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

The coal strike, with all the expense, inconvenience and suffering which it has caused.

Seeing the other illustration of the general good nature of the American people, and their willingness to find something amusing even in their own inconvenience.

A GREAT PRESIDENT.

Roosevelt Has Proven Himself Cautious and Conservative, Patient and Steadfast.

Those who have imagined Theodore Roosevelt to be impulsive in temper or rash in action have only to consider his conduct of the last few weeks to be convinced of their error.

By his intervention in the coal strike the president was doing his duty—not a duty enjoined upon him by the letter of the law, but inherent in his office—the duty of every chosen magistrate of the people to take heed of the people's welfare—the duty of a chosen leader to lead.

In the discharge of this plain duty Theodore Roosevelt found his motives maligned, his mandate from the people denied, his good intentions scouted, his benevolence flouted, his guests insulted in his presence, his appeals wantonly disregarded, the dignity of his office trampled upon and his purposes insolently defied.

If Theodore Roosevelt had been really impulsive, rash, hasty or headstrong here was a situation in which those qualities would have appeared.

No impulsive man, no man without the fullest control over himself, would have endured these affronts to himself and to the dignity of his great office.

If Theodore Roosevelt had for one instant forgotten that he was president of the United States and as such must be ever ready to sink personal consideration and to make any individual sacrifice for the public good, he would have resented these affronts with every one of the vast and multi-



"JUST WHAT I WAS LOOKING FOR."

plied powers which the people have placed in his hands.

But the president saw that here the vital interests of the American people could not be served by a San Juan charge—that the solution of this problem demanded not only courage and resolution, but also tact and infinite patience.

And Theodore Roosevelt, while abating no jot of resolution, was patient and long-suffering. He demeaned himself as became the chief magistrate of the prudent, patient, and law-abiding American people.

And he won. He won for himself and for all the people. He won absolutely, completely, and without conditions. He won not by using the vast powers of his great office, but by directing straight at the point of resistance, and by maintaining upon that point, the unceasing and unrelenting pressure of public opinion.

No rash, hasty, or impulsive man could have won such a victory by such means. Only a cautious, patient, conservative, steadfast man—a man great enough to ignore every provocation—a man strong enough to refrain from using his strength—could have won such a victory.

And by that victory Theodore Roosevelt has approved himself not only courageous but cautious, not only resolute but patient, not only fearless but devoted to his people's weal, as strong in endurance as in action—a great president.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

They are saying that the only skillful riding performed in Tom Johnson's circus is when he straddles the silver question.—Galveston News.

Has anybody heard of any prominent democrat, official or private citizen, politician or otherwise, trying to settle the strike?—Indianapolis Journal.

We gather from Editor Bryan's complaints that he was ambulating along on the trail of the trusts when Mr. Roosevelt came rough-riding after them and jostled the Nebraskan out of the right of way.—Baltimore American.

Some of our democratic exchanges are criticizing President Roosevelt's recent speeches because of what they term "sacrifice of official dignity." Between the lines, however, you can discern that they are annoyed because he is playing havoc with some of their campaign issues.—Memphis Revue.

Notwithstanding the tariff war which Germany is supposed to be waging against American products, this country continues to be a good customer of the Kaiser's realm. The exports from Germany to the United States during the last quarter were \$21,527,923, an increase of \$7,107,533 over the previous quarter. What has become of that free trade contention to the effect that protection prevents us from buying from or selling to other nations?—Troy Times.

DON'T FORGET 1892.

Democrats Striving to Lead the People Into a Repetition of the Grievous Mistake of That Year.

Exactly ten years ago the majority of the people of the United States were being misled into the disastrous blunder whose results were for four years thereafter a source of constant and deep regret to thousands of honest voters who had permitted specious misrepresentations temporarily to overcome their intelligence and good judgment.

Believing that memory is short enough already to have left behind the bitter experience of those years, the democratic party is seeking to mislead the people into a repetition of their grievous mistake of a decade ago, says the Albany Journal.

Then the cry was that "the tariff is a tax." Now it is, that the tariff is the "mother of trusts." Then the specious argument was that the equivalent of the respective import duties was added to the prices of the commodities upon which duties were imposed.

Now it is that the tariff is enabling the great industrial combinations to exist, that they are oppressing and robbing the people—the statement is made general; specific instances are never cited—and that therefore the combinations should be destroyed through abolition of the tariff.

It is in order at this time, when another attack upon the protective system is being made, for every American citizen to think back to the time when the Wilson law had removed part of the tariff that had been falsely denounced as a tax. Commodities be-

came cheaper, but the people had no money to buy, market values fell still lower. No profits remained for producers, wages had to be reduced, hours of labor shortened, thousands of workmen had to be discharged, mills and factories and furnaces and workshops became empty, and from the midst of industrial and commercial stagnation low prices mocked the masses who could not obtain the money with which to make purchases.

But one need not dwell on a description of those conditions. Mere reference to them will revive their memory vividly in all minds. In 1892 the republican party was welcomed back to power with open arms with rejoicing and with the confidence that it would bring back prosperity. To do that was not an easy task. In any other country it would have been a task of years.

But the splendid recuperative power of this nation came into play, and the re-institution of republican policies quickly had gratifying effect. Prosperity returned; it has abided with us, and grown, and is still growing.

In 1900, the representatives of the republican party in national convention assembled made this declaration: "We re-assert our faith in the policy of protection to American labor. In that policy our industries have been established, diversified and maintained. By protecting the home market competition has been stimulated and production cheapened. Opportunity for the inventive genius of our people has been secured and wages in every department of labor maintained at high rates, higher than ever before, and always distinguishing our working people in their better conditions of life from those of any competing country. Enjoying the blessings of the American common school, secure in the right of self-government and protected in the occupancy of their own markets, their constantly increasing knowledge and skill have enabled them to finally enter the markets of the world. We favor the associated policy of reciprocity so directed as to open our markets on favorable terms for what we do not ourselves produce, it returns for free foreign markets."

On June 24 of this year, Senator Gallinger, speaking on his resolution "that the phenomenal prosperity in all lines of business and industry in the United States is largely due to the existing tariff law, and the best interests of the country demand its continuance," said at the conclusion of his address:

"Our friends on the other side are looking for an issue. They need not worry; the issue is looking for them. Prosperity is the issue, and all other questions are secondary. The American standard of living, American manhood and American homes are but the sequences of a protective tariff which brought to us and will continue to give us an unprecedented age of luxury, an unparalleled era of prosperity."

The national debt is now below the thousand million point, the statement of September 30 giving it, less cash in the treasury, as \$927,415,887. July 1, 1896, it was 2,778,256,173. Nearly all of the reduction has been made by republican administrations.—Indianapolis Journal.

Senator Hanna made short work of free trade as a remedy for trusts in his Marietta speech: "I have no patience to discuss free trade as a remedy for trusts. It is perfect rot."—Des Moines Register.

BURNED TO DEATH.

Twelve Men Lose Their Lives in a Chicago Fire.

Flames Spread Rapidly—Men Jumped from Seventh Story of Burning Sugar Refinery and Were Dashed to Death—Fire Caused by Explosion.

Chicago, Oct. 22.—By a fire which broke out shortly before midnight in the plant of the glucose sugar refinery, situated at Taylor street and the Chicago river, that factory was almost entirely destroyed, and it is said that 29 men lost their lives.

The flames spread so rapidly that a man who was working on the third floor had barely time to escape with his life, and it is not thought by the employees of the concern or by the firemen that the men in the upper story could have avoided death.

The plant of the refining company consisted of three buildings, the drying house, seven stories in height; the main refinery, 14 stories high, and another structure of four stories. The fire started in the drying house, being caused by an explosion. The flames spread with almost incredible rapidity, and by the time the first of the fire department had arrived the building was ablaze from foundation to roof. It was impossible for the firemen to make any effective fight against the flames, and in a short time all the walls were down.

The fire was so hot that at one time it was feared that the Taylor street viaduct, across which access is had to the South Side, would be destroyed, but the firemen managed to save this after a hard struggle. They bent every effort toward saving the 14-story building of the refinery, but so intense was the fire in the drying house that this caught fire in several places, and at 12:30 a. m. it was evident that it could not be saved.

The men employed in the three lower floors of the drying house ran for the doors and windows as soon as they had knowledge of the fire, and all of them succeeded in reaching the open air.

The men on the seventh floor had no chance whatever for their lives. Several of them left the windows and crawled along the sills in an effort to reach a place of safety, but with the exception of two men all those who attempted to reach safety in this way made up their minds that it was certain death and went back into the burning building. The two men, however, determined to take the chances of a leap, and climbing up on the window ledge they sprang out into the air.

One of them came straight down for the greater part of the way, but just after he was within a short distance of the pavement, his body swung around, and he struck the stone walk at full length. The other man turned over and over as he came whirling down. Their bodies were horribly crushed.

Four other men jumped from windows on the fourth floor. These men were terribly injured.

Chicago, Oct. 23.—Four of the five bodies taken to the morgue from the fire in the plant of the Glucose Sugar Refining Co. Tuesday night have been identified. They are: Otto Trapp, Edward Steinke, Andrew Woselka, Joseph Barry.

It is almost certain that several more bodies are lying in the ruins, but the heat of the debris has prevented firemen from making any search and the exact number is not known.

A switchman declares that he saw four men slide down a water pipe, and it is known that one man jumped into the river and made his escape. This diminishes the list to 12.

RAILROAD ACCIDENTS.

More than 2,800 Persons Were Killed and 39,800 Injured in This Country During One Year.

Washington, Oct. 22.—The number of persons killed in train accidents during the months of April, May and June last, as shown by a bulletin issued yesterday by the interstate commerce commission, giving the reports made by the railroad companies, was 149, and the injured 1,810. Accidents of other kinds, including those sustained by employes while at work and by passengers getting on or off cars, etc., swells the aggregate to 616 killed and 9,520 injured, or a total of 10,136 casualties.

The total number of collisions and derailments was 2,010, of which 1,094 were collisions. Of these 157 collisions and 101 derailments affected passenger trains. The damage resulting to cars, engines and roadway by these accidents aggregated \$1,813,833. The average loss by each collision was approximately \$824 and by each derailment \$995.

The total casualties during the fiscal year ended June 30 last, including the above figures, was 2,813 killed and 39,800 injured. The number of employes killed showed a diminution of 68 per cent. since 1895, when the safety appliance act was passed, and this decrease has occurred notwithstanding the much larger number of men employed.

Bank Robbed of \$6,000. St. Paul, Minn., Oct. 22.—A special to the Dispatch places the loss in the Summit, S. D., bank robbery of Sunday night at \$6,000. No clue to the robbers has been found.

Stole a March on Morgan. London, Oct. 22.—A dramatic development in the fight for the control of London's "tube" railroads occurred Tuesday when it transpired that Speyer Bros., who are financing Charles T. Yerkes' plans, had bought control of a large company hitherto allied with the Morgan scheme of transportation, thereby not only reducing the scope of the Morgan producing line by many miles, but actually threatening it with legal obliteration. The latest move in this Morgan-Yerkes rivalry was announced at a session of the house of commons "tubes" committee.

CONGRESSMAN WILBER SAYS

(To The Pe-ru-na Medicine Co., of Columbus, O.) "Pe-ru-na is All You Claim For It."



Congressman D. F. Wilber, of Oneonta, N. Y., writes:

The Peru-na Medicine Co., Columbus, Ohio: Gentlemen—'Persuaded by a friend I have tried your remedy and I have almost fully recovered after the use of a few bottles. I am fully convinced that Peru-na is all you claim for it, and I cheerfully recommend your medicine to all who are afflicted with catarrhal trouble.'—David F. Wilber.

Peru-na a Preventive and Cure for Colds. Mr. C. F. Given, Sussex, N. B., Vice President of 'The Pastime Boating Club,' writes:

"Whenever the cold weather sets in I have for years past been very sure to catch a severe cold which was hard to throw off, and which would leave after-effects on my constitution the most of the winter."

"Last winter I was advised to try Peru-na, and within five days the cold was broken up and in five days more I was a well man. I recommended it to several of my friends and all speak the highest praise for it. There is nothing like Peru-na for catarrhal affections. It is well nigh infallible as a cure, and I gladly endorse it."—C. F. Given.

A Prominent Singer Saved From Loss of Voice. Mr. Julian Weisselitz, 175 Seneca street, Buffalo, N. Y., is corresponding secretary of The Sangerlust, of New York; is the leading second bass of the Sangerlust, the largest German singing society of New York and also the oldest.

"Precisely as Advertised." Soon after one of the largest American railroads had been opened a traveler noticed a marked disregard for punctuality on the part of the officials, but he was interested in the country and made no complaint. At last the terminus was reached. There he met a beaming official of the company, who, pulling out his watch, said:

"Just look and see what time you make it, will you please?" "It wants ten minutes to one," said the traveler, a little puzzled.

"Yes, sir, 12:50 exactly, and that's the hour she's timed to arrive! How's that for promptness?" Crossing the continent, almost 3,000 miles, and getting here at 12:50 o'clock precisely as advertised!"

"I can't deny that, you know," said the traveler; "how many days were you late?" "Oh, two or three, perhaps, but we struck the coast at 12:50!"—St. Louis Republic.

Not for Mourners. "May I offer you a nip?" "Thank! But nothing sweet—I am still in deep mourning."—Filigende Blaetter.

Raising Irish Bulls. It is a Bloemfontein paper which apologizes to its readers in its second edition for the nonappearance of its first edition, owing to an accident in the publication office. Which shows that they are already raising fine Irish bulls in South Africa.—Boston Herald.

"A dose in time saves lives." Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup; nature's remedy for coughs, colds, pulmonary diseases of every sort.

Silly!—"Oh, Mr. De Tanque, why do you refer to my singing as a 'treat'?" De Tanque—"Your liquid notes fairly intoxicate me."—Baltimore Herald.

Cures croup, sore throat, pulmonary troubles.—Monarch over pain of every sort. Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil.

Lots of people who admit they are in reduced circumstances would get fighting mad if anyone accused them of being poor.—Chicago Daily News.

Advertisement for Castoria, 900 Drops, For Infants and Children. The Kind You Have Always Bought Bears the Signature of Dr. J. C. Fletcher. In Use For Over Thirty Years. Castoria. THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

Advertisement for Your Grandfather Always kept a bottle of MEXICAN MUSTANG LINIMENT. In the cupboard Sixty Years Ago. There was no better remedy then for Man or Beast, and there never has been a better remedy since. Keep it in the house.