

CAMERON COUNTY PRESS.

H. H. MULLIN, Editor. Published Every Thursday.

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

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.

Although there are hundreds of thousands of women occupying positions of trust in the business world, instances are exceedingly rare in which they have violated the confidence reposed in them.

What had almost become a happy tradition under the new business conditions by which women have been so generally admitted to equal competition with men in many of the vocations of life has had rude disturbance.

A news item from Philadelphia relates the fact that a young woman, for five years confidential bookkeeper for a prominent firm, has been found short in her accounts \$10,000, and has disappeared.

So far as can be recalled, this is the most serious act of dishonesty yet charged to the account of the business woman. So successfully has she stood out against the temptation to emulate the conduct of her male associates in this direction that the world had come to regard her as safe against the embezzlement habit.

The Philadelphia incident will, it is to be feared, tend to shatter this fond belief. Consolation may be found, however, in the reflection that the Philadelphia "embezzleress" stands conspicuously alone among the thousands of honest women who are faithful to the trust reposed in them amid a deluge of bad examples set by the stronger sex.

A well-known woman of a large city received the following note the other day: "Dear Madam: I take pleasure in shipping to your address a rug valued at \$50, for which I shall be glad to receive your check. If you do not desire the rug, please return it."

"The idea!" she exclaimed. "I never knew such impertinence." Then she sat down and wrote the following: "Dear Sir: I have ordered no rug from your establishment, and I see no reason why I should go to the expense of returning that which I do not want, and which was sent to me unsolicited."

To this she received the following answer in due time: "Dear Madam: I will send for the unsolicited rug, and I trust you will do me the favor to send for the unsolicited charity entertainment tickets which now lie, with about 28 others, on my desk: 'The discourteous boor!'" she exclaimed.

An American who was in Peking recently says that nobody made any suggestions to Gen. Chaffee about "picking up" rare bits of plunder in that city after the unpleasant experience of a wealthy American who thought it well to get a share of the treasures for America.

This gentleman intimated to the general that he would gladly bear the expense of transporting two magnificent temple bronzes to New York as a gift to the Metropolitan Museum of Art if the general would overlook their removal.

The answer he got was conclusive: "The American caught looting will be shot on the spot!"

John Allen, cook, "got religion" at a negro camp meeting in the suburbs of El Paso. It affected him so peculiarly that the police ran him in and locked him up, pending an examination as to his sanity.

Elder Huggins called at headquarters and remonstrated. "He ain't drunk or crazy," said the elder to the chief; "he's just chuck full of the spirit. He has been a very bad young man, a crap shooter and a razor toter, and now the spirit has at last taken hold of him."

In Montgomery county, Indiana, a few farmers bought a switchboard and telephones for their own use, paying three dollars initiation and 25 cents a month. Tolls from nonsubscribers met the salary of the operator. This system has been extended until it serves 40 towns with 6,000 telephones. In a Massachusetts county 200 farmers provide their own telephone facilities for six dollars each a year.

When asked by his wife for money to buy some flour, a resident of a western town handed her a ten-dollar bill. She refused to give him any change, saying that she was a member of the Buffaloes. The husband had her arrested, but the local justice dismissed the case.

MODIFICATION OF TARIFF.

Reasonable Policy of the Manufacturers Regarding Reductions in Certain Respects.

The discussions which have taken place in the National Association of Manufacturers are significant in that most of the speakers advocated the adoption of the reciprocity treaties now before the senate and a modification of many features of the present tariff.

A number of speakers said they did not need protection for their industries. The only leading industry making this statement was that of boots and shoes. The others were special industries covered by patents. Nevertheless, the general tenor of the discussion was for a modification of the tariff on merchandise which does not need protection. A number of conservative speakers feared that great injury would follow a radical change in the present tariff.

Indeed, the tenor of all the addresses was in favor of protection as opposed to free trade. Still, the sentiment was in favor of a modification of duties and the extension of the theory of reciprocity.

Two classes of people may profit by a careful study of the proceedings of the association. One of these is composed of the ultra protectionists who are now crying out against those who have expressed the opinion that the Dingley tariff, adequate as it was at the time of its enactment to meet the conditions as they then existed, should be modified to meet the changed conditions.

The other class is composed of those who call themselves revenue reformers, but are, in fact, free traders, and who are now breaking a silence of six years by reiterating their heresies, which every nation but one in the world has rejected. Whatever modifications may be made in the tariff it must retain its protective features, because largely to the protective policy the United States owes its lead in the industrial world and its present prosperity. Nor must we, in the elation consequent upon the growth of our foreign trade, forget that the best markets in the world are the home markets, and that it would be a folly for which labor and capital would pay dearly to sacrifice any portion of them for the chance of competing in limited markets with a host of rivals. The principle embraced in the resolution of the National Association of Manufacturers is the true one, and it is so well and concisely stated that it is quoted, as follows:

"The object of tariff legislation should be to furnish adequate protection to such products only as require it, without providing for monopoly abuses. The tariff on goods of which the cost of production is higher in the United States than in foreign countries should be at least what is necessary to compensate domestic industries for the higher cost of production."

The foregoing is a reasonable policy because it secures the American market to our own people, which is the present policy of every leading nation except Great Britain, which, because it does not return to that policy, is losing ground. Foreign competitors, unrestrained by tariff duties, are wresting British markets from British producers.—Indianapolis Journal.

AGUINALDO'S TRUE STATUS.

A Criminally Disposed Marplot Who Knows Nothing But Treachery and Greed.

Gen. Grant is entirely right in his estimate of Aguinaldo, and in his judgment as to the punishment which befits that worthy's dignity. Facts long since revealed have proved that he is a boddler and a criminally disposed marplot, who should be sent to the stone pile in a striped jacket. There is not a suggestion of the self-sacrificing patriot in anything that he has done.

The chance that has made a public character of him has lifted him out of the common run of criminals only to show that all he knows of politics is treachery and greed. He was a traitor to the Spaniards, to the Filipinos and to the Americans. All our people might have respected him as some of them did if in his contest against American authority he had disclosed the qualities of a sincere believer in the cause which he advocated. But he was merely the cowardly adventurer whose chief concern was the money chest, and his ignoble surrender completely discredited his claims as a patriot.

It is to be hoped that if he comes to this country Gen. Grant's wish will be fulfilled and that he will be ignored and treated with the contempt that he deserves. Consideration for such a fifth-rate oriental faker would be absurd except, perhaps, at a meeting of sprinters. With a good bulldog for a pacer he might distinguish himself in a 100-yard dash.—Chicago Record-Herald.

The democratic newspaper which expressed the hope that both Senator Tillman and Senator McLaughlin would be defeated and "better and truer democrats be elected in their places" evades our call for information as to what is true democracy and who is a true democrat, if Tillman and McLaughlin and their democracy fall short of the standard, by saying that the true democrat will be easily recognizable—"if we can only get him." Great Scott, and also Caesar's ghost! Are true democrats so scarce, even in South Carolina, that there is so serious doubt that one can be got? And, however that may be, the question what is true democracy and who is a true democrat remains to be answered by those who, professing to be democrats, oppose themselves to both Tillman and McLaughlin and the two kinds of democracy for which they respectively stand.—Albany Journal.

THIRD TERM SPECTER LAID.

President McKinley Deprives Democrats of One of Their Loudest Hewsings.

In language singularly calm and definite for a paper of the weightiest state moment, President McKinley has put an extinguisher on the silly third term talk such as Senator Dewey and Congressman Grosvenor have been recently indulging. While expressing doubt as to whether their foolish talk should be dignified with notice, Mr. McKinley justifies his course in repudiating any concurrence in it on grounds of the highest public policy.

He justly concludes that silence in the presence of the reiteration of the charge that he cherished an ambition for a third term would expose every act of his second term to misconstruction and suspicion. To relieve himself and his administration of the faintest imputation of approaching the grave problems of today with an eye to renomination in 1904 the president has decided to speak lest his silence might be misinterpreted.

And, having seen that his duty to himself and the country demanded a prompt repudiation of any thought of a third term, he has stated his position on the subject in such unmistakable terms as to leave no ground or excuse for the revival of the bogey. There is no loophole or ambiguity about such a statement as this:

"I will say now, once for all, expressing a long settled conviction, that I not only am not and will not be a candidate for a third term, but would not accept a nomination for it if it were tendered to me."

The only "if" about this is expressive of the creditable doubt of the possibility that the republican party, in view of its acquiescence in the traditions of the republic, could be so unwise as to tender a third term to him. The wording of this declaration in advance of an unsought and unaccepted honor is at once happy, self-respecting and conclusive.

It leaves nothing for Senator Dewey to joke about, nothing for the superserviceable Grosvenor to grow garrulous over.

It strengthens the traditions of the republic against the third term idea. It anticipates the harsh croakings of the anti-imperialists, in whose eyes a third term would be a stepping stone to an imperial throne. And "once for all" it permits President McKinley to serve out his second term mindful solely of its effect upon his own fame and the continued prosperity of the American people.

By a few strokes of his pen Mr. McKinley has exercised the specter of a third term for at least ten years. Before it can be revived we may have lengthened the single term to six years and made the occupant of the white house ineligible to succeed himself.—Chicago Record-Herald.

HAS NOT CHANGED.

President McKinley Remains Firm in His Former Position on the Tariff Question.

The democratic newspapers are making much of the recent statement of M. Jules Siegfried, a former member of the ministry of France, that President McKinley had told him he was no longer an ultra protectionist; that it was necessary for the United States to fight for foreign markets, and that a modification of the protective tariff would be necessary to accomplish that purpose.

While the president cannot be expected to make a public statement concerning the utterances of M. Siegfried, republican leaders who are familiar with Mr. McKinley's views have promptly expressed doubt that he ever made the statement attributed to him. Senator Hanna says he knows the president is in favor of protection; that he is opposed to material modifications of the Dingley law; and that if any concessions are to be made to European nations in the matter of the tariff they shall be through reciprocity treaties providing for mutual concessions. A member of the cabinet has made a similar statement to the Leader's Washington correspondent.

If that is where the president stands, and there can be no doubt that his position has been stated correctly, he has not changed within the past ten years. The McKinley law, which was enacted in 1890, for the first time gave force and effect to the theory of reciprocity, and reciprocity has been one of the cardinal principles of republican policy ever since.

Of course, the free traders are anxious to see the Dingley law broken down, and they will doubtless attempt to bring about that result at the next session of congress.—Cleveland Leader and Herald.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

Bryan says that McKinley is an emperor. If William J. had got enough votes he would have reigned as the silver king.—Ottawa (Ont.) Citizen.

Mr. Bryan's last outcry is intended to notify the many thousand democrats who would ignore him that they cannot lose him.—Indianapolis Journal.

Every issue which the democrats have taken fondly to their hearts has either died or made its escape. Just at this time the democracy is an issueless organization.—Cleveland Leader and Herald.

The movement in the Arkansas democracy to turn down Senator Jones ought to be combated by the republican party. The senator has contributed a good deal to the gayety of politics, and incidentally he has been the means of increasing the republican vote in the country at large.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

A POLITICAL BABE.

It Comes Into the World at Kansas City and Its Parents Expect that by 1904 It Will Become a Giant.

Kansas City, Mo., June 20.—The allied third party movement, which its promoters hope will result before 1904 in a national organization strong enough to name a presidential nominee, was launched here Wednesday. It was the outcome of a conference of reformers from the ranks of the old parties, and its principles are said by some to have been adopted with a view to fitting the views of William J. Bryan.

The conference was called by Lee Merriwether, of St. Louis, who, with other St. Louis leaders in the public ownership party of that city, came to Kansas City on Tuesday from a visit to Mr. Bryan at Lincoln, where the intentions of the delegation had been laid before the Nebraskan statesman.

Mr. Bryan, it was stated, had expressed sympathy with the movement, if he had not gone so far as to support it. At the conference there were represented populists of all persuasions, public ownership was advocated, and free silverites, single taxers and Bryan democrats were in attendance. It was stated that it was proposed to form a third party in Missouri, which should finally be taken up by the dissatisfied in the old parties from other states. A committee, which represented each element present, submitted the following set of resolutions as the new party's principles, and they were adopted:

"Public ownership of all public utilities as railroads, telegraph, etc. While awaiting the legislation necessary to secure public ownership there should be rigid control of freight and passenger rates and severe penalties for rebates and other discriminations by railroads. Taxation of railroads and other public utility corporations in the same proportion as the value of farm and other property. Direct legislation by the initiative and referendum, to the end that the people may initiate good legislation and veto bad legislation. A graduated income tax, to the end that wealth which receives government protection shall bear its just share of the cost of the government. That whatever is used as money shall be full legal tender, issued by the government in sufficient volume for business purposes, and that volume fixed in proportion to population. Just election laws throughout the state. Home rule for citizens and abolition of the present system of using the police as a standing army to carry primary elections in the interest of dishonest politicians representing still more dishonest special privileged corporations. Election of United States senators by popular vote."

The committee decided to call a state convention for some time next fall. Headquarters will be established both at Carthage and St. Louis and the committee will appoint a chairman of each county in the state, whose duty it will be to enlist members and organize them into county clubs.

Mr. Merriwether, at the conclusion of the conference, was asked: "Will not your movement only result in turning the state over to the republicans?"

"I do not know, but I would rather the republicans would win than the present organization of democrats. As Mr. Bryan said to me last Monday, I like an enemy under his own colors better than one who steals my colors."

Atlanta, Ga., June 20.—The Atlanta Constitution, in response to an inquiry, has received a dispatch from W. J. Bryan denying that he is affiliated with the third party movement.

THE RED MEN'S MEMORIAL.

They Ask the President to Delay the Issuance of a Proclamation Opening Their Lands to Settlement.

Washington, June 20.—Ex-Congressman Springer, who is secretary of the Kiowa, Comanche and Apache Indians in their suit to enjoin the secretary of the interior from opening up to settlement their reservations in Oklahoma, has filed with the president a memorial praying that he exercise his discretion under the law and withhold the issuance of his proclamation for six months after the final allotments to the Indians are made, and thus give congress an opportunity to repeal the present law.

The memorial says that Lone Wolf, one of the chiefs of the Kiowas, is a Baptist minister and that others of the Indians are Christians and prays that the president will not send these men back to ten the members of their tribes that a Christian country would defraud them of their lands.

Mr. Springer says that if the lower court refuses an injunction the case will be carried to the supreme court of the United States.

A Great Scheme—on Paper.

Denver, Col., June 20.—The Times says: A gigantic scheme is under way to transfer the railroads of the United States to the government. A western financier declares that within a few years the Rockefeller, Harriman, Vanderbilt, Gould and Morgan interests would turn over to the government every line of the railroads in the country, the government to pay the total value of \$10,000,000,000.

Struck Oil.

Xiles, Mich., June 20.—A copious flow of crude petroleum has been discovered on the farm of W. W. Stevens, about six miles northwest of this city, during the sinking of an artesian well. Dudley Shirley, a South Bend, Ind., prospector, at once secured leases of 600 acres of land, including the Stevens farm, and will begin drilling for oil. The flow of crude oil from the Stevens well is steady, and indications point to an inexhaustible supply. The discovery of the oil has excited the farmers in the vicinity.

IN A DEATH TRAP.

Fourteen People are Said to Have Perished.

New York, June 22.—Fourteen people are believed to have been killed and a number injured as the result of a fire following an explosion among a quantity of fireworks in the store of Abraham M. Rittenberg, at Paterson, N. J., on Friday. The cause of the explosion is not known and the property loss will not exceed \$35,000. The killed were: Mrs. Lucinda Adamson, Mrs. Charles Williams, burned trying to rescue husband, Charles Williams, a cripple, Harold Rittenberg, 18 months old, son of the keeper of the fireworks store; Henry Elasser, six weeks old. Mrs. Bert Bamber, Mrs. Annie Lannigan, Joseph Elvin, 2 weeks old, child of Mrs. Andrew Elvin. Those missing and certainly dead are: Charles Bamber, 6 months, child of above. Mrs. Andrew Elvin was in the house and has not been seen since the explosion. Mrs. Mary Elasser. Mrs. Burns, not seen since the explosion and known to have been in the house. Clarence Burns, 6 weeks old, son of above. Mrs. Ann Fenterman, not seen since explosion and known to have been in the house. Two nephews of Mrs. Lannigan were with her when she entered her rooms. The explosion occurred shortly after noon and many of the occupants of the building were out at dinner. The building in which the explosion occurred was a frame tenement, four stories high, with stores on the ground floor. The middle store was occupied by Rittenberg. Ten families occupied flats in the building. So great was the force of the explosion that a boy playing in the street half a block away was lifted from his feet and hurled against an iron fence. One of his legs was broken. A trolley car was directly in front of the building when the explosion occurred. The burst of flame blown out into the street scorched the sides of the car and singed the hair of the passengers. A number of those who were on the upper floors of the building when the explosion took place were either stunned and then burned to death, or found escape cut off and were suffocated. After the first explosion there was a series of smaller ones and then came a second big explosion which was muffled and probably occurred in the cellar. Every window seemed to be emitting flames within a minute after the first explosion. A woman, her clothing on fire, leaped out of one of the windows and fell to the yard below. Her dead body was dragged out of reach of the flames, but the flesh was roasted and dropped from the bones. She proved to be Mrs. Williams. Mrs. Williams' husband was a cripple. His wife is supposed to have remained longer than she could with safety in an effort to save him. He was found burned to a crisp on his bed. Some of the occupants of the rooms dropped from the windows and were bruised. Others hung from the windows until the firemen came and 20 persons were taken down in this way through the fire and smoke by the firemen, while others dropped into life nets. Daniel Dooley, who was in the yard when the explosion took place, saw the two Rittenberg children in the rear room and rushed into the flames for them. He got one of them and carried it out and tried to go back for the other, but the room was one mass of fire and he was too late. He was badly scorched in rescuing the first child. While the rescues were going on the firemen were fighting the flames. Capt. Allen led with a hose line in an effort to keep the fire from the upper floors, where it was said many were pinned in. The men had hardly taken their positions and begun on the sidewalk to throw water into the upper floors when, without any warning, the whole upper part of the building above them sagged outward and fell. The captain and two of his men were buried under the blazing debris. One of the men is badly hurt. The building is entirely destroyed. Rittenberg was arrested pending an investigation. In the debris was found the head of a man or a woman. The hair is burned off and the features unrecognizable. The remainder of the body has not been found. The bodies taken out thus far are almost unrecognizable and are burned and torn by the fire and the collapse of the timbers of the building.

FIREWORKS EXPLODED.

An Appalling Catastrophe at Paterson, N. J.

TENEMENT HOUSE ABLAZE.

Ten Families Occupied Rooms in the Building Destroyed—Victims Were Either Cremated or Suffocated—Firemen Injured by a Falling Wall.

Impressed Upon His Notice. The various features for which the Lackawanna Railroad has become noted are involuntarily impressed upon the notice of the passenger, who realizes the luxury of hotel or club appointment in the electric lights; the smooth-running journals of the wheels; the extraordinary cleanliness made possible by the use of anthracite coal, avoiding all dust and nauseating smoke; the consciousness of being always on time—which comforts force an ease of mind and body most favorable to the enjoyment of the unsurpassed scenery through which the lines pass. It is but the natural sequence that the Lackawanna is prosperous in like degree to its excellence of service, and its warm friends are equal in number to its whole list of patrons, for even to test its service means an ardent admirer and friend earned for the road.—Van Etten Breeze.

Going Too Far. "This reckless speculation must be stopped," said the earnest citizen to the trust magnate. "Indeed it must," agreed the latter. "Indeed, it must. Why, yesterday two or three fellows who are not in our crowd at all made several thousand dollars by taking flyers. That sort of thing won't do."—Eastmore American.

Help Wanted. When we cannot find what we need close at hand, we must carry our research further afield, nor must we hesitate to institute an inquiry for some where we hope it may be found, but act as did Mr. P. T. McKenny, of Newton, Indiana, who wrote: "One-half bottle of your Lotion has done me great good for a had eruption on one of my ankles of nearly three years standing. Nothing I had before tried had benefited me. In what nearby town can I find it?" If your own druggist hasn't it, send at once to Solon Palmer, 374 Pearl St., New York, for samples of Palmer's Lotion and Lotion Soap.

Danger in Old Sayings. "What a fine head your boy has," said an admiring friend. "Yes," replied the fond father, "he's a chip of the old block—ain't you, my boy?" "Yes, father; teacher said yesterday that I was a young blockhead."—Stray Stories.

Do Your Feet Ache and Burn? Shake into your shoes, Allen's Foot-Powder, a powder for the feet. It makes tight or New Shoes Feel Easy. Cures Corns, Itching, Swollen, Hot, Callous, Smarting, Sore and Sweating Feet. All Druggists and Shoe Stores sell it, 25c. Sample sent FREE. Address, Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y.

The Rag-Time Favorite.—"Who is that quiet individual whom the guests seem to avoid?" "Oh, he's a famous composer of classical music." "And that young man who seems to be the lion of the evening?" "Why, he's a rag-time piano player."—Ohio State Journal.

When a mad dog gets after you it's fly-time.—Chicago Daily News.

ABSOLUTE SECURITY.

Genuine Carter's Little Liver Pills. Must Bear Signature of Scott's Emulsion.

See Fac-Simile Wrapper Below.

Very small and as easy to take as sugar. CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS. FOR HEADACHE, FOR DIZZINESS, FOR BILIOUSNESS, FOR TORPID LIVER, FOR CONSTIPATION, FOR SALLOW SKIN, FOR THE COMPLEXION.

Price 25 Cents. GENUINE MUST BEAR SIGNATURE. Purely Vegetable. Scott's Emulsion.

CURE SICK HEADACHE.

G & J TIRES.

A feature of the G & J Tire is its special design of corrugated tread—will not slip on wet pavement or muddy roads—safest to buy and safest to ride. Detachable—no tools necessary to repair it. It is the best in the world for you, G & J tires are the kind you want. Catalogue free. G & J TIRE COMPANY, Indianapolis, Ind.

FRAGRANT SOZODONT.

a perfect liquid dentifrice for the Teeth and Mouth. New Size SOZODONT LIQUID, 25c. SOZODONT TOOTH POWDER, 25c. Large LIQUID and POWDER, 75c. 25c. At all Stores, or by Mail for the Price. HALL & RUCKEL, New York.

In 3 or 4 Years an Independence is Assured.

If you take up your home in Western Canada, the land of plenty. Illustrated pamphlets, giving experiences of farmers, who have become wealthy by growing wheat, reports of delegates, etc. and full information as to reduced railway rates can be had on application to the Canadian Pacific Railway, Montreal, Canada. Free of cost. F. PHELLEY, Superintendent, Montreal, Canada. M. V. McINNIS, 127 Michigan St., Detroit, Mich.; E. T. HOLMES, Room 8, Big Four Bldg., Indianapolis, Ind.

WISCONSIN'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION.

WISCONSIN'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION. CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Taste Good. Use in Time. Sold by druggists.