# CAMERON COUNTY PRESS CANNON'S PLATFORM H. H. MULLIN, Editor

Published Every Thursday.

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Legal and Official Advertising per three times or less, \$2; each subsequent insertion to cents per square.

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

#### What's the Use?

Mark Twain, after a lifetime through which he has cheered and amused his countrymen, seems growing pessimistic in his age. Or is this from the North American Review, merely the record of one of those moments of reaction to which all humorists are subject: "A myriad of men are born; they labor and sweat and struggle for bread; they squabble and scold and fight; they scramble for little mean advantages over each other; age creeps upon them; infirmities follow; shames and humiliations bring down their prides and their vanities; those they love are taken from them and the joy of life is turned to aching grief. The burden of pain, care, misery, grows heavier year by year; at length, ambition is dead, pride is defied; vanity is dead; ronging for release is in their place. It comes at last-the only unpoisoned gift earth ever had for them-and they vanish from a world where they were of no consequence; where they achieved nothing; where they were a mistake and a failure and a foolishness; where they have left no sign that they have existed-a world which will lament them a day and forget them forever. Then another myriad takes their place, and copies all they did, and goes along the same profitless road, and vanishes as they vanish-to make room for another, and another, and a million other myriads to follow the same arid path through the same desert, and accomplish what the first myriad, and all the myriads that came after it, accomplished-nothing."

Gifford Pinchot, chief of the bureau of forestry of the department of agriculture, has asked the house committee on agriculture to favor the appropriation of \$5,000,000 for the use of his bureau. This is a large sum of money, and congress will be likely to look into the matter carefully before granting the request. Yet it must be said that forestry has come to be a very important branch of governmental supervision, and the good results that have followed stimulation of the science of caring for trees cannot be denied. Some figures cited in this connection, says the Troy Times, indicate that the money would not be wasted. The standing timber in the national forest reserves is worth \$700,-000,000, and the whole property in charge of the department and the bureau aggregates in value \$1,400,000,-000. To properly protect these possessions, saying nothing about the extension of forestry work, is no small task. The interests to be guarded are and doubtless congress will take all the facts into due considera-

Every year in the Rumai country, India, a marriage lottery-a sort of sweethearts sweep—is held. The names of all the marriageable girls and of the young men of the circle who want to get married are written on slips of paper and thrown into separate earthern pots. From these they are drawn against one another by the local wise man. This simply determines the fact that the Rumai girl has come out and is ready to be married, and the youth whose name is drawn against hers thereby obtains a particular letter of introduction, with authority to make love immediately with what ardor and success he is capable of.

Graphophones were used to help the stenographers during a recent government inquiry in Chicago when the investigators had received orders to forward to Washington a transcript of the testimony at the earliest possible moment. The stenographers took their notes in the ordinary way, and read them to a graphophone. As fast as a cylinder was full, the machine was turned over to a typewriter, who set it to repeating what the stenographer had spoken, and transcribed it or paper. Within 30 minutes after the last witness had ceased speaking the record of the hearing was about com pleted, ready to be sent to the national

EAKER OF THE HOUSE ON DUAL TARIFF QUESTION.

He Would Begin with Minimum Duties Adequately Protective to All Lines of Production and Then Apply Maximum Rates as Penalties for Unfair Treatment.

As an outcome of the national convention for the extension of the for-eign commerce of the United States a definite step forward has been taken toward determining the future policy of this country in reference to foreign trade. Much credit is due to the initiative taken by the New York board of trade and transportation. The convention at Washington on the 14th, 15th and 16th of January proved to be a large and important gathering representing the views of business men in many of the states of the

union. Among the numerous subjects which engaged the attention of the convention, as related to the broad question of foreign commerce the tariff was, as a matter of course, conspicuous. The action of the convention relative to tariff and reciprocity is expressed in the adoption of the following preamble and resolutions:

"Whereas, The adoption of maxi mum and minimum protective tariff systems and the execution in connection therewith of numerous reciprocal trade agreements by various foreign countries, notably in continental Europe, are rendering it increasingly difficult for our exporters to compete successfully for business as against specially favored nations; and

'Whereas. Our government is pow erless, under existing laws, to provide adequate protection to our foreign trade in such instances; and

"Whereas, It has become vitally nec essary to secure wider foreign markets for our increasing agricultural and manufactured products; and

"Whereas, Canada, Mexico, Central ad South America, Asia, Australia and Africa afford opportunities for the sale of our surplus under more favor able trade conditions. Therefore, be

"Resolved. That this convention in vites the earnest attention of congress to our foreign trade situation, and urges early and favorable consideration of a maximum and minimum tariff schedule based upon a concession up to 20 per cent. from the existing rates of duties under the terms of which the president may have authority to enter into such commercial connections or agreements as may be deemed essential to the safeguarding and extension of the markets for our surplus commodities; and be it fur ther

"Resolved. That in addition to the granting of discretionary powers the executive we urge the establish ment of a permanent, non-partisan ad visory board or commission, charged with the duty of studying at all times our trade relations with foreign coun tries, with a view toward recommend ing, from time to time, such modifica-tions in customs duties or regulations as may, in their judgment, be neces sary or desirable."

The resolution relating to the crea tion of a non-partisan advisory com-mission may as well be left out of consideration. No such commission ever can or ever will be created. Nonpartisanship on the tariff question does not exist. It never will exist. There fore, there can be no non-partisan commission.

The main thing accomplished by the convention was to give form and body to the question of a dual tariff system. It remained for Joseph G. Cannon speaker of the house of representa tives, to define once for all the dis-tinction between the two types of a dual tariff. Speaker Cannon left no room for doubt on that point. With the clear head and undaunted courage which have made him famous him famous among the distinguished men of the till they finally ran themselves to country throughout all its history, this plain citizen of Illinois made it per-fectly clear what a dual tariff system gether by a Jeffersonian voice, but must be and must not be. Els remarks to the 100 delegates who visited him are worthy to be graven in letters of gold. No man has ever spoken more to the purpose or more to the point. It was the right time to speak; time that the right thing be

What Speaker Cannon said was, in substance and effect, that in adopting a dual tariff system devised in the interest of our foreign trade, we must start with a minimum tariff as our basis, a tariff that shall adequately protect American labor and industry against foreign competition. From that adequately protective minimum tariff there shall be no reduction or concession to any foreign competi-tor. That, as Speaker Cannon points out, is the policy of every country which has two sets of tariff rates. It must be the tariff policy of this coun-No intelligent man who believes at all in the system of protection can dispute the proposition that our start ing point in arranging for a double tariff must of necessity be a settled minimum. Upon that, says Speaker Cannon, we may do precisely what other countries have done and are doing-build a schedule of maximum rates, perhaps ten, perhaps 20 per cent., to apply to the products of countries which shall refuse to grant to the exports of the United States their minimum tariff rates, and in all ways give fair treatment to our ex-

## MADE FOR AMERICANS

Our Tariff, Not Devised for Europe Is Not Liked by Europeans.

Hon. Richard Bartholdt, in an address to the Republicans of the First ward, pointed out the great reason why the Republican party will cling to the protective tariff. "While in to the protective tariff. Europe last summer," says Mr. Bartholdt, "I found that the people were unanimously opposed to the American policy of protection. It is a bad thing for the Europeans, but a splen-did thing for Americans. The American laborer is to-day receiving wages three times greater than is paid to his German brother, and twice much as to the laborer of England.

That is the reason why the Republican party, which created the tariff, will defend it. Europe does not like the American tariff. But the American people prosper through it, and will retain it. The fact that the American laborer gets twice as much wages as the British worker in the same field, and three times as much as the German laborer, furnishes complete vindication of the Republican protective policy. The tariff is largely responsible for the American worker's preeminence among his lows all over the world. Over 1,000,-000 immigrants come to the United States every year to share in the prosperity which the Republican party's tariff policy has won for the

The tariff which the Republican party has devised, and which it will maintain, is for the United States only. No effort was made by the framers of the tariff to please Engframers of the taring to please England, France, Germany, or any other old-world country. The interests of the American worker were the sole concern of the Republican party in creating the tariff. By the American worker is meant the entire body of the population, consumers as well as producers. Nearly all Americans are workers at some sort of employment. All of them consume. Most of them produce as well as consume. The interests of all Americans were kept in view by the men who enacted the Dingley tariff, as well as by the Republicans who shaped all the other protective measures back to the Morrill tariff of 1861. These men legislated for the United States, and not for Europe. This is one of the differences between the Republican and the Democratic parties. The Democratic tariff of 1894, the Wilson-Gor man tariff, was in the interest of Europe rather than that of the United States. The same would be true of a Democratic tariff which would be framed to-day, or in 1908. The Republican idea of a tariff for Americans is what the American people like best -St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

## THE AEOLIAN HARP.



The Woodpecker Party.

Once there was an old farmer who ost his voice. As he could not call his hogs, he taught them to run to the feed pen when he tapped on the trough with a stick. One day the old man turned his hogs out in the forest, and every time the hogs heard a woodpecker tapping on a tree they would run to it, and this they kept up till they finally ran themselves to the party lost its voice and played the trick of the old farmer. The woodpecker politician tapped on the tariff reform limb, and away the boys ran like they would break their fool necks; then the free silver limb, and so on until the voters are so nearly run to death that they couldn't trot after a genuine issue if they had one. Why not call them the woodpecker party? At any rate, they come as near imitating the old farmer's hogs as anything we ever knew.—Mora vian Falls (N. C.) Yellow Jacket.

# Different Times.

These are great days for wage earners and their savings. The New York Herald of January 8 tells of 4, 000 prosperous ones crowding the doors and corridors of the German Savings bank in order to get their money in during the lengthened hours which the book grants to de positors one night in each year, so that savings put in prior to January 10 shall draw interest from Januar 1. The crush of eager money savers was something extraordinary. We do not believe there was any such crush on the nights of January 7, 1895 or 1896. In those tariff revision times money was scarce for deposit by wage earners in savings banks. Sav ings were needed to keep the wolf from the door. They were taken out not taken in. That is, they were taken out when the depositors could get them out. The 60-day notice rule Speaker Cannon has written the Republican platform of 1908 so far as tariff and reciprocity are concerned.

# **RETAINS HIS SEAT**

SENATE REFUSES TO EXPEL MR. SMOOT, OF UTAH.

CONTEST THAT BEGAN FOUR YEARS AGO ENDS IN VICTORY FOR MORMON SENATOR.

Washington, D. C .- The four-year contest against Reed Smoot being permitted to retain his seat as a senator of the United States from Utah was ended Wednesday by 42 of his colleagues voting to sustain him, as against 28 for the resolution to unseat him. Added to this there were 18 senators paired, making the actual standing on the resolution 51 votes against it and 37 for it. Senator Smoot did not vote and Senator Web-

more was absent and not paired.

The Smoot resolution was called up soon after the senate convened.

Every seat in the galleries was filled and during the actual voting the floor of the senate was crowded by mem-bers of the house and employes of the senate. Seldom has there been a proceeding affecting the standing of a senator that has attracted such marked attention. In the audience were representative of a numbr of prominent women's organizations which have been active in circulating and having presented petitions of re-

monstrance against Mr. Smoot.

There have been numerous speeches made for and against Senator Smoot since the resolution to un-seat him was reported from the committee on privileges and elections, just prior to the adjournment of congress last year. Yesterday Senators Dubois, Hansborough, Newlands, Bacon and Burrows, the latter chairman of the committee, spoke against Mr. Smoot, while Senators Beveridge, Dolliver and Fersker groke in his serior. Dolliver and Foraker spoke in his sup

port Although it was a foregone conclusion that the resolution would fail and thus end the long fight against the Utah senator, the roll call contained some surprises. Of the 42 votes in favor of Mr. Smoot, three were cast by democrats. They were Messrs. Blackburn, Clark, of Montana, and Daniel. Senator Teller was paired in favor of Mr. Smoot. Of the 28 votes against Mr. Smoot nine were republi-cans. They were Messrs. Burrows, Clapp, Dupont, Hale, Hansborough, Hemenway, Kittredge, La Follette and Smith.

# SEVEN LIVES WERE LOST.

A French Man-of-War Ran Into and Sank an American Steamer.

New Orleans, La.-In hazy weath er, the French cruiser Kleber last night rammed and sank the American fruit steamer Hugoma in the Mississippi river just off New Or Capt. Lewis, of the Hugoma said that seven Japanese coal passers and firemen were drowned. James O'Neal, of New York, suffered a broken leg from the impact.

The Kleber, just arriving from Ha-

vana, was rounding a sharp turn and vana, was rounding a snarp turn and the Hugoma, drifting with the six-mile current, turned directly into the man-of-war's path. Capt. Lewis says that his signal was mistaken by the war-ship. The latter struck the fruit ship amidships on the port side, nearly cut-ting the vessel in twain and within five minutes the Hugoma plunged to the bottom in more than 100 feet of

Some of the crew scrambled upon the bows of the cruiser before the lat-ter backed free, while others lowered boats and one or two jumped into the river. The launching of boats was extremely difficult, for when the ships struck, the Hugoma rolled far to starboard, remaining there until the cruiser backed, when the fruit ship immediately listed far to port and began to go down.

## JEROME IS BAFFLED.

His Endeovors to Disconcert Thaw's Wife in Her Testimony Fail.

New York. - In continuing his cross-examination of Mrs. Evelyn Nesbit Thaw on Wednesday at the trial of her husband, District Attorney Jerome brought out the fact that in 1902 Stanford White deposited \$1,350 with a New York trust company with instructions that it should be paid to instructions that it should be paid to the Nesbit girl at the rate of \$25 a week. Mrs. Thaw frankly admitted receiving a number of checks from the trust company, but she would not admit that there was a provision that she should receive the money only when out of employment. The prosecutor spent nearly the entire afternoon in trying to make Mrs. Thaw admit that this was true, but as often and in as many ways as he put the question to her, she gave the one answer: "I don't remember."

wer: "I don't remember." Mrs. Thaw's inability to remember number of other things about which Mr. Jerome questioned her was by far the most material element in the cross-examination.

Washington.—On the 20th the senate by a vote of 42 to 28 decided that Reed Smoot, senator from Utah, should retain his seat. The senate passed the naval appropriation bill. The river and harbor bill was passed. The house passed the postoffice appro-The house passed the postoffice appro priation bill.

Ohio Town Is Swept by Fire. Ohio Town Is Swept by Fire.
Chillicothe, O. — Fire Wednesday
night destroyed the business section
of Bainbridge, a village 20 miles
southwest of here. The fire originated in a livery stable and destroyed
the town hall, the postoffice and a
number of stores. Loss \$100,000/

Hughes Asks for Kelsey's Removal. Albany, N. Y. — Gov. Hughes has recommended to the senate the removal from office of Otto Kelsey, state superintendent of insurunce, on the ground of unfitness for

### JEROME DELVES DEEP.

Cross-examination of Harr Thaw's Wife Is Merciless

New York. - Under the stres New York. — Under the stress of a cross-examination in which District Attorney Jerome gave no quarter, Mrs. Evelyn Nesbit Thaw broke down upon the witness stand Thursday. With blinding tears burning their way down cheeks which from ashen white had flushed to crimson, she admitted that after her first experience with Stanford White her experience with Stanford White her relations with the architect continued for several months. But this was not

all. There were other confessions damaging to her character.

Mrs. Thaw admitted that in 1903, after the return from Europe, she spent the night at Thaw's apartments in New York and that for three weeks he and she occur in New York and that for three weeks he and she occupied connecting apartments at the Grand hotel in this city. Mrs. Thaw made what was considered perhaps her most damaging statement to the defendant when she said he had showed her copies of cablegrams that were being sent to Stanford White from Europe asking him to use his influence with a man in London to prevent Mrs. Neshit in London to prevent Mrs. Nesbit from "raising a fuss" and interfering with Evelyn continuing in the company of Thaw.

#### FINANCE AND TRADE.

R. G. Dun & Co.'s Weekly Review Tells of Favorable Conditions.

New York.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s Weekly Review of Trade says: Weather conditions have been favorable for trade and transporta-

tion in most sections, but a few adverse reports are still received and total transactions again felt the cur tailing influence of a holiday. At the large cities there is a good attendance of interior merchants, producing much activity in jobbing circles, notably those dealing in dry goods, millinery and other distinctively spring

Industrial returns are uniformly en couraging, mills and factories having so much business in sight that no ma chinery is idle except in cases where fuel deliveries are unsatisfactory or the labor supply inadequate. staples are fairly steady in price.

## A CHICAGO TRAGEDY.

Wife of a Milliontire Politician Murders an Alleged Blackmailer.

Chicago, Ill.-Webster H. Guerin alias Louis Fisher, proprietor of the Harrison Art Co., was on Thursthe Harrison Art Co., was on Thursday shot and killed in his office at La Salle and Van Buren streets by Mrs. Flora McDonald, wife of Michael C. McDonald, a millionaire, who was for many years the democratic "political boss" of Chicago.

The motive for the killing is not exactly known. Mrs. McDonald became hysterical and was unable to make a connected statement. From what she has said, however, it is believed that for some time Guerin had obtained money from her by the threat of mak-ing certain disclosures to her hus

## Congress.

Washington.-In the senate on the 21st the entire session was devoted to consideration of the agricultural appropriation bill. The house spent the day in debate on the sundry civil bill

## Five Trainmen are Killed.

Detroit, Mich.-Five trainmen wer killed and two others injured Thursday when an express train on the Michigan Central railroad, westbound, which left this city for Chicago at 2:27 p. m., collided with an ice train two miles west of Ypsilanti. The express train was coexpress and mail cars only.

Bryce Arrives in Washington Washington, D. C.—Hon. James Bryce, the new British ambassador to Washington, accompanied by Mrs Bace, arrived here Thursday.

Even the heroine who by waving her red petticoat saved the fast express from destruction has had to give up her pass. Thus do the sins of the unjust fall upon the just.

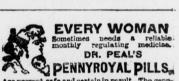
Ali Merzi, the new shah of Persia, is described as a man who possesses an iron will. Also he has more stepmothers than any other ruler now ex-

The greatest consolation in your dying hour will be the remembrance of the truth you have told and the good deeds you have done.

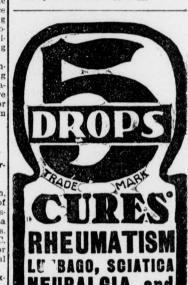
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