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

The apple crop of the United States is figured at 35,000,000 barrels this year.

One of Washington's body servants died at Alexandria, Va., a few days ago.

The dusky warriors of Somaliland, Central Africa, when engaged in warfare, exist entirely on a species of nut.

A floating theater is in course of construction for service on the Rhine. A seating capacity of 2,500 is to be provided.

Queer things happen in the east, but even a world accustomed to oriental eccentricities was not prepared to believe it was really true that the sultan of Morocco has appointed Raisuli, the bandit, to the governorship of a province.

Commander Peary has the American quality of determination, at any rate. It is given out that he will make another attempt to reach the north pole.

Caliph, the hippopotamus in the New York Central park zoo, was recently moved to winter quarters in the lion house.

The president of Bryn Mawr college, Miss Thomas, says she places the hazy on the same plane with the person who hurts birds, tortures kittens or teases a baby.

There is a curious old market near Paris in which everything is sold at second-hand. Working girls can fit themselves out there from head to foot.

An Indiana man has grown a fine crop of hair on a head that had been bald for 20 years by merely going about last summer without a hat.

The production of gold in the mines of South Africa for the month of June was the greatest ever recorded.

PRESIDENT TELLS OF CONDITIONS IN PORTO RICO

Special Message the Result of Chief Executive's Recent Visit.

MUCH GOOD WORK DONE

Progress Made Under American Administration is Pointed to with Pride—Last Year the Most Prosperous the Island Has Ever Known—Congress Urged to Confer Full American Citizenship Upon the Porto Ricans—Would Have All Insular Governments Placed in One Bureau.

Washington.—President Roosevelt's message, describing conditions in Porto Rico, and making recommendations for legislation he believes necessary, was read to the congress. It is as follows:

To the Senate and House of Representatives: On November 21 I visited the island of Porto Rico, landing at Ponce, crossing by the old Spanish road by Cayey to San Juan, and returning next morning over the new American road from Arecibo to Ponce; the scenery was wonderfully beautiful, especially among the mountains of the interior, which constitute a veritable tropic Switzerland.

I doubt whether our people as a whole realize the beauty and fertility of Porto Rico, and the progress that has been made under its admirable government. We have just cause for pride in the character of our representatives who have administered the tropic islands which came under our flag as a result of the war with Spain; and of no one of them is this more true than of Porto Rico. It would be impossible to wish a more faithful, a more efficient and a more disinterested public service than that now being rendered in the island of Porto Rico by those in control of the insular government.

I stopped at a dozen towns all told, and one of the notable features in every town was the gathering of the school children. The work that has been done in Porto Rico for education has been noteworthy. The main emphasis, as is eminently wise and proper, has been put upon primary education; but in addition to this there is a normal school, and agricultural school, three industrial and three high schools. Every effort is being made to secure not only the benefits of elementary education to all the Porto Ricans of the next generation, but also as far as means will permit to train them so that the industrial, agricultural and commercial opportunities of the island can be utilized to the best possible advantage. It was evident at a glance that the teachers, both Americans and native Porto Ricans, were devoted to their work, took the greatest pride in it, and were endeavoring to train their pupils, not only in mind, but in what counts for far more than mind in citizenship, that is, in character.

I was very much struck by the excellent character both of the insular police and of the Porto Rican regiment. They are both of them bodies that reflect credit upon the American administration of the island. The insular police are under the local Porto Rican government. The Porto Rican regiment of troops must be appropriated for by the congress. I earnestly hope that this body will be kept permanent. There should certainly be troops in the island, and it is wise that these troops should be themselves native Porto Ricans. It would be from every standpoint a mistake not to perpetuate this regiment.

In traversing the island even the most cursory survey leaves the beholder struck with the evident rapid growth in the culture both of the sugar cane and tobacco. The fruit industry is also growing. Last year was the most prosperous year that the island has ever known before or since the American occupation. The total of exports and imports of the island was \$45,000,000, as against \$18,000,000 in 1901. This is the largest in the island's history. Prior to the American occupation the greatest trade for any one year was that of 1896, when it reached nearly \$23,000,000. Last year, therefore, there was double the trade that there was in the most prosperous year under the Spanish regime. There were 210,273 tons of sugar exported last year, of the value of \$14,186,319; \$3,555,163 of tobacco, and 28,290,322 pounds of coffee of the value of \$7,481,102. Unfortunately, what used to be Porto Rico's prime crop—coffee—has not shared this prosperity. It has never recovered from the disaster of the hurricane, and, moreover, the benefit of throwing open our market to it has not compensated for the loss indicated by the closing of

the markets to it abroad. I call your attention to the accompanying memorial on this subject of the board of trade of San Juan, and I earnestly hope that some measure will be taken for the benefit of the excellent and high grade Porto Rican coffee.

In addition to delegations from the board of trade and chamber of commerce of San Juan, I also received delegations from the Porto Rican Federation of Labor, and from the Coffee Growers' association.

There is a matter to which I wish to call your especial attention, and that is the desirability of conferring full American citizenship upon the people of Porto Rico. I most earnestly hope that this will be done. I can not see how any harm can possibly result from it, and it seems to me a matter of right and justice to the people of Porto Rico. They are loyal, they are glad to be under our flag, they are making rapid progress along the path of orderly liberty. Surely we should show our appreciation of them, our pride in what they have done, and our pleasure in extending recognition for what has thus been done, by granting them full American citizenship.

Under the wise administration of the present governor and council, marked progress has been made in the difficult matter of granting to the people of the island the largest measure of self-government that can with safety be given at the present time. It would have been a very serious mistake to have gone any faster than we have already gone in this direction. The Porto Ricans have complete and absolute autonomy in all their municipal governments, the only power over them possessed by the insular government being that of removing corrupt or incompetent municipal officials. This power has never been exercised save on the clearest proof of corruption or of incompetence—such as to jeopardize the interests of the people of the island; and under such circumstances it has been fearlessly used to the immense benefit of the people. It is not a power with which it would be safe, for the sake of the island itself, to dispense at present. The lower house is absolutely elective, while the upper house is appointive. This scheme is working well; no injustice of any kind results from it, and great benefit to the island, and it should certainly not be changed at this time. The machinery of the elections is administered entirely by the Porto Rican people themselves, the governor and council keeping only such supervision as is necessary in order to insure an orderly election. Any protest as to electoral frauds is settled in the courts. Here again it would not be safe to make any change in the present system. The elections this year were absolutely orderly, unaccompanied by any disturbance; and no protest has been made against the management of the elections, although three contests are threatened where the majorities were very small and error was claimed; the contests, of course, to be settled in the courts. In short, the governor and council are co-operating with all of the most enlightened and most patriotic of the people of Porto Rico in educating the citizens of the island in the principles of orderly liberty. They are providing a government based upon each citizen's self-respect, and the mutual respect of all citizens; that is, based upon a rigid observance of the principles of justice and honesty. It has not been easy to instill into the minds of people unaccustomed to the exercise of freedom the two basic principles of our American system; the principle that the majority must rule, and the principle that the minority has rights which must not be disregarded or trampled upon. Yet real progress has been made in having these principles accepted as elementary, as the foundations of successful self-government.

I transmit herewith the report of the governor of Porto Rico, sent to the president through the secretary of state. All the insular governments should be placed in one bureau, either in the department of war or the department of state. It is a mistake not to arrange our handling of these islands at Washington as to be able to take advantage of the experience gained in one, when dealing with the problems that from time to time arise in another. In conclusion let me express my admiration for the work done by the congress when it enacted the law under which the island is now being administered. After seeing the island personally, and after five years' experience in connection with its administration, it is but fair to those who devised this law to say that it would be well-nigh impossible to have devised any other which in the actual working would have accomplished better results. THEODORE ROOSEVELT. The White House, Dec. 11, 1906.

Aristocratic French Cabman. One of the vicissitudes of life has been revealed by the death of an old cabman at St. Germain-en-Laye, France. It transpires that the unfortunate old fellow was entitled to style himself the marquis de Loz de Gouet-Gouraud. It is an old Spanish peerage and in his earlier days the last unfortunate holder of the title had lived in circumstances befitting his rank. But the latter part of his life was clouded by constant misfortune and at last, two years ago, poverty compelled him in his old age to take to driving a cab to eke out a wretched existence.

Bound to Keep Boys Busy. The Burgess Hill (England) group of council school managers, not being allowed to encourage rifle shooting among the boys, have decided to seek consent of the East Sussex education authority to give instruction in gardening.

COAL FAMINE In the Northwest Is the Worst Ever Known.

FARMERS SUFFER. They are Burning Sheds and Out-houses—Governors of States are Asked to Give Aid.

Minneapolis, Minn.—With the cold wave signal flying, the coal shortage in the northwest becomes not only a cause of severe suffering, but an absolute menace to human life. Glenburn, N. D., is seriously considering an appeal to the governors of North Dakota and Minnesota to employ the state military in forcing the moving of coal trains. Eveleth, Minn., faces darkness and suffering through deprivation of coal and apprehensive reports come from numerous other places.

The Glenburn situation is summed up in a statement from the Glenburn Commercial club as follows: "The situation all through this section is desperate and with the liability of blizzards at any time, many may freeze to death if fuel is not available soon. Farmers are already coming to town with reports of burning sheds and other out-houses for fuel. We have notified the farmers that if the worst comes they can bring their families and bedding and camp in our new brick school house. We have sufficient coal to heat the building for three months at least and it will go farther in this way than it would if distributed among those who are out of coal, as it would not make a bushel each.

"We will also wire our senators at Washington asking them to intercede with the federal government. We cannot put our words strong enough to convey to you the importance of getting railroads to haul special trains of coal into the section that is suffering. Lignite is unavailable, as the same handicap is met there. We telephoned the Burlington mines and asked if they could not let us have five cars if we sent men there to load them. They replied they were 60 cars or more back in orders and could not obtain cars to load. Farmers cannot go to the mines and haul more than 1,000 to 1,500 pounds, as roads are almost impassable."

TRIAL BY COURT-MARTIAL.

It is Ordered for Two Officers Who Were in Command of Negro Troops at Brownsville, Tex.

Washington, D. C.—On the recommendation of the general staff the secretary of war has ordered the trial by court-martial of Maj. Charles W. Penrose and Capt. Edgar A. Macklin, of Company C, West battalion, Twenty-fifth infantry, under the 62d article of war "for conduct to the prejudice of good order and discipline" in failing in their duty in preventing and suppressing the riot at Brownsville, Tex., last August.

The specifications will include among other things the charge that the two officers named failed to exercise due diligence in preventing the occurrence when the condition of affairs at Brownsville made it necessary that all proper precautions should be taken to prevent a clash between the troops and citizens; and also that they did not examine the rifles of the men until daylight, although they learned the true state of affairs by 1 or 2 o'clock in the morning.

A BUSINESS BULLETIN.

Evidences of Prosperity are Found in Scarcity of Labor, Money and Railroad Facilities.

New York.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s Weekly Review of Trade says: Holiday trade monopolizes attention, although there is a steady gain in distribution of winter goods as the temperature becomes more seasonable. Some irregularity is noted in collections, attributed to high money rates and failure to market the crops. This would make the other adverse feature of the commercial situation indirectly due to the three most striking evidences of national prosperity, scarcity of men, money and railway facilities.

The inadequate supply of labor is attested by numerous increases in wages at textile mills and in many other occupations.

Congress. Washington.—On the 14th the house passed the legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill, with an amendment increasing the salaries of the vice president, members of the cabinet and speaker of the house of representatives to \$12,000 a year. The senate was not in session.

Trainmen's Demands are Granted. Scranton, Pa.—The Delaware, Lackawanna & Western railroad announces that the demands of the conductors and trainmen have been satisfactorily adjusted. These employes are given liberal wage advances and a ten-hour day.

Standard Oil Co. Advances Wages. New York.—The Standard Oil Co. announced on Friday that it will advance the wages of all of its employes now receiving less than \$100 a month by 10 per cent, beginning January 1.

HE CARRIED THE SAMPLES.

A certain York county preacher for a long time had been dosing himself with a fiery concoction prescribed for some stomach trouble. One day while dining at a hotel he treated himself, as usual, to the regulation heroic dose. An inquisitive Boston drummer on his right hand inquired the reason for taking the medicine. The preacher explained his stomach difficulty, and the benefits of his treatment, and the drummer, who was himself subject to indigestion, then related his own symptoms and politely requested the privilege of trying the remedy. The sympathetic preacher freely gave him a very generous dose, which speedily took effect.

As soon as the traveling man recovered his breath and wiped his tears he thus accosted the minister: "I understand that you are a preacher?" "I am, sir." "Do you preach hell-fire?" "I do, sir." "Well, you are the first preacher that I ever saw who carried round samples of it."—Boston Herald.

QUITE NATURAL.



The Maiden—What do you do when you fall in love with a girl? The Poet—I run to meter.—Philadelphia Press.

In Eagle Eye. "Your citizens don't object to big automobiles passing through this settlement, do they?" asked the nervous chauffeur. "Wal, I should say not," chuckled the big mayor. "It is great sport." "Ah, I am glad that you think so." "Yes, we would rather shoot an automobile any day than we would a common bar."—Chicago Daily News.

His Object. "How long yer been fishin'?" "All day." "Catch anything?" "Nope." "Any bites?" "Nope." "What yer fishin' for, then?" "Fishin'—Life.

Asked One Favor. "I'll give you the keys to the house and show you where the valuables are kept if you will only do me one favor," she said to the burglar. "And what is that?" "Remove 'er gas meter."—Milwaukee Sentinel.

Making Up for Lost Time. "Why in the name of goodness," exclaimed his friend, "do you keep talking out your watch? Have you a train to catch?" "Eh? Oh, no!" he said. "No, the fact is I haven't seen it for a long time."

Why He Invested. "I've just bought a carload uv fertilizer," said Farmer Geehaw. "Fer th' land's sake!" exclaimed Mrs. G. "Yaas, that's what I bought it fer," replied the old granger.—Chicago Daily News.

Shifted Responsibility. "You don't realize that there are other considerations in life than money," said the censorious friend. "Yes, I do," answered Senator Sorghum. "But whenever I want anything done I can't get the other fellow to realize it."—Washington Star.

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