

AMERON COUNTY PRESS
H. H. MULLIN, Editor.
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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 ready for the doing of 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.

Women in Science.
Advocates of women's rights will doubtless rejoice at the support afforded them by science. For, from a general review of the facts of development and anatomy of various invertebrate and vertebrate animals, Mr. T. H. Montgomery concludes that the male is the less developed and more embryonic. And in those cases where the male appears superior it is shown that the difference is mainly in unimportant morphological characters. When one sex is rudimentary in comparison with the other it is pointed out that this is almost always the male. In size, again, the female usually has the superiority. Sometimes also the central nervous system is more highly specialized in the female, while the internal reproductive apparatus is also usually more complex. Summing up the evidence, Mr. Montgomery contends that among invertebrates and the lower vertebrates the female is clearly superior. In the higher vertebrates the female is still superior, though in a lesser degree. In connection with this superiority of the female it may be noted that many species of insects appear to be able to do without males for a whole generation. The gall flies, for example, which issue from the spangles falling from the oak leaves in autumn, are all females. These females lay their eggs on the oak tree and produce an entirely different kind of gall, viz., the currant gall. From these issue male and female gall flies of a different form—and formerly looked upon as another species—which reproduce the spangles on the oak leaves. So from the female aphids on the rosebush will proceed several generations before a male is required. The unmated queen bee, again, will lay fertile eggs, which, however, produce only drones.

The Exceptional Man.
Progressive employers are always looking for the exceptional man or woman, the one who can step out from the crowd and do things in an original way, who can economize in processes, who can facilitate business. They are always looking for the earmarks of leadership, of superior ability. They are looking for the progressive employe with new ideas who can help them to be more of a success. They know very well, says a writer in Success Magazine, that they can get any number of automatons—multitudes who will do a thing just well enough to keep their places—but they are looking for originality, individuality, for up-to-date methods. They want employes who can put things through with vigor and determination, without lagging, whining, apologizing, or asking questions. Nothing can bar the advancement of employes of this kind. Nobody can keep them down. If by chance some one above you is actually trying to prevent your promotion for selfish reasons, it ought to be very flattering to you to know that he is trying to keep you back, and should make you all the more determined to get ahead. It is a pretty good indication that there is some reason for his fear, and that you have material in you for a better place. This should encourage you to redouble your efforts to do your work so well, to stamp such superiority upon everything you touch, to acquit yourself so much better than the man who is trying to keep you down—to be so much pleasanter, so much more of a man, that it will be only a question of time when you will get the position you are striving for, or perhaps a better one.

At the first dinner she gave in Hampden House, London, Mrs. Potter Palmer staggered everybody by leading the way into the dining-room. At first her guests thought Mrs. Palmer had acted absent-mindedly, but she continued the practice so inaugurated. In England the hostess invariably goes into the dining-room last, but several of Mrs. Palmer's friends hope that her example will become the fashion in London, holding that it is obviously more sensible for the hostess to enter the room first in order to correct any mistakes in the "order of sitting" before the guests begin to flounder around the table in search of their names.

TRADE FACTS AND FIGURES

Showing Which Negatives the Contention Concerning Over-production.

In a well considered and ably written article in the Philadelphia North American Charles Heber Clark exposes the fallacy, not to say false pretense, of the contention embodied in the platform of the American reciprocal tariff league to the effect that because of the vast expansion of our industries they are suffering from overproduction and must have a foreign outlet for the surplus. The facts of trade, both domestic and foreign, completely refute this contention, says the American Economist. The North American points out the increase of more than 20 per cent. in our population in the past ten years and the doubling of the consumption of important staple products such as iron, coal and petroleum within the same period. The increase of demand has been greater than the increase of population. The same is true as to agricultural products. In 1881 we consumed 300,000,000 bushels of wheat, in 1904 517,000,000 bushels and in 1905 we shall have consumed close to 600,000,000 bushels. Exports of foodstuffs fell off in 1904 and 1905 because more was consumed at home and the consequent higher range of prices made it more difficult for low paid foreign workers to take and pay for our cereals and meats. Domestic manufacturers have made substantial gains in their export trade. From being less than one-sixth of our total exports in 1879, manufactures have grown to more than one-third of our exports in 1905. All this time the home demand for manufactures has increased at a tremendous rate. That the home demand has gone beyond the home supply must be accepted as true in the light of our \$600,000,000 of dutiable and competitive imports in 1905. For the fiscal year closing with June 30, 1905, we took from foreigners more than \$50,000,000 worth of cotton manufactures, more than \$40,000,000 of manufactures of fibers, more than \$32,000,000 of silk manufactures, more than \$28,000,000 of manufactures of iron and steel, more than \$18,000,000 of woolen manufactures, more than \$13,000,000 of earthen, stone and china wares and so on down through the list. The fact that we made these enormous purchases abroad, a total of \$600,000,000, negatives the contention that our domestic industrialists are in a bad way because of overproduction. The truth is they are finding a better market at home—a market that is increasing enormously year by year—than they could possibly find abroad.

STATISTICS DISPUTE THEM

Assertion of Reciprocity Theorists Set at Naught by Government Figures.

The theorists say the country is suffering from the effects of the tariff. They declare that other nations will not buy our manufactured goods and that we are being boycotted in every direction. They tell a tale of woe that would make the average man think the country was going to destruction on a down grade, says the Moline (Ill.) Dispatch. And just when a convention is about to meet that all these tales of woe may be united in a grand chorus the government has the effrontery to give out this compilation of statistics showing that the theorists are talking through their hats and without any proper knowledge of the facts in the case.

Now it is unquestionably true that if some branches of industry could have free trade in the material that goes into their goods they might be able to produce them more cheaply. If at the same time the prosperity of the country could be kept up by a tariff on other goods they might be able to sell more goods and thus reap a greater profit. But if there is to be a reduction in one line there will have to be reductions in other lines, and the total result will be what it was in 1893: there will be general distress and no market for the goods that have been made of cheaper materials. The fact is that the general prosperity of the country is the first thing to be considered and not the improvement of any special interests. When the country as a whole is prosperous it is the fault of the manufacturer if he does not get his share of it. When every man can have work it is the fault of the workman if he has not the skill to command the highest wages. Today the conditions are such that all are doing well. If the free list can be manipulated to give us some trade benefits with other countries it will be well to so manipulate it. But no industry in the United States that has any promise of success should be crippled for the sake of possible gain to some other industry.

We have an ugly problem to handle because of the trade hostility of several European countries in providing an outlet for some of our surplus manufactures; but we are not prepared to accept the dogma that it can be met by a revision of the tariff by congress, either under the guise of tariff reform or of a dual tariff.—Cincinnati Star

It may be that economic wisdom for this country lies in the direction of a maximum and minimum tariff. But it is decidedly unsafe to jump hastily to such a conclusion.—N. Y. Sun

STIRS UP FRUIT GROWERS.

California Orchardists Raise a Strenuous Protest Against the Reciprocal Idea.

The fruit growers of California, situated as they are at such a distance from the large consuming markets, which are in most instances 2,000 to 3,000 miles away, are subjected to a tariff in the way of freight transportation which necessarily for so great a distance overland must be heavy, that makes it necessary that they have the full measure of protection provided by a highly protective tariff to enable them successfully to develop the large and important industry they are at present conducting with any profit to themselves. In fact they must have this in many cases in order to be in business at all, says the Fruit Grower. Up to this time there have been few reciprocity arrangements either entered into, arranged for or contemplated, that have not sacrificed the fruit, wine or agricultural interests of California to a greater or less extent. Naturally, to reciprocate, this country must in obtaining concessions from other countries give concessions to them, and it has usually been the case that the concessions that they have wanted and that it has been most easy for us to grant, owing to the relatively unimportant position that California occupies in national politics, have been on importations of fruits and wines. Should a reciprocity policy be contemplated between this and any other country the horticultural and agricultural interests of this state must be up and doing and see to it that they are not sacrificed on the altar of their larger and more important brethren in more populous districts. It may be argued that some countries, particularly at this time Germany, contemplate a very large discrimination against us by highly increased duties on fruit imports and that California will accordingly suffer. Be this as it may, our home market is the most important and must not be allowed to be invaded.

WILL STICK TO MAXIMUM.

The Reciprocal Dodge Will Not Work Where Prosperity Is Widespread.

It is not in a period of general prosperity that a people set about works of reform. There was a deal of human nature in the declaration of that Arkansas gentleman that when the weather was fine his cabin did not need a roof.

That is what the republican party is going to remark, says the Trenton (N. J.) Gazette, when congress meets—that in times of prosperity the tariff needs no revision. The crops are fine. Kansas alone raises 80,000,000 bushels of wheat this year. The corn crop promises an immense yield, and that means fat cattle, fat hogs, fat live stock of all sorts. These mean freights for railroads and work for many tens of thousands.

With the farmer prosperous and labor employed the stand-patters will be monstrosly independent when the tariff is mentioned in the Fifty-ninth congress. Reciprocity is dead—everywhere except in Massachusetts and Chicago; but there will be some remarkable speeches made on the new dodge—the maximum and the minimum. The enormous crops of this year, says the Washington Post, will postpone tariff revision for at least two years, and for the past 30 years the r. o. p. has assumed all credit for good crops and laid all the bad crops on the democrats.

The Fifty-ninth congress has no more intention of tinkering with the tariff than it has of reestablishing 16 to 1.

CRITICISM AND COMMENT.

Protective or reciprocal? A tariff may be either one or the other. It cannot be both.—American Economist.

One of the democratic newspapers of Ohio announces that if the election were held to-morrow the democrats would carry that state. This has a time-worn and familiar sound.—Philadelphia Press.

The democrats cannot be expected to take much interest in the proposition to change the date of the presidential inauguration to April 30. All weather looks alike to them.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

The Washington Post thinks it likely the tariff revisionists of the republican party will act with the democrats in attempting to force a reduction of the tariff. Not unlikely, but their return to congress afterward is unlikely.—Salem (Or.) Statesman.

There is much to be said for reciprocity, but there is vastly more to be said for protection of American industries. To assail those who honestly and with the prosperity of the past as their certificate are contending that the protective principle shall not be weakened, and that all changes in the tariff must be subordinate to the preservation of the right; of American labor, is not only unjustifiable but will have something of the characteristics of a boomerang.—Troy Times.

A dual tariff is by its very definition a dual tariff. It means war to the death, and it can be in the nature of things mean nothing else.—Boston Traveler.

Among the indications of prosperity do not fail to note the fact that the 700 employes of the Falby watch case manufactory in Sag Harbor have been notified that in view of the large increase of orders, which must be filled without delay, the usual Saturday half holiday has been suspended indefinitely. When there is a rush for watches the people have money in their pockets.—Brooklyn Times.

REMOVED HIM FROM OFFICE

GOV. HANLY TAKES SUMMARY ACTION AGAINST STATE AUDITOR SHERRICK, OF INDIANA

A SHORTAGE OF OVER \$130,000

It Is Alleged to Exist in the Auditor's Office—Sherrick Tenders His Resignation—He Is Unable to Pay the Shortage—Forgery Is Hinted At.

Indianapolis, Sept. 15.—Alleging that David E. Sherrick, auditor of state, is guilty of "a plain and inexcusable violation of the law and a gross betrayal of public trust" in that he invested funds belonging to the state in private affairs, to the extent of about \$135,000, Gov. Hanly yesterday issued an order in which he took cognizance of a vacancy in the office and appointed Warren Bigler, of Wash., as his successor. This amounts to a removal of Mr. Sherrick by the governor.

The governor gave Sherrick until noon Thursday to make his settlement. This was not done and the governor after having asked for Sherrick's resignation three times, effected the removal. In a formal statement issued relative to the matter the governor says he has been investigating the conditions in the auditor's office since the last of August, having received information that Sherrick had not made the July settlement for the state's funds which had accumulated from January 1 to July 1, 1905. He immediately asked for a settlement, which was made. This amount was about \$235,000.

In addition to this amount the auditor in his statement to the governor admitted that he was at that time chargeable with state funds paid in since the July settlement, amounting to \$145,197.80, for which he filed a schedule enumerating the assets he had to meet this amount which he owed to the state. These items included notes, stocks and securities amounting to \$152,883.33, of which, according to the governor's letter, only \$37,355.01 could be realized on.

At the time that his analysis of the assets submitted by Sherrick was made, the governor requested Sherrick to resign. The resignation was not forthcoming. The governor requested that Sherrick turn over to John E. Reed, the settlement clerk in the auditor's office, the securities enumerated, and this was done. The governor also demanded that settlement to the extent of \$145,197.80 be made with the state by noon yesterday and on being advised by "persons whom he thought to be in a position to know" that the settlement could not be made, he again sent a message, this time verbal, requesting Sherrick to resign. At noon this request had not been complied with and it was repeated. Not being complied with, the governor entered an executive order finding the existence of a vacancy and appointing Bigler.

Later Sherrick sent his resignation to Gov. Hanly, who accepted it and entered an order appointing Warren Bigler to the office of state auditor. Indianapolis, Sept. 16.—David E. Sherrick, ex-auditor of state, was registered at the police station Friday morning, charged with embezzlement of the state's funds. He waived examination in police court, Judge Whallon postponing the hearing as to the amount of Sherrick's bond until 2 p. m. In the meantime Sherrick was under guard of a detective.

In the afternoon Sherrick reappeared before Judge Whallon, who held him to await the action of the grand jury and fixed his bond at \$15,000. Several of Sherrick's friends were present and he furnished the required security and was released.

Investigation of the securities which were placed in the hands of the governor tends to show that they are of sufficient value to protect the state, if taken with the \$100,000 bond of the American Surety Co.

YANKEE BOAT ESCAPED.

An American Fishing Tug Is Struck by Shots Fired from a Canadian Cruiser on Lake Erie.

Erie, Pa., Sept. 15.—While fishing near the boundary line in Lake Erie Thursday afternoon, the fish tug William J. McCarter, a small boat of 15 tons, was struck twice by shots from the Canadian cruiser Vigilant in the efforts of the Canadians to compel the tug to stop and surrender. Capt. Frank Handy, the engineer and four other men were on the tug, but they determined to escape and made the run home in their damaged boat. The tug was struck once near the water line, but the hull was only dented. The second shot knocked over "the iron man," a piece of machinery used in hauling in nets. The men were not hurt. The boat sustained such small damage that just before dark Capt. Handy started out again to pick up the nets he left behind. The captain said he was in American waters when the shots were fired.

A Double Tragedy in Iowa.

Eavenport, Ia., Sept. 15.—Meddie Derby, a school teacher, was shot and killed near Wilton, Ia., yesterday at the country school which she taught. Arthur Webb, who had been paying attentions to her, killed her because she would not marry him. Webb was chased by a posse, and to escape capture committed suicide by shooting.

Signed an Armistice.

Gunsha Pass, Sept. 15.—At 7 o'clock last evening Gen. Ovanosky and Gen. Fukazekina signed an armistice ordinance.

THE EIGHT-HOUR WAR.

Struggle of Printers for a Shorter Work Day Is an Important Event.

Chicago, Sept. 15.—The alternative of fighting a general strike of printers or signing an agreement to grant the Typographical union's demand for the eight-hour day and closed shop conditions, beginning January 1, was presented Thursday to every book and job printing establishment here not already involved in the compositors' walkout. Each steward, who is the union's representative in the office where he is employed, was armed with authority to call the printers on strike immediately if the demands were refused.

A meeting of independent employing printers held in the afternoon in the Grand Pacific hotel in response to a call from the Typothetae and independent printers who wished to organize to fight the demands of the union was attended by 135 officials of Chicago printing establishments. The result of the meeting was practically a declaration of war against the union. An expression was called for in regard to the demands made by the union. All but six of the 125 printers present declared themselves as representing establishments which would refuse to accede to the demands of the union. A list of these persons was taken by the chair and a committee was appointed to draw up a set of resolutions which, after being signed by the employers refusing to grant the union's demands, will unite the independent printers in a common cause against the union.

During the day more than 50 small, independent establishments on whom the union made demands agreed to the proposals presented by the union. One hundred men in eight large establishments were added to the strikers' ranks.

St. Louis, Sept. 15.—The threatened strike for an eight-hour day in job printing offices by members of the St. Louis Typographical union was begun here Thursday. Printers in eight offices were called out by President Jackson, of local union No. 8. Jackson said that about 175 printers stopped work. He also stated that out of the 140 printing firms in St. Louis 60 had signed the eight-hour scale.

Topeka, Kan., Sept. 15.—The union job printers of this city were called out on strike yesterday for an eight-hour day. Two of the five offices, those of two weekly newspapers which are members of the Typothetae, surrendered at once to the demands of the union.

Niagara Falls, N. Y., Sept. 15.—At a meeting yesterday of the Employers' Association of Niagara Falls, representing \$30,000,000 of invested capital, it was resolved to stand by the newspaper publishers of this city in their fight against the striking printers. Liberal bonuses will be offered by the association to printers who will work for the newspapers.

WERE KILLED AT SUNSET.

Three Civil Engineers Were Run Down by a Work Train on the Lackawanna Railroad.

Cortland, N. Y., Sept. 14.—Three young civil engineers in the employ of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad Co. were killed by a work train last night while returning to Cortland on a hand car. They were J. M. Rowe, of Binghamton, N. Y.; H. O. Biesecker, of Lestershire, N. Y.; and J. R. Funk, of Binghamton.

The three engineers arrived here Wednesday morning and had spent the day at work on the Cincinnati division of the Lackawanna railroad. Completing their labors they boarded a hand car and began the journey to Cortland. When three miles from here they were overtaken by a work train also bound for this city. The engine of the work train was in the rear and a watchman was stationed on the forward car to keep a sharp lookout on the track ahead.

The watchman said the train was running due west at the time of the accident and that he could not see the hand car.

The engineers did not see the approaching train in time to jump, and they were killed almost instantly.

A YOUTHFUL DEGENERATE.

He Sent Infernal Machines Through the Mails, Set Fire to a School and Practiced Burglary.

New York, Sept. 14.—Thomas French, an East Orange, N. J., youth, who was arrested by postoffice inspectors, confessed to the police yesterday that he had sent threatening letters and three infernal machines to Valentine Riker, an insurance official, who also resides in East Orange. The boy, who is 17 years of age, said he sent the machines as a joke; that he got the idea from reading of such devices in the New York newspapers and anticipated the pleasure of reading about the experience of some one who received a machine of his own construction.

French also confessed to having set a public school building and a neighbor's barn on fire, and said he had practiced burglary in his own home, frightening his mother and sisters badly. Application has been made for a commission to inquire into the youth's sanity.

Letter Discharges His Mine Guards.

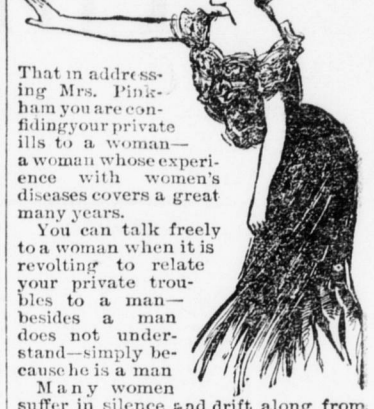
Duquoin, Ill., Sept. 14.—Joseph Letter yesterday relieved from duty the entire force of guards at the Zeigler mines. The property is now without an armed guard, for the first time since the exciting days which followed the miners' strike inaugurated about a year ago.

The Earth Still Trembles.

Rome, Sept. 14.—Three fresh shocks of earthquake have caused considerable damage at Cosenza. The law courts at Catanzaro threaten to collapse.

STOP, WOMAN!

AND CONSIDER THE ALL-IMPORTANT FACT



That in addressing Mrs. Pinkham you are confiding your private ills to a woman—a woman whose experience with women's diseases covers a great many years.

You can talk freely to a woman when it is revolting to relate your private troubles to a man—besides a man does not understand—simply because he is a man. Many women suffer in silence and drift along from bad to worse, knowing full well that they ought to have immediate assistance, but a natural modesty impels them to shrink from exposing themselves to the questions and probably examinations of even their family physician. It is unnecessary. Without money or price you can consult a woman whose knowledge from actual experience is great.

Mrs. Pinkham's Standing Invitation.

Women suffering from any form of female weakness are invited to promptly communicate with Mrs. Pinkham, at Lynn, Mass. All letters are received, opened, read and answered by women only. A woman can freely talk of her private illness to a woman; thus has been established the eternal confidence between Mrs. Pinkham and the women of America which has never been broken. Out of the vast volume of experience which she has to draw from, it is more than possible that she has gained the very knowledge that will help your case. She asks nothing in return except your good-will, and her advice has relieved thousands. Surely any woman, rich or poor, is very foolish if she does not take advantage of this generous offer of assistance.

If you are ill, do not hesitate to get a bottle of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound at once, and write Mrs. Pinkham, Lynn, Mass., for special advice.

When a medicine has been successful in restoring to health so many women, you cannot well say, without trying it, "I do not believe it will help me."

Advertisement for Carter's Little Liver Pills, including text: "Positively cured by these Little Pills. They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Too Heartily Eating. A perfect remedy for Bile, Nausea, Drowsiness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated Tongue, Pain in the Side, TORPID LIVER. They regulate the Bowels. Purely Vegetable. SMALL PILL. SMALL DOSE. SMALL PRICE. Genuine Must Bear Fac-Simile Signature. Refuse Substitutes."

Advertisement for De Laval Cream Separators, including text: "The World's Standard DE LAVAL CREAM SEPARATORS. 600,000 In Use. Ten Times All Others Combined. Save \$10.00 per Cow Every Year of Use over all Gravity Setting Systems and \$5.00 per Cow over all Limiting Separators. THE DE LAVAL SEPARATOR CO. CHICAGO, ILL. AND LOCAL AGENTS."

Advertisement for Celery King, including text: "Ask Any One. Ask your neighbors what Celery King, the tonic-laxative, has done for them. You will be surprised to find that most of them are kept in good health by using this famous remedy. 25c. at druggists."

Advertisement for Tower's Fish Brand Slickers, including text: "Positive, Comparative, Superlative. 'I have used one of your Fish Brand Slickers for five years, and now want a new one, also one for a friend. I would not be without one for twice the cost. They are just as far ahead of a common coat as a common one is ahead of nothing.' (Name on application.) HIGHEST AWARD WORLD'S FAIR, 1904. Be sure you don't get one of the common kind—this is the mark of excellence. A. J. TOWER CO., BOSTON, U.S.A. TOWER CANADIAN CO., LIMITED, TORONTO, CANADA. Makers of Wet Weather Clothing & Hats."

Advertisement for The Hay Baler, including text: "The Hay Baler which is a cheap but efficient baler. 'E.L.' PRESSES bale fast and best. Have a large stock of hay presses and balers. Call on J. H. Galt, 1000 North Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill. WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS please state that you saw the Advertiser's want in this paper."