

CAMERON COUNTY PRESS.
H. H. MULLIN, Editor.
Published Every Thursday.TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.
Per year in advance \$2.00
Six months " 1.50
Three months " 1.00ADVERTISING RATES:
Advertisements are published at the rate of one dollar per square for one insertion and fifty cents per square for each subsequent insertion. Rates by the year, or for six or three months, are low and uniform, and will be furnished on application.
Legal and Official Advertising per square, three times or less, \$2; each subsequent insertion 10 cents per square.
Local notices 1 cent per line for one insertion; 5 cents per line for each subsequent consecutive insertion.
Obituary notices over five lines, 10 cents per line. Simple announcements of births, marriages and deaths will be inserted free.
Business cards, five lines or less, 10 per year; over five lines, at the regular rates of advertising.
No local inserted for less than 75 cents per issue.

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

Whenever the Woman's Christian Temperance union is touched upon, one instinctively looks for controversy, for whatever one may think of the principle that organization stands for, no one can deny that it fights hard for what it undertakes. It is, therefore, with some apprehension that we note the fight that is being made against belladonna and acetonie as occupants of the family medicine chest. The South Side Woman's Christian Temperance union, of Rochester, met a few days ago, according to the New York Post, to discuss "the family medicine chest and what it should contain." When the attention of the members was called to the terrible fact that both belladonna and acetonie contain alcohol, there was no hesitation in deciding that they should be banished promptly. Every woman at this epoch-making meeting was armed with a list of the remedies an ideal family medicine chest should contain. When these had been well shaken together and diluted with a flood of discussion, it was found that the articles indispensable to the chest were: Sirup of ipecac, peppermint, wintergreen, tux vomica, vaseline, turpentine, ammonia, baking soda, glycerine, witch hazel, castor oil, nitre, bandages, flannels, borax, camphor, and quinine. Not a word was spoken for some of the good old remedies that have been cherished for generations: Cod liver oil, sassafras tea, mustard plasters, and sulphur and molasses—all three were as if they did not exist. We may be persuaded to spare acetonie and belladonna—they have a sort of homoeopathic suggestion anyway, not to speak of the devil that lurks in the alcohol they contain—but it would be only common generosity for the Rochester Woman's Christian Temperance union to let us keep the good old remedies.

It is not often that a servant girl is carried to her destination by a special train. What happened recently, according to a dispatch from West Chester, Pa., in the Chicago Inter Ocean: "A special train was run over the Pennsylvania road from here to Oakbourne last night. The distance is two miles, and the only passenger was a servant girl who did not pay for the special. The girl came up from Philadelphia on a ticket reading to Oakbourne. In some way the conductor of the train overlooked the fact that he had a passenger for that station and ran on to this place. The girl showed her ticket and refused to leave the train. The conductor fumed and offered to send her back in a carriage, but she refused to compromise. The train was held while the official telegraphed to headquarters at Medina, where word came to run a special train of an engine and one car back to Oakbourne for the girl's accommodation. The girl smiled broadly during the entire trip."

The farmer who is out of debt and has his corn crop in the crib, his stock well housed and his larder supplied with buckwheat flour and fresh sausage, is in a position of greater independence than Pierpont Morgan, Chauncey Depew, John D. Rockefeller or any other fellow. There may be times when the lot of the farmer is full of care and anxiety, but most of them are content and very independent these cool days.

Not so many, many years ago a disturbance on Wall street or in the monetary circles of the east had the immediate effect of throwing the west into a condition of unrest—sometimes of panic—but nowadays the west simply steadies itself when Wall street gets flurried and eastern banks go tumbling, and this steadiness soon encourages the east to take heart against impending disaster and to right itself financially.

Do women really want to vote? With sadness, says the Atlanta Journal, we are compelled to state our belief that no appreciable percentage of them do care much about it. With sadness, we say, because we also believe that if the majority of them did care to do so, and would take the trouble to inform themselves thoroughly, the results of their balloting would be very beneficial.

ENGLAND AND PROTECTION.

Political Economists Trying to Bring About the American System.

The London correspondent of the Protectionist makes an interesting presentation of the campaign carried on by Joseph Chamberlain and those in political and economic sympathy with him who are endeavoring to bring about a system of moderate protection for British industries. The correspondent says the time has come when it is possible to gauge the results of the work of education which Mr. Chamberlain has been carrying on and to form some estimate of public opinion as to the policy proposed, and he makes this summary:

"There is undoubtedly a complete absence of enthusiasm for duties on grain, meat and dairy produce; they have no attraction for either the public or business people, although it is felt that it would be profitable to make such concessions to the colonies for an adequate preference on manufactures. There is, on the other hand, a very decided feeling throughout the country and among all classes (except, of course, the rabid Cobdenites, who form a very small minority) in favor of duties on foreign manufactures whereby they may be kept out of this country. Nearly every manufacturer in nearly every branch of industry hopes to receive some advantage from duties averaging ten per cent. on imports of manufactures. They may not keep out in every case the foreign brands; they may not even increase the prices; but they will alleviate the severity of competition. The millers, farmers and landowners look in the same way upon the suggested duty on imports of foreign grain, flour, meat, cattle and dairy produce. Manufacturers are nearly all of opinion that the proposed duties on their products would not check imports. In their judgment such duties would in certain instances be paid by the foreign maker and his agents, reducing their profits. In other cases they think they would be added to the retail price, but in any case competition, owing to the necessary customs and other formalities, would be made more difficult to foreign imports, while prices would be changed only little, if at all.

"In the engineering and machinery trades, so far as can be ascertained only four per cent. of the manufacturers are against the proposed duties. This view is based on the belief that users of machinery in England would have to pay the duties, and that they would tend to increase colonial and foreign competition. Forty-two per cent. of the makers think that the duties would not exclude machinery; 34 per cent. believe they would have that effect, and 20 per cent. are undecided, believing that the duties would have no effect either way. The opinion seems to be very general that an average duty of ten per cent. would not injure exports in these trades, though it would to a small extent reduce the imports from abroad and improve home trade to that extent."

The conclusion of the whole matter is, says the Troy Times, that there is a wide belief that as a result of adopting protection prices will go up all around, but that the resulting benefits to the trades most directly interested will more than counterbalance that advance, because British artisans will no longer be forced to face foreign competition, especially from the United States and Germany—in a word, that "the Chamberlain policy will help the British manufacturer to secure a greater hold upon the home trade than is possible under the present regime." That is sound protection argument as it has been presented on this side of the water, and American protectionists have no objection to the proposed change. They will take their chances in competing with others in England and elsewhere, for they do not begrudge their English brethren the advantages to be obtained from a system which has worked so well in this country.

Facts Upset Them.

Certainly all the preconceived notions of the free traders and the predictions they have made as to the ultimate result of protection have been ruthlessly upset by actual facts. We have been told over and over again that other countries would not buy of the United States if it maintained a tariff barrier. Yet the United States is exporting more of its products than ever before. It was also alleged that we could never hope to compete in the markets of the world with our highly protected manufactures. Our sales abroad of manufactured goods are constantly increasing, and the superiority and relative cheapness of our goods receive more and more positive acknowledgment as their merits become known. No wonder the Englishman with ingrained conviction as to the infallibility of free trade as a means of assuring a big commerce finds himself in a somewhat dazed condition.—Troy Times.

It seems that the democratic party desires to go on record once more as opposing anything that looks like a step forward.—Chicago Inter Ocean.

Mr. Bryan remarks that "Cleveland's friends, by supporting the republican party, give emphasis to points of similarity rather than to points of difference." By way of an issue in 1904 the democrats might try to be as near like republicans as possible. That course would be within one step of good politics.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

It is pretty hard for democrats to get together on anything nowadays, it seems. The minority members of congress want to oppose the Panama treaty but cannot muster up courage to do so. And the democratic senatorial caucus broke up in disagreement, some of those present wishing to amend the Cuban reciprocity bill but none of them having a very clear idea as to where they were at. And that is about the general condition of the party.—Troy Times.

Senator Gorman should not complain because the republican senators circumvented him in the Cuban reciprocity matter. Nine or ten years ago the Maryland man, when the Wilson act was before his branch of congress, was master of the situation in that body. A good many things have taken place since then in this country. One of these things is the expansion of the republican party and the shrinkage of the democracy. Gorman is a very small personage in the politics of the United States to-day, and this is a circumstance on which the United States is to be congratulated.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

ANTI-ROOSEVELT MANEUVERS.

Buccaneer Democrats Resorting to Their Usual Methods to Defeat the President.

The Cincinnati Commercial-Tribune comes forward with a third editorial, warning the republican party against the nomination of Mr. Roosevelt. This, like the other two, is in a high key, says the Washington Star, and very strongly suggests the siren of a railroad locomotive speeding along with its wheels well greased with Standard oil. If the Pierpont Morgan-Rockefeller trust and mine owners' combination, whose anti-Roosevelt maneuvers have been so thoroughly exposed within the past few days, had prepared these delivances they would not have differed in any degree from their present nature. They contribute to the purpose of that combination, and meet its wishes. But these lively blasts awaken no echo, and leave their authors or authors exposed and ridiculous. If they have served any other than the purpose intended it has been to show that the president is easily the one man his party has in view for next year's nomination. Outside of trust and disgruntled railroad circles, no other name is seriously mentioned at all.

The enormous amount of money represented in this anti-Roosevelt crusade is something for the people to consider. Mr. Rockefeller is the richest man in the world; Pierpont Morgan is very rich; the disgruntled railroad interests command hundreds of millions of dollars; the big trusts are numerous; the coal mine owners control millions of capital. The operations of all these interests are widely extended, and they employ a great army of men. If they are as active as this in the green tree, what may be expected of them in the dry? When they fall—as they will fail—to defeat Mr. Roosevelt for the nomination, what turn will they take to try to defeat him at the polls? How many "inquiries" will they make then about local sentiment here and there, and how many favorable responses will they receive?

And the people, we may be sure, will consider these things. The people's best interests are menaced by them. Here is an effort to control both parties. The first play is for control of the republican party. That will fail. Then attention will be centered on the democratic party. Who is the man that this great plutocratic crowd want for the democratic nomination? And how will they make play for him?

These buccaneers should be, and will be, defeated. They are without politics or scruple, turning from one party to the other as time runs, and endeavoring to use both for individual as against the public interests. Being in a close corner now, they are a little more open than ordinary. Their tactics are a little closer to the naked eye.

DEMOCRATS WILL OBSTRUCT.

to Defeat the Wishes of Malecontents Combine with Railroaders the People.

It is evident that the democratic senators are about to come to the aid of the transcontinental railroaders by refusing to advise and consent to any treaty with the republic of Panama for the construction of a canal. As they have more than one-third of the senate, it is plain that they can prevent the ratification of any such treaty, and as the "steering committee" is said to be unanimously in favor of opposition on partisan grounds, we may be sure that the railroad magnates feel that the boggy of canal competition is effectively suppressed for the present, says the San Francisco Chronicle.

The session of congress preceding a presidential election is a time when all other issues are subordinated by the minority to attempts to put the party in power in what is hoped to be "a hole."

It is certain that the present session will be no exception to the rule, and probable that it will prove to be a shining example. It may well be doubted, however, whether an attempt to prevent the construction of an isthmian canal by the only route by which it now seems that it can be constructed will be found "good politics." The people of the United States want the canal. The transcontinental railroad corporations do not want it. The route decided upon is in possession of the republic of Panama. That republic wishes to promptly negotiate a treaty to enable us to promptly build the canal. The democrats, for what they think to be good partisan motives, propose to join the corporations to defeat the will of the people. That is undoubtedly good railroad politics and should assure very large railroad contributions to the democratic campaign fund, but while it may bring money, we do not think it will bring votes.

It is Senator Hoar can get any satisfaction out of the fact that his recent attack on President Roosevelt's action in the Panama affair has given much aid and comfort to the democrats he is a queer sort of republican. By the way, can any person recall any progressive or constructive policy that was ever originated by Senator Hoar? As an academic fault finder and didactic scold he has been much in evidence, but his achievements in the way of practical statesmanship are nil.—Indianapolis Journal.

William Jennings Bryan and Mark Twain are both in Italy. Mark Twain told the Italians, by way of a good joke, that he is a candidate for president of the United States. It has not been reported that Mr. Bryan has yet attempted any such witicism in regard to himself.—Indianapolis Journal.

Senator Foraker but states the facts when he says that the republicans will be stronger in the next presidential campaign, with the record of the Roosevelt administration for an issue, if they put the president at the head of their ticket than they would be if they nominated somebody else.—Cleveland.

OUTLOOK FOR 1904.

Bradstreet's Review of Trade Conditions—Country Stronger Financially Than Five Years Ago—Satisfactory Business may be Looked For.

New York, Dec. 31.—In its annual review of the business year of 1903, Bradstreet says:

Nineteen hundred and three was a year of irregularity in speculation, distributive trade and industry—in some cases of severe strains variously applied and as differently withstood. As the residuary legate of at least five years of great prosperity, it had to bear cumulative effects of previous years' mistakes; and at the same time to carry burdens having their inception in the year itself.

Yet the tests were well withstood and, while excess occurred, the course of events so far has proved that the general trade foundation was essentially sound, and that the structure reared upon it was in the main well built.

Summarizing the year's developments, the review calls attention to the excellent condition of trade and industry during the first quarter and the multiplication of labor troubles during the second quarter, June 1 seeing the largest number of men out of employment in many years. Building construction at many large cities was checked, and it was practically at a standstill at New York throughout the summer. The high price of cotton caused the more or less constant idleness of 2,000,000 spindles and 100,000 operatives in the middle of the year, while reductions in wages of many thousands of workers in the last months impaired the purchasing ability of the industrial element.

It is with a chastened spirit, coupled with some doubt, the review concludes, that the business community awaits the developments of 1904. Unsatisfactory conditions are sufficiently widespread to take away some of the buoyant feeling with which the advent of recently preceding years has been contemplated. Efforts to revise costs of production and readjustments to meet changed demand and supply conditions have made good progress.

The presidential campaign may be unsettling, though not, as in previous years, a source of financial disquiet. The strength of the agricultural interest makes for confidence in good trade in the country's basic industry. Building operations bear a better appearance. Free exports of excess manufactures and minerals are to be expected, but as yet no evidences exist of overproduction. Up to the middle of 1903 the country had been traveling at a swift pace, but no marked signs of over extension are visible. Moreover, the United States of today is in a far stronger position than it was ten, or even five years ago, and we owe less abroad than ever before. There are still some cloud shadows, but the barometer has begun to rise, and the commercial world may expect a fairly satisfactory business.

BOODLERS BUSY.

More Evidence as to Crooked Work by the School Board of Kansas City, Kan.

Kansas City, Mo., Dec. 31.—Further evidence of boodling on the part of members of the board of education of Kansas City, Kan., was presented before the grand jury yesterday. George McL. Miller testified, it is said, that another member of the board had agreed to secure for the agent of a Chicago book firm for a bribe of \$700, the contract for supplying the public schools of the city with books.

George Morrison is said to have testified that when he tried to sell the board of education a site for a school building for \$8,000, agreeing to divide his commission, that the member told him that he came too late. Later another real estate man sold the same site to the board for \$4,000. Mr. Morrison also testified that he had paid rebates on insurance to a clerk of the board.

An Important Decision.

Pittsburg, Dec. 31.—In the United States circuit court yesterday Judge Acheson handed down an opinion in the case of William Doyle vs. the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Co. which will be far-reaching in its effect. In the opinion Judge Acheson virtually says that a railroad company is responsible for the full value of goods lost in transit, notwithstanding the printing of a clause on the face of the bill of lading calling for a maximum allowance for release, unless the agreement as to value shall have been made between the railroad and the shipper, and also agreement as to freight rate, and the signature of the shipper secured to the agreement.

A Republican Love Feast.

Indianapolis, Dec. 31.—Republicans from every section of Indiana attended the annual "love feast" of the party in this state yesterday. Senator Charles W. Fairbanks made a brief address in which he said he had no doubt that President Roosevelt would complete the work of the isthmian canal without any act of national dishonor, although his way is beset by serious embarrassments. Senator Beveridge also spoke.

Explosion in a Brewery.

Quincy, Ill., Dec. 31.—By an explosion of rice cooker in the main building of the Dick Brewing Co. yesterday the building was almost completely wrecked. Parts of machinery, brick work and girders were hurled a hundred feet or more. Leo J. Goorres, a watchman, was the only person in the building at the time and was badly hurt. Loss \$50,000.

Found Silver in Colner's Trunk.

Atholston, Kan., Dec. 31.—A trunk belonging to W. N. Lockett, the confessed counterfeiter arrested at Leavenworth and containing ten pounds of melted silver, was found yesterday in his room on a farm north of Atholston where Lockett had worked as a farm hand. The police are certain that Lockett had confederates and that they have operated extensively in this section.

DUN'S REVIEW.

A Summary of Trade Conditions During Holiday Week.

New York, Jan. 2.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s Weekly Review of Trade says: Violent fluctuations in cotton and uncertainty regarding the situation in the far east were the only significant factors in the business situation during the holiday week. Numerous expressions of confidence are heard regarding the future, especially at the west and south. Manufacturing plants have taken a longer vacation than last year, but many announce resumption of work on Monday.

Textile mills are confronted with a lack of proper proportion between prices of raw material and finished products, and it is evident that costs of production must be held down in some way or much machinery will become idle. Transportation lines are well engaged in handling grain, live stock, fuel and lumber, while earnings thus far reported for December exceed the previous year an average of 5.6 per cent.

Few new contracts for iron and steel are reported, yet the general level of quotations is fairly maintained, and better conditions are expected early in 1904. Several special transactions are reported in billets and wire rods at concessions, but these do not affect list figures.

Failures this week numbered 232 in the United States, against 298 last year, and in Canada 17, compared with 8 a year ago.

WE WANT THEM.

Germany Will Not be Allowed to Acquire a Coaling Station in the Danish West Indies.

Washington, Jan. 1.—Information has reached Washington to the effect that Germany is making a quiet but determined effort to secure possession of a coaling station at St. Thomas, one of the Danish West Indian islands. The news comes in a manner that requires further confirmation before official notice can be taken of it, and as such rumors have not been infrequent in recent years and generally proven to be groundless the state department is disposed to move with the greatest circumspection in the matter.

As the United States government has offered a fair price for the Danish West Indian islands, a price which the executive branch of the Danish government consented to accept by the signature of a treaty, even though the latter was rejected by the Danish rigsdag, it is the feeling here that the matter has progressed too far to allow any third party to come between the United States and Denmark in this transaction. In other words, Denmark is expected to sell the islands to the United States or to retain them.

Engineers Strike.

Chicago, Jan. 1.—A strike of engineers was declared Thursday against 125 office buildings in Chicago. Agents of the union said men would be called out of 20 more buildings. At the Masonic Temple one engineer refused to leave his post. One obeyed union orders and quit. The elevators continued to run. The strike was ordered upon the refusal of the Business Managers' association to pay the scale demanded—37½ cents an hour. It was announced that the union was backed by the steam power company and expects to shut off the coal supply of the buildings under the union ban.

Three Killed, Four Injured.

Chicago, Jan. 2.—Three persons were killed and four others injured in a fire last night that destroyed the Louvre Hotel, 3411-3623 Lake avenue. Nearly 100 guests were in the hotel at the time the fire broke out, several of whom had retired for the night. With the remembrance of the fire the Louvre theatre horror fresh in their minds, every one in the place became panic-stricken and rushed madly for the streets as soon as it became known that the hotel was on fire. At a late hour the dead had not been identified. The building was practically destroyed.

Miles Makes a Prediction.

St. Louis, Jan. 1.—Lieut. Gen. Nelson A. Miles, U. S. A., retired, who stopped here Thursday, en route east, said in an interview "If war is declared between Russia and Japan it will involve all the nations of Europe." Asked if he meant that all the nations in Europe would come to the aid of either Russia or Japan, he said: "Yes, they would become involved in that way." He declined to say whether he thought this country would become involved or not.

A Dig Out in Wages.

Pittsburg, Jan. 1.—The employes of the Homestead steel works received definite news yesterday as to the extent of the wage reduction and great dissatisfaction was caused. The tonnage men suffered a severe cut, and the rollers averaged a 40 per cent. reduction. The shear men, who formerly made \$8 or \$9 a day, will now have to work long hours to make \$5. A considerable number of the employes walked out of the mills.

Depot Damaged by Fire.

Bethlehem, Pa., Jan. 2.—Fire last night gutted and badly damaged the large Union depot of the Lehigh Valley and the Philadelphia & Reading railroads. The United States Express Co. removed safely all valuable packages and over \$200,000 in money to the Wilbur bank. The damage will amount to many thousand dollars.

McClellan Is Mayor of New York.

New York, Jan. 2.—George B. McClellan became mayor of New York City yesterday. He arrived at the city hall accompanied by his secretary, and walked through lines of democrats under an arch of plants and flowers to the mayor's reception room, where he was greeted by the retiring mayor. All the democrats in town seemed to be on hand, and long lines, reaching to the city hall steps, were formed by the police. It took a long time for the democratic enthusiasts to file by the mayor's desk. After the reception the new heads of departments were sworn in.

On the Spot.
He—Queer habit Miss Passany has when you're talking to her.
She—Doesn't she listen?
He—Oh, very attentively, but she keeps nodding her head and interjecting "Yes, yes," all the time.
She—I think she has fallen into that habit waiting for some man to propose.—Philadelphia Opinel.

Disimilar Opinion.

"I found a four-leaved clover this morning," said the young lady boarder.
"There is an old saying that the finder will be married within a year."
"Huh!" growled the old bachelor at the pedal extremity of the table. "I always thought the finding of a four-leaved clover was an omen of good luck."—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Precise.

Miss Wabash—Last Saturday was your birthday, wasn't it?
Miss Boston—Preposterous! How can you be so silly?
Miss Wabash—What's the matter with that?

Miss Boston—Last Saturday was the anniversary of my birth. I'm not an infant.—Philadelphia Opinel.

Matter of Choice.

"George, dear," said the homely bride who had half a million in her own right, "why did you ever marry such an ugly girl as me?"
"You may not be a beauty, dear," answered truthful George, "but you're worth your weight in gold; besides, I either had to marry or go to work."—Cincinnati Enquirer.

The Close Season Now.

Gaylord—Nice reputation you've got. Wildairs—What's the matter with it?
Gaylord—Well, Mrs. Freckledby was telling me how glad she is you don't call on her daughters.

Wildairs—Huh, she needn't be afraid—the season for "speckled beauties" don't open till April.—N. Y. Times.

A Distinguished Personage.

"I'm sorry," said the private secretary, "but the president will not see you."

"Try again, won't you?" persisted the white house visitor, "tell him I'm the man in the brown hat that stood in the crowd when the rough riders left Tampa for the front."—Philadelphia Press.

Her Moment of Victory.

Bella's watch slipped out of her belt and fell upon the stone sidewalk.
"Oh, what a pity!" exclaimed the other girls.

"Not at all!" said Bella, with a cry of triumph. "Papa is always telling me I pinch my waist. This will show him I don't!"—Chicago Tribune.

His Ideal.

Editor—What do you mean by "a girl of rare intelligence, and one who refused to take advantage of alleged advantages offered her?"

Critic—Simply this—she does not dance, sing, or play, but she can sharpen a lead pencil, drive a nail and keep a secret.—N. Y. Times.

Just Like Politicians.

"What are the wild waves saying?" murmured the woman as she stood on the silver lining of the mighty main.

"Nothing, Marla," replied the man, hoarsely; "they are like some people we know—they make a great deal of noise, but don't say anything."—Tit-Bits.

Business Cards.

B. W. GREEN, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Emporium, Pa. A business relating to estate, collections, real estates, Orphan's Court and general law business will receive prompt attention. 42-137.

J. C. JOHNSON, J. P. McARNBY, JOHNSON & McARNBY, ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW, Emporium, Pa. Will give prompt attention to all business entrusted to them. 16-17.

MICHAEL BRENNAN, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Collections promptly attended to. Real estate and pension claim agent, Emporium, Pa. 35-17.

THOMAS WADDINGTON, Emporium, Pa. CONTRACTOR FOR MASONRY AND STONE-CUTTING.

All orders in my line promptly executed. All kinds of building and custom, supplied at low prices. Agent for marble or granite monuments. Lettering neatly done.

AMERICAN HOUSE, East Emporium, Pa. JOHN L. JOHNSON, Prop'r. Having resumed proprietorship of this old and well established House invite the patronage of the public. House newly furnished and thoroughly renovated. 48-17.

F. D. LEET, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW AND INSURANCE AG'T, EMPORIUM, PA.

REAL ESTATE OWNERS AND BUILDERS IN CAMERON AND ADJOINING COUNTIES. I have numerous calls for hemlock and hardwood timber lands, also stumps, &c., and parties desiring either to buy or sell will do well to call on me. F. D. LEET.

CITY HOTEL, Wm. McGEE, PROPRIETOR, Emporium, Pa. Having again taken possession of this old and popular house I solicit a share of the public patronage. The house is newly furnished and is one of the best appointed hotels in Cameron county. 30-17.

THE NOVELTY RESTAURANT, (Opposite Post Office), Emporium, Pa.

WILLIAM McDONALD, Proprietor. I take pleasure in informing the public that I have purchased the old and popular Novelty Restaurant, located on Fourth street. It will be my endeavor to serve the public in a manner that shall meet with their approval. Give me a call. Meals and luncheon served at all hours. 202-137. Wm. McDONALD.

ST. CHARLES HOTEL, THOS. J. LYSBETT, Proprietor. Near Buffalo Depot, Emporium, Pa. This new and commodious hotel is now opened for the accommodation of the public. New in all respects, every attention will be paid to the guests patronizing this hotel. 27-17.

MAY GOULD, TEACHER OF PIANO, HARMONY AND THEORY. Also dealer in all the popular sheet music, Emporium, Pa. Scholars taught either at my home on Sixth street or at the homes of the pupils. Out-of-town scholars will be given dates at my rooms in this place.

F. C. RIECK, D. D. S., DENTIST, Office over Tanager's Drug Store, Emporium, Pa. Gas and other local anesthetics administered for the painless extraction of teeth. SPECIALTY—Preservation of natural teeth, including Grinding and Bridge Work.