

CAMERON COUNTY PRESS.

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Obituary notices over five lines, 10 cents per line. Simple announcements of births, marriages and deaths will be inserted free.

Business cards, five lines or less, \$5 per year; over five lines, at the regular rates of advertising.

No local inserted for less than 75 cents per line.

JOB PRINTING. The Job department of the Press is complete and affords facilities for doing the best class of work.

No paper will be discontinued until arrangements are made, except at the option of the publisher.

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

A minister in North Carolina refuses to curtail the length of his sermons at the request of his congregation.

Probably he believes that those who want short sermons are the most in need of long ones.

After all, England seems to have adopted the phonetic spelling. The British Medical Journal says that the following words have been officially registered as designations of whisky:

"Cracryaristobellediment," "Agaphyon," "Sempermekimel" and "Skabrigdantyluge."

The empress of China has already ennobled an Englishman and made his ancestors for nine generations mandarins of the highest rank.

Here is an opportunity, says the Louisville Courier-Journal, for members of the American snobocracy to secure vigorous and deep-rooted family trees.

Those people must be "kidding" who say that Capt. Kidd buried treasures on Deer Island.

As the money found secreted in the earth there was minted a hundred years or more after the pirate's death, he would have to be as immortal as the veritable Flying Dutchman to have concealed coin of the nineteenth century on the piece of land near Shirley Gut.

The most popular novelist among the girls of the British empire, according to a recent investigation conducted through libraries and book stores, is Henry Seton Merriman, and the most popular poet is Tennyson.

"Alice in Wonderland" is more read in the British colonies than in the mother country, and boys books are as interesting to the girls as books written for girls alone.

Post office receipts reflect quite accurately the growth of business and population. The receipts for the fiscal year which closed June 30, 1906, were larger by more than \$15,000,000 than during the preceding year.

This is the largest increase for any year in the history of the service. The excess of expenditures over receipts was about \$10,500,000, which was \$4,000,000 less than in 1905.

The American marine continues to win good opinions, wherever his services are utilized as a fighting man or in more peaceful fashion.

He was among the first to go to the defense of law and order in Cuba, and now come reports showing that when the cyclone swept over the island American marines went gallantly to the rescue and accomplished much work in saving life and property.

It has come to be a proverb that Uncle Sam's marines are the most "dependable" of their kind, no matter what the duty required.

Kansas has a new rule, drawn by the state board of health, which is an interesting contribution to the solution of the pure food problem.

The sale at retail within the state of Kansas for human food of any domestic or wild fowl or game or fish that has been kept in cold storage with entrails, crops and other offensive parts undrawn is prohibited.

The service for food of any such domestic or wild fowl or game or fish is also prohibited. With each state lies the responsibility of protecting its people against impure food produced and consumed within the state, and many of the states are waking to their responsibility.

And Papa Zimmerman objects to spending any more money on the palace of the duke and duchess of Manchester. There's the deuce to pay with about all the splendid international marriages.

A Yale professor says the present method of spelling is not scholarship, but solacism, which makes it very much worse than we thought.

Somebody has invented a phonograph that can be heard a mile. The only protection will be a long range rifle.

Bandit Raisuli has seized a Moroccan port and will collect the customs. He has never learned the more refined process of cornering food supplies and raising prices for the purpose of securing a satisfactory income.

Consuelo paid a big income to get a duke; now she pays a big income to get rid of him. It costs us a pretty penny to be rid of both of them, but it is almost worth it.

A New York paper wants to know why we should dot an "i." Mainly to make bad handwriting more legible.

INCREASED EXPORTS

PRODUCTS OF AMERICAN FACTORIES AND FARMS.

Under Republican Control Our Industrial and Agricultural Outputs Show an Enormous Gain Over the Democratic Period of Ten Years Ago.

With four of the best export months of this calendar year, including September, in front of us, the record is \$1,098,994,662 worth of exports to our credit, up to August 31 last. This is the largest corresponding eight months' export business we ever had.

Here is the record of these periods, beginning with that of 1901, the year following President McKinley's second election on the 1900 Republican platform, which platform, as did also that of 1904, reaffirmed the principles of a full protective tariff protection, alike to American labor and American capital, sound money, necessary expansion, retention of all territory acquired and all the other Republican policies on which the nine years' prosperity of our country has arisen, and by which alone that prosperity can be retained, continued and increased:

Table with 2 columns: Months, Exports (Bureau of Statistics). Rows for 1901-1906 and an eight-month average.

The great gain in our exports this eight months over the similar periods of 1901 to 1905 is as follows, quoting round millions only for easy reading:

Table with 2 columns: Year, Exports. Rows for 1901-1906.

These figures analyzed mean that in the eight months of this year we equaled the \$57,000,000 gain in 1903 over 1902; or the \$115,000,000 gain in 1905 over 1904 and \$132,000,000 more, a total gain in this way of \$304,000,000. Or, to put it another way: Our exports this eight months equal those of 1903, eight months, with its gain of \$57,000,000 over 1902, eight months, and \$220,000,000 more in all, a gain of \$277,000,000; or, further, they equaled those of 1905, eight months, with its gain of \$115,000,000 over 1904, eight months, and \$132,000,000 more, or a total gain of \$247,000,000 in 1906, eight months, over the eight months of only two years previously.

No matter which way you figure our exports in the full Republican protective years, 1898 to 1906, it's gain, gain, gain, over anything of that kind which can be shown in Democratic years.

The last four full Democratic fiscal years were 1894 to 1897, inclusive. In those years our exports were as follows in round millions of gold dollars, not the 16 to 1 silver dollars they proposed in 1896, but dollars each one of which will buy for the American wage-earner 100 cents' worth of commodities:

Table with 2 columns: Year, Exports. Rows for 1894-1897.

Yearly average, Democratic, \$926,000,000. Comparison: Republican, eight months, average, \$926,000,000. Democratic, full year average, 907,000,000.

Republican gain, \$19,000,000.

This comparison simply means that in each of the six Republican eight months' periods of the fiscal years, 1901 to 1906, inclusive, we exported as much as did the Democrats in each of their four full fiscal years, 1894 to 1897, inclusive, and \$19,000,000 more in each of the six Republican eight months. In other words, we did it in one-third less time, with four gains of \$19,000,000 each, or in all, \$76,000,000 clear gain.

But what have exports to do with the Republican full protective tariff, say some. Just this: If our factories were not going at full blast because of our great home market being preserved to them, thus producing goods in much larger quantities, we should not have a surplus of manufactured goods available for export, and if our farmers were not encouraged by the great home demand in a market also protected to them they would not cultivate so much land and would not produce so much cotton and other land products, leaving less available for export than they now have, year after year; and if our exporters were not sure, as they are, that these increased productions would be available for export when wanted they would not go to the expense of sending sales agents abroad, foreign orders for American goods and products would not be forthcoming, and our exports would fall back to what they were in Democratic low tariff days.

American exports under Republican control and policies are one-third greater than under Democratic control and policies, with \$19,000,000 each eight months to spare, consequently factory outputs and factory wage disbursements are also more than one-third greater while Republican congressmen control the house.

The One Great Weakness. The one great weakness of the Democracy, the one strong hope of the Republicans, is that the Democrats will not abandon their futile contention for "a tariff for revenue only," that in their lexicon spells "robbery."

The realization of that dream is further off to-day than it has ever seemed to be since the Republican party was born, nor will it be brought an hour nearer by trying up legislation between a Democratic house and a Republican senate in the sixtieth congress.—Washington Post.

STORY WITH A MORAL

Effective Truth That Has Been Worth Many Speeches.

Those people who are so concerned about the high cost of living and the prices demanded by so-called "trusts" can read the following with no little interest and a considerable amount of instruction. John L. Moorman, of Knox, Republican district chairman for the Thirteenth Indiana congressional district, said recently:

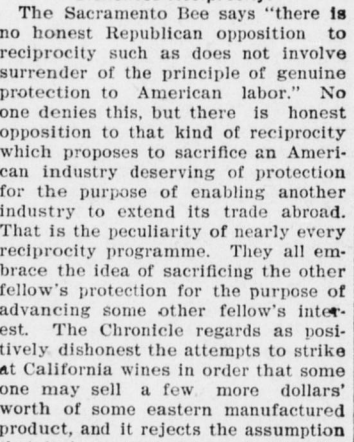
"We are having few speeches in the Thirteenth district. About all we are doing up there is to tell one story, and it seems to do the work better than speeches. Listen! Not long ago a farmer in Nebraska, Bryan's state, went to a buggy dealer to buy a buggy. He found one that suited him, and the price was \$62. The farmer happened to remember that about a dozen years ago he had bought a buggy just like it from the same dealer for \$55, and he mentioned the fact. The dealer went to his books and found this to be true. 'But,' said the dealer, 'my books show that you did not pay cash for it, because you did not have the money. You hauled in 500 bushels of corn and gave it to me for the \$55 buggy. Now, I tell you what I will do. If you are willing to bring me now 500 bushels of corn I will give you the \$62 buggy, a self-binder worth \$125, a sulky plow worth \$35 and a walking plow worth \$12. In addition to this I will hand you \$16 in money.' The dealer could have carried out the proposition, too, for corn is worth 50 cents a bushel now, while at that time it was worth only 11 cents."

About the same time that this farmer was buying a buggy for \$55 and paying for it with 500 bushels of corn at 11 cents a bushel other farmers in Nebraska were selling spring lambs to the butchers for two dollars apiece, while full grown sheep were sold in Ohio for 50 cents a head. Now the Nebraska farmer gets 50 cents for his corn and seven dollars for his lamb, and sheep in Ohio sell at \$3.50 to \$4. Not only that; the value of farm lands in the United States has increased over six billion dollars since 1900, and they were in 1900 worth fully six billions more than in 1895. The farmers are all stand-patters on the tariff, and they know the reason why.

Dishonest Reciprocity.

The Sacramento Bee says "there is no honest Republican opposition to reciprocity such as does not involve surrender of the principle of genuine protection to American labor." No one denies this, but there is honest opposition to that kind of reciprocity which proposes to sacrifice an American industry deserving of protection for the purpose of enabling another industry to extend its trade abroad. That is the peculiarity of nearly every reciprocity programme. They all embrace the idea of sacrificing the other fellow's protection for the purpose of advancing some other fellow's interest. The Chronicle regards as positively dishonest the attempts to strike at California wines in order that some one may sell a few more dollars' worth of some eastern manufactured product, and it rejects the assumption that it is protection to look after the interests of the spinners and weavers of cotton and to ignore those of the wool grower. As a matter of fact, the trusts complained of by our contemporaries are the ones displaying the most eagerness for reciprocity treaties. The people do not demand them because they know that no reciprocity treaty is necessary to admit goods which do not come in competition with American products, because commodities of that kind are all on the free list.—San Francisco Chronicle.

WHERE HE STANDS PAT.



Farmers Are Not Fools.

The farmers of the middle west have been appealed to directly to favor Canadian reciprocity, and the advocates of that policy have felt compelled to present some argument which should beguile the farmer into consenting to such procedure. And what was this argument? It was to the effect that they should willingly permit the farm products of Canada to come into competition with their own in order that a larger market for American farm products might be provided down east.

The farmers of Iowa, Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota, South Dakota, Nebraska and other middle states are not fools. They understand the situation exactly; they know that in this agitation for Canadian reciprocity they are to be made the victims of every arrangement that is contemplated, and for that reason they are opposed to it in toto and to a man.—Cedar Rapids Republican.

A LONG LIST

Of Disasters on the Great Lakes.

MANY LIVES LOST.

Gales Proved Quite Destructive to Shipping on Lakes Erie, Ontario and Superior.

Toronto, Ont.—Early on Thursday morning the steam barge Resolution, from Erie, Pa., to Toronto, sprang a leak in the heavy seas just outside the harbor here and sank. The crew under the command of Capt. Sullivan put off in two boats. One containing five people reached the shore safely, while the second was swamped, her six occupants being drowned. They were: John Harrison, Deseronto, chief engineer. Thomas Toppin, Deseronto, assistant engineer. Dave White, Prescott, deck hand. Harry Gregory, Port Colborne, fireman. John Burns, Port Colborne. Nelson, Christiania, Norway. Sandusky, O.—The barge Athens, in tow of the steamer Pascal P. Pratt, went down in Lake Erie in the storm Wednesday night. The captain and six men of the crew were probably drowned.

Capt. George Mockie, of Milwaukee, was in command of the barge. He had sailed on the lake for 40 years.

The Pratt and the Athens were bound from Escanaba to Buffalo with iron ore.

The storm struck them when about 20 miles north of Southeast shoal, west of here. Soon after the storm struck the vessel the tow line parted. The Pratt was able to ride the storm, but the Athens soon foundered.

Detroit, Mich.—The Anchor line package freight steamer Conemaugh, upbound with a valuable cargo of package freight, is ashore on Point Pelee in Lake Erie, pounding hard and filled with water. The Conemaugh went on the point during the gale. The crew of 22 men were rescued in safety by the life saving crew at Point Pelee. The steamer may be a total loss.

The steel steamer Chancey Hurlbut, bound for Buffalo, was blown out of her course on Lake Erie Wednesday night by the terrific gale, and is aground of Leamington. She is reported to be undamaged and in no danger, although it will be necessary to lighten part of the cargo before the steamer can be released.

Marquette, Mich.—With her rudder gone and her upper works washed away, the steamer Panama, of the Davidson fleet, was found beached Thursday on Mineral Reef Point, 14 miles west of Ontonagon. The wreck lies on an uninhabited stretch of coast, the nearest settlement being Iron River, many miles away. The crew are safe.

ATTACKS BUCKEYE PIPE LINE CO.

Ohio's Attorney General Begins Proceedings Against One of the Standard Oil Co.'s Auxiliaries.

Findlay, O.—The Buckeye Pipe Line Co. was made the defendant in a suit filed in the circuit court late Thursday afternoon by William L. David, prosecuting attorney of Hancock county, and George H. Phelps, who had just returned from the attorney general's office. The state of Ohio is the plaintiff. The petition alleges that the Buckeye Pipe Line Co. is organized under the laws of Ohio with a capital stock of \$10,000,000, and is empowered to transport and store petroleum by means of pipes.

The petition charges that ever since its organization in 1886 it has been a member of an illegal trust or combination known as the Standard Oil trust. It operates in six counties in northwestern Ohio and charges 20 cents per barrel for the transportation of oil any distance. Such charges, it is said, are only nominal and they are imposed to prevent others from availing themselves of such facilities. The charges are alleged to be wholly disproportionate to the services rendered.

It is stated to be the duty of the defendant as a common carrier to afford the public equal facilities for use of its pipe lines and that the charges should not be more than one-eighth of 1 per cent. Plaintiff prays for a writ of mandamus to issue out of the circuit court and that the defendant provide for the public equal and just facilities and transportation in Ohio and fix a schedule of rates. The petition is signed by Wade H. Ellis, attorney general.

Vote to Strike.

Fall River, Mass.—The five unions of cotton mill operatives at special meetings last night voted by large majorities to reject an offer of 5 per cent. advance in wages and to go out on strike next Monday unless the demand for a 10 per cent. increase is granted before that time.

The Third Victim Dies.

New York.—Helen Lambert, the actress who was injured in the automobile collision in Central park in which Tom Cooper lost his life, died Thursday of her injuries. This makes the third death from the accident.

Railroad Is Fined \$18,000 for Rebating.

New York.—Judge Holt, of the United States circuit court, on Thursday fined the New York Central & Hudson River Railroad Co. \$18,000 for rebating freight charges to the American Sugar Refining Co.

THE STUPIDITY OF MAN.

"Pa," said Mrs. Cutesby, "I'm going to invite a lot of company in next Thursday night to celebrate our silver wedding."

"Silver? What are you talkin' about? The silver weddin's when people have been married 25 years, ain't it?"

"Yes. We've never celebrated any of the anniversaries of our wedding, and we may as well begin with this one."

"But, great Scott, ma, we've been married thirt'—"

"Now, never mind that, Pa Catesby, we are going to celebrate our silver wedding anniversary next Thursday night."

"But, ma, we can't. You must remember that we've a daughter who's nearly thirt'—"

"Oh, get that 'thirt' off your mind. Mabel will be 24 the 16th of next month. My goodness, if you didn't know how to make money, I sometimes believe I just couldn't go on living with you, you're such a simpleton about everything else."

"Whew! Well, ma, go ahead with your durn foolishness, but fergit to repeat that old gag about us not bein' able to go to the Philadelphia centennial, because Annie was a baby then."

—Chicago Record-Herald.

Red Revenge.

"So you spurn meh!" he cried, in wrathful woe. "But I shall have my revenge!"

"Ha! ha!" laughs the heartless maiden.

"You may laugh now, but wait! In the four years I have known you, you have given me six photographs of yourself. Each one of them I shall have enlarged by the cheap crayon process, and presented to your various friends and relatives!"

Leaving the frightened girl in a swoon, the cruel swain departs with the melodramatic tread of one who will stop at nothing.—Judge.

Moderation.

It was a question of diet.

"Mr. Doddington!" she asked, turning to appeal to the little man who sat drinking with her husband. "Don't you think that a little meat from time to time is really necessary to everyone?"

The little man paused. "In my opinion, Mrs. Golightly," said he, "a little food of any kind now and then does no particular harm."

Cause For Alarm.

"Maria," said Mr. Williams, "what ails this roast?"

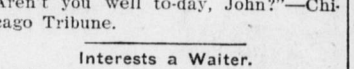
"Never mind the roast, dear," said Mrs. Williams. "I'm more concerned to know what ails you. This is the first time for 25 years that you haven't been able to tell exactly what ailed the roast and everything else on the table. Aren't you well to-day, John?"—Chicago Tribune.

Interests a Waiter.

"The pleasures of the intellectual are all lost on the uneducated," remarked the philosopher at the banquet. "How, for instance, could that waiter over there be interested in 'evolution'?"

"Easiest thing in the world," said his friend, facetiously; "evolution" means 'change.'—Detroit Free Press.

TWO KINDS OF POUNDS.



Mr. Phat—I've gained four pounds since I came here.

Miss Slim—Have you? I've just money enough to last the week.—Scraps.

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