

Cameron County Press.

ESTABLISHED BY C. B. GOULD.

HENRY H. MULLIN, Editor and Manager.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION: Per year, \$2.00; in advance, \$1.50.

ADVERTISING RATES: Advertisements published at the rate of one dollar per square for one insertion and fifty cents per square for each subsequent insertion.

Legal and Official Advertising per square, three lines or less, \$2.00; each subsequent insertion 50 cents per square.

Local notices per line for one insertion, five cents per line for each subsequent consecutive insertion.

Obituary notices over five lines, ten cents per line. Simple announcements of births, marriages and deaths will be inserted free.

Business Cards, five lines or less, \$5.00 per year over five lines, at the regular rates of advertising. No local insertions for less than 75 cents per issue.

JOB PRINTING: The Job Department of the Press is complete, and affords facilities for doing the best class of work.

No paper will be discontinued until arrears are paid, except at the option of the publisher.

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

No advertisements will be accepted at less than the price for fifteen words.

Religious notices free.

Governor Stuart's Pension Veto.

Governor Stuart has manfully faced what the legislature timidly shirked. It was not a pleasant duty for him to veto the pension bill, but it was a duty none the less and he bravely accepted it.

Under the shield of their collective action the members of the legislature evaded their individual obligation and threw the burden on the governor, but he did not hesitate to meet his personal responsibility.

Some of the soldiers may be disappointed, but we believe that all of them will respect and honor Governor Stuart for obeying his sense of right, says the Philadelphia Press.

The bill was crude, raw and impossible. The legislature would not have passed it in its ill-considered form if it had not expected the governor to veto it.

It voted the pensions without voting the money to pay them. It provided for the expenditure without providing the revenues to meet it.

The bill could not have been allowed to become a law without striking remorselessly at the charities, the hospitals and the asylums which are dependent on the state.

We do not believe that the gallant soldiers who showed their heroism on the field would be content to accept this additional reward, well deserved as it may be at the expense of the sick, the injured, the indigent, the insane and the dying, who are the rightful care of the commonwealth.

It had been said that the aggregate expenditure of more than \$5,000,000 involved till the next appropriation could be reduced to \$2,000,000. But this was impossible.

This specific monthly pensions would become a charge from the moment the law become effective, and whether the money available or not, the obligation would stand at its full face value, and there could be no escape.

The governor thus had only the choice between two alternatives—either to veto this bill or to cut off millions from the educational and charitable institutions of the state. It was not an agreeable choice to make, but who that respects the soldiers will doubt that they will say he made the right decision?

The veterans who fought to save the union deserve generous recognition. The nation which they preserved has been liberal in its provision. In addition Pennsylvania at least has done much—more, perhaps, than any other state—to show her gratitude.

Up to this year she has spent \$10,709,974.14 for the Soldiers' Orphans' schools and \$1,470,846 for the Soldiers' and Sailors' home—an aggregate of \$12,180,820.14, and this expenditure goes right on in unabated volume more than forty years after the close of the war.

It is not claimed that this provision discharges the debt of honor which is due to the nation's defenders. But if a state pension is to be paid it should be arranged, not in a haphazard way which makes it impracticable, but with full consideration so that it will not nullify the other obligations of the state.

There is no case of indigestion, no matter how irritable or obstinate that will not be speedily relieved by the use of Kodol. The main factor in curing the stomach of any disorder is rest, and the only way to get rest is to actually digest the food for the stomach itself. Kodol will do it. It is a scientific preparation of vegetable acids containing the very same juices found in a healthy stomach. It conforms with the Pure Food and Drugs Law. Sold by R. C. Dodson.

WANTED.—An energetic man to handle Teas, Coffees, etc., in Emporium and vicinity. Apply to Grand Union Tea Co., 96 Main street, Bradford, Pa. 14-tf.

Letter From West Virginia.

JUDYTON, W. VA., June 22, 1907.

EDITOR CAMERON COUNTY PRESS, EMPORIUM, PA.

DEAR SIR:

Thinking that a letter with a brief description of the south, or at least this section of it, would be appreciated by yourself and possibly your readers I will try to sketch for you, in a general way, the characteristics, industries and advantages of this, one of the finest timbered states in the sunny south.

To one who has seen the immense forests of the north melt away before the axe of the pioneer and woodsman, and manufactured lumber floated in countless thousands to the south and has followed the tide of northern capital now flowing in this country, it is interesting to see the same men who have made fortunes in the lumbering business in the north now increasing those same fortunes by making lumber to ship back.

This is a natural grazing country and to the great majority of the farmers of this section was a nuisance. As the timber was removed blue grass followed naturally without cultivation and many a splendid tract of pine and spruce has been cut or girdled to make additional grazing grounds. Capitalists of far seeing judgment have taken advantage of this fact and have bought small bodies of timber and combined them into larger tracks to induce men with money to build mills and railroads and rid the country of this encumbrance of useless timber, and incidentally reaping rich rewards in commissions.

The writer knows of one body of timber that has been bought and sold several times by speculators, the first cost of which five years ago was one dollar an acre and farmers glad to get that much, and the last sale to the company now operating it was in the neighborhood of one hundred dollars per acre.

The timber consists mostly, of spruce, hemlock and pine but there are large tracts of poplar, basswood and hickory.

Spruce and hemlock will cut from fifty to one hundred thousand to the acre, and hardwood from twelve to twenty-five thousand per acre.

In traveling from Ronceverte, W. Va., to the head waters of the Greenbrier river, a distance of one hundred miles, the traveller may count somewhere about twenty-five mills, the largest of which is the property of the West Virginia Spruce Lumber Co., located at Cass, in Pocahontas County. Their timber lays on Cheat Mountain and will keep them busy the next twenty-five years with a mill of two hundred and fifty thousand capacity in twenty-four hours.

Myself and son-in-law, Mr. Brink, have been operating a mill successfully for little more than a year. We are now located twelve miles north of Ranceverte, on the Greenbrier division of the C. & O. R. R., in Greenbrier County, W. Va. Our timber being nearly all hardwood.

We expect and hope that one of us will be a caller at your office some time in the near future.

We have among our employees several men well known in Cameron county. Mr. J. C. Skillman, is our woods superintendent, and H. E. Goswender our scaler. Also many others from that vicinity are working in various capacities in this locality.

And in what ever direction one may travel it is the same—a mill at every stop and stations from three to five miles apart.

The writer of course only speaks of the section where he has lived for two years, comprising Pocahontas, Greenbrier and Randolph counties, but it is safe to presume that the same conditions exist throughout the state.

Any sketch of this kind would be incomplete without some reference to the people and surroundings. They are general, more inclined to be indolent than their northern brother, and perhaps pay more attention to the Bible injunction to "take no thought for the morrow." Southern hospitality has been the theme of song and story, and to my knowledge has never been exaggerated. They expect, as a matter of course, that the chance passer by will join them if it be anywhere near meal time and even in backwoods homes there would be no difficulty in satisfying the wants of an epicure. Payment for a chance meal is not expected and an offer to pay would be an affront to any southern gentleman.

Their great lack is schools and bright children grow up without even the ability to read and write who are otherwise cultured and chivalrous. It is almost an unheard of thing for a man to be seen in the garden or taking care of the dairy, the women always doing the milking, and the cows here would be as much surprised and frightened at a man's approach as a well bred northern cow would be at the flutter of a woman's apron.

The climate here is fine and the seasons are governed more by altitude than latitude.

The people are healthy, and the only deaths are the doctors, and they die of starvation, unless they devote the most of their time to farming, in which case they are all right, for the soil is very fertile and productive, all vegetation

being hardy and luxuriant. In one case where we drove posts and built a wire fence around our garden we were compelled inside of two weeks to put additional wires around the bottom to keep out the neighboring cattle, and will soon have to repeat the dose.

Some of these stories may be a little large but the writer very carelessly dropped this letter on the ground. He tried to get all the soil off lest there be postage due when it reached its destination, which would be the case unless there was a like amount rubbed on the stamp. With best wishes I am Yours very truly,

J. E. RHODES.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

[From Our Regular Correspondent.]

Washington, June 22nd, 1907.

It appears that the United States has for a long time been armed for a tariff war without any additional legislation. But this fact was only recently brought to light by digging up an old statute that had never been enforced. This law has been brought into play already in the tariff dispute with France, and it is likely to settle the question without much further discussion. It will be available for use with any other country that chooses to take tariff issue with us, and may thus be rated as a valuable discovery.

It is an old law under the meat inspection act of 1890, and provides that the President in case any product of the United States is discriminated against by a foreign power may select such products of said foreign power as seem desirable and prohibit their importation is effective from the time of the President's proclamation, and be modify, extended or wholly withdraw such proclamation at any time he sees fit.

This is arming the President with a weapon of retaliation that it would be hard to equal. The United States is so nearly self-supporting and besides has so many quarters of the world to draw on for all sorts of supplies, that we would feel the deprivation of such a law very little. But it would enable this country to strike any other nation in its tenderest trade spot. We could prohibit the importation of French silks of wines to this country and while we would suffer for neither wine nor silk, France would lose a market that she could not possibly afford to part with. We could cut off the importation of any or all German manufactures without feeling it to any extent, but Germany could not afford to risk her market in the United States. It is a very sweeping law, and one that fortunately we have such a law will go far toward helping us settle any foreign commercial dispute that arises in the future.

Rather to the surprise of the government, the bids for the new \$10,000,000 battle ships, so called, were far below expectation of the Department. There are to be two of these monsters, and they are to be duplicates in many respects of the famous British Dreadnaught class. They are to be more powerfully armed and it is likely in view of the experience of the Dreadnaught with turbine engines, that they will not attempt this new departure in marine construction.

There were a multitude of bids submitted, no less than seven combinations being put in by one firm. There were bids following the Navy Department's plans, and there were bids that followed the original plan as to the hulls and differed as to the engines. Others followed the plans as to the engines and differed as to the hulls. Perhaps the most attractive of the combination plans was one for cruising engines of the reciprocating type that are economical of coal at low speed and with auxiliary turbines that could be called into play in emergencies when speed was everything and economy nothing.

The lowest bid was from the Newport News Ship Building Company for \$3,987,000, and the next lowest was from the Fore River Company for \$4,480,000. The limit of cost was to have been \$6,000,000 for the ship without guns or ornament and \$4,000,000 for these two items. But as it now appears, the ships will cost much less.

The President has taken a hand in the salary question that has been agitating the government clerks in Washington and elsewhere for some time. It is reported that he has worked out a plan whereby there can be an increase of pay based on merit, and not a flat increase such as has been looked for heretofore.

How's This.

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O.

We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions, and financially able to carry out any obligations made by his firm.

WALDING, KINNAN & MARVIN, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Testimonials sent free. Price, 75c per bottle. Sold by all Druggists.

Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

C. B. Howard & Co., have the only large stock of shingles in the county at the present time. RED CEDAR from the Pacific Coast and WHITE CEDAR from Wisconsin.

Advertisement for CHAS. DIEHL Shoes. Features PATENT COLT. In Oxfords for Men, Ladies and Children. To see them is to buy them. You do yourself an injustice when you do not look at this beautiful line before purchasing. We also carry a complete line of Men's Working Shoes. In fact anything in the shoe line.

Advertisement for ADAM, MELDRUM & ANDERSON CO. 396-408 Main Street, BUFFALO, N. Y.

Advertisement for Pre-Inventory Bargains in SUMMER FABRICS.

Advertisement for Wash Goods and White Goods. Includes items like 8c Corded Muslin 5c, 19c Likalino Suiting 12 1/2c, etc.

Advertisement for ADAM, MELDRUM & ANDERSON CO. American Block, Buffalo, N. Y.

Register's Notice. STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA, COUNTY OF CAMERON. NOTICE is hereby given that George J. LaBar, guardian of Harry E. Barr, Carrel L. Barr and William L. Barr, minor children of Alice Belle Barr, deceased, late of Shipp township, Cameron county, Pa., has filed his final account, and the same will be presented at next term of court for confirmation.

COURT PROCLAMATION.—WHEREAS:—The Hon. HARRY A. HALL, President Judge and the Hon. JOHN McDONALD and GEO. J. LABAR, Associate Judges of Courts of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery, Quarter Sessions of the Peace, Orphans' Court and Court of Common Pleas for the county of Cameron have issued their precept bearing date the 6th day of May, A. D., 1907, and to me directed for holding Court of Oyer and Terminer, General Jail Delivery, Quarter Sessions of the Peace, Orphans' Court, and Court of Common Pleas in the Borough of Emporium, Pa., on Monday, the 1st day of July, 1907, at 10 o'clock, a. m. and to continue one week.

Executor's Notice. Estate of JOHN ADAMS, late of the Township of Shippen, deceased. NOTICE is hereby given that letters testamentary upon the estate of the said decedent have been granted to the undersigned. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment and those having claims or demands against the same will make them known without delay to DELMONT H. ADAMS, Executor, Emporium, Pa.

MADAME DEAR'S FRENCH FEMININE PILLS. A Safe, Certain Remedy for Suppression, Menstruation, Irregularity, Pain, etc.

Pennsylvania Railroad. Schedule in Effect NOV. 25, 1906. TRAINS LEAVE EMPORIUM. For Harrisburg, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington, 8:10 a. m., 12:05, 3:15, 6:30 p. m. daily.

Pennsylvania Railroad VACATION EXCURSION \$9.95 from Emporium. TO Atlantic City Cape May WILDWOOD, SEA ISLE CITY, or OCEAN CITY, New Jersey Friday, July 5, 1907. Tickets good going on all regular trains on date of excursion to Philadelphia and connecting trains to seashore points.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD Bulletin. LOW-RATE NIAGARA FALLS EXCURSIONS. "It soothes, while it awes the mind," is the phrase used by the great American author, Nathaniel Hawthorne, writing of Niagara Falls, and its many phases of beauty and grandeur. To those who have never viewed this magnificent spectacle, it will prove an enthralling revelation of majesty, beauty, and power that must remain forever a delightful memory.