

CAMERON COUNTY PRESS.

H. H. MULLIN, Editor.

Published Every Thursday.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance \$2.00
If paid in advance 1.00

ADVERTISING 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 10 cents 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, 15 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, except at the option of the publisher.

Papers sent out of the county must be paid for in advance.

Last year the importations of wild animals into the United States were valued at \$121,039, of which \$23,519 was for scientific and educational purposes, and paid no duty, \$19,550 in duties being collected on the rest, which were imported by circuses and private menageries. In 1903 the wild beasts imported were valued at \$147,544.

The courage and valor for which the Japanese are famous is instilled into them from their earliest infancy, says a Japanese writer. When a baby cries his mother scolds him, and says: "What a coward to cry for a trifling pain; what will you do when your arm is cut off in battle? What when you are called upon to commit hara-kiri?"

Aided by wings the ostrich is the fastest runner, sometimes making 98 feet a second. In measured flights the Virginia rainpiper has a record of 7,500 yards a minute and the European swallow has exceeded 8,000 yards. The slowest creatures are snails and certain small beetles, a healthy snail's highest speed being five and one-half inches an hour.

Eli Whitney, the inventor of the cotton gin, got the germ of his great idea from seeing, through the interstices of a hut, an old Negro work a hand saw among the freshly-picked cotton stored within. The teeth of the saw tore the lint from the seed easily and quickly, and young Whitney (he was barely 13 at the time), realized at once that a machine working a number of similar saws simultaneously would revolutionize the cotton-growing industry.

More than 16,000,000 pupils, or 20.04 per cent. of the entire population, were enrolled in the common schools of the United States in the fiscal year ended June 30, 1904. The total school enrollment for the year, including public and private, elementary, secondary and higher education, was 17,539,478 pupils, and to this there should be an addition made for evening schools, business schools, private kindergartens, Indian schools, state schools for defectives, orphans, etc., 648,440.

The report on crops, live stock, etc., in Manitoba in 1904, shows the total grain crop of that province to have been equivalent to 90,055,113 Winchester bushels, as compared with 85,108,649 bushels in the previous year, an increase for 1904 of 4,946,464 bushels. The area upon which this grain crop was produced in 1904 is given at 3,763,567 acres, as compared with 3,670,196 acres in 1903; in 1904 was included for the first time a small area of 2,471 acres devoted to the culture of corn. The figures are from the Manitoba department of agriculture.

The government of the United States occasionally imports a wild beast for the zoo at Washington, which is under the Smithsonian institution, but most of the animals out there have been presented. But Uncle Sam imports immense quantities of bugs. One particular kind of bug imported by the United States from Australia has earned \$5,000,000 or \$6,000,000 every year for 15 years, and has never received any wages. Another bug imported from Russia saved the farmers of Ohio and Indiana at least \$45,000,000 in the year 1900.

Effusion of blood to the brain and disturbance of the digestive system are no doubt the chief causes of seasickness; and certainly those of weak digestion are particularly susceptible to it. Then it is undeniable that most people on board ship eat too much and take too little exercise. The overindulgence in the rich and sometimes greasy dishes at the elaborate meals on the big ocean liners—where even at breakfast there are more courses than most passengers are accustomed to at dinner at home—is a bad preparation for a severe attack of mal-de-mer.

In Russia every woman of the peasant class marries, or pretends to marry. If a girl comes to the decision that no one intends to ask her to marry she leaves home and returns after a time to announce that she is a widow, and that her husband has since died. No embarrassing questions are put to her, for it is, among the peasants, considered bad form to mention a dead man to his widow. This curious custom goes to show in what high regard the women of Russia look upon the institution of marriage.

THE INAUGURAL CEREMONIES.

President Roosevelt and Vice President Fairbanks Take the Oaths of Office.

PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS IS BRIEF.

We Must Not Shirk the Duties We Owe to Others and Ourselves—Our Responsibility is Heavy and We as a Nation Must Not Fail.

Washington, March 4.—President Roosevelt took the oath of office to-day before a vast gathering of the people he has been elected to serve. The attendant scenes were not unusual. Inaugurations from the time the east front of the capitol first became the setting for the ceremony have been much the same. Many of the central figures have officiated in a like capacity on other occasions when presidents have acceded to the highest office in the gift of the American people. Chief Justice Fuller, in administering the oath, repeated a solemn function he has performed four times to-day his last. Yet, with all this repetition, nothing was jaded and everything appeared new.



PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT.

The great crowd, assembled for the crowning event of a day full of features, cannot be estimated even by comparison. It extended far beyond the reach of the voice and was so densely packed as to carry the stage out of the sight of many. The capitol plaza, resplendent in accommodating the thousands eager to view the ceremony, was completely filled. People came by its numerous streets and avenues, which, like so many yawning, ravenous maws, greedily swallowed the throng until every coign of vantage was occupied. The trees, barren of foliage, carried their human burdens on limbs capable of bearing the weight of man or boy, and as far away as the terraces and marble steps of the library of congress thousands stood.



CHIEF JUSTICE FULLER.

Although the ceremony differed little from those that have preceded it, in the great sea of spectators probably there was a larger number of representative Americans than any inauguration has brought to Washington. The eastern states were rivaled in point of attendance by reason of President Roosevelt's great popularity in the middle and far west. Delegates were present from every one of the insular possessions. Many of them had never seen the capitol and, to a large number, the inauguration of a president was wholly strange.

The movements of the gathering troops and organizations were not all the crowd had for its entertainment. Directly in its front preparations were in progress for the inauguration itself. A monster stand in the form of an open amphitheatre had been erected on a line with the rotunda of the capitol. The stand was built in the form of a semi-circle inclining to a level platform on which was placed a pavilion for the president's use. The amphitheatre accommodated nearly 7,000 persons. At about 1 o'clock the official party came through the main door. Cheers were sent up from the multitude, all eyes were directed that way and strained to get the first glimpse of the president. The official entrance was dramatic. All except those who were participating in the ceremony were seated. When the justices of the supreme court, with the exception of Chief Justice Fuller, emerged from between the pillars and marched down the sloping aisle to their station, they were greeted with applause. Then came the members of the diplomatic corps in their gorgeous uniforms. After them came members of the cabinet, senators and representatives in congress. Taking as a signal the arrival of Mrs. Roosevelt and a party of friends, and a moment later of Vice President

Fairbanks and his escort, the applause subsided to await the coming of the man of the hour. Suddenly the crowd on the stand began to cheer. This was taken up by those immediately in front of the platform. The military presented arms, the committee uncovered, and soon the great sea of people was waving hats and flags and shouting itself hoarse.

President Roosevelt was escorted by Chief Justice Fuller. With measured tread in harmony with the dignified step of the chief justice, the president advanced in state down the aisle.

At a sign from Chief Justice Fuller the clerk of the supreme court stepped forward holding a Bible. A hush fell over the crowd. The president raised his right hand and the oath to support the laws and constitution of the United States was taken amid deep silence. When this had been concluded there was practically no demonstration and the president began his inaugural address, as follows:

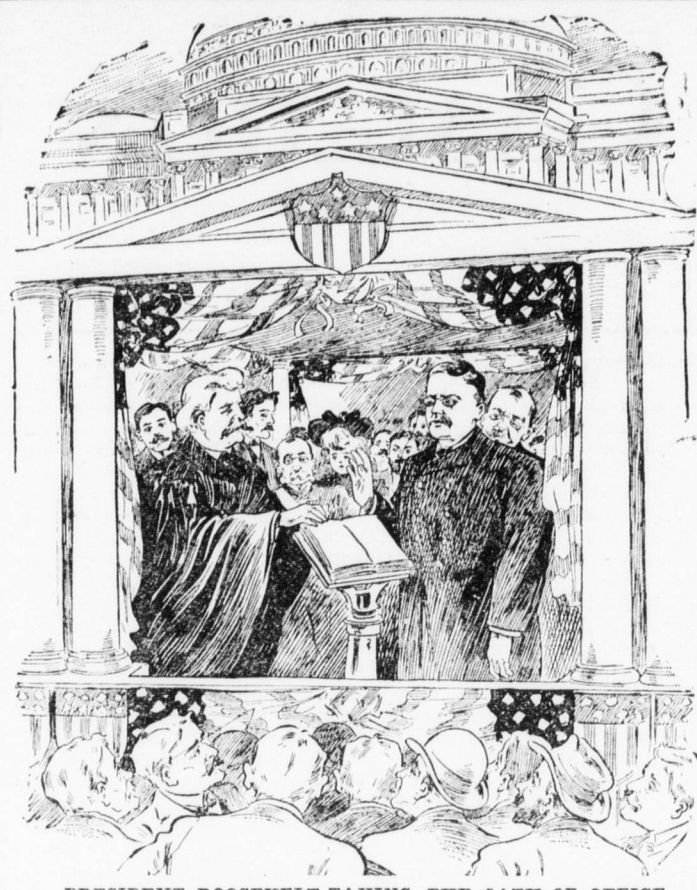
My Fellow Citizens: No people on earth have more cause to be thankful than ours, and this is said reverently, in no spirit of boastfulness in our own strength, but with gratitude to the Giver of Good Who has blessed us with the conditions which have enabled us to achieve so large a measure of well being and of happiness. To us as a people it has been granted to lay the foundation of our national life in a new continent. We are the heirs of the ages, and yet we have had to pay few of the penalties which in old countries are exacted by the dead hand of a bygone civilization. We have not been obliged to fight for our existence against any alien race; and yet our life has called for the vigor and effort without which the manlier and harder virtues wither away. Under such conditions it would be our own fault if we failed; and the success which we have had in the past, the success which we confidently believe the future will bring, should cause in us no feeling of vain glory, but rather a deep and abiding realization of all which life has offered us; a full acknowledgement of the responsibility which is ours; and a fixed determination to show that under a free government a mighty people can thrive best, alike as regards the things of the body and the things of the soul.

Much has been given to us, and much will rightfully be expected from us. We have duties to others and duties to ourselves; and we can shirk neither. We have become a great nation, forced by the fact of its greatness into relations with the other nations of the earth; and we must behave as becometh a people with such responsibilities. Toward all other nations, large and small, our attitude must be one of cordial and sincere friendship. We must show not only in our words, but in our deeds that we are earnestly desirous of securing their good will by acting toward them in a spirit of just and generous recognition of all their rights. But justice and generosity in a nation, as in an individual, count most when shown not by the weak, but by the strong. While ever careful to refrain from wronging others, we must be no less insistent that we are not wronged ourselves. We wish peace; but we wish the peace of justice, the peace of righteousness. We wish it because we think it is right, and not because we are afraid. No weak nation that acts manfully and justly should ever have cause to fear us, and no strong power should ever be able to single us out as a subject for insolent aggression.

Our relations with the other powers of the world are important; but still more important are our relations among ourselves. Such growth in wealth, in population and in powers as this nation has seen during the century and a quarter of its national life is inevitably accompanied by a like growth in the problems which are ever before every nation that rises to greatness. Power invariably means both responsibility and danger. Our forefathers faced certain perils which we have outgrown. We now face other perils the very existence of which it was impossible that they should foresee. Modern life is both complex and intense, and the tremendous changes wrought by the extraordinary industrial development of the last half century are felt in every fiber of our social and political being.

The conditions which have told for our marvelous material well-being, which have developed to a very high degree our energy, self-reliance and individual initiative, have also brought the care and anxiety inseparable from the accumulation of great wealth in industrial centers. Upon the success of our experiment much depends; not only as regards our own welfare, but as regards the welfare of mankind. If we fail, the cause of free self-government throughout the world will rock to its foundations; and therefore, our responsibility is heavy, to ourselves, to the world as it is to-day, and to the generations yet unborn.

Yet, after all, though the problems are new, though the tasks set before us differ from the tasks set before our fathers who founded and preserved this republic, the spirit in which these tasks must be undertaken and these problems faced, if our duty is to be well done, remains essentially unchanged. We know that self-government is difficult. We know that no people needs such high traits of character as that people which seeks to govern its affairs aright through the freely expressed will of the free men who compose it. But we have faith that we shall not prove false to the memories of the men of the mighty past. They did their work, they left us the splendid heritage we now enjoy. We in our turn have an assured confidence that we shall be able to leave this heritage unimpaired and enlarged to our children and our children's children. To do so we must show, not merely in great crises, but in the everyday affairs of life, the qualities of practical intelligence, of courage, of hardihood and endurance, and above all the power of devotion to a lofty ideal, which made great the men who founded this republic in the days of Washington, which made great the men who preserved this republic in the days of Abraham Lincoln.



PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT TAKING THE OATH OF OFFICE.

When the president finished speaking he re-entered the capitol and as he disappeared within the building a signal was flashed to the navy yard and the roar of 21 guns was begun in official salute to the president.

In the presence of as many of his fellow citizens as could be crowded into the senate chamber, Charles Warren Fairbanks was at noon inducted into the office of vice president of the United States. The ceremony was quickly followed by the final adjournment of the senate, the beginning of a special session, an address by the vice president and the swearing into office of almost a third of the membership of the senate. All these official acts took place in the chamber just before the inauguration of the president and were in reality, while themselves of great import, the prelude of the more important event.



VICE PRESIDENT FAIRBANKS.

The installation of the new vice president was simple and brief. It consisted of a promise, solemnly made with uplifted hand and bowed head, to perform the duties of the office and to support and defend the constitution of the United States. This was the oath of office, and it was administered by Senator Frye as president pro tempore of the senate. The two officials stood confronting each other on the elevated platform on which rests the desk of the presiding officer of the senate, practically on the same spot on which all the incoming vice presidents for the past 50 years have stood, and where a majority of Americans have decreed that Mr. Fairbanks shall preside for the four years to come.

Plain and democratic though the ceremony was, it attracted to the senate a gathering of notable people, many of them of such importance that, in accordance with time honored custom, their appearance was heralded with pomp and platitude sufficient to atone for the simplicity of the official acts of the occasion, if not to quite overshadow them. These guests included the foremost representatives of the official life of the capital city, foreign and domestic, civil and military, and also many other persons of prominence from all parts of the country.

On the senate floor, with his cabinet, were the president of the United States, himself about to be inaugurated; the diplomatic corps, the supreme court of the United States, the house of representatives, the admiral of the navy, the lieutenant general of the army, the governors of states, and others distinguished by reason of position or achievement. These sufficed to tax the capacity of that part of the hall, and they were splendidly supplemented by the attendance in the galleries.

A Very Fatal Explosion.

Pikeville, Ky., March 4.—At the railroad camp of A. H. Calligan, a Chesapeake & Ohio railway contractor at the mouth of Greasy creek, ten miles south of here, four workmen were instantly killed, two were fatally hurt and four dangerously injured by an explosion yesterday. The men were heating dynamite in powder cans when the explosion occurred.

Retracted His Story.

Washington, Pa., March 4.—Adolph J. Bloch, who confessed to having murdered Mrs. Kate Faltzinger at Allentown, Pa., on August 6, 1903, for which crime his brother, Eugene Bloch, was hanged there this week, took it all back yesterday. He said he had never been in Allentown and the story was intended as a joke.

THE BEEF BARONS' PROFITS

An Official Report States that the "Big Six" Have not Been Making Any Too Much Money.

Washington, March 4.—President Roosevelt on Friday transmitted to congress the report of the commissioner of corporations upon the beef industry submitted in compliance with the resolution of the house of representatives adopted March 7, 1904. The report is to the effect that six packing companies—Armour & Co., Swift & Co., Morris & Co., the National Packing Co., the Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Co., and the Cudahy Packing Co., slaughtered in the year 1903 about 45 per cent. of the total indicated slaughter in the United States; that the average net profit in 1903 for three of the companies was 99 cents per head; that the year 1902, instead of being one of exorbitant profits was less profitable than usual, and that during the months when prices of beef were the highest, some of the leading packers were actually losing money on every head slaughtered.

The changes in the margin between prices of cattle and beef are in themselves no indications whatever of the change in profits, says the report. Prices and conditions for the years 1902, 1903 and 1904 are reviewed, and the conclusions are stated that the six companies especially discussed are apparently not overcapitalized; that the percentage of profit on the gross volume of business is comparatively small, and that during the years 1902, 1903 and 1904 Swift & Co.'s profits have not exceeded 2 per cent. of the total sales; Cudahy & Co.'s is stated at 1.8 per cent. for 1904 and 2.3 per cent. for 1902.

With reference to private car lines in the packing industry it is stated that the profit is a very liberal one, a net return of from 14 to 17 per cent. being indicated, but it is added that, reckoning on the basis of dressed beef transported, the profit would add but little to the cost of beef to the consumer. The profit of one concern, Cudahy Packing Co., on its investment in cars was as high as 22 per cent. in one year.

BUSINESS BULLETIN.

Reports are Somewhat Conflicting, but the Outlook is Considered Favorable.

New York, March 4.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s Weekly Review of Trade says: Trade reports are still somewhat conflicting, but on the whole improvement has followed more settled weather, and the outlook is considered favorable, even in sections where current business is irregular. Mercantile collections are not as prompt at the east as elsewhere, but the liabilities of commercial failures in February were much smaller than a year ago. Traffic blockades have been lifted, restoring a normal distribution of merchandise, and railway earnings in February were only 5.1 per cent. smaller than last year, despite the severe weather at the start. Little idle machinery is noticed in the iron and steel industry, textile mills are increasingly active, and New England shoe shops are shipping more freely than a year ago.

Commercial failures this week in the United States are 245, against 236 the corresponding week last year. Failures in Canada number 35, against 27 last year.

A Jail Delivery.

Madisonville, Ky., March 4.—Three alleged murderers and two alleged thieves were freed in a jail delivery here Friday. The delivery was made by some one from the outside cutting iron bars from a rear window of the jail.

Congressional Proceedings.

Washington, March 4.—The last day's session of the house before the final adjournment of congress found that body almost through with its work of disposing of conference reports on the great supply measures of the government. All the appropriation bills having been passed, the session of the senate was given up largely to general legislation and to conference reports on appropriation bills. Final reports were presented on the naval, postoffice, Indian and sundry civil bills, leaving only the river and harbor and the general deficiency bills to be considered in their final stages.

DEATHS IN A COLLISION.

A Crash of Special Trains on the Cleveland & Pittsburg Road Near Pittsburg.

NINE PERSONS WERE KILLED.

Many Persons Were Injured—The Train Carried Cleveland Militiamen and the Tippecanoe Club, Who Were en Route to Washington.

Pittsburg, March 4.—In a rear end collision last night between two special passenger trains from Cleveland on the Cleveland & Pittsburg railroad, en route to Washington, eight men and a boy were killed and 20 others injured.

The accident happened at Clifton Station, eight miles west of here, and was caused by the first special stopping for a hot box and the second followed so closely that the flagman had not time to go back far enough to prevent the collision.

The first train carried a battalion of the Ohio Engineers. It was made up of six coaches and a baggage car. The second train, with the same number of cars, carried the Tippecanoe club, of Cleveland, with a band and 25 or 30 women.

When the crash came the passenger in the rear car of the first train were the principal sufferers and all of the fatalities were in that car. The wreckage took fire from the engine and the entire first train and three cars of the second were burned.

Capt. Charles E. Pope was the only officer of the Engineers to escape injury and he will be in command of the battalion, which will return to Cleveland. The Tippecanoe club will continue their journey to Washington.

When roll call was made of the Tippecanoe club only two men were missing. They may be among the injured who were taken to the hospital at Rochester, Pa.

The engineer of the second train says the block signal showed a green light and his train went ahead at the rate of about 45 or 50 miles an hour. When the impact came the engine of the second train plowed through the rear Pullman in which the officers were and half way into the tourist car just ahead of it.

At 1 o'clock this morning six bodies had been identified. They are:

- Capt. William Hendrick, battalion surgeon and a prominent Cleveland physician.
- Lieut. Donaldson C. Schofield, of Company D, a Cleveland architect.
- Corporal James Kehoe, Company C.
- Private H. R. Held, Company C.
- James Gray, negro cook, Battery B.
- Frank Pinney, aged 10 years, son of Lieut. O. C. Pinney. He was the only boy on the train.

Two men died while being taken to the Beaver county hospital at Rochester. Their bodies will be brought to this city for identification.

Unidentified man in uniform of Pullman conductor. Had cards in pockets bearing name C. Heat.

The injured are all from Cleveland. They are:

- George Reilly, will likely die.
- George Fannan, C. Orbiter, Charles Sturges, Frank Johnston, George Gerbrowski, Sergeant William McElrish, George McCabe (colored), Lieut. F. Vanderberg, P. C. Davis, Capt. Geckler, Adjt. Walter McArron, Lieut. O. C. Pinney, skull fractured, may die; Floyd Palmer, condition serious; Lieut. Clifford B. Haskins, of the Naval Reserves; Hugh Bidmann, general agent of the Connecticut Life Insurance Co.; Lieut. Eugene Stearn, Lieut. E. W. Briggs, of the Naval Reserves.

Stanford Home Under Surveillance.

San Francisco, March 4.—Although every effort is being made to find a motive for the poisoning of Mrs. Jane L. Stanford and to fix the guilt, no arrests have yet been made. The detectives are keeping their eyes on Albert Beverly, the former butler, and Elizabeth Richmond, the former maid of Mrs. Stanford, and upon the six or eight employes, mostly Chinese, in the Stanford house in this city, which no one is permitted to enter or leave without permission of the authorities.

Hundreds Were Killed in Riots.

Berlin, March 4.—The Lokal Anzeiger's Baku correspondent gives the number killed in the riots between Armenians and Tartars as 800. The belligerents have now buried the hatchet, but a general exodus from the city is in progress because it is feared the troubles will be resumed to-day when demonstrations are announced in celebration of the liberation of the serfs.

Killed His Wife and Himself.

Tulsa, I. T., March 4.—Will I. Neef, aged 25, of this city, shot and killed his wife and then committed suicide yesterday. At the inquest it developed that the tragedy had been planned, as both had written letters directing what disposition should be made of their personal effects. They were married last Sunday in Longton, Kan.

Congressman Hermann Is Indicted.

Washington, March 4.—Binger Hermann, member of congress from Oregon and former commissioner of the general land office, was indicted Friday by the federal grand jury here on the charge of destroying public records. The charge is that Mr. Hermann, just previous to his resignation as commissioner of the general land office, which was on February 1, 1903, destroyed 35 letter press copy books containing copies of official communications written by him and relating to the business of that bureau. He gave bail in \$5,000.