

CAMERON COUNTY PRESS.

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Published Every Thursday.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION. Per year, \$2.00. If paid in advance, \$1.50.

ADVERTISING RATES: Advertisements are published at the rate of \$2.00 per square for one insertion and fifty cents per square for each subsequent insertion.

Legal and Official Advertising per square three times or less, \$2.00; each subsequent insertion, 10 cents per square.

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Journalism of To-Day.

The versatile Emperor of Germany, is the latest critic of modern journalism. He deprecates especially the lack of preparation on the part of those who engage in the business of molding public opinion.

Practical educators have been busy of late at teachers' institutes and other gatherings, and many topics of live interest have been discussed.

A London dispatch announces that the famous ruins of the Abbey at Glasstonbury, founded in the sixth century, are offered for sale and that a bid has been received from the United States.

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 necessary standard in titles and always has to wear court regalia at dinner.

A girl in Massachusetts was refused admission to an educational establishment of high standing in the state on account of her great wealth.

China seems trying very hard to make some modern progress. Though very much behindhand, it has noticed what civilization has done for Japan.

WHY DUAL TARIFFS.

IMPORTANCE OF STARTING RIGHT ON THAT QUESTION.

Whenever Foreign Discrimination 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 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 adopted 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.

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 to swap.

Right here would come in the question of the vital distinction between a maximum and minimum tariff and a minimum and maximum tariff. If 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.

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 50 per 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.

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.

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 employee; of wage payer and wage earner; of capital and labor; of the farmer or the miner who markets raw materials, the manufacturer who buys these 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 rates.

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. The American Reciprocal Tariff League, for example, makes no secret of that intention. Pretty much all the reciprocity shouters are aiming at the same mark—all-around tariff reduction.

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 Massachusetts.

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 abroad at the prices prevailing abroad merely because it 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.

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.

TRYING TO BREAK IN.



It Does Make Votes.

"If the inspired campaign book would explain how a carpenter, a farmer, 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 News.

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.

For First Voters to Consider.

A protective tariff is a sharply defined 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 ports to the products of cheap foreign labor, admitting it free from any duty of a home protective nature?

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 filing 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, including John D. Rockefeller and William Rockefeller, asking that the combination 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 are charged with violating. In a formal statement Attorney General Moody states that criminal 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 petition contains 194 printed pages, or about 100,000 words, and an additional 84 pages of exhibits, consisting of by-laws 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 indictments against Mayor Eugene Schmitz and Abraham Ruef 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 restaurant and the indictment recites that Ruef and Schmitz demanded money from the proprietor, Tony Bianco. 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 Malfanti, another restaurant man, is the alleged offense on which the fifth indictment 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 Europe.

CONVICTED OF GIVING REBATES.

Jury in a Federal Court Returns a 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 denied.

When court met Joseph H. Choate, 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 a busy day Thursday on the Isthmus of Panama and settled for the night at the Tivoli hotel, on the line of the canal. He crossed from Colon to Panama, seeing much of the canal and the famous 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 Baptists' Association of North Carolina resolutions denouncing President Roosevelt for discharging three companies 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 were drowned.

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 fall to catch the swinging bar.

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

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

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

A Love Scene.

They were out in his 40-horse power red touring car. Suddenly he turned toward the girl and said:

"Alice, do you love me?"

"Why, Mr. Greene! I'm surprised!" exclaimed the maid.

"I know it's sudden, but I must know to-night; right away?"

"Why so much haste?"

"Because my gasoline is getting very low and I'm dead broke, and if you love me lend me enough to get some gasoline."—Yonkers Statesman.

Power Reduced.

"He started away with 60 horsepower," related the new member of the automobile club.

"And what power did he return with?" asked the other member.

"One horsepower."

"What? Do you mean to say one horsepower would move that big machine?"

"It had to. The farmer only had one old plug he could spare when the machine broke down 20 miles from the nearest repair shop."—Chicago Daily News.

His Point of View.

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

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

AT THE HORSE SHOW.



"Was Mr. Jones an exhibitor at the Horse Show?"

"Yes, he made an ass of himself."

Lovely Weather.

It rained, and rained, and rained, and rained.

THU mud was everywhere;

But the girl who had a pretty foot

And ankle didn't care.

—Houston Post.

Can and Can't.

Talk—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.

Surest Cure.

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.

Ineligible.

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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