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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 PRINTING.

W. B. Plunkett, of Adams, Mass., a wealthy manufacturer, has ordered a private trolley car, which will cost him \$15,000.

A bill is to be introduced in the New York legislature to carry into effect the recommendations of the superintendent of state prisons that any felon who shall come up for sentence the fourth time shall be sent to prison for life as an incorrigible criminal.

Utah has adopted amazingly drastic legislation with regard to tobacco and opium. A law has been passed providing for a fine of \$5 or five days' imprisonment for any one under 18 years of age who even has in his or her possession a cigarette, a cigar or any other kind of tobacco, or any opium.

Some thrifty citizens of New Hampshire are reported to look with disfavor upon the proposition that the state accept Daniel Webster's birthplace, in the town of Franklin, even as a gift from the present owners, because of the expense to be incurred in its maintenance and protection from vandals.

A new use for the motor car has been found in Wiltshire, England, where the finance committee has bought an automobile for the use of the surveyor, the officer of health, the education secretary and other officers who are obliged to travel much.

Roanoke (Va.) college will celebrate its semi-centennial in June. Its president, Julius D. Dreher, has been at the head of that institution for 25 years, and has been a member of the faculty for 32 years.

Electricity lately has been pressed into the service of the housewife, the Budapest newspapers announcing the invention of an electrical washing machine by Josef Nagy, of Szegedin.

Those ever-ingenuous people, the Chinese, are great at fish farming, and one of their little dodges for hatching young fish is most ingenious. Taking a fresh egg they suck the contents through a tiny hole, and refill the egg with the tiny eggs of the fish they want to hatch.

A Sioux City cattleman is considering the advisability of interbreeding the Arctic musk ox with cattle of the temperate zone, believing that the stock so produced would be better able to withstand the severe winters of the west.

When Prince Henry of Prussia visited the United States persons were surprised to see how quickly he picked up American idioms. To those associated with him it was not uncommon to hear such phrases as "made him feel like 20 cents," "out of sight" and "go 'way back and sit down," with other current slang.

Naples doctors are studying the extraordinary case of a young woman, a victim of hysteria, from whose body pins and needles have been issuing for some time past. An examination by means of the Roentgen rays shows that there are still a large number of needles and pins in the young woman's body.

THE TARIFF AND TRUSTS.

A Free Trade Cry That Does Not Mislead the American People.

President Roosevelt, in his speeches at Milwaukee and Minneapolis, gave some attention to the "take-off-the-tariff" solution of the trust problem and clearly showed its folly and insecurity, says the Chicago Inter Ocean.

"The general tariff policy to which this country is committed," as the president said, "is fundamentally based upon ample recognition of the difference between the cost of labor here and abroad, and of the need to see to it that our laws shall in no event afford advantages in our own market to foreign labor over our own labor."

American standards of comfort, in brief, require higher wages for labor than are required by European standards. American consumers, as a rule, while just as keen after a bargain as Europeans, are willing to pay, if necessary, the higher prices required by higher wages.

Americans wish ever man to get the largest possible share of the product of his labor that he may be able in turn to give to every other man the largest possible share of the product of his labor. The policy of reserving the home market for home industry—the policy of high prices and high wages, rather than of low prices and low wages—has been deliberately adopted by the American people, because they believe in equality and in leveling up—not in leveling down.

But because this tariff policy, adopted for the interest of the country as a whole, sometimes prevents certain sections or industries or groups of people from buying certain things as cheap as they would like to have them a cry goes up to lower the tariff. And because certain great corporations whose products are protected by the tariff use unfair business methods and destroy competitors or oppress the public, another cry goes up against the tariff.

And a discredited political party, groping blindly for an issue to win on, taking up these local discontents and clamors for the abolition of the tariff as "the mother of trusts," regardless of the truth in the president's statement: "You can put an end to the prosperity of trusts by putting an end to the prosperity of the nation, but the price seems high."

Furthermore, the American people see too clearly the insincerity of those who ask them to put down the tariff in order to curb the trusts. For they have seen those same men, with their mouths full of professions of sympathy for the Cubans and Filipinos, steadfastly refusing to help the Cubans and Filipinos by lowering tariffs not needed to protect any home industry against Cuban and Philippine competition, though needed to protect it against European competition.

The American people are too intelligent to be fooled by the "take-off-the-tariff" cry. They know that the trusts can be curbed and are being curbed without abolishing the tariff.

REVISION OF THE TARIFF.

President Roosevelt and Secretary Root Believe It Won't Be the Trusts.

President Roosevelt said at Minneapolis: "If a tariff law has on the whole worked well, and if business has prospered under it and is prospering, it may be better to endure some inconveniences and inequalities for a time than by making changes to risk causing disturbance and perhaps paralysis in the industries and business of the country."

Whenever congress attempts to change a given rate of duty in one schedule a demand will be made by somebody for a change in every schedule. Arguments will be made in support of the proposed changes. Business men will be put on the anxious seat and will be kept there until the discussion is over. Should all the changes asked for be made there will be a general upsetting of schedules, and "the effect upon the business interests of the country," says the president, "will be ruinous."

Changes may be needed in tariff schedules, but they must not be made in the president's opinion, "until the need for them outweighs the disadvantages which may result, and when it becomes necessary to make them they should be made with full recognition of the need of stability in our economic system, and of keeping unchanged the principle of that system which has now become a settled policy in our national life."

The Minneapolis address of the president and the speech made by Secretary Root at the banquet of the Boston Home Market club define with precision the views of the administration concerning the question of tariff revision, says the Chicago Tribune.

They make it clear, also, that the administration has no faith in the contention that the trust problem can be solved by tariff revision. President Roosevelt argues that tariff changes which work injury to the large corporation will destroy its small competitors, will relieve it of their competition, and will expose it to that of foreign rivals, which it will seek to meet by cutting down the wages of its workmen. The blow aimed at the trust will fall upon labor. No satisfactory answer to this argument has yet been made.

UPON WHAT BASIS?

The Democracy's Visionary Idea of the Rehabilitation of the Party.

It is the publicly expressed belief of the Troy Press that "one of the hopeful signs of democratic rehabilitation is the reinstatement of Arthur P. Gorman in the senatorial leadership of his party." The Press goes on to say that Mr. Gorman's reinstatement marks the repudiation of the free trade fallacy, "which has been a source of democratic division and defeat from the time it was forced to the front as an issue. Mr. Gorman is a protectionist, and under his guidance the party will not again antagonize the great manufacturing and labor interests of the country."

But it is well known that a large and strong faction of the democracy looks for democratic rehabilitation to grow out of reorganization of the party under the leadership of Grover Cleveland, who is not a protectionist, to say the least, and under whose guidance the democratic party might be expected again to antagonize the great manufacturing and labor interests of the country, says the Albany Journal.

Also it is well known that there is a third large and strong faction of the democracy which cannot bear to hear talk of reorganization of the party under either Cleveland or Gorman, or under any other democrat who did not support Mr. Bryan as a candidate and the Kansas City platform.

Here we have, then, three principal divisions of the democracy party—the sound money and protection faction, the sound money and free trade faction, and the Kansas City platform faction which is still in favor of free coinage of silver and of tariff abolition. No two of these factions are in accord, and because of the nature of the principles to which they respectively adhere it is virtually impossible for any two of them ever to come to an agreement, let alone all three.

The desire to cherish the hope that there may be rehabilitation of the democratic party under the leadership of one democrat or another is natural, but where is the basis for such hope?

DEMOCRATIC HARMONY.

Bryan and Cleveland Seem to Be Able to Keep Democracy Guessing.

William E. Curtis, who is a democrat, lets in a little more light upon the sort of harmony which now prevails in the democratic party, says the Troy Times. In a Washington dispatch Mr. Curtis says it is true that Mr. Bryan aspires to the chairmanship of the democratic national committee, and during his last visit to Washington conferred with ex-Senator Jones, of Arkansas, with a view of getting that gentleman to retire and permit the selection of Mr. Bryan in his stead. Mr. Curtis affirms that though Mr. Bryan did not meet any openly expressed opposition to this scheme he found no encouragement, and adds:

"He was reminded of the custom of the party which for generations has been to leave the selection of the chairman of the national committee with the candidate for president, and was advised that it would be better for him to wait until the new committee had been selected and the candidate had been nominated before wasting much time or effort in securing support."

"But Mr. Bryan does not wish to wait until the new committee is chosen and the candidate is nominated. He would like to be made chairman of the present committee, if Mr. Jones would resign in his favor, in order that he may superintend the organization of the next national convention and call it to order. Just what he expects to accomplish by that arrangement is uncertain, and Senator Jones is not altogether willing to retire in his favor unless he has an opportunity to consult with other members of the committee."

"Quite a number of the democratic leaders here are opposed to the retirement of Mr. Jones and the substitution of Mr. Bryan on the committee. They declare that Mr. Bryan can be more useful to his party and contribute more to its success if he will retire to his farm in Nebraska and let things alone. If Mr. Cleveland will seek the election that Princeton grants it is thought that he might promote harmony and success also. It is recalled that for 20 years these two men have occupied the front of the stage. Mr. Cleveland was the presidential candidate in 1884, 1888 and 1892, and Mr. Bryan in 1896 and 1899, and both have exhausted their usefulness."

Instead of retiring from active participation in democratic politics Messrs. Bryan and Cleveland seem determined to be near enough to what is going on to "keep them guessing."

COMMENT AND OPINION.

Surely Mr. Cleveland can never resist Col. Watterston's pathetic appeal to get off the earth.—Indianapolis News (Ind.).

Mr. Bryan's references to the prodigals always recalls the fact that he has had a pretty extensive diet of political husks himself.—Detroit Free Press (Dem.).

A leading paper of Berlin says: "It was due to President Roosevelt's prudence and the circumspection of the Washington government that the Venezuelan affair passed off without serious disaster."

Twenty or thirty years hence Col. Bryan will be following the example of ex-President Cleveland and announcing that his retirement from politics has been indefinitely postponed.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

The speeches the president is making will form a valuable political handbook for republican campaign speakers next year. Like some concentrated foods they will bear considerable diluting and still be nourishing.—Indianapolis Journal.

"The country is enjoying the utmost prosperity under the Dingley bill, the demand for a reduced tariff is purely political and ephemeral, and there is no adequate reason for attempting an experiment which has never been productive of anything but evil in the past."—Senator Frye.

OFFICIALS EXPLAIN.

They Tell Why the Prosecutions of Army and Navy Officers for Smuggling Were Discontinued.

Washington, April 16.—The attention of the officials of the department of justice was called yesterday by the dispatch from San Juan, Porto Rico, that the United States attorney here had declined to prosecute criminally a number of army and navy officers for alleged smuggling, explaining his action by the statement that he was acting under instructions from Washington. The following statement was made by the department:

"The treasury department approved a settlement in one of the pending cases, on the basis of relief from criminal liability upon payment of a fine equal to double the amount of duties. Instruction to this effect was given to the United States attorney at San Juan by the solicitor of the treasury, and the subject was brought before the cabinet and it was directed by the president that Secretary Moody and Postmaster General Payne should investigate the subject upon their arrival at Porto Rico, and that the cases should be dealt with in accordance with their recommendation."

"The recommendation was that all criminal proceedings should be dismissed upon the payment of the civil obligation, as above indicated. In accordance with this recommendation the attorney general directed the United States attorney for Porto Rico to dismiss pending cases and to present no more cases to the grand jury until he was otherwise instructed."

Postmaster General Payne, when his attention was called to the matter, dictated the following statement:

"It seems that certain officers had brought to San Juan articles for personal use which were subject to customs duties, especially cigars and some liquors, and it was said that a present of some of the cigars was made to a local club in San Juan. There was no charge of importing anything upon which it was proposed to make money, or to sell for profit—simply personal effects for personal uses."

San Juan, Porto Rico, April 16.—The grand jury yesterday called many witnesses in the smuggling cases in which officers of the United States navy and other prominent men are involved, and secured from the court commissioner who presided at the former hearings a copy of the testimony taken.

The prisoners who are confined in the penitentiary for smuggling have presented a petition requesting that they be pardoned and released unless others guilty of the same offences are punished.

A GREAT BLAZE.

One Hundred and Seventy Oil Rigs Destroyed at Beaumont, Tex.

Beaumont, Texas, April 16.—A careless workman kicked over a lantern at one of the Caldwell oil wells on Block 38, Hogg-Swayne tract, on Spindle Top yesterday and started a fire that resulted in the loss of property valued at \$1,000,000 and the bankruptcy of 20 or more of the smaller companies. There were 175 wells on the three blocks of the tract and only five of the derricks and pump houses are left standing. Every company that had property in the Hogg-Swayne tract is a loser. The fire swept the three blocks, covered with derricks and pump houses, clear of all its buildings. The derricks left are on the edges and are few and far between. None of the companies had a cent of insurance.

The fire started near the southern edge of Block 38 and spread three ways. Pumping stations, derricks and pipe lines all fell before it. Large engines and thick pipe melted in the heat. It is estimated that 170 of the wells sustained an average direct loss of \$3,000. This is exclusive of \$500,000 more, the aggregate loss on production and other indirect damages.

Fifty or more wells probably are ruined by the dropping of tubing into them as a result of the fire. Among the losers are:

London Oil and Pipe Line Co., Caldwell Oil Co., Spindle Top Power Co., Central Power and Equipment Co., Pumping Station Dividend Oil Co., Detroit-Beaumont, Palestine-Beaumont, Sun Company, Advance Oil Co., Queen City, Queen of Waco, Drummers, Alamo, Buckeye, Groundfloor, Manhattan, Borealis and Buffalo.

All pumping rigs, derricks and pipe line equipments were destroyed. Extensive losses were sustained by owners of drilling rigs, among whom were H. B. Ford, Cartwright Oil Co., John Markham and J. W. Ennis. Mr. Ennis estimates his loss at \$15,000 and others at from \$1,000 to \$4,000. The Texas, Sun, London Oil and Pipe Line, Guffey, Higgins and other companies lost heavily through damage to their pipe lines. The Heywood tract was saved only after hard work.

Floods in Maryland.

Baltimore, April 16.—Incessant heavy rains for the past four days have swollen Maryland streams until several rivers and creeks are out of their banks, and much damage has resulted. At Cumberland the Potomac is far out of its banks and is rising. The mountain streams are rushing down like torrents. Hagers-town reports the Potomac and tributary streams very much above their normal level. The Monocacy, at Frederick is high and those residing near its banks fear a general overflow.

Made a \$50,000 Appropriation.

Albany, N. Y., April 16.—The bill appropriating \$50,000 for the expenses of the trip to the St. Louis fair on April 27, of Gov. Odell, his staff and a regiment of state militia, was passed by the state senate yesterday. The measure had previously passed the assembly. The adjutant general will now make arrangements for the selection of 1,000 picked troops from the national guard, all of whom shall be selected for their soldierly appearance, who shall act as Gov. Odell's personal escort to the exposition.

SECURE A FREE HOME IN THE FERTILE WHEAT FIELDS OF WESTERN CANADA.

To the Editor:

The emigration of well-to-do farmers from the United States to the Canadian Northwest has assumed such proportions that organized efforts are now being made by interested persons and corporations to stem the tide. The efforts are being initiated chiefly by railway and real estate interests in the States from which the bulk of the emigration takes place. The movement of population has taken from numerous states thousands of persons whose presence along railways in these states made business for the transportation companies. The movement has also become so widely known that it has prevented the settlement of vacant lands along these lines, parties who might have located there, being attracted to the free and more fertile lands of Canada. The result of the movement has been that the railway companies not only see the vacant lands along their lines remain vacant, but they also see hundreds of substantial farmers who have helped provide business for these railways move away and so cease their contributions. The farmers have moved to Canada because they were convinced that it would be to their financial interest to do so. In moving they have been inconsiderate enough to place their own financial interests before those of the financial interests of the railway corporations.

In addition to the railway corporations, real estate dealers are working to stem the flow of emigrants. Of course every emigrant who goes to Canada means the loss of commissions on land deals by real estate dealers. Now a person has but to know what the interests are that are trying to stop the flow to know what motive is influencing their course. The emigration means financial loss to railway corporations and to real estate men. These interests therefore are not directing their opposition efforts out of any love for the departing emigrants or out of any high patriotic motives either. They are doing so purely from selfish interests. It is a matter of dollars and cents with them. They are so patriotic, they are so consumed by love for their fellow citizens that they want to prevent these fellow citizens going to Canada and getting free farms of the best wheat land in the world; and instead they want to make them stay on high priced farms in the United States where they will pocket to pour money into the pockets of these railways and real estate men.

One of the methods employed by these interests to stem the tide is the distribution of matter to newspapers, painting Canada in the darkest colors. These articles emanate chiefly from a bureau in St. Louis. They are sent out at frequent intervals for simultaneous publication. A writer is employed at a high salary to prepare the matter.

Moreover, statements absolutely at variance with the truth have lately been published broad cast. These appear chiefly in what purport to be letters from persons who are alleged to have gone to Canada and become disgusted with it. Only a few of such have been published and they contain statements that are absurd in their falsity. Whether the parties whose names appear in connection with these letters have ever been in Canada and if so, their history while there, is to be thoroughly looked into. The discovery of their motive, like the discovery of the motive of the interests who are engineering the opposition, may prove illuminating. In the meantime, however, it may be pointed out that only a few of such letters have appeared but since 1897 over 87,000 American settlers have gone to the Canadian West. Can any reasonable person suppose for a moment that if Canada was one-quarter as bad as represented in these letters the 87,000 Americans now there would remain in the country; or, if the Canadian West had not proved the truth of all that was claimed for it, the papers of every State in the American Northwest would not be filled with letters saying so? Imagine 87,000 aggressive Americans deceived and not making short shift of their deceivers. The fact is the 87,000 are well satisfied and are encouraging their friends to follow them.

Anyone who sees any of these disparaging letters should remember that it is railway and real estate interests who have from purely selfish reasons organized a campaign to stem the flow to Canada. If Canada were half as bad as represented there would be no need of such an organization. The fact that such exists is of itself a magnificent tribute to Canada. Finally it should not be forgotten that the letters published are brimful of falsehoods and that 87,000 satisfied Americans in the Canadian West constitute a living proof that such is the case.

The Canadian Government Agent whose name appears in advertisement elsewhere in this paper, is authorized to give all information as to rates, and available lands in Western Canada.

Wig Is Ground for Divorce.

The widow of a wealthy landowner, who married an impoverished count, has obtained a legal separation at Berlin after three weeks of marriage on the novel ground that her husband wears a wig. She received such a shock at the sight of his bald head that she took a violent antipathy to him and appealed to the court for a separation, pleading that if she had known the count wore a wig she never would have married him. The judge held that the plea was valid.

TWO SIGNALS.

There are two serious signals of kidney ills.

The first signal comes from the back with numerous aches and pains. The second signal comes in the kidney secretions, the urine is thin and pale or too highly colored and showing "brick-dust-like" deposit. Urination is infrequent, too frequent or excessive. You should heed these danger signals before chronic complications set in—Diabetes, Dropsy, Bright's disease. Take Doan's Kidney Pills in time and the cure is simple.

J. F. Wainwright, of the firm of Bones & Wainwright, painters and contractors, Pulaski, Va., says: "Four or five times a year for the past few years I have suffered with severe attacks of pain in my back, caused from kidney trouble. During these spells I was in such misery from the constant pain and aching that it was almost impossible for me to stoop or straighten, and it really seemed as if the whole small of my back had given away. At times I also had difficulty with the kidney secretions which were discolored, irregular and scalding, and I was also greatly distressed with headaches and dizziness. I used a number of recommended remedies but I never found anything so successful as Doan's Kidney Pills. When I heard of them I had an attack and procured a box of them. In a few days the pain and lameness disappeared, the trouble with the kidney secretions was corrected and my system was improved generally. I have every confidence in Doan's Kidney Pills."

A FREE TRIAL of this great kidney medicine which cured Mr. Wainwright will be mailed to any part of the United States on application. Address Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y. For sale by all druggists, price 50 cents per box.

W. L. DOUGLAS SHOES \$3.50. W. L. Douglas makes and sells more men's Goodyear Welt (Hand-Made Process) shoes than any other manufacturer in the world.

\$25.00 REWARD. Will be paid to anyone who can disprove this statement. Because W. L. Douglas is the largest manufacturer he can buy cheaper and produce his shoes at a lower cost than other concerns, which enables him to sell shoes for \$3.50 and \$3.00 equal in every way to those sold elsewhere where for \$4 and \$5.00.

WESTERN CANADA. Is attracting more attention than any other district in the world. "The Granary of the World." "The Land of Sunshine." The Natural Feeding Grounds for Stock. Area under crop in 1902 1,987,330 acres. Yield 1902 1,927,000 bushels.

FREE TO WOMEN. To prove the healing and cleansing power of Paxtine Toilet Antiseptic we will mail a large trial package with book of instructions absolutely free. This is not a tiny sample, but a large package, enough to convince anyone of its value. Women all over the country are praising Paxtine for what it has done in local treatment of many of the most distressing ailments of women, such as inflammation and discharges, wondrously curing them. Paxtine is a cleansing vaginal douche, for sore throat, nasal catarrh, as a mouth wash, and to remove tartar and whiten the teeth. Send to-day; a postal card will do.

TO HOMESEEKERS. GOOD with productive soils can be secured on the Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis Railway in Tennessee, Kentucky, Alabama, Georgia. PRICES REASONABLE. Climate beautiful, never very cold or very hot. All marketable crops grown and bring better prices than in the North. Rainfall ample and well distributed.

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