

CAMERON COUNTY PRESS.

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

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Local 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, 45 per year; over five lines, at the regular rates of advertising.

No local inserted for less than 75 cents per line.

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

Another Mark Twain. The Maidstone (England) board of guardians was recently astonished to receive a request for a pair of spectacles from "Mark Twain."

Canned Fruit Desserts. Canned fruits may be used for desserts in many ways. The juice in the can should be heavily sweetened and boiled down to a syrup.

Sweet Green Tomato Picnic. Have ready one peck of green tomatoes; to which add six tablespoonsful of mustard ground; a half pint of mustard seed, a tablespoonful each of cloves and cinnamon; one pound of brown sugar, three celery tops and three quarts of vinegar.

Dogs with Coats of Mail. An armored coat for dogs to serve as a protection against motor cars, has been invented by a New Yorker.

More Like His Father. "You grow more like your father every day," sharply exclaimed the boy's mother over some misconduct of her six-year-old son.

Simple. In proceeding to explain the uses of an incubator a London school teacher asked her class: "In what other way could an egg be hatched than by putting it under a hen?"

Spain's Output of Lead. Spain produced 175,100 tons of lead in 1903, exceeding the output of all other countries except the United States.

Good Bacon Dish. Bacon broiled in the oven is delicious and wholesome. Place the slices in the broiler as usual, and set in the oven over a dripping pan.

England's Oldest Newspaper. The only newspaper in England that can prove an unbroken publication for 184 years—the Northampton Mercury, which was founded in 1720, was sold the other day.

In the Blood. Mrs. Maguire—"Tis Mary Ann O'Reilly that's th' foine pianny-player intirely! Mrs. Clancy—"Shure, an' no wonder! Isn't her Uncle Barney a pianny-mover?"

Many Trips. Capt. Hugh Young, of the Anchor Line steamer Furnessia, plying between New York and Glasgow, recently completed his one thousandth trip across the Atlantic.

Literary Event in Georgia. A literary dance will be the local literary event of the New Year. The town marshal will be on hand, and good order will be preserved.

The Blooming Bud. Ma—How do you like Geraldine's coming out gown? Pa—Well, I wish she wouldn't come out quite so far.—Cleveland Leader.

Food and Water. Life can be sustained for about 39 days on water alone. With only solid food one could live but one-quarter of that time.

Still Lives. The prize duellist of Paris, M. Rouzier-Dorcleres, has fought in 17 combats and arranged 118 for others.

NO NEED OF RECIPROCITY.

Canada Already a Good Customer Without Any Tariff Tinkering Over Here.

Canada is already so good a customer of ours that all talk about the need of reciprocity to hold or stimulate the demand for our products from our northern neighbors is really a waste of words, says the New York Sun.

We increased our exports to Canada from a value of \$32,000,000 in 1873 to \$131,000,000 in 1904, fiscal year, and when the statistics for the calendar year are made up they are likely to reach \$150,000,000. That is a pretty good showing, with tariff conditions as they are.

In 1873 the balance of trade was toward \$5,000,000 in favor of Canada, but for the next six years it was steadily in our favor by from nearly \$4,000,000 to more than \$13,000,000 yearly.

The next year, 1880, it was against us by about \$3,500,000, and in 1881 it was about even. In 1882 the amount against us rose to more than \$14,000,000. In the following three years it averaged about \$2,000,000 a year in our favor.

It was then that we unwisely tried reciprocity. What was the result? We went behind an average of nearly \$3,000,000 a year for six years. Then we found out that the reciprocity was a better thing for Canada than for us. Our minds have remained the same ever since, and the conviction has been strengthened by the increase of our yearly exports to Canada from about \$43,000,000 in 1892 to \$131,000,000 in 1904, and of our trade balance from \$8,000,000 to \$75,000,000.

This growth has been in spite of efforts in the later years to turn the tide of Canadian imports in favor of Great Britain by tariff preferentials of from 12 1/2 per cent. to the present British preferential of 33 1/3 per cent. Instead of hurting us, the tide has been still more strongly in favor of the United States.

The long and the short of the matter is that the Canadians jump over the imaginary boundary line between their dominion and the United States, and buy American goods because they prefer them and get quicker deliveries—in many cases of better qualities at lower prices. When it comes to buying goods, price, quality and delivery are more potent factors than sentimental allegiance.

Nor has Canada, considering her slow growth and the fact that her population is only one-sixteenth that of the United States, with a correspondingly limited power of production, any right to complain of the volume of her sales to us. Starting from 1873, the record of those sales increased from \$37,000,000 to \$52,000,000 in 1904.

On this side of the account Canada's best year was 1882, when her sales to us were \$57,000,000 and the balance in her favor more than \$14,000,000. At no time during the reciprocity years did she sell us over \$42,000,000 a year, while since 1902 the amount has not gone below \$48,000,000.

What Canada really needs is not reciprocity, but a political relation of a more intimate character with the American union.

CURRENT PRESS COMMENTS.

Editor Bryan is quoted as saying he does not think "our banks are safe." Still, Editor Bryan will not refuse a check on any bank of average soundness in payment of any subscription for his valuable paper.—Chicago Tribune.

Ohio democrats are arranging for a "thorough organization" of the party. This is presumably an entirely separate and distinct project from the various reorganization movements which have been rumored from time to time.—Indianapolis News (Ind.).

There may be good reasons for revising the tariff, but the condition of our foreign trade is not one of them. Five hundred million dollars' worth of exported manufactures for the current year beats all records.—Rochester Democrat-Chronicle.

Mr. Bryan says the newspapers should set higher ideals for themselves. He admits, however, that the Commers's gentlemanly solicitors will at all times be glad to call upon people who wish to do legitimate advertising.—Chicago Record-Herald.

Without in the least belittling the importance of tariff revision, the president is evidently postponing it for a season in order that he may use all of his energies on a more serious problem. After railroad discrimination is cared for by means of an amendment to the interstate commerce act, there will be ample time to make any changes in customs duties that may be necessary for the protection of the public.—Lincoln (Neb.) Journal.

Kansas, once the home of populism and the breeding place of political discontent and financial eccentricity, is in the heyday of prosperity. Its banks have more cash on hand than they know what to do with and the farmers have money by the bushel, the usufruct of the big crops. No wonder its new governor gets poetic and calls his state "the rich, juicy meat of the national sandwich." And no wonder, either, that, having recovered its full sense and sanity, it gives bigger republican majorities than ever before.—Troy Times.

Mr. Bryan forgets that democrats have been aiding the republicans, more or less ever since 1896.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

A poll of the republican members of congress shows 22 in favor of tariff revision, while 77 and Uncle Joe Cannon oppose it. Guess there won't be any revision at this session.—Philadelphia Inquirer.

Mr. Bryan's suggestion that the democrats support President Roosevelt's policies reminds us that, according to the returns of the last election, a good many of them were hardly in need of the tip.—Indianapolis News (Ind.).

DEMOCRACY AND RADICALISM

Party Leaders Still Trying to Explain Away Their Disastrous Defeat.

Some of the democratic leaders now ascribe the party's defeat last year to the platform. They assert that, instead of being conservative, the deliriance should have been radical. It was a mistake to bid against a party on its own grounds. The republican party had become too strongly entrenched as the party of conservatism to make success for a rival on that line possible.

The democrats should have gone in boldly for new and advanced things and asked for support for untried policies, says the Washington Star.

What would these men offer as a radical platform? Take the tariff question. The St. Louis platform declared that protection was the robbery of the many for the benefit of the few. That should pass as rather a radical deliriance. How could it be made stronger unless coupled with a promise for immediate and unconditional free trade? And what party would make such a promise and then figure on success at the polls?

Take imperialism. Seattle was practically the promise last year, and, while the Philippines were particularly referred to, that policy could not very well be entered upon as to one of our new possessions without being sooner or later extended to the others. Why withdraw from the Philippines and remain in Hawaii and Porto Rico? Why not return to the old boundaries everywhere? It would be difficult to go further on that subject than did the St. Louis platform in substance did.

Take the question of national expenditures. The St. Louis platform charged that we were spending too much money and should retrench. The trust was understood to be at the navy. That was pretty radical when we consider our new obligations, and our greatly increased trade relations all over the world.

This list might be extended. Only on the money question was anything resembling conservatism shown, and even on that question the conservatism was simply negative. The difficulty with the democracy last year was not so much in its platform as in its record. And if these men who are now shouting for still more radical measures have their way the same difficulty will be confronted in 1908. The country will regard the party as simply a bidder for office; as constructing its platform merely as dazlers, and as willing to use any device to capture votes.

NO ASSAULT ON BUSINESS.

Revision of Tariff Schedules at Present Would Bring On Panic.

It is well known that if congress undertakes to revise the iron and steel schedules there will be such a stopping of everything that iron and steel will go down in price and the iron and steel mills will stop. It will not be necessary to do anything more than to have a protracted debate in congress on the tariff. Not a rate of duty need be changed. The debate will do the work, says the Des Moines Capital. But what if the United States Iron & Steel company were driven to the wall, resulting in a collapse of everything connected with its business? There would probably be a general panic in the United States, such as the country had not had since 1893. The stock of the company are much below par, demonstrating the difficulty of paying dividends on an over-capitalization.

But suppose overcapitalization were sufficient ground for assailing business. How many institutions would have to go? Take it locally in Iowa and if every corporation doing business on fictitious capital were compelled to go out of business, how many corporations would be left and what would become of some of the newspapers owned by corporations?

The president and congress realize the difficulties in the way of tariff changes, therefore they are not much excited on the subject. All the tariff rippers who have visited Washington have returned somewhat discouraged at the outlook. Foss, it is true, returned to Massachusetts and gave out a story about what the president said, but the country is used to Foss' hot air.

Let the Farmer Alone.

The Waterbury Republican, while professing devotion to the general policy of protection, wants to know why the farmers of the United States should be protected. We can think of many answers to that question, but the answer that seems to fit the present case best is that when protection shall have been withdrawn from the American farmer it will also be withdrawn from the American manufacturer. Enforce the Waterbury idea by exposing the farmers to the competition of cheaper imports of foodstuffs and how long will Waterbury retain protection for its clocks and watches? Not four years. Best not try any experiments with the American farmers.—American Economist.

We take it for granted that, in view of recent happenings, the president will see that Mr. Bryan gets a special invitation to the inauguration.—Washington Post.

If the political alliance between William J. Bryan and Chairman Tom Taggart is as reported, some ululations may soon be looked for coming out of the east.—Philadelphia Press.

Mr. Bryan's belief that the democratic party will survive the blow may very likely prove correct. Surviving blows is the one thing at which that party has long been successful.—Providence Bulletin.

Important Question.

Briggs—Yes, sir. My word is as good as my bond. Griggs—How much is your bond worth?—Brooklyn Life.

THE BIG STRIKE IS ENDED!

The Textile War at Fall River, Mass., is Settled Through Gov. Douglas' Efforts.

Boston, Jan. 19.—The strike of the cotton mill operatives at Fall River, which affected about 25,000 persons and has been in progress for six months, to the great hardship and suffering of Fall River people, was settled yesterday through the mediation of Gov. William L. Douglas.

Under the terms of an agreement accepted by both manufacturers and operatives at a conference held at the state house, the strikers will return to work at once under the 12 1/2 per cent. reduction, against which they struck last July, and with no discrimination because of the strike. No rate of wages was established, but it was agreed that Gov. Douglas shall investigate the matter of margins between the cost of cotton to the mill owners and the selling price of the cloth and submit his conclusions as to an average margin upon which the manufacturers are to pay a dividend of 5 per cent. on wages earned from the present time to April 1.

Both sides regard the outcome as a victory.

Fall River, Mass., Jan. 19.—The news of the settlement of the long pending mill strike was received in this city with great enthusiasm.

The mills affected by the strike have a combined capital of \$25,000,000 and have 2,300,000 spindles. During the months the 71 mills were shut down the operatives lost \$150,000 weekly and the corporations about \$23,000. The aggregate direct losses to all interests is estimated at fully \$5,000,000. The indirect losses were also considerable.

A Startling Record of Accidents.

Washington, Jan. 19.—The interstate commerce commission has issued a report on railroad accidents in the United States during July, August and September, 1904, showing 228 passengers and 183 employees killed, and 2,154 passengers and 1,593 employees injured in train accidents. Other accidents to passengers and employees, not the result of collisions or derailments, bring the aggregate casualties for the quarter up to 1,032 killed and 13,207 injured. There were 1,439 collisions and 1,321 derailments, the damage to cars, engines and roadway being \$2,439,073.

A Baker Stabbed Two People.

New York, Jan. 19.—The custom of an Italian baker to leave his delivery basket in the dark hallway of an East Side tenement while he delivered his wares through the house, resulted in a quarrel yesterday in which Pasquale Totoriello, aged 45, was killed and his niece, Mrs. Maria Totoriello, aged 30 years, fatally wounded. Both victims were stabbed. Mrs. Totoriello identified the baker, Salvatore Ferrari, as the man who killed her uncle and caused her own injuries. He was captured after a short chase by the police.

A Sequel to the Slocum Disaster.

New York, Jan. 19.—Charged with fraud, misconduct and violation of law in connection with the inspection of the excursion steamer General Slocum, which was burned in East River last June with a loss of more than a thousand lives, John W. Fleming and Henry Lundberg, formerly attached to the local office of United States inspectors of steamboats, were placed on trial Wednesday before Judge Thomas in the United States circuit court.

The Carnegie Hero Fund Commission.

Pittsburg, Jan. 19.—The annual meeting of the Carnegie hero fund commission was held here yesterday. George A. Campsey, of the Pittsburg Times, was appointed special agent of the commission to investigate cases reported to it, his appointment taking effect on February 1. The commission is making gratifying progress, but its plans have not progressed far enough yet to enable it to make awards in individual cases.

Was Caught in Cincinnati.

Pittsburg, Jan. 19.—Richard E. Grieve, chief bookkeeper for the Wash railroad in this city, disappeared in September last and was charged by the company with the embezzlement of \$2,690. A reward was offered for his arrest and last night he was brought from Cincinnati and lodged in jail.

Editor Otis is Fined \$500.

Los Angeles, Cal., Jan. 19.—Harrison Gray Otis and his son-in-law, Harry Chandler, publishers of the Los Angeles Times, were yesterday fined \$500 each by Judge Wilber in the superior court for publishing articles alleged to reflect on the action and motives of a recent county judge.

A Murder and Suicide.

Buffalo, N. Y., Jan. 19.—Mary Kiff, a good-looking girl of 19 years, was shot and killed yesterday by an Italian in a room in a hotel in Pearl street. The man then shot and killed himself. The girl was the daughter of Daniel Kiff, a laborer, of Lockport.

Advanced the Price of Belting.

New York, Jan. 19.—At a special meeting last night of the Leather Belting Manufacturers' association it was resolved to at once advance the price of belting 15 per cent.

Will Get Life Sentences for Arson.

Carroll, Ia., Jan. 19.—C. W. Harvey and wife, 23 years of age, were yesterday convicted of arson. They set fire to a hotel shortly after their marriage a year ago to secure the insurance. W. E. and A. W. Hobbs, brothers, were burned to death in the fire. The penalty for the crime is life imprisonment.

Depew is Re-elected.

Albany, N. Y., Jan. 19.—The re-election of United States Senator Chauncey M. Depew was confirmed yesterday when the two houses met in joint session.

THE COLORADO STRIKE

Carroll D. Wright's Report to President Roosevelt Has Been Made Public.

Commissioner of Labor Says the Character of the Mobs that Conducted Deportations Was Such as to Disgrace the Best People of the State

BOTH PARTIES LAWLESS.

Washington, Jan. 28.—President Roosevelt sent to the senate yesterday the report of Carroll D. Wright, commissioner of labor, on the strike troubles in Colorado. The report gives an entire history of the labor troubles in that state.

Commissioner Wright says there can be no doubt the cause of the strike was to establish the Western Federation of Miners in the smelters, including reduction and refining mills, as it already had been established in the mines.

In summing up the situation, the commissioner says: "Lawlessness accompanied the strike as a labor weapon, and it accompanied the actions of the alleged law and order element as a weapon against the strikers."

"The faults in the organization of the union, by allowing strikes to be determined by a committee instead of by a referendum, and the faults in the organization of the Citizens' Alliance, by allowing irresponsible mobs to represent it, have disturbed the peace of the counties in Colorado in which the conflict had been waged to such an extent that people outside of Colorado wonder if there is any law or any law abiding citizens in that state. It is a fact, however, that order is being restored, for there is a third party now interested which is claiming the adherence of the best elements in Colorado, and it is insisting that deportations, whether by the Western Federation of Miners, or under the instructions of the Mine Owners' association or Citizens' Alliance, shall cease."

BUSINESS BULLETIN.

Storms at Home and Complications Abroad Check Activity in Trade.

New York, Jan. 28.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s Weekly Review of Trade says: Storms at home and complications abroad tended to check activity in commercial and financial markets, but most industrial lines continue busy, testifying to confidence that trade interruption will be brief. Country merchants at the south have large stocks that move slowly. New England manufacturing plants are well engaged, especially in machinery, jewelry and textiles.

Production of pig iron continues at the maximum rate, yet there is no evidence of a reaction. Ample water supply has made it possible to maintain Connellsville coke production at the remarkable average of 300,000 tons weekly.

Failures this week numbered 305 in the United States, against 302 last year, and 43 in Canada, compared with 28 a year ago.

DEVELOPED GREAT SPEED.

The Armored Cruiser Maryland Was Able to Run More than 22 Knots an Hour.

Boston, Jan. 28.—The armored cruiser Maryland, which was built for the United States government by the Newport News Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Co., attained on her official trial trip yesterday an average speed of 22.306 knots an hour, thereby exceeding her contract requirement of 22 knots. The Maryland is the fourth and last of a type of fast cruisers to have a trial off Cape Ann. Of the three which have preceded, the Pennsylvania, the speediest, averaged a speed of 22.43 knots an hour. It cannot be said, however, at this time that the Pennsylvania is queen of her class, for it was announced by the trial board that the tidal corrections for the trial of the Maryland are in the ship's favor by from 11 to 18 one hundredths of a knot.

A GAMBLER'S CRIME.

He Shot and Killed Three Men and Then Committed Suicide.

Tucson, Ariz., Jan. 28.—A tragedy in which four men lost their lives occurred Friday in the border town of Nogales. Ferdinand Walters, a gambler, entered the Palace saloon, owned by M. M. Conn, walked to a poker table and, without a word of warning, drew a revolver and opened fire on the dealer, known as "Cowboy" Johnson, firing two shots through his head. Walters then turned on Conn, the proprietor, who was making his way toward the door, shooting him through the head and heart. The murderer then turned his weapon toward the monte dealer, shooting him through the back of the head. He fired a shot at George Bendle, a cattleman, which grazed the latter's face, and then sent a bullet through his own brain.

Locomotive Exploded.

Gratwick, N. Y., Jan. 28.—A Lehigh Valley locomotive drawing a freight train exploded here last night. George and John Wood, brothers, both of Caledonia, who were riding in the engineer's cab, were blown 50 feet and instantly killed. Engineer Charles Hoyt, of Manchester, was pinned in his cab and was dead when found.

Three Men Killed at a Crossing.

Greensburg, Pa., Jan. 28.—A passenger train on the Pennsylvania railroad ran down a sleigh at the Cowansburg crossing Friday and killed the three occupants.

Nothing Doing in His Line.

The Portrait Painter—I'm glad to hear you admire my work, Mr. Pirkham. Have you ever been done in oil?

SORE HANDS, SORE FEET.

Itching, Burning Palms and Painful Finger Ends—Complete Cure by Cuticura.

One Night Treatment: Soak the hands or feet on retiring, in a strong, hot, creamy lather of Cuticura Soap. Dry, and anoint freely with Cuticura Ointment, the great skin cure and purifier of emollients. Wear, during the night, old, loose kid gloves, or bandage lightly in old, soft cotton or linen. For red, rough and chapped hands, dry, fissured, itching, feverish palms, with brittle, shapeless nails and painful finger ends, this treatment is simply wonderful, a single treatment affording the most grateful relief and pointing to a spot, permanent and economical cure. In no other ailment have Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Ointment been more effective.

With an abundant cabbage crop confronting us, it looks as if we were still a long way from abating the smoke nuisance.—Indianapolis News.

Shake Into Your Shoes

Allen's Foot-Ease. It cures painful, swollen, smarting, sweating feet. Makes new shoes easy. Sold by all Druggists and Shoe Stores. Don't accept any substitute. Sample FREE. Address A. S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y.

The philanthropist generally manages that some one shall catch him in the act.—N. Y. Times.

A Guaranteed Cure for Piles.

Itching, Blind, Bleeding or Protruding Piles. Your druggist will refund money if Pazo Ointment fails to cure in 6 to 14 days. 50c.

When Vanity enters at the front door Reason steals out the back way.—Chicago Record-Herald.

Advertisement for St. Jacobs Oil. Includes text: 'THERE IS NOTHING more painful than Rheumatism and Neuralgia' and an illustration of a man carrying a large fish.

Advertisement for Salzer's National Oats. Includes text: 'Salzer's National Oats. Greatest oat of the country' and an illustration of a man with a large sack of oats.

Advertisement for Mixed Farming, Wheat Raising, Ranching. Includes text: 'Three great pursuits have again shown wonderful results on the FREE HOME-STEAD LANDS of Western Canada this year' and an illustration of a farmer plowing.

Advertisement for THE KATY FLYER FROM KANSAS CITY. Includes text: 'The M. K. & T. Ry has inaugurated a new fast train from Kansas City to Missouri, Kansas, Oklahoma and Texas points' and an illustration of a train.

Advertisement for MOTHER GRAY'S SWEET POWDERS FOR CHILDREN. Includes text: 'MOTHER GRAY'S SWEET POWDERS FOR CHILDREN. For Croup, Whooping Cough, Stomach Troubles, Teething' and an illustration of a woman holding a child.

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