

CAMERON COUNTY PRESS.

H. H. MULLIN, Editor.

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TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

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ADVERTISING RATES:

Advertisements are published at the rate of one dollar per square for one insertion and fifty cents per square for each subsequent insertion.

Legal and Official Advertising per square three times or less, 12 cents per square.

Local notices 10 cents per line for one insertion; 5 cents per line for each subsequent consecutive insertion.

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

Business cards, five lines or less, 40 cents per year; over five lines, at the regular rates of advertising.

No local inserted for less than 75 cents per line.

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 arrangements are made, except at the option of the publisher.

Papers sent out of the county must be paid for in advance.

Less than five per cent of the expenses of the 24 slaughtering and meat-packing establishments of Chicago is for wages.

The largest bird of prey in the world is the bearded vulture, which measures, from wing tip to wing tip, as much as nine or ten feet.

The Dublin corporation adopted a proposal to provide the captain and mate of the mud barge Shamrock with gold lace uniforms of Irish manufacture.

The Norse Christian name Haakon and the English family name Hawkin or Hawkins come from the same root, and are pronounced in the same fashion.

As the censor has suppressed the last volume of Kuropatkin's "Lessons of the War," it is apparent that the general had not learned his lesson according to governmental standards.

A fashion magazine says the girl of 1907 is tall and slim. She will have to wait awhile because the man of 1907, so soon after Christmas, is still rather short for a good appearance in her company.

The Pall Mall Gazette expresses pride and wonder in having received a letter composed of a single sentence of 209 words. Henry James will probably say "tut, tut," in a much more elongated fashion when he sees this.

Mrs. Ella Burr McManus, in providing for a memorial of her journalist father, stipulated for a competent and gifted sculptor, remarking also on the "many atrocities in the name of art inflicted upon our American cities."

The officers of the better managed and most successful cotton mills of Japan pay a good deal of attention to the improvement of conditions among the help and to increasing the facilities for education, especially education along textile lines.

Over in Philadelphia the newspapers are raising a great howl because dealers in lactated fluid are blending skim milk with the other kind. Compared with other stories of clever financing in that city, this one does not seem to deserve the prominence that is given to it.

In order to let them know who is ruler the new shah of Persia is going to start business by cutting off a few heads. He might make a more lasting impression and prove that he is up with the times by giving each of the refractory ones an operation for appendicitis.

It is hard to understand why a Montana girl in her teens should have eloped with a man over 80. In Montana girls are so scarce that they can take their pick of the men. Now, if it had been in Boston we should not have been surprised, for no unmarried girl in Boston ever gets out of her teens.

Frederick J. Strater, of Boston, a metallurgist, who has spent several years experimenting over the smelting crucible, believes that he has discovered a hitherto undreamed source of wealth in common coke, the melting of at least \$30 worth of tin from a ton of coke costing only \$4 now at retail. His method, known only to himself, is a simple one.

Four-fifths of the operatives in the Japanese mills are women, probably due to the fact that they will work for less than the men, who can do better outside. Men are only employed when absolutely necessary, such as for bosses, loom fixers, the heavier card-room work, etc. Weaving in Japan is almost entirely a woman's job, as spinning is with us.

The sultan of Morocco has written a letter to the president, in which he addresses the latter as "the beloved, the most cherished, the exalted, the most gracious friend, the most honored and excellent president of the United States who is America's pillar, the most celebrated preserver of the ties of true friendship, the faithful friend, Theodore Roosevelt." That ought to give the Bellamy Storers a jar.

An ingenious beacon is located at Arnish Rock, Stormoway bay, in the Hebrides, Scotland. It is a cone of cast iron plates, surrounded by an arrangement of prisms and a mirror which reflects the light from the lighthouse on Lewis Island, 500 feet distant across the channel.

OVER \$100,000,000

SENT FROM THIS COUNTRY IN 1906 TO EUROPE.

Immense Sums of Money Saved by Foreign Born Work People in the United States Remitted Every Year to Their Needy Relatives in the Old World.

American labor, every man who works for wages, every labor organization, every trades union, will be interested in the following official statement showing the number and amount of postal money orders issued in the United States for payment abroad during each of the fiscal years ending June 30, from 1892 to 1906, inclusive:

Table with 3 columns: Year, No. Issued, Amount. Data for years 1892-1906.

In the eight years, 1892 to 1899, inclusive—two of these years being protective tariff years, and six years covering the free trade tariff period and the recovery from the effects of that tariff—American money orders sent abroad amounted to \$112,586,585, being an average of \$14,072,048 per year.

In the next ensuing seven years of the full benefits of Dingley tariff protection, 1900 to 1906, inclusive, the total of money orders sent abroad was \$249,148,082, the yearly average being \$35,572,783.

These are purely postal figures. They do not include the amounts sent abroad by express money orders, by registered letters, or by small drafts purchased from American banks. It would be safe to say that, all told, the 1906 remittances by American wage earners to foreigners amounted to fully \$100,000,000.

Is not this a unique, an extraordinary showing? Does it not reflect in striking form the unparalleled position of American labor?

Does it not bear directly upon the question whether the wage earners have or have not shared liberally in the great gains of American industry in the past ten years of adequate protection to domestic labor?

Does it not tend to prove that the increase alike in the rate of wages paid and in the total sum of wages has far outrun the increase in the cost of living?

Over \$63,000,000 was sent abroad through the post office during the year ending June 30, 1906, by prosperous Americans of foreign birth or extraction to their relatives in other lands.

The figures of postal orders issued in the United States for payment abroad begin with 1892. That was what may be termed a normal protection year. The labor of the country was well employed under the McKinley tariff of 1890. At the end of June, 1893, the Wilson-Gorman bill had not yet been enacted. Labor had not begun to feel the pinch of tighter times. So the amount sent abroad went up to \$16,341,838.

Now, note the next year, 1894, after the force of the panic of 1893, a free trade panic, became visible. Then there was a drop to \$13,792,455. The next year, 1895, after the mills and factories had closed their doors to a million work people, there was a further drop to \$12,903,486. This was low water mark. Wage earners had less to spare to send abroad.

In 1897 came the Dingley law. Meanwhile the warehouses and store shelves had been filled with foreign goods rushed to the United States at lower tariff rates in anticipation of the higher tariff of 1897. Wherefore the real benefits of the Dingley tariff were not visible until these supplies were exhausted, and it was not until 1900 that the first big jump in foreign remittances occurred. That year the postal orders amounted to \$16,749,018.

The sums sent to other countries by wage earners in the United States in postal orders increased by leaps and bounds from 1900 on: In 1901, over \$20,000,000; in 1902, nearly \$23,000,000; in 1903, over \$35,000,000; in 1904, over \$42,500,000; in 1905, over \$47,500,000; and in 1906, over \$63,000,000!

Where did all this money come from? Not from the savings banks, for the savings deposits of \$1,747,961,280 in 1894 (free trade tariff period) had in 1905 been increased to \$3,261,236,119, an increase of almost 100 per cent in the protection period. Not from the building and loan association form of savings, for these show an almost equivalent increase in 1906 as compared with 1894. Not in diminution of what is known as industrial or wage earners' life insurance, for this line of insurance has increased enormously in the past ten years.

So the 63 and odd millions of dollars which went abroad last year in postal orders to foreign relatives must represent clear savings after meeting the increased cost of living, after swelling the savings bank deposits to an estimated total of \$4,000,000,000 for 1906, and after investing money in building and loan associations and in life insurance.

There is no escape from the conclusion that the wage earners of the United States are accumulating money at a phenomenal rate in these years of protection prosperity.

THE ONE GREAT QUESTION.

Tariff a Matter of Wages and the Scale of Living.

One great central fact that should stand head and shoulders above all other elements in a discussion of the tariff seems to be entirely ignored in Miss Tarbell's treatment of the question. That fact is that first, last and all the time, whatever the past history may have been in periods when the subject of protection was but partially understood, the tariff is a question of wages and the scale of living.

Miss Tarbell may not be aware of this, or, knowing it, may not consider it worth mentioning as a part of the story of the tariff in our times. But it is, none the less, the one overshadowing arc of the economic circle.

Those who attempt the overthrow of the protective policy invariably emphasize the importance of low prices to consumers and neglect the importance and value of high wages and a high standard of living. They refuse to recognize the wage earned as the unit of all thrift, the basis of all prosperity; that upon the wage earned must depend the ability to purchase and the volume of consumption. They also fail to observe that a vast preponderance of consumers must first of all be wage earners, and that only a limited few of the idle rich are non-producers.

If the people of this country are to be won over to the cause of free trade it should be upon a fair and candid consideration of the question whether they are ready to throw away the American wage scale and the American standard of living, both higher by far than in any other part of the world. That is the question. Exaggerated statements of errors or faults in the earlier stages of tariff making are beside the mark. The thing to consider is the tariff of to-day and what it has done and will do for the American people as a whole. The story which omits a record of tariff-protected wages and a protection standard of living is but a meagre and partial history of the tariff in our times.

THE RULING PASSION STRONG IN DEATH.



Impossible to Please Everybody.

A great many Republicans would favor a revision of some of the tariff schedules if it did not mean a general revision. The country is in a very prosperous condition, but it could not stand the uncertainty of a reconstruction of the tariff without serious embarrassment. Those who are familiar with the history of tariff legislation know that each section wants protection upon the things it produces and free entry for the things it buys. The farmer wants protection upon the raw material he produces and no tariff upon the finished product he buys. The manufacturer wants free trade on raw material and a protective tariff to protect his finished product. The laborer wants the high wages which protection gives, but he would like to purchase with those wages things at the free trade price.

And so when it comes to making tariff schedules selfish interests are always at work, and the result is always a compromise, the product of log rolling and a measure of doubtful expediency. And these are facts which make many statesmen doubt the wisdom of ripping up a law under which the country has prospered and is prospering. Merchants and manufacturers must have stable conditions.—Lancaster (O.) Gazette.

An Industrial Crisis: When?

In the current discussion as to the outlook for continued prosperity varying opinions are expressed by financiers, railroad men, manufacturers and college presidents. The weight of judgment seems to be on the side of continued prosperity. This view is sustained by the fact of a power to consume equaling the power to produce. The power to consume rests chiefly upon wages earned and paid. Employment and wages are at high water mark. Will these conditions continue? That would seem to be the main question. Intimately related to that question is the question whether and when wages and industrial production are to be unsettled by tariff reduction and reciprocity arrangements designed to increase foreign competition with American labor and industry. Given the date when tariff revision downward and reciprocity in competing products shall have been definitely determined upon, and it will be much easier to guess at the date when the present prosperity will be followed by an industrial and commercial crisis.

In the tenth year of the Dingley tariff close upon five times the money went abroad from American wage earners that was sent in 1895, the first year of the revised tariff known as the Wilson-Gorman law—as \$63,047,867 in 1906 was to \$12,906,486 in 1895.

\$32,000,000

Is John D. Rockefeller's Latest Donation.

EDUCATION BOARD

In Session at New York Is Amazed at the Size of the Oil King's Second Gift to It.

New York. — Thirty-two million dollars' worth of income bearing securities was the gift which John D. Rockefeller, through his son, John D. Rockefeller, jr., announced to the general educational board when it assembled for a special meeting in this city Thursday.

For general education purposes throughout the country is given as the purpose of this donation—the largest single prize ever handed out for such purposes.

Mr. Rockefeller previously had given the board \$11,000,000 for the same work, his contributions now amounting to \$43,000,000.

Most of the members of the board were surprised at the announcement and amazed at the size of the gift. Dr. Buttrick, the secretary, said he did not know the gift was to be made until he read the letter. Other members did not know of the donation until the letter was read.

The members of the board who will administer Mr. Rockefeller's immense gift include some of the best known educators, financiers, publicists and philanthropists in the country.

While the board was in session yesterday gifts to five colleges were ordered, amounting in all to \$400,000, as follows:

Beloit college, Beloit, Wis.; Morningside college, Sioux City, Ia.; Lafayette college, Easton, Pa., \$50,000 each; Wabash college, Crawfordsville, Ind., and the University of Wooster, O., each \$125,000.

In 1903 the general educational board was chartered by congress. It employs a force of experts in the systematic study of educational conditions in all parts of the United States. The object of the organization is promoting education.

It is said that the board now has 250 applications before it. Many of them are from institutions well located, and in some instances negotiations are far advanced looking to the consolidation and relocation of competing colleges.

No gifts from this great fund are intended to be given to state educational institutions. Certain colleges will be selected for donations or endowments, forming a chain of educational institutions across the continent. It will become a question of a survival of the fittest, it is said.

THAW'S WIFE TESTIFIES.

She Tells the Story of Her Betrayal by Stanford White.

New York.—Evelyn Nesbit Thaw told her story Thursday. To save the life of her husband charged with murder she bared to the world the innermost secrets of her soul. It was the same story she told Harry Thaw in Paris in 1902, when he asked her to become his wife—the confession of one who felt there was an insurmountable barrier to her ever becoming the bride of the man she loved.

As the young wife unfolded the narrative of her girlhood and told the early struggles of herself and her mother to keep body and soul together; of how gaunt poverty stood ever at the door, and how she finally was able to earn a livelihood by posing for photographers and artists, she won the murmured sympathy of the throng which filled the big court room.

Then came the relation of the wreck of that girlhood at 16 years of age. It was the story of her meeting with Stanford White, the story of a sumptuous studio apartment whose dingy exterior gave no hint of the luxurious furnishings within; of a velvet-covered swing in which one could swing until slippers slipped and crashed through the paper of a Japanese parasol swung from the ceiling; the story of a glass of champagne, of black, whirling sensations and of mirrored bedroom walls. In short, she told all the story.

"Don't scream so. It is all over. It is all right."

"And this was Stanford White?" The question came from Delphia M. Delmas, conducting the defense of Harry Thaw.

Mrs. Thaw was still on the stand, her direct examination uncompleted, when the day was done.

Congress.

Washington.—On the 7th the house passed the river and harbor appropriation bill, carrying a little more than \$83,000,000. The senate spent the day in consideration of the Indian appropriation bill.

Collision Fatal to Four.

Mercer, Pa.—One trainman was killed and three fatally injured in a freight wreck here Thursday on the Bessemer & Lake Erie railroad. The names: Dead, H. J. Rodgers, brakeman, Greenville, Pa. Fatally injured, Cornelius Pickles, engineer, McKeesport; Arthur Lockhard, fireman, Greenville; William Bronson, flagman, Butler.

Isabelle Urquhart Dies.

Rochester, N. Y.—Isabelle Urquhart, the actress, died here Thursday night.

TWO MEET DEATH.

WRECK OF A NEW YORK CENTRAL TRAIN AT OSSINING, N.Y.

ENGINEER AND FIREMAN WERE BURIED IN THE WRECKAGE AND KILLED.

Ossining, N. Y. — The engineer and fireman of the Adirondack and Montreal express on the New York Central railroad were killed and five other persons, four of them passengers, injured when the train, northbound, sideswiped a freight engine a mile south of this village last night. The dead:

William Kirk, engineer. James Armitage, fireman.

Both men were buried in the wreckage. None of the passengers was dangerously injured, though two sustained injuries necessitating their removal to a hospital here.

There are three tracks at the point where the accident occurred. A freight train that preceded the express had been switched from the main northbound track to the middle track to allow the express to pass and was proceeding slowly as the express approached. The snow and consequent slippery condition of the rails is supposed to have been responsible for the accident, for the engineer of the freight was unable to stop his train before the locomotive had taken a switch and half crossed the main track directly in the path of the passenger train.

The express engine struck the freight engine and rolled over the embankment. The coaches following were derailed, but did not overturn. The passengers were hurled about inside of the cars, most of their injuries being in the nature of bruises and cuts.

IT TOOK WINGS.

Evidence Against a New York Ice Trust Disappears from the Office of the Attorney General.

Albany, N. Y.—All the evidence on which was based the complaint of Attorney General Julius Mayer against the American Ice Co. for dissolution of an alleged monopoly of the ice business, served on December 20, has disappeared from the attorney general's office and cannot be found. This announcement was made last night by Attorney General William S. Jackson.

Mr. Jackson also made public several affidavits of employes of the attorney general's office which show that a part at least of the papers were known to be missing late in December before the retirement of his predecessor, Mr. Mayer, but that the disappearance of the evidence was not known to Mr. Jackson until early in January, when, after he had assumed office, he took up the case with a view of further proceedings.

Mr. Jackson said last night that he had served a demand upon the American Ice Co. for access to its books and records for the purpose of replacing the lost evidence.

NINE MEN KILLED.

A Disastrous Explosion on Board a French Torpedo Boat.

L'Orient, France.—As a result of an explosion on board torpedo boat No. 339 of the French navy Friday morning nine men are dead and two men are injured.

Torpedo boat No. 339 was launched but a short time ago and at the time of the accident she was undergoing, prior to being placed in commission, her full power steam trial in the roadstead. A naval committee was on board at the time.

The trial was successful, but as the boat was returning to her anchorage a safety tube forming part of the evaporation apparatus burst, and as a result a mass of flames was forced into the stokehole, where the engineer, a quartermaster and nine stokers were at work. The engineer and eight of the stokers were instantly burned to death. Their bodies were practically reduced to cinders. The other stoker was severely injured. The quartermaster succeeded in escaping from the hole.

Probing an Alleged Illegal Combine.

Chicago, Ill.—A federal grand jury on Friday began investigation of the American Seating Co. on complaints that the concern, which deals in school and church furniture, is operating in alleged violation of the Sherman anti-trust act.

C. G. SCHMIDT'S

Advertisement for Popular Bakery, featuring fresh bread, pies, fancy cakes, ice cream, and confectionery. Includes contact information for daily delivery.

Advertisement for Sexine Pills, claiming to cure various ailments like nervousness, indigestion, and general weakness. Includes a testimonial and contact information.

Advertisement for J. F. Parsons, 'The Place to Buy Cheap'.

Advertisement for Patents and Gasnow & Co., located in Washington, D.C.

Advertisement for Ladies' Dr. LaFrance's Compound and Dr. Peal's Pennyroyal Pills.

Large advertisement for DROPS, a cure for rheumatism, sciatica, neuralgia, and kidney trouble. Includes a testimonial from Dr. S. D. Bland and a 'FREE' offer.

For Bill Heads, Letter Heads, Fine Commercial Job Work of All Kinds, Get Our Figures.