CAMERON COUNTY PRESS. BRYAN H. H. MULLIN, Edito

Published Every Thursday.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

ADVERTISING RATES: Avertisements are published at the rate of a dollar per square for one insertion and fitty its per square for each subsequent insertion area by the year, or for six or three months, low and uniform, and will be furnished on

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s times or less, *2: each subsequent inser0 cents per square.
cal notices to cents per line for one inseron; 5 cents per line for each subsequent
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JOB PRINTING.

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A Fool and His Money.

The credulity of a multitude of more or less thrifty people, who, in their mania for money, are ready to believe that they can amass fortunes over night, makes them the easy prey of a swarm of parasites who infest the financial districts. The gospel of the parasites, who build air castles for their victims and real castles for themselves, is terse: I. "A fool is born every minute." II. "A fool and his money are easily parted." Posing as bankers and brokers, the financial parasites scour the country for the fools and then exercise their nimble wits in devising schemes to accomplish the partition. How many millions of dollars are parted from the fools every year may be conjectured from the millions of dollars spent by the pseudo financiers in advertising. The bulk of the financial advertising in the leading newspapers of the country is intended for the fools. Another index of the richness of the harvest of parting money from the fools, says Frank Fayant, in Success Magazine, is the occasional exposure some particularly glaring and bungled imposture, when the calculable "swag" runs into the hundreds of thousands, if not into the millions. But these frauds are seldom exposed, for the victims are usually as anxious as the victimizers to escape the limelight of publicity. Most men prefer to lose their money rather than hear their neighbors quote from the parasites' gospel, "A fool and his money are soon parted."

Simple Life Natural in Japan.

Many of us dream of the simple life. Some strive for it; few attain it. An eminent author has said only those with great wealth and enormous strength can live it. With the Japanese this is so. The simplicity of their daily existence has been cultivated until it is an art. Each man's status in society is definitely fixed. It is the grade in which his forefathers lived and in which his children's children will live. There is no striving for a higher place. He is satisfied with his position, accepts it as a matter of course, and makes the most of it. Only by some overt evil act will he drop into a lower grade, and it must be a phenomenal deed or service to the state that will raise him even one degree higher in social rank. This stability of position has an important influence upon the nation. No one wishes to appear different from what he really is, and as a consequence there is no greed for wealth. You will say this must kill ambition. If ambition is a struggle solely for money and position, then it does kill that the industries need all the ambition, but it does not kill ambition to excel in one's own craft or call-. The fact that a Japanese is content in his own sphere, says the Craftsman, is the keynote of the success of their simple life. It is of no value for him to make a false impression, so the element of show or push is left out.

The state of Washington has made by having arrested and indicted for to vote for congressmen who, what manslaughter a young man who succeeded in drowning some of his friends by vigorously rocking the boat in which he and they were taking a short water trip. This is a form of homicide by means of which a great many people have in years past been brought to an untimely end. It is, of course, a case of idiocy on the part of the boat rocker, who always looks upon the act as a humorous proceeding, but, says the Boston Herald, in view of the past experiences the authorities of the state of Washington are no doubt justified in taking the initiative in declaring that this form of life taking has ceased to be tolerated as a joke, and that those who willfully indulge in the sport must be held to a criminal accountability if for any reason it results in loss orf life.

What does the king of England think of this improved spelling? "The first diplomat of Europe" will hardly commit himself on anything more fundamental than trousers. And these cannot be concealed.

TRYING TO FIND SOMETHING SAFER THAN THE TARIFF.

Would Be Glad to Use War on Wealth and Government Ownership of Railroads as Substitutes for the Always Dangerous Advocacy of Free Trade.

Madison Square garden on the night of August 30 was devoted to the tar-The other eleven-twelfths were taken up with the effort to frame is sues that may override the tariff issue in the campaign of 1908. With the tariff as a paramount issue, the Democrats have not fared well in presidential elections. They would greatly prefer some other issue. Mr. Bryan has been trying to find one In his search he has uncovered some rather dizzy substitutes for the tar iff as an issue. War on "predatory wealth" and "death to plutocracy" is one of them. Railroad rate regula tion through United States govern ment ownership of other than trunk lines is another issue which Mr Bryan hopes may obscure the tariff Both propositions are sufficiently radical to divert attention somewhat from the Democratic party's hopelessly bad tariff record, pro vided the party can be induced stand for so radical a departure in the direction of socialism and centralization. But there are unmis takable signs of revolt, among the predatory plutocrats and the southern Democrats. Already Mr. Bryan perceives his blunder, and is hastening to give assurance that these revolutionary ideas are his own mere ly, and not intended for incorporation

in the national platform. So, in time, Mr. Bryan will be compelled to get back to the tariff. There will be little else left to talk about, for the Republican party has shown that railroad rates can be regulated without confiscation or government ownership, and that trust evils can be remedied without disturbing protection to American labor and indus-The Democratic nominee for 1908 promises to consider the tariff question more at length at an early day Assuredly he will. Being compelled to abandon some of his startling radicalisms lest he frighten away the support that was unanimously his prior to his speech of August 30, he will have no choice but to fall back on the tariff. Here he will be on fa-miliar ground. Always a free trader, always an enemy of the policy of protection, and always certain of a sym pathetic hearing on the subject, he can safely launch his rhetorical thun-derbolts against any tariff designed to foster domestic industrialism and domestic wage paying. Mr. Bryan's line of procedure on the tariff ques-tion was distinctly marked out when in his speech at Madison Square gar

"The tariff question is very closely allied to the trust question, and the reduction of the tariff furnishes an easy means of limiting the extortion which the trusts can practice. While absolute free trade would not necessarily make a trust impossible, still it is probable that very few manufac-turing establishments would dare to enter into a trust if the president were empowered to put upon the free list articles competing with those con-trolled by a trust. While I shall take trolled by a trust. occasion at an early day to consider the tariff question more at length, cannot permit this opportunity to pass without expressing the opinion that the principle embodied in the protective tariff has been the fruitful source of a great deal of political corruption as well as the support of many of our most iniquitous trusts.

"It is difficult to condemn the man ufacturers for uniting to take advantage of a high tariff schedule when the schedule is framed on the theory tection given, and it is not likely that the beneficiaries of these schedules will consent to their reduction so long as the public waits for the tariff to be reformed by its friends.

"But one of the worst features of a tariff levied not for revenue, but for the avowed purpose of protection, is that it fosters the idea that men should use their votes to advance their own financial interests.

"The manufacturer has been an advance in the line of social reform sured that it is legitimate for him ever else their opinions on other subjects may be, will legislate larger dividends into his pockets; sheep growers have been encouraged to believe that they should have no higher aim in voting than to raise the price of wool; and laboring men have been urged to make their wages their only concern. For a generation the 'fat' has been fried out of the manufacturers by the Republican campaign committee, and then the manufacturers have been reimbursed by leg-

"With the public conscience educated to believe that this open pur-chase of legislation was entirely proper, no wonder that insurance com-panies have used the money of their policy holders to carry elections—no wonder that trusts have hastened to purchase immunity from punishment with liberal donations! How can we draw a moral distinction between the man who sells his vote for five dollars on election day and the manufacturer who sells his political influence for \$50,000 or \$100,000, payable in dividends? How can we draw a moral line between the senator or representative elected by the trusts to prevent hostile legislation and the sen-

ON ISSUES. ator or representative kept in congress by the manufacturers to segress by the manufacturers to cure friendly legislation? The party which justifies the one form of brib ery cannot be relied upon to condemn

the other. "There never was a time when tariff reform could be more easily en-tered upon, for the manufacturers by selling abroad cheaper than at home, as many of them do, have not only shown the ingratitude toward those who built the tariff wall for them, but they have demonstrated their abil-ity to sell in competition with the world. The high tariff has long been burden to the consumers in the One-twelfth of Mr. Bryan's speech in United States, and it is growing more and more a menace to our foreign commerce, because it arouses resentment and provokes retaliation."

The leopard has not changed his spots. The Bryan who helped to frame a free trade tariff bill as a member of the house committee on ways and means in 1904 is the same Free Trade Bryan in 1906. The tariff will be the paramount issue in 1908.

AS A CONTRIBUTORY CAUSE.

Benefits Reaped by Farmer as Result of Protective Tariff.

It is well to mention occasionally, s Speaker Cannon did at Danville, that under the Republican protective policy the United States now produces a third of the world's manufactures and agricultural products. Some Democrats declare that the tariff never helps the farmer. They are rash in making any such assertion. This gives the Republicans a chance show that the diversification of inlustries which the tariff has created has raised up a home market for the armer which has advanced the value of everything which he has to sell, while the competition among the fac tories has cheapened everything that farmer has to buy. principal reason why farming is far more profitable now than it was in the Democratic days before the civil war Farming is far more profitable, like wise, than it was in the Democratic days of 1893-97, when the country had its latest and severest financial panic. In speaking of the country's perity from any viewpoint the tariff is sure to present itself as a contributory cause of the good times. Under Democratic sway, in Buchanan's days, the aggregate of the country's manufactures was slight. This was an agricultural country almost solely at that time. As a consequence the farmer got less for his products than larmer got less for his products than he does now. Our manufactured arti-cles in those days were furnished by England chiefly, and the American farmer and the rest of the American consumers paid more for them than they do now for the home product. The tariff has benefited producer and consumers. There are more wageworkers in proportion to the aggregate population in 1906 than there in 1860, the last year of Demo cratic power prior to the civil war. There are more wage-workers than there were in 1896, the last year of the last term of the last Democratic president. The wages in each case have made great advances. Here are some of the reasons why the Republicans in the campaigns of 1906 and 1908 will champion the maintenance of a tariff which will give adequate protection to every American product which needs protection. Speaker Cannon at Danville gave excellent reasons why the American people will, in 1906, elect a Republican congress to continue the magnificent work which in

When Stand-Patters Will Be Needed There is meat for more than Democrats in what was said about "stand ing pat" by Cato Sells in his speech as permanent chairman of the Iowa

being done by the Republican party.-

St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

emocratic convention:
"I am a stand-pat Democrat. were a Republican, I should be a stand-patter. The man who gets away from the doctrinal principles of his party will either have to get into the other party or become a mongrel. The Methodist who talks the Presbyterian language won't last over night and the man who out-Herods Herod and is a friend of protection and then proceeds to make a free trade speech will not recognize his own party when their convention is held in 1908."

It is not a very far cry to 1908, but it is far enough to give time and op portunity for a very considerable num-ber of people to recall the fact that they are after all Republicans and protectionists, and that the proper place for them is back in the ranks with the rest of the protectionists. It is a safe prediction that in the red-hot camoaign against Bryan and Bryanism that will be raging two years hence "stand-patter" will have ceased to be a term of reproach. Stand-patters will then be in great demand. They will

Let It Alone.

Possibly some of the schedules of the Dingley tariff carry a higher rate of duty than is needed by the industries which they were designed to protect. That may to a limited extent be true at the present moment. it may not be true next year. Indus depression throughout Europe would leave a huge surplus to be mar keted abroad at cut prices. In that event the present tariff would not be higher than needed. It might, indeed, prove to be too low. It is at present too low on many articles. But protectionists do not ask for tariff revision on that account. They realize that tariffs cannot be quickly changed to meet constantly changing conditions. So they say, let the tariff alone. Needlessly high schedules can do no harm whereas inadequately low would do a world of harm. low schedules

AN EASY VICTORY.

New York Riflemen Defeat Britons in a Contest on the Creedmoor Range.

Creedmoor, L. I.—The silver chal-lenge shield donated by Col. Sir Howard Vincent, aide-de-camp to King d VII., will remain on this side Atlantic for two or perhaps years. The rifle shooting teams three years. of the Seventh regiment, N. G. N. Y., won the trophy in decisive fashion here Wednesday from the Queen's Westminster Volunteers, of London, whom they defeated by a marign of 66 points.

The total scores of each team over the total scores of each team over the 500, 600, 800 and 1,000-yard ranges were: Seventh regiment 1,648, Queen's Westminster Volunteers 1,588. When the match was inaugurated last year at Bisley, England, the Brit-

ish team won by a margin of ten points. On the shorter ranges—500 and 600 yards—the American marks men were five points ahead, but the following day the Englishmen forged ahead on the two longer ranges and

On Tuesday the Seventh regiment team was 34 points ahead of the visit-ors on the short ranges. Yesterday at 800 yards both teams tied with totals of 406, but at 1,000 yards the local shooters outclassed their opponents

and beat them by 26 points.

Corporal A. G. Fulton, of the Volunteers, who is only 19 years old, made the remarkable score of 277 for the four ranges and had he secured a bullseye on his final shot at 1,000 yards he would have won the silver cup presented by Capt. Francis G. Landon for the highest individual Landon for the highest individual score. He only made three on his last shot and the special individual prize went to Seregant W. B. Short, of the Seventh regiment, who was high man

REBELS ARE DISARMING.

Cuban Insurgents Are Not Slow in Surrendering Their Weapons.

Havana, Cuba.-The alacrity with which the rebels are laying down their arms to the commission appointed to arms to the commission appointed to superintend that important phase of the termination of the revolution is the greatest surprise the provisional government has yet encountered in its program. This operation is now well under way in the vicinity of Havana, or the first and the first and the first and the first and first a

Hundreds of persons from Havana went out to Santiago de las Vegas and Rincon to view the disarmament. They were disappointed at not seeing the rebels actually surrender their guns, but nevertheless they witnessed an interesting sieht As a conception. an interesting sight. As a concession to the men Gen. Funston and Maj. Ladd permitted them to take their arms to Pinar del Rio, where most of the men joined the insurgent army. The rifles, however, were first counted by officers of marines and the men will be required to surrender them before leaving the train at Pinar del Rio.

According to the testimony of an American named Harvey, formerly a Roosevelt Rough Rider, who has been with the insurgents, the amount of actual fighting during the revolution actual ngining during the Fevolution was really very small. Harvey says that most of the fighting he had seen was between game cocks. About 10 per cent. of Guerra's men carry fight-

ing cocks tied to their saddles.

Gov. Taft now occupies the office in which the affairs of Cuba have been administered successively by the Spanish governors of the island, Gen. Leonard Wood and President Palma. He established himself in these quarters yesterday. He will take up his residence in the palace in a few days.

MURDEROUS THIEVES.

They Killed a Banker and Stole \$5,000 in Gold.

Life.

San Francisco, Cal.—Two robbers entered the Kimmon Ginko, a Japanese bank also known as the Golden Gate bank, at 1588 O'Farrell street Wednesday and after fatally beating S. Urakata, the manager of the bank, and seriously injuring A. Sasseki, a clerk, with a piece of gas pipe, escaped with \$5,000 in gold. Manager Urakata died two hours later. Urakata was acting as teller of the bank. After striking down their victins,

the robbers dragged them to a poorly lighted room in the rear of the bank. There the prostrate forms of the men were found later. The unconscious men were lying in a pool of blood that streamed from their wounds and nearly was a piace of gas pine a foot in by was a piece of gas pipe, a foot in

The robbers chose a time when there were but few persons transacting business in the bank and the sensational and bold deed was so quickly effected that it was all over before the crowd of people passing the doors of the institution were aware of what the crowd of people passing the doors of the institution were aware of what had taken place. While one of the holdup men engaged the paying teller of the bank, the other walked to the rear of the bank and going behind the counter, picked up a sack containing \$5,000. The action of the robber who went to the rear of the bank was witnessed by Sasseki, the clerk, who immediately raised a cry of alarm. The cry had scarcely left his lips before he was struck down by the man who was carrying out the gold.

Seventy-five Miners are Entombed.

Bluefield, W. Va.—As the result of an explosion Wednesday at the an explosion Wednesday at the West Fork mines of the Pocahontas Collieries Co., where the explosion of 1902 occurred, in which Superintend-ent O'Malley and 16 others lost their lives, 75 men are supposed to be entombed.

Georgia's Election.
Atlanta, Ga.—The state election held in Georgia on Wednesday resulted in the practical unanimous election of the democratic nominees. headed by Hoke Smith for governor

Breaking the Compact.

Miffkins (to employer)-No, sir, i don't think there's anything unreason able in my asking for an increase of my salary. You may remember you promised me a rise when I had been

with you a year. Employer—I know I did, but, hang it all, didn't I make it conditional upon

your giving me every satisfaction? Miffkins-And in what way, sir, haven't I given you satisfaction?

Employer (furiously)-Satisfaction indeed! D'you call bothering me for more wages giving me every satisfac-

Brilliant Idea.

Hyker—Tapeleigh, the dry goods man, has a scheme that keeps his store filled with customers.

Pyker—Advertising scheme, eh? Hyker—No, not exactly. He keeps a parrot just inside the door that ex-claims, "Oh, what a pretty young lady!" every time a woman comes along—and, of course the woman can't resist the temptation to go in and buy something.—Chicago Daily News.

Looking Forward.

The young man had just screwed up his courage to the point of asking the old man for the hand of his daugh ter in marriage.

"Have you given any thought to the future?" asked the old man.

"Oh, yes," answered the young man
"I joined the church last winter." Chicago Daily News.

Statecraft.

"Tell the press censor to exercise more than ordinary vigilance over all the publications that come into the palace," said the czar.

"For any special reason, your maj

"Yes. The fortune teller has warned me that I am liable to hear some bad news.-Washington Star.

Expecting a Call.

"Dear," said the physician's wife "when can you let me have ten dol-

'Well," replied the medical man

hope to cash a draft shortly."
"Cash a draft? What draft?"
"The one I saw old Mr. Jenkins sit ting in this morning."—Philadelphia

"I have called," said the party with the unbarbered hair, "to see if there is a vacancy in your joke depart

'There will be," replied the busy editor, "as soon as the office boy gets time to empty the waste basket."— Chicago Daily News.

SKIDOO.



He-I asked her to tell me her age and she said "twenty-three." She-Well-did you? - Brooklyr

What?

The summer girl who wears her heart Upon her sleeve in pleasure mute, What, does she with it when she bathes In her scant, sleeveless bathing suit?

Explained.

"Your summer vacation must have agreed with you."
"What makes you think so?"

"You're so much fatter." "No, I'm not. I probably look fatter because I'm so much shorter."-

Cleveland Leader.

Something Else Just as Good.

"I want something to drink that will cure the hiccoughs." "Haven't any of it in stock," replied the bartender, "but I've got some good old stuff here that will produce hice coughs."-Houston Post.

THE-Windsor Hotel

Retween 12th and 13th Sts., on Filbert St. Philadelphia, Pa.

Three minutes WALK from the Reading Terminal.
Five minutes WALK from the Penn'a R.
R. Depot.
Ruropean Plan \$1.00 per day and upwards.
American Plan \$2.00 per day.
FRANK M. SCHEIBLEY. Manager.

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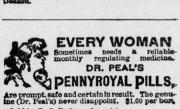
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DR. Lafranco's compound. Safe, speedy regulator: 25 cents. Druggists or mai: Booklet free. DR. LAFRANCO, Philadelphia, Pa.

LES RUDY'S Suppository D. Matt. Thompson, Supt. Statesville, N. C., writes: "I ean say islain for them." Dr. S. M. Devore, Va., writes: "Thy give universal satisfied. D. McGill, Charkburg. Tenn., writes: ef 25 years, I have found no remedy the Pauce, 46 Chawe. Rambine Free. Sed

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For Bill Heads,

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Letter Heads,

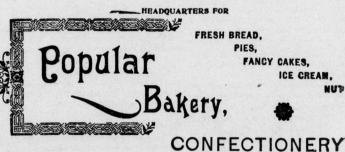
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