# CAMERON COUNTY PRESS. IS FOOLISH MOVE

### Published Every Thursday.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION. 

ADVERTISING RATES: Advertisements are published at the rate of one dellar per square for one insertion and fifty cents per square for each subsequent insertion. Rates by the year, or for six or three months, are low and uniform, and will be furnished on

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Legal and Official Advertising per square, three times or less, 12; each subsequent insertion 10 cents per square.
Local notices lu cents per line for one inserserion; 5 cents per line for each subsequent consecutive insertion.
Obituary notices over five lines, 10 cents per line. Simple aunouncements of births, marriages and deaths will be inserted free.
Business cards, five lines or less, 15 per year; over live lines, at the regular rates of advertising.

local inserted for less than 75 cents per

JOB PRINTING.

The Job department of the PRESS is complete and affords facilities for doing the best class of w.rk. PARICULAR ATTENTION PAID TO LAW PRINTING.

No names with No paper 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 in advance. The sperm whale could swallow an

automobile according to one scientist,

but we should think it would give him indigestion. Chicago complains that women talk too much over the telephone. "Over the telephone" would seem to be a

The late shah of persia had a collection of stones valued at \$50,000,000. But death parted him from all except

A clothier's ad in the London (Ont.) Advertiser: "Our boys' knickers have double seats." Good for the kids, but hard on father's arm.

Now if the weather should calm down and be decent for the summer the croakers would feel themselves

A Detroit man has invented a nozzle which spreads water like rain, or in other words as effectively as it is distributed among the stocks.

Tunis used to depend upon its wines, olives, cereals and cattle. Now there are a number of profitable mines and railways are being built to exploit

Even if it were not dangerous to kiss the baby it would still be cruel in most cases, as the poor babies are generally too feeble to put up any kind of a defense.

Dr. Wiley's condemnation of pie will have no effect. The brain food of New England has been tested beyond the power of any mere government chemist to discredit it.

The American Press Humorists, as such, have undertaken to raise funds for a monument in memory of the late Bill Nye. All serious minded people can join them in this effort.

Joaquin Miller has found mining more profitable than poetry, for which reason he desires to be a United States senator. This shows the demoralizing influence of wealth.

The popularly accepted idea that women like to do most of the talking is successfully controverted in the petition of a St. Louis woman who asks divorce. She asserts that she "can't live with that man. Why, he's a regular sphinx."

The highest tree in the world is said to be an Australian gum tree of the species eucalyptus regnans, which tsands in the Cape Otway range. It is no less than 415 feet high. Gum trees grow rapidly. There is one in Florida which is reported to have shot up 40 feet in four years, and another in Guatemala which grew 120 feet in 12 years.

"I am perfectly certain," writes an Englishman to the London World. that half our ills are due to the fact that we do not laugh enough. A good sincere smile is somewhat rare in these times, a 'laughing face' is scarce. and it is seldom indeed that one hears a good ringing laugh." The obvious thing for this gentleman to do is to subscribe for London Punch.

The public is henceforth to be barred from the grounds of John D. Rockefeller's home, Forest Hill, in the suburbs of Cleveland, because visitors presumed upon their privileges and peeped through the dining room windows to watch Mr. Rockefeller eat. This made the old gentleman angry, and he ordered the gates closed. might have pulled down the blinds.

Red Cloud, the famous Sioux chief, is now very old, and, realizing that he must soon depart for the happy hunting grounds, he has issued a pathetic appeal to the white people to be good to the poor Indian. Once a fierce warrior and a foe to the whites, Red Cloud long ago became peaceable. He still retains the old style garb of his race, but he appreciates the value of civili-

If the gifted persons who write those wonderful detective stories would win lasting renown and become benefactors to their fellow beings, let them go out and do a little real detecting. There are plenty of desperate crimlarge whom the regularly ordained sleuths are unable to capture.

The world's rice crop in 1905 aggre 170,000,000,000 pounds. great bulk of this enormous yield was produced and consumed by the people of Asia, the Chinese taking the lead agures. both in production and consumption.

GERMAN TRADE AGREEMENT DE-NOUNCED AS PERNICIOUS.

Belief That Flat Free Trade Would Be Less Detrimental Than Such Bartering Away of Our Industrial Rights by Special Concessions in Favor of Foreign Competitors.

The San Francisco Chronicle is indignant regarding the extraordinary diplomatic dicker by which the United States government has bound itself, without the knowledge or consent of congress, to reduce tariff rates on competitive imports from Germany. The Chronicle, one of the most ably conducted and influential among the leading Republican newspapers of this country, condemns the new German agreement in unsparing terms as "an arrangement to permit underval-uations on imports, subject to an ad-valorem duty." Says the Chronicle:

"It could have been asked for by Germany for no other purpose. It could have been granted by our government for no other purpose. It is contrary to the express terms of the administrative customs act, and is to be attacked as such in the United States courts."

assert that the privilege accorded to German exporters of naming their own export values "could have been granted by our government for no other purpose" than that of permitting undervaluation, is a more sweeping condemnation of the crass blundering of our gifted state department than any which has been ex-pressed by the American Economist. Yet, when all has been considered, what else could have been the purpose of this astonishing concession? To assume that Secretaries Root and Cortelyou were ignorant of the purpose of the Germans in asking for such a concession is to reflect upon the intelligence of those two secretaries. There is not a customs administrative officer in the service of the United States, not one—scarcely a day laborer who handles and unpacks goods in the apparisers' stores
—who does not know that the opportunity to undervalue exports was sought by the Germans. So far as we have been able to discover, there is not an intelligent man in the entire customs service who does not know that the privilege of naming export values is in effect the privilege of un-

dervaluation. It is past comprehension that even our gifted secretary of state, who knows nothing of customs administration, and our inexperienced secretary of the treasury, who knows little more, should not have somehow or other guessed what was at the bottom of the German demand for the "export price" privilege. Still, we would rather believe that they blundered like schoolboys than that with eyes wide open they deliberately betrayed the revenues of the government and the interests of American labor and industry.

Frankly the Chronicle expresses its preference for open free trade rather than the double dealing of "reci-procity" tariff concessions. "Free trade," it says, "is foolish, but it is honest. Trading tariffs are devices of the devil." There are many protectionists who concur in this view, believing that the even keel of a tar-iff for revenue only would in the long run work less mischief than the dishonest policy of assassinating some industries for the benefit of some other industries. "Double tariffs are trouble tariffs," the American Economist here." mist has said in this connection.
That is the solid truth. Rightly the
Chronicle urges that:

"The only dual tariff which is defensible is a surtax added to imports from countries which in any way discriminate against us.'

The McCleary bill embodied a sound principle—that of increased tariffs against the exports of any and all countries having two sets of tariffs, and enforcing maximum rates against the products of the American people. Such a bill should be passed by the Sixty-first congress at its first session, and in addition, a joint resolu-tion giving six months' notice of termination of the German agreement. With such a bill passed and such a notice given we should hear no more about German threats and French bluffs. Neither would the country be shocked and humiliated by a repetition of the colossal blunder of permitting foreigners to write the American tariff to suit themselves.

### Facts, Proof and Figures.

Not long ago Senator Rayner of Maryland said in an interview:

"We must meet the Protective league with facts and proof and figures, and not with glittering general-The time has gone by for discussing the general policy of tariff

Facts and proofs and figures are precisely what are wanted. By all means let the Democratic enemies of the Dingley tariff bring forward a revised list of duties so that the country will know what to expect of a Democratic administration. Repub-Democratic administration. Republican tariff rippers should do the same. They deal wholly in generalities. Let them now come forward with the details. Thus far nobody, whether Democratic or Republican tariff ripper, has furnished a bill of particulars. They have asserted that the tariff is all wrong and needs rerising, but have not said wherein. Let us have facts and proof and

### WHY TAMPER WITH IT?

Changes in Tariff Law Can Be of No Benefit.

The present agitation for tariff re vision all comes from Democratic sources. Many uninformed Republicans have been caught by the cry, and a few leaders, mistaking the howl for the Democratic coyotes for the voice of the people, have joined

the opposition in demanding a change. No one, of course, will question the fact that many of the schedules have become more or less obsolete in the ten years in which they have been in operation, but the justice or injustice of duties on certain articles is not by any means the sole consideration in the question of Tariff revision.

The effect on business conditions the country over and the impossibility of securing any schedule that will be just to everybody are matters that must never be lost sight of. As to the first of these, it is a well-known fact to all who have followed the economic history of our country that the opening up of the tariff question inevitably gives business a serious serious set-back, regardles of whether the revision be good or bad.

The other consideration is one of equal importance. There are so many interests at stake and pressure of such a nature is brought to bear on the members of both houses, that it is impossible to secure a law which

does not involve many injustices.

The country is to-day prosperous The protective tariff is furnishing employment to the American workingman instead of giving the job to the foreigner. Then why tamper with a law that is bringing about good results and take chances of upsetting the business of the country and securing in the end a law no better, if not actually worse, than the one we now have?—Topeka Herald.

UNCLE SAM DISCOVERS THAT HE HAS BEEN BUNCOED.



### Wages and Tariff Revision.

A Pennsylvania newspaper, the Scranton Tribune, in commenting on the statement made by the American Economist regarding the increase of wages of the silk and dye houses of Paterson, affecting about 5,000 men with weekly wages ranging from \$10 to \$20, makes some pertinent remarks upon the question of the effect tariff tinkering would have on wages. The Tribune says:

"Would these advances in wages occur if the tariff were now in course of revision, or even if a definite date for taking up revision had been agreed Certainly not.

"Would the wage increases be grant-ed if reciprocity treaties had been concluded, or were in course of negotiation by which a tariff reduction on silk goods was conceded in favor of imports from France and Germany? imports from France and Germany? tend with. They had experienced No; there would be no increases but decreases of wages. Just as surely as they knew how to deal with them. the tariff is revised downward by direct reduction or by reciprocity concessions, so surely will wages be revised downward in every branch of industry. It is well to keep this fact in

This argument is exactly in line with what the Journal has always re-peatedly asserted. The people of New Jersey encouraged the tariff tinkers in 1892 and paid dearly for their folly. We do not believe that they desire to have the bitter and nauseating dose repeated, no matter how smoothly the free-traders masquerading under the cloak of "tariff reform" may plead .-Elizabeth Journal.

### Easy to See.

Evidently the Buffalo Express has not read the German agreement:

"To all appearances the tariff con-cessions made to Germany followed strictly the provisions of the Dingley law, and the great difficulty in reaching a reciprocal agreement was that the Dingley law restricted concessions within such narrow limits. is hard to see how the American Protective Tariff league expects to show any violation of the law."

Upon reading the agreement the Express will discover that its most important provisions are utterly outside of the Dingley law, and a comparison of paragraph A of the diplomatic note accompanying and forming a part of the agreement with section 19 of the customs administrative act will show how completely a law of congress has been nullified. Then it will not be so hard to see why the tariff league should dispute the legality of the pro-vision giving to German exporters permission to appraise their own mer-

# FIGHT ENDED

## And Striking Telegraphers Return to Work.

## AT OLD SALARIES.

Men at San Francisco and Oakland, Cal., Who Went Out Four Weeks Ago Gained Nothing.

Oakland, Cal. — At a meeting held here Friday the Telegraphers' union voted to accept the terms of settlement proposed by the Western Union and Postal telegraph companies. According to the terms of the companies of the telegraphers will recompromise, the telegraphers will re-turn to work and then both companies will receive a committee of arbitra-tion to settle matters affecting the telegraphers.

New York .- Col. Robert C. Clowry, president of the Western Union Tele-graph Co., issued the following statement Friday evening:

"The differences between the West-ern Union Telegraph Co. and its form-er employes at San Francisco and Oakland have been settled. On June 21 a portion of the Western Union operators at San Francisco and Oakland quit work without notice. About one-third of the force remained on duty and 11 of those who quit were reinstated on their individual applications at their old compensations. Additions were promptly made to the force from other offices and except for a short period the traffic of the company has been moved promptly. The company will re-employ all reliable and ef-ficient operators who left the service on their individual applications and at the salaries paid when they quit

### HAWLEY OPENS FOR THE STATE.

First Address to the Jury in the Haywood Trial Is Made by a Lawyer for the Prosecution.

Boise, Idaho. - Field for argument, both for the prosecution and defense in the trial of W. D. Haywood, charged with murdering Frank wood, charged with murdering Frank Steunenberg, was limited Friday by Judge Wood, who removed from con-sideration of the jury all evidence bearing on the alleged conspiracy by mine owners and others against the Western Federation of Miners. Judge Wood decided that the defense had made no legal connection of the Mine Owners' association, the Citizens' Al-liance of Colorado and the Pinkerton detective agency as laying a founda-tion for the evidence introduced by the defense to show that the charge against Haywood and his co-defend-ants is the outcome of a conspiracy to exterminate the federation.

Immediately Bollowing this decision argument began. Attorney Hawley, leading counsel for the state, spoke for two hours and 15 minutes of the afternoon session, the morning session of the state of the afternoon session, the morning session of the state sion having been adjourned to enable the judge to prepare his decision.

### "FLAREBACK" CAUSED EXPLOSION

Naval Board Reports as to the Explo-sion on Board the Battleship Georgia.

Washington, D. C.—By a process of elimination the naval board which has been investigating the accident whereby the men in the turret of the battleship Georgia lost their lives has arrived at the conclusion that a "de-layed flareback" caused this catastro-phe. In one sense the verdict is received with a sense of relief by naval officers because it showed that they had no new element of danger to con-

A "delayed flareback" is caused by closing off too soon the blast of compressed air which is supposed to ex-pel from the bore of the gun the un-burnt gases and fragments of smol-dering powder covering what might be left from the last discharge.

### REVIEW OF TRADE.

Very Encouraging Reports Come from the Leading Commercial Centers.

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

Encouraging reports are received

from leading commercial centers, the volume of business being exceptionally heavy for the season, and stocks are depleted by the usual clearance sales, providing more prompt payments and greater confidence in the future. Buyers are numerous in the large cities, preparing for an active fall trade, now that the agricultural outlook is less uncertain. Clothing manufacturers report much new business and few cancellations.

Dullness in the pig iron market is

not unusual at this time of the year, but there is little reduction in output and no evidence that furnace owners are seeking business at lower prices

Railroad Company Is Fined \$30,000. Raleigh, N. C. — The Southern Railway Co. was on Friday fined \$30,000 and Thomas J. Green, ticket agent of the company, fined \$5 in the state court here for selling railroad tickets at a rate in excess of that provided by the recent state law uniform rate of 214 cents a mile.

The Tenth Victim Dies.

Boston, Mass.—Midshipman J. F.

ruse, of the battleship Georgia, died Friday at the naval hospital. He is the tenth man to die as a result of the explosion Monday.

### NO HARM DONE.

"I wonder," said the tall man in the "I wonder," said the tall man in the suit of faded black, "if I could interest you in a new and cheap edition of the works of Anthony Trollope."

"I don't know," answered the man at the desk. "Go ahead and let me

hear what you have to say."

The book agent began at once 'Every student of literature knows, "that Anthony Trollope was one of England's great novelists. It is true, perhaps, that he wrote for a limited class, but it is better to have the approval of the cultivated and intellectual few than the applause of the illitrate and unthinking multitude. Born in the year 1815, Mr. Trollope was employed for more than 30 years in the English postal service. He appeared next as editor of St. Paul's Magazine, in which some of his best a most prolific writer. His works include "The Golden Lion of Granpere,"
'Orley Farm," 'The Bertrams,' 'Barchester Towers,' and other famous novels, while among his historical and descriptive works are 'The Life of Cicero,' 'North America,' and 'South Africa,' together with many others. In these sample volumes I wish particularly to call your attention to the clearness of the print, the durability of the binding, and the excellent qual ity of paper used."

And so on, for ten minutes.
"No," said the man at the desk,
turning again to his work, "you
haven't succeeded in interesting me a

"That's all right," rejoined the tall man in the suit of faded black, placing the sample volumes in his valise with imperturbable composure; "I have just started out canvassing with these books, and I was only prac ticing on you. Good afternoon."-Chi

A GOOD REASON, TOO.



Nursemaid-I'm going to leave

Mistress-Why, what is the matter;

don't you like the baby? Nursemaid—Yes'm; but he is that afraid of a policeman that I can't get him near one.

Hard Job.

Sir John Franklin was searching for the northwest passage.

"I find it almost as difficult a task." he observed, wearily, "as if I were engineering that boulevard across the Chicago river."

Partially satisfying the cravings of his appetite by eating a tallow candle, he looked anxiously to the southeast to see if any relief expedition was coming.-Chicago Tribune.

Loud Effects.

Stranger (happening along) .- Boys, what are you burning these ghastly colored lights for? What do you mean by carrying those ugly banners and smearing paint on the sidewalk?

Leader of the boys.—There's a deaf an' dumb couple been gittin' married in that house acrost the way. We're givin' 'em a shivaree, mister .-- Chicago

Not Quite What He Meant. Fuddle.-You know Stocks, don't

Doctor.—Yes, indeed. He's now a patient of mine. Pretty wide-awake man isn't he?

Doctor.—I should say so. I'm treating him for insomnia.—Royal Maga

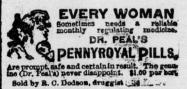
Proper Place For Theni. "Yes, sir," remarked the self-made man, "brains come in ahead every

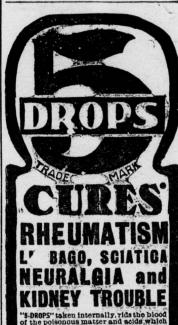
"Of course they come in a head," rejoined the cynical person. "I never heard of any one with brains in his feet."-Chicago Daily News.

The Place to Buy Cheap -IS AT-J. F. PARSONS



# BR. Lafranco's compound. Safe, speedy regulator: 25 cents. Druggists or mail Booklet free. DR. LARRANCO, Philadelphia, Pa.



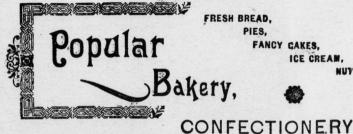


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