

CAMERON COUNTY PRESS.

H. H. MULLIN, Editor.

Published Every Thursday.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance \$2.00

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 times or less, 25 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, 15 cents per year; over five lines, at the regular rates of advertising.

No local inserted for less than 75 cents per insertion.

JOBS 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.

Woman's Chief Weapon.

Woman, having no other means at her disposal for vanquishing and attaching men to her chariot-wheels, has for many long centuries had to rely entirely on coquetry. It is not astonishing, therefore, that this weapon is deeply ingrained in the feminine soul—has become, in fact, an instinct at once conscious and involuntary—and that it now constitutes one of woman's most fundamental characteristics.—The Grand Magazine.

Country's Real Backbone.

Trade increases the wealth and glory of a country; but its real strength and stamina are to be looked for among the cultivators of the land. In their simplicity of life is found the simpleness of virtue—the integrity and courage of freedom. These true genuine sons of the earth are invincible; and they surround and hem in the mercantile bodies, even if these bodies could be supposed disaffected to the cause of liberty.

Flowers Made of Butter.

A basket of roses, made completely of butter, basket and all, is being exhibited through England by the government of Victoria, one of the states in Australia, to remind the mother country of the great agricultural wealth that abounds there, says Popular Mechanics. Over \$15,000,000 worth of butter is now sent annually from Victoria to England.

Causes of Typhoid.

Typhoid is now known to spring from a variety of sources, and Dr. Seaton, a British health officer, doubts whether ten per cent. of cases can be attributed to infected drinking water. Polluted food seems to be a common cause, and cases of doubtful origin have suggested that other germs besides the so-called typhoid bacilli may produce the disease.

New Kindergarten Method.

Kindergarten methods of educating young children have always been a pronounced success. Recently a new phase of the system was invented and put into effect by a Belgian lady, Mme. Pecher. She teaches young children by dolls, representing personages and scenes in European history, arranged in order of time, from the earliest dates. The plan works excellently.

Possibilities in Everyone.

Brother, thou hast possibilities in thee for much—the possibility of writing on the eternal skies the record of a heroic life. That noble, down-fallen or yet unborn "impossibility," thou canst lift it up, thou canst, by thy soul's travail, bring it into clear being.—Carlyle.

Action of Animal Charcoal.

Why animal charcoal removes the color from colored liquids while wood charcoal has no effect has not been understood. A European chemist now finds that the action of the former is due to the presence of five and seven per cent. of nitrogen.

No Excuse.

"Blushes are very common to most people, don't you think?" asked the vain young woman. "Yes," answered Miss Cayenne, "but that doesn't excuse the style of fiction that is becoming so prevalent."

Taking No Chances.

Caller—"I hope you don't let your boss see you shooting craps, my lad?" Office Boy—"You bet I don't, mister. De last time he saw me he got in de game and won me week's salary."

Merely a Suggestion.

"Glass taweling," is being sold in the dry-goods stores. It is only by the exercise of a great deal of self-restraint that we refrain from suggesting that it must be a sort of crash.

Cutting Off Debate.

"Are you asking for a kiss?" inquired the congressman's sweetheart. "That was my idea." "Then you need not speak any further. You have leave to print."

Cultivate Economy.

Economy brings contentment and places the crown of happiness on the brow of age as a reward for the labor of youth.

All Made Bright by Hope.

Toil and trial are grim schoolmasters, but a flush of hope can make them beautiful, even as a sunbeam the rude mountain forest.—Steele.

THEN THE EAGLE FELL OFF THE MACE.



This Nature-Fake Story Was Too Much for Him.

WORK FOR CONGRESS

COMMISSION TO DEAL WITH TARIFF IS UNLIKELY.

Prominent Republican Organ Declares Subject of Revision Will Be Dealt with by Legislators Elected by the People.

In the senate a few days ago Mr. Beveridge explained his bill for a tariff commission clearly and forcibly. The importance of the tariff question is beyond dispute, and a revision of the tariff always calls for a great deal of information not easily collected.

The opponents of the measure rest their case largely upon the contention that the work can be done now, as in the past 20 years it has several times been done, without the aid of a commission. A commission appointed by this congress would report to the next; but that congress, it is suggested, will insist upon an examination of the whole subject by and for itself. It will be responsible to the country for whatever changes may be made in the tariff, and consequently it will consent to act only upon data of its own ascertainment and approval.

Time is an element in the matter, and we may consider how much time may be devoted to the collection of the necessary information if, as is likely, Mr. Beveridge's bill falls to pass. We may assume that both parties this year will declare for revision, and the Republican party at least will probably declare for doing the work at an extra session of the Sixty-first congress. If the Republicans win in November, that will be notice that in April, at furthest, work on tariff revision will begin. Between November election day and April—some five months—all interests affected will be employed putting statistics in order for presentation to the body charged with the duty of making the new law. And in five months much may be done. With this information, therefore—not prepared by official experts, with commissions from the previous congress, but by the business interests to be affected by the changes made, and themselves at the call of congress for explanations and elaborations—congress should move quite rapidly and in a few months be through. Midsummer of next year should see the new law signed, sealed and delivered.

Of one thing we may all be sure. The tariff is not to be taken out of politics. It is there to stay. As it was in the beginning, it is now, and ever shall be. Protection, for its own sake, and free trade will continue as cries dividing voters at the polls.—Washington Star.

Poor Party Circulation. Mr. Bryan is "not prepared to say for a few months yet whether" he stands "for the Democratic party or not." Ordinarily as between the man and the mule, it is a question of whether or not the mule will stand for the man. But these are degenerate days. That the ass should become so feeble he can progress only upon the back of the man and that the man should so far lose his self-respect that he compels the ass to mount him are signs of poor circulation in the body politic.—New York Evening Sun.

The Aldrich Bill. The Aldrich bill is being criticised from all sides. It is not likely that any alternative bill would escape similar treatment. But a solution for the problem must be found, and found at this session of congress, while the memory of the panic is vivid and the pressure for relief and preventive legislation strong and universal. We have escaped disaster without the help of congress, but now congress must do what it can to prevent future panics and crises.

Little Left for Democrats. After some deliberation members of the Democratic party have decided to make their fight upon the tariff question. The party will surely have a little trouble selecting some question upon which there is possibility of difference of opinion. The present administration has appropriated nearly all the obviously popular and practical theories in sight.

AS TO BRYAN POLICIES. Claims of Nebraska Man Without Foundation in Fact. In connection with the declaration of Mr. Bryan that he is content to furnish policies for the president it is pertinent to recall a few of the policies of the Nebraska that have not been accepted by Mr. Roosevelt or any other exponent of Republican policies. The recent speech of Gov. Hughes served to emphasize some of these. In reciting his adherence to the constructive policies of Republicanism the New York governor laid special stress upon the perilous time of 1896, when his party rallied the country to the support of an honest currency. He also reminded his hearers that it would have been a cowardly act for the nation to have abandoned the Philippines to their fate without first preparing them for self-government.

We have pointed out on various occasions the fallacy of the claims of Bryan, Watson and others of the peoplaric tribe to authorship of the policies of the administration. But for the moment we may dwell upon the "paramount" issues of two Bryan campaigns to indicate, as Gov. Hughes did, the divergence of the Republican and Democratic parties. Mr. Roosevelt has never shown anything but contempt for the policies on which Bryan fought his campaigns.

If the Nebraska leader desires to be understood as having suggested the Roosevelt policies since his defeat in 1900 we must still demur. There is a world of difference between public ownership of railroads and governmental regulation thereof. There is just as wide difference between annihilation of the "trusts" and the effort to simply control their rapacity. If Mr. Bryan is content to tag on after an administration's policies after they have been adopted we are certain no one will object. The objections to his candidacies, now and in past years, have been concerned with his radical and monstrous departures from rational finance and the individualistic system.

Mr. Bryan's Paramount Issue for 1908. At the Lincoln dollar dinner Mr. Bryan pointed out how the work of the convention at Denver could be simplified if it decided to nominate him for president, as he expects it will do: "The most far-reaching, the paramount issue is not the tariff, railroads, labor or money; but, shall this government be run for the people by the people, not by the few for the few?" In 1896 the free coinage of silver was the paramount issue, and in 1900 anti-imperialism, but neither elected Mr. Bryan. We see in his new proposal a conviction that the platform makers scattered their fire even in 1900, when imperialism was particularly designated as the paramount issue; there were many planks, it was only one, and now Mr. Bryan allows it was a failure. If he can run on the platform of his choice in 1908 it need consist of only one plank, an omnibus plank, a merger plank: "We believe that the government should be run for the people by the people, not by the few for the few." Government ownership, the initiative and referendum, and all the other beliefs which Mr. Bryan shares in common with the Populists and Socialists would be implied.

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With Mr. Bryan making a campaign on this concise plank of his own composition and without a campaign fund, for fear it might contain tainted money, the Democratic party would have a complete and exhaustive demonstration of Mr. Bryan's strength as a popular leader. In the following February the electoral votes would be counted, a ceremony which would have little interest for the Democratic party.

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BRADLEY IS CHOSEN SENATOR

LONG DEADLOCK IN KENTUCKY LEGISLATURE IS BROKEN.

Four Democrats Who Had Steadfastly Refused to Support Beckham at Last Voted for Bradley and Elected Him.

Frankfort, Ky.—Amid a scene of the wildest excitement ex-Gov. William Bradley, Republican, was on Friday elected United States senator to succeed James B. McCreary. Bradley's term of six years will begin on March 4, 1909. He received 64 votes, four of which were cast by Democrats opposed to ex-Gov. Beckham, leading Democratic candidate for senator, who was endorsed for the office at the state primaries.

Senators H. S. McNutt, Albert Charlton and Representative Chris Mueller, of Louisville, and Representative Lillard, of Boyle county, were the Democrats who voted for Bradley. Until yesterday they had voted for various Democrats for senator, but after voting for Bradley they refused to recall their votes and unite with Beckham's supporters on some Democrat other than Beckham. As there were 126 members of the two houses voting in the joint session, the speaker finally declared Bradley elected, having a majority of those present.

The completion of Friday's first roll call in joint session showed: Bradley 64, Beckham 60, Blackburn 1, James I. Before the speaker could announce the result the Democrats obtained a recapitulation and attempted to break the quorum by leaving the hall, but they soon came back, accompanied by Beckham, who authorized the withdrawal of his name and released the Democrats from the primary nomination pledge to him in hope that some other Democrat could be elected if the four bolting Democrats could be persuaded to change their votes. These four men were surrounded by party friends and urged to withdraw their support from Bradley and re-elect Senator James McCreary, or any Democrat they might name, but the four men declared that the proposal came too late.

Representative Lillard was the only one of the four Democrats to explain his vote for Bradley. He said he thought the time had come to "throw off party shackles and to break up the machine" and, although he did support the Democratic ticket for 40 years, he believed his vote for Bradley "was the best Democratic vote he ever cast."

Balloting for senator began on January 15 and a ballot was taken every day thereafter when a quorum was had. The deciding ballot was the twenty-ninth. In a speech accepting his election Mr. Bradley promised to use every effort as senator to procure the repeal of the six-cent tax on tobacco.

THE NATIONAL LAWMAKERS.

Proceedings of the Senate and House of Representatives.

Washington.—In the house on the 25th political speeches and talks on the financial condition of the country were made, the army appropriation bill being nominally under consideration. The feature of the senate's session was a speech by Senator Owen, of Oklahoma, in opposition to the Aldrich currency bill.

Washington.—Senators Culberson and Nelson spoke in criticism of the Aldrich currency bill in the senate on the 25th. The bill to revise the criminal laws of the United States was passed. In the house Mr. Dalzell (Pa.) delivered a long speech in defense of the Republican party and its policies.

Washington.—There was a lively debate in the senate on the 27th between Senators Owen, of Oklahoma, and Curtis, of Kansas, both of whom have Indian blood in their veins, over certain portions of the Indian appropriation bill. The house debated the provision for increased pay for non-commissioned officers and privates was stricken out.

Washington.—In the house on the 28th the provision that had been stricken out of the army appropriation bill, to increase the pay of non-commissioned officers and privates, was restored. The senate passed the Indian appropriation bill and Senator Smoot delivered a long speech on the currency bill, after which the senate adjourned until March 2.

BUSINESS BULLETIN.

Trade Is Dull in All Lines, but the Steel Business Shows the Most Improvement.

New York City.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s Weekly Review of Trade says:

Business holds the ground recently recovered from the point of greatest depression, but reports of further progress are sporadic. Geographically, the best news is received from the west and south and more idle machinery has resumed at the steel mills than in any other leading industry.

Manufacturers find orders scarce and there is much complaint of high prices, while in jobbing and wholesale departments the large attendance of country merchants is not accompanied by the customary volume of business. Dealers operate most conservatively, providing only for urgent needs, but low stocks must eventually produce activity in all departments. Considering the storms and holidays, February compares very favorably with the month preceding.

The Conference Was a Failure.

Indianapolis, Ind.—The joint committee of coal miners and operators of western Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana and Illinois has adjourned sine die, without reaching an agreement on the proposal to call a joint convention to re-establish the inter-state agreement and fix a new wage scale.

Bomb Thrower Aimed at President.

Buenos Ayres.—A dynamite bomb was on Friday thrown against a carriage in which President Alcorca was driving, but failed to explode. Four persons were arrested, charged with complicity in the plot.

Cured Forever.

"Have you heard about Gurgleson? He has been entirely cured of the drink habit. You know he used to be a slave to liquor." "Yes. How was he cured?" "He went home one evening just after the stork had been there, and looking into the crib he thought he saw three babies. He says he wouldn't experience the horror of that moment again for all the bottled goods that ever were put up."—Chicago Record-Herald.

A Linguistic Revenge.

"You know that fellow fresh from college who is always sporting his Latin at us? Well, while abroad, I crossed the English channel with him and he paid the full penalty. He was the worst one on board." "What did you say to him?" "As I passed him when he seemed most miserable I just looked at him and said: 'Sick transit, sonny.'"—Baltimore American.

Compunction.

The unsaid word, the unsung song. What heartbreak have they wrought! But oh, to be haunted all life long By the wraith of an Unthought Thought! —Judge.

THE ARTFUL SEX AGAIN.



Little Girl—Are you greedy, Bobby? Bobby—Oh no, I'm not. Little Girl—Then will you take first, please?

Not Fatal. Shot through the heart was the youth. But there were no tears of sorrow; He lived to tell the tale because The wound was made by Cupid's arrow. —Chicago Daily News.

The Cost of Victory.

Visitor—How's your brother, Tommy? Tommy—He's in bed—miss, he's hurt himself. Visitor—How did he do that? Tommy—We were playing who could lean furthest out of a carriage window, and he won.

Best She Could Do.

She—No, I cannot marry you, but I'll be a— He (interrupting)—Oh, please don't say you will be a sister to me. She—I was about to say that I'd be a half-sister to you. I've had so many proposals lately that I can't afford to be more.—Chicago Daily News.

Baker's Shop Humor.

"Have you tried our new electric cakes?" asked the young man who attends the baker's shop. "Why, no, I haven't," said the sweet young lady who deals there. "Why are they called electric cakes?" "So many currants in 'em, you know."

An Extreme Case.

"In the matter of that property settlement Mrs. Jones treated you meanly, didn't she?" "I should say so! Why, she couldn't have treated me any worse if she had been a member of my own family."—Life.

How You Can Judge.

"There is an old saying, my dear," said Tightwad, "that you can't judge a man by his clothes." "No," rejoined Mrs. Tightwad, "but you can judge him by those he refuses to buy for his wife."—Chicago Daily News.

Brevity.

"Say, Tommy, you want to get a piece sewed onto those pants. They're too short." "Short nethin'! I got into them too far—that's what's the matter."—Judge.

C. G. SCHMIDT'S HEADQUARTERS FOR Popular Bakery, CONFECTIONERY. Daily Delivery. All orders given prompt and skillful attention.

STRONG AGAIN! Serrine Pills. WHEN IN DOUBT, TRY Serrine Pills. They have stood the test of years and have cured thousands of cases of Nervous Diseases, such as Debility, Indigestion, Sleeplessness, etc.

The Place to Buy Cheap — IS AT — J. F. PARSONS'

PATENTS. We promptly obtain U. S. and Foreign. Send model, sketch or photo of invention for free report on patentability. How to Secure TRADE-MARKS. CASNOW & CO. OPPOSITE U. S. PATENT OFFICE WASHINGTON, D. C.

LADIES DR. LaFRANCO'S COMPOUND. Safe, speedy regulator; 25 cents. Druggists or mail Booklet free. DR. LaFRANCO, Philadelphia, Pa.

EVERY WOMAN Sometimes needs a reliable monthly regulating medicine. DR. PEAL'S PENNYROYAL PILLS. Are prompt, safe and certain in result. The genuine (Dr. Peal's) never disappoints. \$1.00 per box. Sold by R. C. Dodson, druggist.

DROPS CURES RHEUMATISM LUMBAGO, SCIATICA NEURALGIA and KIDNEY TROUBLE. "DROPS" taken internally, rids the blood of the poisonous matter, and acids which are the direct causes of these diseases. Applied externally it affords almost instant relief from pain, while a permanent cure is being effected by purifying the blood, dissolving the poisonous substance and removing it from the system. DR. S. D. BLAND. Of Brewton, Ga., writes: "I had been a sufferer for a number of years with Lumbago and Rheumatism in my arms and legs, and tried all the remedies that I could gather from medical works, and also consulted with a number of the best physicians, but found nothing that gave the relief obtained from 'DROPS.' I shall prescribe it in my practice for rheumatism and kindred diseases." FREE. If you are suffering with Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Kidney Trouble or any kindred disease, write to us for a trial bottle of "DROPS," and test it yourself. "DROPS" can be used any length of time without acquiring a "druggist habit," as it is entirely free of opium, cocaine, alcohol, iodine, and other similar ingredients. Large Size Bottle, "DROPS" (100 Doses) \$1.00. For Sale by Druggists. SWANSON RHEUMATIC CURE COMPANY, Dept. 50, 169 Lake Street, Chicago.

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