

CAMERON COUNTY PRESS.

H. H. MULLIN, Editor

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The job department of the Press is complete and offers facilities for doing the best class of work. PARTICULAR ATTENTION PAID TO LAW PRINTING.

No paper will be discontinued until arrears are paid, except at the option of the publisher.

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

Col. Lambert says he traveled through France in an automobile at the rate of 60 miles an hour between stops, there being no speed limit in that country. Yet some people wonder why the population of France is decreasing.

The engineer of a Louisville & Nashville train asked, not long ago, to be excused from work for the remainder of the month because of a dream which he had had several nights in succession. Three or four days later the train was wrecked, and the engineer's substitute was killed.

According to the official figures prepared by the San Francisco department of health, 452 persons lost their lives as a result of the earthquake and the fire which followed it. More than one-half of the deaths were caused by fire, seven persons were shot by the police or soldiers, and two died from the effect of poisonous food dealt out to the hungry. The first reports which came from the stricken city, that thousands had been killed, were exaggerated, as is commonly the case in such calamities.

In these days, when families are moving from one place to another in the hope of bettering themselves, it is interesting to read of an aged woman who died in a New England town in the same house and in the same room in which she was born. For the better part of a century she had been active in the kindly Christian work of the village, and had come to be looked upon as one of its institutions. Families which have an old homestead that has been in the family for generation after generation have a possession worth more than dollars and cents, as every member of an itinerant family will testify.

The Japanese in the late war evidently had some question as to the value of too free surgical help. The Postgraduate states that a most interesting and far-reaching experience on a large scale was performed at the battlefield of Mukden. Several sanitary officers with good surgical training being present, out of 100 soldiers wounded in the abdomen 50 were operated upon by laparotomy, the 50 others left alone, the only treatment consisting in absolute rest and in keeping the external wound opening clean. Of the 50 soldiers operated upon 40 died, of the non-operated 40 survived. This striking result indicated the manner of treatment of abdominal wounds throughout the war.

Father Wrnz (whose name should be pronounced Verniz), the newly-elected general of the Jesuit order, was born in Wurtemberg in 1842, and is the second Jesuit general of German nationality. The first was Father Nicke, chosen for the office in the eighteenth century. Wrnz left Germany when the Jesuits were expelled, and has for the last five-and-twenty years taught canon law at the Gregorian university at Rome. Most of the generals of the order have been Italians. The Italian candidate has been preferred at no fewer than 11 elections. Spain has contributed five generals, Belgium two, and Poland, Switzerland, Bohemia and Holland one each; but there has never been a general of French nationality. The voters on this occasion were 75 in number, and 71 votes were cast for Father Wrnz.

A popular hostess declares that, to her mind, the most welcome guest at a ball is the man who not only will ask for dances with ladies who are neglected by other partners, but who "has the tact to do this in a manner that does not painfully suggest knowledge of the existence of 'wall-flowers.'"

In Germany nearly every girl, to have a chance of marrying, must possess a dowry. Not a few parents, when a daughter is born, pay an annual premium that entitles the girl to a sum of money on attaining the age of 21.

The advocates of coloring matter in foodstuffs claim that the public demands it. The book publishers and theaterers can testify that the public demands many things that are not good for it.

Cheer up, everybody! A New York judge has granted an injunction against a song sung in one of the theaters. Relief is in sight.

The Germans have been adulterating snuff with ground glass, thus affording the user all the panes he wants.

TRUSTS UNIVERSAL.

IN EUROPE AS WELL AS IN THE UNITED STATES.

Remove the Tariff on Trust Products and the Leading American Trusts Would Supply the American Market from Their Manufactories Abroad.

Nearly every great American manufacturing trust has branches and factories in foreign countries. The tariff rippers may not have considered this fact. If the duty were removed from all trust-made goods, as suggested by Gov. Cummins at Minneapolis four years ago, and by William J. Bryan a few days ago, the result would be the closing of the American factories operated by the trusts and the enlargement of their own foreign factories. And the goods for the American market being then duty free, would be manufactured by the American trusts in their factories where labor is cheaper. The American people would simply have their big mills and factories closed and thousands of Americans thrown out of employment, and the trusts would be in the saddle, making barrels of money in their factories operated by cheap labor in other lands.

Sometimes we think many people refuse to consider these tariff propositions as relating to business and only consider them as relating to politics. The protective tariff is for the purpose of enabling Americans to do their own work and supply their own wants.

The politicians who talk in favor of tariff changes "to meet changed conditions" evidently do not fully know what they are talking about. The only "changed condition" which could justify tariff reduction would be the increase of wages abroad to correspond with American wages, and that has not been done.

If American workmen were called upon to compete with their equals, in skill and compensation, they would not complain, but tearing down the tariff wall would put them in competition with men in other lands who work for 16 to 18 cents per day, and the American workman is not prepared to thus compete. He is no better prepared now than he was in 1897, when the Dingley tariff was enacted. There has been a slight increase in wages in England, but there has been no increase in Germany, France, Japan, China, India or any other country.

We are sometimes tempted to believe that the talk about "lower tariffs" is a blow at American institutions and an attempt to reduce prices to the American "consumer," on the pretext of helping the "consumer" in what he buys without hurting him in what he sells. As we have often said, the tariff was invented to make and keep America prosperous. That end is now accomplished. Then why destroy or even partially destroy the tariff? As Mark Hanna said, "Why not let well enough alone? Why not stand pat?" Why not tell the politicians and office seekers they can have the offices if they will keep their mouths shut on this great business question? —Des Moines Capital.

Canada's Free Trade Farmers.

The farmers of Canada have yet to learn the rudimentary facts relating to the policy of protection to domestic labor and industry. In recent session at Toronto, the Farmers' association of Ontario discussed the revision of the Canadian tariff that is to be made next winter. The discussion resulted in the unanimous adoption of a resolution, declaring "protectionism to be a prolific source of political corruption and moral degradation of the national life, as well as unjust to the great masses of the Canadian people," and demanding that "the tariff should be revised in a lowered or downward direction with a view to eliminating wholly the protection principle."

"Clear-cut, plucky talk," the Buffalo Courier calls this. That is what it would be called by Mr. Bryan, who is tremendously oppressed with a sense of the immorality of protection. Foolish talk we should call it. The American farmer sees nothing immoral in getting big prices for the foodstuffs and raw materials which he sells to nearby wage earners and busy factories. The Canadian farmer, blind to these advantages, and forced to sell his products 3,000 miles away, would abolish protection and stamp out Canadian industry. Some day he will learn his mistake. He will discover that his best customers are home wage-earners and home-feeders, who consume of farm products fully double the amount per capita that foreign wage-earners are able to take and pay for.

Control of Monopolies.

The indications are that the people of the United States will give more attention and study to the solution of the trust and monopoly problem during the next two years than they have given to any other subject, save the money question, since the time of slavery. It is a common thing to approach this subject through the discussion of the tariff, which is said by some to be the mother of the trusts. Time and again it has been pointed out that, while a removal or decided lowering of the tariff might destroy some of the trusts and injure some of the monopolies, the chances are that in the business wreck that would follow and the disasters of the hard times that would be produced by such a decided change of policy the smaller business interests of the country would be the greatest sufferers. The trouble with attempting to cure the trust evil by such an indirect method is that it not only does damage to the trusts, but hits other interests as well. —Davenport Times.

HARM IN TARIFF CHANGES.

Experience Has Proved It Means Business Demoralization.

As Mr. Roosevelt seems to recognize distinctly in his letter to Congressman Watson, tariff revision is not a simple question of readjusting this or that particular rate or schedule, as economic conditions change. Nobody would oppose this or that reasonable and harmless readjustment if it could be attained without exciting universal and disastrous perturbation.

Unfortunately, hitherto it has proved impracticable to enact two or three amendments agreed upon beforehand without consenting to innumerable others, some, possibly, innocuous, many mischievous in a high degree. That is why the prospect of any tariff revision inevitably unsettles prices, alarms capital, postpones contracts and paralyzes production. It is the limitless uncertainty that stops the wheels of business. It is, of course, possible in theory to conceive of a tariff revision strictly confined to two or three items which might have no dislocating influence on the nation's industrial machinery. If, for instance, it were practicable for the president to announce that, in his opinion, two or three changes in the Dingley tariff should be made, but that if a bill to that effect should contain any other changes than those specified it would be vetoed by him, not a ripple would be witnessed on the smooth current of the national prosperity. Such a dictatorial announcement, however, would be resented bitterly by the federal legislature, and in practice, therefore, might be out of the question. We infer that, as things are now, and so long as our prosperity endures, President Roosevelt is a stand-patter. —Harper's Weekly.

BLIND LEADING THE BLIND.



Republican Party and the Farmer.

In 1862 Lincoln signed a free homes bill which has added millions to the west's farming population. In 1902 Roosevelt put his signature to a national irrigation act which will place other millions of farmers in the new empire which it will create in the arid region. By its protective tariff acts the Republican party has put the United States in the lead of all the nations in the extent and variety of its industrial activities, and has created a home market which has advanced the price of everything that the farmer has to sell, has increased the value of his land and all other sorts of property belonging to him, has reduced the cost of the things which the farmer has to buy, and has made an addition to his comforts and to his general prosperity and social influence undreamed of in the years preceding the foundation of the Republican party.

In the Republican scheme in which the nation has been developed there has been no forgotten man, white, black, red or brown, low or high, and there has been no neglected calling. In a direct and emphatic degree the American farmer has reason to be grateful for the work which has been done for him by the Republican party. —Leslie's Weekly.

Straight Protectionism.

"We are opposed to any change whatever which would undermine the cardinal principle of the Republican party—protection to American manufactures and labor."—From the platform of the New Hampshire Republicans, adopted in state convention at Concord, September 18, 1906.

Straightforward and simple. All protectionists can unite on it. When protectionists unite success is assured. It is only when they quarrel among themselves that defeat is possible. Two days later the following was adopted by the Connecticut Republican state convention at New Haven: "We stand unequivocally for a protective tariff, and we feel that the phenomenal industrial prosperity which we are now enjoying is not to be lightly jeopardized, for it would be to the last degree foolish to secure here and there a small benefit at the cost of general business depression." Equally straightforward and simple; equally sound and sensible. In neither of these tariff planks can be found any evidence of what Judge Taft in his Bath speech said he had discovered—"a growing sentiment" in favor of tariff disturbance and business instability.

Must Show Need of Change.

It would, of course, be too sweeping to say that tariffs cannot and never do affect trusts. No protectionist avers that a schedule can never be wisely high. What they do claim is that the noise made by howling free traders is no evidence that a tariff needs revising. We have never had a Republican congress that would not revise the tariff if accurate information and impartial investigation showed that it was needed. —Lebanon (N. H.) Free Press.

SEVEN KILLED

As the Result of an Explosion in a Mine.

JOHNSTOWN, PA.,

Was the Scene of the Accident—All but One of the Victims are Foreigners.

Johnstown, Pa.—By an explosion in the mine of the Cambria Steel Co. here Wednesday seven men are reported to be dead and two painfully but not fatally burned. The explosion is thought to have been caused by the ignition of gas in setting off a blast. Most of the victims are foreigners. The explosion occurred in a heading three miles from the mouth of the mine shaft. Eighteen men are reported imprisoned in the heading, but no mention is made of this in an official statement given to the press by the manager of the Cambria Steel Co. The statement says:

"By an explosion in the Rolling Mill mine of the Cambria Steel Co. Wednesday evening, seven men are dead and two are painfully but not fatally injured. Up to the present time only one of the dead has been identified. He is an American named Sampson Luther. It is believed all the others are foreigners.

"The explosion took place in heading No. 29, a considerable distance from the ill-fated Klondike section, where 114 men lost their lives over four years ago. The exact cause is not known, but it is supposed that the gas was fired by the pulling off of a blast. All the men when found had their safety lamps in proper trim, showing that the accident could not have been caused by neglect in that direction. No damage was done to the workings and the mine will be running Thursday as usual."

"FLYER" WAS WRECKED.

Five Trainmen Injured—Locomotive Slid Down an Embankment into the Ohio River.

Pittsburg, Pa.—Running at a speed estimated at 50 miles an hour, the fast train between Cleveland and Pittsburg on the Fort Wayne road, known as the "Cleveland Flyer," was sideswiped by the caboose of a freight train near Bellevue station, shortly after noon Wednesday, five trainmen being injured in the wreck, all of whom will recover.

A score of passengers were cut by flying glass, but none were seriously hurt. They were brought to this city on a wreck train that reached the scene 18 minutes after the accident and proceeded on their journey. Their wounds were dressed by physicians that had been sent out from this city.

The collision with the caboose threw the engine down an embankment 30 feet high and it slid into the Ohio river. The baggage car and two passenger coaches were thrown across the rails. The destruction of the former was complete, but none of the passenger cars were damaged beyond the breaking of windows.

ENGINES WERE DEMOLISHED.

Two Men Killed in a Collision on the Big Four Railroad.

Kenton, O.—A freight wreck occurred on the Big Four here Wednesday afternoon in which two men were instantly killed. A north-bound train with two engines crashed into a cut of cars being shifted on the main track by the switch engine. The freight engines and six cars were derailed and the engines completely demolished. One fireman and a brakeman were caught under the wreckage and killed.

The engineer of the switch engine saw the freight coming and reversed his engine and jumped. The engine started in the opposite direction so suddenly that it broke loose from the tender and got away before the crash came. It ran wild down the track under a full head of steam to Grant Station, five miles away, where it was ditched by section hands who had been warned by telegraph.

An Expensive Undertaking.

Imperial, Cal.—On Wednesday the water of the Colorado river was turned back into the old channel leading to the Gulf of California, the first water of the Colorado river that has flowed there for two years. Six years ago that portion of the desert known as Imperial valley was colonized and water was brought in from the Colorado river for irrigation. Two years ago the river broke through its bank and flowed in the Salton sink, compelling the Southern Pacific railroad to remove its tracks several times. The company then undertook to turn the water to its old channel, and has at last succeeded, at a cost of \$1,000,000.

Ex-Terrorists Act as Detectives.

Warsaw. — Wholesale arrests and domiciliary searches continue in this city. The police, aided by troops, are vigorously running down all information obtained from former Terrorists who are now serving the government as detectives. The situation is growing more serious.

A Lynching in Mississippi. New Orleans, La.—Tom Crompton, a negro, was lynched near Centerville, Miss. Wednesday. It is alleged that he confessed to the murder of Ely Whitaker, a farmer.

EXPLAINED.

Amongst the guests at a certain seaside boardinghouse was a young man with a countenance so gloomy that he excited the interest of an amiable and chatty old lady, who made an effort to draw him into conversation.

"It's a lovely day," she commenced. "Yes, wretched," replied the melancholy man, absently.

Somewhat perplexed, the lady inquired how he liked the place.

"The worst I ever visited," was the unpromising rejoinder.

"But there are some very nice people here."

"Are there? I haven't met any."

It was not encouraging, but the old lady was persistent, and deftly changing the subject inquired his views on the political situation.

"I think," he said, gloomily, "we shall have either a war or a revolution. And," he added ominously, "the sooner the better."

After that the good old soul gave it up, and sought an opportunity of taking counsel with the landlady on the state of his mind.

The landlady smiled reassuringly. "Did you notice the young lady in pink who sits opposite to him at meals? Well, that's his sweetheart."

"Indeed; but they never speak to each other."

"That's just it; they quarrelled the first day they came here, and they haven't made it up yet."

SWELLS.



Where He Wins

The quiet man May win life's game Out in the world; But, just the same, The lusty kicker's Wild carouse Brings him the best In our lark house. —Houston Post.

Specialty Qualified.

Shopwalker—What's to be done with Jenkins, sir? He's turned quite deaf; temporarily, I hope, but still it's awkward, you know.

Proprietor—Oh, Jenkins! Turned deaf, has he? Then send him to the customers' complaint department. —Cassell's Journal.

Nature's Endowment.

Caller—Miss Millicent plays wonderfully on the piano. Grandfather Greevius—Yes; it sort o' runs in the family. By jucks, you'd ort to 'ave heerd me play 'Ole Dan Tucker' an' 'Ole Bob Ridley,'—on a jewsharp when I was a boy! —Chicago Tribune.

Expensive.

Miss Maul—Isn't your husband oftener because you don't write home oftener when you're away? Mrs. Scrawl—Mercy, no! He'd be offended if I did. He has to get a handwriting expert to read my letters. —Detroit Free Press.

Profitable.

"Was her summer boarding house profitable?" "You bet it was! Her guests bought so many crackers that every grocery store in the village paid dividends." —Judge.

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