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JOB PRINTING. The Job department of the Press is complete and affords facilities for doing the best class of work.

Bacon. Do you remember what Charles Lamb says about roast pig?

Do you remember what Charles Lamb says about roast pig? How he falls 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 principis obsequium.

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.

Mrs. Gougar is right, remarks the Indianapolis News, in saying that equal suffrage sentiment is growing year by year, in so far as at least as relates to municipal affairs.

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.

A clerk in York robbed his employer of \$600 and then confessed the theft, but instead of prosecuting him the latter retained him in his employ and raised his salary.

RIPPERS ARE BUSY

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 "revisionists" 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 protective system.

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.

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 Republican 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 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 adverse to the plan of the revisionists, might and possibly would be accepted by President Roosevelt as encouragement of the idea of having a special session to revise the tariff law.

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 desirous of the slightest 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 encouragement up to this time. Most of the representatives, even from states where there is a more or less numerous element of the party favorable to immediate revision and downward are inclined to defer action at this time.

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.

Labor and Tariff. Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, recently expressed himself as being proud of what had been accomplished for the laboring men of the United States in recent years.

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 people of this country there is a vast difference between selling to Canada and buying from that country.

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 presentation of a familiar 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 foreign 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-nigh abandoned by sensible people.

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 warfare unless we reduce our duties emanate from exporters who foolishly imagine 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."—Johnson.

Labor Shares in Prosperity. American wage earners are enjoying a large share of the general prosperity of the country. This fact is shown by an analysis of the recently published report of the United States bureau of labor on wages, hours of labor and prices of food.

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 conspicuous subject for legislation when tariff revision is seriously taken up, and the result of the present controversy with Germany will likely have much to do in determining our action.

AN EXPERT'S TESTIMONY.

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

New York.—The insanity of the characteristics 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, was still under cross-examination. District Attorney Jerome's course in questioning the witness was somewhat baffling. 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.

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 millinery 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.

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 people of this country there is a vast difference between selling to Canada and buying from that country.

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

FIERCE FIGHT

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 the morning session Friday began consideration of the general deficiency bill and at 1 o'clock laid it aside for the ship subsidy bill, whose passage 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 the Atlantic coast to Brazil; a second is to be from the Atlantic coast to Argentine and the third Atlantic line is 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 superior court for Merrimack 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. Eddy.

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, Lewis 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.

THEIR OWN FAULT.

"Poets usually have sad lives," said the 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 better, me or candy?" "I like you awfully well, Uncle George, but I just love candy!"—Chicago Tribune.

ASSETS JUGGLED.

ASTOUNDING REVELATIONS ARE BY A CHICAGO & ALTON OFFICIAL.

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

New York.—Counsel for the government renewed their attack upon the financial methods of the Hariman group in the Chicago & Alton railroad before the inter-state commerce commission late Wednesday afternoon 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 improvements 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 3 1/2 miles of road from a point near Murrayville to Springfield. There was not enough money to complete the building of this line, said the witness.

"I looked into the question of raising 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 security," said Hilliard.

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 to it.

Mrs. Bywaters testified that her betrayal was accomplished by promise of marriage; told of three trips she and Bywaters made to Washington for the purpose of having a criminal operation performed; told the story of Bywaters' attempted flight, his sudden breaking away from her in her bedroom 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.

While an actual witness to the 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 stairway.

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