

CAMERON COUNTY PRESS.

H. H. MULLIN, Editor.

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TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.
Per year, in advance, \$2.00
If paid in advance, \$1.50ADVERTISING RATES:
Advertisements are published at the rate of one dollar per square for one insertion and fifty cents per square for each subsequent insertion. Rates by the year, or for six or three months, are low and uniform, and will be furnished on application.Legal and Official Advertising per square, three times or less, \$2. each subsequent insertion 30 cents per square.
Local notices 10 cents per line for one insertion; 5 cents per line for each subsequent consecutive insertion.Obituary notices over five lines, 10 cents per line. Simple announcements of births, marriages and deaths will be inserted free.
Business cards, five lines or less, 35 cents 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. PARTICULAR ATTENTION PAID TO LAW PRINTING.
No paper will be discontinued until arrears are paid, except at the option of the publisher.
Papers sent out of the county must be paid for in advance.

The women of Wenatchee, Wash., have formed a local floral association for the purpose of introducing plant and flower culture into many homes and it has been a great success.

The acreage of the large cities in the United States is as follows: New York, 208,218; Chicago, 122,008; Philadelphia, 82,933; Boston, 27,251; St. Louis, 39,377; Cleveland, 22,422 and Cincinnati 26,880.

Uncle Sam's promissory notes sell in the world's markets to an unlimited extent at a premium, though they bear only 2 per cent. interest, a rate of interest much lower than the promissory notes of any other country.

Several large American exporting firms recently have been pressing a vigorous campaign in Japan with the hope of gaining a foothold for an extensive trade as soon as the ill effects of the war are overcome. It is expected that Japan will take great strides in manufacturing, and it must have machinery to work with.

For eight years we have been consuming not only absolutely but relatively more spirits than the year before. The lowest consumption of 1.91 gallons per capita was reached in 1896. Since that time the consumption has steadily mounted until the latest figures show 1.48 gallons, an increase of 46 per cent. The consumption of beer in the meantime has increased only 18 per cent.

A movement is on foot in Norway, backed by foreign capitalists, particularly Americans, to utilize every particle of water now going to waste over falls and in rivers for generating electricity to operate the iron and copper mines. Engineers are now in the hills making surveys, and capital is getting ready for the call that is sure to come just as soon as the preliminary work is completed.

Consul Anderson, of Amoy, China, believes that the use of flour will rapidly increase in China; that the sale of meats will be considerable among the foreign population of China; that there is a growing demand for American fruits in the coast ports, also American dried fruits, which increased 150 per cent. in 1904 over 1903; that China's demand for machinery is gradually coming and will transform that country.

According to the international post bureau, taking all the post-offices of the world, the United States shows the heaviest loss from the management of its postal affairs, and Great Britain the largest profit. Nineteen hundred and three is the last year for which figures for comparison are available, and for that year we ran behind \$4,328,000, while Great Britain showed a net profit of \$22,000,000, and Russia, Germany and France each about \$14,000,000.

Senorita Godoy looks so much like Miss Roosevelt that not more than half the people of Washington, and comparatively few strangers, can tell the twain apart. Senorita Godoy is the debutante daughter of the Mexican minister. At the last white house reception the Mexican girl appeared, and all the evening she was followed, remarked upon and stared at in a semi-polite way by the thronging multitude, which thought she was the president's daughter.

The report has been sent out from St. Petersburg that statistics showing Russia's imports and exports for 1905 indicate a balance, or excess of exports, of \$232,464,500, the largest within the last five years. The balance for 1904 was only \$175,641,000, and for 1903 \$159,755,000. Those who look upon a favorable trade balance as the most convincing evidence of prosperity will have some difficulty in reconciling this favorable showing with what is known of Russia's condition.

In spite of any irritations that may from time to time arise, the relations between China and the United States are likely to become increasingly friendly, rather than otherwise. China, awakening from the lethargy of ages, is looking to the United States for much of the knowledge and guidance she will need on her new path of civilization and progress. This is evidenced by the fact that she just sent to this country two imperial commissions to study our political institutions.

BRYAN'S CHANGING VIEWS.

Resigns College Trusteeship Because of "Trust Magnate" Money.

William Jennings Bryan paused at Hoag-Kong long enough to resign as a trustee of Illinois college. His avowed reason is that he is unwilling to serve a college which accepts gifts from Andrew Carnegie or other "trust magnates."

The fact that Mr. Bryan was made a trustee of Illinois college, as its most conspicuous graduate and for the reasons for which conspicuous men are usually chosen to such posts, suggests another reason for his resignation, says the Chicago Inter Ocean. It suggests that Mr. Bryan was unwilling to do for the college what the college expected him to do for it.

However, it is surprising that anyone should have expected Mr. Bryan to be a successful college trustee. He must always join in the clamor of the moment. So he could not consistently take money for his college from those who have it. That threw him back upon the problem of getting money from those who have it not. Mr. Bryan gave it up and resigned.

Having abolished the devices of primogeniture and entail, by which their European ancestors enabled a man who had accumulated a fortune to hold it together after his death, the American people logically accepted the necessary consequences, that every fortune accumulated must somehow be dissipated.

The only question was how the scattering should be effected. American common sense long ago decided that it was better to have a fortune dissipated by the owner in benevolence rather than by his heirs in luxury. Mr. Bryan, however, apparently has different views.

It is refreshing to observe, however, that Illinois college prefers Mr. Carnegie's endowment to Mr. Bryan's kind words.

UNFAIRNESS AND DECEIT.

"Tariff Reformers" Cannot Be Honest in Presenting Their Case.

President Roosevelt has discovered that it is unsafe to express an opinion on the tariff in the presence of a bunch of "tariff reformers." He has been misquoted by some of the Boston brand and in a very vigorous manner has declared that they misrepresented and distorted the facts, says the Trenton Gazette.

As a rule, no "tariff reformer" expects to be honest in presenting his case. He cannot be because to begin with he is not for reform at all. He is a free trader, pure and simple, no matter whether he talks free raw material or foreign markets.

The reformer who demands free hides and taxed shoes knows that if he should succeed in causing such discrimination the entire fabric of protection would go down as an inconsistency; or that if his pleas for reciprocity with Canada, through the removal of protection from the products of the western farmer in order to open the Canadian market to the manufacturer of the east were established, the west would retaliate by removing protection from the manufacturer, which would result in free trade.

The "tariff reformer" always moves along the hedge of deception and unfairness ever since the days of John Cobden. It is his nature to do so, and the president has learned the lesson well—so well, indeed, that the tariff reformer who hereafter has an audience with him will have some hard questions put to him which he will have to answer to his own discomfort, as was the case a few days ago when Gov. Douglas tried, and his delegation was forced to say that it wanted free hides but not free shoes.

Danger in Menace.

It is realized that a reopening of the whole tariff question would provide an opportunity for the exploiting of the vagaries of free trade and other fiscal theories; that it would precipitate a conflict between local industries and interests the outcome of which could only be another compromise; and worse than all, it would disturb the business of the entire country, halt the march of prosperity by engendering distrust and uncertainty, and work untold harm to American labor. Capital is sensitive and even the menace of a general revision of the tariff would cause almost as much disturbance as would a revision itself.—Providence News.

The national deficit the past seven months, despite the enormous cost of running our much socialized government, was but \$7,000,000, and by economy the present congress can easily change the deficit into a surplus. The income of the Dingley tariff is amazingly high. The past six months the gold product of this country has been increased about \$6,000,000, as compared with the corresponding period of the previous year. There is also a considerable increase in national banking currency.—Lewiston Journal.

A news item says that the Japanese are still using American leather. From her preposterous claims and views on the tariff question, we suppose the Bay State was using all the leather produced in this country.—Portsmouth (N. H.) Chronicle.

How the free-traders are laughing in their sleeves over the slices that are being taken from our protective tariff. With what joy do they help to pass a Cuban treaty and a Philippine tariff, knowing it is only by piecemeal that they can get free trade! But it all helps the "reformers" to keep up courage.—American Economist.

DANGEROUS TO FOOL WITH

Tariff - Scuttling Democrats Have Something That May Blow Them Up.

The difficulty which the Democrats find in getting together on policies which will unite their party throughout the nation is amusingly exemplified in many ways. The most recent display of family disagreement, says the Troy Times, has been the falling out over the unprecedented and unpatriotic if not unconstitutional effort to turn the matter of ratifying treaties with other nations into a partisan question. Before the Democrats in the United States senate get through with this row they bid fair to be wider apart than ever. And of course the ill-feeling it will create is certain to extend to the party throughout the country. The facts furnish another illustration of Democratic inability to agree, and demonstrate anew that fatal weakness so graphically portrayed by President Grant when he alluded to the unflinching propensity of the Democratic party to do the wrong thing.

When the leaders and organs of the party cannot think of anything else to fall back upon as a proposition for union they take up the tariff. They are at it just now, apparently forgetful of the evil fate that has overtaken the Democracy when it has "monkeyed" with that subject. In the midst of abounding national prosperity, and with the government receipts giving their own refutation to Democratic assertions that the Dingley law is a deficit-maker, there is a demand from many Democratic quarters that the tariff be made the principal issue in the coming campaigns, and that efforts be made to unite the party with this as a rallying cry. And they are seeking to employ the old tricks. They depreciate the term free trade as applied to the particular brand of political economy which they favor, and at the same time arraign the present tariff, of Republican origin and enactment, as oppressive in its exactions and prohibitive in its effects.

Of course it is only necessary to point to the enormous development in our foreign trade, with imports swollen to unprecedented figures, to indicate the absurdity of the charge that the Dingley law is either oppressive or prohibitive. But an analysis of its operations effectually disposes of other contentions which are put forth to show the need for a radical change. For instance, there have been wearisome iteration and reiteration of the charge that all rates in the present law are too high and some of them utterly unwarranted. The official records show that the average duty collected is little if any higher than it was 39 years ago, when a law much less protective was in operation. In fact, it is less than for one year at least under the Democratic Gorman-Wilson law. The difference is that the duties are better adjusted. More than half of our imports come in free of duty, which is liberal treatment of foreigners and a larger proportion than was shown under the Democratic law. But with the Dingley statute, in force the favored imports are not those which would dangerously compete with the home articles. These have to pay for the privilege of getting in and entering into competition with American goods in the domestic market, which is in accord with the sound and wholesome Republican economic policy.

The Democratic gentlemen who are trying to get their party committed to tariff-scuttling are entirely welcome to play that game as long as it pleases them. But it is only an act of friendship to warn them that it is a good deal like fooling with dynamite. The plaything is likely to "go off" with a bang and leave the party more sadly wrecked than before.

CURRENT PRESS COMMENT.

If Los Angeles is in earnest about wanting Mr. Cleveland to make his home there it should quit talking climate and talk ducks.—Kansas City Journal.

Editor Bryan neglects to specify the "economic truths" that Mr. Carnegie is trying to suppress, but free silver probably is one of them.—Chicago Tribune.

Unfortunately the Chinese had not had the experience necessary to teach them to take anything Mr. Bryan might say in a purely Bryanese sense.—Indianapolis News (Ind.).

The Democratic idea now is "tariff with incidental protection." With Bryan killing "imperialism" and Williams sticking the knife into "tariff for revenue only" the Democrats will have more trouble in finding an issue than a candidate in 1908, and there is nothing easy about the selection of a candidate, either.—Omaha Bee.

If the tariff cannot be revised when two-thirds of the membership of both houses are Republican, when is revision to come? asks Congressman McCall. The answer is easy. It will come if ever the country is visited with another Democratic majority in both houses. And as usual, hard times will come immediately thereafter.—Los Angeles Times.

Incidentally the Republican "insurgents" at Washington might get a pointer or two from Aguinaldo, who still remembers a good many things about the insurgent business.—Birmingham News.

The British Unionists seemingly are split into irreconcilably hostile factions. The Democratic party of the United States knows just how to sympathize with the Unionists.—Troy Times.

John Sharp Williams predicts the election of a Democratic house. Mr. Williams simply can't resist his turn for sarcasm, even when the feelings of his own party may be hurt by it.—Milwaukee Sentinel.

TWO OPEN LETTERS

IMPORTANT TO MARRIED WOMEN

Mrs. Mary Dimmick of Washington tells how Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound Made Her Well.

It is with great pleasure we publish the following letters, as they convincingly prove the claim we have so many times made in our columns that Mrs.



Pinkham, of Lynn, Mass., is fully qualified to give helpful advice to sick women. Read Mrs. Dimmick's letters.

Her first letter:

Dear Mrs. Pinkham:—
"I have been a sufferer for the past eight years with a trouble which first originated from painful periods—the pains were excruciating, with inflammation and ulceration of the female organs. The doctor says I must have an operation or I cannot live. I do not want to submit to an operation if I can possibly avoid it. Please help me."—Mrs. Mary Dimmick, Washington, D. C.

Her second letter:

Dear Mrs. Pinkham:—
"You will remember my condition when I last wrote you, and that the doctor said I must have an operation or I could not live. I received your kind letter and followed your advice very carefully and am now entirely well. As my case was so serious it seems a miracle that I am cured. I know that I owe not only my health but my life to Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and to your advice. I can walk miles without an ache or a pain, and I wish every suffering woman would read this letter and realize what you can do for them."—Mrs. Mary Dimmick, 59th and East Capitol Streets, Washington, D. C.

How easy it was for Mrs. Dimmick to write to Mrs. Pinkham at Lynn, Mass., and how little it cost her—a two-cent stamp. Yet how valuable was the reply! As Mrs. Dimmick says—it saved her life. Mrs. Pinkham has on file thousands of just such letters as the above, and offers ailing women helpful advice.

HINTS TO ACCOUNTANTS.

Add it just once more.

Better think about it at the time; some think about it at the end of the month.

Look for the exact amount of your error; you possibly overlooked it in posting.

Have you any systematic way of checking? Check as you post; it's easier and quicker.

Divide it by two and look for a debit on the credit side, or for a credit on the debit side.

If you make an error, carefully rule a line through it with red ink; then write the correction above it.

Remember that the books are firm property, and you are at liberty to reveal no secrets they may contain.

Be sure to put the books in the vault each night; you will never realize the value of this precaution until you've had a fire.

Study the needs of the business; plan special rulings to facilitate the handling of the business. Do not make radical changes at a time.

Don't be in a hurry to suggest new methods to the senior member of the firm. He is likely to think he knows more about his business than you do.

How about your writing? And your English? And your spelling? Or do you know nothing but bookkeeping? If you do not, you'll never be the manager, you'll always be the bookkeeper.

Solid Soup.

Many travelers in eastern Siberia carry solidified soup in small leather receptacles.

TWITCHING NERVES

A Serious Hereditary Trouble Cured By Dr. Williams' Pink Pills.

Sufferers from ailments that have afflicted in regular succession one generation after another of their family are, as a rule, inclined to submit to them as inevitable. The case which follows proves that such hereditary difficulties are not beyond the reach of curative forces and should inspire hopefulness and a readiness to try remedies that have effected signal cures, such as that which is here given.

Mrs. Elizabeth Rannels, of No. 408 East Seventh street, Newton, Kansas, gives the following account of her ailment and her cure:

"For two years I suffered from a trying nervousness in my lower limbs from my knees down, as my mother and my grandmother had suffered before me. The situation was for many years accepted as unavoidable because hereditary. But about two years ago, when my son was realizing benefit from the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, I thought there might possibly be some good in them for me. My trouble had then become so serious as to make it difficult for me to sleep. I often had to walk the floor in restlessness the whole night. After taking some six boxes the twitching disappeared and I ceased to use the remedy. I evidently stopped a little too soon for nervousness came back after a month or so and I used the pills again for a short time. Relief came at once and since I stopped using them the second time I have been free from any return of the twitchings or from any interference with my sleep."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have cured the worst cases of bloodlessness, indigestion, influenza, headaches, lumbago, sciatica, neuralgia, nervousness, spinal weakness and the special ailments of girls and women. For further information, address the Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Schuettstadt, N. Y.

Balcom & Lloyd.

WE have the best stocked general store in the county and if you are looking for reliable goods at reasonable prices, we are ready to serve you with the best to be found. Our reputation for trustworthy goods and fair dealing is too well known to sell any but high grade goods.

Our stock of Queensware and Chinaware is selected with great care and we have some of the most handsome dishes ever shown in this section, both in imported and domestic makes. We invite you to visit us and look our goods over.

Balcom & Lloyd.

LOOK ELSEWHERE BUT DON'T FORGET THESE PRICES AND FACTS AT

LaBAR'S

We carry in stock the largest line of Carpets, Linoleums and Mattings of all kinds ever brought to this town. Also a big line of samples.

A very large line of Lace Curtains that cannot be matched anywhere for the price.

Art Squares and Rugs of all sizes and kind, from the cheapest to the best.

Dining Chairs, Rockers and High Chairs.

A large and elegant line of Tufted and Drop-head Couches. Beauties and at bargain prices.

\$30 Bedroom Suits, solid oak at.....	\$25	\$40 Sideboard, quartered oak.....	\$30
\$28 Bedroom Suits, solid oak at.....	\$21	\$32 Sideboard, quartered oak.....	\$25
\$25 Bed room Suits, solid oak at.....	\$20	\$22 Sideboard, quartered oak.....	\$16

A large line of Dressers from \$8 up.

Chiffoniers of all kinds and all prices.

The finest line of Sewing Machines on the market, the "DOMESTIC" and "ELDRIDGE." All drop-heads and warranted.

A fine line of Dishes, common grade and China, in sets and by the piece.

As I keep a full line of everything that goes to make up a good Furniture store, it is useless to enumerate them all.

Please call and see for yourself that I am telling you the truth, and if you don't buy, there is no harm done, as it is no trouble to show goods.

GEO. J. LaBAR.

UNDERTAKING.