

# THE CAMERON COUNTY PRESS.

State Library

July 1904

ESTABLISHED BY C. B. GOULD, MARCH 1866.

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TERMS: \$2.00—\$1.50 IN ADVANCE.

VOL. 38.

EMPORIUM, PA., THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1903.

NO. 29.

## Republican County Convention.

The Republicans of Cameron County will meet in Convention at the Court House, in Emporium, on Tuesday, Sept. 15th, 1903, at 1:30 o'clock p. m., for the purpose of electing a Chairman of the County Committee and naming candidates for Associate Judge, Prothonotary, Register, Recorder, etc., District Attorney, Coroner and Jury Commissioner and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before said Convention.

A. C. BLUM, Chairman.

ATTN:—J. P. McNarney, Sec'y.

## Republican Primary Election.

The Republican Primary Elections for Cameron county will be held on

SATURDAY, SEPT. 12th, 1903.

Emporium Borough—West Ward, at City Hall, at 7:00 to 9:00 p. m.—5 delegates; Middle Ward, at Council Room, at 7:00 to 9:00 p. m.—4 delegates; East Ward, at Town House, at 7:00 to 9:00 p. m.—3 delegates.

Shippin Township, at Court House, at 2:00 to 4:00 p. m.—7 delegates.

Yontage Township, at Sizerville Bath House, at 6:00 to 8:00 p. m.—1 delegate.

Lumber Township, at McConnell's Store, Cameron, from 6:00 to 8:00 p. m.—3 delegates.

Driftwood Borough, at Court House, at 7:00 to 9:00 p. m.—3 delegates.

Gibson Township, at Curtin House, Driftwood, at 2:30 to 4:30 p. m.—3 delegates.

Grove Township, at Shaffer's Hotel, from 6:00 to 8:00 p. m.—5 delegates.

Saturday, Sept. 12, is the last day for filing nominations for delegates to County Convention.

Monday, Sept. 7th, at 2:00 o'clock, p. m., the vigilance committees will meet and open and announce the nominations for delegates to County Convention, reducing the number of candidates by lot to twice the number to be elected.

A. C. BLUM, Chairman.

ATTN:—J. P. McNarney, Sec'y.

## Political Announcements.

All announcements under this head must be signed by the candidate and paid in advance to insure publication.

### ASSOCIATE JUDGE.

Please announce my name as a candidate for Associate Judge, subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention.

Driftwood, Pa., Aug. 25, 1903.

PROTHONOTARY, REGISTER, RECORDER, ETC.

Please announce my name as a candidate for Prothonotary, Register, Recorder, etc., subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention.

Emporium, Pa., Aug. 25, 1903.

## DEATH'S DOINGS.

### FAUCETTE.

Mr. and Mrs. Robt. Faucette's four months old daughter MARGARET, died on Saturday last of cholera infantum. The funeral took place on Monday and was largely attended, Rev. J. M. Robertson officiating.

### HOLBROOK.

MRS. H. FRANCES HOLBROOK, aged 70 years and one month, died at the family residence, Fourth street, on Monday after an illness of several years, suffering from a complication of diseases. The family came to Emporium in 1870, when A. G. Holbrook, deceased, engaged in the hardware business. Two daughters survive the father and mother, Mrs. Minnie Forbes Marietta, O., and Miss May, who has lived with and cared for her mother. Funeral services will be conducted this afternoon at the residence.

## Dr. D. H. Lamb Visits Emporium.

D. H. Lamb, one of Galeton's most prominent business men, accompanied by his wife, came to Emporium last Saturday to visit old friends, guests of Prothonotary C. Jay Goodnough and wife. This is Mr. Lamb's first visit here since the terrible accident befell him last May, which resulted in the amputation of his right arm. The Dr. takes his misfortune like a soldier and appears to get along quite well. In fact the Dr. says he can catch just as many fish with one hand as two, which he demonstrated recently at Keuka Lake, while visiting his vineyard. Mr. and Mrs. Lamb are meeting many of our citizens and evidently enjoying their visit.

## Found a Diamond.

A large excursion from Washington and Philadelphia passed through this city on Friday on its way to Niagara Falls, and one of the passengers was a wealthy lady of Washington. Before the train reached Emporium the woman told Conductor Beacher, of Harrisburg, that she had lost a valuable diamond ring since starting on the excursion. She was told that everything possible would be done to find it for her.

Upon his return trip Conductor Beacher told Stationmaster Hyman at the upper station of the loss of the diamond. "Yes," replied Mr. Hyman, "and we have it for you." The excursion train had stopped 20 minutes at the station here, and during that time the Washington woman had left the train and gone to the toilet room in the station. Shortly after the train had departed, Mrs. Obourn found a diamond ring on the wasteband in the toilet room. She promptly handed the gem over to Superintendent Lincoln and the latter sent it to the owner.—Williamsport News.

## Eye Specialist.

Prof. W. H. Budine, the well known Eye Specialist, of Binghamton, N. Y., will be at R. H. Hirsch's jewelry store, Emporium, Pa., September 15th and 16th. If you can't see well or have headache don't fail to call and see Prof. Budine, as he guarantees to cure all such cases. Lenses ground and fitted in old frames. Eyes tested and examined free. All work guaranteed.

## Ready for Fall Trade.

The Misses Ludlum have returned from a two weeks visit to Cleveland, where they purchased and elaborate line of millinery and dress goods, carefully selected especially for this trade.

## WASHINGTON LETTER.

(From our Regular Correspondent.)

Washington, Sept. 7, 1903.

Editor Press:—

The Alaskan Boundary Commission is now in session in London and the proceedings are being followed with intense interest both by officials of the State Department and by those citizens familiar with the contentions of the United States and Great Britain. Already the American commissioners have made a strong point. It is that the United States has, from the time of the cession of Alaska to the present day, maintained but one interpretation of the treaty of 1825. The Canadians or British contentions, on the other hand, have varied repeatedly. From a demand that the dividing line be drawn on the 41st meridian, down to the contention that the line be drawn straight across such arms of the sea as Glacier Bay and Lynn canal, the British have been modifying their demands and giving evidence of possessing a claim which must depend for success on skillful diplomacy rather than on an equitable interpretation of the facts. The presence of ex-Secretary of State Foster as 'agent' of the American commissioners is a source of gratification to the State Department as it is realized that he is more than any other individual, able to present the case of this country in its strongest light and hopes are running high as to the eventual outcome of the proceedings.

The European squadron has arrived at Beirut but so unsettled are conditions in Turkey reported to be that the State Department is waiting for further advice from Minister Leishman before instructing Admiral Cotton to open the sealed orders he found awaiting him. The situation in Constantinople has become so grave that the government has been obliged to advise the ambassadors and ministers to guard their embassies and legations with unusual care. The Turkish government has added to the street patrol in the vicinity of the foreign quarter and the diplomats have generally called upon the station ships of their respective nations for guards or marines. The United States legation now has a small guard of paid police but Minister Leishman had been authorized to call upon Admiral Cotton for a squad of marines if the situation seems to warrant it. It is also possible that one of the American vessels, probably the Machias will go through the Dardanelles and another off Constantinople in order that it may be in readiness to receive the Minister and his family in the event of a general uprising. While there is a provision in the treaty effected just after the Crimean war prohibiting war ships from entering the Dardanelles there is also a clause which permits the entry of one ship of each friendly power when Turkey is itself at war.

## Fatal Accident.

An Italian employed on P. & E. R. R., cinder crew, was almost instantly killed at the furnace on Sunday, living but one hour after the accident. He was leaning over the side irons of the elevator watching the hoist and evidently did not know that another elevator was coming down. The top of his head was crushed. Dr. Bardwell was called but the poor unfortunate, who had only been in this country a very few months and leaves a wife in Italy, soon passed to the great beyond. His remains were buried from St. Marks church on Monday. This makes the fourth death that has occurred at the works and neither of the unfortunates being in Mr. Brady's employ.

## Holding His Own.

At this writing our friend Hinkle, who has been very near death's door for several weeks, is somewhat better and holding his own. Dr. H. W. Good came up from Philadelphia last Sunday and, at the request of the family, a consultation of physicians held, which was attended by Drs. Good, DeLong, Heilman and Bardwell. The doctors see a hope and are fighting for that hope.

## For Sale.

An ideal driving horse. One that will please you all day long. One light single and one light double harness, one pair light sleighs and one platform wagon.

One yoke oxen, one two seated carriage with top, one road cart with top, and two open road carts.

As I have no use for the above mentioned, I can and will give you the worth of your money.

Terms: Cash, or approved paper, with reasonable time.

FRANK SHIVES.

## The Civil War in England.

Apropos of the pleasing and instructive spectacular entertainment which will be given in the opera house next week and which will no doubt receive the large patronage it deserves, a few words regarding the Civil War in England in the seventeenth century may be in place.

There is a common tendency, due in part to prejudice and in part to intellectual sloth to try to simplify too much our views of historical epochs. "The passion for broad generalizations," says Morley, "works havoc with truth." We try too much to see in every great contest a plain issue between right and wrong, between tyranny and freedom, or between law and anarchy. This indiscriminating tendency may very easily lead either to the apotheosis of Cromwell as "the transcendental hero and liberator of mankind," or to the vilification of him as a hypocritical and blood stained usurper.

As regards the religious aspect of the strife, it is a mistake to suppose that the issue centered in the principle of toleration. The contest was between opposing and mutually intolerant systems. King Charles and Laud contended for the divine right of episcopacy. The theory of divine right is in its nature doctrinaire and visionary; it is up in the air; it is unrelated to practical human experience. Had Charles and Laud held to the sober position of Richard Hooker, who vindicated episcopacy on the substantial and comprehensible ground of experience, they would never have inaugurated the trivial and visionary policy which led to such acts as the cropping of Pyrame and Postwick. On the other hand, the Puritan opposed episcopacy on grounds quite as doctrinaire and visionary as those on which Charles and Laud contended for it. Against the theory of the divine right of episcopacy they set up the equally irrational theory of the divine right of presbytery or congregation, as the case may be. They did not oppose episcopacy on any broad and intelligible ground of experience, but on the fantastic ground that episcopacy is divinely wrong. In this clash of opposing systems, each claiming exclusive divine right, it is difficult to see how the Puritan of the seventeenth century can be regarded as the champion of the principle of religious toleration. Moderate royalists like Folklund and Jeremy Taylor had that principle at heart in an unspeakably larger measure than had the zealots of the Parliament of 1656, who punished a crazy fanatic by tortures as horrid as any that Laud ever inflicted. The friends of toleration, such as Folklund, Taylor and Hall, on the one side, and Seldom, Baxter and Milton, on the other, were men whose level of thought was far above that of the visionary extremists who precipitated the strife. It is probably safe to say that although Cromwell was singularly free from the vice of a religious intolerance, toleration as a principle or cause in itself was not a part of his defined policy. He had nothing to do with abstract principles; it was always conditions and not theories that confronted him. As Lord Protector his single aim was to establish a settled and firm government, and he was well content to leave religionists of every sort unmolested so long as they did not seek to undermine his power. But even in this attitude the Puritans as a body gave him little or no support.

Though the strife under its religious aspect was not waged about the issue of toleration, it did indirectly promote the cause of toleration by demonstrating the futility and harmfulness of intolerance. Under its civil aspect the cause of the Puritans was the cause of constitutional freedom as long as the puritans were merely the opposition party. But with the establishment of the Commonwealth and the Protectorate the face of things was changed. No English sovereign ever based his rule upon principles more arbitrary than did Cromwell. He was at constant strife with his Parliaments. The explosion of the Long Parliament was as high handed an outrage upon the principles of constitutional government as was the ineffectual attempt of Charles to seize the five members in 1641. The Lord Protector imposed taxes upon the nation without Parliamentary authority, the very thing by which Charles precipitated the civil war. James I. declared that his rule was based upon the common weal, not the common will, and Charles from the scaffold asserted that "people are free under a government, not by being sharers in it, but by due administration of the laws of it." Singularly like these utterances are those of the Lord Protector: "The people will prefer their real security to forms." "If I have another argument to the good people of this country whether they would prefer having their will, though it be their destruction, rather than comply with things of necessity."

The difference between Charles and Cromwell was that Charles was arbitrary because he wished to be, while Cromwell was arbitrary because conditions obliged him to be. Furthermore, although Cromwell came finally to stand on Charles' principle that people are to be ruled, not according to what they like, but according to what is best for them, the ideas of Cromwell with regard to the good of the people were immeasurably nobler and more real than those of Charles. Cromwell was an Englishman through and through, and he had the Englishman's instinctive perception of the practical both in ends and means. Charles was a foreigner in blood, in temperament and in ideas. He was moreover a "visionary pedant." "His fault," says Morley, "and no statesman can have a worse—that he never saw things as they are."

J. M. R.

## Handsome Front.

The handsome pressed brick front just completed in N. Seger's block, occupied by R. Seger & Son, next to Bank, is a very great improvement and a credit to the wide-awake citizen.

## Limestone Coating.

Manager Brady of the iron works, who is a firm believer in good roads, has given the Borough 250 tons of crushed limestone, which is now being placed on Fourth street cinder roadway. It bids fair to be a success when once rolled sufficiently.

## The Piano Fund.

While the audience in attendance Friday evening was not as large as wished for such a worthy purpose, those who did attend were given a rich treat. Miss Gilmore, the elocutionist, was well received and repeatedly encored. Miss Frank Huntley's singing was simply grand and completely captivated the audience. Hope we may have more of it.

## Outing.

The I. F. E. club gave a dance at Keystone Park Pavilion last Friday evening, the party being chaperoned by Mr. and Mrs. S. Kline and Mr. and Mrs. John Butler. Among the out of town guests were: Misses Mayme Walsh, of Johnsburg; Etta Fitchman, St. Marys; Messrs. Jesse Young, Horace Smith, Pat Duffy, Frank Anderson, Bud McManigal, Renovo; John Hackett, Ned Hackett, John Riley, Driftwood; Leo Snyder, DuBois. All report of having a jolly good time.

## Council Proceedings.

Regular meeting of Borough Council, Emporium, Pa., Sept. 7th, 1903.

Present: Messrs. Friendle, Green, Catlin, Nelson, Shaffer, Balcom and Cummings.

Absent: Messrs. Housler and Marshall.

Minutes of last meeting read and approved. Veto messages of the Burgess read.

Moved by Mr. Friendle, seconded by Mr. Green, that resolution of August 3rd, last, relating to a ditch on Sixth street be passed notwithstanding the veto of the Burgess.

Aye:—Messrs. Friendle, Green, Catlin, Balcom, Cummings.—5.

Nay:—Messrs. Nelson, Shaffer.—2.

The motion was declared lost.

Moved by Mr. Cummings, seconded by Mr. Shaffer, that veto of Burgess in matter of ordinances of Aug. 15th, be sustained.

Aye:—Messrs. Friendle, Green, Catlin, Nelson, Shaffer, Balcom, Cummings.—7.

Motion was declared carried.

Moved by Mr. Cummings, seconded by Mr. Shaffer, that Mr. C. H. Jessop, tax collector be exonerated from the payment of taxes for 1900 as follows:

Dog tax \$12, borough tax \$27.31, borough bond tax, \$19.63, water tax \$3.04, and from the payment of taxes for 1902 as follows: Dog tax \$11, borough tax \$204.71, borough bond tax \$144.95, water tax \$104.48. Carried.

On motion by Mr. Nelson, seconded by Mr. Friendle, the following bills were ordered paid.

St. Marys Gas Co., for August, \$21 75

John Montgomery, work on streets, etc., 11 54

C. B. Howard Co., invoice 2, 40 45

George Minard, " 15 25

Thos. Cavanaugh, " 15 75

W. F. Lloyd, paid for work on streets, 54 34

H. Day, police services, 15 25

Clarence Richie, " 4 00

Kit Dalphy, " 4 00

Michael Malcahey, work on streets, 6 79

Frank Haviland, " 1 75

H. Day, " 3 25

O. O'Dell, " 3 40

John Roots, work on streets, 12 00

S. Hilyard, electric light plant, 1 00

W. F. Lloyd, invoice 2, 40 45

Emporium Machine Co., invoice, 3 30

W. F. Lloyd, freight paid, 1 77

Western Electric Co., invoice, 46 91

Orren Esterbrooks, repairs to City Hall, 2 19

Moved by Mr. Shaffer seconded by Mr. Cummings that John Montgomery be paid \$4, for police service in small pox case. Carried.

Moved by Mr. Shaffer seconded by Mr. Cummings that secretary be authorized to purchase, at cost of 12 inch sewer pipe and that St. Com., be instructed to place same in the ditch on north side of Allegheny Ave., between property of S. D. McDonald and Pine St., provided that property owners will pay for the work and do all necessary filling.

Aye:—Messrs. Friendle, Shaffer, Cummings.—3.

Nay:—Messrs. Green, Catlin, Nelson, Balcom.—4.

Motion declared lost.

Moved by Mr. Friendle seconded by Mr. Cummings that Chairman of Electric Light committee be authorized to make arrangements with Railroad Company to furnish on a light near their depot at crossing. Carried.

Moved by Mr. Friendle seconded by Mr. Cummings that matter of light at Broad street be laid over one month. Carried.

Moved Mr. Cummings, seconded by Mr. Friendle, that all persons obstructing streets or alleys be notified to remove the obstructions at once and that street Commissioner be instructed to enforce this resolution. Carried.

Moved by Mr. Friendle, seconded by Mr. Green that John Crosby be refunded dog tax in sum of \$3, and that Wm. Crosby be refunded dog tax in sum of \$1. Carried.

Moved by Mr. Friendle, seconded by Mr. Cummings that a substantial plank platform be built in front of City Hall. Carried.

Moved by Mr. Shaffer, seconded by Mr. Green that Frank Munday be given one week vacation in Sept. Carried.

On motion the council then adjourned.

C. J. GOODNOUGH, Sec'y.

## Oliver Cromwell Entertainment.

Elegant costumes, capable participants, splendid music and beautiful lessons of the 17th century life in England will be some of the pleasing features of the Cromwell entertainment at the opera house on next Monday and Tuesday evenings, Sept. 14th and 15th.

Oliver Cromwell was the great man of the 17th century. The forces he set to work brought about religious toleration and a church supported by voluntary contributions. Macaulay, the historian, says: "The work of Cromwell contained the principle which has made life tolerable in Saxton countries. It gave religious freedom to the Dissenter, it secured the independence of judges, it limited the duration of Parliaments, it placed the press under the jurisdiction of juries, it brought about the law which relieved Roman Catholics of civil disabilities, it reformed the system of representation, and his work enlarged the civil liberties of the race."

The costumes used in the entertainment are intended to be part of the great object lesson in history. They are elaborate and gorgeous, of silks, satins and velvets, costing nearly \$3,000. The Scottish soldiers' suits made in Glasgow, Scotland for Mrs. Monroe alone costing \$400. In the summer of 1900 Mrs. Monroe visited the Paris Exposition and the costume of each lady in the third scene (the scene in which the crown is offered to Cromwell) is a reproduction of the costume worn by some great woman contemporary with Cromwell. Marie de Medicis, Annie of Austria, Henrietta Maria, etc., the original of these being shown in the Palais de Costume at the Exposition.

Rehearsals for the entertainment have been in progress for nearly two weeks and the participants are doing splendid work and will give the production an excellent rendition.

Mrs. H. E. Monroe, of Washington, D. C., the originator and lecturer of the affair is a distinguished woman. For fifteen years she was president of what is now Midland College at Atchison, Kas. She is the author of four books—"The Art of Conversation," "Heroine of the Mining Camp," "Washington, Its Sights and Insights" and "Historical Lutheranism," the last named having been translated into thirteen different languages. In her travels in England, Scotland, Ireland, Germany, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, France, Switzerland and Italy she has seen most crowned heads of Europe, including the late Pope Leo XIII by whom she with other Americans was received.

The entertainment will begin promptly at eight o'clock. Chart for reserved seats opens Friday morning, Sept. 11th, at eight o'clock at H. S. Lloyd's. Following is the elaborate program:

Overture.....Orchestra  
Pianist.....Miss Byrde Taggart  
Class Instructor.....Miss S. Ethel Brown  
Stereoscopist.....W. O. Weaver

### PART I.

Allegorical Processional

Puritans and Cavaliers vie with each other in Praising God.

.....Chorus of 75 voices

"How Lovely is Thy Temple"

"Praise Ye the Father," from Gounod

Story of Cromwell and Charles I. of England, told by Mrs. H. E. Monroe, with sixteen verses: Cromwell, Home at Huntingdon, Charles I. Statue of Charles I.; Mary Queen of Scots, Mary Tudor, Elizabeth, Thorwaldsen's Christ, Luther, Calvin, Archbishop Laud, Man in Pillory, Cromwell a Hampton Attempting to Leave England, Riot in St. Giles' Cathedral, Singing the Covenant (1633), King Charles with his Horse.

### PART II.

Scene at Cambridge University.

Male Chorus....."Germany," "Bethlehem," Arthur Hazelrigg.....A. P. Van Gelder

John Pym.....H. G. Gorman

William Coke.....Frank Felt

Denzil Hollis.....Bert Olmsted

Oliver Cromwell.....Rev. Robert McCaslin

John Strode.....Walker Felt

John Milton.....Geo. A. Floyd, Jr

John Elliot.....W. H. Howard

Miles Hobart.....W. C. Zuber

John Hampden.....I. K. Hockley

John Seldon.....E. D. Armstrong

Walter Long.....R. R. McQuay

Philip Wharton.....Dr. R. P. Heilman

Peter Hayman.....Charles H. Felt

John Hotham.....C. C. Wiley

Wm. Black.....Rev. J. M. Robertson

Story continued with nineteen verses: Henrietta Maria, Henrietta and Children, Geo. Villers, Duke of Buckingham, Buckingham Assassinated, Oliver Cromwell, The Star Chamber, House of Lords, House of Commons, John Pym, John Hampden, Old Parliament Buildings, Arrest of the Earl of Strafford, His Trial, Laud Blessing Strafford, Jerusalem Chamber, The Westminster Assembly (1) Westminster Assembly (2), Holding Down the Speaker, King Charles I. in Speaker's Chair.

Scene in Parliament under Charles I.

Speaker of the House.....W. H. Howard

Chaplain.....Rev. J. M. Robertson

Sergeant at Arms.....Herbert Day

Clerks.....B. R. McQuay, R. M. Oversher

John Charles I.....Geo. A. Walker, Jr

Prince Rupert.....C. W. Shaffer

Cromwell.....Rev. Robert McCaslin

Hampden.....I. K. Hockley

Pym.....H. G. Gorman

Merchant.....C. H. Felt

Lightfoot.....Dr. R. P. Heilman

Sir Wm. Whitefield.....Frank Felt

Sir John Hotham.....W. B. Thompson

Sir John Ridley.....Bert Olmsted

Sir Thos. Hepworth.....Russell McQuay

Sir William Black.....Joel Jordan

Messenger.....

Puritans, Cavaliers, Halberdiers, Scotch Soldiers.

Story continued with twenty-two verses: Hampton Court, Prince Rupert, King of Nottingham, Earl of Essex, The Ironides, Battle of Marston Moor, Battle of Naseby, Cromwell on Horseback, Vignette of the King, Arrested, King at Holmby, His Attempt to escape, His Conference with fifteen Commissioners, Letter Found

Continued on Fifth page.

## WEATHER REPORT.

(Forecast by T. B. Lloyd.)

FRIDAY, Fair.

SATURDAY, Fair.

SUNDAY, Fair.

## Interesting Letter from Mr. Fee.

Editor Press:—

DEAR SIR:—I was requested by several friends to write THE PRESS on my arrival here, how I found things