged in the unlawful restraint of trade.—Indianapolis Journal.

British cruiser Charbydis. The Italian cruiser Giovanni Bausan ordered the Prinz Maurits away from port, but Commodore Montgomerie directed that she discharge her cargo. In Caracas this is held to be comparable to the commodore management of the prinz Maurits away from port, but Commodore Montgomerie directed that she discharge her cargo. In Caracas this is held to be comparable to the committee of the prinz Maurits away from port, but Commodore Montgomerie, of the prinz Maurits away from port, but Commodore Montgomerie, of the prinz Maurits away from port, but Commodore Montgomerie, of the prinz Maurits away from port, but Commodore Montgomerie directed that she discharge her cargo. In Caracas this is held to be comparable to the prinz Maurits away from port, but Commodore Montgomerie directed that she discharge her cargo. In Caracas this is held to be comparable to the prinz Maurits away from port, but Commodore Montgomerie directed that she discharge her cargo.

A FINE COUNTRY.

Resident of Ohio Says Western Canada Is an Ideal Land for Farmers and Ranchers.

A delegate from Ohio to Western Canada says: "The whole of West ern Canada seemed to me to be very fine country, but I spent most of my time about thirty miles east of Lacombe, in Alberta, near what is popularly known as the coal banks on the Red Deer River, and I am very pleased to report that the country appears to be everything that the Agents of the Canadian Government Jacob C. Mann, notary public, stating have claimed for it. Good water can my experience with Doan's Kidney have claimed for it. Good water can be obtained almost anywhere from Pills. I had suffered for thirty years seven years ago and two brothers who had absolutely nothing on their arrival seven years before now own two and a half sections of land and 175 head of cattle. They told me that they did not feed their stock all winter, in fact, never saw them again until the spring, when they came home fat and without loss. I gathered oats 6 ft. 4 high and running from 75 to 100 bushels per acre. It appeared to me that all grasses, wild and cultivated, grow to perfection in any part of Alberta that I saw, and the farmers were cutting from two to three tons of wild hay to the acre. I found the climate very desirable in every respect, and I am told that the winter is the finest part of the year. There is plenty of coal and wood to be had near at hand for the hauling, and such is my satisfaction with the country that I acquired some land and have put a bunch of cattle thereon. I can confidently recommend Western Canada as a suitable place for farmers to immigrate to, and can assure them the kindest treatment by the people there, so much so that one does not distin-guish the fact that we have left the boundaries of the United States."

Hugh Spender, of the Westminster Gazette, one of the British Journalists who visited Canada this summer (1902), says: "We fell in with a young farmer from Somersetshire, England, driving a binder round a hundred acre field of wheat in West-ern Canada. In conversation I found that he came from within fifteen miles of my old home in Somersetshire. Here was the very man we wanted. He had come to Manitoba ten years ago, with a capital of \$12 on landing. In England he had been employed on a dairy farm, and earned eighteen shillings a week. He now owns 320 acres of land, his horses, buildings and cattle, and expects to have 4,000 bushels of wheat this sea son. We had heard of such thing in the old land, but they did not seen credible, until we came to this living example of the strides that it ossible to make in Manitoba. Ha this man remained in England, it pretty safe to say he would still b than earning no more than eighteen shillings a week, while in the same period in Manitoba he has become substantial and prosperous farmer.

"I know a man who commenced in Assiniboia, 15 years ago, with no means; no capital. To-day this man owns 7,000 acres of land, some 30 horses, 30 or 40 bullocks, cows, etc He has built a good stone house with his own hands, and has now married and is doing well, with every prospect of increasing his means in the future Western Canada has the most exhilarating, bracing climate I ever knew All that is required in the settler is perseverance, grit, patience and hard work. I will guarantee the country, if you will guarantee the man." From letter from a retired officer in the British army.

Wherein He Was Different. Wherein He Was Different.

McJigger—Oh, he's a regular hog. Ho wants the best of everything for himself.

Thingumbob—Well, we all want that.

"Yes, but he always manages to get it."

—Philadelphia Press.

A Suspect.

She-You didn't stay long in London. He-No, I couldn't stand it. Over there everybody knew me for an American right away. Here, in New York, no one ever suspects it.—Smart Set. Stops the Cough

and works off the cold. Laxative Brome Quinine Tablets. Price 25 cents.

It is a good thing that talk is cheap. It is desirable that the necessities of life should always be within easy reach of the masses.—Puck.

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

"Some men," said Uncle Eben, "takes heap o' credit for bein' patient, when ey's only jes' dilatory."—Washington

Star.

If you are coughing, take Dr. August Koe
nig's Hamburg Breast Tea.

Every man reveals himself when he describes another.—Ram's Horn.

RECORD OF THE PAST.

The best guarantee of the future is the record of the past, and over fifty thousand people have publicly testified that Doan's Kidney Pills have cured them of numerous kidney ills, from ommon backache to dangerous diaetes, and all the attendant annoyances and sufferings from urinary disorders. They have been cured to stay cured. Here is one case:

Samuel J. Taylor, retired carpenter, residing at 312 South Third St., Goshen, Ind., says: "On the 25th day of August, 1897, I made an affidavit before springs. The natural hay and grass were magnificent in their growth and wild pea vines very heavy. I met some of my friends who moved there seven years ago and two heathers. taking Doan's Kidney Pills, and the results I gave to the public in the statement above referred to. At this time, on the 19th day of July, 1902, I make this further statement, that during the five years which have elapsed I have had no occasion to use either Doan's Kidney Pills or any other medicine for my kidneys. The cure effectd was a permanent one."

A FREE TRIAL of this great Kidney

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



Via Dubuque, Waterloo and Albert Lea. Fast Vestibule Night train with through Sleeping Car, Buffet-Library Car and Free Reclining Chair Car. Dining Car Service en route. Tickets of agents of I. C. R. R. and connecting lines.

A. H. MANSON, G. P. A., CHICAGO.





THE NEXT MORNING I FEEL BRIGHT AND NEW AND MY COMPLEXION IS BETTER. My doctor says it acts gently on the stemach, lives and kidneys and is a pleasant laxative. This drink is readefrom herbs, and is prepared for use as easily 22, tea. It is called 'Lame's Tea?' or

LANE'S FAMILY MEDICINE All druggists or by mail 25 cts, and 50 cts. Buy it to day. Lane's Family Medicine moves the bowels each day. In order to be healthy this is necessary. Address, Box 293, Le Roy, N. Y.



