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Cure for Crow's Feet.

The following little sermon may be taken to heart by man as well as woman. In business or the home life it is equally applicable and breathes of the best spirit to be preserved in all vicissitudes of life: "Be sunny" has grown to be something of a catchword, but it is a pretty good all-around motto for everyday life as well. The cook may have gone away in a temper on the very day of your dinner party-it's a way cooks have-or the dressmaker may have failed to send home your new frock in time for Mrs. So-and-So's reception, but frowns and tears and grumblings will not help matters in either case. It may be that the world contains other cooks, or even that the same one may be induced to return in time to save the day. And if not, why not pitch right in and do the best you can yourself with the best grace you can muster? If your dinner does not turn out quite as well as you would like, just make a joke of the whole affair and let your guests laugh with you. Bless you, they too, have troubles of their own and they will relish almost any sort of a repast that is served with laughter sauce. And as for the dress that did not come, why, since you must do without it in any event, just do without it cheerfully. You have other frocks, possibly, and if you furbish one of them up a bit and wear it with your lightest heart and your gladdest smile, people will simply wonder why they never knew before how pretty you are and how tastefully you dress. That is, the people who count for any thing. And as for the others, who cares about what they think, any way? There are recipes by the score for eradicating wrinkles and keeping crows' feet at bay; but a cheerful mind discounts all of them. It isn't easy to be cheerful when things go wrong, you say. No; but it doesn't help any to be grumpy, does it? Then, in the expressive slang of the day, "forget it." Cheerfulness is a habit, just as much as worrying-only it is a good deal pleasanter for yourself and everybody else. Get the habit, then; and the first thing you know the worries will have taken flight. They can not stand sunshine. In a cheerful atmosphere they find themselves so distinctly "out of it" that they prefer to make themselves scarce. Therefore, be cheerful. It may cost you something at first, but it will pay in the end. How to manage it? Look out instead of in. You are not the only human creature who has troubles. Every woman has them-and most men-so you can not lay claim to exclusiveness along this line. But the world is a pretty good world, on the whole, and you will enjoy it more than you do now when you begin to look out on it with unclouded eyes. Leave the house or the office or the schoolroom behind you once in a while and take a breathing spell out in the open. And when you do go out, do not always go shopping. Don't bother with bargain days unless you really want something that you can't buy any other time. And even at the bargain counter be sunny. It may seem difficult, but it isn't nearly as difficult as it seems if you only start trying it.

Discipine of Failure.

The best skating is always on thin 1ce-we like to feel it crack and yield under our feet; there is a deadly fascination in the thought of the 20 or 40 feet of cold water beneath. Last year's mortality list, says a writer in The Reader, cuts (dare I do it?) no ice with us; we must make our own experiments, while Dr. Experience screams himself hoarse from his bonfire on the bank. He has held many an inquest on this darkling shore of the river of time, and he will undoubtedly live to hold many another; but thus far we have not been the subjects; ; and when it comes to the mistakes of others we are all delighted to serve on the coroner's jury. It isn't well for us to be saved from too many blunders; we need the discipline of failure. It is better to fail than never to try, and the man who can contemplate the graveyard of his own hopes without bitterness will not always be ignored by the gods of success.

President Roosevelt's Method of Dealing with Enemies of the People.

It is characteristic of President Roosevelt's courage that in leading the people's attack against the lawless he has selected the offender that is chief in power and in pernicious influence. It is characteristic of the president's directness that he has mentioned that offender by name, and it is characteristic of his fidelity that he proposes to use all the available power of the government to undo the

misdoing and to punish the misdoer. It has been the general belief, says the Troy Times, that the Standard Oil company has been amassing great wealth by crushing out competition, and by the employment for this end of illegal combinations and agreements. The thorough and untiring investigation made by Commissioner Garfield, of the bureau of corporations, has amassed facts which prove that secret rebates granted by the Standard Cil company and oppressive discrimination in open rates have given to that enormous corporation a decisive and overwhelming advantage over competitors. It is shown in illustration that rates only one-third of what was charged to other shippers were given to the Standard Oil company in this state.

President Roosevelt has informed congress of the facts and justly de-scribed the situation as a "characteristic example of the numerous evils which are inevitable under a system in which the big shipper and the rail-road are left free to crush out all individual initiative and all power of independent action because of the absence of adequate and thorough-going

governmental control." The president rightly holds that so ous a breach of equity in the encratchment upon popular right and so gross a violation of the principles business fairness constitute a blow at the people and a menace to the pur poses which the American government was established to maintain and defend. The president suggests, therefore, that to an administrative agence be given power to control and check the treacherous abuses of such a cor poration as the one under review, and plainly indicates his willingness use all the means open to the executive to attack this organized injustice and to protect its victims among the business interests and the individual consumers of the country.

Great offenses deserve heroic remedies, and, as the president says, any injustice which may be predicted of an administrative commission would not begin to be so outrageously cruel as what has already been proved against one of the big corporations of this country.

A LIVE ISSUE CERTAINLY.

From Present Indications the Tariff Will Be Much in Evidence.

If saying so would only make it so, there would be much cause for gratifi-cation in the opinion expressed by the

Pittsburg Press. The tariff involves at most no fundamental principle. It is merely an administrative question, within certain lines. Not even the most emphatic revisionists have the temerity to demand free trade. All they want is a readjustment of schedules. They admit that the country is prosperous and that the protective principle underlying our tariff policy should not be disturbed. Manifestly, then, the then, the tariff is a question which can and will wait. There are a dozen other matters more pressingly in need of regulation. Tariff revision talk now would induce sleep anywhere, from a crossroads political meeting to the president's cabinet."

Nevertheless, says the American Economist, there is much tariff revision talk going on right now, and the talkers are not talking in their sleep, either. They,at least, are very much awake. It is the published pur-pose of the American Reciprocal Tariff league to secure the election this year of the largest possible number of Republican congressmen pledged immediate tariff revision. Cumm Cummins. Guild, Foss, McCall and the rest of the "progressives" will help all they can. If this purpose should succeed in, say, 50 congress districts—and it will succeed in more than by districts if the friends of tariff stability are not alert—the way would be open to a general attack on the Dingley sched-From present appearances the tariff will be an exceedingly live issue in the campaign of 1906.

Pin her controversy on the tariff question Germany was handling a double-edged weapon, and her states-men were wise to recognize it as such.

-Portland (Me.) Advertiser.

In former years Col. Bryan invariably insisted upon writing his own platforms. Now he has decided to turn over a new leaf by taking the nomination and letting the other fellows do the platform tinkering .- St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

TII Great Britain were managing this republic of ours her statesmen would advocate that if we have commerce and labor enough for our own people, sufficient to keep everybody constantly employed—we had better hold on to it.—Des Moines Capital.

They are wise friends who know when they have a good tariff—a bet--American Economist.

San Francisco Should Not Bo Re- Suffered for Three Years with Itching built with Steel from Abroad.

We do not believe San Francisco is a party to the cry for a repeal of the tariff on structural steel while the city There is no occasion for such repeal, says the Pittsburg Ga-American manufacturers can supply the demand. Pittsburg mills can do it and would set other aside if necessary that, rebuilding should not be retarded. This at prices hardly greater than would be paid for foreign material if the tariff should be removed. In a recent hearing before the committee on merchant marine and fisheries, Judge Gary, chairman of the United States Steel corporation, quoted the prices in this country and abroad. By that statement it may seen the export prices of Great Britain, Germany, France, Austria and Belgium on structural shapes range from \$1.25 to \$1.45, while the American price is about \$1.60. Adding freight, the price, delivered, would give no appreciable advantage to the San Francisco builders, but might take much money from this country.

President Roosevelt rejected foreign contributions to the relief fund and it would be a remarkable exhibit on the part of contress to extend an invitation to foreign manufacturers to supply the material for rebuilding the While Germany is building its tariff wall higher and is paying a bounty on steel exports, to enable her manufacturers to quote low prices. there is no call for the United States o open the door even in the face of calamity. Great Britain is not in po-sition to furnish the material more promptly than this country can, and having a higher production cost and no bounty, could not compete with Germany in the bidding.

Should material be brought from broad it would benefit neither the ailroads nor the industrial concerns which have given so liberally to the sufferers. All would come direct by water in foreign bottoms. San Franeisco would be ashamed to rebuild with foreign steel. The members of ongress who introduced the bills de lare that they did so under the misapprehension that American could not supply the demand. That impression having been corrected, there is just one proper course to take. That is to withdraw the bills and let the matter drop. No hardship will be imposed thereby on the San Francisco

DEMAND NOT POPULAR.

Change of the Dingley Schedules Not Called for by the People

in General.

No Republican from Wisconsin, Massachusetts, Iowa or anywhere else who has assailed the tariff this year has voiced the view of the Republican The Dingley act has been in operation nine years. It has had a onger life than the Wilson-Gorman law which it displaced. Also it has lived longer than did the McKinley act, which the Democrats repealed when they put the Wilson-Gorman aw on the statute book. So, likewise, it has been with us for more than was the act of 1883, which the McKinley law succeeded. Dingley' tariff has had a longer career than any other law in its field since Mor-rill's, which was passed in 1861. But the Dingley act continues to give good account of itself, says the St Louis Globe-Democrat. It furnishes both revenue and protection, and the Wilson act provided neither the one nor the other. Nothing that any Democrat has ever said against the Ding-ley law has been as severe as Cleveland's denunciation of the Democratic Wilson-Gorman act, the "party fldy and party dishonor law," w Cleveland contemptuously refused sign, but let it get on the statute book through the expiration of the ten days' time limit. There is no popular demand among the Republicans ification of the Dingley tariff. On the contrary, any tampering with that act at this time would arouse Republican hostility all over the country. No Republican who assails it can long maintain his standing in the party. A Democratic assault on either the tariff or the flag in the Philippines in the congressional canvass of 1906 would insure a Republican majority in the lections which would make all the off-year Republican margins 1894 look narrow.

Democrats are inclined to say that as the speaker opposes revision and says that congress must represent the desires of the American people, he in effect makes tariff revision the issue in the coming elections, placing the Republican party absolutely in the stand-pat attitude and the Democrats for revision. Whether this be so or not it is fairly certain that there will be no tariff revision at this session of congress. Let well enough alone seems a good enough adage to steer by.—Oswego Times.

In the meantime Col. Bryan is in blissful ignorance of the fact that his articles on the Philippines are attracting practically no attention. There are so many things happening of real interest now.—Kansas City Journal.

And, pray, what part or parts of the tariff would the Democrats revise? Our Democratic brethren of the West Virginia press have no specific com-plaint so far as the intelligencer can ter tariff than any that would be tinkered up by "reformers" and "progressives" with as many different notions as there are holders of those notions. They are wise friends who know when to let a good tariff alone.

—American Economist. l gencer.

CHIEF OFFENDER ATTACKED TARIFF REPEAL NOT NEEDED LIMB RAW AS PIECE OF BEEF.

Humor-Cruiser Newark U. S. N. Man Cured-Speedy Cure by Cuticura.

"I suffered with humor for about three years off and on. I finally saw a doctor and he gave me remedies that did me no good, so I tried Cuticura when my limb below the knee to the ankle was as raw as a piece of beef. All I used was the Cuticura Soap and the Ointment I bathed with Cuticura Scap every day, and used about six or seven boxes of Cuticura Ointment. I was thoroughly cured of the humor in three weeks, and haven't been affected with it since. I use no other Soap than Cuticura now. H. J. Myers, U. S. N., U. S. S. Newark, New York, July 8, 1905."

Prince Von Bulow, the German chancellor, who was overcome by a fainting spell while delivering an address in the reichstag recently, is a political personality scarcely less interesting than was his great prede cessor Bismarck. In spite of his wellknown and ardent patriotism his courtesy to France on one occasion drew from another member of the reichstag the remark that "Herr Von Bulow thinks in French or Italian and then translates into German." He was twice offered the rank of prince before

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What Has Reason to Do with It? Joe-But, my dear fellow, is your income enough to justify your marrying?

Fred-I'm afraid not. "Then what reason have you for taking so serious a step?"

"I have no reason. I'm in love."-Stray Stories.

Garfield Tea purifies the blood, regulates the digestive organs, brings good health.

TOLD OF THE TITLED.

Lord Charles Beresford is said to be contemplating reentering the field of politics

Sir Walter Raleigh was responsible for the introduction of the potato into Ireland. It was a native of Chile and

King Alfonso and Princess Ena are both descendants of Mary Queen of Scots, as is every monarch in Europe except the king of Sweden and the sultan of Turkey.

The sirdar, Sir Reginald Wingate, is

an excellent linguist, speaking, besides several European languages, Arabic and Hindustani. His hobby is the collection of dervish weapons.

Lord Leconfield, who has just celebrated his thirty-fourth birthday, is a nephew of Lord Rosebery. He served with distinction in the Boer war, owns about 100,000 acres of land, and has a rent roll of \$450,000 yearly.

Sir Edward Clarke, the brilliant member of parliament who is making his presence felt by denouncing the idea of a tax on meat or corn, started as a jeweler's assistant in his father's store. Now his income as a lawyer is \$150,000 a year and he is one of the few men who have refused a

Sir John Fisher has been promoted to the rank of admiral of the English fleet. He practically created the present British navy, and has impregnated it with the scientific spirit, and it is due to him that the naval officers of to-day must, in addition to being seamen, be gunners, soldiers, engineers and men of science.

BREAD DYSPEPSIA

The Digesting Element Left Out. Bread dyspepsia is common. It affects the bowels because white bread is nearly all starch, and starch is digested in the intestines, not in the stomach

Up under the shell of the wheat berry nature has provided a curious deposit which is turned into diastase when it is subjected to the saliva and to the pancreatic juices in the human intestines.

This diastase is absolutely necessary to digest starch and turn it into granesugar, which is the next form; but that part of the wheat berry makes dark flour, and the modern miller cannot readily sell dark flour, so nature's valuable digester is thrown out and the human system must handle the starch as best it can, without the help that nature intended.

Small wonder that appendicitis, peritonitis, constipation and all sorts of trouble exist when we go so contrary to nature's law. The food experts that perfected Grape-Nuts Food, knowing these facts, made use in their experiments of the entire wheat and barley, including all the parts, and subjected them to moisture and long continued warmth, which allows time and the proper conditions for developing the diastase, outside of the human body.

In this way the starchy part is trans formed into grape-sugar in a perfectly natural manner, without the use of chemicals or any outside ingredients. The little sparkling crystals of grape sugar can be seen on the pieces of Grape-Nuts. This food therefore is naturally pre-digested and its use in place of bread will quickly correct the troubles that have been brought about by the too free use of starch in the food, and that is very common in the human race to-day.

The eeffct of eating Grape-Nuts ten days or two weeks and the discontinuance of ordinary white bread is very marked. The user will gain rapidly in strength and physical and mental

"There's a reason."

There has ust been deposited in the insect house at the Cincinnati Zoo specimen of the bird-eating spider

which earns its name by occasionall; including in its menu some of the bril dancy hued humming birds and vari-colored finches of the South American

tropics. The boatmen of Holland measure distances by smoking. The distance between two named points is ex pressed as so many pipefuls of to bacco, meaning, of course, that one would smoke so many pipes while covering the distance mentioned. Holland's colonies are 60 times as big a the mother country.

Radium is a substance millions of times more powerful than dynamite. It is estimated that an ounce of radium would contain enough po er to raise 10,000 tons a mile above the earth's surface. The energy needed to tow a ship of 12,000 tons a distance of 6,000 sea miles at 15 knots is con tained in 22 ounces of radium.

When the pope received the French bishops recently they could not understand his disclosures, so strong is Venetian accent. But it is the thing now in the Vatican to speak with a little of that accent. Venetian dishes are in vogue, and in the house of rich Romans Venetian antiquities are made prominent.

In England no arrests may be made on a Sunday, except for treason, fel-ony, or a breach of the peace; and freedom from arrest at any time or civil process is a privilege enjoyed by members of the royal family and thei servants, bishops, peers and peeresses and members of parliament during the sitting of parliament and 40 days be fore and after each session.

There are two sorts of tattooing in use among the women of the Congo One is common to all the members o the same tribe, and indicates the ori gin and birthplace of the subject. I is an infallible and perpetual certificate of birth and nationality. other sort of tattooing is simply fantasy and coquetry. The women mark upon their bodies the epochs of their

The early Greeks and Romans rode horses bareback. They regarded it as unmanly to ride in a saddle. In fact, the modern saddle with pommel crupper and stirrups was unknown to the ancients. Nero gave out fancy coverings to his cavairy, and the bare back riders of the German forests used to laugh at them. Saddles with trees came into use in the fourth century: stirrups three centuries later.

The greatest dental operation or record was performed upon an ele-phant in the City of Mexico. The achwas 12 inches long and 14 inches in diameter at the root. After Mr. Elephant had been securely fastened with chains his mouth was pried open and a quantity of cocaine applied to deaden the pain. When this was done a hole was bored through the tooth and an iron bar inserted. Then a rope was twisted around the bar and four horses at tached and started, and the tooth gave way like pulling stumps.

All the automobile endurance contests are thrown into the shade by the remarkable performance of Emil Boulhours, of Paris, who rode a bicycle 815 miles and 291 yards in 24 hours, at the remarkable average rate of 34 hours an hour. When one considers the delays and the stons entailed in such a race it means that for hours the rider must have been pedaling his bicycle at the rate of 50 miles an hour, and sometimes even faster than that. The strain on the system to withstand this must be severe and certain ly felt by the rider.

Horseshoes, such as we have, are also rather modern. The Greeks and Romans used to cover their horses feet with fiber cloth in cold weather, or when urging the horses through muddy and miry places. Nero's horses were shod without nails, but with silver. His wife's were shod in gold. The shoeing of horses by driving nails through their hoofs was in troduced into England by William the Conqueror. But even in the middle centuries horses were shod only on special occasions, which was done more

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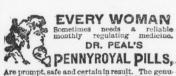
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