#### CAMERON COUNTY PRESS. LABOR'S BIG REWARD H. H. MULLIN, Edite

Published Every Thursday.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION. r year. 52 00 r paid in advance..... 1 40

#### ADVERTISING RATES:

advertisements are published at the rate of Bre dollar per square for one insertion and fifty sents per square for each subsequent insertion Rates by the year, or for six or three months, we low and uniform, and will be furnished on upplication.

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Legal and One at \$20 each subsequent inset-tion to cents per square. Local notices to cents per line for one inser-sertion: 5 cents per line for each subsequent consecutive insertiq. Obituary notices over five lines, 10 cents per line. Simple announcements of births, mat-riages and deaths will be inserted free. Business cards, five lines or less, 15 per year; over inve lines, at the regular rates of adver-tation.

local inserted for less than 75 cents per

#### JOB PRINTING.

The Job department of the PRESS is complete and afford facilities for doing the best class of work. PARTICLAR ATTENTION PAID TO LAW PRINTING. No papar will be discontinued until arrear-ges are paid, except at the option of the pub-tisher. Papers sent out of the county must be paid for in advance.

#### Wonderful Power of Light. The extraordinary resuscitating pow-

er of light recently received a curious illustration in the silver mines of Laurium. A mine had been abandoned 2,000 years, when some poppy seed was found beneath the slag. The slag being removed, in a short time the entire space was covered with the most gorgeous show of poppies. After 20 centuries' rest they had bloomed as vigorously as if they had been borne by flowers of yesterday.

#### Famous Old Bowling Green.

Bowling Green was the cradle of New York city. It was the center of New Amsterdam. Where the new custom house is stood the old Dutch fort. No. 1 Broadway was successively the home and headquarters of Lord Cornwallis, Lord Howe and Sir Henry Clinton, and Talleyrand lived there during his stay in this country. On the borders of the green were the homes of Benedict Arnold, General Gates and Robert Fulton.

#### Pointed Out Remedy.

Walking about his estate, a rich citizen halted a laborer who was digging a drain and solemnly inquired if he were ready to die. The man ad-mitted that he hadn't thought of passing away just yet. "But every time I breathe a man dies," solemnly remarked the millionaire, in tones of terrible warning. "Geel" cried the unmoved laborer. "Why don't you chew a few cloves?"

#### Soulful Boston Messenger.

A short time ago a gentleman in Boston sent a small boy in his neighborhood to deliver a note to a young lady who lived a few blocks away. He gave the boy a quarter to make him hurry. After a short time the messenger came back, and, handing the money, said: "Miss Zmoney, said: "Miss Z—— says she will be glad to see you to-night, but she didn't want the quarter."-Judge.

#### "Mumping Day."

What is known in Lincolnshire as "Mumping" or St. Thomas' day, when women and children go from house to house begging money, food, or clothing, was observed recently. In Lincoln city many residents make it a practice to give the "mumpers" a packet of tea or sugar or provide them with a good meal.-London Standard.

#### Quite a Distinction.

Apropos of the four Brooks broth-rs who were all preachers, it is recalled that when one of them went to occupy the pulpit at Trinity, Boston, for a single Sunday, he was greeted by one of the parishioners, who exclaimed: "Ah, you are the brother of Mr. Brooks?" "Oh, no," said the visiting preacher, "I'm Mr. Brooks."

GREATEST ADVANCE IN WAGES KNOWN IN HISTORY.

As a Result of Unparalleled Prosperity the Increase of Pay to Workers in Mills, Factories and on Railroads Will Amount to \$1,000,000,000 for 1907.

January first just passed and the months preceding saw the greatest advance in wages ever known in this country. The advance is the more emarkable because it was based on the highest rate known in this or any other land. A ten per cent. increase our national enactment. And it is beother land. A ten per cent. increase to the wages of the laborer under the free trade tariff of 1846 would have meant a daily gain of from five to ten cents, if he had gotten it. A ten per cent. increase under the Dingley tariff in 1906-7 means a gain of 20 to 50 from such a procedure. cents a day, or from \$60 to \$150 a year; the gain itself being more than the entire wage of some foreign competitors

doubled; the value of our farm prod-ucts has doubled; the volume of em-gress then in session) and he kept ployment has changed from the idle-ness of millions to a veritable labor worth of foreign products.

Remarkable as are all these results, they do not equal in importance the in-creased rewards to labor.

The secretary of the Railroad Gen-eral Managers' association says the railroad employes will this year re-ceive over \$1,000,000,000 in wages, more than double what the railroad employes of 1896 received. Here is a gain of over 100 per cent. in the past ten years. These are so-called "non-protected" workers, and yet they are among the greatest recipients of the reward of a protective tariff. The condition of street and elevated

railroad employes is similar. The next largest increase has been given to the metal workers. Bradstreet's estimates that the annual pay roll in the Pittsburg district alone exceeds \$350,000, 000, an increase over two years ago of \$100.000.000.

The textile workers of New England and elsewhere have had their share too in the increase of wages, the gain amounting to many millions of dollars. The express companies' employes, coal and iron and copper miners, boot and shoe operators, and the laborers in thousands of mills and factories have had an increase during the past year over the increases of the years preceding under the Dingley tariff.

The laborers of the United States conditions of the country in the mean-have been trebly benefited, first by time may undergo serious changes continuous employment; second, by higher wages; third, by shorter hours; have to be varied accordingly, but the and we might add, fourth, by an in-crease of interest in savings banks until then will in itself be an imporwhere they have over \$3,000,000,000 on tant factor in the continuance of our deposit at four per cent. now, in most cases, instead of three and three and cases, instead of three and three and one-half per cent, formerly. And still the labor demand is not equal to the the labor demand is not equal to the It is to be hoped that there will be Doubligan dissent to this pro-

sumers each year to increase the de-

In the light of the above facts it would seem foolish, yes, criminal, to change a tariff policy which has given such unprecedented rewards to the workers of the country.

Would Wreck the Prosperity Train.

# STAR 1

#### Postponement Until 1909 Should Meet Views of All Sensible Republicans.

TARIFF REVISION PROGRAM

It comes more or less authoritatively from Washington that there will be no further talk of tariff revision at this time. That decision is in accord-ance with sound common sense. The country is at the present time at the height of prosperity and it would be folly to undertake to revise the tariff at such a time. That there are some

schedules which might be changed and which ought to be changed may admitted and is admitted by all. No one can be such a fool as to contend that any taxation scheme is perfect. The tariff is in its very nature one of cause of these complications and compromises that many people have honestly opposed any tariff changes or tinkerings at this time, fearing that more harm than good would come

Gov. Cummins, of Iowa, began this agitation even before President Roosevelt was inaugurated. He tried to force it into the national platform of wondrous changes to our industrial life. Under it our foreign trade has he was for revision new intuitient that the that gress then in session) and he kept up until he said finally, and we befamine in all parts of the country. Our that all the insurance graft of an the insurance graft of an the manufacturers are unable to supply insurance companies of all time did not equal one-fifth of the tariff graft not equal one-fifth of the tariff graft the downands of our prosperous people, in one year. That was the other ex-treme. We do not now believe that the governor meant what he said. He could not have meant it, but he was carried away with the facility of utterance that has been given him, and he was annoyed at the delays in a matter for which he had been a special advocate. It was in utterances like these that many Republicans found the animus of their opposition to the present governor.

The postponement of tariff revision until 1909, that is until after the presidential election of 1908, will meet, we believe, with the approbation of nearly all Republicans. Even the governor of Iowa, who has been so insistent on this question, cannot but acquiesce in the decision of the wisest leadership in congress, with the advice and con-sent of the president.

To undertake tariff revision now would be a most disastrous proceed ing, not merely from a party stand point, although that is not unimportant, but from a financial and indus-trial standpoint. It will be easier and create less disturbance if done imme diately after the next presidential elec tion. When it is done at that time the new tariff cannot be made an imme diate and bitter political issue, but the new schedules can be put into ef-fect with the least disturbance. The present high prosperity. The agree

half a million new wage earners an no Republican dissent to this pro-nually from abroad, who, with their gram, and we feel certain that it will families, add over a million new con- not come from the governor of Iowa, who has been learning some wisdom mand for American agricultural and moderation on such issues. The agreement is satisfactory to the business interests, and the politicians

ought to see it in that way.—Cedar Rapids Republican.

To Secure Fair Treatment.

"We have reached the day when we must be willing to make geenrous concessions if we are to receive fair treatment in Europe."-Buffalo Express

This is the conclusion reached in view of threats by Germany and France to mark up their tariffs on American exports. We are to make "generous concessions" from our tariff

## IT IS COMPLETED.

THE THAW JURY HAS BEEN CHOSEN AT LAST.

THE TAKING OF DIRECT TESTI-MONY FOR THE STATE NOW TO BEGIN.

New York.—The Thaw jury as com pleted late Friday follows: Foreman-Deming Smith, 55, retired nanufacturer, married.

No. 2-George P. Pfaff, 64, hard ware, married.

3-Charles H. Fecke, 45, shipping agent, married. No. 4-Oscar A. Pink, 46, salesman,

married.

married. No. 6-Harry C. Brearley, 35, adver-

tired railway official, married. No. 9-Wilbur S. Steele, 60, manu

facturer, married. No. 10—John S. Dennee, 38, railway freight agent, unmarried.

No. 11-Joseph B. Bolton, 57, clerk, married. No. 12-Bernard Gerstman, 36, man-

ufacturer's agent, married. The selection of the twelfth juror came as a complete surprise at the

end of a long and tedious day—the eighth of the trial—and immediately after this last member of the trial panel had been sworn in Justice Fitz-gerald ordered an adjournment of court until Monday morning.

District Attorney Jerome, who has been contending since Thursday after-noon for the removal of one of the failed to gain the consent of the de-fendant's counsel to change, was still reluctant as court adjourned Friday to begin the actual proceedings with a further opportunity to plead with Thaw's attorneys. At his re-quest, therefore, Justice Fitzgerald ordered all talesmen who have not yet been examined to be in court Monday morning ready for jury service in case any are needed. Mr. Jerome then an-nounced that if there should be no change in the situation in the meantime the state would preceed to place all its direct testimony before the jury at the Monday morning session.

### HAS NO FOUNDATION.

Report that Japan Has Issued an Ulti-matum to the United Statos Is Officially Denied.

Washington, D. C .- Secretary Roo positively refuses to make any statement touching the Japanese situation in its relation to the conference which took place at the White House Wednesday evening between the pres-ident, some members of the cabinet and the California congressional delegation. He does, however, enter a sweeping denial of the authenticity of any of the published interviews at-

any of the published interviews at-tributed to him as to the imminence of war or the state of the treaty nego-tiations, or indeed any phase of this subject, which he regards as one emi-nently unsuited for public discussion at this time.

The fact appears to be that a state-ment in the press cable dispatches as-cribed to Baron Hayashi, Japan's minthe matter of discrimination against the state of the second state ment was in some quarters erroneous-ly attributed to Secretary Root, who has been put in the position of stating that he had received an ultimatum from the Japanese minister for for-eign affairs. Mr. Root denies that he has received any such communication and careful inquiry fails to show that the alleged remark of Baron Hayashi has ever been communicated officially to this government.

## A BUSINESS BULLETIN.

Commercial Activity in All Lines Is the Greatest Ever Known.

#### Abraham Lincoln.

That these shall not have died in vain, he prayed, Who gave their lives that Liberty and Law Should be the nation's heritage. He saw With deep, prophetic eyes, yet undismayed, The work remaining, though "these dead" had made

Their lives a freewill offering without flaw. From his great aiterance men turned with awe

Blended with mightier longing, unafraid, For nobler service, whatso'er its meed.

Its meed, we know, for many thousands still Was death on battlefield, or prison pen. For him, the great, sad leader, was decreed

A martyr's death, that so he should fulfill His work as leader, as a man of men.

SUSAN E. DICKINSON.

## Saw the Assassination of President Lincoln

#### Diary of Dr. Charles S. Taft, Fecently Discovered in New York, Is a Remarkable Souvenir of the Great Tragedy of April 14, 1865.

A remarkable souvenir of the assas-, the stage. I could see Mrs. Lincolna sination of Abraham Lincoln recently came to light in New York. It is the pocket diary of Dr. Charles S. Taft, who formerly resided at No. 273 West Twenty-second street. In his time Dr. Taft was an eminent physician and attended many notables, among them Governor O. P. Morton of Indiana. But no experience in his life equaled the one he records in his notebook.

He was present at Ford's Theatre that fatal night and witnessed all of the tragedy which ended in the death of Lincoln. He was one of the first physicians to reach the wounded president's side, was present at his death, and helped to perform the autopsy. Dr. Taft's personal account of these occurrences is embodied in his notes. which evidently were never intended for publication.

The diary was found in a pile of miscellaneous scraps in the baling room of the Salvation Army Industrial Home, at No. 528 West Thirtieth street.

The army home has fifteen wagons. each having its own territory. These make daily trips throughout the city collecting waste material of all kinds which householders are glad to get rid of. The wagons discharge their loads every evening at the warerooms of the Industrial Home.

in one corner of the box and another lady, whom I subsequently learned was Miss Clara Harris, in the opposite corner nearest the stage. From the relative position when I saw him seat: himself, he must have been sitting: between the two ladies and just behind the division of the box, which intercepted the view of his face from my seat.

"At about 10:30 p. m. my attention. was directed toward the president's box by the report of a pistol, and I saw a man drop from the state box, shouting as he did so, 'Sic semper-tyrannis!' As he struck the stage he-partly fell, sinking down until hisknees nearly touched the floor; he sprang to an erect posture in an instant, brandished a large knife which he held in his right hand for about the space of three seconds, then darted across the stage with the knife helds. above his head and disappeared. A few moments of great confusion them followed, many persons jumping upon the stage and some passing out in the direction the man who had leaped: from the state box had taken.

"I was endeavoring to pacify my wife, who wished to reave the place, when I heard several shouts for a sur-geon; this was the first intimation I had that any one had been wounded. I sprang upon the stage calling out

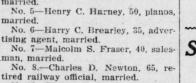
about 8 Fin The Preudent and party arrived about 8.30. Pm, Saw him take a ceat with his back immediately opposite the entrance floor of the low, and facing the stage; could not see the President after he was seated but oreing to devision in the front of the box extending from the lower rail of the from the lower rail of the top; people could see his left hrafile from the officiate side of the dol circle from this box; doccupied a seat on an ochestra chair in Dection C. 7.0. 175, about the rows back from the orchestra railing and somewhat to the left of the centre of the stage; about I could see mus Lincoln

in one corner of the tox and and another lady (whom & subsequently learned was mus clara Harris) in the opposite corner nearest the stage; from the relative position when saw him seat himself. he must have been sitting beteeun the two ladies, and Just behind the division of just behind the division of the box, which intercepted the rew of his face from my sec at about 10.30 c. M. my attention was directed towns the Presidents box by the robort

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#### Two Pages of Dr. Taft's Diary.

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#### Fine Caps for Infants.

History tells us that Louis XIV., when a baby, received from the pope a gift of six rich caps of various styles, inclosed in magnificent cases made of brocade and silver. In an expensive layette of the eighteenth cen-tury were included 122 baby caps of various kinds.

#### Why Champagne Is Costly.

Champagne takes up much time and care in the making. Altogether a bot-tle of champagne goes through 200 different operations, covering a period of  $2\frac{1}{2}$  years. And in addition it is sometimes kept two or three years longer in the vaults maturing.

#### Starvation Wages.

A woman who has applied to the Lambeth guardians for relief says she is a buttonhole-maker, is paid four cents a dozen, and that it takes an hour and a half to make them. Evidently there are still people who sing the song of the shirt.—London Globe. sing

Meet Universal Appreciation. Talents of even the highest order are criticised. But the simple little home graces that make a woman sweet and lovable are seldom-if ever -subjected to adverse comment.-Chi cago Record-Herald.

#### Bank of England Notes.

The ink with which notes of the Bank of England are printed is made of charred husks and stems of Rrenish vines, and the recipe, like the manufacture of the paper, is a carefully guarded secret.



#### Foreign Trade, \$3,250,000,000.

What will the advocates of tariff re duction as a promoter of foreign trade have to say about the November trade returns? In the first 11 months of 1906 our imports have been \$1,188,-139,822, an increase of \$110,138,061 over the corresponding period in 1905, while our exports have amounted to more than for the first 11 months of 1905. The grand total \$1.607.712.842, this being \$180.460.567 is \$2,795,852,664. At this rate our for-eign trade for 1906 will reach the \$3,-

250,000,000 mark. Is not our foreign trade doing fairly well under the Dingley tariff? It is double what it was ten years ago under a tariff revised

downward with particular reference

these large figures into due consideration, will the congress of commercial organizations which is to meet two weeks hence in Washington be likely to advise another experiment in foreign trade promotion like that of 1894-'97? We should think not.

on German and French exports in order to secure fair treatment! We are to take the bread out of the mouths of American wage earners and their families merely because some European nation threatens to treat us unfairly if we don't!

Is that the Express' idea of the proper course for a nation of 85,000,000 people to pursue? Are we to lie down and surrender our rights whenever ome foreign country flourishes a big stick?

Our tariff is our own. It suits us. It was made for Americans, not for Germans or Frenchmen. Under it we are buying \$700,000,000 a year of competitive goods from foreign producers. Shall we be scared into buying more If so, how much more?

If we show the white feather now when and where will the big stick bluff game stop? Are we always to be at the mercy of foreign bulldozers? For shame! The Express needs to take a few stitches in its patriotism and its common sense. Both are get-ting the worse for wear when it talks about making generous concessions in order to secure fair treatment. There is a better way to secure fair treatment, and the weapons are in our own hands.

The Rise in Price of Labor. "Some idea of the amount of this tariff trust graft may be obtained by considering the difference between the to promoting foreign trade. Taking rise of prices in this country and in England."-Byron Holt.

The fise in prices of labor, for in-tance. Prices of commodities have stance risen the world over during the past few years, but nowhere has the price of labor risen as it has in the United States.

Although the average of the 60 most

active railway securities fell this week to the lowest point since 1904, there was no corresponding reaction in commercial activity, which con-tinued beyond precedent. Reports from leading manufacturing centers indicate that scarcely any idle ma-chinery can be found, preparations for future trade evidencing a confidence in well maintained consumption

Forward business is most extensive in the iron and steel manufacture and the cotton induster maintainter and the cotton induster, and the mercan-tile outlook is bright. Wholesale houses receive large contracts for spring delivery, especially in dry goods lines, and the settled winter weather has produced a wholesome re-duction in retail stocks of heavy duction in retail stocks of heavy weight wearing apparel and other sea sonable merchandise.

#### Congress.

Washington .- In the senate on the 1st a bill was passed increasing the pay of mail carriers in cities, also a bill increasing the pensions of all sur vivors of Indian wars from \$8 to \$10 per month. The house spent the day in consideration of the river and har bor bill.

#### A Deadly Epidemic.

London, Eng. — Cerebro - spinal meningitis, hitherto but slightly known in this country, has broken out in virulent form in Scotland and the north of Ireland. The disease has al-most become epidemic in Glasgow, where 103 cases occurred in January of which 47 were fatal.

#### Hatters Strike.

New York.—Four thousand mer and 700 women employed in the hat factories of the Orange, N. J., dis trict were called out on strike Friday by order of the national union officers.

New York.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s The standard biographies of Lin- that I weekly Review of Trade says: coln and the newspapers of 1865 make brief mention of Dr. Taft as being present at the president's death and the autonsy. There can be no doubt of the genuineness of the notes. house on Twenty-second street formerly occupied by Dr. Taft, is now hoarding house, and the doctor's name is unknown to the present occupant. Some of the older residents in the neighborhood, however, remember him, but indistinctly.

> Dr. Taft begins his memoranda of the great tragedy in these words:

"Notes of the circumstances attend ing the assassination of Abraham Lincoln, president of the United States, on the evening of April 14, 1865, as witnessed by me; also the medical notes of my attendance on the president up to the time of his death and of the post-mortem examination five hours after death.

"The notes were written April 15, 1865, at the earliest possible moment after my attendance upon the president and the post-mortem examination.

"Attended Ford's Theatre," writes, "Friday evening, April 14, with my wife; arrived at the theatre about eight p. m. The president and party arrived about 8:30 p. m. Saw take a seat with his back immediately opposite the entrance door of the box, and facing the stage; could not see the president after he was seated, owing to a division in the front of the box extending nom the lower rail to the top; people could see his left profile from the opposite side of the dress circle from his box. I occupied a seat in an orchestra chair **b**n section C, No. 175, about three rows back from the orchestra railing, and somewhat to the left of the center of

seised by several men and lifted up to the state box. When I entered the president was lying upon the floor surrounded by a number of men, who were about lifting him to remove him. Some were advising his removal home; this measure I opposed, stating that I was an army surgeon and wished him to be removed to the nearest house.

"As we passed down the stairs I inquired if there was any other sur-geon present, and a gentleman who was near me, supporting the head, stated that he was a surgeon; when we reached the street some persons on the porch of a house opposite called to us to come over there. We carried the president over and proceeded with him to a room at end of the passage, where he was laid upon a bed.

"I called for brandy and after a few minutes had elapsed a quantity brandy was brought, which I diluted and gave the president a teaspoonful of. He swallowed it, but with much difficulty. I afterward gave another teaspoonful, which caused so much strangulation that I gave no more, except after the arrival of Dr. Stone, when, at his suggestion, I put half a teaspoonful between his lips, but it was not swallowed, and nothing more was ever put between his lips.

"I remained with the president until he died, engaged during a greater part of the night in supporting his head so that the wound should not press upon the pillow and the flow of blood be obstructed."

Charles S. Jaff med "Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. A."