

CAMERON COUNTY PRESS.

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Business cards, five lines or less, 15 per year; over five lines, at the regular rates of advertising.

No local inserted for less than 75 cents per issue.

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.

Curious Crime Statistics.

The statistics of crime—and of suicide if that is not considered crime—for recent years show some curious facts.

It seems that the increase in the number of crimes of violence resulting in death in the United States for the year 1903 was a little in excess of one and one-half per cent.

As compared with 1902, while the number of executions for the crime of murder during the same year was less than in the former year by something over 13 per cent.

This points unmistakably, the Chicago Chronicle declares, to the more alarming growth of laxity in the administration of the law, a matter which has been commented on with increasing frequency and emphasis.

It would add greatly to the significance of these statistics if they pointed out how much of this decrease in the application of the penalty for homicide or murder has been due to failure to convict on trial, and how much to failure to apprehend and try anybody.

Perhaps the most curious point in the statistics is the increase in the number of suicides. In the five years between 1898 and the end of 1903 these increased more than 50 per cent.

So that the total number of suicides in the year 1903 was very nearly as great as the number of deaths resulting from all other crimes of violence.

The increase in the number of suicides throughout the term of five years appears to have been nearly regular from year to year.

In some states within recent years legal efforts have been made to punish attempts at suicide, and these statistics seem to go to show that such laws have been either without effect or that they have only resulted in making those who try more careful that there shall be no miscarriage of the attempt.

The five years during which there has been this surprising increase in suicide have been years of almost constant commercial prosperity, a fact that goes to refute the once common belief that suicide is stimulated by what is called "hard times."

This whole problem of suicide is one of the most perplexing of those that have upset civilizations, ancient and modern.

Whether there is any way to check that or not, it seems a well-nigh universal opinion that swift and certain punishment would tend to check the crimes of violence against others, and statistics of crime among our Canadian neighbors seem to bear out the opinion.

Not Too Much for the People.

A note that is not generally sounded is the open, but which, nevertheless, is the controlling one in certain powerful organizations, was struck the other day by a trade circular in connection with sugar trust affairs.

says the Pittsburg Dispatch. It is contained in the following words: "There is evidently too much sugar in the world."

This does not mean that the conviction of too much sugar is founded on a fear that the population of the globe will have to injure its teeth and digestion in consuming it.

The impression of too much sugar is based on the fear that the supply will pass beyond combined control and make sugar so cheap that the multitudes can buy freely of it.

It is the plenty per se that the combinations object to. It is the plenty that overwhelms the trust methods of maintaining higher prices and by enabling the masses to get their supplies cheaply produces an actual increase of nominally unchanged wages.

In that light the people perceive that what is too much for the combinations may be just enough for them.

"The greatest of the earthly rulers of man is Abdul Hamid, who excels in glory all former Ottoman rulers. The more the years pass the greater becomes the affection of hosts of peoples for him.

When a reign is so beneficent, when the well-being of the population is so dear to the ruler's heart, the future seems full of promise."

Of course this glowing eulogy upon his imperial highness could only emanate from under the banner of the Turk.

In fact it is credited to the Constantinople Servet. Hence there will be no immediate necessity for revising our former bad opinion of the sultan, whom the civilized world has held to be more or less directly responsible for some of the most horrible atrocities in history.

AND THE WILLIAMS STILL PURSUED HER.



INDORSED BY DEMOCRAT.

The Republican Tariff Policy Receives Approval of Member of the Opposition.

Representative Watson, of this state, did a neat piece of political maneuvering in forcing Representative John S. Williams, of Mississippi, into a practical endorsement of the republican policy on the tariff question.

Mr. Williams is the leader of the minority in the house and received the complimentary vote of the democrats for speaker.

While he was speaking on the tariff question Mr. Watson, by some sharp questioning, led him to declare, first, that the democratic party did not stand for free trade; second, that it favored a tariff for revenue only, and, third, that it favored the republican policy of lowering duties as time and circumstances should justify.

If the democratic party has any fixed principle it is opposition to protection in any form, and, of course, advocacy of the opposite policy.

The opposite of protection is free trade, but the party dare not avow this openly.

So Mr. Williams denied that it stood for free trade. When asked if he stood for a tariff for revenue only he replied: "Any tariff that will provide for the necessities of this government is more than equal to a tariff that must pay the difference between wages in the United States and those abroad."

This was an ingenious evasion of the question and indicated a desire to get away from the party's record.

Finally, as Mr. Williams was contending that the tariff should be revised, Mr. Watson nagged him to tell what kind of revision he meant.

"It would take some time to do it," he said. "Time would enter as a factor into the process, necessarily so. Great Britain, whose slogan was free trade, did not reach free trade by sweeping out of existence all the industrial conditions that then existed."

Gradually, little by little, she reduced the duties, now on this and now on that, and furnished to the country in each case of reduction an object lesson of the beneficent effect of removing taxation from the consumer."

Mr. Williams does not state correctly the process by which Great Britain passed from protection to free trade, and he ignores the local conditions that were thought to make it necessary, but he does incidentally endorse the tariff policy of the republican party.

That policy is not one of hard and fast adherence to any particular tariff schedule, but of adherence to protection as long as and to the extent that it may be needed for the encouragement of American industries, the control of American markets, and maintaining the American standard of wages.

The republican party is in favor of tariff revision whenever circumstances or changing conditions may show that revision is desirable, but always on the lines of protection. The republican platform of 1896 said:

"We renew and emphasize our allegiance to the policy of protection as the bulwark of American industrial independence and the foundation of American development and prosperity."

"We are not pledged to any particular schedule. The question of rates is a practical question, to be governed by the conditions of the time and of production; the ruling and uncompromising principle is the protection and development of American labor and industry."

This clearly implied that tariff schedules might and should be changed to suit changing conditions, but never to the detriment of American labor and industries. That is the republican policy, and Mr. Williams virtually indorses it.

In view of this new definition of democratic policy by the minority leader in the house, one is led to ask what is the democratic tariff policy, anyhow?

For years that party advocated free trade, then for another term of years a tariff for revenue only, and now it is threatening to climb on to the republican platform. It should be warned off.

That ground has been preempted by the republican party.

Mr. Bryan could get the biggest democratic popular vote, and Mr. Cleveland could get the most democratic electoral votes, but neither could come near an election. A dark horse would at least be a fresh kind of forlorn hope.

—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

By indorsing the president for reelection and expressing the hope that Senator Hanna will consent to serve again as chairman of the republican national committee, the republican editors once more demonstrate that they are among the foremost advocates of harmony in party politics.

—Indianapolis News (Ind.).

BRYAN IS FOR HEARST.

Texas Will Oppose Both and Try to Keep Free Silver Down.

The cow that kicked over a lamp in Chicago years ago did not create any more furor in that city than Bryan has in Texas politics by reason of his appeal made at the recent dollar dinner in Nebraska to the patriotic hosts to rally to the support of free silver at the St. Louis convention.

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—Indianapolis News (Ind.).

AT CRIPPLE CREEK.

The Reign of Martial Law Comes to an End—Prisoners in Bull Pen are Turned Over to Civil Authorities.

Cripple Creek, Col., Feb. 3.—Gov. Peabody yesterday revoked his order of December 2 last proclaiming martial law in Teller county.

Military Commander Verdeckberg issued a proclamation announcing that "peace and good order are being fully restored and it has been shown that the civil authorities are able to control the situation, to perform their legal functions and to enforce the laws."

It is announced that a detachment of the national guard will remain here for a time, but "will act in support of and in subordination to the legally constituted civil authorities."

All the prisoners in the bull pen were delivered to the civil authorities yesterday. John M. Glover, former congressman from Missouri, was arraigned in the district court on a charge of having attempted to kill Sergeants Dittmore and Smith on December 29.

He pleaded not guilty and was released under a \$500 bond. Sherman Parker, a leader of the Western Federation of Miners, who has been repeatedly rearrested by the military after furnishing bonds on the various charges filed against him, was also released on bonds.

Parker and several other strike leaders who are still in jail, was charged by the military with having caused the Vindicator mine explosion, by which two men were killed, and with having plotted to wreck a train on the Florence & Cripple Creek railroad.

The misdemeanor cases against Adj. Gen. Sherman M. Bell, Brig. Gen. John Chase, Col. Edward Verdeckberg and Maj. Thomas E. McClelland, charged with false imprisonment, were set for trial on Tuesday next.

Telluride, Col., Feb. 3.—In the district court yesterday Judge Stevens refused an application of the exiled miners at Montrose and other places for an injunction restraining the military authorities at Telluride from interfering with their personal liberties, or preventing their return to San Miguel county.

It is reported that Gov. Peabody will declare martial law in this district at an end in a day or two.

A STRIKE AVERTED.

Chicago Paint Makers Ignored Union Officers and Dealt Directly with Employers.

Chicago, Feb. 3.—Elimination of business agents and other union officers in deliberations between employer and employe for the readjustment of wages, it is claimed, has averted a general strike and lockout of 1,200 members of the Paint Workers' union in Chicago.

Instead of dealing with the labor leaders the proprietors of the paint factories of the city submitted their case to juries of 12 workmen from each shop.

A tentative agreement satisfactory to both sides has been submitted to the Manufacturers' association by the union, based on reports made by the various shop committees.

The agreement, with a few minor changes, it is said, will be accepted by the employe, to whom it leaves the "open shop" and the question of settling the wage scale.

Ordered to Give an Accounting.

Boston, Feb. 4.—The American Bell Telephone Co. is ordered to give an accounting to the Western Union Telegraph Co. the successful plaintiff in a damage suit involving millions against the telephone company.

By Judge Colt in the United States circuit court yesterday. Judge Colt appointed Everett W. Burdett to take charge of the accounting.

The suit of the Western Union Co. was to recover royalties from the American Bell Co. on certain inventions and the present action is concerning the amount of money to be paid over.

Dewey Ranchmen on Trial.

Norton, Kan., Feb. 3.—The trial of the three Dewey ranchmen, charged with murdering three members of the Berry family on June 3, 1903, was called Tuesday in the county district court.

The case was brought here on a change of venue from St. Francis. The defendants, Channey Dewey, W. J. McBride and Clyde Wilson, were delivered by their bondsmen Monday night.

Each has had his liberty under a bond of \$15,000. The Deweys are millionaires, McBride and Wilson are cowboys.

Cannot Act as Administrators.

Columbus, O., Feb. 3.—The supreme court yesterday decided that trust companies cannot act as administrators of estates.

In the contest of heirs over the estate of the late Mayor Cotton Allee, Judge Galloway named the State Savings Bank and Trust Co. administrator.

The supreme court holds the law under which appointment was made to be special legislation and unconstitutional.

An Appeal for Aid.

Harrisburg, Pa., Feb. 3.—Gov. Pennypacker has issued a proclamation to the citizens of Pennsylvania requesting aid for the families of the victims of the explosion in the Harwick mine, near Cheswick.

Children Burned to Death.

Somerset, Pa., Feb. 3.—The house of Frank Bennett, at Berlin, was destroyed by fire Tuesday and two children, aged 9 and 12 years, burned to death.

A lamp explosion caused the fire. A lamp explosion caused the fire.

Railroad Shops Burned.

Canton, O., Feb. 3.—The shops of the Wheeling & Lake Erie railroad in this city were gutted by fire last evening, entailing a loss of from \$50,000 to \$75,000.

The fire was started by the explosion of a headlight in the shop. The flames were fanned by a raging blizzard.

Fighting on the Isthmus.

Panama, Feb. 3.—A report has reached the isthmus that Colombian troops are fighting with the Indians on the San Blas coast, which is in Panamanian territory.

It is impossible to obtain reliable news.

WHITNEY PASSES AWAY.

Ex-Secretary of the Navy Succumbs to Attack of Peritonitis and Blood Poisoning following an Operation for Appendicitis.

New York, Feb. 3.—William Collins Whitney, ex-secretary of the navy died a few minutes after 4 o'clock Tuesday afternoon at his home, 877 Fifth avenue.

He died while under the influence of ether administered preparatory to a second operation for appendicitis.

Mr. Whitney was in his 64th year. He was taken ill Friday night at the performance of Rigoletto at the Metropolitan opera house and had to leave before the opera ended.

Dr. James, the Whitney family physician, was summoned and found that the condition of the patient was such that after consultation an operation was decided upon and was performed by Dr. Bull.

The patient rallied so well that it was fully believed he would recover.

Mr. Whitney's condition was very grave, however, on Sunday and Monday and at a consultation held Tuesday afternoon the conclusion was reached that the only hope for the patient lay in a second operation.

Mr. Whitney was placed under the influence of ether, but whether the operation was proceeded with or not is unknown.

When the physicians perceived that the patient was in danger of death, Harry Payne Whitney and Miss Dorothy Whitney were notified.

They hastened to the side of their father and in a few minutes he had breathed his last. Oxygen was used and all the skill of the physicians and surgeons brought into play to save the life of the distinguished patient, but to no avail.

It was 5 o'clock before the fact of his death was made public. Later the following statement was issued:

"Mr. Whitney died at 4 o'clock of peritonitis and blood poisoning, following an operation for appendicitis."

Mr. Whitney attained his greatest prominence in public affairs while secretary of the navy from 1885 to 1889, during which time he labored ceaselessly and with great success for the upbuilding of a new and formidable navy.

Prior to entering Mr. Cleveland's cabinet he was corporation counsel of the city of New York for several years. He was a prominent horseman and his stable of runners had many victories to its credit both in this country and England.

He was largely interested in street railways and left a fortune variously estimated at from \$20,000,000 to \$25,000,000.

TWO MEN KILLED.

Knoxville, Tenn., was the Scene of a Great Conflagration—Property Loss About \$100,000.

Knoxville, Tenn., Feb. 3.—Fire in the heart of the wholesale district last night caused a loss of \$400,000 and cost the lives of two men.

The dead are: William A. Maxey, captain of hose wagon company No. 2.

John J. Dunn, a former fireman who was assisting at the fire.

The fire started in the six-story Phoenix building on Gay street, in the wholesale hat and millinery house of Murphy & Robinson.

The firemen were unable to check the flames, which spread both north and south, into the store of Cullen & Newman, wholesale notions, on the north, and into the store of M. L. Ross & Co., on the south.

The fire was stopped before it had damaged M. B. Armstein & Co. on the north, except slightly.

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EXPERIENTIA DOCET.



Mamma—it's very wrong of you, Tommy—I thought you would have known better than to fight with your little friend like that!

Tommy (a vanquished one)—So I do now. But I thought I could lick him!—Ailly Sloper.

Same Girl. Ah, don't you remember sweet Alice, Ben Bolt, Who lived in the edge of the grove? How she broke up the school one day by throwing Some red pepper on top of the stove?—Chicago Tribune.

The Truth Comes Out. Wife—You deliberately deceived me when you asked me to marry you. Husband—I did nothing of the sort. Wife—Yes, you did. You told me that you were quite well off. Husband—Yes, and so I was; but I was foolish enough to imagine I would be better off with a wife.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Clear Proof. Tess—Miss Yerner is over 30. Jess—Of course; but how did you find it out? Tess—She and I were talking about Miss Passay, whom we both knew to be 32, and she spoke of her as a "young woman."—Philadelphia Press.

A Sure Way. "Three new families have moved into the neighborhood," she said, "and I want to find out who they are, but it would be beneath my dignity to go chasing about the neighborhood. I'll just invite Mrs. Gossip to dinner."—Chicago Post.

A Living Thermometer. Mother—How do you judge the temperature of the water in baby's bath, Mary? Mary—By baby, m'm. If it's too cold he turns blue; and if it's too hot he screams awful.—Ailly Sloper.

The Happy Future. Mrs. Waggles—Everything we have here in the house is so old it is shabby. Waggles—Have a little patience, my dear. When they get a little older they will be antique.—Judge.

It Smelled to Heaven. She—Good gracious! What a terrible smell! What on earth has been burning? He—I just lighted one of the cigars you gave me, dear.—Yonkers Statesman.

Business Cards.