CAMERON COUNTY PRESS. RIPPERS ARE BUSY H. H. MULLIN, Edite

Published Every Thursday.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION

ADVERTISING RATES:

advertisements are published at the rate of
me dolar per square for one insertion and fifty
entiriper square for each subsequent insertion
Rates by the year, or for six or three
relow and uniform, and

spelication.

Legaland Official Advertising per square,

Legaland official subsequent inser-

three/times or less, 42: each subsequent inseition of cents per square.
Logal notices it cents per line for one insersertion: 5 cents per line for each subsequent
sen-secutive insertion.
Obituary notices over five lines, 10 cents per
line. Simple asmousements of births, marriages and deaths will be inserted free.
Business cards, five lines or less, 15 per year;
over five lines, at the regular rates of advertising.

over five lines, at the regular rates of adver-tiong.

No local inserted for less than 75 cents per lasue.

JOB PRINTING

The Job department of the Press is complete and affords facilities for doing the best class of work. Pairicular attention paid to Law Printing. 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.

Bacon.

Do you remember what Charles Lamb says about roast pig? How he talls into an ecstasy of laudation, spelling the very name with small capitals, as if the lower case were too mean for such a delicacy, and breaking away from the cheap encomiums of the vulgar tongue to hail it in sonorous Latin as principes obsonierum. There is some truth in his compliments, no doubt; but they are wasteful, excessive, imprudent. For if all this praise is to be lavished on plain, fresh, immature, roast pig, what adjectives shall we find for the riper, richer, more subtle and sustaining viand, broiled bacon? asks Henry Van Dyke, in Scribner's. On roast pig a man cannot work; often he cannot sleep, if he have partaken of it immoderately. But bacon "brings to its sweetness no satiety." It strengthens the arm while it satisfies the palate. Crisp, juicy, savory; delicately salt as the breeze that blows from the sea; faintly pungent as the blue smoke of incense wafted from a clean wood fire; aromatic, appetizing, nourishing, a stimulant to the hunger which it appeases, 'tis the matured bloom and consummation of the mild little pig. spared by foresight for a nobler fate than juvenile roasting, and brought by art and man's device to a perfection surpassing nature. All the problems of woodland cookery are best solved by the baconian method. And when we say of one escaping great disaster that he has "saved his bacon," we say that the physical basis and the quintessinal comfort of his life are un-

touched and secure. Our Indian Population.

The figures showing the Indian population in the United States do not afford much ground for sentimental persons to lament the disappearance of "Lo." As a matter of fact, the Indians are not disappearing, so far as numbers are concerned. There are now nearly 300,000 members of the aboriginal races in this country, and there is a steady growth. As it is doubtful whether there were ever any more in this portion of the continent, it is possible that much emotion has been wasted in deploring the passing of these original inhabitants. Furthermore, the Indians of the present day are in far better condition than their progenitors. Many are educated and trained in ways that make them good and worthy citizens, and they live in a manner that would astonish the red man of 200 years ago, could he come back and see things as they are now More than half the Indians in existence dress like white men and to some extent copy civilized ways. The other h of the old-time of living, but the proportion of "blanket" or wholly uncivilized redskins is steadily growing smaller.

Mrs. Gougar is right, remarks the Indianapolis News, in saving that equal suffrage sentiment is growing year by year, in so far at least as re lates to municipal affairs. Probably a majority of intelligent and liberalminded men are now ready to admit that women who pay taxes, women in terested in schools and in the social order-a list that includes a majority of the women in any communityshould have a voice in the regulation of local affairs. Men will not vote to grant such a change, however, until women unmistakably manifest their wish for it, and this they have not ye done, since they are slower to adopt progressive ideas than men.

An effort is being made in New York to moderate the noises of civilization. Maybe the day will come when noise will not continue to be identified with progress, and quiet with a state of inertia. In fact, if noise increases at its present ratio, and this desired reform does not materialize, life is in danger of becoming one long, loud scream.

A clerk in York robbed his employ yer of \$600 and then confessed the theft, but instead of prosecuting him the latter retained him in his employ and raised his salary. Still, this case should not be taken as one for general emulation. There are not many employers who would take such a mild hint in just that way.

PERSISTENT EFFORTS TO SECURE TARIFF REVISION.

Massachusetts Congressmen Trying to Secure Cooperation of Western Republicans to Force Changes at Extra Session.

The fact that the efforts of the "re visionists" in congress are from time to time renewed in an active way toward the securing, if possible, of an expression of the Republican majority in caucus favorable to a special session of congress in the coming spring to revise the tariff, lends to the whole subject an importance which cannot be overestimated by the friends of the Massachusetts protective system. members have reached out to the Reand Northwest with a request for a uniting of forces to secure such cau-

The requisite number of signers for the party caucus, 50, has not been secured. Careful and conservative estimates by men in position to know discredit the idea that the movers in the enterprise can possibly be successful. But it is never a wise plan to belittle efforts of those who are constantly at work, even in a mistaken cause, espe cially when they have such a short distance to go to obtain that for which

they are working. The fact must not be lost sight of that the element in the Republican majority in the house of representatives that is striving to secure consent of the administration and of the Republian majority to a revision of the tariff schedules are constantly busy, while there is a spirit of indifference among the loyal friends of the protective system—an indifference born of the idea that the opposition cannot possibly win in the game they are playing. Every point gained in a contest of this kind, as can easily be shown, counts in a substantial way in the direction of undermining the established policy of the Republican party and of the coun The meaning of this, briefly

stated, is this: Every name added to the petition for a caucus of the Republican majority in the house on the tariff question tends to encourage additional names. Fifty is a small number to obtain among 250 members, many of whom count too lightly the dangers which beset tampering with so great and important a problem.

The very calling of a caucus, no matter if its final decision should be edverse to the plan of the revisionists might and possibly would be accepted by President Roosevelt as encourage ment of the idea of having a special session to revise the tariff law. He has at no time evinced such sturdy opposition to revision as to encourage the idea that he would hesitate long to move in that direction if he found material encouragement in congress

or in the country. Discussion of the subject of tariff revision, encouraged as it is by the representatives of two or three Republican states, might be seized upon by those who are desirious of the slight est possible excuse for making a raid upon the revenue laws, in the hope not only of securing revision, but of establishing some scheme of "reciprocity" or dual tariffs which shall trade off protection for foreign trade to favored industries in this country.

Frankness compels the statement that the efforts of these Republicans in the house to secure a party caucus have not met with material encourage ment up to this time. Most of the representatives, even from states where there is a more or less numerous ele ment of the party favorable to imme diate revision and downward are inclined to defer action at this time. They argue that a majority of the party in the house is opposed to a special session, and would vote down a suggestion for such session if made in a caucus. But, with the number necessary to be obtained as signers to a call for a party caucus so small, the spicuous subject for legislation when possibility of success is ever an entariff revision is seriously taken up, couragement to renewed efforts on the part of the aggressive and tireless revisionists. It should also be an encouragement to counter activity on the part of the real friends of protection—those who believe that conditions in the country are such as to warrant their continuance. Only by constant vigilance can the protectionists in congress prevent the carrying out of the policy that has support among a handful only of the Republicans, but the active encouragement of every free trader in and out of congress in the entire country.

The issue is too important to be neg lected for a moment by the friends of protection in every state of the Union

Labor and Tariff. Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, recent ly expressed himself as being proud of what had been accomplished for the laboring men of the United States in recent years. It is perhaps true, as claimed by Mr. Gompers, that labor organizations have had something to do with the situataion in which as an American citizen he expresses pride, but he is of course aware of the fact that labor is far more thoroughly or-ganized in England than in the United States, yet present conditions in the former country would cause no sort of Mr. Gompers lives long nate Hill's free trade dream will not not lived while the Republican ent tariff law of the United States and in its place the adoption of some tariff Diego Union. reform compromise, he will have an opportunity to revise his labor review recital and to learn anew a lesson which he seems to have almost for-gotten.—Hancock (Mich.) Journal.

FOREIGN EXPORTER PAYS TAX. Why He Is So Violently Opposed to American Tariff Duties

We find in the free trade Philadelphia Record the following queer and self-contradicting presentment of a fa-

miliar question: "Much of the talk of the effects of maximum and minimum duties goes upon the assuredly false assumption that the duties are paid by the exporters, and not by the people who impose them. When people want for-eign articles of necessity or luxuries very badly they will import them whether the duties be higher or lower, unless wholly prohibitory. The former notion, propagated by the Protective Tariff league and the Boston Home Market club, that foreigners pay the Dingley duties for the privilege of trading with this country, has been well-night abandoned by sensible peopublican representatives of the West ple. As a substitute for a comprehensive revision of a barbarous tariff system based on the interests of the masses of the people minimum duties to preferred customers are little better than trinkgeld, or tips in trade.

Has the Record never heard of dual tariffs adopted by foreign nations for the avowed purpose of compelling the United States to lower its own tariff rates? If the foreign exporter pays no part of the duties, why is he so desperately determined, even to the point of threatening to exclude our own exports, upon breaking down these duties? According to the Record's philosophy all these threats of tariff war-fare unless we reduce our duties emanate from exporters who foolishly ima-gine that their profits would be higher if the American duties were lower. We strongly suspect that here is another case where academic theory knocks its brains out against the stone wall of solid facts.

HOT FOR "REFORM."



'Hell is paved with good intentions."

Labor Shares in Prosperity.

American wage earners are enjoy-ing a large share of the general prosperity of the country. This fact is shown by an analysis of the recontly published report of the United States oureau of labor on wages, hours of labor and prices of food. The figures show that the average wage earner is working shorter hours than ever be-fore, that he is receiving more pay for the short hour week than he formerly received for the long hour week, and that the increase in his average wage has been so great that its purchasing power has risen, not-withstanding the increase in prices of many commodities. Finally, it shows that there has been an enormous increase in the number of persons employed.

A Matter of Preparation.

Promotion of a double standard tariff agitation at this juncture is to be interpreted as largely diplomatic. The real point is to emphasize the possibility of retaliation for excessive foreign discrimination in the guise of tariff arrangements against our trade and industry. Aside from threatened dangers from Germany, other conditions make it certain that retaliatory powers in some form will be a conand the result of the present contro-versy with Germany will likely have much to do in determining our action. -Omaha Bee.

General Increase of Wages Wage increases are coming so thick and fast that it is almost impossible to keep track of them. Increased payrolls are the order of the day on nearly all the railroads and in practically all branches of industrial production. Business justifies it. A condition of unexampled prosperity com-

Everybody is counting upon a continuation of this state of things. But how would it be if immediate tariff revision had been recommended by the president and ordered by congress? In that case wages would have to be lowered, not increased.

Hill Seeks Own Benefit.

It may be that free trade with Canada—for that is practically what Mr. James J. Hill would have, under the guise of reciprocity-would benefit the great railway system of which he is the head. It does not matter to him which way the \$200,000,000 trade of the Dominion is hauled. But to the be realized while the Republican party continues at the helm.—San

Isn't Mr. Hill asking the American people to make his Canadian investments profitable by making sacrifices in his behalf?

FIERCE FIGHT ASSETS JUGGLED.

Over Ship Subsidy Bill Ends in Its Passage.

BY 11 MAJORITY.

Clause Providing for Subsidies to Lines Running to the Orient Is Stricken Out.

Washington, D. C.-The house at he morning session Friday began consideration of the general defiensideration of the general defi-ency bill and at 1 o'clock laid it aside for the ship subsidy bill, whose pass age developed one of the prettiest fights in years. On the first vote the democrats and the insurgent republicans had votes enough to defeat the measure, but after three hours of fierce contest the bill as perfected in committee of the whole, striking out provisions for steamship mail lines from Pacific coast points to the Orient was finally passed by 11 majority, the vote being 155 to 144.

Only four steamship lines are to be subsidized under the measure in the form finally agreed upon and all of these are to sail for South American ports. One of the lines is to be from ports. One of the lines is to be from the Atlantic coast to Brazil; a second is to be from the Atlantic coast to Argentine and the third Atlantic to be between the Gulf of Mexico and Brazil. The fourth line is to be from the Pacific coast to the isthmus of Panama, Peru and Chile.

AN ACCOUNTING IS DEMANDED.

Relatives of Mrs. Eddy, Christian Scientist Leader, Ask a Court to Interfere in Her Affairs.

Concord. N. H .-- A bill in equity to secure an accounting of the financial affairs of Mrs. Mary Baker Glover Eddy, head of the Christian Science church, was filed in the su-perior court for Merrimac county Friday by Mrs. Eddy's son, George W. Glover, of Deadwood, S. D., and his daughter, Miss Mary Baker Glover, and George W. Baker, of Bangor, Me., nephew and "next friend" of Mrs.

The bill is directed against Alfred Farlow and other trustees of the Christian Science church in Boston and C. A. Frye, Mrs. Eddy's secretary, Lew-is Strong, her assistant secretary, and Herman S. Herring, first reader of the church in Concord.

Besides demanding an accounting

of all transactions in connection with Mrs. Eddy's affairs, the bill asks for restitution in case any wrong doing appears; for an injunction during litigation against interference with her property and business, and for a receiver.

In a statement issued last night by ex-United States Senator William E. Chandler, special counsel in the ac-tion, it is declared that Mr. Glover is actuated by no spirit of disrespect to his mother, but believes that the pro-ceeding is in her real interest. Mr. ceeding is in her real interest. Mr. Glover says that the action is not directed against the religion of the Christian Scientists.

AN EXPERT'S TESTIMONY.

It May Lead to the Bringing of Harry Thaw Before a Lunacy Commission.

New York .- The insanity of ado lescence, paranoia and the char-acteristics of "brain storm" occupied both sessions of the Thaw trial Friday and when adjournment until Monday was ordered Dr. Britton D. Evans, one of the alienists for the defense. still under cross-examination. District Attorney Jerome's course in questioning the witness was somewhat baf-fling. During the greater part of the time he seemed desirous to have Dr. Evans unqualifiedly admit that Thaw suffered from paranoia, which is practically incurable.

The net result of the day appeared to be that Mr. Jerome is still laying the foundation upon which he may ask for a commission in lunacy to judge of the present mental condition of the de fendant.

DUN'S TRADE REVIEW.

Leading Industries Have Orders Covering Production for Months in Advance.

New York.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s Weekly Review of Trade says: Jobbing trade in dry goods and mil-linery for spring distribution continues the most active commercial feature, a large attendance of country buyers placing liberal orders at the leading centers, and it is the exception when transactions are not equal to those of a year ago, while substantial gains are often recorded.

Leading industries have orders covering full production many months in advance, steel mills falling further behind with deliveries because of new business greater than the daily rate of output.

Nicaraguans Capture Three Towns. Managua, Nicaragua. — Forces of the Nicaraguan government have capjured without resistance the Honduran towns of Conception and Maria. They took possession of the town of Corpus Christi after hard fighting.

Steamer Ran Ashore,
Eureka, Cal.—The steamer Corona
went ashore on the rocks off
Humboldt Friday. There were over
100 persons aboard. All but one were
rescued by the life-saving crew. Quartermaster Gunn was drowned.

ASTOUNDING REVELATIONS ARE BY A CHICAGO & ALTON OF-FICIAL.

GIVES OUT A STORY OF FRENZIED FINANCE TO INTER-STATE COMMERCE COMMISSION.

New York. - Counsel for the government renewed their apon the financial methods of the Harriman group in the Chicago & Alton railroad before the inter-state com merce commission late Wednesday af ternoon when they called Charles W. Hilliard, controller of the road, as a witness. Under examination by Frank B. Kellogg, Hilliard testified that he became controlled in October last, when, under the joint arrangement for the management of the property, the Rock Island took its turn

Hilliard said that his first task was to find money to carry on the improve-ments that were under way. There was money in the treasury for current expenses, but not enough to carry on the improvements, which included a cutoff of 34½ miles of road from a point near Murrayville to Springfield. There was not enough money to com-plete the building of this line, said

the witness.
"I looked into the question of rais ing money by mortgage," he continued, "and I discovered that it had already been mortgaged."
"Do I understand that this road had

been mortgaged before it was built? asked Commissioner Lane.

"Yes," he answered, "I was told that it was covered by the mortgage of 1900, and there was nothing that could be done except put a second mortgage on it, which would have been poor se-curity," said Hillard.

Mr. Kellogg then read the mortgage to show the line had been covered by it, and resuming the witness said:

"All the bonds were gone. I found from the books that the \$13,000,000 had never been paid for the bonds, that the \$10,000,000 had never been paid to Stanton for the stock, that the \$3,000,000 had never been paid to \$3,000,000 had never been plant to Stanton for the road, but that the \$22,000,000 in bonds had been turned over to the syndicate who delivered the stock and the road through the intermediary, Mr. Stanton."

A VIRGINIA TRAGEDY.

Story of How a Woman Was Wedded and Made a Widow in One Hour Is Told in Court.

Culpepper, Va.-In the little Culpepper court house on Wednesday Mrs. William Bywaters, the bride of an hour, the killing of whose husband by her brothers, James and Philip Strother, almost two and a half months ago, was one of the most notable tragedies in the history of this section; her sister, Mrs. Edward Gaines, and one of her brothers, George Strother, told the story of the shooting and the events that led up

Mrs. Bywaters testified that her be trayal was accomplished by promise of marriage; told of three trips she and Bywaters made to Washington for the purpose of having a criminal oper-ation performed; told the story of By-waters' attempted flight, his sudden breaking away from her in her bed-room and the shooting as he sought to escape through a window and over the roof of the porch. Both the sister and brother testified that there was no thought of shooting until Bywaters sought to desert his bride, and they told of his indifference toward the latter. latter

While an actual witness to shooting, Mrs. Gaines displayed but a hazy recollection of the words passed between Bywaters and her brothers in the bedroom just before the latter opened fire. She remembered, however, that Philip had fired the first shot as Bywaters rushed past her in an attempt to escape down the back

Their Own Fault. "Poets usually have sad lives." said

sentimentalist.

"Well," answered Mr. Cumrox. "writing the kind of things they do, I don't see how they could expect to be very cheerful."-Washington Star.

No Comparison. "Kitty, which do you like the bet-ter, me or candy?"
"I like you awfully well, Uncle

George, but I just love candy!"-Chicago Tribune.

The Place to Buy Cheap --- IS AT----J. F. PARSONS

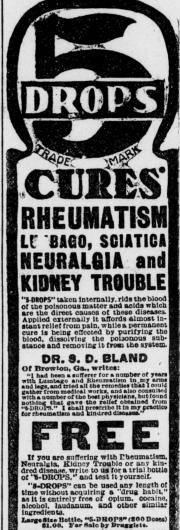


Safe, speedy regulator; 25 cents. Druggists or mail Booklet free. DR. LAFRANCO, Philadelphia, Pa.

Sometimes needs a reliable monthly regulating medicine.

DR. PEAL®S PENNYROYAL PILLS

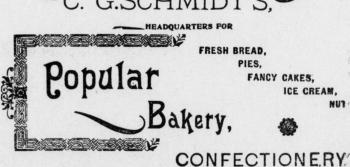
Are prompt, safe and certain in result. The genus ine (Dr. Peal's) never disappoint. \$1.00 per box Sold by R. C. Dodson, druggist ;



For Bill Heads, Letter Heads, Fine Commercial Job Work of All Kinds, Get Our Figures:

SWANSON RHEUMATIC GURE COMPANY, Dept. 80. 160 Lake Street, Chicago.

C. G.SCHMIDT'S,



Daily Delivery.

Allorders given prompt and skillful attention.

