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Reluctant Obedience.

A wise puppy being told to lie down in a certain place will obey meekly at the moment, and then, waiting until his master's attention is diverted, will slip slowly away from his post. His reluctance to stay where he is told is not based on a dislike of the spot, for he will often select it for himself-but purely on his prejudice against obedience as such. So the child loves to assert his freedom by doing what he would consider a serious hardship if he were compelled to do it. A keen zest is added to play if it is close to the edge of the forbidden. Like many of the naughtinesses of human kind, desire for the unpermitted underlies the great advances of the race. Erect a barrier, and the child and the man long to climb over it, says the Youth's Companion. The impassable mountain, the unsailed ocean, the mysterious law of nature, the infinitely distant star-these are so many irresistible magnets to the pioneer, and they lead him, through what we may truly call an audacious disobedience, to new worlds and new triumphs of mind over matter. "Why are the cows always getting out of the pasture?" asked the schoolmistress of the old farmer. "Wal, I suppose it's because they want to be where they ain't!" A glorious impulse, which climbs from brute to man-and so on, to the heights of future development! The puppy, the cow, the child, the pioneer, the man of science alike may glory in their reluctant and temporary obedience to the voice which says, "Stay here!"

It may be that science and the doctors will yet prevail on man to steril ize the tempting lips of his lady love before kissing her, but if the latter were consulted she would prefer to have him bring along his barber tools unless he comes with a fresh shave. A Chicago girl has had a man arrested for making her cheeks sore by kissing her while he was in an unrazored condition. It is very annoying to the tender and confiding young woman who has read about kisses in the books suddenly to have a shoe brush shoved against her face, says Chicago Daily News, and to be expected to like that sort of thing. There is room for reform in kissing, but the kisses and not the scientist should say what the reforms should

The best eyesight is possessed by those people whose lands are vast and barren, and where obstacles tending shorten the sight are few. Eskimos will detect a white fox in the snow at a great distance away, while the Arabs of the deserts of Africa have me powers of vision that on the vast plains of the desert they will pick out objects invisible to the ordinary eye at ranges from one to ten miles distant. Among civilized people the Norwegians are credited with having better eyesight than most, if not all, others, as they more generally fulfill the necessary conditions.

The complaints about the poor pay of the clergy are getting loud, and nobody disputes their validity. It is a solemn fact that the ministry stands almost alone among all the professions or occupations in which the emoluments or wages have not advanced correspondingly with the increased expenses of modern living. The clergymen have a perfect right to be indignant about it.

Consuelo Vanderbilt, duchess of Marlborough, has taken up rescue work among the women of the poor, and it is announced that she will endeavor to interest New York society women in practical charities.

The Carnegie school of bricklaying with its one pupil is bound to grow, anyway. Herein it differs from some other kinds of schools and seminaries. Those in old-fashioned theology, for instance.

If it is true that other planets are inhabited by sinners the old earth should not feel so lonely as it strolls through space on a quiet summer

A "SHARP" BARGAIN

RECKONING OF THE NEW DICKER WITH GERMANY.

Considering That by Larger Under valuation Privileges We Open the Door to Increased Competition, the Bargain Does Not Seem so Very Fine for Us After All.

As \$6,664,000 a year is to \$208,168 a ear-that is what we are told the nited States has gained in its tariff dicker with Germany. More specifically stated the claim is that the reduction in Germany's tariff on American will amount to \$6,664,000, while the reduction in our tariff on German exports will amount to only \$208,168.

If this be the trute, the whole truth and nothing but the truth, then Germany has been completely everreached, swindled, buncoed, confi bamboozled, thimblerigged denced, The sharpest traders the world has ever known have been "made to look like suckers!" Our giftstate department has outgeneraled Germany very much as the natives of Timbuctoo might outgeneraled. We have hand-Germany a lemon. sold to Germany for \$6,664,000 a gold brick which assays \$208,168.

But is this the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, as our gifted state department endeavors to show in its optimistic analysis of the net results of the new German agreement? No; it is not the truth, but only a small part of the truth, as events will abundantly prove.

Germany did not put up her maximum tariff bluff for the paltry advantage of saving \$208,168 in tariff duties under the limited provisions of section three of the Dingley law. It was not to sell us more of her argols, crude tartar, vermouth, still and sparkling wines, paintings and statuary that Germany doubled and tripled her tariff on our foodstuffs and manufactures. The whole trade in the articles named in section three amounts to considerably less than \$2,000,000 a Certainly it was not for this vear. petty trade that Germany provided herself with a maximum tariff club with which to frighten the United States into a cowardly surrender.

Where, then, does Germany expect to "get even?" Somewhere, you may be sure. This is where: By the nullification of law and procedure in American customs administration, whereby German exporters, consigning goods to their own agents in the United States, are practically permitted to undervalue their exports any where from ten to 50 per cent. That where Germany will "get even."
Says the German exporter: "Let

Says the German exporter: me write my own values and I care not who writes your tariff schedules." And he is right.

By so much as the German export are allowed to undervalue \$170,000,000 of mostly competitive goods which come to this country, by so much will our tariff be reduced. Ten per cent. of reduction in values would reduce the dutiable value of the imports from \$170,000,000 to \$153,000, 000; 20 per cent, of reduction in values would make the total \$136,000,000 and so on, according as the new un dervaluation privileges shall work out larger or smaller percentages.

If the reduction through undervalu ation amounts to 20 per cent., Gerwill escape tariff payments on \$34,000,000 of goods. At an average rate of 50 per cent. this would amount to \$17,000,000 which the Germans will

save in one year.
Not \$208,168, as the state department optimist would have it, but \$17, 000,000 a year, is what Germany will

Seventeen millions a year is a tidy sum to have in tariff payments. It is also a tidy sum for the United States treasury to lose in revenues. But the increased volume of German exports dumped on our market at cut prices represents a much greater sum of which that \$208,168 is made to look 'like 30 cents."

What it represents to American producers undersold in their own market and American wage earners robbed of employment, as the result of increased competition—this is another story which remains to be writ-ten when the results of our government's humiliating "lay down" to Germany shall have become visible.

For the present it is sufficient to say that the sharp traders of Germany are not the ones who have been overreached and swindled as \$6,664,-000 is to \$208,168. Nothing of the Wait and see who has been overreached and swindled. Six months or less of the new "export value" regime will determine whether or not American labor and industry have been overreached and swindled.

Pulling Down a Pillar. Hailing with satisfaction the "im-provement" in our tariff policy that will result from wider latitude in un-dervaluation, the New York Evening Post remarks that "the abandonment of the old policy (that of attempting to enforce strict honesty in classification and appraisement of imports) is really to pull down one of the pillars of the protective system." Yes; we should say it might ultimately come to that. Correct valuation must of necessity be the chief support of a tariff system in which ad valorem duties are the chief element. Give the exporter consigning goods to himself the privilege of determining values, and you give him the power to determine what tariff he shall pay. The main pillar is pulled down.

WHAT THE TARIFF IS DOING.

It Robs Foreign Factories of the Chance of Doing Our Work for Us.

Do you remember how English statesmen favored the southern Confederacy when those states were in rebellion against the government to break up the union? Do you know why England felt so much sympathy for the Confederacy?

The northern states were for a protective tariff and for building up American industries. The southern states were for free trade. All they wished was to develop their agricultural resources by means of slav€ labor, sell the surplus abroad, and import their manufactures. There is where England's sympathy found such deep root. The cotton industry of England depended largely on the success of the American rebellion.

When the rebellion broke out the cotton crop amounted to from 3,000. 000 to 4,000,000 bales. It now amounts to from 10,000,000 to 13,500,000 bales. 1860 we were spinning very little of this cotton in America, none in the

Year by year, since the close of the war, under Republican tariff politics, cotton spinning has increased more rapidly than the size of the crop. A year ago there were 6,350,000 spindles in England. During the past year the enlargement of English cotton factories has been very great. By the end of this decade the increase in the decade will equal that in 30 years be

In spite of the growth in English cotton spinning there has been great expansion in America. The so which, when the war broke out, had no cotton factories, now has many We are using a very large portion of our own raw product and importing increasing quantities of raw cotton. The increase in value in the year 1906 amounted to \$14,500,000 and the exports decreased \$13,500,000.

worth Cotton manufactures are more than twice as much as the raw material. Think of that! We kept at home \$13,500,000 worth of our crop more than in the previous year, and gave this a value of about \$30,000,000. We sent abroad the money this made and bought raw cotton with it, which That is again was worth \$30,000,000. what the Dingley tariff act added to our wealth in one year in one indus-

Under a free trade policy we would probably be growing nearly as much cotton as we do now, but it would nearly all go abroad to be made into cotton goods, and for each dollar we received for the raw stuff we would have to send out two dollars to pay for the goods made of our own ma-terial. If we were all free traders and sold all our raw cotton to go abroad we would get at the prices now ruling \$500,000,000. But to get back the goods made, if we needed them, we would pay \$1,000,000,000.

Which policy is the best for the American people?

This is the policy which the great and good Mr. Bryan calls the "robber tariff." If it robs any people it is the foreigners whom it deprives of the chance to do work we should do ourselves.-Los Angeles Times.



Which Is Stung?

"The German government is to give United States exporters the benefit of the minimum schedules of the German 'maximum and minimum' plan while the United States simply modifew custom house rules and regulations that bear heavily upon foreign importers."

This is what the Worcester Post considers an arrangement which gives Germany so much the worst of it that its acceptance is astonishing. It all depends upon the view. Germany wanted a wider entrance for her competitive products, and that is practically what Germany gets. What more did she want? Our compliant state department could not very well execute a quit claim deed of the whole American union, but it did the best it could. It went a long way toward guarantee ing to Germany that it shall hereafter be permitted to do more, and the mills and factories of our own country less of the work which our wage earners have been doing in the past ten years of the Dingley tariff. It must, indeed. be an "insatiate monster" for whom all this would not suffice.

Why Not?

"Other foreign countries will in the near future insist upon our giving them better tariff rates, or they will retaliate by putting prohibitive duties

on our imports."—Albany Press.

That is precisely what they will do. Why should they not? Our gifted state department has advertised to the world the fact that the way to break down the American tariff is to put up rates and then make a few threats

RUNYAN IS CAPTURED.

BANK TELLER WHO RAN AWAY WITH \$96,000 IS ARRESTED IN NEW YORK CITY.

More than \$54,000 of the Stolen Cash Was Found-A Woman Betrayed His Hiding Place.

New York.-Chester B. Runyan, the defaulting teller of the Windsor Trust Co., was arrested in New York Friday and \$54,410 of the money stolen from the bank was recovered.

Runyan was found in the apartment of Mrs. Laura M. Carter, of 619 West One Hundred and Forty-fourth street, where he had been since he walked out of the bank on Saturday with all the money in the teller's vault packed in his suit case.

Mrs. Carter reported at the One Hundred and Twenty-fifth street police station Friday that Runyan was in her flat. Five detectives accompanied Mrs. Carter to the house. She furnished them with a key to the apartment and two detectives entered the room while the others remained outside

As the detectives entered Runyan was standing in front of a chiffonier. He turned suddenly on the officers with a revolver in his hand. The detectives rushed at him, telling him to throw up his hands. He thereupon dropped the revolver and submitted to being handcuffed, saying "The jig is

When asked where the money was he said that part of it was in the suit case and the rest was in a drawer of the chiffonier

When the detectives had finished ransacking the flat Runyan was taken to the police station. Mrs. Carter and her negro maid, Mary Duncan, were also arrested.

At the station Runyan admitted his identity. He said that he had been in the flat since Saturday, laughing at the efforts the police were making to locate him.

When questioned about the where-abouts of the balance of the money missing from the bank-the sum lost was said to be more than \$96,000—he stated that he had been speculating and had lost heavily and intimated that Mrs. Carter might know thing about any money that was missing. Mrs. Carter indignantly denied that she had any of the money and angrily told Runyan that she had betrayed him to the police because he had lied to her and had not given her money as he had promised.

Runyan stated that he had given Mrs. Carter \$15,000, but this she denied. He said he had given her \$5,000 on Monday and \$10,000 Friday morn-ing. Mrs. Carter said that he gave her \$5,000 on Monday, but that she withdrew it from the bank Friday morning and returned it to him.

It also developed that Runyan gave Carter a heavy gold bracelet and a diamond ring on Saturday evening. These were valued at \$1,000. The bracelet was on Mrs. Carter's wrist at the time of Runyan's arrest and is in possession of the police.

Mrs. Carter was closely questioned by the police as to her acquaintance with Runyan. She said that she first met him on the street and had met him several times after that. Finally, she said, he agreed to furnish a flat for her and give her \$50 a week. THE NEW SYSTEM OF CUSTOMS flat was secured and she moved in two weeks ago. After that, she said, she saw little of Runyan until last Saturday and he had given her little

BUSINESS IMPROVES.

Very Satisfactory Conditions are Reported by Dun's Review of Trade.

New York.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s Weekly Review of Trade says:

Despite the interruption of a holi-day and the usual inventories and midsummer stoppage of machinery for repairs, a vast amount of business was transacted during the past week and the outlook improved still further. Settled warm weather has reduced stocks of summer fabrics at many points where congestion was threat-ened and in some cases supplemen-tary orders from wholesalers replenish depleted stocks that it was feared would be carried over to 1908.

Midyear dry goods clearance sales were satisfactory, local jobbers selling freely to the interior where deliveries could not be secured from the mills Sales of fireworks were mated as 20 per cent. larger than last year.

Two Bank Employes Sent to Prison. Pittsburg, Pa.-After refusing applications for new trials of the men convicted in connection with the failure of the Enterprise national bank, of Allegheny, Judge Ewing in the United States district court Friday sentenced E. P. McMillen, the general bockkeeper of the bank, who pleaded guilty to two indictments charging false entries and misapplication of the bank's finds to seve six years in the bank's funds, to serve six years in the penitentiary on the first charge and six months upon the second. Charles Menzer, former assistant teller, convicted on nine counts, charging misapplication of funds and aiding Lee Clark, the cashier, who suicided, to do the same, was sentenced to five years and six months imprisonment.

Railroad Company Is Fined \$15,000. Rochester, N. Y.—A fine of \$15,000 was imposed on the New York Central Railroad Co. Friday in the federal court by Judge Hazel in accordance with the conviction of the company for failing to file a stariff schedule as required by law.

Death List Grows.

St. Paul, Minn.—Twenty-one per-sons are now reported to have been killed in the tornado which swept a path 100 miles long and from a mile to a few rods in in width through western Wisconsin Wednesday night. AN EXPENSIVE OUTLOOK.



Daughter-I want all the you can spare this summer, father, Father-Dear me, my daughter, ar you going to tour Europe? Daughter-No, father; I am goin

to graduate and get married. Progressing Some

The possibilities increase That this old world will move aright We've talked of universal peace
And no one tried to start a fight.
—Washington Star.

Suspicion. you want," "What stranger, "is a more centralized form of government for Crimson Gulch. "Stranger," answered Broncho Bob

"don't start anything. Whether it" in a poker game or elsewhere we're allus suspicious of a man who knows what we want afore we have expressed ourselves. He's too blamed dextrous."-Washington Star.

Out of the Hymn Book

A minister, having given out his "no ces," was about to read his hymn when he was reminded of one he had forgotten. Stopping, he made this an nouncement, apologizing for his forget Then, much to the amuse ment of his audience, he began to line out the hymn as follows:

"Lord, what a thoughtless wretch am I!"-Judge.

That Was All.

"Henry," she whispered, as though fearful of the worst, "do you love me less than a fortnight ago, when you brought me some flowers or sweets

"No, Evelina, no," he answered; "but pay-day is yet a week off, and I generally get broke about the middle of the month."—Royal Magazine.

She Remonstrated.

"Mrs. Small," said the lodger to his landlady. I thought you didn't allow smoking in the parlor." don't." replied Mrs. Small

with energy. "Who's doing it, I'd like to know? "Well, if you have time, you might step in and remonstrate with the

lamp."-Royal Magazine.

His Proper Sphere. Author-Mary, I've made a mistake

in my calling; I'm not an author, but a born chemist.

Author's Wife-What makes you think that, Horace?

Author-Well, every book I write becomes a drug on the market -- Roya Magazine.

As Indicated.

"I saw a rattlesnake 15 feet long this morning," said the summer board

"Heow did yew know it wuz a-rattle snake?" queried the old farmer. "By the way my teeth rattled when

I saw it," replied the s. b.-Chicago Daily News.

Both Out and In.

The Needy One-I say, could you lend me a dollar for a day or two? The Other Fellow-My dear fellow

the dollar I lend is out at present, and I've several names down for it when it comes back .- Harper's Weekly.

On the Rocks. Doyle's Goat-What kind of a hat is that you've just eaten?
Lucullus' Goat -- Panama-a-a-a-a-!-Harper's Weekly.

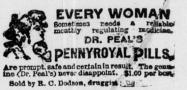
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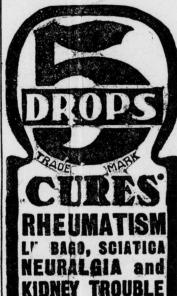
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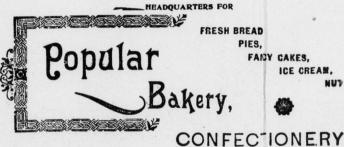
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