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JOB PRINTING.
The Job department of the Press is complete and affords facilities for deligning best class of Printing.
First 1982 AFT CULAR ATTENTION PAID TO LAW MOSPAGER will be discussed. Notpaper will be discontinued until arrear-ages are paid, except at the option of the pub-lisher.

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

Took Six Years to Make. Six years, 540 yards of duchess silk lace, 400 yards of silk thread, and an infinite amount of patience were consumed by Miss Amelia M. Redel, of Marshalltown, Ia., in making a black lace dress. Miss Redel conceived the idea of a hand-made lace dress six years ago, and immediately set to work to carry out that idea. She has just finished her task. The waist and skirt each are in one piece. The design was worked out over a foundation of cambric.

"At midnight, amid the customary shower of rice and old shoes, the bride and groom left by special express elevator for the roof, where they went immediately aboard the Mars-American liner Windjammer, which flew at nine o'clock this morning. On their return from an extended tour of the planets, the young couple will on the forty-second floor." reside

Science's Tobacco Discoveries.

Is tobacco in the form of cigars and cigarettes an effective germ killer? Smallpox was prevalent in Canton, China, during the recent visit of the duke and duchess of Connaught and the Princess Patricia, and the visitors say they were compelled to smoke cigarettes incessantly as a preventive of the disease. The duke never ventured out without a cigar.

Cleaning compounds are always dangerous. Never use benzine, gasoline or other like fluids in any room in which there is a light or fire. These oils are extremely volatile and their fumes catch fire at a great distance, the flames traveling back to source. Explosion and scattered fire are the results.

Big Seller.

"She is very wealthy?"

'Money left to her?" "No; she is the author of a book entitled 'Hints to Beautiful Women.'" "I presume all the beautiful women

in the country purchased it? 'No; but the homely women did."-Houston Post.

The production of gold in the United States during 1906 is estimated by the director of the mint at \$96,101,000, which is an increase of \$8,000,000 over that of 1905. The production of silver is estimated at 56,183,000 ounces, an increase of 82,000 ounces over that of the previous year.

A Useful Explanation.

"The climate is very cold in St. Petersburg, is it not?"

"Yes," answered the traveler, "and fortunately so. The circumstance enables an official to argue that he is shivering because he is chilly instead of because he is nervous."-Washington Star.

Didn't Always Refuse.

"I've tried to discourage Mr. Nervie from calling on you," snapped the stern parent, "but the young scamp refuses to be sat upon."

"Why, father, you do him an injustice," indignantly replied the dear girl.—Kansas City Times.

The opinion that the natives of Australia are dying out is not shared by J. W. Gregory, who writes in the Glob-us that the present population is esti-mated at 153,000, which is 3,000 more than the estimated number two centuries ago.

The Unpardonable Sin. "I can't understand why that young lady boarder is so unpopular. She's a perfect Venus."

"Yes, but she consumes too much time at her Sunday morning bath."— Louisville Courier-Journal.

The Only Way.

"They say you're making plenty of money in the stock market."

I never lose anything." You get straight tips, eh? I sell 'em."—Philadelphia

Meerschaum Pipe Material.

many and Austria. Asia Minor is one Post. of the chief sources of supply.

BIGGEST **QUESTION**

IS THAT OF EMPLOYMENT AND WAGE EARNING.

A Political Party Takes Upon Itself Grave Responsibility When It Encourages Foreign Competition.

The question of employment and wages is the chief issue involved in the new departure of the administration in the matter of granting special tariff concessions to foreign countries which raise their tariff rates against American exports as a club wherewith to compel a reduction of the American It is the one big question, bigger than all other questions combined. It is a question so big as to seriously menace any political party that makes a mistake in the treatment of it. That party will go down to swift defeat which perpetrates the colossal blunder of injuring our domestic trade tions in attempting to enlarge our for-

eign trade relations. Ninety-five per cent. of our manufacturing trade is in our own country and between the people of our own country. Eighty-five millions of people -16,000,000 voters among them-are vitally concerned in this 95 per cent. of trade.

Taking liberties with the 95 per cent. of domestic trade and trying experiments for the benefit of the beggarly five per cent. of foreign trade have so often proved disastrous to the political party concerned in them that "what not to do" would seem perfectly obvious by this time.

Long before election day in 1908 comes round the practical effects of the new policy of surrender to foreign tariff threats will have become visible. Either the new policy will greatly increase the inflow of competitive com modities, or it will not. If it does not, we shall have simply handed the foreigners some gold bricks. That, however, is not of overwhelming consequence. They hand us gold bricks when they first mark up their tariffs against us and then consent to mark them down again to where they were before in return for net tariff reductions on our part.

But, if the new policy of tariff surrender shall work out as the foreigners expect it to work; if largely increased importations of competitive goods come into our market and displace equivalent quantities of domestic products, thereby diminishing place equivalent quantities of domestic total of employment and the domestic wage, what then?

The answer to this question is suggested in a letter addressed to the president of the United States by a prominent American manufacturer and a large employer of American labor. Under date of May 6, 1907, Mr. Richard Campion, of Philadelphia, wrote President Roosevelt, urging that the proposed commercial agreement between the United States and the German empire be not consummated. In this letter Mr. Campion brings to view that biggest of all questions, American employment and wages, as fol-

With the present high cost of production in this country, caused chiefly by the high rates of wages now prevailing—which high wages, it can be safely said, all manufacturers are glad to have prevail—it is difficult for our manufacturers to compete with imported goods, even with all the existing safeguards against undervaluation, but if these safeguards be removed in accordance with the proposed agreement our markets will be flooded with German goods at prices which our manufacturers cannot meet, our markets taken from us, our factories closed and our workmen thrown out of employment, unless our rates of wages be reduced to cover the difference; and surely, Mr. President, it is only fair to presume that you are no more willing to have reduced the wages of American workmen than are we manufacturers.

Herein is the whole question, dis-

Herein is the whole question, distinctly and powerfully presented. Will the new policy of tariff surren-der, when it shall have been extended to all the producing nations of Europe, as in time it must be if extended to any one of those nations, close American mills and factories, throw American workmen out of employment, and

reduce American wage rates? It is a serious question, much the most serious question which the present administration has ever had to

Where the Danger Lies.

The danger lies in making a hodge podge of special tariff concessions, one for each country. If tariff concessions, either through lower valuations by the United States appraisers or by a lower thried states appraisers or by a lower tariff, are to be made at all, they should be granted to every country which grants the United States the "most favored nation" clause, and against every country that seeks to discriminate against the United States this country is abundantly able to protect itself. Our exports are largely of foodstuffs, and these are necessities which other nations need. If they want them let them make such tariff rates as will admit them. If they don't there's no need of ill feeling over the matter. Foodstuffs are staples, and their market is wide.—Zanesville Courier.

If She Had Her Choice.

Both senators and every representa-tive Massachusetts has in congress know that congress is not going to en-act free raw material for Massachusetts workshops. Roger Q. Mills promised Massachusetts that in 1890, and that very year Massachusetts sent that very year Massachusetts sent more Democrats than Republicans to the fifty-second congress. If Massa-chusetts had her choice it is quite like-ly that she would substitute the Wil-Scarcity of raw material is causing serious difficulties in the meerschaum pipe and cigar-holder industry in Gerfree Iron ore added.-Washington

EVERY FARMER PROTECTED.

Should Dread Competition of Foreign Labor Prdoucts.

The editor of an Indian territory paper cannot see how the tariff protects the farmer. He is very probably honest in his position, though he is putting charity to somewhat of a strain when he declares "that a farmer can be a Republican is one of the curiosi-

ties of the political situation." That a farmer who votes in accordance with his own so-called terests can be anything but a Republican would be still more curious. There are lots of farmers who are Democrats, and sincerely so, but we venture the assertion that their political creed is not based upon a careful study of their own interests. They are Democrats for other reasons.

It is argued that "the prices of nearly all the necessities he buys are protected at the average rate of 60 per cent., while the prices of the commodities he produces are made in competition with the world."

Those who argue that way are not fools. But in our opinion they are most egregiously mistaken. If the farmers who are directly protected by the tariff against Mexican cattle, or those who are directly protected against Canadian wheat, should suddenly find the bars let down, those farmers at least would soon see where they are protected. But this is only a very small degree of the protection which the farmer receives.

The greatest degree of protection is that which he receives indirectly. The tariff provides him with a market for his products at home by putting wages into the pockets of workingmen and by enabling the vast and varied commercial enterprises of the country to flourish. It is superficial to say that Liverpool fixes the price of the American farmer's wheat and corn. It must not be forgotten that the farmer more than any other producer is the victim of the speculative market, with which the tariff has nothing whatever to do. But aside from this disturbing and extraneous influence, which is itself intimately affected by fluctuating crops, the price which the farmer receives for his product is determined entirely by supply and demand. The supply may be limited by poor crops and the demand may be increased by prosperous times. Conversely the supply may be abundant and the demand small in times of commercial depres-

As a producer of hard times nothing has ever been so successfully tried in this country as a substantial reduction in the tariff. When the factories are idle and commercial industries languish, the farmer finds his most profitable and extensive market cut off.

The severest blow which the agricultural interests could sustain would be the enactment of legislation at all appreaching free trade.

In protecting industries which furnish buyers for what the farmer raises protection protects every farmer in the land. The farmer's real competitor is not the grower of wheat in Canada or Siberia or Argentina, it is not the raiser of cattle and hogs in Mexico or South America. It is the manufacturers across the sea, whose products are excluded by tariffs that American factories running and fur-nish American workingmen and allied consumers with the means of buying what the farmer has to sell.-Kansas City Journal.

The One Thing Certain. If we can be browbeaten by Germany, which is conceded, and, proba-

bly, will be similarly treated by France, what is to prevent six or seven other Europen countries from following this clever lead of their German and French neighbors? And what becomes of our "sacred schedules" if their elasticity can be stretched so?--Wall Street Journal.

The answer is obvious. The schedules are knocked out, of course. When the foreign exporter is permitted to consign goods to his American clerk at "export value," the American producer can never be certain what his tariff protection is going to be, or whether he has any tariff protection jutla and made th at all. The only certain thing is that the domestic wage payer and wage earner is going to get the worst of it.

The One Important Fact.

The fact of more importance than all others in connection with tariff discussions and industrial subjects, so far as this country is concerned, is that 95 per cent. of all the goods made in American mills and factories and produced on American farms is sold direct to home consumers. It is this splendid home market which deserves first and most consideration in all discussions in any way related to it. Only five per cent. of the products of our country is sold to consumers elsewhere. Full realization of this fact will prevent repetition of some absurd statements which have been made and some even more absurd movements which have in recent years been attempted .- Houghton (Mich.) Gazette.

Congress Not Consulted.

So far as it goes, it is full-fledged reciprocity. Germany admits agricultural products and certain chemicals and machinery at less than her maximum rates; in return the president dares to raise his reckless hand against the thrice-sacred Dingley schedules and let in at cut rates certain products of the "pauper labor" of "effete" Germany.—N. Y. Evening World.

It is a fuller-fledged reciprocity than any which has ever been submitted to congress for its approval, for it pro-poses to admit at cut prices not certain products, but all products of low-priced German labor. No wonder con-gress was not consulted. Congress

FOR A BIG RANSOM.

HARRY ORCHARD PLANNED TO STEAL AND HOLD THE CHILD OF HIS FRIEND.

Star Witness for Prosecution in Haywood's Trial Tells of a Series of Crimes.

Idaho. - The defense of Wednesday carried the cross-ex-amination of Harry Orchard down to the actual crime charged against Haywood, the murder of Frank Steunenberg. The Steunenberg crime was reached at midday, and counsel for the defense directed their efforts to an at tempt to cloud the earlier purposes and movements of Orchard with un-certainty. Then they emphasized the abandonment of all efforts to kill after Orchard first tracked Steunenberg to a hotel in Boise and with a skeleton key gained entrance to the room in which

the governor was living.

Here they delayed for a moment to prove that Orchard twice wrote and once telephoned to Bill Easterly at Silver City to urge him to come and join in the crime, and the direct implication was that Orchard was en-deavoring to inveigle another feder ation man into the crime, which would

bring dishonor to the organization.

Then the witness was carried on his long journey into north Idaho and his crimes there, including a plot to kid-nap and hold for ransom August Paulson's child were emphasized. Orchard swore that David Coates, formerly lieutenant governor of Colorado and late a publisher in Wallace, Idaho, first suggested the kidnapping to Pettibone and himself at Denver. Paulson, once a poor miner, had made a fortune in the Hercules mine, in which Orchard held an interest when the property was not paying; and it was believed that if his children were stolen he would "come up" with \$50,000 or \$60,000 in ransom. Orchard said when he went to north Idaho he got Jack Simp kins to enter the plot and together and together they went to Coates to renew the scheme.

Coates was asked to stand up and Orchard said he was the man. Orchard was then asked whether he had not himself proposed the crime to Coates, who rebuffed him, and whether Jack Simpkins had not warned Paulson the minute he heard of the plot. Orchard denied both suggestions and insisted that Coates was to stay in the plot and handle the money they hoped to get from Paulson. Then the defense showed the witness in the com-mission of a series of mean crimes and reduced to poverty, in which he had to resort to pawning, borrowing and stealing to live, for a long period. First he pawned jewelry and guns

for \$25 or \$30. Then he accepted the hospitality of Paulson's home while he was plotting to steal Paulson's child. After that, with Jack Simpkins broke into the Oregon Railway and Navigation Co.'s station. They were after a trunkful of jewelry samples, but instead got a trunkful of shoe samples. Next he tapped a cash register at Burke for \$30 or \$40.

THE WAR IN SALVADOR.

Government Troops Defeated Rebels, Who Looted Two Towns While They Were Retreating.

Mexico City.-According to a cable gram received on Wednesday the Salvadoran army has defeated the in-vading force which captured Acajutla on Tuesday and has driven it back to the coast. One of the leaders of the invading army was John Moisant, a former resident of San Francisco, an American citizen. He is reported to have been captured by the forces of American citizen. He is President Figueroa.

It is reported on good authority that troops are ready to invade Salvador from three sides. According to this information Gens. Toledo and Alfara are on the Honduran border ready to strike and Gen. Corea will enter the

country by way of Amapala.

Managua, Nicaragua.—The
ment was questioned on day concerning the report that Nicar agua had declared war upon Guate mala. The report was denied. Nicar agua has not declared war upon any

landed jutla and made their way to the town of Sonsonata, where they plundered the custom house and stole \$20,000 from the local agency of the Bank of Salvador. Salvadoran troops then ap-peared upon the scene and defeated the invaders, who fled precipitately back to Acajutla, where they re-embarked upon some vessels flying the Migraguan flag and made their the Nicaraguan flag and made their way out of the harbor

Got a Verdict for \$101,000 Damages.

New York. — One of the largest verdicts for damages ever given in the supreme court in this judicial district was awarded by a jury Wednesday when Sarah Read was awarded \$101,789 for the loss of her husband, who was killed by a New York Central railroad train at the Van York Central railroad train at the Van Cortlandt Park crossing three years ago yesterday. Mr. Read, who was a paper bag manufacturer, was riding in an automobile with George Noakes, Mrs. Noakes and Noakes son and daughter. The automobile was struck by a train. Read was killed and Miss Noakes and the chauffeur each lost a leg. The chauffeur received a verdict of \$10,000 and Miss Noakes of \$35,000.

Elks Form Tri-State Association. East Liverpool, O.—The Tri-State llks' association was formed ere Wednesday, lodges from 24 cities in Ohio, western Pennsylvania and West Virginia being represented. H.W. Smith, of this city, was elected presi-dent and L. P. Metzgar, of Salem, C.,

secretary-treasurer.

Powder Mill Blew Up. Fort Smith, Ark.— The corning mill of the Equitable powder plant was demokshed by an explosion Wednesday. William Coleman, a vorkman, was killed. Loss \$50,000

THE ERROR OF INTERRUPTION

"Gracious, Smith, but you have fierce cold. How did you catch it?" "Hang me if I know how. I've taker

"You idiot! And you don't know how you caught it! Why, a child could tell you. I am surprised that s man of your intelligence, or suppose intelligence-

"I don't see any occasion for such an outburst as that. You act as though I had committed a crime. I was simply going to say I've taken off—"

"And you don't know how you caught the cold! Why, it's a wonder pou're not in the hospital with pneu monia! I didn't suppose a man like you would do that. You read the papers, don't you? Every day you see interviews with doctors-'

"Excuse me, old man. I try to be patient with everybody, but you ar taxing my temper to the limit. I star to tell you I've taken off--'

"Yes, and you ought to be ashame to confess it. Don't you see interviews with our best doctors, urging people not to take off their flannels

"Who said anything about taking off his flannels?

"Why, you did. You said you'd taken 'em off--" "I didn't say anything of the kind But I did try to say that I didn't know how I had caught this cold because

have taken awful good care of mysel

all this spring."-Chicago Journal.

Not Pride, But Caution.
Sweet Girl-Mother, Mr. Nicefelow is coming to take me out riding this afternoon. I may go, mayn't I?

Mother-If he drives up with a spar of spirited horses, you can go; but if he comes with that broken-down old nag he had last time, you sha'n't 'Why, mother, I didn't suppose yo

would ever have such a foolish pride. "My dear, a young man who come with a pair of spirited horses expect to drive with both hands."-N. Weekly.

Fool Editors. Mrs. Grubber-Well, well! What

fools these editors be! Mr. Grubber-Eh?

Mrs. Grubber-Here I writ a letter to the editor of the Punkinville Trumpet, askin' what would be a proper an' inexpensive thing to git fer a wed din' present; an' here in the paper he's printed a list of about a hundred things what folks give as weddin' prsents, an' there ain't one of 'em costs lass than a dollar .-- N. Y.

Side Lights on History.

Gen. Sherman was on his memor able march to the sea.

"Everything seems to be smoothly thus far," he said, "but something seems to tell me that the end will be disastrous!"

Years afterward, when he found he couldn't go anywhere without hearing the brass bands playing "Marching Through Georgia," he realized that his forebodings had been only too well founded.

Far From It. "Dora, dearest, I love-"

"0! 0!" "Do you interrupt me, Dora, because

you don't want to hear it?" 'That wasn't intended as an interruption, George. Go ahead."-Chicago

NOT JUST WHAT HE MEANT.



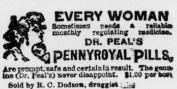
Owner-Are you lads aware that no one is allowed to fish here? Boy-Why we saw yer fishin' 'ere yerself t'other day!

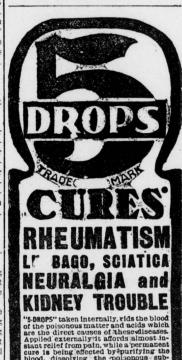
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