

CAMERON COUNTY PRESS.

H. H. MULLIN, Editor.

Published Every Thursday.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Per year in advance \$2.00

ADVERTISING RATES:

Advertisements are published at the rate of one dollar per square for the first insertion and fifty cents per square for each subsequent insertion.

JOB PRINTING.

The Job Department of this Press is complete and affords facilities for doing the best class of work.

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.

From Society News of the Future.

"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.

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.

Dangerous.

Cleaning compounds are always dangerous. Never use benzine, gasoline or other like fluids in any room in which there is a light or fire.

Big Seller.

"She is very wealthy?" "Very." "Money left to her?" "No; she is the author of a book entitled 'Hints to Beautiful Women.'"

Gold Production.

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.

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."

Didn't Always Refuse.

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

Not Dying Out.

The opinion that the natives of Australia are dying out is not shared by J. W. Gregory, who writes in the Globus that the present population is estimated 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 boards is so unpopular. She's a perfect Venus."

The Only Way.

"They say you're making plenty of money in the stock market." "Yes, I never lose anything."

Meerschmum Pipe Material.

Scarcity of raw material is causing serious difficulties in the meerschmum pipe and cigar-holder industry in Germany and Austria.

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.

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.

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 commodities, or it will not.

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 labor products, thereby diminishing place equivalent quantities of 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.

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.

Herein is the whole question, distinctly and powerfully presented. Will the new policy of tariff surrender, when it shall have been extended to all the producing nations of Europe, 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 deal with.

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 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.

If She Had Her Choice.

Both senators and every representative Massachusetts has in congress know that congress is not going to enact free raw material for Massachusetts workshops.

EVERY FARMER PROTECTED.

Should Dread Competition of Foreign Labor Products.

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 curiosities of the political situation."

That a farmer who votes in accordance with his own so-called class interests 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.

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.

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 workmen 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.

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.

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 keep American factories running and furnish American workmen and allied consumers with the means of buying what the farmer has to sell.

The One Thing Certain.

If we can be browbeaten by Germany, which is conceded, and, probably, will be similarly treated by France, what is to prevent six or seven other European countries from following this clever lead of their German and French neighbors?

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 at all.

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.

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.

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.

Boise, Idaho.—The defense on Wednesday carried the cross-examination 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 attempt to cloud the earlier purposes and movements of Orchard with uncertainty.

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 endeavoring to inveigle another federation 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 kidnap 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 kidnaping 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.

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.

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, he 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 cablegram received on Wednesday the Salvadoran army has defeated the invading force which captured Acajutla on Tuesday and has driven it back to the coast. One of the leaders of the invading army was John Moisan, a former resident of San Francisco, an American citizen. He is reported to have been captured by the forces of 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 government was questioned on Wednesday concerning the report that Nicaragua had declared war upon Guatemala. The report was denied. Nicaragua has not declared war upon any state.

San Salvador.—A force of Nicaraguan filibusters landed at Acajutla 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 appeared upon the scene and defeated the invaders, who fled precipitately back to Acajutla, where they re-embarked upon some vessels flying 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 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 Elks' association was formed here Wednesday, lodges from 24 cities in Ohio, western Pennsylvania and West Virginia being represented. H. W. Smith, of this city, was elected president and L. P. Metzgar, of Salem, O., secretary-treasurer.

Powder Mill Blew Up.

Fort Smith, Ark.—The corning mill of the Equitable powder plant was demolished by an explosion Wednesday. William Coleman, a workman, was killed. Loss \$50,000.

THE ERROR OF INTERRUPTION.

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

"You idiot! And you don't know how you caught it! Why, a child could tell you. I am surprised that a man of your intelligence, or supposed 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 you're not in the hospital with pneumonia! 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 are taxing my temper to the limit. I start to tell you I've taken off—"

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

"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 I have taken awful good care of myself all this spring."—Chicago Journal.

Not Pride, But Caution. Sweet Girl—Mother, Mr. Nicefellow is coming to take me out riding this afternoon. I may go, mayn't I? Mother—If he drives up with a span 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 you would ever have such a foolish pride." "My dear, a young man who comes with a pair of spirited horses expects to drive with both hands."—N. Y. Weekly.

Fool Editors. Mrs. Grubber—Well, well! What fools these editors be! Mr. Grubber—Eh? Mrs. Grubber—Here I write a letter to the editor of the Punkinville Trumpet, askin' what would be a proper an' inexpensive thing to git for a weddin' present; an' here in the paper he's printed a list of about a hundred things what folks give as weddin' presents, an' there ain't one of 'em costs less than a dollar.—N. Y. Weekly.

Side Lights on History. Gen. Sherman was on his memorable march to the sea. "Everything seems to be going 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—" "O! O!" "Do you interrupt me, Dora, because you don't want to hear it?" "That wasn't intended as an interruption, George. Go ahead."—Chicago Tribune.

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!

DR. S. D. BLAND Of Brewton, Ga., writes: "I had been a sufferer for a number of years with Lumbago and Sciatica or any kind of disease. Write soon for a trial bottle of 'S-DROPS' and test it yourself."

"S-DROPS" can be used any length of time without acquiring a "drug habit," as it is entirely free of opium, cocaine, alcohol, laudanum, and other similar ingredients. Large bottle, "S-DROPS" (500 Doses) \$1.00. For Sale by Druggists. SWANSON RHEUMATIC CURE COMPANY, Dept. 20, 100 Lake Street, Chicago.

FREE

If you are suffering with Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sciatica or any kind of disease, write soon for a trial bottle of "S-DROPS" and test it yourself.



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

C. G. SCHMIDT'S

HEADQUARTERS FOR FRESH BREAD, PIES, FANCY CAKES, ICE CREAM, NUT CONFECTIONERY

Popular Bakery, Daily Delivery. All orders given prompt and skillful attention.

WHEN IN DOUBT, TRY STRONG AGAIN! Serravallo's Tonic

They have stood the test of years, and have cured thousands of cases of Nervous Disorders, such as Debility, Dizziness, Sleeplessness, and various other ailments. They clear the brain, strengthen the circulation, make digestion perfect, and impart a healthy vigor to the whole being.

The Place to Buy Cheap J. F. PARSONS

PATENTS CASNOW

LADIES DR. LaFRANCO'S COMPOUND

EVERY WOMAN PENNYROYAL PILLS

S-DROPS CURES RHEUMATISM, LUMBAGO, SCIATICA, NEURALGIA and KIDNEY TROUBLE

For Bill Heads, Letter Heads, Fine Commercial Job Work of All Kinds, Get Our Figures.