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JOB PRINTING.

Job department of the Press is complete fords facilities for doing the best class of Particular attention paid to Law No paper will be discontinued until arrear-ages are paid, except at the option of the pub-lisher. Papers sent out of the county must be paid for in advance.

French View of Marriage.

The French, guided by reason, as they would say, regard the institution of matrimony as a rational regulation of the fact of sex, as a compromise between the rights of the individual and the rights of society. The man obeys, but under protest; he is willing to sacrifice his liberty so far, but, beyond that point, he regards selfabnegation as fanatical asceticism. Marriage, under French usage, says H.D. Sedgwick in Atlantic, is a partnership, in which such matters as character, tastes, education, birth and property are to be considered; contracting families scrutinize the proposed bride and groom as if coming up for admittance into a club. They look at our custom of marrying for love with amazement, as we should look at a grocer's cart that started on its rounds at 30 miles an hour. Our system confines its view to the romantic dreams of youth, and regards matrimony rather as a holiday cruise than a voyage of life. We may err in our endeavor to regard men and women as disembodied spirits: and yet we cannot but think that the French err in their resolution to be sensible and regard men and women as animals taken in the toils of soci-Our theory may look too far into the future; theirs lingers too far in the brutal past.

Where Some Writers Fail.

The most frequent defect in fiction submitted for magazine use and, we might add, in most of the fiction that somehow gets published in book form, is its lack of spontaneity in construction and expression, says Harper's Magazine. The writer of this manufactured fiction has a certain precalculated effect in view, with reference to which he ambitiously contrives every incident and situation of his story. The harder he tries the more surely he fails of any genuine appeal to his readers. If he disguises his labor by a facile mastery of dramatic material and expression, he may succeed in reaching crude sensibilities and, because of his lower aim, may outsell his betters. The multitude is easily captivated by splendid artifice, which, in exceptional instances, has compelled the admiration of even the judicious. We shall find, however, upon close examination, that in such instances the writer has not, by strenuous effort, wholly closed the door against all spontaneity. . . . In our day polite literature must appeal human sympathies, and the disturbance. writer's fertility of invention is of little service.

A popular tailor is quoted as say-A popular tailor is quoted as say-ing that the average college student is the average college student affect on prices of the heavy preis the worst dressed man in America. is the worst dressed man in America. mium on gold in the period of 1863. That may be true of some college '69, when \$2.80 in greenbacks was students, but it doesn't correctly de rrequired to buy a dollar's worth of scribe the sartorial adornment of goods. those in this vicinity. Their get-up may be generally described as more natty than otherwise, though there are exceptions to this rule. Occasionally they affect an eccentricty in dress that is rather startling, says Boston Herald. For instance, in a Cambridge car not long ago two young men were observed who were evidently Harvard students. They were neatly arrayed in most respects. but when they crossed their legs the people seated opposite them noted that they wore no stockings. It looked like a bit of bravado that students sometimes affect.

The development of Alaska is continuing at a phenomenal rate. Direct proof of this is furnished by the report showing the operations of the government telegraph system in the territory. Receipts during the last few months have ranged from 50 to 100 per cent. more than last year, and the facilities are so inadequate that additions are imperatively needed. The system includes more than 3,000 miles of cable and land lines, supple mented by wireless apparatus which bridges a gap of more than a hundred miles. The lines are being extended in various directions, and before a great while will form a network which will bring all the habitable portions of the "Seward purchase" into touch with the rest of the world.

WRITES ON TARIFF

IDA M. TARBELL BEGINS SERIES OF ARTICLES.

Worth That the Work Might Have Promises to Be Marred by Spirit of Hostility-Careless Handling of Facts.

We observe with interest the beginning of a series of articles in the American Magazine by Miss Ida M. Tarbell, entitled "The Tariff in Our author "will attempt to make this most difficult of subjects absolutely understandable and entertaining hundreds of thousands of readers who have realized its importance without understanding its meaning." That there are many hundreds of thousands of such persons is not to be doubted. Whether they will all, or any very large portion of them, be persuaded to read the serial production just referred to, is, perhaps, another question.

The author in this instance starts out with the advantage of having already obtained a wide public hearing by means of the "History of the Will she Standard Oil Company." succeed in securing an equally large reading constituency for her history of the tariff?

Much depends upon the kind of history that shall be written. There are histories and histories. In her story of the Standard Oil Miss Tarbell was dealing with a single institution, with only one industrial enterprise. In writing of the tariff her scope must be enormously enlarged. Now she is dealing with all industries; with a total industrial production of \$15,000,000,000 a year; with wages earned by, paid to, and again spent by more than 10,000,000 people; with the American standard of living, higher by far than that of any other people ever known in the world's history; with a condition of national prosperity so amazing as to excite universal astonishment and envy; with the material welfare of 85,000,-000 men, women and children. It is a stupendous proposition. How will the lady deal with it?

The answer is suggested by the opening chapter of Miss Tarbell's history of "The Tariff of Our Times." We find, first of all, a spirit of hostility to the American protective tar-iff system. That seems to be the point of view. Wherefore some sa-lient facts are either overlooked or else colored by partisanship in their presentment. We are asked to believe that protection to American industry was never intended to be more than temporary; that the intention of the Fathers of the Republic was to protect industries from foreign competition only until they should be established, "but no longer;" that they were then to be left to their fate. But we are not told that a protective tariff was the second act passed by the first American congress, and that Washington, Jefferson, Madison, and all the early presidents were in favor stimulating American products through protection and of establish-ing the industrial independence of the United States.

Miss Tarbell insists that the panic of 1857 was in no way influenced by free trade tariff legislation, but she does not explain how it was that a country blessed with abundant crops and having the largest gold production in its career up to that time could be plunged into financial ruin, its banks wrecked, its industries paralyzed, its labor unemployed, and a condition of want and suffering brought on without the greatly reduced tariff and the greatly increased inflow of foreign manufactures having anything to do with the

We are told by Miss Tarbell that an enormous inflation of prices caused by the Morrill tariff of 1860.

There are peculiarities in the story which relate to the question as to what kind of tariff history Miss Tarbell has undertaken to write, and how well equipped she is for the task Judgment on the question may be suspended for later installments. For the present it is enough to say that the lady seems to have started out on an attack on the system of protec-tion very much as she attacked the Standard Oil. Evidences abound of lack of studious preparation, of unripeness, of careless handling of facts and conclusions. The article would have been better for a more thorough and careful consideration, and, one is tempted to suggest, for a more active employment of the editorial blue pencil.

Does Not Affect Calico.

Whether through ignorance or inthe Kansas City Star, a protection hater, makes a gross misstatement in asserting that "the supreme court the present rate of programmes of the present rate of programmes asserting that "the supreme court the present rate of programmes of the present rate of the present rat holds that imported calico must pay a double duty," and that an extra cost for a calico gown will be the result. to want to plunge all industry and all The truth is the supreme court holds business into the whirlpool of tariff nothing of the sort, and that the price disturbance and tariff uncertainty, but of calico will not be affected by so much as a fraction of a cent. The reached the stage of combining with much as a fraction of a cent. The decision relates exclusively to fancy or figured weaves and not to print of Joseph goods. It requires that fancy cotton the house. selling at 60 cents a yard shall pay wreck the Republican party and a more tariff duties than plain cottons quicker way to check prosperity could selling at 15 cents & yard.

CULLOM'S UTOPIAN SCHEME

Folly of Supposing the Tariff Can Be Taken Out of Politics.

Senator Cullom of Illinois is repor ed as proposing to introduce, in the senate, a joint resolution providing for the creation of a "non-partisan com mission" of "experts" to report on the schedules of the tariff and make such recommendations as it may desire for "revision." We had such a commis sion once, and it made a sad mess The result was a series of intrigues lasting for the whole life of the commission, a tariff fight at the entitled "The Tariff in Our end, the defeat of the Republican It is announced that the party, a new tariff which Cleveland would not sign, a few years of misery under it, and a final return to the sound principles of protection. The folly of Senator Cullom is fun

damental. It assumes that the tariff question can be anything but a polit-Protectionists and free ical question. trade men differ radically. Protectionists believe that every American industry which is capable of supplying domestic demands for its products with a sufficient surplus to permit domestic competition to set up should be protected. The amount of protection does not matter, so that it is enough. Its object is to give the American market to the American producer. If it does this, it satisfies the protectionists. If it does not, they wish the tariff to be made higher. All other products they would admit free, and if in the protected articles the tariff is not made prohibitive, it is owing to the necessities of revenue. The national government cannot do without some zevenue from imported articles, and the policy of protectionists is such a reasonable adjustment of duties as will produce the necessary revenue, to be laid on competitive or non-competitive commodities, as may seem best, preferably on articles imported largely but which, like sugar, we produce to some extent. The free traders have an entirely different theory. they could they would abolish all tax on imports except port and lighthouse dues. But they also are constrained by the necessity of revenue and recognize that there must be a tariff law. In framing it, however, they would levy duties, so far as possible, on commodities which we cannot or do not produce and, therefore, must import. They do this because revenue being their only reason for consenting to any tariff on imports they choose those articles which we must import, because from them the most certain and largest revenue can be got from the smallest number of commodities. They do not give protection any sideration whatever. While all this is the theoretical policy of the two parties, practically all American tariff laws have been compromises. free trade congress the tariff would give the least possible protection. protectionist congress would give the most possible protection.

The question of protection or free trade is a matter of opinion. On that the American people have always divided. The Republican party has almost no permanent distinctive doctrine except that of protection. The Democratic party has almost no permanent distinctive doctrine except that of free trade. To take the tariff question "out of politics" would leave neither party much of anything ex cept a scramble for offices, under or portunist pretenses such as the Dem ocratic party now makes with respect o the passing issues of the day. The Republican party is now in power. It is responsible for carrying on the government. On such a vital question as that of the tariff the leaders have no right to take Democrats into counsel. Let a Republican congress assume responsibility for legislation or no legislation on Republic principles and allow the Democrats the privilege of voting the other way and bringing the people to their views, if they can .-



Reform This Smoke

Not Yet.

"There are plenty enough Democrats and tariff revision Republicans in the house to defeat Mr. Cannon for speak

two years, at the present rate of pregress, would bring it about. Republican revisionists may be crazy enough reached the stage of combining with free trade Democrats for the defeat of Joseph G. Cannon for speaker of the house. A surer way than that to not be devised.

DEEP PROBE

Reveals the Extent of Mr. Harriman's Control.

KING OF MAGNATES

All Other Railway Bosses Seem Like Dwarfs when Compared with This Emperor of Roads.

New York.-Modern methods of combining mammoth railroad syscombining manmotal railroad systems and extending the principle of community of interests were delved into Friday by the inter-state commerce commission, which began in this city an inquiry into the so-called "Harriman lines."

At Friday's hearing it was brought out that the Union Pacific Railroad Co., the Southern Pacific Co., the Oregon Short Line and the Oregon Railroad and Navigation Co. are practically under the same administration, Mr. Harriman appearing as president of each company, with only slight variations in the lists of other officers.

It was shown that the Southern Pa-

cific Co. owns the Pacific Mail Steam ship Co.; that the Southern Pacific Co and the Harriman interests are in con trol of the Portland and Asiatic Steamship Co. These lines run steamers between either San Francisco or Portland and the Orient.

On the Atlantic Ocean it was shown

that the Southern Pacific owns the line of steamers running between New York and New Orleans formerly known as the Morgan line.

The Union Pacific exercises joint control with the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific railway over the Chicago & Alton railroad. The agreement is that the Union Pacific shall have charge of the road one year and the Rock Island the next. This agreement, entered into by Mr. Harriman and W. B. Leeds, extends for a period of ten

The Union Pacific owns \$28,123,100 worth of stock, or 29.59 per cent. of the capitalization of the Illinois Central railroad.

Chicago & Northwestern, \$10,000,000 of the preferred stock of the Santa Fe and \$14,285,745 of the capital stock of the New York, Central railroad.

A LONG CHASE IS ENDED.

C. Flower, Notorious by Reason of Swindles, Arrested in Philadelphia.

Philadelphia, Pa. — "Dr." R. C. Flower, alias C. G. Dalney, who has been a fugitive from New York since 1903, where he is wanted to answer charges of grand larceny and swind ling credulous investors out of about \$1,000,000 on alleged bogus mining op erations, was arrested in this city Fr day by Detective Sergeant McConville of New York, and several local offi

Flower, who the detectives say is the most colossal mine swindler of the age, was captured in a room in one of the big office buildings in the center of the city.

The arrest of Flower ends a chase by the detectives and postal authorities that carried them through Mexico, Central America, part of South America and Canada, besides many points in the United States. Following his operations in New York, through which, it is said, many society women lost money, Flower jumped bail after indictment in May, 1903. He was under \$20,000 bond.

DUN'S TRADE REVIEW.

New Year Opens Bright with Promise in Business Circles.

New York .- R. G. Dun & Co.'s

Review of Trade says: The new Year opens bright with premise in business circles, no excessive stocks being carried over, aand results of inventorics fully equal san-guine anticipations. It is especially noticeable in dispatches from the west that there was less than the custom-ary lull in business after the holiday season, while bargain sales are rapidly disposing of the moderate supplies remaining on hand.

Many new contracts for a large ton-nage of steel appeared during the past week. Railway requirements show no abatement, few contracts being considered, however, except for delivery in the last half of the year.

Congress.

Washington.—The house spent five hours on the 4th in consideration of the "omnibus claims bill," carrying appropriations for war claims, but made no progress with it. The senate was not in session.

A Famous Engineer Dies.

Lebanon, Pa. — Daniel Garman died here Friday, aged 72 years. He served 30 years as an engineer of the Pennsylvania railroad. It fell to Garman's lot to bring President-elect Lincoln, on the eve of his inauguration in 1861, through that perilous mid-night journey from Harrisburg to Washington.,

Carnegie's Latest Big Gift. Washington, D. C.—Andrew Carnegie has given \$750,000 for the construction of a building to be used by the Bureau of American Republics.

WHERE HE LEARNED.

An Irishman looking for work took his stand in a group at the gate of a large engineering establishment. By and by the foreman came up to the gate and asked:

"Are there any drillers here?"
"Yes," said Pat, stepping forward.

He got the job at once, but he had not been working long at the machine when it broke down. The foreman, in anything but a pleasant mood, then in-

"Where, man, did you learn drill-

"In the militia," was Pat's reply-Tit-Bits.

AT A FANCY DRESS BALL.



Miss Brickstone-No, Lord Bangle ey, I cannot marry you. I'm so much clow you in station.

Lord B.-Oh Wosy, don't say that. Why, oh why, wasn't I born lower in Now if I'd only been born a ack—oh no, no. No offense, life? shoeblack-oh no, no. dash it all!-Exit Miss B .- Punch.

Why He Married Her.

"Yes," said William, the coster, "it were superstition as made me marry my missus." 'How's that?" inquired his friend.

"Why, it were a toss-up 'tween her an' Mary Jane. One day Aw were thinking which of 'em to have-Mary Janes or Anna-when Aw saw a cigar lyin' on th' ground. So Aw picked it up, and blowed if it didn't say on it 'Ave Anna,' so I had 'er."-Tit-Bits.

The Oregon Short Line owns \$39.

540,600 worth of stock in the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Co., this being 18.62 per cent. of the whole.

Of Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul stock, the Oregon Short Line owns \$3,690,000 worth. The company also owns \$2,572,000 of the stock of the Chicago & Northwestern. \$10,000,000 cm. Rich Old Husband—I admit that you come of a famous family, while I belong to the newly rich; but is that any

"You are forever talking about your ancestors. "Really, my dear, you do me injus-

tice. My reason for keeping people reminded of my great grandfather is to make you seem younger by con trast."-Tit-Bits.

Asked and Answered.

"Doctor, you may as well be frank with me. Tell me the worst," said the patient, nervously.
"I can do nothing for you," said the

doctor calmly but firmly. "Absolutely nothing. There's nothing the matter with you."-Cassell's

Mean Woman.

"Mrs. Stebbins is a very mean

oman. 'What has she done?"

"She gave her little boy a slice of bread and butter and told him to go out and sit where he could smell the blackberry jam Mrs. Perkins was making."-Tit-Bits.

He Knew Her.

"What seats have you?" asked the man at the box office. "How many?" asked the attendant. "Two, my wife and myself."

"Last row; all I've got."
"Won't do. There's no man living could make my wife take a back seat.' -Yonkers Statesman.

The Best He Could Do. "Well, my little man," said the min-

ister who had been invited in to dinner, "can you repeat the Beati-tudes for me?"

"No," replied the little man, "but I can sing 'Waiting at the Church!" -Chicago Record-Herald.

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