

CAMERON COUNTY PRESS.

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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, 45 cents 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.

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.

Dance and grow strong. It is the edict of the American Physical Culture Association, which last week met at Columbia University principally to put itself on record to the effect that the time had come to recognize dancing in the scheme of educating the body.

The other day there was only one person present to see Berlin's educated horse, Hans, do his trick. When Hans was asked how many people were present he let his hind hoofs fly and kicked the spectator down, thus replying "One." The unfortunate was kicked in the face and very badly hurt.

Before June 30 of the present year, when the United States government shall have completed its extension of the sea wall at Galveston, that unlucky city will rest secure behind six miles of solid concrete sea wall and be forever immune from a repetition of the frightful disaster of September, 1900.

The transmission of power by electricity has become so ordinary a thing that electrical engineers are now confidently considering what a few years ago was deemed impossible—the transmission of 100,000 volts over an electric wire. There are numerous installations, carrying over 40,000 volts, and in Montana one built to transmit 80,000 volts.

Pennsylvania, with a soft-coal area but slightly greater than that of West Virginia, has been mining 40,000,000 tons of soft coal a year, and 60,000,000 tons of anthracite, and has for many years produced far in excess of any other state. She has now reached the limit of her productive capacity, and coal men estimate that her coal-beds will be exhausted with a period of 50 or even 40 years hence.

The market for foreign goods in the republic of Honduras, Central America, is necessarily restricted, as the country is small, but the region is comparatively near at hand and the market, such as it is, ought to be controlled by American manufacturers. Implements and tools of all kinds used in manufactures or agriculture should find a ready market sale, if properly brought to public notice—that is, by practical demonstration of their usefulness.

The greatest oil well in the world is the Drogba of Baku. When this Russian well began to yield it gave forth from 1,500,000 to 2,000,000 gallons of oil a day—an output worth \$55,000. The oil soared up to a height of over 200 feet, a dark-hued fountain that hissed and roared like a Niagara. With the oil so much sand was mingled that a number of houses and workshops in the vicinity were buried—vanished out of sight under a mass of grease-soaked sand.

The British Isles are credited with 12,000 square miles of coal. Russia has 20,000 and New South Wales, Australia, 24,000. India is believed to contain 35,000 square miles of coal measures, and Canada 65,000. From that point up to the United States is a great gap, for this republic has 200,000 square miles of coal. Highest of all stands the Chinese empire, with 222,000 square miles of coal veins, much of it known to be of the best quality.

California is to-day, with the exception of Russia, the largest producer of crude petroleum in the world. Its total for 1904, according to estimates of the California Petroleum Miners' Association, was more than 28,000,000 barrels, which is more than double that of New York and Pennsylvania together, a little less than Ohio and Indiana combined and more than twice as much as that of West Virginia, Kentucky and Tennessee. The actual production is no index to the possibilities of the Golden State's oil fields.

Mrs. Charlemagne Tower enjoys the distinction of having represented her country at three great European capitals in succession—Vienna, St. Petersburg and Berlin. Last season Mrs. Tower gave the most brilliant social representation the United States has ever had in the German court. She appreciated early her husband's diplomatic career the powerful adjunct to diplomacy which hospitality constitutes. It is said that she was provided with \$200,000 a year by her husband to "keep America's end up" in the czar's realm.

CONCERNING THE DEFICIT.

Democrats Far Astray Regarding the Shortage in National Finances.

From the figures along to this date the treasury statement for April will reveal a shortage of \$30,000,000 for the ten months in receipts as compared with expenditures. But what of it? Everybody knew when the year began, last July, that there would be a deficit. Secretary Shaw last December figured that the deficit would be \$18,000,000 at the end of the fiscal year, June 30, 1905. It will be \$30,000,000 at the end of April, and some of the democratic papers are calculating that this will mean a deficit of \$49,000,000 or \$50,000,000 for the year, says the St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

These papers make the same sort of a mistake that poor Parker made in his canvass of 1904. Parker figured on the basis of the shortage at that date, that the deficit for the year would be in the neighborhood of \$150,000,000. There were loud cries in the democratic press that the biggest shortage on record in a time of peace was about to be seen. Some of those papers believed these things. Others of them knew better. For a time in the campaign, however, the \$100,000,000 or \$150,000,000 treasury shortage figured in the headlines of the Parker sheets, and had a place in the arguments of the Parker stump speakers.

To-day the utmost that the democratic papers figure that the shortage will be for the year is \$50,000,000. They are far astray, of course. April is always a month of heavy interest payments and other disbursements by the government. There has been an excess thus far in the month of \$5,700,000 in the treasury's outgo. But in May and June the income will be ahead. There is a reasonable certainty on this point. Those months nearly always show receipts in excess of expenditures. There is no reason to believe that 1905 will be an exception to this rule. For the ten months of the fiscal year the receipts have been larger than they were in 1904, but the expenditures make a much greater gain over last year's. The receipts are likely to keep on increasing, while expenditures for the coming fiscal year stand a chance to be below those of the present one. The deficit on June 30 will probably be down to \$25,000,000, and may be lower. But in any case the treasury's working balance is large, and the business world is not showing the faintest concern in the matter.

THE PESO DOWN AND OUT

Mexico Puts the Finishing Touch on the Beautiful Bryan "Look."

An event which will give general satisfaction everywhere except in Lincoln, Neb., where it will be regarded as a calamity, ushered in May day in the sister republic of Mexico, says the Chicago Chronicle. On that date the standard of monetary value of the republic was changed from silver to gold and the value of the peso, the old Spanish milled silver dollar, dropped to 50 cents.

The passing of the peso destroys the last supporting prop of Bryan and the free silver freebooters who followed his dishonest leadership. They are now denied even the indulgence of their old confidence game of crossing the border and exchanging one dollar of honest money for two pesos and pretending that the latter is the true standard of value and that gold has doubly appreciated. Mexico's standard dollar is now the gold dollar of every other nation with an honest currency.

To make the event more pathetic for the Bryanites, the change was effected without the slightest jar or disturbance in business circles.

"Look at Mexico!" was Bryan's favorite ejaculation for years when haranguing the mob of cheap money advocates.

All right, William, look at Mexico. Take a good, long look, too.

The Grave of Silver.

The discontinuance of the coinage of silver on private account in the mints of Mexico is more than the driving of the last nail in the coffin; it is tamping down the last sod on the grave of an issue that was prominent in American politics for more than a quarter of a century, an issue that was often exciting and at one time dangerous—not that it threatened revolutionary violence, but because it was regarded as tending to corruption of the currency, and, therefore, to panicky business conditions and national disgrace. The only thing that can be said to the credit of the republican party regarding its treatment of that issue is that it was, at every stage of the long conflict, nearer to safety and sanity than the democracy. The only fact in the protracted drama that can be so construed as to reflect credit on the democratic party is that a democratic president set himself against the dominant sentiment of his party and at a great personal sacrifice saved his country from the threatened calamity.—Washington Post.

In the Quaker City.

Church—I see a man in Philadelphia was arrested for walking in his sleep.

Gotham—Perhaps he was exceeding the speed limit.—Yonkers Statesman.

It is safe to say that tariff revision will soon be revived as a political issue. The republicans are likely to heed administrative insistence on this point, and the democrats, as it appears, will push the unwelcome suggestion by what promise to be unpleasantly emphasized references to the condition of the national treasury.—Newark News.

DECLARATION IS CORRECT.

Governor Cummins of Iowa Makes Strange But True Statement Regarding Tariff.

"It is not probable that congress will revise the tariff until the people demand it in terms so emphatic that their determination to have it cannot be misunderstood."

These are not the words of William J. Bryan or the editor of the Dubuque Telegraph-Herald.

They are credited by the Washington Post to Gov. A. B. Cummins, of Iowa, says the Burlington Hawk-Eye.

If correctly quoted, it is a strange admission, by the way, for the eloquent governor, who, two years ago, declared the people were demanding in stentorian tones the revision of the tariff right then, and who last year went on record in the same statement, and whose friends and supporters said after the recent national election that the tremendous vote for Roosevelt was an emphatic demand on congress for immediate revision.

It is an admission that, in spite of his and his friends' recent emphatic statements, the people have not yet demanded revision of the tariff in a way that has attracted the attention of congress.

At the same time it is a wise and logical statement of fact.

There is no question that the governor is correct in his declaration as quoted. It is quite unlikely that congress will enter upon such a revision of the tariff as Gov. Cummins would like until the people really demand it.

That the demand has not yet been made the governor wisely and correctly admits. When the emphatic demand will be made neither Gov. Cummins nor any other man can accurately tell.

It is not likely, however, that the people will call for a general revision of the tariff so long as the present schedules continue to serve the country as well as they do.

MORE APPARENT THAN EVER Value of the Protective Tariff Being More Clearly Demonstrated Every Year.

The value of protection is shown in some figures given in a bulletin from the bureau of statistics. Although there has been a large increase in imports since 1890, there has been very little growth in the importation of luxuries. In 1894 such imports aggregated \$137,000,000 in value, an increase of less than \$8,000,000 since 1890, and in manufactures ready for consumption, there was about the same rate of increase. But in materials there was a growth in the same time of nearly \$200,000,000. There was no substantial change in food-stuffs, the class of goods required by American manufacturers providing for the principal increase. That demonstrates the value of the protective tariff, says the Johnstown (Pa.) Tribune. In jewelry and precious stones other than diamonds there has been a decline in importations of nearly one-half since 1896. There has been no decrease in demand, but it is supplied by American manufacturers, the value of whose capital employed had doubled in ten years. The decrease in silk importations tells of the growth of silk manufacturing. The imports of raw silk increased from 8,000,000 pounds in 1900 to over 16,000,000 last year. This is an industry entirely dependent upon the tariff. There was never a time when the benefits of the tariff were more apparent than now.

CONTEMPORARY COMMENT.

The democrats need not expect to fly very high until they get their wings together.—Chicago Chronicle.

So long as Secretary Shaw is not worrying over the deficit the rest of the population need not shed its collective shirt.—Chicago Tribune.

We shudder to think what would happen to the democratic party if Col. Bryan should collapse into silence for a few weeks.—Charleston News and Courier.

Col. Bryan reports that the democrats are everywhere active and militant. Most of the democratic record for fighting has been won between battles.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Mr. Bryan has bought another \$500 heifer, but Judge Parker continues to regard farming as utterly profitless, in so far as its bearing upon political campaigning is concerned.—Chicago Record-Herald.

Some of the brethren who are criticizing President Roosevelt for taking a little vacation ought to be reminded that President Jefferson spent 796 days of his term away from Washington, while President Jackson's outings consumed 502 days of his. Presidential vacations are strictly non-partisan.—Columbus (O.) State Journal.

Some people who are censoriously disposed will refuse to regard as a coincidence the fact that a prospective treasury deficit is announced just at a time when the non-partisan sentiment is unmistakably in favor of reducing the tariff. "How can we reduce the tariff when it is not producing sufficient revenue for our needs as it is?" will naturally be the reply to all further suggestions for tariff reform.—Chicago Chronicle.

The government of Australia has appointed a commission to inquire into the operation of the customs tariff of the commonwealth. This movement is understood to be a preliminary to an increase of duties so as to make them more protective in character.—Pittsburg Gazette.

The Texans know that their state is mighty and beautiful, but they like to be told so by non-Texans. They may continue to roll up those preposterous democratic majorities, but henceforth they will have a very kindly feeling for Theodore Roosevelt personally.—Hartford Courant.

TOWN WRECKED; 100 LIVES LOST

Snyder, Okla., Is Almost Completely Demolished by a Tornado that Swept Over It.

DOZENS OF PEOPLE ARE INJURED

Entire Families Were Killed and It Is Said that Only Six Houses in the Town Escaped Wreckage or Destruction, Many Being Blown Away.

Guthrie, Okla., May 12.—The death list of Wednesday night's tornado at Snyder will probably exceed 100 persons. Ninety-five bodies have been recovered, a dozen persons are missing and given up for dead, and of the 41 seriously wounded several are likely to die. More than 100 other persons suffered less severe injuries.

Relief is going from neighboring towns. Oklahoma City sent 100 men to dig graves and seek the dead still in the ruins, and a dozen undertakers with 100 coffins. Offers of financial assistance came from numerous cities. Gov. Ferguson, of Oklahoma, has issued a proclamation calling attention to the needs of the stricken town.

In a number of cases entire families were killed and in almost every family in town some member was injured. Every house in the town except six are said to have been either badly wrecked or demolished, many of them being blown entirely away. The business portion is reported entirely destroyed.

It is still difficult to obtain information from Snyder. A single telegraph wire furnishes an outlet, but it is blocked with private messages concerning the dead and the injured.

To add to the general confusion and distress, after the tornado had passed fire broke out and burned up all that remained of the buildings in one of the business blocks. So far it has not been possible to find out whether any bodies were cremated, but it is possible that such is the case.

An unidentified woman was picked up dead, having been pinioned to the ground by a long silver which entered her left eye and came out through the back of her head. Clarence Donovan, a railroad engineer, and Miss Nina Fessenden were to have been married Wednesday night, but had just postponed the nuptials until Thursday. Both were instantly killed by the storm.

EXPLOSION WRECKED TRAIN

Twenty People Killed and Scores Injured in a Railway Horror at Harrisburg, Pa.

Harrisburg, Pa., May 12.—Twenty persons were killed and more than 100 others were injured in a railroad wreck and dynamite explosion early Thursday on the Pennsylvania railroad in the southern part of Harrisburg. A full box car of dynamite exploded at the middle of the heavy express train. The train carried a number of prominent persons and most of them escaped with slight injuries. The wrecked train was the second section of the Cleveland and Cincinnati express leaving Philadelphia at 11:05 o'clock Wednesday night. It consisted of a combination baggage and smoking car, one day coach and six sleeping cars.

There are various stories of how the wreck occurred, but the official version is as follows:

About 1:40 o'clock the locomotive on an eastbound freight train was flagged by the crew of a shifting engine ahead on the same track. The engineer quickly put on the air brakes and the train, an unusually long one, came to a sudden halt. The strain on the air valves was a severe one and a connecting air hose in the middle of the train blew out. This caused the middle of the train to "buckle" and the damaged cars fell over on the passenger tracks. Just as this happened the Cleveland express came thundering up and "sideswiped" the freight wreck.

The express was stopped within 15 feet of its own length and the first sleeping car was opposite the wrecked cars. Before anyone could leave the passenger train, which was not much damaged, a few slight explosions occurred and then there was one great flash and roar that shook the earth. The whole affair occurred within a few seconds.

The work of rescue was at first slow and it seemed as though the flames would envelop the entire express train before those who were pinned beneath the heavy wreckage could be freed. Scores of those who were trapped in their sleeping beds or pinioned under wreckage were taken out and laid on the ground.

The fire drove the rescuers back before all had been taken from the wreck and the unfortunate men and women were soon enveloped in flames. The cries of the dying were heartrending, but nothing could be done for them. An alarm of fire was sent in, but when the firemen reached the scene the flames had done their work. The entire train was consumed by fire.

Shot Three People and Suicided.

Valdosta, Ga., May 12.—John Hewitt, a white man of Adel, yesterday shot and killed his wife, shot her sister and brother, wounding them slightly, and when surrounded by a posse of citizens shot and killed himself. The cause of the tragedy is unknown.

Convicted of Conspiracy.

Chicago, May 12.—Five business agents of labor unions were yesterday declared guilty by Judge Cuyler of forming a conspiracy to drive John M. Stiles, a contractor and painter, out of business.

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\$32 Sideboard, quartered oak, \$25
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