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Obituary notices, over five lines, 10 cents pet line. Shaple as noncember of births, marriages and deaths will be inserted free.

Business cards, five lines or less, so per year; ever ive lines, at the regular rates of advertising. tising.
No local inserted for less than 75 cents per

JOB PRINTING.

The Job department of the Press is complete and affords facilities for doing the best class of tork. Particular attention paid to Law

No paper will be discontinued until arrear-ges are paid, except at the option of the pub-usher. Papers sent out of the county must be paid for in advance.

Edison and the Airship.

Judging from Mr. Edison's recent birthday manifesto his friends should labor with him earnestly on the subject of airships. To those who have faith in the unimpaired powers of the modern wizard and take no stock in the notion that he has shot his bolt as a worker of marvels it would appear that all that is needed to insure the speedy advent of the long dreamed of era of aerial travel is to convince Mr. Edison of the utility of starting it. Mr. Edison was 60 years old recently. In the course of some occasional remarks on his own career and his plans for the future he incidentally expressed his belief that in time we shall have airships sailing 50 feet or so above ground along the lines of our roads, avoiding conflicts in the air in this way. "If," added the inventor musingly, "I could convince myself that the airship would prove useful, I would have a try at it my-Mr. Edison, who, we trust, has not yet struck 12 as an inventor, certainly should "have a try at it." There should be no doubt whatever of the varied utility of the arrival of the dirigible airship as a fashionable and practical means of pleasure and locomotion. For instance, suggests the Milwankee Sentinel, the advent of a real airship craze must at once eliminate from automobiling (to the great advantage of the sport, the trade, and the innocent bystanders) that dangerous class of scorchers and featherbrains generally, who would eagerly betake themselves to the new fad as something particularly novel, exclusive and spectacular. By transferring their breakneck operations from the public highways to the ambient air a great source of vexation and peril would be removed. Let Mr. Edison go ahead, and make some amends for the musical phonograph.

The French government has sent a special commissioner to Hungary to study the industrial, agricultural and commercial conditions of the country, and to report upon them, with a view to deciding in what manner French capital might be profitably invested in Hungary. The report will be laid before all the chambers of commerce in

Joshua Pisa, of the Isthmus of Panama, and one of the greatest pearly value of the world, is visiting five years is found in two groups of states—the north central states, with ama, and one of the greatest pearl value of farm realestate during the cessions granted by the Panamanian more than half of the total increase, government whereby he has almost a monopoly of the valuable oyster beds of the Pearl islands that are situated in the Pacific ocean 75 miles from the city of Panama. He ships his pearls stly to Paris

The British consul at Chicago states, in a report to his government, that he is "continually asked whether catalogues issued by British manufacturers can be seen at the consulate, and unfortunuately has to inform inquirers that very few are sent to him," adding that he "receives more catalogues and circulars from Germany than from the whole British empire."

Edison says that his new storage battery, which in a perfected condition, will be sent out next summer, will solve the problem of vehicle transportation in the cities. If it brings along a vehicle which is nonelastic and entirely strapless, the longsuffering public will ask no more.

Mrs. Bertha Hirsch Baruch of Los Angeles is the founder of the Jewish Foreign Relief association in that town. The establishment of English classes for immigrants and exiles is one of the things to which Mrs. Baruch will pay particular attention.

In former times when anything was desired to be extracted from a witness, the latter was racked or pinched with hot irons, but even the refined cruelty of those dark ages drew the line. Their lawyers never asked hypothetical questions.

President Roosevelt's declaration that men ought to be good fathers and husbands and that women ought to be good wives and mothers is one that even his most ardent political enemies will not venture to contradict.

TWENTY BILLION OF THEM FOR STICKING TO PROTECTION.

Enermous Advances in Prices of Farm Products and in the Value of Farm Lands From the Low Tariff Time of 1895 to the Protection Prosperity of

Fully \$10,000,000,000 dollars has been added to the value of the farms of the United States in the past ten years of Republican protection prosperity. Practically another ten billions has in these ten years been added to the market value of farm products. These are astounding figures, but they are

borne out by official statistics.

The increase in the value of farm lands in the past five years, 1900-1905, has been \$6,131,000,000.

In a report entitled "Local Condi-tions as Affecting Farm Values, 1900-1905," lately issued by the bureau of statistics of the department of agriculture, we find the following statement:

"Increase in value for ten classes of farms.-For rice farms the increased value of the farm real estate during the five years is \$3,000,000, after which are the sugar farms, with an increase of \$20,000,000. The tobacco farms increased \$57,000,000, the fruit farms \$94,000,000, and the vegetable farms, \$113,00,000. The dairy farm increase of \$369,000,000 is exceeded by the increase of \$460,000,000 for extension crease of \$460,000,000 for cotton farms and considerably more by the increase for farms devoted to general purposes, including a small element of farms with minor specialties, which was \$768,000,000. The grand aggregate of increase for all classes of farms is \$6, 131,000,000, more than two-thirds of which is contributed by the increase for hay and grain farms, \$1,983,000, 000, and \$2,263,000,000 for live stock

This increase of more than \$6,000, 000,000 in the value of farm lands in the five years ending with 1905 is in striking contrast with what took place in the four years of Democratic tariff making, 1893-1897. In those lean years—lean for the wage earners and therefore lean for the farmers—the decline in values of farm products was estimated at between \$4,000,000,000 and \$5,000,000,000. American labor was earning less and eating less. In that same lean period of free trade tariff revision the depreciation of farm land values was not less than \$5,000, 000,000. Total loss to the farmers of the United States in four years of downward tariff revision, \$10,000,000,-

All of this gigantic loss was recovered in the four years of protection prosperity following the election of President McKinley in 1896. In the next succeeding five years, ending with 1905, years of Republican protection prosperity, there has been a further gain of more than \$6,000,000,000 in farm land value and of probably \$4,000,000,000 in the values of farm

products. Counting the money lost, 1893-1897 (free trade period), \$10,000,000,000, and the money gained back again and increased beyond that by the huge gains in values of lands and of products since 1900, and we find that restored protection to labor, to industry and to the products of agriculture has been worth \$20,000,000,000 to the farmers of the United States!

Says the report of the agricultural department, lately isued:

"Increase in value for five geographic divisions.—Nearly four-fifths of the national aggregate increase in or \$3,572,000,000, and the south central states, with one-fifth of that increase or \$1,201,000,000. The south Atlantic rease is left to the north Atlantic states, where a net gain of \$344,000,000 remains after deducting some reported decreases in value."

Among the causes of increase 199 farm land values given in the report under consideration are the following: "New or expanding manufacturing industries in nearby markets. (Result of protection.)

"Raising sugar beets for sugar factories. (Result of protection.)

"Improved economic conditions; general prosperity. (Almost wholly the result of protection.)

Some details of these higher prices are found interesting. In 1896 (free trade tariff period) corn averaged 21.5 cents a bushel; five years later, 1901 (protection period), the average was 60.5 cents a bushel. Oats were worth 18.7 in 1896, and 39.9 in 1901. Wheat was 59.9 cents a bushel in 1895, and 92.4 cents a bushel in 1904. Eggs brought 16.9 cents a dozen in 1896,

and 31,8 cents a dozen in 1905. The average prices for 1901-1904 were far greater than for 1895-1899. were far greater than for 1895-1899. Corn (not counting the extraordinary price of 60.5 cents in 1991) was 14.2 cents higher; wheat, 5.6 higher; oats, 10.2 higher; potatoes, 16.6 higher; horses, \$22.74 higher; mules, \$22.63 higher; milch cows, \$5.09 higher; other cattle, \$1.63 higher; sheep, 70 cents higher; swine, \$1.99 higher, 1996 prices over extended. \$1.99 higher. In 1906 prices are still higher than the average for 1900-1904

for a large number of farm articles Farmers have reason to stand with the Republican party, the party of protection and prosperity. At the rate of a dollar a reason, they have about day commercially, and to change to a 20,000,000,000 reasons for refusing to free trade principle or anything like party of adversity and ruin.

NELSON AND THE MILLS BILL. Minneapolis Tribune Seems to Speak Without Authority

"Senator Nelson, it will be remen bered, laid the foundation of his political success by voting for the Mills bill."—Minneapolis Tribune.

There is reason to believe that Knute Nelson has not, for many years past, recalled with pride and satisfaction his vote for the Mills bill. Serving his third consecutive term as a Re publican congressman his support of that free trade iniquity was something of a shock to his party. In the next ensuing election of 1890 he was not returned to congress. By 1892 he had so far regained his standing with the Republicans of Minnesota as to be elected governor. Directly following the conclusion of his single term as governor he was elected to the United States senate, where his tariff reform propensities, if any remained after his support of the Mills bill, have been continuously in check for 12 or 13 years. We doubt whether Senator Nelson would to-day agree with the Tribune's theory. He would be far more likely to express the belief that the foundation of his political fortunes was badly shaken by his lapse toward free trade in 1888, and, that his advancement since that time has been due in considerable measure to his uniform adherence to the policy of protection. At all events he has en careful not to repeat the blunder of 1888.

\$12 a Ton.

Quite frequently we see in the col amns of free trade and tariff revision newspapers a repetition of the silly statement attributed to Charles H. Schwab to the effect that steel rails could be made by the Carnegie company at a profit for \$12 a ton. not know whether or not Mr. Schwab ever made this statement. What we do know is that in 1899, the year when he is said to have made the statement, the price of Bessemer pig iron at Pittsburg was \$19 a ton. It takes considerably more than a ton of pig iron to make a ton of steel rails. Either the Carnegie company got its pig iron for nothing, or else Mr. Schwab did not know what he was talking about, or else he did not say that steel rails could be sold at a profit for \$12 a ton. In the past four years pig iron has ranged from \$14 to \$18 a ton. Granted that the United States Steel Corporation has made a handsome profit on its steel rail production at \$28 per ton, and that has occasionally sold its rails outside of the United States at less than \$28, the fact remains that the assertion that steel rails could be sold at a profit for \$12 is unmitigated nonsense. A child should know better than to believe and repeat so transparent a fable

Always to Regret.

For a hundred years we have had ecasional outbreaks such as are taking place now. In the years when protection has scored its most signal triumphs the people have often turned against it, but always to discover and regret their mistake within a very short period of time. Secretary Shaw s the most conspicuous advocate in America to-day of the economic sys-tem which has prevailed in this country with great benefit throughout all the prosperous periods of our history from the days of Alexander Hamilton until the present time. Now and then it will be overthrown, but its overthrow will be only temporary. Protectionists may be sad over the follies of those who know not what they do when they denounce it, but they can always be assured that no antiprotection victory will ever be permanent. Shaw is denounced now by ome because he is the great protecionist to-day, but that may only mean that he may be acclaimed to-morrow. He surely will be if the country goes the length of again taking up the free trade folly. — Cedar Rapids Repub-

But Half True.

"One of the Sarst features of a tariff levied not for revenue, but for the avowed purpose of protection, is that it fosters the idea that men should use their votes to advance their own financial interests." That was a declaration made by Mr. Bryan in his recent Madison square speech. It is but half true. Protection fosters the idea that men should use their votes to advance the financial interests of their whole country. There is a Massachusetts faction and an Iowa faction, and here and there a leader and a following, that teach this individual and locality view of protection. And they think they are reformers. But the Republican protectionists of the United States know that this country has profited through that policy as no other country on earth has ever profit-And for that reason they urge men to use their votes in protection's behalf .- Adrian (Mich.) Times.

No Tariff Change Likely.

Perhaps the most strenuous opposition made to the Republican party by the Democrats is its policy of protection, and yet it may be safely assumed that if a Democratic administration had charge of the nation's affairs to-morrow and attempted to enact a "tariff for revenue only" law, that a commercial rebellion would result, and intelligent Democrats know it. Protection has been the means of making this country what it is tostand with the free-trade party, the it would be resented by every one party of adversity and ruin.

MYSTERIOUS NINE PEOPLE HURT

Circumstances Attend a Millionaire's Death.

IN NEW YORK CITY

Leonidas Preston Had Enough Hydrocyanic Poison in His Stomach to Kill Six Men.

New York.—An autopsy held on riday by Coroner's Physician Friday O'Hanlon disclosed, it was subsequently stated, that Leonidas Preston, a millionaire who died suddenly Thurs day at the Hotel Cumberland, had enough hydrocyanic poison in his stomach to kill six men. Coroner Harburger immediately reported the case to the police and detectives were set to work upon several mysterious circumstances connected with the case. Mr. Preston was New York manager

for the Timken Railroad Bearing Axle Co. and had an office in West Forty-sixth street. Mr. Preston died while telephoning to some business acquaintances. The hotel physician, who was called in when Mr. Preston succumbed, gave the opinion that death had been caused by a cerebral hemo-

Mr. Preston's wife told the coroner that Mr. Preston returned from a business trip to New Orleans two weeks ago suffering from a severe attack of grip, complicated with bronchial trou-

It appears that when Mr. Preston It appears that when Mr. Freston died William R. Timken, the head of the concern of which Preston was New York manager, Leonari Gray and Edward R. Hewitt were in the hotel office. They had sent up word that they wished to see him.

Preston answered in person over the telephone, telling them to "come right up." When two minutes later they

up." When two minutes later they reached his suite Preston was dead.

Mr. Preston came to New York from Dallas, Tex., some years ago. He was said to be the sole heir to a fortune of \$3,000,000 in New Orleans and to have amassed another fortune of \$1,000,000 in business. He was 46 years old, tall, muscular and year strength. muscular any very strong.

REVIEW OF TRADE.

Traffic Conditions Improve, Increasing the Distribution of Merchandise.

New York.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s Weekly Review of Trade says:

Depression in the stock market did not extend beyond Wall street, com-modity prices ruling high and general business continuing vigorous. business continuing vigorous. The traffic conditions have improved somewhat, increasing the distribution of merchandise, and spring sales of dry goods have equalled anticipations. Retail trade is good for the season, and late buying of winter goods necessitated by the severe weather in many sections has depleted stocks in a most satisfactory manner.

satisfactory manner. A few trade reports tell of conservatism regarding operations for the future, due to high prices and tight money, but there is practical unanimity as to the activity of current trade, comparisons with last year's figures being almost always decidedly favorable. Several wage scales are under discussion that may not be settled without further enhancing the cost of production transports. production or operation, but no serious strike is anticipated and higher freight rates have become necessary on some roads because of increased expenses.

RUEF IS ARRESTED.

Frisco's Political Boss, Who Was In Hiding, Is Found.

San Francisco, Cal.—Abraham Ruef was arrested Friday night at a sub-urban resort by W. J. Biggy, who was piloted to the place by Detective

Ruef submitted to arrest and was brought to the city in an automobile. He was later taken to a hotel for the

night. Sheriff O'Neill and Coroner Walsh having confessed their inability to find, arrest and bring into court Abraham Ruef, the indicted lawyer and politician who has been declared by Judge Dunne to be a fugitive from fustice, State Senator W. J. Biggy, a business man, was on Friday ordered by Judge Dunne to discover the whereabouts of the defendant in hiding and take him in custody.

The Defense Rests.

New York.—The defense in the Thaw case rested Friday immediately after the convening of court and an adjournment was ordered until Monday. District Attorney Jerome said that while he had been informally said that while he had been informally notified Thursday of the changed plans of the defendant's counsel, he had come to court expecting to be confronted by additional expert testimony as to Thaw's state of mind. His witnesses were not ready, and it was upon this representation and with the consent of the defense that adjournment was taken.

Six Negroes Killed by a Cavein. Charlotte, N. C.—By the car of a sewer at Statesville, C., Friday, six negroes were buried alive under tons of earth. The rescue party found the six men standing up right when the earth was removed, but life was extinct.

A \$300,000 Fire Loss.

New York.—The building occupied by William Green, a printer from whose presses "Smart Set" and "Town Topics" are printed, was burned last night, causing a loss of \$200,000.

TWO CARS OF A PASSENGER TRAIN WERE DUMPED INTO A POND.

COACHES THROWN OVER A 25 FOOT EMBANKMENT-BROKE A GAS PIPE LINE.

Warren, Pa.-Train No. 33 on the Western New York & Pennsylvania division of the Pennsylvania railroad was wrecked last night be tween Irvineton and this place. The train plunged over a 25-foot embank ment and nine persons were injured none fatally.

none fatally.

The train was running behind a freight from Irvineton to Warren and when three-quarters of a mile from Warren the freight ran onto a siding to allow the passenger train to pass. After the freight was on the siding the passenger train started through the switch, which is set from a tower about a quarter of a mile away. The switch was not entirely closed and two cars were thrown from the rails and down an embankment into a pond of water.

Near the railroad track runs a pipe line of the Pennsylvania Gas Co., car rying 200 pounds pressure. This pipe line was broken and the coaches filled with natural gas. There were four passengers in the rear coach, which was turned completely over, and they had a narrow escape from suffocation by gas fumes. Had the lamps in the coaches been lighted an explosion coaches been lighted an explosion would have taken place. Nearly every passenger on the train was bruised or passenger on the train was bruised or cut and several were taken to the hos-pital here for treatment. The wreck, which was in the local yards, attracted the attention of workmen nearby and they assisted the injured onto a freight car and they were brought to this city.

FIGHT INCH BY INCH.

Attorneys for Standard Oil Co. are Working Like Beavers to Defeat the Government.

Chicago, Ill.-It became evident that the attorneys for the standard Oil Company of Indiana, now on trial in the federal court on indictments for alleged violation of the Elkins act, are determined to make a strong fight against the indictments proper. Wednesday's session of court was marked by a continued succession of arguments in which the Standard Oil attorneys contended that the government must prove certain facts in the indictments or abandon its case. The principal point upon which their attacks centered was the allegation

attacks centered was the allegation made in the indictments that the Elkins law was violated by shipments of oil made from Whiting, Ind., to St. Louis over the Chicago & Alton.

It was asserted by the defense that the law could not have been violated in this manner, for the reason that the Chicago & Alton road does not extend to St. Louis, but terminates on the opposite side of the river at East St. Louis, Ill. They assert that the tariff sheets published by the Alton road did not contain a joint through rate to St. not contain a joint through rate to St. Louis, saying that the rate between East St. Louis and St. Louis was that of the Wiggins Ferry Co. They objected on this ground to the introduction as evidence of the Alton tariff sheets. Judge Landis ruled, however, that the form company tariff sheets that the ferry company tariff sheets might be admitted as evidence, as they had been filed with the inter-state commerce commission by the Alton railroad and that the ferry company had never objected to the filing of its sheets with the commission by the railroad company, nor had it objected to the rates given.

Strictly Business.
"Do you guarantee that there are no broken hearts in this matrimonial

"Oh, no; but then, we always allow for breakages."—Baltimore American.

The Cry of the Season. "I want to open an account with

your house. "Yes, sir, but won't you first shut the door? -Baltimore American

The Effect. "He's got very chesty."

"Yes; wouldn't even look at a house that hadn't a swell front."-Baltimore American.

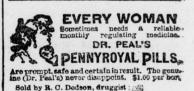
In a Hurry. I do not know that money talks
If it does 'twould appear it
Goes through my hands zo very quick
I never hope to hear it.

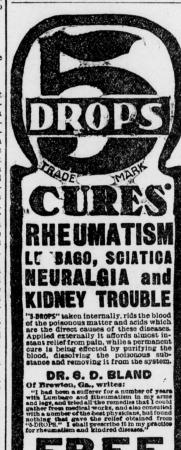
-Houston Post.

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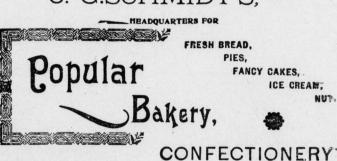
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