CAMERON COUNTY PRESS.

Published Every Thursday.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

ADVERTISING RATES:

Advertisements are published at the rate of the dollar per square for due insertion and fifty seats pensquare for each subsequent insertion Rates by the year for for six or three months, are low and uniform, and will be furnished on application

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Sequence of the control of the control

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Obituary notices over five lines, 10 cents per Simple a mountements of births, mat any deaths will be inserted free. ness cards, five lines or less, 15 per year; we lines, at the regular rates of advertising.
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JOB PRINTING.

The Job department of the Press is complete the affords facilities for dung the best class of sork... Pair leular attention paid to Law Painting.

Not paper will be Advanced to the paid to the pa No proper 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 it advance.

Medical Education.

The changes of the past 25 years in medical education have been nothing short of a revolution, and yet at a conference of medical educators in Chicago it was stated by one delegate that three-fourths of the graduates were unfit to practice medicine. The condition of medical education in this country 30 years ago was almost beyond belief. There were medical colleges in Chicago that graduated two classes a year. In a single town in northern Illinois nine men were practicing medicine, of whom two had diplomas and the rest were druggists, ex-hospital stewards from the army and men who had taken one course of lectures. The immediate result of the enactment of the medical practice act was the departure of 1,400 practitioners from the state, some of whom completed their medical studies, but most of them practiced where there was not so much law. At a conference in Chicago the other day, says the Philadelphia Record, Dr. Means, chairman of the judicial council of the Association of American Medical Colleges, said that the average man admitted to practice was deficient in knowledge of bacteriology, chemistry, physiology and anatomy. Fifty-eight per cent. of the men in 25 states who fail at their final examination pass a few weeks later. "In the few days intervening where do they get their knowledge? They don't get it." They simply learn the answers to the questions, and the same questions are asked them at the re-examination. Evidently the reform of medical education, although much has been done, is not yet complete.

Encourage the Young Poet.

Every man, woman and child should write poetry. It is like boils, it prevents worse sickness. If there were more poets there would be fewer criminals. Poetry is in every man's blood. If he doesn't write it at some time or another during his life watch out for him. His wild oats are unsown; they will rot in his system and sour his nature. Write poetry, therefore, so long as there is a jingle in your soul, exclaims the Emporia (Kan.) Gazette. The man who would advise corking up poetry unwritten in a human heart would soon have all the world full of brain storms and the devil to pay. It's a great business, this poetry business. And the man who hasn't had his fling with love and dove and spring and wing and skies and eyes and true and you and girl and pearl and lips and sips and honey drips (inspected and guaranteed absolutely pure) is like the man who died aged 72 years without being hungry-he missed a lot of fun filling up.

writer in an exchange has discovered that the greatest foe to gree of success. It suggests that teauty in man and woman is not errors in diet, lack of exercise, over- mestic market and the internal trade classed as enemies of good looks, but bad mental states-"anger, fever, jealousy, worry, irritability, want of trust in one's self and in the 'Great God.' " The young woman who wants to be beautiful may eat what she pleases and work long and hard, but if she will cultivate good nature, calmness, kindliness, gayety, she may develop the divine gift. Therefore cheer up, girls, says Indianapolis Star, be good and you will be lovely to behold and, of course, happy.

Several European shipping companies have determined to raise their freight rates to Rio Janeiro 20 per cent.., states the Brazilian Review. It cites the fact that a steamer recently arrived there with a cargo, the freight on which was \$2,800. The expenses of getting the same into the Rio Janeiro custom house amounted \$3,000, or more than the freight charges from Europe.

J. P. Morgan is preparing in London, under the direction of W. Williamson, the noted English authority on miniatures, one of the most sumptuous and costly volumes ever published. It will contain reproductions, in color, of Mr. Morgan's unrivaled collection of miniatures. Forty copies of the superb book will cost \$2,500 each, and |40 more \$1,250 each-\$150,000 in all.

SURGEON'S MISTAKE

NOT VERY SERIOUS: HE ONLY CUT OFF THE WRONG LEG.

Inasmuch as Experimental Tinkering with the Tariff Might Also Prove to Be a Mistake the Wiser Plan Would Be Not to Cut Off Either Leg.

The New York Times makes bold to say that "if we reduced the tariff should import more goods, and we should also .export more goods. Import more we certainly should if our tariff rates were lowered, and more yet if we had no tariff at all. If to increase our imports be the consideration, why have any tariff?

But does it follow that our exports would increase in equal ratio? And, if so, what sort of commodities would we more largely export than we now Certainly not manufactures, for, even though the American wage standard were to be reduced down to the foreign level-a proposition, by the way, which opens up a vista of grave consequences which no man can contemplate without a shudder of fear and dread-our lower priced goods would not be allowed to invade the markets of manufacturing countries. Corresponding wage reductions would inevitably occur in such coun-The workers in European mills and factories must somehow and at some wage be employed.

Otherwise chaos comes again.

Not in foodstuffs could our exports greatly increase under a lower tariff or no tariff, for the reason that by so much as we should succeed in displacing production or in reducing wages in foreign countries, by so much we should reduce their ability to take and pay for our surplus food products.

No; it does not follow that greater exports go with greater imports. It was not so from 1893 to 1897. are now exporting fully twice the

quantity which we then exported. Reduction of the tariff with a view to increasing competitive imports must of necessity break down the American wage rate. Nobody, we believe, disputes that. The free trader and the tariff "reformer" will tell you that wages are too high and ought to come down, but that lower cost of living will compensate for the cut in wages. This is like inflicting a stab and then pouring balsam into the open wound. The pain may be less, but the wound is still there, and it was not there before. The question, then, is whether it is wise to inflict the stab; whether for the mere pleasure of trying experiments in the treatment of wounds we should apply

the knife. The healthiest condition known to the history of human labor and production exists in the United States to-"I never made but one really serious mistake," said a great surgeon. "Was it attended with fatal consequences?" "Oh, no," was the reply; "I merely cut off the wrong leg." In the present case the wiser practice would seem to be not to cut off either leg. Let nature take its course. The American body politic requires no tariff surgery of any kind.

Not Quite Killed.

"Forty years of almost exclusive at tention to domestic trade has killed our instinct for commerce across the seas."-N. Y. Evening Post.

Not exactly. The instinct appears to be very much alive. Forty years ago, in 1866, our exports were \$348, 859,522. In 1906 they were \$1,79\$, 107,955, an increase of 500 per cent. In 1866 our total foreign trade was \$783,671,588; 40 years later it \$3,119,172,649, not counting trade with Porto Rico and Hawaii, which will bring the total to nearly \$3,200,000. 000-an increase of over 400 per cent. Forty years ago our imports were \$434,812,060; 40 years later they were \$1,321,064,694. All this would to indicate a considerable work or any of the things usually our instinct for commerce across the seas has been far from killed. Our attention to internal trade has made us, alike per capita and in gross, the richest among all the nations. Foreign trade is a side issue; a good thing to have, but, in comparison, a minor consideration. "Foreign trade," said Andrew Carnegie, "is a bragdomestic trade is the true

Mr. Root and Canada. It is understood that as a basis for complete free trade between the United States and Cazada Secretary Root has proposed the adoption by the Dominion of the American tariff schedules in their entirety, as against other countries, Great Britain included. Coming from any other than so lofty an official source the proposition would seem impracticable almost to the point of absurdity. The establishment of uniform tariff rates and their uniform enforcement would necessitate on Can-ada's part withdrawal from the British empire and political union with the United States. Such a merger would also involve the complete abandon-ment of Canada's industrial aspirations. Canada would spurn either of these proposals if considered separately; coupled together, as they would have to be, she would not entertain them for a moment. A little deeper study of the tariff question would serve to enlighten Secretary Root regarding many things that cannot be WAGES AND THE TARIFF.

Some Reckless Admissions Made by Democratic Leader.

In a speech in congress the other day Hon. John Sharp Williams reviewed the coming of immigrants to this country, the swelling stream ever since colonial days. He said they came to better their condition; that there was a falling off in panic years, but that the rule was a steady inflow. He gave as one reason the higher wages paid in this country and said:

There never was a period from the time the pligrims landed on Plymouth Rock up to the adoption of the Constitution of the United States when wages for the blacksmith, the carpenter, for the skilled artisan and the unskilled labor in the field, were not about double what they were in Great Britain. No tariff, high tariff, low tariff—all sorts of tariff—it made no difference what the tariff on our statute books was, they came.

That is very reckless talk for a leader in congress. Can Mr. Williams explain why there was always a falling off in immigration when free trade

was the rule in our country? Without elaborating or going back beyond the memories of middle-aged men, it is enough to say that in 1893, 1894 and 1895, skilled laborers' wages fell 40 per cent.; common laborers' wages fell 30 per cent., and thousands and tens of thousands and hundreds of thousands of laborers, skilled and unskilled, were unable to find employment on any terms. This may not have applied to Mississippi, but it did apply to the entire northeast, north and west.

It is just as plain that if the tariff were struck down to-day a million of skilled laborers would be without work in a month, and in two months immigration would be cut down 60 per cent.—Salt Lake City Telegram.

JUST STAND PAT

The Public Satisfied with the Present Tariff Policy.

The majority of the people of the country are well enough satisfied with our present tariff policy and do not demand or desire any change therein. So long as we are so prosperous that we are exporting three thousand millions of dollars in merchandise etc. every year and also importing more than any other country in the world except Great Britain; so long as we are not able to get either laborers or supplies to meet all the demands of our prosperity, that neither men nor materials can be had to carry on the work which is wanting and waiting to be done, there is little use of talking about revising the tariff. The present congressional campaign will have to be won on a campaign of no apology for any Republican principle or policy. Unless we begin to admit that the tar iff policy is wrong the Democrats will find the Republican party and Republican policies invulnerable and unassailable. If any loophole is given for Democratic success it will be the Republicans' own making, and will constitute an error as difficult of reparation as it will be foolish in its conception.-Salem (Ore.) Statesman.

DOESN'T CARE TO DISCUSS THE SUBJECT.



Reformer-Polly -Aw, forget it!

The Editor and the Tailor.

It is a dull ass that will not mend his pace with beating. Let us suppose that the editor wants to buy a suit of clothes and that his tailor wants to advertise in the Mail. The tailor has doubled his prices. The editor protests. "Very well," says the tailor; "I will reduce my price 50 per cent. if you will reduce your advertising rates 50 per cent." But that isn't fair," says the editor. "You have doubled the price on your goods, while my advertising rates are the same that they were before. If I cut 50 per cent. in rates I shall be getting only half what I have been getting for my advertising, while if you cut 50 per cent. you will get precisely what you got before for the clothes." "It makes got before for the clothes." "It makes no difference," insists the tailor "Those are my prices, and if you don't like them you can buy your clothes somewhere else." "That is precisely what I'm going to do," says the editor, "and you can advertise in some other paper if you can find anybody that is feel enough to let you double your rates on him and at the same time cut down his own rates one half. Good-day, sir." Call the editor Uncle Sam, and the tailor Kaiser Wilhelm, and you have the German tariff situation precisely. Does the Mail see it yet?

Was Mrs. McKinley Laid to Rest in Westlawn.

FUNERAL SERVICES

Were Very Simple—President Roosevelt, Members of His Cabinet and Gov. Harris Attended.

Canton, O.—The body of Ida Sax-ton McKinley rests beside that of her distinguished husband in Westlawn cemetery. Her last words, "Oh, God, why should I longer wait—let me

lie beside him," have been answered.
The funeral services held Wednesday at the McKinley home were extremely simple. Four songs were sung—the same that were sung at the funeral of President McKinley—and the service was the simple ritual of

the Methodist Episcopal church.
The house on its Market and Louis street sides was roped off to restrain the crowds which thronged neighbor ing thoroughfares.

President Roosevelt arrived at 12:45 p. m. and was driven to the residence of Justice Day for luncheon. Among others at the table were Secretaries Root, Cortelyou and Wilson, Gov. Har-ris and ex-Gov. Herrick.

immediately after the luncheon the president and party were driven to the McKinley home. The body in its black casket rested in the so-called "campaign office," in the identical spot where President McKinley's body lay after the huffele transder. after the Buffalo tragedy.

Flowers filled the room, while many more for which there was not room in the house were sent to the cemetery ahead of the cortege.

While the services were being conducted by Rev. Dr. Buxton, of the First Methodist Episcopal church, and Rev. Dr. Holmes, former pastor of the same church, all business and amusement in Canton stopped. Retail stores schools and places of amusement both schools and places of amusement both in the city and surrounding country were closed and the street cars in the vicinity of the McKinley home did not run. All along the route to Westlawn cemetery flags were at half-mast.

The pallbearers were: Judge Henry Joseph Lichele, Robert A. Cassidy and Biechele, Robert A. Cassidy and George B. Frease, who were honorary pallbearers at the funeral of President McKinley, and Austin Lynch, R. S. Shields and Judge C. C. Bow.

When the services in the cemetery were over the presidential party re-turned to the Baltimore & Ohio depot, where the train for Indianapolis was

Despite a rumor of doubtful origin that Michael Czolgosz, brother of the assassin of President McKinley, would be in Canton Wednesday, the funeral of Mrs. McKinley and the visit of President Roosevelt passed off without incident of sinster note. Taking pre caution against the one chance in a thousand that the rumor of Czolgosz's presence here was true, the local po lice, assisted by secret service men from Washington and Cleveland, exercised the utmost vigilance during the president's stay in the city

No trace was found of Czolgosz, nor any anarchist, although three strangers to the city were held in the jail during the president's stay. There was nothing against them, however, and they were released last evening.

THE TREATY OF AMAPALA.

It Provides for Arbitration of Disputes Between Two Central American Republics.

Washington, D. C.—The state department on Wednesday received a translation of the treaty of peace negotiated at Amapala, Honduras, un-der which friendly relations were reestablished between Nicaragua and Salvador, following their estrange-ment over the conflict between the former and Honduras, when Salvador allied herself with the Honduran re

The treaty seems to be more far-reaching than had been supposed. It commits the republics to obligatory arbitration should trouble arise in the future, and in providing for a peace congress to be held at Corinto, Nicaragua, the five sister republics in Central America are invited to form a peace pact "governing commerce, navigation and any other questions that may be judged profitable to Central American interests."

It is believed here that the treaty

It is believed here that the treaty It is believed here that the treaty would not have been negotiated except for the mediation of Philip Brown, American charge at the legations of Guatemala and Honduras. His good offices were highly appreciated.

The treaty stipulates that any difference that may arise in the future between Salvador and Nicaragua that might attent their good relations, shall

between Salvador and Nicaragua that might alter their good relations shall be adjusted by means of the obligatory arbitration of the presidents of the United States and of Mexico conjointly, who shall have the power in case of not arriving at an agreement, to name a third person whose decision shall be a third person whose decision shall be

Is Charged with a Big Steal.
Indianapolis, Ind.—The police are searching for Frederick W. Hoen, who is charged with the larceny from a safety deposit box in Fletcher's na-tional bank of \$60,000 worth of stocks and bonds belonging to his sister, Mrs. Christina Noid.

Two Boys Killed by an Explosion.

ASTONISHED THE BARBER.

Quietly entering a barber's shop, the stranger removed his hat and coat and taking a card from his pocket wrote on it: "I want to be shaved."

A barber stepping forward read the card, and, pointing to a chair, said to his brother artists:

"Deaf as a brass kettle and dumb a an oyster."

The man straightened himself out in the chair, when his manipulator be

gan lathering his face. "This cuss has a cheek like a stone wall," he said, when a general laugh followed.

"Stick a pin in him and see if he is entirely dumb," said another

The victim remaining undisturbed the following shots were fired at him by the delighted tonsorial artists:

"He needs a shampoo. His head i dirtier than a public-house doormat "Shave him with a stool-leg. Don' spoil your razor on that stubble."

"Gracious, what a guy! He'd make a good bird-frightener. "He ought to rent that nose for

locomotive head-light," etc. While all these complimentary allu sions were flying about him the opera tion of shaving was finished, and the man arose and put on his coat, and then, turning to the astonished barber

"How much for the shave and com pliments?"
"I—I—I," gasped the astonished

man, "oh, nothing — nothing — call again—excuse;" and as the strang-er left the shop the discomfited barbers swore that they would never be lieve in a deaf and dumb man again until they had first fired a ten-pound cannon about his ears.

Not What He Wanted.

"I'm selling a new burglar alarm, said the gentlemanly agent. "Can I in terest you in it? This contrivance will fix it so that everybody will be awakened the moment a burglar steps in side the house. It can't—"
"I don't want it. If you have any

kind of a contrivance that will keep my wife from waking up when burglars break in, come around and I will business with you."-Chicago Record-Herald.

Necessary.

"I am afraid you are becoming a practical politician," said the sincere friend.

"I am," answered the eminent personage. "A statesman must be a mighty good politician if he wants to sonage. stay in public life long enough to put his theories into actual operation."-Washington Star.

Course of Dieting.

Family Physician—Nothing will do your daughter any good unless she controls her appetite for sweets and rich dishes. She must live on the plainest food, and very little of it, for months.

Mother-Very well. I'll send her to the boarding school I used to attend. -N. Y. Weekly.

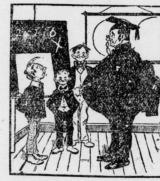
Hard to Open.

Dick-Succeed in touching the old gentleman for a ten spot this morn-

Jack-No: the money he carries is like the umbrella he carries. Dick-How so?

Jack-Why, it's a close roll.-Chicago Daily News.

NOT AN IMAGINARY LINE.



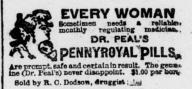
Snarker, junior Pedagogue-Now give an example, by reference to any familiar object, of what is meant by the word equator.

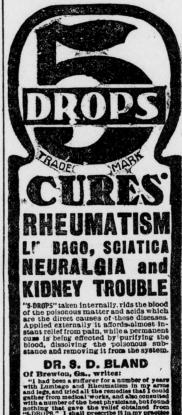
Snarker (rather at a loss)—Well, sir, er—er—it's like the—er—waist band on your trousers running round

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