

Cameron County Press.

ESTABLISHED BY C. B. GOULD. HENRY H. MULLIN, Editor and Manager. PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION: Per year, \$2.00; paid in advance, \$1.50

ADVERTISING RATES. Advertisements are published at the rate of one dollar per square for one insertion and fifty cents per square for each subsequent insertion.

Legal and Official Advertising per square, three lines or less, \$2.00; each subsequent insertion 50 cents per square.

Local notices over five lines, ten cents per line. Simple announcements of births, marriages and deaths will be inserted free.

Business Cards, five lines or less, \$5.00 per year over five lines, at the regular rates of advertising. No local insertions for less than 75 cts. per issue.

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.

No paper will be discontinued until arrearages are paid, except at the option of the publisher. Papers sent out of the county must be paid for in advance.

WASHINGTON LETTER. (From our Regular Correspondent.) Washington, Dec. 2nd, 1905.

Editor Press: A striking report that has as its object the bettering of conditions in the Philippines, has just been issued by Col. Clarence Edwards, the Chief of the Bureau of Insular Affairs.

Since the government has taken into its keeping either temporarily or otherwise 10,000,000 more wards, most of them dusky, it is the object of the Bureau having the most direct dealing with them to give them every chance to improve their condition.

Col. Edwards strongly recommends the passage of the Courts Bill which passed the House the last session but was buried in the Senate. This provides for the abolition of duties between the United States and the Philippines on everything except sugar and tobacco and the reduction of the duties on these staples to 25 per cent of the Dingley rates.

At the close of the ten year period during which Spain was to have equal treatment with the United States in the islands, these remaining duties are also to be abolished. The report states that this mitigation of customs barriers is absolutely necessary to furnish the island with a good and stable market.

The next thing needed is a bank that will relieve the farmers from the blood-sucking usury they now suffer. Nearly all of them have from season to borrow money on their crops. For this they have to pay from 2 to 10 per cent a month.

The bank, if established would be under the control of the Philippine Commission and thus limited in the amount of interest it would be limited also to securities approved by the commission. These however, would include growing crops, and they are the chief source of the farmer's borrowing strength.

The dividends of the bank would be guaranteed by the Philippine government for a term of 25 years, but there is little doubt that the institution would be more than self supporting from the start. There is a great need of additional transportation facilities in the islands and although the government has authorized the construction of a thousand miles of new railroads, it is said that the amount could be increased to advantage.

Three Tombs at Westminster.

In the east walk of the cloisters at Westminster abbey there are three most interesting graves—those of Thomas Betterton and his wife, better known as Bess Samderson, and the ever fascinating Mrs. Bracegirdle. Of all the people who lie within these hallowed walls it may safely be said that Betterton has the best claim of all to this privilege.

No small measure of praise must be accorded to this gifted actor for the fact that he almost more than any one else was responsible for the resuscitation of the English drama after the stern regime of the Puritans. Mrs. Bracegirdle was either adopted by Betterton or placed under his care, and she very soon took all hearts in London by storm.

She achieved her greatest success in acting in Congreve's plays. Her artistic career, however, was a comparatively short one, for Mrs. Bracegirdle retired from the stage in dudgeon when Anne Oldfield first became her dangerous rival. She lived on in honorable retirement and beloved by all, high and low, far and near, until the year 1748, when she was buried here beside her old friends the Bettertons.—London Mail.

How Dreams Are Weighed.

An ingenious instrument which demonstrates the close connection that exists between dreams and brain calculation is known as the "tilt board." A long, shallow tray big enough for a man to recline upon is balanced exactly upon a steel blade. A subject is placed upon it and put to sleep, whereupon the end containing his feet generally falls. But eventually the subject begins to dream, and then the tray containing the sleeper's feet reascends, the extent to which it moves varying according to the vividness of the dream.

The explanation is that the blood leaves the brain of a sleeper directly the mental activities cease, and, the head as a result becoming lighter, that end of the balance rises. When the sleeper dreams small quantities of blood are recalled to the brain to supply the dreams, and the balance is gradually changed. In this way dreams may be weighed.

Venus Among the Incas.

The only planet which the Incas had discovered was Venus, which they called the hairy on account of the brightness of its rays. They said that, being the most brilliant of the stars, the sun would not permit it to be separated from him and obliged it to attend his rising as well as his going down, just as at the courts of kings only the most distinguished lords and the hand-somest ladies were admitted to the ceremonious royal risings and retrings.

It appears nearly certain that the Incas spoke of Venus under two different names, according as it preceded or followed the sun. To this day the native Peruvians name it in fanciful language the eight hour torch and the twilight lamp. As this star served to show the Indians when it was time to prepare the maize for cooking, they also gave it a name indicative of that act. A chapel in the Temple of the Sun was consecrated to this planet.

Auctioneers in England.

The auctioneers of the United Kingdom cannot claim to belong to a very ancient profession so far as that country is concerned. Though auctions were familiar institutions in ancient Rome, the first in the British islands is said to have been held about 1700, when Elisha Yale, governor of Port George (Madras), put up for sale his trophies of the east, and, although "auction" was defined in 1678 as "a making a public sale and selling of goods by outcry," it does not appear to have been recognized then as a British institution. The word "auctioneer" does not occur before the eighteenth century.

Delaware's Hundreds.

In the days when the Saxons dominated England prior to the coming of William of Normandy the people were formed into divisions of hundreds. This was done mainly for military purposes and the convenience of assembly upon the summons of the powerful earls and barons to whom the people owed allegiance. These hundreds usually consisted of ten families, each family being computed at a minimum of ten persons. At time the families increased in membership, but did not lose their individual identity or change the designation of organization.

In the natural order of events these hundreds expanded into communities and ultimately into geographical divisions and took on geographical designations. Some of the American colonists adopted this form of geographical division, and thus we still have hundreds in Delaware and Virginia, although in the latter state that form of designation is but seldom used. But in Delaware hundred is universally used to describe the divisions of a county and is equivalent to the township in other states.

The Last Long Sleep.

Familiarity with death is apt to alter one's earliest conceptions of it. Two ideas are very generally accepted which experience shows to be false. One is that the dying usually fear death, and the other that the act of dying is accompanied by pain. It is well known to all physicians that when death is near its terrors do not seem to be felt by the patient. Unless the imagination is stimulated by the frightful portrayal of the supposed "pangs of death" or of the sufferings which some believe the soul must endure after dissolution it is rare indeed that the last days or hours of life are passed in dread.

Most sick persons are very, very tired. Sleep—long, quiet sleep—is what they want. I have seen many people die. I have never seen one who seemed to fear death, except when it was or seemed to be rather far away. Even those who are constantly haunted while strong and well with a dread of the end of life forget their fear when that end is at hand.—Scribner's Magazine.

Sincere by Nature.

The physician has methods by which he determines whether or not a patient is shamming. Other people have different methods, which may sometimes be as successful as the doctor's. "Do you believe that was a real faint of Sally Ann's, or do you think she just shammed so's to look interesting to Willy Lane and make him offer to take her home in his buggy?" asked one of the participants in a recent picnic. "It wa'n't any sham on Sally Ann's part," said Mrs. Ricketts, to whom the appeal was made. "I should think when you know Sally Ann wears sixes and that she lay there with her feet sticking right straight up for everybody to see for nearly fifteen minutes you'd realize that 'twasn't any make believe faint."

A Wonderful Bed.

A very costly bed was built in Bombay for a native ruler some years ago. At the four corners were full sized figures of Grecian maidens, the ones at the top holding stringed instruments, while those at the foot bore in their hands huge fans. Extending the full length of the bed was a music box capable of playing for half an hour before the repertory of tune was exhausted. The weight of the body set this music box in motion, while at the same time the figures at the head of the bed fingered the strings of their instruments, while those at the foot waved their fans, a concealed motor furnishing the power that kept the fans going all night long.

Charcoal.

Charcoal is one of the greatest purifiers of water that we have. Water or any substance allowed to percolate through it will be freed of all animal organisms or foreign particles. It is one of the best sweeteners of the breath. After a hearty meal it is a splendid thing for the stomach if added to it is a little ginger. It is excellent with which to cleanse the teeth, for it removes fungous growth that many tooth powders fail to touch. It relieves pain caused by a burn.

Expert Dyers.

The Tyrians, it is claimed, were the most expert dyers of ancient times. The fabrics dyed with the famous tyrian purple did not assume their proper color until after two days' exposure to the light and air. During this time they passed through a gradation of shades of yellow, green, blue, violet and red, which the dyers understood how to arrest and fix at any moment.

Made Him Homesick.

When the first Turkish minister, Mele Mele, came to Washington, a grand ball was planned in his honor. Hundreds of invitations were sent out, and nearly everybody who received one came, for there was much curiosity to see the important Turk in his native dress. Particularly were persons anxious to examine the splendid dress turban which had been described and talked about, made, as it was, of plaster of paris, yet looking like the finest muslin. When the evening arrived, Mele Mele seemed to be the only one who was not having a good time. He stood looking as if he did not know that everybody was admiring him and altogether was very much bored till suddenly he caught a glimpse of a big negro woman who was assisting in serving the supper. Instantly he rushed up to her and, throwing his arms about her neck, gave her a good kiss, explaining that he could not help it, she reminded him so much of his best and most expensive wife, and, while the company thought it a very odd thing to do, everybody could understand that he was a homesick man and nobody minded it in the least.

The Broken Wire.

Have you never wondered how when a wire is broken or damaged between two distant cities the operator, sitting in his office, can tell exactly where the accident has occurred? The explanation is very simple. It requires force to send electricity through a wire. The longer the wire is the greater is the force required. This force is measured, but instead of calling it pounds, as in measuring the pressure in a boiler, electricians call the units of electrical force "ohms."

Suppose a wire between two offices is 150 miles long, and that on a stormy night it gets broken somewhere. The telegraphist knows that when the wire was sound it took just 2,100 ohms to send a current through, or 14 ohms per mile. He now finds that he can send a current with only 700 ohms. He divides 700 by 14, and finds that the break in the wire is fifty miles from his end.

The Difference.

There is a good story told of Sir Chieh Chen Lo Feng Luh, who was formerly Chinese minister to England. Years ago he was secretary to Li Hung Chang. He is a very able man, and among other accomplishments speaks and writes English perfectly. The story is given in "The Navy as I Have Known It." Li Hung Chang is reported to have said to him, "I don't know how it is we send our men to Europe and America, and have foreign instructors in our colleges, as do the Japanese, but we do not seem to derive the advantage from their instruction which the Japanese do."

All Right in His Case.

The teacher was giving the school a little lecture on good conduct. "Let me caution you on another point, children," she said. "Avoid criticizing. Don't make a practice of finding fault with other people or picking flaws in what they say or do. It is a very bad habit to form and will make your own life unhappy." "Why, teacher," spoke up a little boy, "that's the way my father makes his living!" "You surprise me, Georgy. What is your father's occupation?" "He's a proofreader, ma'am."

Dark Rooms.

There ought not to be a dark room in any human habitation. To have too much sunlight for health is not possible. Its extraordinary intensity under exceptional circumstances can always be moderated as occasion may require, but its plenary supply should always be provided for. Of artificial light generally it may be said that in all its forms, except that of electricity, inasmuch as it is produced by the combustion of some compound of hydrogen and carbon, previously volatilized or brought into a gaseous condition, it is more or less injurious to the atmosphere by consuming the oxygen and emitting mephitic gases.

Too Many Vindications.

A man named Bill was always getting in trouble. "But," he would say to his friends afterward, "I was vindicated. Wicked men said cruel things about me, but I was vindicated." After this had happened seven or eight times an old fellow said: "Bill, I quit you right here. You have been vindicated oftener than becomes an honest man."—Aitchison Globe.

Cynical.

Doctor (to wealthy old lady, convalescent after a severe illness)—Have you no bright, cheerful relations who could come and stay with you? Old Lady—Oh, yes; many. But they wouldn't be a bit cheerful if they thought I was getting better.



"Wear" Insurance

The house is insured against wear of the weather that is covered with a protecting coat of good paint. Lucas Paints insure the very best wear. They are made of pure materials and cover so thoroughly that they defy the rain with its rot and decay—and they last longer. The rich gloss and enduring colors preserve their good looks. Ask your dealer.

John Lucas & Co Philadelphia Lucas Paints

Hot Weather Money Savers AT R. SEGER & SON'S

Advertisement for R. Seger & Son's shoes. Includes an illustration of a man in a suit holding a shoe. Text: 'This warm weather you must take as great care of your feet as you do your head. The Money Saver THE DOUGLAS SHOE Gives Satisfaction. Every department will make you comfortable these hot days. Try our cool Negligee Shirts, Underwear and Hose. R. SEGER & SON, Next to Bank.'

East Emporium's Cash Store Nobody ever saw such a Grocery Store.

The Food Store is at its Best. Our Special Days are Every Day. OUR SPECIAL SALE TUESDAY, DEC. 12.

- During the busy days, Thompkins & Norris' is the store that can serve you best. All our new goods are in splendid condition for Holiday trade—our low prices same to all. Mince Meat, Perfection Brand per lb . . . . . 10c Raisins, seeded, extra fine new goods, 1 lb pkgs . . . 11c Currants, best grade thoroughly cleaned, per lb . . . 9c Early June Peas per can . . . . . 9, 10, 12 and 20c The finest New York State Canned Vegetables, Corn, Lima and String Beans, Tomatoes, etc. Prunes, finest Santa Clara, large and meaty per lb 9c Olives, selected quality, per bottle . . . . . 10 and 23c Walnuts, New Grenoble, per lb . . . . . 18c Brazil Nuts, sound and sweet . . . . . 15c Filberts, extra large size, choice quality . . . . . 15c Pecans, cleaned and polished, per lb . . . . . 14c Malaga Grapes, large, heavy, sound clusters a lb. . . 18c Butter, the best Creamery in the market per lb. . . 28c Oranges, California and Florida.

It pays you to call on us; anything we offer saves you money, both in Dry Goods, Notions and Hardware.

Mail and Phone orders receive our careful attention. Tompkins & Norris' Phone 109