

CAMERON COUNTY PRESS.

H. H. MULLIN, Editor.

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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, 50 cents 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. 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.

Gave the Court Notice.

In a rural justice court the defendant in a case was sentenced to serve 20 days in jail. He had known the judge from boyhood, and addressed him as follows:

"Bill, old boy, you're a gwine to send me ter jail, air you?"

"That's what," replied the judge.

"Have you got anything to say ag'in it?"

"Only this here, Bill: God help you when I git out!"—Atlanta Constitution.

To Banish Sea-Sickness.

Bright red spectacles, accompanied by internal doses of calomel, form a new German specific against sea-sickness. It is deducted from Epstein's investigations on the influence of color on the blood vessels in the brain. Sea sickness is due to lack of blood in the brain, while red sends blood to the brain with a rush. By looking at one point for some time through the red glasses the patient is rapidly cured.

Cargo of Cheese.

A record consignment of cheese was recently dispatched from Liverpool to London. It consisted of 5,000 cheeses, weighing 200 tons, and was consigned to one person, a London merchant. The whole of the cheese was Canadian. Its value was about \$9,000. Some 32 railway trucks were required for the carriage of the cheese.

Room for Good Men.

The president of Columbia university asserts that the day of the self-made man is over. The self-made man is one who has common sense, energy, pluck and determination. Is there any good reason for supposing that these qualities will not be possessed by men of the future?—Kansas City Journal.

Divorce in England.

The number of petitions filed for dissolution of marriages in England and Wales in 1902 was 1,050, against 900 in 1901. The annual average number of petitions filed in five years (1898-1902) was 853. The number of petitions filed in 1902 by husbands was 609; by wives 441; total, 1,050.

Complimentary.

Fond young mother (with her first born)—Now, which of us do you think he is like?

Friend (judicially)—Well, of course intelligence has not really dawned in his countenance yet, but he's wonderfully like both of you.—Punch.

Short Temperance Lecture.

It is reported that a Japanese jiu-jitsu expert is in jail with delirium tremens in New York. Old J. Barleycorn can put the kibosh on any old physical culture expert we have yet seen if only given a little time.—Augusta Herald.

The General's Error.

Kuropatkin's opinion of the Japs appears to be altered. It wasn't so very many moons ago, when he and some brother officers were visiting Tokio, that he said: "Some day we'll have to conquer these monkeys."

Good Legislation.

The Nevada legislature has just adjourned with a remarkable record. It repealed every restrictive gambling and liquor law on the books. The only restriction of the kind it retained was the one on prize fighting.

Burn 'Em.

Mark Twain does not like to write letters, and this proves that he is a very wise old owl. Letters produce more trouble than any other invention in the world.—Memphis Commercial Appeal.

Three C's for Chauffeurs.

After all, the most effective regulation of the use and speed of automobiles is courtesy, caution and common sense on the part of the operator at the lever.—Hartford Times.

In the Bible Class.

"Johnny," said the Sunday school teacher, "what is a centurion?" "He's a feller what rides a hundred miles on a bike," promptly answered the boy.—N. Y. Times.

Easter Bonnets.

Speaking of the activity of diplomats, what is the matter with the various schemes under way to procure new Easter bonnets?—Pittsburg Gazette.

NEW PANACEA BY BRYAN.

Recommended by Him as the Great Remedy for the People's Political ills.

Not many years ago William J. Bryan was going up and down in the land assuring the people that the one thing wanting to make them prosperous and happy was the free and unlimited coinage of silver, for account of depositors of that metal at the mints, at the rate of 16 ounces to one ounce of gold.

He was telling the people in rear-end platform speeches as he rushed from place to place, says the Chicago Chronicle, that the alleged "demonization of silver"—the crime of '73—was the cause of hard times, lack of employment and all other economic woes, and that the "remonetization of silver" would lift their burdens and fill the land with all the good things of life.

Four years later he was not so insistent upon immediate free coinage without waiting for the concurrent action or consent of any other nation. Imperialism had come to be the paramount issue, the imminent danger, the frightful monster threatening the liberties of the people and the life of the republic. He declared that we must throttle imperialism and be sure of our freedom before we could stop to talk about the sort of money we should have.

After another interval of four years he perceived that the country had survived imperialism, and the formal establishment of the gold standard and had become wonderfully prosperous despite these dreadful happenings. In fact, it had become too prosperous, in so much that enormous corporations had been formed by the union of smaller ones and capitalized at from twice to four times the value of the properties combined, and that these were a source of unhappiness and would soon make us unpeppably wretched. Especially were great railroad combinations a source of impending tyranny and impoverishment. Therefore he changed his prescription for the salvation of the country to government ownership of railroads. At first it was state ownership, but later he modified that and made it state ownership of roads for traffic not crossing state lines—Instate traffic—and national ownership of roads for interstate traffic.

Now, after an interval of less than four months, he is out with a new prescription. Finding himself badly tangled in his mixed state and national ownership, he seeks escape under cover of a loud outcry for the direct election of United States senators by the people. This he now declares to be the great source of relief from most of the burdens under which the country is laboring. Of one thing he feels sure—that "when the United States senate is elected by the direct vote of the people the trusts will be done away with."

Probably Mr. Bryan will think it safe to stick to this new political panacea for more than four months. It is not new with him except as a panacea. It has been agitated more or less for years, and, since it has called out no popular opposition to speak of, it is a tolerably safe thing to offer it as a cure-all when there is nothing else in sight that looks as though it might be popular.

Perhaps the senate would be better if senators were elected directly by popular vote, and perhaps it would not. Of one thing we may be sure, it would not be much more responsive to the popular clamor which passes for public opinion. Its conservatism and comparative indifference to clamor are due much more to the fact that the term of a senator is three times as long as that of a representative than to the fact that he is elected by the legislature and not by direct popular vote. It would still be comparatively slow and conservative if elected by the latter mode, both because of the length of the term and because the senate is a smaller body than the house and can be in fact a deliberative body and still reach decisions in most cases within a reasonable time.

CURRENT PRESS COMMENT.

It is Mr. Bryan trying to bring on a breach-of-promise suit against the democratic reorganizers with the hope of profiting by the separation?—N. Y. World (Ind., Dem.).

One of Mr. Bryan's favorite lectures is on "The Value of an Ideal." It is no wonder Mr. Bryan values ideals. Several times in his career he has been up against the real.—Chicago Tribune.

Judge Parker believes that his recent participation in national politics bars him from accepting a nomination for the bench in New York. The judge seems to take his part in the late unpleasantness more seriously than the rest of the country did.—Washington Post.

The Boston Advertiser says: "If the duty is taken from raw hides it will be because the tariff makers are satisfied that the present law does not protect, but really hurts American industries." If the producers of American hides are heard on the subject there will be some difficulty about tariff revisers satisfying themselves that no one will be injuriously affected by the removal of the duty from the products of this particular American industry.—San Francisco Chronicle.

Mr. Bryan has started out to get a fresh cinch on public attention with a new lecture entitled "Back to the People." Perhaps what he really means is "How the People Went Back on Parker."—Troy Times.

In referring to the Missouri senatorial deadlock, an eastern republican paper says: "These clashes, precipitated for the most part by personal revenge and personal ambition, betray a fatal narrowness of vision and lack of public spirit." It is a pity a few bolters can bring reproaches like that on a faithful party.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

HEAD OF THE COMMITTEE.

Light on the Recent Selection Chairman New for National Position.

Probably a great deal more importance is attached to the new selection for acting chairman of the republican national committee than it deserves. Chairman Cortelyou has named Harry S. New, of Indiana, for acting chairman. Mr. New has been more or less prominent in the politics of the Hoosier state for a score of years. He has been the state's representative on the national committee since 1900. He was made a member of the executive section of the committee in 1900 by Chairman Hanna, which was something of a distinction for a new member of the national organization.

It has been imagined, says the St. Louis Globe-Democrat, that Chairman Cortelyou's selection of his acting successor would reveal the administration's preference for the presidential candidacy of 1908. As a consequence the choice was awaited with much interest by the country. Now that it has come, it is hard to see that it has much significance. It has been said that Vice President Fairbanks, thinking there was a possibility of the choice of New worked against the selection. New and Fairbanks are not harmonious. It is said that New is against the idea of the Fairbanks candidacy for 1908, and that he wants Beveridge or somebody else to get it.

But this will not have the slightest influence on the chances of any of the aspirants. It is not the business of the head of the national committee to work for or against any particular personage except as he does so as a private person. He has no right to use the influence of his office for or against anybody in the national convention. The chairman of the committee is to work for republican success, no matter who is the party standard bearer. The chances are that the chairman, whether he be Mr. New or somebody else—for the New selection is but temporary, and is to last only until the committee makes a choice of chairman—will recognize the proprieties sufficiently to keep his hands off the matter of the nomination. There must be a free field for all the aspirants. The man who secures the favor of the majority of the republican voters is the man who will be chosen to lead the party in 1908.

NEW SENATOR OF MISSOURI

An Omen of Fourth Victory for Republicans and the Roosevelt Policy.

The outcome of the long struggle over the Missouri senatorship is so wholly satisfactory from every point of view that republicans—"Roosevelt republicans"—everywhere will gladly forget the disgraceful scenes of selfishness and bargaining among other candidates which preceded it—and which threatened a national disappointment—as they congratulate one another, the winner, and the state he is to represent.

Maj. William Warner is a typical old line Lincoln republican, says the St. Paul Pioneer-Press. Wisconsin-born, he won his military title by four years' service in the war for the union in the Thirty-third and Forty-fourth Wisconsin regiments. Since the war he has been one of the most active among the men who have led the political thought of Kansas City and represented the best aspirations of Missouri republicanism. He has served as city attorney, circuit attorney, and United States district attorney; as mayor and as a member of congress for two terms. In 1892, as the republican candidate for governor, he made a canvass which attracted national attention and which put the democracy on its mettle to defeat him. In every position he has won honor; from each he has retired poor. Corporations and combines have never been able to "use" him. President Roosevelt will find in him a staunch supporter; which would not have been the case, in railroad or anti-trust legislation, had either Niedringhaus or Kerens been elected.

Warner's election will unify the republican party in Missouri and bring to naught the democratic hopes based on the acrimonious contest just ended. It will help cure the recalcitrant attitude of the senate toward the sentiment which swept Theodore Roosevelt into the presidency last November by such an unprecedented majority. It is an omen of further victory for the Rooseveltian policy.

Argument for the Tariff.

The contention of the tariff revisers that the present schedules oppress the commercial development of the country is not borne out by statistics. In 1896, when the present tariff was adopted, our exports of domestic manufactures amounted to \$177,809,969. Since then they have increased year by year until in 1903 they reached in value the amount of \$421,453,915. The report for the calendar year of 1904 has recently been compiled and it appears that the amount increased to \$502,764,729. Such a showing makes a cogent argument in favor of the let-well-enough-alone policy.—Pittsburg Gazette.

Warm Slippers.

Tommie—You say mamma suffers with cold feet, pop? Pop—Yes, my boy. "Well, why doesn't she wear her slippers more?" "Why, they're not warm, Tommie!" "Well, every time I've felt 'em they've been pretty warm, pop!"—Yonkers Statesman.

He Poth Protest Too Much. Hicks—What makes you think that he isn't a gentleman? Wicks—He keeps forever insisting that he is.—Philadelphia Ledger.

STANDARD DEFENDED

Lawyer Dodd, Chief Attorney for the Oil Trust, Issues a Statement.

RAILROADS, GAS AND COPPER

Mr. Dodd Denies that the Standard Owns Any Railroad Stock, or that John D. Rockefeller Was an Organizer of the Gas and Copper Combines.

New York, April 7.—S. C. T. Dodd, chief solicitor of the Standard Oil Co., gave out a statement yesterday with reference to the recent discussion as to the acceptance of a gift of \$100,000 offered by John D. Rockefeller for missionary work. Mr. Dodd declares that the statement that Mr. Rockefeller made his money dishonestly, "is false, is vile and, being made by ministers in the pretended interest of morality, is doubly vile."

Mr. Dodd then says that the Standard Oil Co. does not own a share of stock of any railroad company, does not control any railroad company, and that since the enactment of the interstate commerce law, has not received lower rates than other shippers by rebates, arrangements, devices or plans of any character. The testimony of Howard Page, freight agent of the Standard Oil Co., before the industrial commission is quoted in this connection. With reference to gas and copper companies, Mr. Dodd says:

"No doubt many have been prejudiced against Mr. Rockefeller by sensational writers, whose articles accompanied by portraits and caricatures are intended to create the impression that Mr. Rockefeller was principal in the affairs relating to the organization of the gas and copper companies, although no fact showing such connection is stated. The Standard Oil Co. has already denied that it had any connection or interest directly or indirectly in the organization of these corporations, and on the best authority the same denial is now made for John D. Rockefeller."

Bloodhounds Failed to Furnish Clue.

San Francisco, April 7.—Bloodhounds were put to work yesterday by detectives here in an effort to gain a clue to the slayers of a young man whose dismembered body was found in Vallejo street late Wednesday night. The hounds took up the trail at the bloodstained spot on the sidewalk where the remains were deposited by an unknown man. The bloodhounds ended their run at a house on Mason street, on the steps of which were several drops of blood. In the place, however, nothing incriminating was found.

A Record of Railroad Accidents.

Washington, April 7.—A report of the railroad accidents in the United States during October, November and December, 1904, has been compiled by the inter-state commerce commission. It shows that, in that quarter, 53 passengers and 189 employees were killed, and 1,430 passengers and 1,868 employees injured; a total of 242 persons killed and 3,298 injured in train accidents. Other accidents to passengers and employees, not the result of collisions or derailments, bring the total number of casualties up to 14,978—951 killed and 14,027 injured.

Three Men Shot in an Election Riot.

Huntington, W. Va., April 7.—After an election conflict in which three men were shot, several were beaten by policemen and deputy sheriffs and numerous county and city officers were arrested and cast in jail, John W. Ensign, democrat, was yesterday elected mayor of Huntington, having a plurality of 48 votes. The democrats elected four councilmen, which with two holdovers and the mayor, gives them control of city affairs. Republican candidates were elected for all other offices.

Everything Is Harmonious.

New York, April 7.—Out of the 50 members of the board of directors of the Equitable Life Assurance Society, 38 assembled in the company's board room yesterday and after an hour and 30 minutes of discussion, in the course of which it is understood the whole Equitable controversy was gone over, announcement was made that those present unanimously had decided to adopt the two years' mutualization plan announced several days ago.

A Collision on the B. & O.

Wheeling, W. Va., April 7.—Last night at Bethesda, O., west of Wheeling, an eastbound passenger train and a westbound freight on the Baltimore & Ohio railroad collided because of the failure of the freight train crew to give the passenger train a clear track. Both locomotives are badly wrecked. One man was killed and two injured.

The Advance of the Japs.

London, April 7.—The correspondent at St. Petersburg of the Times telegraphs: "The latest official information leads to the belief that the Japanese are advancing in crescent formation. Oku on the left, Nodzu on the center and Kuroki and Kawamura on the right."

A Bulge in Steel Trust Stock.

New York, April 7.—A new high record for United States Steel preferred was reached on the stock exchange Thursday when that stock sold for a time at 102 3/4, a half a point higher than ever before. It closed at 102. Sales of 171,000 shares were recorded yesterday.

A Teamster in Hard Luck.

Indianapolis, April 7.—Pickpockets yesterday secured \$1,555 from Daniel Weaver, a teamster, who had drawn the sum from a bank to pay for a home. The sum represents the savings of a lifetime.

THE SHADOW OF TERRORISM

It Hangs Over Russia Like a Black Cloud—A General Uprising Is Expected Soon.

St. Petersburg April 6.—The prospects of a general upheaval of the city and country with the advent of spring increase daily. Evidence accumulates that the radical forces are acting in unison and awaiting a signal which it is generally believed will be given shortly after the Russian Easter. The Terrorists are showing great activity and reports from all over the country prove that the workmen, who in many cases have been formulating petty demands which are no sooner granted than they are succeeded by others, are acting under instructions from the revolutionary leaders, who are only biding their time. The employers say that it is impossible to continue their businesses and some of them have been shut down. The people are plainly becoming panicky and the authorities cannot conceal their alarm.

Warsaw, April 6.—In anticipation of the funeral of a girl who died of wounds received in the fighting in Dzik street on Sunday, the workmen of all the factories in the northern part of the city left their work yesterday afternoon and crowded Elektoraina and Leszno streets. The police, fearing a hostile demonstration, forbade the funeral and summoned Cossacks, who, using their knouts and swords freely, succeeded in dispersing the gathering.

The police and military made a further house to house visitation in the suburb of Wela Tuesday night, where they arrested 14 persons and discovered great quantities of revolutionary proclamations.

Harbin, April 6.—Complete returns received at headquarters give the total Russian losses in killed, wounded and prisoners at the battle of Mukden as 107,000. The wounded are being taken away from here over the Siberian railroad as rapidly as possible in order to free the hospitals preparatory to a renewal of fighting.

A THEFT OF VALUABLE RUGS

A Turk Claims that \$250,000 Worth of Goods Which He Brought to New York Disappeared.

New York, April 6.—Charged with the larceny of two Oriental rugs, valued respectively at \$10,000 and \$8,000, Frederick Comp. of Rutherford, N. J., formerly bookkeeper for the firm of Sajun & Teleham, which went into bankruptcy on Saturday, was arrested Wednesday and held in \$5,600 bail.

The arrest was made at the instance of Hadji Hassanof, a dealer who said that he brought \$250,000 worth of rugs to this country and placed them in storage with Sajun & Teleham some months ago, since which time he had been unable to get any track of the goods until yesterday, when he found these rugs in a broker's office, where, he said, they had been placed on exhibition by Comp. He also said he had been unable to find any member of the firm since the bankruptcy proceedings were instituted.

A Tragedy in a Park.

Philadelphia, April 6.—Mrs. Urania Cundy, aged 23 years, of Patchogue, Long Island, died here Wednesday from a bullet wound in the head. The shooting occurred in Fairmount park and her husband, Percy Cundy, is under arrest. At first the man said that his wife shot herself, while admitting that he had purchased the revolver intending to kill both himself and his wife. Later he told the police that while he and his wife were seated in the park he placed the revolver at his wife's temple and, as he hesitated, Mrs. Cundy, he says, grasped the weapon and discharged it.

Stands for the Open Door.

Washington, April 6.—Germany yesterday clearly outlined to the United States her Moroccan policy. Acting under instructions from Berlin, Von Speck Sternburg, the German ambassador, called at the war department and left with Secretary Taft a memorandum to this effect: Germany stands for the open door in Morocco as in the far east and for the preservation of the status quo, and for the safeguarding of the commercial and trade interests not only of Germany, but of all trading nations of the world.

Was a Veteran of Two Wars.

Norfolk, Va., April 6.—Daniel Knowles, aged 75 years, one of the few survivors of those who fought on the Confederate ram Merrimac in the fight with the Monitor in Hampton Roads during the civil war, is dead. He was a veteran of two wars, having served in the United States navy during the Mexican war. On the Merrimac during the Hampton Roads fight he was a gun captain and commanded the big Dahlgren gun crew during the two days' fight.

The Mountains Trembled.

Calcutta, April 6.—Reports from many towns show widespread damage and many fatalities from the earthquake Tuesday. Personal stories from Mussoore state that the reverberation which preceded the shock never will be forgotten by those who heard it. The mountains heaved and swayed a full minute and then three severe shocks, each lasting a few seconds, were felt in quick succession. Between 6 o'clock in the morning and midnight there were 12 shocks.

A Disastrous Drouth in Spain.

Madrid, April 6.—Owing to an extreme drouth all field work in Andalusia has been suspended for a considerable time and crops are threatened with total destruction. The cost of necessities of life has risen to exorbitant figures. The municipal authorities have done their utmost to alleviate the distress.

Three Deaths in Fire.

Dundas, Ont., April 6.—Fire in the residence of Godfrey Walker early yesterday resulted in the death of Mr. Walker and his two daughters, Annie and Jennie.

Who is Your Clothier?

If it's R. SEGER & CO., you are getting the right kind of merchandise. There is no small or grand deception practiced in their store. Sustained success demonstrates that there is "growth in truth" in the retailing of

NEW AND UP-TO-DATE CLOTHING AT POPULAR PRICES.

R. SEGER & CO.

Good Cedar Shingles

WILL KEEP OUT THE RAIN. WE HAVE THEM IN ALL GRADES.

C. B. HOWARD & CO.

SCHMELZ & CO.'S

Sluice Pipe.

IMPROVE YOUR ROADS with STEEL and WOOD SLUICING

The Steel pipe is made of cold rolled, heavy sheet steel, fluted so as to leave it smooth inside. The pipe is covered with a preparation that makes it rust proof. The wood pipe is made of staves matched and grooved, bound with heavy iron bands, treated chemically against rust and coated with a preparation that will stand climate and will practically exclude moisture. The entire length is of even diameter. Obstructions will not lodge in it. Manufactured in all sizes up to SIXTY INCHES.

Write for catalogue and prices, or a postal card will bring you a representative with samples of our goods.

What are Sluice Pipes Used For? They are used on roads and highways to convey water under the road bed. From streams and ditches to keep the road bed dry and prevent washouts in heavy rains and showers.

Schmelz & Co., Coudersport, Pa.

We promptly obtain U. S. and Foreign

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Send model, sketch or photo of invention for free report on patentability. For free book How to Secure TRADE-MARKS write Patents and TRADE-MARKS to

GASNOW & CO. OPPOSITE U. S. PATENT OFFICE WASHINGTON, D. C.

Madam French Female Dean's

A safe, certain relief for Suppressed Menstruation. Never known to fail. Safe! Sure! Speedy! Satisfaction Guaranteed or money Refunded. Sent prepaid for \$1.00 per box. Will send them on trial, to be paid for when relieved. Samples Free. UNITED MEDICAL CO., BOX 74, LANCASTER, PA.

Sold in Emporium by L. Taggart and R. C. Dodson.

EVERY WOMAN Sometimes needs a reliable monthly regulating medicine.

DR. PEAL'S PENNYROYAL PILLS.

Are prompt, safe and certain in result. The genuine (Dr. Peal's) never disappoints. \$1.00 per box. Sold by R. C. Dodson, druggist.