Good Times and Con-

tentment.

people may also enjoy the blessings

strong tariff measure like the Dingley

law brings.

chanic.

happiness and contentment that a

It is passing strange, indeed, in the

light of the unprecedented prosperity

that abounds in the United States, that

anyone would even suggest, much less

urge and fight for, a change in our tar-

iff laws, and, on the other hand, it is

only natural that other countries that

are not enabled to enjoy the fruits of

beneficent legislation such as brought

the United States out of industrial

darkness into the glorious light of

shall have a system of protection

which means so much for the manufac-

turer, for the laborer and for the me-

If every mill and factory in the coun-

try wasn't running to its full capacity,

and in many cases working overtime;

if every man who wants work was not employed at better wages than he ever

before received; if we lived in a soup

house era, as we did from 1894 to 1897;

in short, if everybody wasn't busy and

had no reason to complain, there might

be some excuse for a revision of our

tariff laws, there might be a reason

for trying some new experiment; but

in view of all the facts in the case,

what earthly reason can there be for

a change at this time or any other time until conditions are less favora-

ble to all classes than they are now?

the tariff, your may talk about your

reciprocity, you may preach dual tariff,

or you may rant about free trade, but what for? Isn't everybody happy and prosperous? Nobody denies it. Then,

if such is the case, why not let well

enough alone? Or, in other words, why

Tinkering with the tariff is sure to be followed by the loss of confidence,

the closing of factories, unemployed la-

bor, hard times and the opening of

scup houses. This has been the sequel

of all attacks upon our system of pro

tection, and a word to the wise is suf

NOTHING MORE TO BE DONE

The Tariff Is Safe in the Hands of

the Fifty-Ninth Con-

gress.

It seems to be as good as settled that

eciprocity and tariff revision are not

to be had at the hands of the Fifty-nintb

congress. That is a welcome prospect, says the American Protectionist. Not

until the reciprocity and revision forces

shall have captured the congress district

conventions of 1906 will industry and

production and trade and labor have any

reason to draw tighter the lines of enter-

It would be well if definite assurance

of a determination to let the tariff

alone during the life of the Fifty-ninth

congress were to be given by caucus

action, as is foreshadowed by the Evening Post. Such a course of pro-

would tell the business community and

the wage earners just what to expect

and what not to expect for at least two

years to come. It would relegate the

tariff ripping issue back to the people

where it belongs. It would give the

American Reciprocal Tariff league fair

notice and an invitation to make its

fight on clearly defined lines. It would

give to the great producing interests

and to the millions who earn and spend

high wages solid round on which to

make their stand for continued pros-

perity, continued protection, continued tariff stability. It would make reci-

procity and revision an open question

inside the republican party. It would

bring the matter to a show of hands

next year. To that it must come at last. Therefore it would seem the part

of wisdom and good politics for the re-

publican majority of the house of repre-

sentatives of the Fifty-ninth congress

to settle the controversy by definite cau-

cus action at the earliest possible stage

the tariff alone during the life of the

COur minimum tariff must be one

sufficient to accord us the full measure of protection. It must be the basis

upon which we are willing to trade with every nation. It must be under stood that we will not cut under this

minimum, for to do so would virtually

bring us into free-trade relations with

the country to which the further con

cessions were granted. Countries that

will not deal fairly with us on our minimum basis should receive the ful

force of our maximum duties.-Spring-

pledging the republican party

cedure would be square and manly.

prise and activity.

not stand pat?

ficient.

You may talk about your revision of

# CAMERON COUNTY PRESS.

H. H. MULLIN, Editor

Published Every Thursday.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION. 

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 I and Official Advertising per square, imes or less, \$2; each subsequent inser-

three times or less, 22; each subsequent inser-tion to cents per square. Local notices to cents per line for each subsequent sensecutive insertion of the lines, to cents per line. Simple announcements of births, mar-riages and deaths will be inserted free. Business cards, five lines or less, to per year, ever five lines, at the regular rates of adver-tising.

ever five lines, at the regular rates of adver-tising.

No local inserted for less than 75 cents per tasue.

JOB PRINTING.

The Job department of the Prins is complete and affords facilities for doing the best class of work. Particular attention paid to Law Printing. No paper will be discontinued until arrear-ages are paid, except at the option of the pub-lisher.

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

Our Harvest Wealth.

The total value of the farm products of the United States for the year 1905 will equal approximately the total value of all the gold produced in the world for the last 30 years. The annual output of the world's gold and silver mines is even now worth less than one-tenth the gross output of American farms for a single year. The director of the mint estimates the value of the world's production of gold between the years 1873 and 1903 at \$4,897,265,900. The gross value of the farm products of the United States for the year 1899, as given in the last fedral census, was \$4,717,010,973. The value of this year's products will unquestionably exceed that. The wheat erop is estimated to be in excess of 700,000,000 bushels, second only to the teccord-breaking ccrop of 1901. The corn crop is estimated at 2,716,000,000 -a figure that has never before been reached. While the cotton crop is expected to fall below 10,000,000 bales, the gross market value will not fall greatly below the average of the last five years. In other directions the reports indicate a year of prosperity for American agriculture for which no administration in power need ever be reluctant to claim the credit. While the backbone of this prosperity is represented by the three great speculative crops, wheat, corn and cotton,, other crops which never lash boards of trade into a frenzy modestly contribute their hundreds of millions to. the annual production of the American farm. Nobody ever hears of an egg panic, but the American hen, without ostentatious display, lays \$145,000,000 worth of eggs in a year. The cold-storage companies know about it and so do the benevolent gentlemen in Chicago who are known as the meat trust. The newspapers never report a corner in hay, but the hay crop is worth about as much as the wheat crop and more than the cotton crop. In spite of all misgivings about the decline of American agriculture, remarks the New York World, and the aversion of the American boy to farm life, the farm keeps on doing its work and laying an increasingly solid foundation for the prosperity of the rest of the country. The farm output is more than keeping pace with the population, as the statistics of the last generation amply prove.

Women Guests Objectionable.

As a general rule, the leading hotels in New York rather discourage lone women guests. No matter how well recommended they come or how certain the management is of their respectability, they always tack about 20 per cent, on the price of apartments mit, must waive all other considerations when they are let to women. Women do not patronize the bar; they do not spend much money in the diningroom; they are inclined to make their own coffee for the morning in their own rooms; they tack pictures on expensive wall paper; they demand more service than the men; they do not entertain in the way that helps the hotel to make money; they are apt to keep a pet dog without telling the proprietor about it in advance. When they wear waists that button down the back they want the housekeeper of the floor to come in and button them up or down for them. They are always demanding extra service of a kind which costs the hotel money, but tney are not inclined to pay for it.

President De Witt Hyde, of Bowdoin, in a recent address to the students denounced hazing in a vigorous manner. He called the hazer the greatest coward and most consummate scoundrel on earth. He said hazing was devoid of fair play-always six to two or three to one-and he asked Bowdoin undergraduates to uphold themselves as gentlemen and to keep their college clean. The essential cowardice of the hazer has not been sufficiently dwelt upon. It takes not only a coward but a brute to

The perils of the air are not the get fat. only ones which confront an aeronaut. A lady balloonist at the Wisconsin state fair had a narrow escape from death because of the onslaught made on her when she descended in a field occupied by some cattle, which were made fierce and frantic by the red garments in which she was attired.

GAME THAT IS PLAYED OUT NO NEED OF RUNNING RISK

Canadians Are Giving No Encouragement to the Democratic Scheme.

The fact that Canada has not said a word about encouraging the democrats in their moves for reciprocity is evidence enough that the people have closed up on that subject, like so many wise claims, since the talk of a few years ago. And there is no guessing on that side of the issue as the Boston reciprocity democrats are guesing on their side, says the Worcester Telegram. A New England writer who knows Canada as an open book has been sent into the country to find out what the people over there think of the jumps for reciprocity by the democrats of this country. He writes that he has been in the maritime provinces and Quebec and Ontario since the end of June making inquiries in view of the approaching revision of the Canadian tariff, and he finds all the papers. with one small exception in Montreal, and all the people and officials declar-ing that the tariff rates must be made higher at the revision.

This man has been familiar with the affairs of Canada as a traveler since 1890. In the earlier years since that time he heard nothing else among the people who sought a change but the cry for deliverance from the national policy tariffs, the protective tariffs of the older Canada, which have been somewhat revised, but always maintained. The merals led the movement for cutting out the tariffs. which meant practically free trade for Canada. But later when the liberals were victorious at the polls, there was no demand for free trade and the result was the preferential tariff for the products of Great Britain and the increasing of the duties on goods from other nations. The liberals had also denounced the bounties paid by the government for certain industries, which in effect amounted to the protection given industries in the United States by the tariff. The same liberals continued the bounties after they took the government and even extend-

Now the American writer finds that all the people favor the tariffs, the bounties for industries, and are calling for still more protection by means of higher tariff schedules. This writer declares that he has talked on the subject with manufacturers, jobbers, commercial travelers, professional men and other people who are not directly interested in the benefits of the tariff and bounties, and he failed to find one person who wanted to approach free trade in any way or who had any objection to offer to the present system of the government for the protection of industries, the only demand for a change being for an en-largement of that system. He sums up his findings: "A short stay in Can-ada is sufficient to convince an observer that any crusade having as its object a diminution of the protection now accorded to Canadian manufacturers, whether by recpirocity with the United States or by further preferences for Great Britain, would be utterly fruit-

That is the condition against which the reciprocity cranks of this country are to ram their heads. They will find the coutnry to the north so impregnable that it cannot be touched by even the theorists of Boston. Canadians are as quiet as clams about re-They are not trying to adciprocity. vance backward like the democrats of the United States.

Benefits Importers. The tariff revisers who demand that the change in the tariff law, whenever it shall begin, must not be on the lines of keeping the American wage earner in his job, but must be on the lines of getting articles offered in our market at the lowest possible prices, whether they come from American mills and factories or from those of Germany, England or anywhere else-these revisers, we subthan the business of the importer, who would like to go into the American the domestic article, thus closing the mill and factory of our own country and putting out of work the American wage displaced by the foreigner. this is not so, why should there be such a cry that a revision on Dingley lines will not satisfy the Cumminses, etc.?-N. Y. Press.

## The Marine Merchant.

The Massachusetts republicans speak in no uncertain tones on the subject of the American mercantile marine. The platform adopted by the state convention heartily approves the efforts of President Roosevelt through the commission appointed by congress at his request, to build up a strong American commercial fleet on the ocean, points to the disadvantage regarding foreign trade which is the result of our lack of ships. The commission will report to the next congress, and that body will have one of the finest opportunities ever presented for furthering American interests by taking practical steps looking to the revival of our merchant service.-Troy Times.

He Knew the Ropes.

noticed the same thing in most boarding

Flight of Time.

houses. It's cheaper than mean ma'am?"—Philadelphia Press.

It's cheaper than meat, isn't it,

clock in the hall struck the midnight "Glad to welcome you into our little hour, "have you any idea how late it is?" family. Mr. Newcome," said Mrs. Stary- "Yes, mamma." answered the dutiful daughter, who was plump, fair and 32; "but it's better late than never. George Our boarders almost invariably "Yes," replied the new boarder, who is busy measuring my finger for the ring."—Chicago News. was not, however, new to boarding, "I've

field Unic

Not Likely.

A Kansas man is lecturing on the subject: "Why I Am a Bachelor," but the anxious the girls say he isn't giving the rea! bother from the head of the stairs as the reason.

WRECKED BY BAD LOANS.

Why Tamper with Tariff That Brings Enterprise National Bank, of Alle gheny, Pa., Fails After Cashier Suicides.

In an interesting letter from Wash Pittsburg, Oct. 19.—After an investiington to the American Economist Algation of the books of the Enterprise national bank, of Allegheny, which disclosed that the bank was insolvent, T. Lee Clark, cashier of the institufred J. Dodge shows that while certain elements in both the republican and democratic parties are trying to break tion for years, went to his home, 545 Lincoln avenue, Bellevue, Tuesday night, spent a sleepless night and yesdown the tariff wall in this country other nations which are witnessing the astounding prosperity that is everyterday morning took poison and shot himself through the head. He lingered until 2:30 o'clock, when death came. where prevalent in the United States, are crying for the adoption of a protective tariff policy so that they and their

An hour before the announcement of his death was received at the bank, a telegram came from the comptroller of the currency at Washington to close the doors, and appointing Bank Examiner John B. Cunningham as receiver.

Following closely on the order of exciting events in Allegheny came the announcement of the president of the bank, Fred Gwinner, that Clark had loaned thousands of dollars to Penn sylvania politicians; that he himself on Tuesday indorsed a note for \$50,000 for Clark, concluding with the state-"that if the shortage was \$100,000 he would gladly pay it him-

The bank has state deposits which will amount to about \$800,000, of which \$398,000 is in the checking or account and the rest in state sinking funds.

Mr. Gwinner in his statement said: "Nearly \$700,000 of the \$800,000 state deposits of our bank is out on paper of state politicians. W. H. Andrews has borrowed nearly \$400,000; Frank J. Torrance has borrowed considerable. I do not know how much. But the bank is solvent."

Mr. Clark had lived in Bellevue for 15 years and has always held positions of the highest honor and trust in his community. He represented the Sec ond ward in the Bellevue council. Clark was a member of the United Presbyterian church of Bellevue, being a member of the official board. He has always taken an active interest in the work of the church and was its largest contributor.

### AN EXPOSE OF GRAFTERS.

It Is Promised at St. Paul, Minn .-Former State Officials Are Said to be Involved.

St. Paul, Minn., Oct. 21.-The scene of the investigation by the Hennepin county grand jury of the old officers of the Northwestern National Life Insurance Co., of Minneapolis, may be transferred to St. Paul.

Payments of money have come to light, it is said, for corrupt purposes made in St. Paul which may necessitate action by the local courts in order to secure a conviction.

Testimony already placed before the grand jury involves two former state officials, the alleged payment in a room in the Ryan hotel of a \$5,000 check for the suppression of a report exposing the condition of the company and a voluntary contribution of \$1,000 each to the two democratic and repub-

lican state central committees.

Another state official is c credited with receiving \$300, in installments of \$150 each, for Sunday work done in a clerical capacity. He figured as an expert accountant. As to the campaign contributions they are said to vouched for in a confession made by one of the old officers, but its receipt is denied in the case of the democrats on the authority of Labor Commission er Williams, who says he was the one to whom the tender was practically made

The Northwestern Life Insurance as reorganized is not concerned in

## this investigation. REVIEW OF TRADE.

Business Brisk and Steadily Improving, Especially in Iron and Steel.

New York, Oct. 21.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s Weekly Review of Trade says: Activity broadens in commercial channels and confidence expands because of the many evidences of conservatism. Business is brisk and im proving and there is no disposition to start a boom either in commodities or securities. Manufacturers receive liberal orders for remote deliveries, many dealers having covered spring requirements, and shipping ments are forwarding as freely as traf

fic facilities will permit.

Current retail trade is not equalling expectations, but this is attributed to mild autumn weather, and prepara-tions for the future are undiminished. Especially good news is received from the iron and steel centers, output mills and furnaces increasing, with relieving the pressure for quick deliv-

Failures this week numbered 233 in the United States, against 215 last year, and 38 in Canada, compared with

This Year's Record Never Equalled.

Chicago, Oct. 21.—Under the cap tion "Record Breaking Orders for Railway Equipment," the Railway Age says: "Contracts reported this week show that the high records of 1901 and 1902 for freight equipment and loco-motives will easily be surpassed be-fore the close of 1905, although the volume of orders in those years was volume of orders in those years was exceptional. Orders placed by the Pennsylvania this week for 21,500 cars in addition to the 16,160 ordered in August, made a new record of contracts placed by a single company."

Were Rescued from a Sinking Ship.

Sydney, C. B., Oct. 21.-Rescued in mid-ocean as their vessel was about sink, Capt. Zachariassen and his crew of eight men of the Norwegian oark H. W. Palmer were landed here the Norwegian steamer

Customs Agent Is a Defaulter.

Montreal, Oct. 21.—A warrant was issued Friday for the arrest of David Hobbs, customs agent for the Cana-dian Pacific railroad, who is charged with the defalcation of between \$40,-000 and \$50,000.

THE BUMPER WHEAT YIELD OF CANADA.

100,000,000 Bushels of Wheat from 4,000,000 Acres of Land.

In order to secure the attention of the reader to any special article that is brought before the public, it is often the custom to lead the reader on by the introduction of an interesting story until, by one bold jump, he is introduced to the subject that it is desired shall be brought to his notice. This is not fair to the reader, and it is not the intention to do that in this article. It will discuss in the briefest way "Western Canada" and its possibilities for settlement. For the past six or seven years the Government of the Dominion of Canada has talked of the resources of Western Canada to the readers of this and thousands of other papers throughout the United States. The quality of the soil was spoken of the large area of fertile lands was discussed, the pos-sibilities of the country as a graingrowing district were talked of, and the story of the success of farmers from the United States was told. The story is not yet an old one. The two hundred thousands from the United States, who have made Western Canada their home, who have taken advantage of the 160 acres of land that the Government gives free to actual settlers are telling the story to-day to their friends. They have proven the statements made through these columns, and by the Government Agents. They have produced from their land twenty, thirty, forty and more bushels of wheat to the acre, and netted profits ranging from three to ten and more dollars on every acre tilled. They have found the climate fully as good as they were told it would be, schools were convenient and easily organized, railways were not far distant, and markets close at hand. The social conditions were such as they chose to make them, and law and order were observed. Many of them bought land, because it was low-priced and good, and hundreds of cases could be cited where the purchase price of the land was paid out of the first crop. The writer knows of cases this year where the farmer, as a result of the yield on his farm, was put in a position that would enable him to increase his holdings three extra acres every acre cropped and pay cash for Is it any wonder that one grows enthusiastic when speaking about Western Canada.

But what may be said of this year? We are now in a position to speak regarding it. The conditions throughout Manitoba and the new provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan have been re markably favorable. Had conditions been no better than in past years there would have been every cause for congratulation. We find, though, all previous records broken, and that from a four million acre crop of wheat there will be one hundred million bushels of a yield-or 25 bushels to the acre Could anything better be desired? Covering the entire country the same splendid reports are being received. The following dispatch was sent by Mr. F. W. Thompson, Vice President of the Ogilvie Milling Co., one of the most careful grain men in America:

"Have just returned from covering several hundred miles of the district. I never saw anything like it in this country before. The average yield and quality far exceeds our earlier expectations. It is an immense The weather is extremely facrop. vorable." Up to three weeks ago it was Mr. Thompson's opinion that the crop would not reach general expecta tions.

F. W. Thompson sends another tele gram from Winnipeg to-night, saving that his estimate of the wheat crop is now one hundred million bushels Before he went west he thought it would fall considerably short of that

The moral of this story is that there should be no hesitation in making a decision if you wish to better your condition; or, if you have a family of boys that you wish to become settled on farms, it is a safe proposition to call upon the nearest authorized Canadian Government Agent, and get par ticulars as to most suitable districts and railway rates.

Get Big Salaries.

The combined salaries of the presidents of the 14 leading universities in the United States do not equal the amount paid the head of one life insurance company.

RAISED FROM A DEATH-BED.

Mr. Pitts, Once Pronounced Incurable, Has Been Well Three Years.

E. E. Pitts, 60 Hathaway St., Skowhegan, Me., says: 'Seven years ago my back ached and I was so run down that I was laid up

four months. had night sweats

and fainting spells and dropped to 90 pounds. The urine passed every few minutes with in-tense pain and looked like blood. Dropsy set in and the doctors decided I could not live

My wife got me using Doan's Kidney Pills, and as they helped me I took heart, kept on and was cured so thoroughly that I've been well three years." Sold by all dealers. 50 cents Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

WHOOPING COUGH DUNHAM'S SPECIFIC the Disease. Warranted to Cure Lickes Drug Co., Mfrs., CLEVELAND, O.



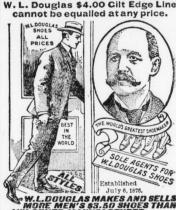
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Articles, Coffee, 1 eas, Spices, 2 and many other Home Needs, you receive the saved profits and expenses of dealers in a \$10.00 Premium free. Larkin Premiums number nearly nine hundred everything most required for comfort and pleasure. Larkin Products are of high est quality, recognized by all users as the standard of excellence. Articles, Coffee, Teas, Spices, Extract THIRTY DAYS' TRIAL

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W. L. DOUGLAS \*3.50 & \*3.00 SHOES FOR



\$10,000 REWARD to anyone who can disprove this statement.

W.L. Douglas \$3.50 shoes have by their excellent style, easy fitting, and superior wearing qualities, achieved the largest sale of any \$3.50 shoe in the world. They are just as good as those that cost you \$5.00 to \$7.00 — the only difference is the price. If I could take you into my factory at Brockton, Mass., the largest in the world under one roof making men's fine-shoes, and show you the care with which every pair of Douglas shoes is made, you would realize why W. L. Douglas \$3.50 shoes are the best shoes produced in the world.

If I could show you the difference between the shoes made in my factory and those of other makes, you would understand why Douglas \$3.50 shoes cost more to make, why they hold their shape, fit better, wear longer, and are of greater intrinsic value than any other \$3.50 shoes on the market to-day.

W.L. Douglas \$1 rong Made Shoes for

W. L. Douglas Strong Made Shoes for Men. \$2.50, \$2.00. Boys' School & Dress Shoes, \$2.50, \$2, \$1.75, \$1.50 CAUTION.—Insist upon having W WANTED. A shoe dealer in every town where W. L. Douglas Shoes are not sold Full line of amples sent free for inspection upon request. W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass.



by women from disorders that are caused by irregularity of the bowels is appalling. Druggists sell the best remedy for such irregularity. It is Colery King, the tonic-laxative. 25c.

Ache Ache



25 Bushels to the Acre

The land that this was grown on cost many of ished to add to the 160 acres the Government rants, can buy land adjoining at from \$6 to \$10

Climate splendid, school convenient, railways close at hand, taxes low.

Send for pamphlet "20th Century Canada" nd full particulars regarding rate, etc., to-UPFRINTENDENT OF IMMIGRATION, Ottawa, andad, or tothe following authorized Canadian-overnment Agents: H. M. WILLIAMS, Law Building, Toledo, O.

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