

CAMERON COUNTY PRESS.

H. H. MULLIN, Editor

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The Effect of Caste.

"The mixture of the social classes in education," says Henry M. Whitney in the current issue of the Arena, "has been one of the greatest safeguards of the quality of culture, helping to keep it pure, practical, helpful and unselfish. 'No reflective observer,' continues Mr. Whitney, 'can fail to see that one of the greatest hardeners and then corruptors of the human heart is the spirit of caste. A culture that is founded upon caste, that strives to protect or build up caste, is absolutely sure to do mischief—in a positive or a negative way. On the other hand, the more frequently and intimately and helpfully the representatives of different social classes can meet and learn to respect each other—in the schoolroom, or on the athletic field, or anywhere else—the purer, other things being equal, will be the life and the culture of all, and the more will those who have had greater privileges think it a matter of course that they must help in any good work that is doing. They realize better that the world is not wholly of them nor for them.

"In America to-day there are two lines in which a healthful mingling of classes may especially be found. One, as we have already suggested, is the educational system. In the older days the 'select school' was the place for the child, if the family purse could afford it. But * * * our public schools are, especially in the more democratic parts of the country, used and enjoyed by all classes, and hence have been made good enough for the rich while not beyond the reach of the poor.

"Then, the friendships of school days are carried through life, crossing all artificial lines. * * * Our colleges and universities are substantially democratic; men are still valued there for their worth, the door of opportunity is still open to the deserving, however born; and the future is still so hopeful that President Harper, in one of his very last utterances, ventured to declare even that 'the university is the prophetic interpreter of democracy.' So long and so far as this continues true, our culture will be safe from decay."

Pig Iron Statistics.

According to preliminary statistics which have just been issued by the bureau of census at Washington the production of pig iron in the United States in the calendar year 1904 amounted to 16,263,625 gross tons, valued at \$228,911,116, against 14,447,791 tons, valued at \$206,512,755, in the census year ended May 31, 1900. The wage earners employed in 1904 numbered 35,077, who received \$18,934,513 in wages, against 39,241 in 1900 who received \$18,484,400 in wages. The consumption of iron ore in 1904 amounted to 30,033,862 tons, valued at \$100,945,369, as compared with 25,366,894 tons in 1900, valued at \$65,902,922. Of the iron ore consumed in 1904—29,203,994 tons were domestic, valued at \$96,206,246, and 829,918 tons were foreign, valued at \$4,739,123, while in 1900 the domestic iron ore consumed amounted to 24,612,511 tons, valued at \$61,795,473, and the foreign ore to 754,383 tons, valued at \$4,107,449. The daily capacity of the completed furnaces in 1904 was 77,970 tons, as compared with 54,425 tons in 1900.

As ascertained by the American Iron and Steel association the production of pig iron in the United States in 1904 was 16,497,933 gross tons.

A Chicago school of domestic science has recently turned out a group of sweet girl graduates whose diplomas certify that they are able to keep a house on ten dollars a week. While this movement may not settle the household problem, remarks the Minneapolis Journal, it is gratifying that it is being considered and that there are young women who are making the effort to restore the art of housekeeping in this country. Ten dollars a week may not be the right figure but it seems a safe starting point. No man who cannot earn ten dollars a week has much of a license to marry. And the man who can earn that amount is entitled to know in advance that if he does marry he is not being run up against a \$20 wife.

BRYAN AND TARIFF

FAVORS THE TRUST ISSUE IN THE 1908 CAMPAIGN.

Regards Silver Question as "a Dead Horse"—Thinks Tariff Reduction Better Than Reciprocity as a Policy.

According to the Sun's Berlin cablegram of June 16, William Jennings Bryan was interviewed regarding the political situation in the United States:

"Mr. Bryan expressed the opinion that the next election in the United States would turn on the question of the trusts. The silver issue, he said, was a 'dead horse.'"

"Being asked about the prospect of the passage of reciprocity treaties, Mr. Bryan said that he was in favor of a general reduction of duties, in which case reciprocal treaties with foreign countries would be superfluous."

The silver issue being a "dead horse," it follows of necessity that the campaign of 1908 must be fought out on the tariff question. It will be the fight of 1896 over again, excepting the elimination of free silver as a side issue. The tariff was the main issue in 1896. In 1908 it will be the only issue. Standing alone the trust issue will be of no utility to the Democratic party, for the only anti-trust laws now on the federal statute books are the product of Republican legislation. Coupled with the tariff the trust issue can be utilized again as it was in 1900 and 1904, and doubtless will be. Handled in this way, it may prove useful in winning votes for Bryan from those who feel the need of some pretext for a downward revision of the tariff. We can imagine Gov. Cummins supporting Mr. Bryan on the ground that "the tariff is the mother of trusts," along with the assured prospect of increased foreign competition as the result of Democratic tariff revision. It would be a little harder strain on Gov. Guild, but he, too, might be won over by the promise of free trade in raw materials. In the event that the Republican party should adhere to its record of guaranteeing equal protection to the producers and the users of raw materials, the temptation to "go Democratic" might prove too strong for Mr. Guild to resist.

It will be noticed that Mr. Bryan indulges in no ecstatic delusions regarding the beauties of the reciprocity system of tariff revision downward. That scheme does not appeal to him. His intelligence revolts at it. Presumably, also, his sense of fair play rejects it as an outrageous discrimination between industries equally entitled to the benefits of protection, or, as he would put it, equally able to get along without any protection. He is right in thinking that there is a better and a decent way to insure what Gov. Cummins calls "potential competition." He would not revise protection out of the tariff in spots and chunks; he would eliminate it altogether and place all industries on a level footing of no protection.

So, as we are told in the Berlin interview of June 11, he is "in favor of a general reduction of duties, in which case reciprocal treaties with foreign countries would be superfluous." Most assuredly they would. With the tariff reduced to suit Mr. Bryan's ideas foreign producers could get into the American market without paying anything for the privilege. They could keep their own tariff intact. Moreover, our tariff having been swept away, we couldn't reduce it if we wanted to. We should be exactly in the present position of Great Britain, a convenient dumping ground of all creation.

Mr. Bryan's preference for tariff reduction and his reprobation of reciprocity dickers as "superfluous," will, of course, suit his party, and it may, as we have said, appeal strongly to tariff revisionists like Cummins and Guild, but it is going to be bad for the American Reciprocal Tariff League. How can the enterprising organization keep on raising money with which to exploit its scheme of foreign trade advantages when the ground shall have been dug from under its feet by an all-round tariff abolition that leaves no basis for special dickers? Flour is no more indispensable to the baker's dough than protection duties are to the dough of the Reciprocal Tariff League.

But Mr. Bryan's reappearance upon the scene as the accepted candidate of his party presents a pleasing phase in the political situation and outlook. It serves to clear things up and straighten things out. It will bring the armies squarely face to face upon a single issue: Protection or free trade. It will put courage into the party of free trade and backbone into the party of protection. Both parties need bracing up.

Eggs and Pence.

To have things cheaper is the economical ideal of free traders and tariff reformers. They do have things cheaper when they have their way with the tariff. This result is reached by a lessening of demand without a corresponding curtailment of the supply. Poorly-paid people are poor buyers. When eggs were selling at tuppence a dozen in the Scotch Highlands, Dr. Johnson observed that the trouble was not too many eggs, but too few pence. It is better to have eggs selling at five times tuppence and also have pence enough to buy and pay for them. That is what protection aims at and accomplishes.

FAULTS OF THE PRESIDENT

Veteran Republican Editor Points Out Many Blots on the Political Record of Theodore Roosevelt.

The Evening Star, of Washington, D. C., edited by the venerable Crosby S. Noyes, has for nearly half a century been the leading Republican newspaper south of Philadelphia; and its editor has been on terms of intimate friendship with every Republican president since Lincoln's time. He knows better, perhaps, than any other living man, the opinions prevalent in the highest circles of official society in Washington. His editorial utterances are therefore of the first importance. In the Star of June 25 Mr. Noyes in his leading editorial, speaking of Roosevelt, says: "He does not hesitate to exert all his strenuous energies in the execution of anything he has willed, when he is wholly in the wrong. His oldest, best and most sincere friends have noted with dismay his rapidly growing disposition to exercise autocratic power on all occasions, big or little, right or wrong."

By close observation Mr. Noyes has discovered that Mr. Roosevelt has less respect for decent people than for many questionable characters, and cites the Barnes appointment in support of this contention. Barnes had become odious to the people of Washington by reason of his brutal treatment of Mrs. Minor Morris; and the Star says, in "contemptuous defiance of outraged public opinion he (Roosevelt) appointed the person directly responsible for the brutal outrage to one of the best paying offices in his gift."

The Star also charges that a disgraceful compact was made between the president and Penrose, the successor of Matt Quay as boss of the Pennsylvania Republican machine, by the terms of which Roosevelt is to help Penrose and Durham to reestablish their sway in that state, in return for the aid rendered by Penrose in securing the confirmation of Barnes as postmaster at Washington.

These attacks upon President Roosevelt by the leading Republican organ at the national capital are unprecedented. The Star would make good reading in Pennsylvania, Iowa and Ohio this year. Nobody can charge it with being a Bryan organ or a yellow journal. It is after the straightest order of its sect a Pharisee.

AT EXPENSE OF FARMERS.

Removal of Duty on Hides Would Aid the Manufacturer, But Not the Agriculturist.

One of the assaults upon the Republican tariff law which restored prosperity to this country has been led by those who want free hides for the benefit of the manufacturers. Strange as it may seem there is an element in Iowa, great agricultural state that she is, that has joined in this demand, notwithstanding the fact that hides are the farmer's product and one of the comparatively few things upon which he gets the direct benefit of protection. The plea has been that the tariff made hides so high that it was a hardship on the manufacturer and that the latter would take it out of the consumer. Frank W. Mahin, an Iowa man who is consul at Nottingham, England, says that English shoe manufacturers have raised their prices because they have been compelled to pay an advance of 40 or 50 per cent. on leather the past year. It is hardly necessary to say that Mr. Mahin is telling the truth, as he is a reputable and reliable man, and besides misrepresentation in a matter of this kind would cost him his position. Neither is it necessary to call attention to the fact that there is no such thing as a duty on hides in England. The situation in England, taken in connection with the fact that in this country the advance in the price of hides is far greater than the increase is worldwide and is caused by the fact that the supply was not equal to the demand. The remedy which the manufacturers proposed to apply would be at the expense of the farmers.—Creston (Ia.) Advertiser.

Democratic Measure Defeated.

Even that high Republican authority, the New York Tribune, is troubled over the failure of congress to pass the Tillman bill prohibiting corporations from contributing money in connection with elections. While Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Cannon could have pushed this bill through the house in less than an hour, they refused to do so. The Tribune warned these gentlemen against resisting the passage of the bill, but in vain. On June 27 it said: "This is a reform which public opinion demands, and there is no good reason why it should not have its first trial in the approaching congressional campaign. Delay in legislating against corrupt practices will only suggest evasion, and such a charge will prove embarrassing to meet in the present temper of the voters."

Let it not be forgotten that the measure failed because it was obstructed by President Roosevelt and Speaker Cannon. And when the president goes out on his preaching tours at the expense of Democrats as well as Republicans, ask him why he stifles the corrupt practices bill; why he keeps Cortelyou in his cabinet; why he doesn't apologize to Judge Parker for the falsehood he told about Parker in 1904; and why he doesn't make Cortelyou and Bliss pay back to the policy holders of the life insurance companies the money filched from them in the last campaign. Teddy is a fine preacher; but "words are good when backed up by deeds, and only so."

THE COURTS

Should Not Allow Technical Appeals in

CRIMINAL CASES.

While the Number of Murderers is Increasing Procedure Against Them is Becoming a Farce.

Ithaca, N. Y.—Andrew D. White, ex-president of Cornell university, in an address before the Cornell summer school Friday night, declared the time has come when technical appeals in criminal cases should no longer be allowed by the courts. Referring to the situation in New York City and speaking of District Attorney Jerome, Dr. White said:

"On him more than any other man thinking people throughout the state and nation are pinning their hopes that sundry cases of high crime now attracting notice may not become a lasting disgrace to the New York courts and American justice.

"While the number of murderers is rapidly increasing, procedure against them is becoming more and more ineffective, and, in the light of sundry recent cases in New York and elsewhere, is seen to be a farce.

"One of the worst results of these cases is the growing opinion among the people at large that men with money can so delay justice by every sort of chicanery that there is virtual immunity from punishment from the highest crimes. I favor preventing appeals based on mere technical matters and upon errors of trial judges in trifling matters of procedure and the like which have really nothing to do with the question of guilt or innocence."

TRADE REVIEW.

R. G. Dun & Co. Report Conditions of Business as Exceptionally Good.

New York.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review of trade says:

"Exceptionally encouraging reports for this time of the year are received regarding trade, industry and transportation. The best news of the past week comes from agricultural sections, where progress is fully maintained, harvesting of winter wheat promising a larger yield than expected, and of good quality, while corn and oats exceed anticipations, and hay alone of the leading crops threatens to be short. As results on the farms become assured there is a growth of confidence that brings out large orders for fall and winter delivery of all staples.

More textile mills have voluntarily advanced wages 5 per cent., to take effect after this month, and the only important labor trouble that threatens is a local building complication that will be averted if conservative counsel prevails.

Official returns show that foreign commerce in the fiscal year ending June 30, 1906, far eclipse all records, both as to exports and imports.

Restoration of foundry pig to \$14 is probably the best development of the week in the iron and steel industry.

Failures this week numbered 192 in the United States, against 193 last year, and 22 in Canada, compared with 23 a year ago.

SIGNED TREATY.

Peace Has Been Concluded Between Central American Belligerents.

Washington, D. C.—The state department Friday night was advised of the signing of the treaty of peace by the representatives of the belligerent republics aboard the Marblehead. A cablegram was received from Mr. Merry, the American minister to Salvador, Costa Rica and Nicaragua, announcing that a treaty of peace had been signed on board the American warship.

In his message Mr. Merry referred to a joint message sent by himself and Mr. Combs, the American minister to Guatemala and Honduras, which message had not reached the state department Friday night. This message, it is believed, gives details as to the conclusions reached and is awaited anxiously by the officials here.

Fell Down Elevator Shaft.

Pittsburg, Pa.—Ella Farmarie, 18 years old, employed in the dress-making department of the dry goods establishment of McCreery & Co., of this city, was instantly killed Friday by falling down the elevator shaft from the tenth floor of the building. Miss Farmarie walked to the door of the elevator which had been left open. The car was on the lowest floor and in some manner which has not been explained the young woman stepped into the shaft landing on the roof of the cage.

Kicked into River and Drowned.

Chicago, Ill.—Albert Wegel was beaten into insensibility by Adolph Adams Friday and then kicked into the river during a quarrel. Before help could reach him he drowned. Adams was arrested after he had made a hard fight against three policemen.

Will Buy Railroads.

Tokio, Japan.—The Japanese government has decided to purchase six railroads by December 1, paying for them \$125,000,000 in 5 per cent. bonds, redeemable in five years.

PANIC AMONG PEOPLE.

Excursion Boats Collide in New York Harbor—1,500 Lives in Peril, but There Were No Fatalities.

New York.—Two crowded excursion steamers were in collision Thursday night in New York harbor off Staten Island, imperiling the lives of 1,500 persons, but neither in the crash itself nor in the wild panic which followed was anyone seriously injured. The vessels were the Perseus, bound for Coney Island with 500 passengers on board, and the Thomas Patten, from Long Beach to New York, carrying 1,000 passengers. The shrill whistles of the colliding steamers soon brought assistance from boats in the bay and the frightened passengers were transferred as quickly as possible and brought to this city. The Perseus and the Patten interlocked and neither sank.

The lower harbor was covered with a dense fog at the time of the collision and the two vessels were running at reduced speed.

When directly off St. George, S. I., the Patten crashed with terrific force into the port side of the Perseus, smashing the paddle wheel and box and tearing away much of the joinder foredecks were badly damaged. The impact was so great that the vessels remained fast together. No effort was made by the Patten to break away, however, for it was felt that safety from sinking lay in vessels remaining interlocked.

When the Patten loomed suddenly out of the fog bank and it was seen that a collision was unavoidable, the passengers on the two vessels became frantic with fear. Just before the crash one man on the Perseus jumped overboard. He was quickly rescued.

A hasty examination indicated that neither boat was in immediate danger of going down and the excursionists were assured of this fact. Meantime the whistles were calling assistance, and while the passengers were rushing about the decks seeking relatives and friends, the excursion boat Commodore and a Staten Island municipal ferry boat ranged alongside. The transfer of passengers was quickly made and all were brought to the city.

During the panic many women fainted and some were bruised, but not seriously.

DAMAGE IS SLIGHT.

Reports Regarding Earthquake in New Mexico Greatly Exaggerated.

Santa Fe, N. M.—Mayor Bursom, of Socorro, Thursday issued the following signed statement:

"The reports regarding the earthquake at Socorro have been exaggerated, the damage to date being limited to the falling and toppling over of loose chimneys and shaking of some of the walls of buildings not of a substantial character.

"The actual damage all round is very slight, although there is some uneasiness on account of the frequency of the shocks which are, however, becoming lighter each time, indicating that the disturbance is subsiding. Since Wednesday there have been four slight shocks which were barely perceptible and would have passed unnoticed at other times. People who have left Socorro on account of the earthquake have done so principally on account of their children or female relatives. There has been no cloudburst or flood, as reported in dispatches, and not the slightest injury to any person."

Mayor Bursom also denied reports that the Santa Fe railroad tracks are blocked by falling boulders. All trains through Socorro arrived on time Thursday.

MINE EXPLOSION.

Causes Death of Five Miners and Injured Two Others so Badly They Will Die.

Bluefield, W. Va.—As a result of an explosion in the Dixon mine at Hughey, in the east end of the Tug river field, Thursday night, Wallace Mitchell and four miners, Ernest Jones, Palmer Harris, Robert Harris and John Gilmore are dead and Bill Crouse and Langdon Whiteside will die from burns and shocks.

The men were going on duty for the night and had started down the shaft in a bucket. They had gone about half way down when the explosion occurred, blowing the first five men named out of the bucket and down to the bottom of the shaft, where they were later picked up. Their bodies were crushed almost to a pulp. The explosion was caused by the men having a gasoline light in the bucket while descending, the light igniting an accumulation of gas.

Eight-Hour Law to be Enforced.

Washington, D. C.—Action of the greatest importance to labor circles is contemplated in a direction given by the president to officers in charge of public works, at the instance of Secretary Taft. This is to employ the government's own officers to detect and punish violations of the law of 1892 providing that except in case of an emergency work upon government buildings, ships and other properties shall be limited to eight hours each day for each workman.

Shows an Increase.

Washington, D. C.—According to a statement issued by the geological survey Thursday the value of the products of clay in the United States in 1905 was \$149,697,188, as against an output valued at \$131,023,248 in 1904. Of the total value in 1905, \$121,778,294 was for brick and tile and \$27,918,894 for pottery.

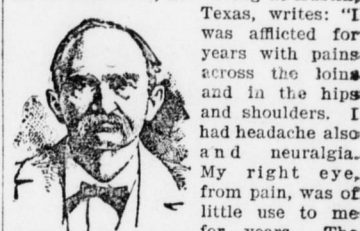
Jockeys Injured.

Buffalo, N. Y.—Five jockeys were injured at the Fort Erie race track Thursday by their horses going down in a bunch.

UTTERLY WORN OUT.

Vitality Sapped by Years of Suffering with Kidney Trouble.

Capt. J. W. Hogue, former postmaster of Indianola, now living at Austin, Texas, writes: "I was afflicted for years with pains across the loins and in the hips and shoulders. I had headache also and neuralgia. My right eye, from pain, was of little use to me for years. The constant flow of urine kept my system depleted, causing nervous chills and night sweats. After trying seven different climates and using all kinds of medicines, I had the good fortune to hear of Doan's Kidney Pills. This remedy has cured me. I am as well to-day as I was twenty years ago, and my eyesight is perfect."



Sold by all dealers. 50 cents a box. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

REFLECTIONS OF A BACHELOR.

The thing that makes a pretty hat is the face under it.

People may love their children for their faults, but mighty few others. Singing in a choir is the very best way not to make friends of the rest of it.

Hardly anybody would like to get the cussing a millionaire has without his money.

There is hardly anything that makes a woman madder than to have her photograph look like her.

The meanest man is the one who won't kiss a doll for a child when she thinks it has been hurt.

When you see a man looking pretty cheerful in town it's a sign his family is away for the summer.

A very useful thing about an amateur garden is it's such a nice place for the dog to bury his bones.

Girls don't get much fun out of going in swimming unless there is some man around to show them how.

Even if a baby understands the language the women talk to it he'd be ashamed to admit it by answering.

A man can make a good deal of money in stocks by being careful not to have anything to do with them.

When a man lets a collar button fall and brags that it didn't roll under the bureau it's a sign he is a perjuror.

One of the meanest things a man can do when his wife has a point in an argument that can't be beaten is to agree with her.—N. Y. Press.

BADGER PHILOSOPHY.

A man can't be unusually polite without being looked upon with suspicion.

When the real nature of a man's business is in doubt it is often hinted that he is a gambler.

A woman is never satisfied with herself until she has outdone her neighbor in some respect.

It's hard to understand why actors with such fabulous salaries always stop at such modest hotels.

Lots of people think they have been cheated unless they get more than their money's worth.—Milwaukee Sentinel.

Another Australian Experiment.

Suitable farming land is provided by the Australian government for groups of men and their families that will ultimately form village settlements, but they are not to be cooperative—each settler will stand or fall on his own merits. Government overseers will guide and instruct the settlers for two years, and the house erected for his use can be used as a public hall or school. Plain rations, implements, a small stock of cows, poultry, etc., will be supplied for the first year. This will be charged as a loan and must be eventually refunded to the state.

OUTDOOR LIFE

Will Not Offset the Ill Effects of Coffee When One Cannot Digest It.

"A farmer says: 'It was not from liquor or tobacco that for ten years or more I suffered from dyspepsia and stomach trouble, they were caused by the use of coffee until I got so bad I had to give up coffee entirely and almost give up eating. There were times when I could eat only boiled milk and bread and when I went to the field to work I had to take some bread and butter along to give me strength.

"I doctored with doctors and took almost everything I could get for my stomach in the way of medicine, but if I got any better it only lasted a little while until I was almost a walking skeleton.

"One day I read an ad for Postum and told my wife I would try it, and as to the following facts I will make affidavit before any judge:

"I quit coffee entirely and used Postum in its place. I have regained my health entirely and can eat anything that is cooked to eat. I have increased in weight until now I weigh more than I ever did; I have not taken any medicine for my stomach since I began using Postum. Why, I believe Postum will almost digest an iron wedge.

"My family would stick to coffee at first, but they saw the effects it had on me, and when they were feeling bad they began to use Postum, one at a time, until now we all use Postum." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

"Ten days' trial of Postum in place of coffee proves the truth, an easy and pleasant way. 'There's a reason.' Look in pkgs. for a copy of the famous little book, 'The Road to Wellville.'"