

CAMERON COUNTY PRESS.

H. H. MULLIN, Editor.

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JOB PRINTING.

The Job department of the Press is complete and affords facilities for doing the best class of work. PARTICULAR ATTENTION PAID TO LAW PRINTING.
No paper will be discontinued until arrears are paid, except at the option of the publisher.
Papers sent out of the county must be paid for in advance.

Kansas has plenty of corn, but the price is so good that it dislikes the prospect of being forced to fill the coal bins with it.

It is a sad thing to hear of \$500 worth of ostrich feathers going up in smoke when they make a smell no pleasanter than can be produced from burning the plumage of an ordinary 40-cent barn-yard fowl.

One of the high officials of the Standard Oil company admitted on the witness stand recently that he didn't know what his salary was. He must have a patient and extraordinary unobtrusive wife to have allowed him to go on in this foolish way so long a time.

John Howard Larcombe, 86 years old, a veteran employe of the pension office and the man who taught Andrew Carnegie telegraphy, has just died at Beltsville, Md. When he retired from office some months ago Mr. Carnegie gave him a pension of \$100 a month for life.

The natives of the Sandwich Islands estimate women by their weight. The Chinese require them to have deformed feet and black teeth. A girl must be tattooed sky-blue and wear a nose ring to satisfy a South Sea Islander. Certain African princes require their brides to have their teeth filed into the semblance of a saw.

By placing a negative at the focus of a telescope during the hours of the night Miss Harriet S. Leavitt, one of the members of the Harvard photograph examination force, has recently discovered 36 new variable stars. These latest additions to the known twinkling points of light make a total of 1,364 stars which Miss Leavitt has discovered.

During his school career the kaiser was a model of the studious German youth. He took his place as an ordinary pupil in the public school at Cassel, and studied and played with the other scholars. At the final examination he was, indeed, only tenth in the list; but then he was two years younger than his companions, and was rightly considered to have done so well that his tutor was immediately decorated.

In a recent report of the bureau of navigation it is shown that 93 per cent. of the enlisted men in the navy are native-born Americans, and that during the year 43 per cent. of the men qualified for reenlistment did reenlist. It is highly desirable that the man behind the gun be a man of experience, and it is best that the man who may be called upon to fight should be born under the flag that floats above his ship.

Col. Barnsdale, a prominent citizen of Pittsburg, was traveling through Indian territory. While strolling around Muskogee he met an old colored woman who seemed to be an interesting character, and asked: "Auntie, how many people are there in this city?" The negroess considered gravely for a few moments, and then said: "Well, boss, I reckon there's about 25,000, including the white folks." Col. Barnsdale says he thereupon saw a first illustration of how much depends upon the viewpoint.

Oklahoma's star will be added to the flag on July 4 next year if the formal admission of the state to the union takes place before that time. The war and navy departments have agreed upon the arrangement of the 46 stars, to accommodate the new one, and to make it easy to add two more when New Mexico and Arizona are admitted. The plan provides for four rows of eight stars each, and two rows of seven are the second and the fifth. The rows of seven can be made into rows of eight when the other territories are admitted, and the arrangement will then be absolutely regular.

The most powerful individual in China to-day is Yuan Shi Kai, the viceroy of Tientsin. He is virtually the dictator of the empire, having as his ally the aged empress dowager. No decree is issued from Peking without his approval. He is credited with having caused the Chinese government to issue the recent anti-opium decree. Yuan is a man of great force of character, and a believer in progress. He has taken many steps to modernize his country. Numerous attempts have been made to assassinate him. It is hoped that through his efforts China will be transformed into a progressive land.

SPEAKS FOR TARIFF

GAIL LAUGHLIN TAKES ISSUE WITH IDA M. TARBELL.

Writing from Protectionist Standpoint Miss Laughlin Discovers Many Flaws in Miss Tarbell's Argument.

There are two types of historians: (1) Those who ferret out and present impartially all the facts and then draw their conclusions from the facts; and (2), those who start with a theory and who select and use facts calculated to support that theory, omitting or slurring over such facts as would tend to discredit their preconceived theory.

If Miss Ida Tarbell's history of the tariff is to be classed as a history at all, rather than an argument in support of a theory, then Miss Tarbell must be regarded as belonging to the latter of the two types of historians, at least so far as the first installment of her history is concerned. Here is no impartial marshalling of facts. Such facts as are presented are used as evidence for a theory advanced rather than as a basis upon which to found a theory.

At the beginning of her article Miss Tarbell informs us that "if there was any public question on which the minds of the people of the United States were made up 50 years ago, it was that of the tariff," and then, after referring to the lowering of duties in 1857, she says:

"Not only was the mind of the country satisfied with lower duties and an increasing list of free goods, but it had accepted the idea that a Christian nation should establish as rapidly as possible reciprocal trade relations with its neighbors."

"The mind of the country"—that is, the country had but one mind on the subject—every one was agreed; there was no dissenting voice. This is what Miss Tarbell plainly indicates. Yet, on the very next page, she informs us that

"Mr. Merrill was one of the whigs who had not been satisfied to see duties lowered in 1857, and who strenuously objected to letting in raw products free of duty. He wanted Vermont marble protected. He was one of the few New England representatives who had spoken as well as voted against the bill in 1857, and his speech at that time had been very able. Indeed, it made him the acknowledged head of the active protectionist sentiment left in the country."

There was a protectionist sentiment, then, even according to Miss Tarbell; a sentiment voiced by able and patriotic leaders. Obviously the country had two minds instead of one, and one of these minds was not "satisfied with lower duties," but was strenuously in favor of protection.

Miss Tarbell lets drop another fact which would indicate that the people were hardly settled in favor of a free trade policy as she intimates—viz.: the fact that a large majority of the house of representatives which met in 1859 were in favor of protection. The members taking their seats in 1859 had been elected in 1858. Just one year, therefore, after the time when, according to Miss Tarbell, the united "mind of the country" had been "satisfied with lower duties" and ready to embrace free trade at the earliest possible moment, that same country voted, by a large majority, for representatives in congress who stood for protection. Apparently that mind was not so firmly made up as Miss Tarbell would have us believe.

There have been two or three times in our history when the people have temporarily broken away from their historic policy of protection, and have wandered after the strange gods of free trade, only to turn sharply back to protection when their toying with free trade has brought the logical result of industrial panic. The period of 1856-1857 was one of these times. So was 1890-1893. Each free trade period was followed by a panic, and the panic by a return to protection and prosperity.—Gail Laughlin.

Canada's "Intermediate" Tariff. Canada's industrial interests have begun to take alarm at the "intermediate" tariff in the new schedules. They are wondering how they will ever know what their tariff protection is going to be when by the stroke of a ministerial pen the lower "intermediate" rate of duties can be put into effect on competitive manufacturers. They are certain to discover the monstrous injustice and the injury to industrial production that are involved in the set of schedules arranged for "reciprocity" purposes. The British preferential, based upon patriotic considerations, is bad enough, but when it comes to doing business under a dickering tariff that for trading purposes may be cut even lower than the British "preferential" they will learn how utterly pernicious and inexcusable the scheme of tariff hocus pocus for "reciprocity" really is.

Go Slow and Think. It will be very unwise if congress, responding to the clamor of a few, or of the politicians who are thinking more of their party than of their country, should rush into the matter of tinkering with the tariff. Not many interests are suffering to any extent, and some of the arguments used by those who are noisily demanding a change, are trifles light as air. Nothing will be lost by going slow and thinking, a great deal may be lost by pursuing an opposite policy.—Knoxville (Tenn.) Tribune.

HAS ITS ADVANTAGES.

Selling Abroad Cheaper Than at Home.

The grange, at a meeting in Denver, adopted resolutions against a tariff which allows a manufacturer to sell goods at home at higher rates than he can get abroad for his wares. This resolution, while apparently reasonable, is not logical. There will, of course, always be room for honest differences of opinion in regard to a tariff question. Yet a tariff which allows a manufacturer to sell at home at a certain price and sell abroad at a less price, has its advantages.

A manufacturer of hats, for instance, might turn out a product and sell it in this country at a fair margin of profit. The tariff protects him and allows him to make a profit. But for the tariff he would be unable to compete with the cheaper labor of other countries.

Now, in supplying the home market he gives work to a certain number of men, and no more. Without extra markets he cannot employ extra men.

In a foreign country the price on his product, due to lower wages paid in a foreign land, is lower than he gets here. He cannot send hats to that country and sell them at the prices prevalent there. He cannot make a profit, because of the high wages he pays, by selling them for less.

But he can sell them in a foreign land at, for example, the very best rock cost price. This competes with foreign manufacturers in lands where no tariff protects them.

By selling over there at cost, he gets an added market. He must produce more hats. He must hire more men. And so, though making little or no profit out of the venture, he is acting as a middleman between foreign hat buyers and local hat buyers, and is giving employment to Americans that they could not have otherwise secured, bringing money into American circulation that would not otherwise have been brought here.

He makes his living off the products that he sells at home at a reasonable profit. He makes the living for the laboring man by selling surplus products abroad at foreign prices, which help keep the wheels of his factory going, though not bringing in a profit, to speak of, for the institution.—Norfolk (Neb.) News.

The Seller's Option.

After a reference to our foreign trade for October, the New York Times says:

"The significance of these figures to our foreign friends lies in the fact that while we have almost doubled our excess of exports of merchandise, we have exercised the seller's option to take our balance in gold, and with something over to show that we were merely taking our own. This year shows an excess of imports of gold of \$96,158,018."

Is it not time for the economist of the New York Journal of Commerce to sit up and take notice? He does not, or at least until the American Economist showed him the fallacy of his views did not, think gold is used to settle balances of trade.

It is not to be doubted that our ability to demand nearly \$100,000,000 in gold, in payment for merchandise exported, is the cause of the present difficulty in the London money market, a difficulty which would be intensified by a continued demand. Nor will any one claim that the present demand for productive labor is not in part due to the presence of that gold which our favorable balance of trade enables us to obtain.

Free trade, however, will snarl that part of this favorable balance of trade is due to our selling to foreigners at a less price than American consumers are charged. As if we could sell anything to foreigners without employing American labor.

Does Not Exist.

"The people of the United States have declared many times and with great emphasis for the protective policy. No more plebiscites are needed on this main question of policy. But the details of the tariff schedules, depending on varying conditions and complex circumstances, might very well be left to a non-partisan commission of experts."—Minneapolis Journal.

Non-partisanship on the tariff question does not exist outside of insane hospitals or institutions for the feeble-minded. To be a non-partisan on the tariff is to be wholly without views one way or the other, and a man who in this enlightened age has no views on the tariff question can hardly be considered as intellectually equipped for usefulness on a tariff commission.

One Year of a Tariff Let Alone.

There is no argument for tariff revision downward in the foreign trade statistics. During the 12 months ending with November we imported articles to the value of \$1,287,178,924, or \$100,000,000 more than for the corresponding period last year. In the same 12 months our exports totaled \$1,807,432,075, this being \$200,000,000 more than we exported in the preceding 12 months. The excess of exports over imports amounts to \$520,253,151, a gain of more than \$123,000,000 over the previous year. Perhaps some ardent tariff revisionist will explain how this splendid showing could have been improved by downward revision.

Tariff revision business may look as innocent as the "unloaded gun," and yet prove a veritable Pandora's box when opened.—Scranton Tribune.

THE RIVERS RAGE.

THOUSANDS OF PEOPLE MADE HOMELESS BY FLOODS.

CINCINNATI AND NEARBY CITIES ALONG THE OHIO RIVER SUFFER.

Cincinnati, O.—With the river flood a reality in a region extending a distance of more than 400 miles, thousands of persons are suffering for necessities and thousands more are homeless. All indications point to at least 65 feet in this city, making this the greatest flood since February, 1884.

The city authorities on Thursday began to care for persons who have been made homeless or are otherwise suffering.

School buildings and churches in the East End have been opened as temporary dwellings for the homeless. About 2,000 residents of Turkey Ridge, in the East End, have been isolated by the flood.

In Newport, Ky., the flood area covers eight blocks and 300 families have been compelled to vacate their homes. Much damage is being done in Covington to residences and business houses along the river front.

Pittsburg, Pa.—Eight dynamite blasts having failed to break the Allegheny river dam at Springdale, where the swirling current has already swept away ten houses and several buildings of the Heidenkamp mirror works, one more attempt will be made to-day and if that fails a diver will be employed to undertake the hazardous task of placing a ton of dynamite directly under the concrete wall of the dam.

Dispatches received from points in West Virginia report that the Ohio river is rising rapidly. At New Martinsville, W. Va., the West Virginia Short Line railroad is tied up by high water and landslides. At Clarksburg, W. Va., the West Fork river has reached the danger mark and no trains can be operated on the West Virginia & Pittsburgh branch of the Baltimore & Ohio railroad.

IS SINKING INTO THE SEA.

A New Peril Faces the Stricken City of Kingston.

St. Augustine, Fla.—Wireless messages received at the station on Anastasia Island say that Kingston is sinking gradually; that many holes and cracks 100 feet deep were formed by the earthquake and that grave fears are felt that the entire city will slip into the bay.

The disaster is as great as the calamities of San Francisco and Valparaiso. Thousands of persons have been killed, and the dead bodies are being taken from the debris by hundreds.

New York—According to information received on Thursday the Kingston horror is growing. Communication with the island is partially restored, and every message that comes brings details of an appalling catastrophe.

The number of dead is placed variously at from 500 to 1,200 and the number of injured runs into the thousands.

Ten thousand persons are said to be homeless.

The business section of the city has been wiped out and the estimates of the damage range from \$10,000,000 to \$25,000,000. Among the dead and injured are a number of prominent English persons and almost every dispatch adds new names to this list. Eight Americans are recorded as missing, and it is said that many tourists undoubtedly were crushed by falling walls in the shopping district. The American battleships Missouri and Indiana have reached the scene, and American officers and sailors are rendering every assistance in their power.

FOR CONTEMPT OF COURT.

Mayor McClellan Will Ask that New York's Attorney General be Imprisoned.

Albany, N. Y.—Mayor McClellan, of New York, in papers served on Attorney General Jackson Thursday gives notice of a motion to be made at a special term of the supreme court on January 26, in this city, at which he will ask that an order be issued punishing the attorney general for contempt of court.

The mayor asks that the attorney general be imprisoned for his action until quo warranto proceedings which he has begun on behalf of the people of the state to test McClellan's title to his office as mayor, be withdrawn and discontinued.

Mayor McClellan in his affidavit contends that the attorney general should be adjudged in contempt for violating a temporary writ of prohibition restraining him from holding a hearing on an application of counsel for William R. Hearst, that he give his consent to the commencement of such action. He cites the fact that the attorney general began the second action while the writ was in effect.

Congress.

Washington.—Senator Foraker delivered a long address in the senate on the 17th in regard to the Brownsville affair and the discharge of negro troops. The house passed an emergency bill for the relief of earthquake sufferers in Jamaica.

Wants Two More Battleships.

Washington, D. C.—President Roosevelt has written a letter to Chairman Foss, of the naval affairs committee, urging that an appropriation should be made at once for two first class battleships of the maximum size and speed and with batteries of 12-inch guns.

Snow Blockade Continues.

Minneapolis, Minn.—Reports from the snowbound districts of North Dakota continue to tell of the trouble the railroads are having in trying to open up traffic on their lines.

And Then It Talked.
In silence the dumb waiter hung,
Disconsolate, gloomy, it swung,
Till the fat cook,
With a pitying look,
Came and put in an order of tongue.
—Judge.

EVIDENCE OF RICHES.

Visitor—I suppose the earl is rich?
Native—Rich? Why, bless 'ee, sir, look at these 'ere scarecrows 'e's just 'ad put 'ere, made o' real marble; 'e must be fair rollin' in money.

He Was Satisfied.

Old Biggs—So you are engaged to Miss Peachily, eh? Has she any money?

Young Biggs—No, dad; but she's the most beautiful girl I ever met.

Old Biggs—Huh! beauty is only skin deep, you know.

Young Biggs—Well, that's deep enough for me. I'm no vivisectionist. —Chicago Daily News.

Case of Envy.

Mrs. Peckem (at the reception)—Do you see that tall man talking to the hostess?

Peckem—Yes.

Mrs. Peckem—He asked me to marry him once and I refused.

Peckem—Introduce me to him.

Mrs. Peckem—What for?

Peckem—I want to congratulate him. —Chicago Daily News.

Choice of Heroines.

The Maid—What is your favorite style of novel heroine?

The Man—Favorite style?

The Maid—Yes. Do you prefer one better than any woman could be or one that is no better than she ought to be? —Chicago Daily News.

Self-Protection.

"Why," asked the inquisitive person, "do some of your writers sign their articles, while others do not?"

"Those who do not," explained the magazine editor, "threatened to quit unless the other articles were signed." —Chicago Daily News.

Nature's Critic.

Mrs. Gulliver—What a lovely rainbow that is!

Mrs. Nurich—Do you think so?

Mrs. Gulliver—Why, don't you?

Mrs. Nurich—Oh, I dare say it's all very well, but the colors are too loud for my taste.

Cause for Complaint.

His Mother—But I thought you said your wife could cook.

Her Son—She can.

His Mother—Then what are you growling about?

Her Son—She won't. —Chicago Daily News.

Dust Protectors.

Gunner—That is a very polite porter they have on this train.

Guyer—So?

Gunner—Yes; before he begins to brush you down he hands you a pair of automobile goggles. —Chicago Daily News.

An Innocuous Bird.

Young Lady—That parrot you sold me last week doesn't talk at all.

Dealer—Yes'm; you said you wanted one that wouldn't be a nuisance to the neighbors. —N. Y. Weekly.

Didn't Want Her to Come.

Wife—Henry, dear, to-morrow is mother's birthday, and I'm thinking of sending her a nice traveling bag.

Husband—Don't, for Heaven's sake! She may take it for an invitation!

More Frenzied Finance.

Brown—I just made four dollars.

Green—How did you do it?

Brown—Short wanted to borrow five and I finally compromised by lending him one.

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