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JOBS PRINTING: The job department of this paper is complete and affords facilities for doing the best class of work.

France Kanjishingi, one of Britain's most celebrated cricket players, has been declared lawful claimant to the throne of Nawanagar.

An Oregon editor killed a perfect stranger by mistake for a man against whom he had a grudge, but, as is the custom with editors, made a handsome apology in the next issue.

Japan's exports of porcelain ware to the United States are increasing rapidly. They were about \$2,800,000 worth in 1906, against \$1,900,000 worth in 1905, and three and one-half times as much as in 1902.

Mrs. Sage is finding good use for the millions which "Uncle Russell" hoarded. Incidentally, Mr. Rockefeller and Mr. Carnegie had better look sharp or a woman will beat them at their own game.

Miss Waneta Toskatomba is a full-blood Choctaw maiden, with a good education and worth \$100,000 in her own right, who announces that she would rather devote herself to works of charity than to think of matrimony.

It may have been noticed that immediately after London announced the adoption of corsets as an article of male attire, Grover Cleveland started on a hunting trip and Secretary Taft began making preparations for a trip to Panama.

George Wingfield, the young millionaire of Goldfield, Nev., went to that section ten years ago, a youth of about 18. He located a few claims, but was too poor to work them, so he leased most of the property to others.

Ten automobile owners are defendants in the Middlesex county (Massachusetts) courts in damage suits for personal injuries suffered by pedestrians and horse-drivers, amounting in total to nearly \$95,000, according to the Providence Journal.

By shilling subscriptions the walking stick and fan which are to be presented to King Edward and Queen Alexandra when they open the South African exhibition have been purchased, both English and Dutch having contributed the money.

Miss Marion S. Parker, a Detroit girl and a graduate of Ann Arbor, is by profession a civil engineer. She is responsible for the architect's work on several New York skyscrapers.

Dr. W. G. Grace, the veteran English cricketer, has been the recipient of many gifts as proof of his prowess at the national game, but none so unusual as that of three young pigs which a Worcestershire farmer sent him.

An astronomical clock, which cost \$15,000, was lately presented to King Alfonso, of Spain, by the Republic of Peru. A figure representing the Muse of Astronomy holds it.

Worcester Telegram: The British government has raised the salary of the British ambassador to the United States to \$50,000, the same that is paid to the president of this country.

Young Mr. Garfield, the new secretary of the interior, finds his name too long to sign a thousand times a day. Why doesn't he cut down the "James Rudolph" to plain "J."?

LOOKS LIKE SCARE

TALK OF DIVERTING FOREIGN BLOWS AT OUR TRADE.

If Blows in the Shape of Hostile Tariff Discrimination Shall Be in Fact Struck, Then the United States Should Be Prepared to Return Blow for Blow.

Of direct significance to American producers is the official outgiving as to the threatened tariff imbroglio with France. The fact that the announcement was made through the Associated Press sufficiently indicates its authority and origin.

Washington, March 6.—The executive branch of the government has abandoned all hope of finding any concessions which it can offer the French government to prevent the application of the maximum tariff rates on American products not specifically exempted therefrom by existing arrangements.

It had been framed by the American Reciprocal Tariff league, this presentment could hardly be more suggestive of an intention to tamper with our protective tariff system under the alleged stress of a necessity "to divert these blows at the American export trade."

How are these blows to be averted? Not by the executive branch of the government, for it "has abandoned all hope," we are told.

By the action of congress, then. But congress has adjourned and will not meet again in regular session until next December.

So congress cannot "divert these blows" inside of ten months. That is, unless the country can be sufficiently frightened to demand that congress be called together in extraordinary session to meet and avert this fearful danger.

If the scare produces the desired effect, if the American people can be thrown into a panic merely because Germany and France have threatened to at some time or other do something awful to our export trade, unless they are permitted to force a downward revision of the American tariff, then, of course, there will be a general demonstration in behalf of prompt action through an extra session of congress.

Is this the object of the scare proclamation of March 6? Is there nothing to be done that will save the situation except the hasty summoning of congress into extra session and the hurried passage of a law authorizing the executive branch of the government to allow foreign nations to dictate what the American tariff shall be?

Yes; there is something else that can be done to "divert these blows." The executive branch can assert its dignity and its courage by calmly awaiting the progress of events; by not dodging before a blow is struck; by not squealing until it is hurt; and then, when the threatened blows shall have been dealt, by taking prompt measures of defense and retaliation.

If the emergency of actual tariff discrimination shall present itself next June or July, or at any other time between now and the first Monday in December—and we have not the slightest idea that either the German or the French bluffs will be carried into effect before next December, if at all—then congress can be called into extra session.

To do what? Certainly not to "lay down" to Germany and France. To strike back and hit hard by the adoption of a high maximum tariff that will make the exporters of \$300,000,000 worth of German and French goods shiver in their boots.

If there is to be an extra session of congress to deal with threatened blows at the American export trade, that is what it should be called for, and not to surrender the American tariff system at the dictation of any one or more foreign nations.

But meanwhile, as we have said, there is an apparent significance in the Associated Press official pronouncement that the industrial producers will do well to take note of. Direct tariff revision has been postponed until 1909, it is said; but has indirect revision also been postponed?

Revision through reciprocity concessions to Germany and France would be an easy form of revision. It would also prove to be the very worst form that tariff revision could possibly take. We do not assert that such is the true inwardness of the announcement of March 6, but we think it would be wise for those concerned to be on the lookout for developments.

The Probable Reason. The Washington Star professes great mystification as to the influences that have prevailed with President Roosevelt in keeping tariff revision in abeyance for something over two years past. We have an explanation to offer which may help the Star out of its quandary: Ordinary, everyday, all-round, common sense. Those in search of a reason may go further and fare worse.

DIFFICULTIES IN THE WAY.

Arrangement May Involve Destruction of Protective System.

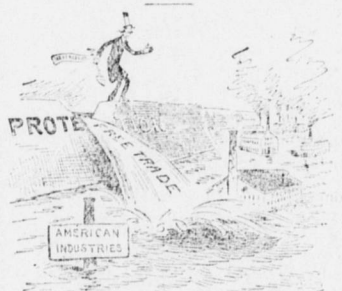
As the provisional arrangement with Germany made about a year ago, whereby importations into Germany from the United States received the benefit of the minimum tariff, would have expired next June, with the result of exposing American merchandise to the imposition of a sur-tax and possibly of precipitating a tariff war, it is gratifying to learn that Ambassador von Sternburg has been authorized by his government to renew the existing understanding for a period sufficiently extended to allow of the negotiation of some permanent agreement.

It must be said that the problem presented is one of extreme difficulty. Germany has adopted a tariff with maximum and minimum schedules. Countries which make concessions to Germany in their customs duties get the benefit of the latter, while to all others the former are applied. The difference between the two is in many respects very considerable. In some things it is so great as to exclude the products of the non-favored country from the German market, and had the discrimination been enforced against the United States trade would have been injuriously affected.

Reciprocity seems fair and looks easy, but as soon as the attempt is made to apply the principle of it to practice insurmountable difficulties are encountered. We are asked to reduce the tariff rates on certain lines of German production. Why? Obviously, in order that the German producer may be enabled to sell his product more largely in the American market.

Another thing: Concessions made to Germany in return for an abatement in the tariff could hardly be refused to Great Britain, which is our best customer and which on most of our merchandise charges no duty whatever. It will be seen that the subject bristles with thorny points.—Philadelphia Inquirer.

ANOTHER SALTON SEA CALAMITY THAT MIGHT HAPPEN.



Tariff Reformer: "And to know I did it with my reform shovel! What happiness is mine!"

Borrowed from Germany. Secretary Root, in setting up the double tariff system as an ideal, simply borrows from German tariff procedure. Germany can have no reasonable ground for complaint if instead of meeting her with special favors we open to her the benefit of a minimum schedule available for all comers—such as she offers to us.

Not Germany, but Great Britain, is the largest buyer in American markets. Great Britain is also a large market for German goods. The British, without a protective tariff, are not in a position to offer special favors. But the fact that entrance to their markets is absolutely free—as free to the foreigner as to the Briton—has caused Germany, we understand, to give the British the benefit of the German minimum rate. Were we to adopt the German tariff system and give Germany the benefit of our minimum schedule we would be under no obligation to impose the maximum schedule on Great Britain. But would that be more satisfactory to Germany than our present course?—Pittsburg Chronicle.

What Was Promised. The Republican party promised in 1896 to restore the reciprocity policy.—Philadelphia Record.

But the promise was not reciprocity in competing products. It was distinctly specified that articles received from other countries under reciprocity arrangements should be "articles which we do not ourselves produce." The Republican party has never promised reciprocity on any other basis. It never will, never can promise reciprocity in competing products until it shall first decide to abandon the policy of protection.

A MONOLITH TO THE FAR NORTH

In Memory of "Rough Riders" Is Dedicated.

PRESIDENT SPOKE.

Mr. Roosevelt Delivered a Patriotic Address—The Monument Is a Massive Granite Column.

Washington, D. C. — President Roosevelt made a speech in which he touched mainly on patriotism and good citizenship at the dedication Friday of the monument erected to the memory of the First Cavalry, United States volunteers—the "Rough Riders"—of the Spanish-American war in the national cemetery at Arlington.

Regular troops and part of the national guard of the District of Columbia participated in the exercises incident to the dedication. The president, accompanied from the White House by Lieut. Gen. S. B. M. Young, retired, and Maj. Frank B. McCoy, his naval aide, was met at Fort Myer by Capt. Preston's troop of the Thirtieth Cavalry and escorted to the cemetery gates, where they were joined by the remainder of the military and naval contingent in the march to the monument.

The monument is the design of Mrs. Capron. It is a monolith, the largest of its kind in Arlington. It is made of Vermont granite, stands 14 feet high on a base six by six feet. The memorial bears the names of more than 100 former members of the regiment who died either in Cuba or after the return of the regiment to the United States.

The main decoration is a bronze tablet bearing the regimental device, the crossed sabres, and a medallion with the names of the three battles in which the organization participated, Guasimas, San Juan and Santiago.

A RAIN OF MONEY.

It Followed Editor Stead's Speech in Behalf of the Peace Pilgrimage.

Pittsburg, Pa.—At the close of a remarkable address by William T. Stead, editor of "Review of Reviews," London, England, at the re-dedication ceremonies of the Carnegie Institute of Pittsburg, late Friday, in which the speaker announced a plan to raise \$100,000 necessary to conduct the pilgrimage from all countries to The Hague conference, advocated in a recent New York address, unbounded enthusiasm took possession of the large audience and money was thrown to the speaker.

Mr. Stead after explaining the purpose of the pilgrimage to the next Hague conference estimated that it would take at least \$100,000 to finance the proposition. To raise this sum he proposed that every boy and girl in colleges and universities throughout the United States donate 50 cents toward the fund needed. He said the lesson furnished to Europe by such a movement would be an influential factor in the quest of international peace.

The suggestion came at the end of his address and he sat down amid loud applause. For fully five minutes the clapping and cheering was prolonged and finally the speaker arose and said that probably the audience would like to contribute to the fund. Immediately a shower of silver money landed on the stage, coming from all parts of the hall.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

Bad Weather Has Had a Deterrent Effect on Many Lines of Business.

New York.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s Weekly Review of Trade says: Erratic weather makes trade reports irregular, retail sales of spring wearing apparel being retarded by storms and cold at many points, although some sections experience seasonable conditions. Temporary interruption to retail distribution has no ill effects upon jobbing and wholesale business, however, heavy transactions and shipments testifying to confidence in the future, while mercantile collections show further improvement.

Several strikes have retarded work, notably in sawmills at Portland, Ore., and in shipbuilding at Cleveland, but manufacturing returns are most satisfactory on the whole.

Most encouraging news comes from the iron and steel industry.

Silk Mills to be Merged. York, Pa.—The silk mill merger with a capital of \$22,500,000 is announced here. The merger thus far includes the York and Monarch mills, in this city, and mills at Carlisle, Fleetwood, Kutztown and Reynoldsville, this state.

Refused to Quash Indictment. Chicago, Ill. — Final motions to quash the whole indictment against the Standard Oil Co., charged with obtaining illegal freight rates, were overruled Friday by Judge Landis, in the federal court.

TO THE FAR NORTH

A DAY IN JUNE WILL SEE COMMANDER PEARY BEGIN ANOTHER JOURNEY.

HE INTENDS TO MAKE ONE MORE ATTEMPT TO REACH THE NORTH POLE.

New York.—The application of Robert E. Peary, U. S. N., for leave of absence for three years which was approved Tuesday by the secretary of the navy, has uncovered the fact that Commander Peary purposes to make another attempt this summer to reach the North Pole. The three years' leave of absence during which he made his famous journey to the farthest point north ever reached by man—87 degrees 6 minutes—expired last Sunday and the new leave begins at once.

Preparations for another dash toward the pole have been under way all winter, but Peary and his associates of the Peary Arctic club have been keeping secret their action, as it was felt that it would be a breach of courtesy, if not of discipline, for the naval officer to announce his voyage until his superiors made it possible by their approval. The order granting the leave of absence stipulates that the time is to be devoted to arctic exploration. June is the month in which the start is to be made.

The Roosevelt is at Shooter's Island and is being refitted with new boilers. Those used during her last voyage did not supply adequate power and were credited with being one of the greatest drawbacks to the complete success of the expedition. Capt. Robert Bartlett, of St. Johns, N. F., sailing master of the Roosevelt, has been notified to come to New York in May to superintend the fitting out of the vessel. Commander Peary, before the end of his last voyage, determined to select his own crew for his next advance on the pole, to avoid the troubles which arose because of discontented spirits among his last ship's company. He will pick every man to be taken.

Sledges will again be the dependence of the explorer, and he will again follow the American route, making a dash across the ice from his winter quarters toward the pole, which he is more confident than ever of reaching.

ON A FRAUD CHARGE.

An Oil Company Promoter Is Arrested and Held in \$15,000 Bail.

Topeka, Kan.—Following his indictment on the charge of using the mails to defraud, H. H. Tucker, Jr., of Cherryvale, Kan., secretary and promoter of the Uncle Sam Oil Co., who was arrested in Kansas City, was arraigned in court here Tuesday. Judge Pollock fixed Tucker's bond at \$15,000 and he left for Kansas City in charge of an officer of the court to secure bail.

It is charged that Tucker has sold about \$1,200,000 (cash value) in stock in the Uncle Sam Oil Co. with a par value of over \$10,000,000; that about \$20,000 paid in dividends was taken from the receipts of stock sales and not from the earnings of the company, and that while this was going on Tucker was using the mails to accomplish the sale of more stock; also that the assets of the company are \$150,000 less than the money received from the sale of the stock.

Before starting for Topeka, Mr. Tucker gave out a printed statement defending his action and saying: "I have solicited money from the people of the United States in absolute good faith and with this money have built three refineries, 150 miles of pipe line and purchased thousands of acres of the best oil lands in Kansas and the territories."

Insinuating. "Would that I were up in the moon," said the maiden sweet and fair; And when the dudelet asked her why, She sighed and pointed to the sky— And said: "There's a man up there!" —Chicago Daily News.

On the Dot. "Is your wife punctual?" "To a fraction. We are never more than exactly three-quarters of an hour behind time anywhere."—Baltimore American.

Very Formal. "Were they formally introduced?" "Sure. They bumped right into each other on the ballroom floor."—Milwaukee Sentinel.

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