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#### Journalism of To-Day.

The versatile Emperor of Germany is the latest critic of modern journalism. He deplores especially the lack of preparation on the part of those who engage in the business of molding public opinion. To obtain recognition in the ministry, the law, medicine, or even dentistry, years of application resulting in tangible evidence of proficiency are required. This, he thinks, is as it should be, but in journalism, he asserts, a lad of 20 may sally forth, notebook in hand, make a collection of baseless rumors, and forthwith produce and publish articles which may set the world on fire. The Emperor, is not the only one who cherishes this delusion respecting the method of making newspapers. Even in this enlightened country, many otherwise well-informed persons regard with a species of awe the smart young man seeking an interview. They behold in him one who possesses mysterious power and authority. As a matter of fact, remarks the North American Review, he is only a gleaner of wisps of information, which in common with thousands of others find their way into the winnowing machine. The man behind, unseen by his majesty and fellow-critics is the editor. It is his intelligence and judgment, hardened in the most severe school of mental development known to civilization, that deter mine what shall or shall not be given to the public. No other profession requires so perfect a combination of undoubted integrity, alert intellectuality and dispassionate mental balance; nor, in this country at any rate, does any other calling possess these qualities in

Practical educators have been busy of late at teachers' institutes and other gatherings, and many topics of live interest have been discussed. Among other things athletics and secret societies have been considered. It is noteworthy, says the Troy Times, that much opposition was shown on the part of professors and other instruc tors to secret societies, particularly those in high schools and academies, As regards athletics, however, there was a surprising unanimity of opinion that proper indulgence was an excel lent thing and tended to promote good scholarship. Even delegates to religious assemblages join in this sentiment. At the Baptist state convention of Minnesota there was severe denunciation of secret societies of the class mentioned, but Prof. Nathaniel Butler of the University of Chicago vigorous ly defended athletics, including football, saying: "Athletics are conducive to high morals and a high degree of scholarship." Which is merely another better by an increase in the number of muscular, healthy and scholarly Chris

so high a degree.

A London dispatch announces that the famous ruins of the Abbey at Glastonbury, founded in the sixth century, are offered for sale and that a bid has been received from the United States. A great deal of American money has been invested in foreign titles, but should the sale be made it is believed it will be the first instance of old world ruins being bought simply because they are ruins. Somehow it looks like buying ancestors.

Queen Ena of Spain protests against the formalities that hedge the royal dignity. She is cut off from friends who do not measure up to the neces sary standard in titles and always has to wear court regalia at dinner. It ap pears that the powers of a Spanish monarch are somewhat limited.

A girl in Massachusetts was re fused admission to an educational establishment of high standing in the state on account of her great wealth However, there are other colleges in the country where great wealth is re garded as something of a merit on the part of its possessor.

China seems trying very hard to make some modern progress. Though very much behindhand, it has notice what civilization has done for Japan and China is nothing if not imitativ Hence, its sudden desire for moder reforms.

## WHY DUAL TARIFFS.

IMPORTANCE OF STARTING RIGHT ON THAT QUESTION.

Foreign Discrimination Whenever Compels Us to Adopt Two Different Sets of Schedules a Minimum Tariff Should First Be Established as a Basis.

Efforts have been made from time to time in these columns to point out the radical difference between a minimum and maximum tariff system and a maximum and minimum system. The necessity for emphasizing this distinction becomes apparent in view of the fact that substantially all the plans and schemes formulated for so-called "reciprocity" arrangements are based upon a maximum tariff from which a minimum tariff is to be created by means of reduced rates of duty. Almost without exception the advocates of a dual tariff for the United States start out with the maximum. Complete ignorance seems to prevail on this ques-

The United States has no maximum tariff. The only tariff it has is the minimum—that is to say, the single set of duties adopted in 1897, as adequate for the protection of American labor and industry.

All the countries which have adopt ed a dual tariff have created maximum rates for trading purposes. They make their tariff duties higher than normal by from 25 to 100 per cent., in order that they have something to dicker with. After they have made concessions for the sake of advantages to be gained in export markets their tariff rates are only brought back to the normal. There has been no real

The United States cannot play this game of marking up and marking down tariffs under our existing tariff system. It has nothing but minimum tariff to operate with; it has nothing Therefore, say the "reciswap. procity" people, let us install a dual tariff system, a maximum and a min-

Right here would come in the question of the vital distinction between a maximum and minimum tariff and minimum and maximum tariff. the existing schedules are to be the maximum from which reductions may be made in favor of imports from countries which grant to our exports their lowest tariff rates, that is one thing. If, however, the existing sched-ules are to be held as the minimum, to be increased as against imports from countries refusing to grant to our exports their lowest rates, that is another and a very different thing.

In the first case supposed-maximum and minimum-we should have a continually changing and unstable system of tariff duties. The producer who to-day operates under a cent. ad valorem duty, which insures his market, and under that duty rate contracts a year ahead for his labor and raw materials, may to-morrow, or next week, or next month, find that "by executive authority," conferred by act of congress, the duty rate has been reduced 20 per cent., and is now 40 per cent. ad valorem instead of 50 per cent. That would amount to a net reduction of ten per cent. in the selling price of his product. Of course he could not continue to pay the same rate of wages and the same prices for raw materials. He must shut down his works, lay off his work people, and stop buying raw materials, or else reduce wages.

We are not now arguing for the retention of the existing tariff schedules. That is not the question. What we are endeavoring to make clear is the fact that under a maximum and minimum tariff system a stable condition of rates of duty would become impossible. Therefore, we say, if we are to have a dual tariff at all—and very probably we must have two sets of schedules if we are to be prepared to punish countries discriminating unfairly against our exports—we should have a minimum and maximum, and not a maximum and minimum tariff.

Whatever may be our schedule of duty rates-whether the present Dingley rates or lower rates or higher rates -that schedule of rates should be the

minimum, the irreducible minimum. The interests alike of production and employment; of employer and employed; of wage payer and wage earner; of capital and labor; of the farmer the miner who markets raw maals, the manufacturer who buys ose raw materials, and the artisan who works them up into finished products ready for consumption-all these interests absolutely require a stable tariff, and irreducible minimum of duty

As a rule, the advocates of a maximum tariff system intend through that system to bring about a material reduction of the existing tariff rates. American Reciprocal league, for example, makes no secret of that intention. Pretty much all the reciprocity shouters are aiming at the same mark-all-around tariff re luction. Some protectionists are lending their sanction to dual tariff schemes and so-called reciprocity schemes, without comprehending that each and every one of these schemes has been devised as an indirect method of securing a general reduction of tariff rates and a larger competition of foreign products in the American market. To these protectionists we hope to make clear that there is a vital distinction between a maximum and minimum tariff and a minimum In minimum

and maximum only is safety.

EXPORTED MANUFACTURES.

Why Wage Earners Will Vote for Protection.

It is curious to note the pathetic persistence of the New England tariff reform organs, of which the Boston Herald is chief. It admits that the tariff reform issue is nowhere to be made a state issue this year in clean-cut fashion—not even in Massacausetts. This evident popular disinclination to hear more of the subject does not deter the esteemed Herald however. It goes on to present the staple argument of the revisionists, which is that we no longer need a tariff because we are exporting manufactures. It cites the export figures —\$161,000,000 worth of iron and steel, \$69,000,000 worth of wood and manufactures therefrom, \$53,000,000 worth of cotton goods, \$41,000,000 of leather and goods made therefrom, \$25,000, 000 worth of agricultural implements (at "export prices"), \$18,000,000 worth of cars and carriages and \$16,000,000 of scientific instruments, and so on.

The Herald does not believe the protectionist assertion that these exports represent almost entirely the surplus product of our mills, and that it is sold ab 1 at the prices prevailing abroad merely because swells the output and not only assists to reduce the cost but enables the manufacturer to keep his mill in steady operation, which the home market sometimes is not broad enough unaided to accomplish. Not only the manufacturer, but the worker, is the gainer. If the Herald does not believe the manufacturers' representations on this subject, let it interview the workers-say, for example, in the tin mills.

And what would the reduction or abolition of the tariff do? The export trade would go the other way then. Instead of holding all our own market and selling Europe our surplus, we should then see Europe holding its own market and selling us its surplus. Wouldn't the American wage earner rather see his own products going out than European products coming in? We think he would. And that's why he votes the Republican congressional ticket.—Pittsburg Press.

TRYING TO BREAK IN.



It Does Make Votes.

"If the inspired campaign book would explain how a carpenter, a farrier, a house painter, a plumber, a stone mason, a bootblack, a teamster, a ditch digger, a hotel employe, a domestic servant, a railroad operative, a retail grocer, a clerk, a lawyer a newspaper man, a clergyman, a physician, or others that might be mentioned, benefit by the tariff, it might make votes."—Springfield

There is not one among the avocations named which is not benefited by a protective tariff, not one among the millions who pursue those avocations that is not better paid, better employed, better fed, better clothed, and better housed than he could possibly be if we had no protective tariff. This is true of the mechanical trades, of the common laborers, of the profesnewspaper man, the railroad operative, the domestic servant, the grocer, the clerk, the teamster-true of each and all of them. It is true of the Springfield News itself. We don't know whether that tariff-hating sheet was on earth in 1893-'97, but if it was it has only to compare its receipts and profits to-day with the receipts and profits of that dismal free-trade period in order to determine as to the indirect benefits of protection. As a matter of fact every man engaged in business and every man engaged in gainful occupation is benefited.

For First Voters to Consider,

fined question in the campaign of 1906. First voters must necessarily divide upon it. Do they wish to protect American wages and industries from foreign competition, or open wide the First voters must necessarily divide upon it. Do they wish to protect American wages and industries from foreign competition, or open wide the ports to the products of cheap foreign labor, admitting it free from any duty of a home protective nature? Do for the productive nature? of a home protective nature? Do first voters prefer to make the next house Democratic and so cut off the present administration from legislative support during its last two years? These practical business questions for 1,500,000 first voters who are them-selves, for the most part, just engaging in business. This year over 60,000 voters in Missouri are entitled to take part in their first state and congressional election. Yet there are Bourbons who insist that this state is necessarily Democratic and that an old party label is of more consequence even to its young men than a living issue. It is a false view, and fresh surprises are in store for such hidebound belittlement of political and opportunity .- St. Louis Globe

# INJUNCTION

Against the Standard Oil Co. Is Sought.

## FIRST SHOT FIRED

In the War to be Waged by the Federal Government Against the Oil Trust and Its Officers.

St. Louis. — The United States government on Thursday made the initial move to dissolve the Standard Oil Co.'s alleged monopoly by fil-ing in the United States circuit court a petition in equity against the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey and its 70 constituent corporations and partnerships and seven defendants, in partnerships and seven detendants, in-cluding John D. Rockefeller and Will-iam Rockefeller, asking that the com-bination be declared unlawful and in the future enjoined from entering into any contract or combination in restraint of trade.

The suit is brought under the Sherman anti-trust act, which the Standard Oil Co. and its constituent companies and the seven individual defendants and the seven individual defendants are charged with violating. In a formal statement Attorner General Moody states that criming prosecution is reserved for further consideration.

The government's petition in the suit is signed by William H. Moody, United States attorney general; Milton B. Purdy, assistant to the attorney general; Frank B. Kellogg, Charles B. Morrison and C. A. Severance, special assistants to the attorney general. The assistants to the attorney general. The petition contains 194 printed pages, or about 100,000 words, and an additional 84 pages of exhibits, consisting of bylaws and minutes of Standard Oil meetings and organizations and a map showing the retail prices of oil in every state and territory of the Union. The defendants are entitled to one

month in which to enter their appearance, and 60 days in which to file answer to the allegations in the petition.

### INDICTMENTS FOR EXTORTION.

They are Returned Against the Mayor of San Francisco and "Boss" Ruef.

San Francisco, Cal.—The grand jury on Thursday returned five indict-ments against Mayor Eugene Schmitz and Abraham Reuf on charges of extortion. On each charge the bail was fixed at \$10,000.

The first alleged crime was in connection with the Poodle Dog restaur-ant and the indictment recites that Ruef and Schmitz demanded money from the proprietor, Tony Blanco. As this demand was made, it is said, on two occasions, two indictments were returned. Extortion said to have been practiced on Edouard Marchand, proprietor of Marchand's restaurant, is the basis of two more indictments.

A demand made upon Joseph Malanti enthermore and processors and

fanti, another restaurant man, is the alleged offense on which the fifth in-dictment was found.

The indictment of Ruef was expected by the public, but they were not prepared for immediate action against the mayor, who is now on the Atlantic ocean, returning from a visit to Eu-

#### CONVICTED OF GIVING REBATES.

ry in a Federal Court Returns Verdict Against the New York Central Railroad Co.

New York.—The New York Central & Hudson River Railroad Co. was convicted in the United States circuit court Thursday of granting a rebate of \$26,000 to the American Sugar Refining Co., and the trial of the latter company for having accepted that sum as rebates will begin today in the same court. The jury was out about two hours and immediately upon the announcement of its verdict of "guilty" counsel for the defendant company moved to set aside the verdict, which Judge Holt promptly de-

When court met Joseph H. Choata counsel for the defendant company, moved to dismiss the indictment and upon its denial by Judge Holt, entered upon a long argument for the defense.

Judge Holt fixed November 20 as the date for argument on a motion

to arrest judgment. CROSSED THE ISTHMUS.

President Roosevelt Inspects the Work Being Done on the Panama Canal.

Colon.-President Roosevelt spent and the lamous Culebra cut on the way. He took a trip around Panama Bay and was welcomed in Panama City, which lies outside of the canal zone, by President Amador and other officials of the Panama republic.

Negro Baptists Denounce Roosevelt. Salisbury, N. C.—At a meeting Thursday of the negro Bap-tists' Association of North Carolina resolutions denouncing President Roosevelt for discharging three com-panies of the Twenty-fifth infantry were adopted. The body represents 160,000 persons.

Schooner Ashore-Three Men-Drowned Narragansett Pier, R. I. — The Portland, Me., schooner Lugano, lumber laden, went ashore Thursday on Point Judith and three of her crew Vindicated.

The trapeze performer had refused to give up the leap for life, though he had been warned again and again that he would some day fail to catch the swinging bar.

At last it happened as they had predicted, and he plunged downward head-first before the panic-stricken

After it had been found that he had suffered nothing more serious than a scalp wound, his wife angrily ex-

"I've always said you were the most headstrong person I ever saw. -- Chicago Record-Herald.

They were out in his 40-horse power red touring car. Suddenly he turned "Alice, do you love me?"
"Why, Mr. Greene! I'm surprised!"

exclaimed the maid.

"I know it's sudden, but I mus know to-night; right away." "Why so much haste?"
"Because my gasoline is getting

very low and I'm dead broke, and it you love me lend me enough to get some gasoline."-Yonkers Statesman.

Power Reduced.

"He started away with 60 horse-power," related the new member of the automobile club. "And what power did he return ith?" asked the other member.

"One horsepower." "What? Do you mean to say one horsepower would move that big ma

"It had to. The farmer only had one old plug he could spare when the machine broke down 20 miles the nearest repair shop."--Chi

cago Daily News.

His Point of View.

"This precipice," explained the guide who was conducting a party of tourists through Yellowstone "is known as 'Lover's Leap.' Yellowstone park,

"Yes, I guess that's right," rejoined the one scanty-haired bachelor in the "It looks like the same old bluff.—Chicago News.

AT THE HORSE SHOW.



"Was Mr. Jones an exhibitor at the "Yes, he made an ass of himself."

Lovely Weather. It rained, and rained, and rained, and rained,
Till mud was everywhere;

But the girl who had a pretty foot And ankle didn't care. --Houston Post.

Can and Can't.

Talke—But, sir, a genius is a genius, whether he's rich or poor. There's no difference—
Wise—Pardon me, there is a slight

difference. A rich genius can afford to let his hair grow long; a poor genius can't afford to get his cut.— Cassell's Journal.

First Millionaire-My daughter is crazy to go on the stage, and I don't know how to cure her of the idea. Second Millionaire-Can she act? First-No.

Second—Then let her go on.—Detroit Free Press.

Knicker--Wouldn't the agent rent

the flat to you?

Bocker—No; he said my clothes wouldn't fit the janitor.—N. Y. Sun.

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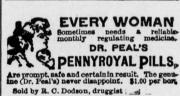


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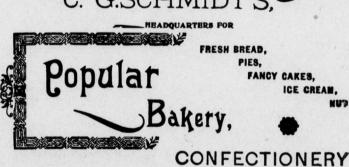
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