

CAMERON COUNTY PRESS.

H. H. MULLIN, Editor

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

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No local inserted for less than 75 cents per issue.

JOBS 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.

Many a breezy young man, remarks the Philadelphia Bulletin, is preparing to reap the whirlwind.

A new hotel is projected in Manila that will cost \$1,200,000. It is intended to make that city a tourist resort.

Giving up both the ship and the ghost is rather overdoing it, says the Boston Transcript. Also annoying to the passengers.

That will be a restful day, says the Philadelphia Ledger, when Lipton has lifted the cup and Peary triumphantly climbed the North Pole.

Colorado holds the record among the states of having 407 mountain peaks exceeding 10,000 feet; 33 of these are 14,000 feet and over.

Residents of England have \$550,000,000 invested in mortgages in foreign countries. These investments annually bring about \$27,500,000 in gold.

Will we be compelled to annex Mexico because the Yaqui Indians have killed some American citizens? We must uphold the dignity of the country at any cost.

Pittsburg has decided to abandon white as the color of its street cleaners uniform. It won't be necessary, says the New York American, to buy new uniforms, however.

The mikado has announced his desire to decorate American Ambassador McCormick, now in Paris, for his services in protecting Japanese interests at St. Petersburg during the war.

The tramp, says an authority, is no more. But in his place, exclaims the Philadelphia Inquirer, we have a class of peripatetic vagrants that answer the same purpose; so what's the difference?

Some scientist has discovered that the north pole is moving southward at the rate of 20 miles a year. Now if he has the courage of his convictions let him go up to Winnipeg and open a fur store.

Whereas ten years ago silver was the leading item among a bride's gifts, cheap jewelry of a showy though quite up-to-date class is now given by even the richest of our relations and friends.

An invention which will make it possible to telephone from a train moving at the rate of 40 miles an hour has been completed. The man who sends his wife away for his health isn't likely to experience much relief after this.

You can't but admire the duke of Cumberland's "pigheadedness" in refusing to give up his claim to the Hanoverian crown, says the Boston Herald. He promised his father on his death bed he would never relinquish the right or reconcile himself with Prussia.

If Lieut. Peary had a fleet of stanch ships like that on which he made his last voyage there is little doubt that he could reach the pole. A number of stout vessels could support each other in various ways. Getting to the pole, says the St. Louis Globe-Democrat, is chiefly a matter of money.

Interesting particulars have been given by the Dutch papers about a telegraph messenger, living at Breda, who by self-tuition has become a master of languages. This man, now 50 years of age, can speak and write English, French, German, Spanish, Italian, Arabic, Latin, Greek, Hebrew and Sanscrit, and is able to decipher hieroglyphic and cuneiform inscriptions. He has also a knowledge of cosmography, astronomy, physics, the history of art, and various other sciences, and can write Greek poems.

A dermatologist has solved the mystery of converting a faded society woman into a study of pink and white. The beauty doctor has already made several experiments with his fountain on the cheeks without injury to the flesh or skin, says the Pittsburgh Dispatch. He declares the process does not cause pain—not even a wince—because the needle only enters the skin one-sixteenth of an inch. He uses vegetable coloring to produce the sought-for blush. This is injected under the skin. The fluid is said to be quite harmless and really possesses antiseptic properties.

IDEAL TARIFF BILL

CRITICS OF THE PRESENT LAW HAVE A DUTY TO PERFORM.

Those Who Find So Much Fault With the Tariff as It is Should be Able to Formulate Improvements That Will Meet All Requirements.

In all sincerity and good faith, we call for a tariff revision bill at the hands of the "progressive" gentlemen who are so strenuously insisting upon immediate action by the dominant party, lest through neglect thereof the party that is in should be displaced by the party that is out. If the exigency is so pressing as all that, and if, as is claimed, there is involved in the existing tariff more of extortion and graft than have been practiced in life insurance since life insurance was invented, then it is up to the "progressives" to come forward forthwith with the draft of a measure for the complete reform of this terrible tariff. In all conscience they ought not to stand back and wait for somebody else to undertake the work. They, being the ones who pick the flaws and find the faults with the tariff as it is, are the very ones to come promptly to the foreground with a plan of rectification. They are the ones who know how bad things now are; ergo, they are the ones to remedy the condition.

Governor Cummins should by all means step to the front. He knows, no man better, what a fearful instrument of wrong and oppression the Dingley tariff is. Naturally he should be the head of a volunteer tariff commission. Governor Guild would, of course, be the vice chairman. Who can speak so authoritatively regarding the sufferings of the boot and shoe millionaires of Massachusetts because of the atrocious tariff on hides? Mr. Foss will naturally have a controlling voice in determining what to do in the matters of free raw materials and Canadian reciprocity. Congressmen McCall and Ames could help greatly, for they are tremendously alive to the pressing necessity for tariff reform. There are others so numerous that space is too short for mention in detail who would be of signal usefulness. We do not include John Sharp Williams, Champ Clark and Bourke Cochran in the category because of the fear that their presence and co-operation might prove somewhat embarrassing. Still, they might be consulted on the quiet, for their help will be needed on roll calls later on. The president of the Sugar trust, a high authority on reduced sugar tariff rates, and the president of the Tobacco trust, always interested in lower tobacco duties, would make excellent members of the commission.

These suggestions are purely tentative. Far be it from assuming to dictate. But we do feel certain that we offer a valuable hint when we urge that the volunteer tariff commission should take shape and activity at the earliest possible moment. The country is looking to the reformers and progressives for the ideal tariff bill. Of course, they can draft such a bill without the slightest difficulty. Knowing, as they do, how utterly abominable the present tariff is, it follows necessarily that they know just how to improve it. All they have to do is to utilize their proficiency as tariff makers and agree upon the bill to be submitted to the house committee on ways and means. No need to wait for an extraordinary session of congress to be called next spring. Less need to wait until 1909. The time to act is now. The volunteer commission can be called together inside of three days, and, once together, we don't suppose it would take more than three hours for the experts to agree upon a detailed list of the reductions to be made in the Dingley schedules. So easy it is for those who have mastered the tariff in all its intricacies to decide as to what should be done.

Let the volunteer tariff commission get together and get to work. The country wants this question of altered tariff rates settled. It wants a bill of particulars, a bill that it can read, understand and admire. Delay is reprehensible under existing conditions. We might almost say inexcusable. Bring on the ideal tariff reform bill. Possibly it would strike congress so favorably that, instead of ten months ordinarily devoted to such matters, it would pass both houses in ten minutes! Who can tell? At all events, let us have the bill right away.

Money to Burn. The enactment of the income and inheritance taxes would increase the surplus of \$358,000,000, and might make the sum larger than that. What would we do with that deluge of cash? President Arthur's troubles were light compared with the torments which President Roosevelt would precipitate upon himself if congress should take him at his word and open these streams of revenue which he asks. Providing we adopted and stuck to these proposed taxes, what would we be compelled to do with the tariff and the internal imposts? We might, as a preliminary, be called upon to burn down all the custom houses or sell out all the collectors' offices. Frederick D. Grant said a few years ago that it was easier to manage a surplus than a deficit. But he did not dream of the surplus which President Roosevelt would one day propose to precipitate upon the country. No clairvoyance is needed to foretell that neither the income nor the inheritance tax will be enacted this winter or next winter, or probably any other winter.—St. Louis Globe Democrat.

INDUSTRIAL GROWTH

Has Added Enormously to Wealth of Farmers.

In a well conceived analysis of the present conditions of national prosperity, Richard H. Edmonds, editor of the Manufacturers' Record, of Baltimore, in the Review of Reviews, sets forth some astounding figures. It is true, as the writer says, that to grasp these figures we must accustom ourselves to think in billions. For example, the number of people engaged in agriculture has increased from 6,000,000 in 1870 to 11,500,000 in 1905, while in the same 35 years the value of farm property in the United States has advanced from \$9,000,000,000 to \$26,570,000,000. In 1870 the value of our farm products was less than \$2,000,000,000; in 1906 this value has reached the tremendous total of \$7,000,000,000. Says Mr. Edmonds: "Contrast this striking exhibit of the prosperity which has come to the farmers of the country with the poverty of 10 or 15 years ago, and in doing so bear in mind that this is only the beginning of what we may expect in farm life. In passing through the pioneering period of skimming the cream of our most fertile soil we carried our farm production beyond what could be profitably consumed by this country or for which a profitable market could be found in Europe. Now, enormous industrial growth, with its millions of consumers, added to European requirements, has reversed the conditions."

The chief cause of agricultural prosperity in the United States is stated in three words: "Enormous industrial growth." Ten years ago, when our industrial growth was suffering from the blight of tariff revision downward, the value of farm products was not above \$3,500,000,000, or one-half of the value in 1906. Ten years ago American farm property represented a value of but little more than \$16,000,000,000; to-day the value stands at fully \$27,000,000,000. The foreign demand for our farm products has had relatively little to do with producing these astounding advances in value alike of products and of properties. Far more potent has been the home market.

NOTHING DOING IN THAT LINE



Patent Pill Peddler.—Anything in my line to-day? Uncle Sam—Fudge away, Doc; forget it. Do I look like a man who needs dosing?

What Germany Covets.

Germany seems to have taken note of the silence on the tariff in the president's message, and it has expressed some dissatisfaction over the omission of the question it has regarded as very important. But the German papers may not have taken note of the fact that during the last month our exports exceeded those of the same month last year by some \$22,000,000. The United States is doing about all the foreign business that she could hope to do under the most favorable conditions. What Germany is trying to do is to keep down her own imports and at the same time extend her exports. Germany covets the position in trade held by this country and thinks in some way or other to reach it through the tariff. But Germany needs American agricultural products, the hogs and the cattle of our farms. Without them the German industrial classes can not have meat enough to satisfy their wants, and without it meat prices in Germany will be out of all range as far as the masses are concerned. The United States now has commissioners in Germany studying the tariff question and when they return and make their reports we shall, of course, know a great deal more about this subject. In the meantime President Roosevelt reserved all mention of the tariff.—Cedar Rapids Republican.

Should Not Be Necessary.

The defeat of Congressman McCleary, of Minnesota, and Congressman Lacey, of Iowa, is being referred to with great satisfaction by opponents of protection. It will not be denied that those two men were leaders in congress of the Republican party, and that their defeat is greatly regretted by friends of the cause they so well advocated. But they were hardly more conspicuous as friends of protection than was William McKinley when he was defeated in his Ohio district on the same issue, or than was President Benjamin Harrison when he failed of reelection because of the desire of the people to try a season of tariff reform. It may be necessary for history to repeat itself in order that the lesson which followed the defeat of McKinley and Harrison shall be learned anew. But it should not be necessary.—Adrian, Mich., Times.

ALGER DIES.

Michigan Senator Yields to Sudden Illness.

HE WAS 68 YEARS OLD.

He was Secretary of War During the Spanish-American War and was a Multi-Millionaire.

Washington, D. C.—United States Senator Russell A. Alger, of Michigan, died suddenly at his residence in this city at 8:45 o'clock Thursday morning, following an acute attack of oedema of the lungs, with which he was stricken shortly after 8 o'clock. "Gen. Alger was secretary of war during the administration of President McKinley from March 5, 1897, to August 1, 1899, a period during which the administration of the war department was brought into great prominence through its activities in connection with the war with Spain and the military operations in the Philippines that succeeded it. "Gen. Alger was patriotic, earnest and most devoted to the interests of the army and especially considerate of the welfare of enlisted men. He was a gentle, kindly man with great confidence in his friends and associates and was much beloved by his subordinates. He was the subject of unjust criticism because of the country's lack of preparedness for war when war came, although for this he was in nowise responsible. His record as a soldier in the civil war was long, useful and highly honorable."



RUSSELL A. ALGER.

Russell A. Alger was a native of Ohio, born February 27, 1836, in Medina county. Left an orphan at 11 years he worked on a farm, attending Richfield academy in Summit county. Later he taught school and studied law in the office of Judge Upson and Mr. Wolcott in Akron. Admitted to the bar in 1859, he immediately removed to Grand Rapids, Mich. During the civil war he rose from captain to brevet major general of volunteers. In 1889 he was elected commander-in-chief of the G. A. R. He was governor of Michigan from 1884 to 1886, and was several times a candidate for the presidency. As secretary of war in McKinley's cabinet he was charged with the responsibility for the "embalmed beef" scandals. This forced him to resign in 1899. He made millions in Michigan lumber, breaking into that rich field during the early days of its development.

THE SITUATION AT KINGSTON.

Three Thousand People are Homeless and 500 Corpses Have Been Buried.

London, Eng.—The colonial office has received several telegrams from Sir Alexander Swettenham, the governor of Jamaica, explaining the incident with Rear Admiral Davis, but not one of such a character that the authorities are prepared to give it to the public. Last evening the colonial office gave out two reports received from the governor on conditions in Jamaica. He says that up to date 500 bodies have been buried, in addition to a number of remains that could not be identified. The governor estimates that 200 bodies are still buried in the ruins, and that it probably will take a year to remove the debris. The main thoroughfares of Kingston have been cleared, the street car lines are in operation and the people are living in outhouses and the less damaged buildings. There are 3,000 homeless persons in temporary shelters erected in the gardens, on the public squares and at the race course. The number of homeless ones is being decreased, as work is plentiful and many persons have been given free passage out of the city.

Congress.

Washington.—The house on the 24th passed the pension appropriation bill and voted to abolish all the pension agencies throughout the country and centralize the payment of pensions in Washington. The senate adjourned as soon as the death of Senator Alger was announced.

Changed the Age Limit.

Philadelphia, Pa.—The Pennsylvania railroad management has decided to change the age limit at which men may enter the employ of the company, from 35 to 40 years. In the west the Pennsylvania company has had difficulty in securing competent men under the age limit.

A Big Flood in Missouri.

Cairo, Ill.—The Mississippi river is running over the levee at Birdpoint, Mo., and thousands of acres of the best farming land in Missouri are under water.

IT IS REJECTED.

MR. BANG'S BID FOR PANAMA CANAL WORK.

IF MR. OLIVER GETS THE RIGHT PARTNER HE WILL BE GIVEN THE CONTRACT.

Washington, D. C.—As the result of a conference at the White House last night it was decided to reject the bid of Oliver & Bangs, who proposed to complete the construction of the Panama canal for 6.75 per cent. of the total estimated cost, insofar as Ashton M. Bangs, of New York City, is concerned. While no official statement was given out, it can be authoritatively stated that if William J. Oliver, of Knoxville, Tenn., can enter into a satisfactory arrangement with some other contractor who is financially responsible he will be given the contract for the construction of the canal. The fact that the McArthur-Gillespie Co., of New York, whose bid for the construction of the canal was 12.5 per cent., were represented at the conference, leads many of the interested parties to believe that a combination may be formed between that firm and Mr. Oliver. It is known that the McArthur-Gillespie syndicate has convinced President Roosevelt and Secretary Taft of its financial responsibility and after a thorough investigation the canal commission officials have expressed satisfaction that Mr. Oliver is able to carry out his end of the agreement, and there would have been no question to awarding the contract to Oliver & Bangs had the credentials presented by Mr. Bangs proved as satisfactory to the officials here as those furnished by Mr. Oliver.

MOB KILLS POLICEMEN.

A Desperate Battle in the Streets of Grodno, Russia.

Grodno, Russia.—As a result of an exchange of shots between Grodno, Russia, Jan. 26.—As a result of an exchange of shots between the authorities and a number of Terrorists on the streets of Grodno, Friday, five policemen, a prison warden and one Terrorist were killed and a number of persons were wounded. The trouble started when two men, without warning, shot and killed a prison warden. The assailants fled, one of them taking refuge in a church and the other in a private house. They were pursued by the police and three policemen, who had effected the arrest of the man in the church, were attacked by the assembled crowd, fired upon and killed. The Terrorists escaped. The police then proceeded to the house where the second man had hidden and as they approached the building he opened fire and killed two of his pursuers. At this stage of the fighting troops were called out and fired a volley, killing the man who had hidden in the house and wounding several passersby.

DUN'S TRADE REVIEW.

Leading Manufacturing Industries Report a Steady Volume of New Business.

New York.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s Weekly Review of Trade says: Low temperature and snow at many points stimulated retail demand for seasonable merchandise, but retarded movement of freight, which was beginning to show noteworthy improvement. Distribution of heavy weight clothing, footwear and other winter goods was very large during the past week, reducing stocks that it was feared would be carried over on account of the mild season. Wholesale and jobbing trade in dry goods for spring delivery was liberal. Leading manufacturing industries report a steady volume of new business, assuring full operation of plants far into the future, and maintaining high prices for all raw materials. A gratifying steadiness is noted in the iron and steel industry.

Seven Jurors Are in the Box.

New York.—Fifty-one talesmen were examined in rapid fire order Friday in the effort to complete the jury which is to try Harry K. Thaw for killing Stanford White and at the end of the day's session two names had been added to the jury roll, making seven in all.

Earth Trembled.

Middletown, N. Y.—Four earth tremors, severe enough to cause buildings to tremble and startle the occupants, were felt in this city and vicinity Friday.

The Place to Buy Cheap — IS AT — J. F. PARSONS'

Send model, sketch or photo of invention for free report on patentability. For free book, How to Secure TRADE-MARKS write to CASNOW & CO. OPPOSITE U. S. PATENT OFFICE WASHINGTON, D. C.

LADIES DR. LAFRANCO'S COMPOUND. Safe, speedy regulator. 25 cents. Druggists or mail. Booklet free. DR. LAFRANCO, Philadelphia, Pa.

EVERY WOMAN Sometimes needs a reliable monthly regulating medicine. DR. PEAL'S PENNYROYAL PILLS. Are prompt, safe and certain in result. The genuine (Dr. Peal's) never disappoints. \$1.00 per box. Sold by R. C. Dodson, druggist.

5 DROPS CURES RHEUMATISM LU' BAGO, SCIATICA NEURALGIA and KIDNEY TROUBLE. "S-DROPS" taken internally, rids the blood of the poisonous matter and acids which are the direct causes of these diseases. Applied externally it affords almost instant relief from pain, while a permanent cure is being effected by purifying the blood, dissolving the poisonous substance and removing it from the system. DR. S. D. BLAND Of Brewton, Ga., writes: "I had been a sufferer for a number of years with Lumbago and Rheumatism in my arms and legs, and tried all the remedies that I could gather from medical works, and also consulted with a number of the best physicians, but found nothing that gave the relief obtained from "S-DROPS." I shall prescribe it in my practice for rheumatism and kindred diseases." FREE If you are suffering with Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Kidney Trouble or any kindred disease, write to us for a trial bottle of "S-DROPS," and test it yourself. "S-DROPS" can be used any length of time without acquiring a "drug habit," as it is entirely free of opium, cocaine, alcohol, laudanum, and other similar ingredients. Large Size, 50c. "S-DROPS" (500 Doses) \$1.00. For Sale by Druggists. SWANSON RHEUMATISM CURE COMPANY, Dept. 80, 160 Lake Street, Chicago.

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