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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 pages with the property of No paper will be discontinued until arrear-ages are paid, except at the option of the pub-tisher. Papers sent out of the county must be paid for in advance.

Flattery is the current coin that cunning fakers pay to fool philoso phers for ready cash.

Mark Twain isn't wearing his new white full dress suit this week. He has sent it to be cleaned. The average daily transactions of

the New York clearing house make a grand total of \$555,071,688. "There's still real whisky in old Ken tucky," says Henry Watterson. And

still the colonel went away. It is a great deal better to let other people do your talking than it is to let them do your thinking for you.

They are killing dogs now in Bos ton to find out if they have souls The irreverent public will be apt to make the comment on their experiments that there are a few things yet about the material bodies of humans which the scientists have not yet found out.

A law providing for the punishment of people who carelessly shoot men who have been mistaken for deer has been passed by the legislature of the state of Maine. It is evident that Maine's legislators regard it as no more than reasonable to expect the -man with a gun to look before he shoots.

J. A. L. Waddell, a bridge engineer of Kansas City, Mo., has received from the czar of Russia notification that he has been chosen to member ship in the Society of Benefices, an organization recently founded by czar's sister, Grand Duchess Olga. This distinction has been conferred because of Mr. Waddell's connection with preparing plans for the trans-Siberian railway

Daily cold baths are recommended by physicians to those who have the vigor to endure the shock; but few physicians would recommend the av erage patient to follow the example of the members of the Polar Bear club of Boston, who take a daily plunge in the ocean, regardless of the They have had to chop holes in the ice this winter before they could get at the water. The first man in usually repeats the timehonored call. "Come in, fellows, the

A trip into the Dismal Swamp is one of the attractions offered by the Jamestown exhibition. A steamboat route has been opened up through the 1,000 square miles involved, which, moreover, are said not to be so dismal as their name indicates. Dismal Swamp was once the hiding place of runaway slaves. The swamp itself was not terrible to them. It seemed almost heavenly if they could succeed in reaching it. The dismal part was their flight across the south-

"Commercial Club" suggests to most minds a body of business men organized to promote trade. To a little town in Indiana the words mean a club of women formed for no commercial, political or reformative purpose, but with the single practical object of raising money for a town hall. The town has no place for general public gatherings, the town fathers made no move to supply a place, and the town mothers took the matter into their hands. There will be a town hall.

The king of Siam is visiting Italy, accompanied by 12 of his wives, the remainder of his numerous domestic establishment having been left at The desire to travel, to see the world and to improve one's mind is laudable and to give one's family like advantages still more so. But isn't His Siamese Majesty taking big risks? Italy is not far from Paris, and doubtless the royal ladies will in sist upon going to the famous French tal. And when they "catch to Parish fashions what will happen to his pocketbook.

A talented woman who seems to what she is talking about says that boisterous, gum-chewing children come from the homes of the vulgar well-to-do because their walls are adorned with crayon portraits of the departed and monstrous masterpieces of amateur art. What line of pictures would she recommend to make a race of Little Lord Fauntleroys?

The Italian villa that Mark Twain is planning to build on his Connecticut farm is going to have a pergola. It is not known yet whether Mark has learned to play on it.

DUTY OF RAILROADS

THEY HANDLE TRAFFIC BUT DO NOT CREATE IT.

Their Sole Function Is to Transpor the Products of Prosperity, and When Prosperity Wanes the Railroads Suffer in Proportion.

That greatest of railroad absorbers, Mr. E. H. Harriman, is quoted in recent interview as saying that he favors a tariff revision, including the removal of duties on works of art; that steel rails are not works of art, but he wishes they were. From which it is plainly to be inferred that Mr. Harriman would like to see steel rails placed on the free list so that he could buy them cheaper.

Mr. Harriman is among the fore-most opponents of federal and state interference with railroads. He objects to governmental regulation of rates, to laws prohibiting the payment of rebates to favored shippers, to statutory restrictions such as would forbid the buying of a railroad and the immediate inflation of its securities by the issue of stock and bonds three times the amount of the purchase price. To hinder or forbid transactions of this character is, in the opinion of Mr. Harriman, a harsh, revolutionary and destructive policy.

But he would welcome government-al intereference when it took the shape of free trade in steel rails. If con gress would step in and help the railroads to beat down the price of American labor products, and also the price of American labor, Mr. Harriman would be greatly pleased.

We do not know the length of Mr. Harriman's nose, but should suppose it to be not a very long one. The end of his nose seems to be the limit of his vision regarding economic questions, and the shortness of his vision implies an excedingly short nose. It is evident that genius for mergers is his long suit, and that the ability to perceive the real source of prosperity profit making in practical railroading is not among his accomplish-Obviously he does not under stand that the sole function of a railroad is to transport the products of prosperity, and that when these products shrink there must be an equivalent shrinkage in railroad earnings.

Free trade in steel rails would carry with it free trade in a very large number of other articles. Foreign prices, plus cost of transportation (about one per cent. as a general average), would determine prices in this country. Either we should have the great bulk of our wants supplied by foreigners, or we should be compelled to reduce wages so as to hold the American market against the competition of cheap foreign pay rolls. One or the other of the two horns of the dilemma must impale us There is no escape.

With foreigners supplying the bulk of our requirements American wage paying, wage earning and wage spend ing must largely disappear. be good for Mr. Harriman's rail-Would they then carry as roads? much freight and as many passengers as they now carry? If Mr. Harriman thinks they would, he had best look back to the low tariff period of 1893-1897 and count the railroad properties that went into the hands of receivers

If, as the other alternative, American wages should be reduced 30, 40 or 50 per cent, from their present high level in order that Americans might continue to do the work of Americans, would the American freight bill be as large and the Amer-Americans. ican passenger traffic as great? Unquestionably not. Raliroads do not create traffic. They only carry it when industrialism has created goods to be carried, when wage earning and wage spending have created a market for those goods. Any reduc-tion in the purchasing power of American wage earners would be inntly felt by American railroads. Take away any part of the tre-mendous volume of business furnished through meeting the consuming demands of American wage earners and there would be weeping and wailing and gnashing of teeth among the high finance apostles of our great railroad systems. James J. Hill would not then be saying that \$5,000,000,000 is needed right now with which to provide additional trackage and other facilities for handling the enormous traffic that overwhelms the roads. The present pressure would quickly abate, and present facilities would be more than ample.

Mr. Harriman would then be merg ing bankrupt railroads, if he merged anything at all. This gentleman and the general body of manipulating magnates will do well to devote attention to their favorite pastime of finding a market for inflated securities so long as the law will let them. They shipe in this branch of the business. But they should let customs tariffs alone. Least of all should they hanker for free trade in steel rails or any other product of American labor and industry. That way bankruptcy lies. If the governing brains of American railroads could grasp to the full the true relation of their own interests to the vast interests of production and employment they would be among the most earnest and active tity comes very near being equal to supporters of protection to be found the total output of Germany, combi in all the land.

Secretary of Agriculture Wilson says the prosperity of the United States, the greatest of the States cannot be destroyed by Wall steel concerns does not boast a greater proportion of the country's output of the country's output as about 48 per cent.—San Franching States are stated as a second states are stated as a second state and states are stated as a second state are stated as a second stated as a opinion.

WHAT THE ROW IS ABOUT.

Washington Post Has the Right Idea About Tariff Tangle.

Shrewdly and correctly the Wash ington Post estimates the true in wardness of our tariff tangle with

Germany when it says: "Germany wants to sell her sugar in our market in competition with the sugar trust. That is what the row is about.'

Undoubtedly the chief cause of irritation has been the foolish dicker with Cuba. Prior to the time when we elected to favor Cuban sugar by a 20 per cent. tariff reduction German beet sugar came to this country at the rate of \$10,000,000 a year. rectly following the conclusion of the reciprocity deal with Cuba our im ports of German sugar fell to about \$10,000 a year. The refusal of con gress to lower the duty on refined sugar to correspond with the reduction of the tariff on Cuban raw sugar was an especial offense to Germany. The effect of that refusal was to put many millions of dollars annually into the pocket of the sugar trust and take many millions out of the pockets of German sugar growers. From that moment Germany began how to compel the United States to give fair treatment to German ex ports of sugar. Result, the high maximum tariff with which Germany threatens to discriminate against American exports unless substantial tariff concessions shall be granted in favor of German exports. what the row is about. The Post is absolutely right in this view. All the present trouble has grown out of the chapter of follies perpetrated in the name of Cuban reciprocity. Not alone did that misguided move involve a rank injustice to American growers of sugar and tobacco, a trade balance loss of \$50,000,000 a year, and a loss of \$15,000,000 to \$18,000,000 a year in revenues, but it so angered Germany by its gross favoritism toward Cuban

INTERNATIONAL GAME.

sugar planters and the American

years the club of German retaliation and revenge has been shaken in the

face of our government. The Cuban

blunder lies at the root of the present

situation. That is what the row is

for nearly three

trust that



Uncle Sam-I chip one tariff. Germany-I raise you with my louble tariff.

France-I double that raise with a cottonseed oil tariff advanced from \$1.20 to \$5 per kilo (220 pounds). John Bull-I pass for the present.

Just now I've got nothing but no-tariff chips. Perhaps I'll be better fixed one of these days.

Uncle Sam-Hadn't we better post pone this game a few months? When my congress meets next December and passes the McCleary bill I'll be ready to see both of your raises and call both bluffs with a maximum tariff of my own.

"Not Make Tin Plate?"

One of the questions which William McKinley used to ask when he was stumping the country as an advo-cate of the protective tariff in 1892 was, "Not make tin plate?" trade s insisted the manufacture of tin plate could never be a success in the United States. In answer McKinley produced the facts, such as the The United States was still a heavy importer of tin plates. More than 1,000,000,000 pounds had been brought in the year before.

Last year, the importations had been reduced to 127,000,000. Mean-while tin plate of domestic manufacture is being exported in increasing quantities, more than 1,000,000 pounds of it last year. And besides this, prac-tically every pound of tin plate which was brought into the country in 1906 was shipped out again in the form of cans, boxes and other manufactured articles. In such cases the exporter gets back 99 per cent. of the duty he has paid as "drawback."

Only 48 Per Cent.

The output of the German Steel syn dicate during 1906, according to the ed to 11,079,000 tons of finished and semi-finished products. As this quannation in that country may be said to have reached a degree of effective ness not attained in the United States cisco Chronicle

TERMSINJAIL

Await Two Chicago Exponents of High Finance.

PAIR OF BANKERS,

One of Them Formerly a Judge of a Court, are Sentenced to Serve Time in the Penitentiary.

Chicago, Ill.-The jury in the defunct Bank of America conspiracy case returned a verdict last night, finding ex-Judge Abner Smith, the bank's president, guilty and giving an indeterminate sentence to the peni-tentiary and \$1,000 fine. G. E. Sorrow, vice president, suffered the same sentence. Jerome V. Pierce, cashier, was fined \$500 without imprisonment, while F. E. Creelman, a director, was found not guilty.

The Bank of America was opened on December 4, 1905, and a receiver was appointed six weeks later. The promoting of the institution was marked by what the state character-ized as "high finance." During the During the trial witnesses testified that the char-ter for the bank was procured through fraud, it being said that the promoters of the institution "kited" checks for the alleged purpose of making it appear that they had sufficient funds to obtain the charter.

The closing of the bank followed

the failure of a lumber company in which Creelman was heavily interest An investigation of the bank's affairs at the time disclosed a great number of worthless notes, which, it was alleged, had been put up in payment for bank stock.

President Smith was for several years a judge of the Cook county circuit court. During the trial an effort was made to show that he was a victim of circumstances and had been im posed upon by other officers of the bank.

TRIED TO KILL HIMSELF.

Benedict Gimbel, Rich Philadelphia Merchant, Attempts Suicide.

New York. — Benedict Gimbel, the wealthy Philadelphia mer-chant who was arrested in this city Thursday on a double charge of exerting improper influence over Ivo Clark, a 16-year-old boy, and attempt clark, a loyear-old boy, and attempted bribery of the county detectives who made the arrest, lies in St. Mary's hospital, Heboken, N. J., unconscious from wounds believed by the police to have been self-inflicted. It is thought that his injuries will prove fatal.

Bleeding from gashes on his throat

and severed arteries in both wrists, Gimbel was found last night in a room at the Palace hotel in Hoboken. He was unconscious from loss of blood when he was removed to the hospital, where an examination of his effects made certain his identity.

Late Thursday night Gimbel was re leased from the Tombs.

CENTENARIANS WILL WED.

Man Who Is 101 Years of Age Intends to Marry a Woman on Her 100th Birthday.

Announcement St. Louis. — Announcement was made Friday that John B. Bundren, who on April 1 was 101 years old, will be united in marriage to Miss Rose McGuire, on her 100th birthday, August 26, 1907, on Mr. Bundren's estate near Tatesville, Tenn. Bundren and Miss McGuire were sweethearts in Tennessee in their youth, but neither has been married. Miss McGuire's parents would not let her Guire's parents would not let her marry Bundren in youth.

Bundren went to California and acquired considerable wealth. He turned to Tennessee and bought birthplace near Tatesville. cided to hold a reunion of old friends on his estate this year and sent out numerous invitations, including his old sweetheart

BUSINESS BAROMETER.

Cold Weather Continues to Retard Trade in Many Branches

New York.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s Weekly Review of Trade says;
Spring trade developed slowly because of unseasonable weather, but the lost ground will be recovered in large measure when normal temperature prevails. Cold weather has prevailed vailed over an unusually large area, retarding agricultural progress as well as trade in light weight wearing apparel and other spring goods, but similar bad starts in other years have sometimes brought most favorable re

The only actual damage of any ac count is count is reported in some winter wheat fields of the southwest, where insects and drouth combined to injure grain, and on most of this area some other crop has been planted.

A Plot to Kill the President. Newark, N. J.—An alleged plot on the part of Pennsylvania an-archists, who are said to have head quarters at Hazleton, to assassinate President Roosevelt, is being investi-gated by the United States secret

Indicted for Embezzlement.
Muskogee, I. T. — Lyman
Lane, formerly financial clerk
the United States Indian agent, has been indicted by a federal grand jury now in session, charged with embez-zling \$7,800 of government funds.

PEACE CONGRESS CLOSES.

Mr. Carnegie Is Honored by France Issues a Reply to President Roosevelt's "Objections."

New York.—The first convention of the national arbitration and peace congress came to an end last night after a three days' session, with two banquets, one at the Hotel Astor and the other at the Waldorf-Astoria. The event of greatest interest was the decoration of Andrew Carnegie with the cross of the Legion of Honor by

the French government.
Mr. Carnegie, who is president the congress, gave out a statement to the results of the congress. Although not so designated by Mr. Car negie, the statement constitutes a re ply to some of the suggestions con tained in the letter which President Roosevelt addressed to the congress Mr. Carnegie quotes these statement as "objections" and answers them a follows:

"Our peace conference has brough three objections clearly before us.
"First—Nations cannot submit all

questions to arbitration.
"Answer—Six of them have recently done so by treaty—Denmark, and The Netherlands, Chile and Argentina, Norway and Sweden. "Second-Justice is higher than

'Answer-The first principle of nat ural justice forbids men to judge when they are parties to the issue. All law rests upon this.

"Nations being only aggregates of individuals, they will not reach jus-tice in their judgments until the same rule holds good, viz: That they, like individuals, shall not sit as judges in their own cause.

"Third-It is neither peace nor jus tice, but righteousness that shall exalt

'Answer-Righteousness is simply doing what is right."

A TIMELY CRUSADE.

Hundreds of New Yorkers Are Arrested for Carrying Concealed Weapons.

New York.—While squads of detectives are scouring the foreign quarters, working under the direct or ders of Police Commissioner Bing-ham and picking up all the men they find armed the judicial officers of the greater city are showing evidence of their intention to co-operate with

the police in breaking up the vicious practice of carrying deadly weapons. On Wednesday, in the court of general sessions, Judge Rosalsky gave the heavy sentence of three years in Sing Sing to John Keen, a negro who had been arrested for disorderly conduct. A pair of brass knuckles were found on him.

District Attorney Jerome has pre-pared 50 cases against men charged with carrying concealed weapons and will present them to the grand jury to-day. In all 215 men have been locked Magistrates and judges all over the city are aroused.

Poisoners are Sentenced to Death. Monterey, Mexico. — The supreme ourt of Mexico has affirmed court the decision of the lower court in the cases of Hulbert, Mitchell and Harle, Americans, convicted of poisoning two other Americans for insurance mone in Chihuahua, and the three men have been sentenced to death by the Chihuahua courts.

Fire Destroys a Town.

Toronto, Ont.—Latchford, a min-ing town in the Cobalt mining district, was destroyed by fire Wed nesday night.

Strength Exceeding. "My new cook says she lived once with you, and that she was sure you could give her a strong recommenda-

"Strong! I should say so! Sh broke the peace, my husband's spirit and the kitchen range."-Baltimore American.

A Reason for Keeping It.

He leaned over her tenderly. "I would give anything to possess your hand," he sighed.

"Thank you, but I will keep it for myself," she answered. For she was winning everything in sight at bridge.—Baltimore American.

"Some of our popular metaphors are extremely inaccurate as far as fact is concerned. I took candy from a baby

"What happened?" "The baby took the place."-Baltimore American.

The Place to Buy Cheap -IS AT-J. F. PARSONS'



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poisonous matter and acids which he direct causes of these diseases. ed externally it affords almost in-rellet from pain, while a permanent is being effected by purifying the dissolving the poisonous sub-e and removing it from the system.

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