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HENRY H. MULLIN,

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY

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dve cents per line for each subsequence.

Obituary notices over five lines, ten cents per ine. Simpleannouncements of births, marriages and deaths will be inserted free.

Business Cards, five lines or less. \$5.00 per year over five lines, at the regular rates of advertising No local inserted for less than 75 cts. per issue.

JOB PRINTING.

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. Printing.

No paper will be discontinued until arrearages are paid, except at the option of the publisher. Papers sent out of the county must be paid for in advance.

Pano advertisements will be accepted at less than the price for fifteen words.

REPUBLICAN TICKET.

For Governor, S. W. PENNYPACKER, Philadelphia For Lieutenant Governor, WILLIAM M. BROWN, Lawrence. r Secretary of Internal Affairs, ISAAC B. BROWN, Erie. For Congress, S. R. DRESSER, McKean.

tative in the General Assembly, HENRY H. MULLIN. For Sheriff, HARRY HEMPHILL. M. BLODGET. JOHN W. LEWIS. For County Auditors, CHARLES L. BUTLER, GORDON H. HOWLET.

EDITORIAL MENTION.

The Democrats are fishing for the farmer vote with their trust-price bait, representing that prices of manufactured products are higher now than they were in 1896. The American farmer is as a rule, able to see the advantage or disadvantage of his position one year with another and needs no help from the politician. There has been an increase in prices since 1896 but this increase his been to the advantage of the farmer more than anyone else. Comparing the prices of 1896 with those of 1902, farm products show an advance of 49.30 per cent. so that for every \$100 received from the sale of farm products in 1896 the farmer in 1901 received \$149.30 for the same quantity and quality. The same qualit of farm products would purchase in 1901, 18.15 per cent. more food than in 1896. It would also produce 34.97 per cent. more clothing; 30.31 per cent. more fuel and lighting; 25 per cent. more of farm implements; 20 per cent. more drugs; and 25 per cent. more house furnishing goods.

Farm prices are higher in 1902 than they were last year and the advantage of the farmer in the market it greater now than then. Reapers, mowers, plows and cultivators are quoted by the manufacturers at substantially the same prices as in 1896, farm wagons and drills show a slight increase. General hardware is the same as in 1896. Dry goods are a shade higher, boots and shoes are lower, and so is clothing. But wheat sold for 45 cents a bushel in 84 cents in 1902; corn for 20 cents in 1896 and at 65 this year; hay for \$5 a ton in 1896 and for \$8.50 a ton this year. Chickens and eggs increased nearly 100 per cent. butter increased and so did beef and pork and mutton.

The farmer under Republican rule has the advantage of an increased foreign demand, and through manufacturing activity a greatly enlarged home-market. Even if he pays more for a few articles of consumption, he receives so much more for all his products that his purchasing power is much greater.

For example, the farmer can buy reaper, mower, wagon, plow, corn cultivator, and wheat drill for \$290, for which he would have paid \$277 in 1896. But in 1896 his equip-ment of implements and machinery would have cost him 500 bushels of wheat, or 1,385 bushels of corn, or 2,308 bushels of oats, or 11 steers, or 45 hogs of average weight. In 1902 the same equipment costs 382 bushels of wheat, or 518 bushels of corn or 734 bushels of oats, or 8 steers, or 23 hogs.

The same rule holds goods when the farmer comes to buy dry goods, clothing, or groceries. As he raises his own vegetables, fruits, meats, and chickens, and makes his own butter and cheese, prices for these do not concern him greatly.

The farmer is not seeking Democratic sympathy or advice. He has a very vivid recollection of his experiences under the last Democratic administration.

DOLLARS AND CENTS TO THE VOTERS

Every County Receives More Than It Pays Into the Treasury.

RESULT OF REPUBLICAN RULE

Figures From Official Sources Which Cannot Be Denied-The Corporation Taxes Help Every Township and Village In the State Under the Republican System of Finances.

Harrisburg, Oct. 14.-Here is a statenent that is at once startling and striking. It comes from official sources:

"There is not a single county in Pennsylvania which does not get directly back from the state treasury nore money than the state collects from all its citizens, excepting so far as some of them may be indirectly taxed as stockholders in banks, railroads and other corporations. The largest excess repaid to the counties goes to the less wealthy ones having the smallest proportion of property subject to state tax in relation to their population.'

SOME REPUBLICAN FACTS.

This is a sample of what the Republican party has done and is doing for the people of Pennsylvania. It is only reason why Judge Pennypacker should be elected and the Democrats defeated, because they left a state debt of \$40,000,000 to be paid off by the other

The following figures are taken from official records here in Harrisburg. They are given for the purpose of exhibiting more clearly the fact that the people get back more than they pay into the state treasury. How is it done? The corporations pay the taxes. What the individual citizen pays into the state treasury is for liquor license. mercantile tax, tax on money at in-

terest, etc. The first column in the following table represents the total amount paid into the state treasury from each county from all sources, including personal property tax, tax on municipal loans, collateral inheritances, fees of public offices, writs, wills, deeds, etc., mercantile, liquor, bituard room, brokers, peddlers and other kind of taxes. The second column includes the money returned to each county from the state in the shape of salary of judges, appropriations for hospitals and other institutions and for schools. The figures are for the year 1900.

SOME IMPRESSIVE FIGURES. Adams \$19,676.87 \$86,130.30

Allegheny	1 027 209 20	1,331,641.29
Armstrong	23,660.35	
Ponyon		117,598.53
Beaver	27,691.76	120,983.73
Berks	139,719.11	355,498.00
Blair	39,636.35	180,574.58
Bradford	29,846.57	164,732.32
Bucks	79,017.77	192,301.47
Butler	27,253.49	134,740.09
Cambria	42,801.31	169,121.64
Cameron	3,712.50	21,019.63
Carbon	19,450.01	102,443.49
Centre	12,201.96	107,991.19
Chester	77,330,74	249,993.95
Clarion	12,158.35	100,262.60
Clearfield	21,366.62	167,284.31
Clinton		
Columbia	15,743.49	69,342.25
Crowford	18,081.30	96,990.46
Crawford	33,422.23	182,102.40
Cumberland	37,170.93	117,357.90
Dauphin	76,913.66	236,985.63
Delaware	90,158.95	175,911.73
Elk	10,694.28	66,569.10
Erie	73,833.41	225,631.87
Fayette	59,833.10	210,650.74
Forest	2,739.63	26,646.13
Franklin	32,450.75	117,795.33
Fulton	2,252.31	27,362.71
Greene	13,090.98	83,834.53
Huntingdon	12,000.45	88,100.52
Indiana	11,599.44	108,212.42
Jefferson	16,982.20	
Juniata		112,228.55
I nolvowenne	5,323.40	38,938.80
Lackawanna	112,649.76	857,651.13
Lancaster	172,437.01	389,432.12
Lawrence	32,304.11	86,594.82
Lebanon	36,797.92	128,743.82
Lehigh	79,706.12	209,527.87
Luzerne	179,027.59	494,321.67
Lycoming	46,954.47	181,448.87
MeKean	31,760.36	114,880.33
Mercer	22,175.01	135,223.93
Miffiin	17,650.66	44,338,77
Monroe	11,696.06	50,969.72
Montgomery	162,266.74	314,449.92
Montour	7,666.67	38,419.44
Northampton	69,503.85	176,961.00
North'mberl'd .	56,503.85	176,961.90
Perry	8,083.25	66,111.50
Philadelphia		3,289,430.64
Pike	3,518.06	
Potter	6,565.68	26,876.09
Schuylkill	115,014.71	76,829.87
Snyder		389,308.68
Snyder	4,986.63	44,869.39
Somerset	16,937.08	107,593.00
Sullivan	3,770.41	34,534.94
Susquehanna	17,586.65	115,973.34
Tioga	17,608.96	133,707.85
Union	10,639.48	49,159.46
Venango	25,277.20	122,321.80
Warren	15,001.57	101,310.52
Washington	62,212.86	204,451.91
Wayne	14,872.58	83,486.39
Westmoreland .	72,244.83	263,230.75
Wyoming	9,417.96	47,196.29
York	81,312.63	292,037.59

From this it appears that there is no county in Pennsylvania which pays in-to the state treasury as much in taxes as it receives back in taxes collected by the state to be turned into the county treasury for the purpose of reducing local taxation. In other words, under the state tax laws enacted by the Republican party in Pennsylvania, the corporations pay the entire expense of carrying on the state government and pay into the state treasury \$7,481,484 besides, which is returned back to the

THE CORPORATIONS PAY THE TAXES

Under Republican Rule the Burden Is Placed On Them.

CITIZENS PAY NO STATE TAX

Republicans Have Paid Off Over \$40, 000,000 of State Debt Left By the Democrats, and Now Pennsylvania Is Free From Debt-Some Figures

Every home owner in Pennsylvania has a vital interest in the approaching election. It is not only a question of Democrat or Republican, of Pattison or Pennypacker, but it is a matter of dollars and cents to every owner of a foot of land in the commonwealth. It was the Democratic party that plunged the state into a debt of \$40,-000,000 that has required forty years

of Republican rule to lift. Republi-

For Democratic Shouters to Study.

cans should not forget this. And yet in spite of this fact the Republican system of state finances has been the subject of the most persistent attacks from its enemies. cratic leaders when they assail the Republican financial system in Pennsylvania know that they are deliberately misrepresenting the facts. Unfortunately the public at large does not seem to have a very clear idea of the method by which state taxes are assessed and collected.

Under the wise and beneficent legislation of the Republican party in the past thirty-five years, the burdens of state taxation have been lifted from the shoulders of the individual and placed upon the corporations of the state.

CITIZENS PAY NO STATE TAX.

An impression prevails among the people that they are taxed for all the appropriations made to the public schools, charitable institutions, the judiciary, legislative expenses, the new capitol, etc., etc. As a matter of fact, our citizens pay no state tax except a liquor license tax, and one mill on the dollar where they own personal securities, such as bonds, mortgages, etc., the tax on the same being four mills, three of which are returned to the respective counties. Money for all expenses of

the state comes from the corporations. In direct contrast to this has been the attitude of the Democratic party and its legislation. Before the Republican party came into power all real estate occupations over \$200.00 per annum, cattle, etc., were taxed by the Democratic party in time of peace; and even with this enormous tax burden it left a debt of over \$40,000,000 in 1860, to be provided for and lifted by the Republican party. And the Republican state; it stands to-day before the world free from debt.

MISLEADING TAX RECEIPTS.

The manner in which the various collectors of taxes of the common-wealth have their bills and receipts printed is largely responsible for the misapprehension that exists in the minds of the people upon this question of state taxation. In almost every in-stance instead of having a separate item for state taxes to be used where the person has money at interest subject to taxation, and not otherwise almost all bills that are sent out by the tax collectors have one item entitled "State and County Tax." Opposite this head is placed the amount of the county tax, and the person receiving the bill is naturally under the impression that the amount charged represents a combination of state and county taxes, and if questioned upon this point the answer is always the production of a tax receipt showing the payment of a certain sum of money under the head of "State and County Tax." The taxes paid to the various local collectors. County Tax," go directly into the coun ty treasury for the exclusive use of the county authorities.

The constant aim of Republican legislation has been to relieve the individual taxpayer. Prior to 1883 the indigent insane in the asylums of the state were wholly supported by the various local municipalities. This was a burden upon the individual taxpayer. As the state debt was reduced under the judicious management, it was believed that the commonwealth could afford to assist the counties in the support and maintainance of their unfortunate poor. By the Act of June 13th 1883, the expense of the care and treatment of the insane poor of the state was equally divided between the state and the several counties. The amount paid by the state since 1885 under this act amounts to \$10,525,000, more than \$650,000 annually.

HELPING THE TOWNSHIPS.

Just as the burden of taxation has been liften to the shoulders of the state to that extent have the townships, cities and counties been aided and overburdened real estate owners assisted In the two items of indigent insane and public schools, the state pays out of its treasury nearly \$8,000,000 a year To that extent every home-owner in the commonwealth is correspondingly

benefitted. By the Revenue Act of June 8th, 1891, three-fourth of the personal property tax is returned to the respective counties. The amount returned for the year ending November 30th, 1895, at the close of the Democratic administration was \$1,575,019.70. The amount of personal tax returned to the several counties for the year ending November 30th, 1301, was \$2,572,675.00.

liquor Ecenses were taken from the state and given to the different localitles. This was an additional benefit to the taxpayer because prior to that all liquor licenses has been paid into the state treasury. They amount to

about \$2,000,000 annually.
In addition to all these things the state pays the entire cost of the judiciary which amounts to upwards of half a million annually.

INTERESTING FIGURES.

The following is a partial list of the amount paid out of the treasury of the state for the benefit of the different localities and municipalities:

Amount paid annually since

1883, for the indigent insane \$658,000 Amount paid annually for common schools 7,015,720 Amount of personal tax re-2,572,675 Liquor from the state to the local . 2,000,000 treasuries Amount paid to support the judiciary, annually..... 652,662

The amount paid annually by the state for local purposes\$12,899,057 Annual saving on account of the exemption from taxation of real estate, horses and cattle, and trades, occupations and professions 7,000,000

Total annual saving to the respective localities, annually, since the Republicans assumed the control of the state affairs..\$19,899,057

Prior to the passage of the Act of 1885 the whole amount of moneyed capital returned for the purpose state taxation was but \$145,000,000. In that year, even under the imperfect working of the act, the amount returned for taxation was \$395,000,000 an increase of \$250,000,000. According to the auditor general's report of 1901 the amount of the four mill tax on personal property amounted to \$2,563,375.02, and of this tax there was returned to the several counties \$2.572.675.42.

These facts and figures speak for themselves. They are more impressive than any words could possibly be in demonstrating what the Republican porty has done in the way of lifting the burden of state taxation from the shoulders of the small home owner and

WHAT CORPORATIONS PAY,

The total revenue of the state during the year ending December 1st, 1901, was \$17,727,432. Of this amount \$10. 307,433 was derived directly from the corporations by the various forms of taxation imposed upon these artificial

The only direct taxation affecting the individual was that upon money at interest, from which the state collected \$2,563,375, as stated above. reality is not a state but a local tax. collected by the state and returned to the various municipalities. The aggragate revenue of the commonwealth for 1901 after deducting the personal tax refunded, was \$15,154,757, of which amount the corporations paid \$10,307,-433; \$2,452,201 was derived from licenses; \$1,232,082 from the tax on collat eral inheritance. These three items amounted to \$13,991,716, leaving the sum of \$1,163,041 received from a variety of sources none of them affecting the individual citizen.

It will be seen therefore, that out of the entire revenue of the commonwealth the only portion that could be contorted into a direct tax upon the citizen was that part of the money at interest not returned to the municipalities amounting to one-fourth of the to-tal collected from that source and amounting to the insignificant sum of about 10 cents per annum for each per-

BROWN'S LABOR RECORD He Has Always Defended the Rights of the Workingman.

Hon. W. M. Brown, candidate for lieutenant governor, has always been the friend of labor. He is a self-made man himself, having been a sheepherder on the plains when he was 15

years of age. On March 11 1897 (while a member of the senate), on the discussion of the resolution to investigate the indus-trial conditions in the bituminous coal region, Senator Brown offered the fol-

lowing amendment: "That a committee of three of the house and two of the senate be appointed to investigate the anthracite coal regions under the resolution, and a committee of three of the house and wo of the senate be appointed to in-

DR. FENNER'S KIDNEY and Backache

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Under the act of June Sth, 1891, the ST.VITUS'DANCE Sure Cure. Circular. Dr Codson. Call for free sample.

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Our Fall and Winter goods are now ready for your inspection. Never before have we been so careful in selecting our stock, and can now give you values that will please, as well as the lowness in price consistent with the quality of our goods.

Clothing and Overcoats.

In this line we have an extraordinary handsome stock and if you will come and inspect it you will agree with our assertion.

SHOES.

A complete line of fall and winter Shoes just received. Our assortment has been selected with great care as to meet the wants of the people. As to style, quality and price, we think we are the leaders.

Underwear.

We have just opened some reliable underwear for gentlemen, and are ready to supply you with servicable goods. The season is soon at hand for this line of wear.

Hats and Caps.

If you buy your Hats and Caps here it is the correct style wherever you go. Our line is complete and we are showing everything that is new.

Fine Furs.

Furs cut quite a figure with the fairer sex and our stock is most handsome this season. We are prepared to give you the best values and up to date goods. We extend a cordial invitation to the ladies of this county to come and examine our line. Come early, before the large stock is broken.

We handle Union made goods.

Jasper Harris,

The People's Popular Clothier.

vestigate the bituminous coal region. with the recommendation that mem-bers of both houses be selected from the standing committees of both houses on mines and mining."

Later, in the discussion on the same resolution, Mr. Brown said: "Mr. President, I stated yesterday, when this resolution was referred to the committee on mines and mining, that I was in favor of the resolution. I was in favor of the investigation. I meant what i said then. I mean it now. If these eople want investigation, I am perfectly willing to give it to them in a business way. I desire to disclaim any factional idea as controlling this important question. This affects the homes and interests of labor classes in this comonwealth. I do not wish to pose as a demagogue, but if anything can be done in any way to alleviate any suffering, or correct any evils that may arise, I believe that it should be

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