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Americans and Marriage.

Carolyn Rapelyea, writing on "American Complexities," in the current number of Ainslee's, speaks especially of the American attitude toward marriage. This she says is one of the chief of our complexities. "No people in the world," remarks the lady, "regard marriage so romantically. Moreover, our ideas of what are to be expected in marriage are essentially unlike foreign ideas. Here, as much as anything else, lies the cause of so many international failures." Miss Rapelyea thinks the number of divorces in America does not necessarily indicate that the number of unfortunate marriages is greater here than elsewhere, but only that our ideas of what is to be endured are different. "But to understand this is difficult, as it is also true that there is a tendency for Americans to regard the marriage ties as less permanently binding than do people in They are more inclined to break their vows and yet stay married; we to dissolve the marriage if the vows are broken. We do not regard the thing in the same way, and in an international marriage such differences in point of view are exceedingly dangerous. "Viewed superficially, the American character and American social life may seem simple, easy to comprehend, yet they abound in contradictions, are full of complexities. Much that is clearly felt and tacitly recognized has not yet been defined. No wonder that we are a perpetual, though fascinating, puzzle for foreigners. We are sometimes a puzzle even to ourselves."

Phonetic Spelling.

It is held creditable to spell in the fashion of the lexicographers, but it is really discreditable, if to defy law and order is infamy, says D. W. Howells, in Harper's Magazine. A child is punished if it obeys an instinct and spells phonetically, but it ought to be rewarded, and its instinctive orthography reverently studied in the hope of some hint for the amelioration of the abuse under which we all suffer. The actual English spelling does not spell anything, really; it is a kind of picture writing in which certain groups of letters symbolize cersounds without representing them. This difference between our spelling and our speech is such that the lexicographer finds his burden divided between orthography and orthoepy, and yet doubled in the failure to show how the printed word shall be spoken. For the literary artist, who wishes to indicate dialect variations, the system is worse than useless; he must frame a convention and trust the reader's intelligence for its acceptance before he can hope to suggest the accents he has in mind. fashionable London tailors. Nothing worse could be said of our spelling than that it does not spell; that is quite enough to condemn it. If it fulfilled its office, one might not repine at its manifold difficulties; but it breaks down at the first step, and at every step. It is a failure which nothing but the immense powers of the race which suffers it could re-

Tastes in Gigars.

The public taste for cigars varies in different localities and countries, and in all the large factories cigars are conditioned to suit the demands of the country to which they are to be sent. In Europe, more especially in the British isles, the consumer cigars requires that they should be dry, in fact, almost brittle. It is a common incident in that country to see a smoker take his cigar and place it to his ear to see if it will give forth a crackling sound, and if it does not crackle, the cigar is considered too moist. Pipe smoking tobaccos, however, are required very moist. In the United States the proper condition for cigars and pipe smok ing tobaccos is just the reverse, says Science. The American smoker re quires his cigars in such a condition that the wrapper, binder and filler will yield to the pressure of the fingers without cracking or breaking the wrapper; while, on the other hand, the smoking tobaccos especially the which conditions do not warrant .granulated tobaccos, must be mod- Lawrence Telegram. erately dry.

HIS NATURE REVOLTS AT HUMAN SELFISHNESS.

He Would Have People Stop Voting for a Protective Tariff Merely Because It Helps Business and Makes Everybody Prosperous and Happy.

Mr. Bryan is scandalized at the thought that men should vote to maintain a protective tariff from mere selfishness, to gratify the greed of gain.

Manufacturers do it because prosper under protection and are

ruined by federal trade.

Wage earners do it because there is plenty of work at high wages under protection, while under free trade there is little work and much lower wages.

Farmers do it because everything they own and have to sell has a far higher market value under protection than under free trade.

Merchants do it because they can sell more goods and make more money under protection than under free

passengers and earn higher dividends under protection than under free trade. Doctors, lawyers and preachers do

because more coin comes their way under protection than under free trade Now all this, says Mr. Bryan, is rad ically wrong. It denotes a low moral tone. Rightly considered it is little better than pocket-picking or safe-blowing. People should vote for a

principle, not for personal advantage It is a sad world we live in, truly Mr. Bryan's altruistic nature and sen sitive soul are appalled at the wickedness of it. He sees but one remedy Banish protection and bring in free

But, wait a bit. Are we not told by the superior thinkers that protection is a clog? That with free trade we should all be richer and happier? That our country has prospered, not because but in spite of the protective policy? That only when we get free trade shall we be really and truly

How about that, Mr. Bryan? Is there not, then, greater peril to our immortal souls in free trade than in protection? How shall we dare to vote for free trade if it is going to increase our wealth?

Herein are some sore perplexities for those who would like to be truly good. If we fare better we shall fare worse. Like the man hiding from the police, if we are found we shall be

Mr. Bryan's remedy will not work It does not point the way to the beatitudes. Quite otherwise; it threatens

to make us criminals of a deeper dye. Under all the circumstances it is probably wiser not to be too altruistic. The safer course is to stick to protect tion. As the worldly minded would

Not Made in London.

A statement in the Daily Consular and Trade Reports of August 28, is sued by the bureau of manufactures, department of commerce and labor, very effectually dispels the illusion that the best dressed of Americans have their clothes made in London. Recently "a leading West End tailor," writing to the London Mail, asserted that "few Americans who can afford it, and who prize style, quality and fit, order their clothes anywhere else but in London."

The absurdity of this pretension is shown in the British export statistics Out of a grand total of articles of wearing apparel valued at \$23,224,300 exported to all the countries of the earth in 1905, the exports to the United States amounted to a paltry \$275,000. Of this only \$93,000 represented goods made of wool, or wool mixed with other materials. It is probable that this sum when reduced to \$50,000 would cover all the clothing made for well-dressed Americans by

The fact that Americans are the best dressed people in the world, coupled with the fact that probably 99.9 per cent. of all the clothes worn by American men is made by American tailors, points unerringly to the con clusion that American tailors are the best in the world. It is also a fact that the ready-made clothing of the United States surpasses in fit, style and quality the made-to-order clothing of the rest of the world.

Early Autumn Fruit.

Evidences of the "unrest" that we have heard so much about are not visible in Vermont and Wisconsin. both of these states the protection party seems to be on a perfectly level keel. Vermont has just elected the regular Republican candidate for governor by the customary majority against an independent candidate who appealed especially to the unrestful element. Wisconsin's Republican primary elections have resulted in the nomination of a candidate for gover nor directly opposed to La Follette's tariff ripping tendencies. It looks as though the stand-pat campaign was the right thing. Certainly it is bear-ing some excellent early autumn fruit.

If the president is not a "stand patter," he is as near it as the aver age Republican. He doesn't regard tariff schedules as something that should be held sacred and inviolable, but he does think that it would be madness to jeopardize general business by an assault upon the tariff

BRYAN'S FREE TRADE ALLIES. Disgruntled Trusts Will Help Him to

Break Down the Price of Labor. As Mr. Bryan has not recanted in the matter of the tariff, he is still for free trade, and as he is the recognized leader of his party, indeed its dictator, the policy he favors will be carried out to the letter should the next congress in its lower branch be won by the Democrats. And Mr. Bryan is very likely to have some allies who will be new on that side of the fight. If exorbitant trust prices are to be forced down by law, it is certain the monop olists will move at once to cut down the wages of their workmen. Some of them argue already that while the price of gas and electricity has been cut down in response to public de mands, the cost of living in the matter of rents and as to other items has been forced up by the general pros-perity. Most of the monopolistic trusts, including the beef trust and the railroad trust, want revenge on President Roosevelt and the Republicans because of the strong reformative legislation passed by the last congress They will do everything in their power to help Mr. Bryan elect Democratic congressmen, because the big cut in the tariff sure to follow if the Demo-Railroad and steamboat men do it because they carry more freight and tion of foreign cheap labor, and operate to reduce the wages of American workmen at once. The monopolistic trusts care for the tariff only as long as they are protected and are able to gather in the lion's share of the profits. The policy of President Roosevelt and the Republicans back of him in congress, which forces a proper division of the profits of protection be tween capital and labor, and insists if there must be unequal division, actual producer, that is, the workingman, shall be the chief beneficiary, has enraged the monopolists. In revenge they will use their influence to elect Bryan free trade Democratic congressmen, so that a reduction may be made in the price of American labor to meet the competition from abroad. Republican congressmen stand committed to the principle of protection, and will be found defending the tariff, and defending it the more strongly the more drastic is the internal legislation framed to insure a better distribution of the profits arising under it to the actual producers. vote for a Democratic congressman this year will be a vote to cut down the wages of the American working.

man.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat. Queer Sort of Protectionism.

In an interview with the Louisville Courier-Journal, a leading free trade newspaper, ex-Senator Washburn, of Minnesota, declares himself in favor of immediate revision of the tariff and a broad and comprehensive provision for the negotiation of treaties of reciprocity." Incidentally he remarks that there is no need of protection either on steel rails or wheat. As showing how valuable this testimony should be to the free trade party he adds:

"It may be unnecessary for me to say that I am a lifelong Republican and an ardent defender of the princi-

ple of the protective tariff."
We should say that this statement was, on the contrary, very necessary. No one would suspect the gentleman of being an ardent defender of the principle of the protective tariff. As a railroad president interested in buy-ing steel rails in the cheapest market, and being also largely interested in the profits of grinding free wheat from Canada, Mr. Washburn cannot be said to have been passionately devoted to protection for the last 12 or 15 years. Ever since the people of Minnesota made up their minds to dispense with his services as United States senator he has had his doubts about protec-He regards it as all right in principle but all wrong in operation. It is a long time, however, since it mattered very much what Mr. Washburn thought about any public ques-

A Specific Illustration. That the protective tariff creates

tion. That protection encourages and builds up competition in the United builds up competition in the United and that it would be enabled to re States is the claim of friends of that policy, and proof of that claim is given in the existence of manufacturing competition in this country such as no other nation possesses. A specific illustration of the power of protection in the way of building up competition is shown in the fact that the great United States Steel company has been recently beaten in competition with the Midvale company for an important government contract. Midvale company is a comparatively new competitor for large contracts To provide competition by making it possible for all American manufacturers to grow and prosper, seems a more desirable way than to weaken home efforts by admitting foreign competition, with all the differences in wages and other values which the latter involves. Practical experience proves that the American way is the best way .- Adrian (Mich.) Times.

A Bad Year.

This is a bad year for American la bor to commit any political follies. I is a bad year to hold the door open for tariff changes. It is certainly a bad year to withhold hearty support from the Republican party, that has created all the wonderful prosperity that workingmen enjoy—and that is the opinion, too, of the great majority of workingmen, who will vote for Republican tariff protection, as they always do.— Newark Advertiser.

In 1864 the Republican party re elected Lincoln, vindicated his ag gressive war policy, and declared that slavery must be abolished.

GOOD CATCH

Is Made by the Immigration Authorities.

THE YACHT FROLIC

And Part of Her Cargo of Chinamen are Captured—Three of the Crew are Arrested.

Providence, R. I.—Eighteen China-nen who were arrested Wedneswho were arrested Wednes-after the capture by the United States immigration authorities of the schooner yacht Frolic, for which reve-nue cutters have been searching along the New England coast for the las two weeks, were held last night by United States Commissioner Cross in United States Commissioner Cross in \$1,000 bail each for examination next Wednesday. All the men declared that they had been in the United States before, but that their certificates of residence had been lost, some in New York City and others in the fire in San Francisco.

This declaration contradicted to

This declaration contradicted statement made by John C. Lehne-mann, of Boston, one of the men arrested for complicity in the smug-gling operations, that the Chinamen brought by the Frolic from Newfoundland came to that country direct from

Edward Junkins of Boston and William A. Duncan, of Some. ville, Mass., who were arrested as members of the crew of the Frolic, and Lehne-mann, who was captured on shore, where he is said to have been engaged in an effort to dispose of the smug-gled Chinamen, were not arraigned. Twenty-four other Chinamen were passengers on the Frolic and are be-lieved to be hiding in the Chinese quarter in this city, but immigration inspectors have been unable to locate

Lehnemann made statements which, Lehnemann made statements which, if true, indicate that the smuggling of Chinese into New England states has been carried on for years with great profit. He stated that an expedition like that of the Frolic netted about \$15,000 clear of all expenses. Serious charges also were made by Lehnemann in connection with the ease with which Chinese can be landed on the shores of New England. Asked the shores of New England. how the smugglers were able to evade the officials, he answered: "That's easy. Most places in New England are 'fixed' and we don't have any trouble."

FAILED FOR \$3,000,000.

Ceballos & Co., New York Bankers and Merchants, Are Forced to Assign.

New M. York.—The assignment J. M. Ceballos & Co., bankers and merchants, with liabilities be-tween \$3,000,000 and \$4,000,000 was announced Wednesday in a statement which declared that the failure was due to the defalcation and absconding of Manuel Silveira, of Silveira & Co., Havana, agents of the New York com-pany. Silveira's defalcation is alleged to amount to about \$1,000,000. He sailed from Havana on October 2, ostensibly for New York City to conostensibly for New York City to consult with the members of J. M. Ceballos & Co., but has not reached this city. Counsel for the assignee said that Silveira has left on his own steamer for parts unknown, accompanied by his wife and children, and that every effort was being made to locate him. locate him.

The assignee is William V. Rowe, of The assignee is William V. Rowe, of the law firm of Sullivan & Cromwell, of this city. Mr. Rowe said that the assets of the firm were of a very sub-stantial character, but from a hasty examination it was manifest that they would require careful husbanding. Accountants are now at work on the books of the company. It was stated monopolies is a charge many times repeated by the opponents of protection. That protection encourages and

J. M. Ceballos & Co. was established about 50 years ago and has large interests in Cuba, chiefly in the development of railroads and sugar planta-

CUBS WON SECOND GAME.

Chicago Nationals Defeated the Amer-

Chicago, Ill.-In the second game the world's championship Wednesday the Chicago National league team took decisive revenge for Tuesday's defeat, when they vanquished the American league team on the latter's grounds, 7 to 1.

White and Owen, who replaced White in the fourth inning, were batted freely, and the American league team's errors also helped to increase the Nationals' score. Reulbach on the contrary was in fine form and allowed the opposing batsmen only

Is Said to Have Embezzled \$500,000.

Philadelphia, Pa.—According to a statement which the Public Ledger publishes to-day, on the authority of a member of the Wampole Co., Henry K. Wampole, the drug manufacturer whose body was found recently in the East river, New York, died an embez-zler of \$500,000.

Cossacks Sold Arms to Revolutionists.

Warsaw. — The police in the suburb of Praga have discovered an arsenal from which Cossacks had been selling government arms to revolutionists.

PLEASURES OF CAMPING OUT.

Have you ever under a tent-A few days of unalloyed Is what you'll find it out to be! Tried it this year just for a spell. Rain fell in torrents every day. Noah never had such a flood. Up to our ankles; we were doused, And then the insects, brutes with wings,
Things You've read about, but never seen, Red, yellow, black, of every hue.
Phew!
We thought our Nemisis had come! We thought our Nemisis had come!

Hum

Like fury all the day and night.

Bite,

Sting, get into your drink and food!

Good

Heav'ns! not to speak of emmets' nests,

Pests

That crawl down your neck, and a scor

More

Of beastly insects—not for me!

He.

-N. Y. Sun.

Or beastly insects—not for me:

He,

Who says this sort of thing's all right,

Shot!

The Idea!

Be reasonably on the spot

"Pop."

"Yes, my son." "When a fellow goes to a circus and gets red lemonade and peanuts, doesn't he have to give money for

"Certainly he does, my boy." "Well, this paper says here that money won't buy happiness."—Yonkers Statesman.

"Mrs. Kwivvery is one of those anticipatory people, and I simply can't carry on a conversation with her without getting so nervous I feel as though I should fly to pieces," says

the lady with the jade brooch.
"Anticipatory?" says the lady without any long gloves. "How is that?" She listens faster than you talk to her."-Life.

Angels

"What is your idea of heaven?" asked the man who asks blunt ques-

"Heaven," answered Mr. Stormington Barnes, absent mindedly, "is a place where angels are so plentiful that there should be no difficulty in finding one to back a production.' Washington Star.

Couldn't Risk Ht Clara-I don't think Jack is very sincere.

Bess-Why? Clara-Just before we left the sum mer resort he wanted me to give him back all the snap shots that had been taken of us in silly positions.—De troit Free Press.

Before and After.

A man said to a friend one day: "Do you think two can live as cheaply as one?" "Before my marriage I thought they

could," the friend replied.
"And afterward?" "Afterward I found they had to."-

Cassell's Journal.

Something to Heal. "What'll you have on your face, sir?" esked the polite barber.
"Little arnica and court plaster, if you don't mind," replied the victim.
—Milwaukee Sentinel.

HIS FUTURE ASSURED.



you learn nothing, baron, you will remain stupid and never amount to anything in the world!" "O, I shall be a heriditary imperial councilor all the same!"-Jugend.

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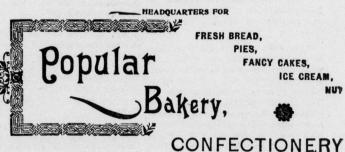
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