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JOB PRINTING.

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

Zoology's New Service.

Instead of going to zoology and physical geography to throw light on zoology, Dr. Scharff of Dublin has reversed the process.

Ethical Code of Electrical Engineers.

One of the most gratifying incidents of the present era of ethical awakening in America was the recent agitation in favor of the adoption of an ethical code by the Institute of Electrical Engineers.

Dr. Charles McCutcheon of Tacoma has long felt that the woods of the Puget sound district are too silent and need the joyous songs of birds to enhance their beauty.

The London Chronicle advances the proposition that literary women live long, and says that, for instance, Carolina Herschel reached the age of 98.

Giacomo Puccini, the Italian composer, has decided to choose an American subject for the opera he proposes to write after he completes his present work, an opera on the life of Marie Antoinette.

Rio de Janeiro is being so greatly improved and beautified that it is already spoken of as "the Paris of South America," and the people there are almost enthusiastic enough to believe that when the work is completed Paris may be proud to be referred to as "the Rio de Janeiro of France."

Venezuela has fined an American asphalt company \$5,000,000. We may soon reach the point when anything less than a \$1,000,000 fine will be regarded as merely a police court fine for a case of d. and d.—Nashville American.

TARIFF AND WAGES

HOW THE VOLUME AND REWARDS OF LABOR ARE AFFECTED.

Convincing Reasons Why the Man Who Works for Wages Must Invariably Fare Better Under a Protective Tariff Than Under Free Trade Conditions.

In the Labor World, August 17, of Newark and Jersey City, appears a dignified, fair and truthful editorial, entitled "The Reason Why," which answers the question:

"Why should the man who works for wages be in favor of a protective tariff?"

It is an important question and one well worthy of the attention given to it by the Labor World. Printed in a newspaper which so ably represents the views and interests of many thousands of New Jersey wage earners, the article should and doubtless will have a wide reading.

"Low tariff always means low prices for labor's products and low wages for labor. A protective tariff always means good prices for what labor produces and high wages for labor."

"This is why the man who works for wages should always be in favor of a protective tariff."

Seven Months of Foreign Trade.

Our purchases from foreign countries continue to increase in a ratio far greater than that of our increases of sales to foreign countries. For the month of July, 1907, our exports were valued at \$128,765,354, while our imports were \$124,764,063, leaving an excess of exports of \$4,001,291.

For the seven months ending with July the imports were \$876,943,246, an increase of \$130,091,467, compared with the corresponding period of 1906.

Our exports for the seven months were \$1,069,215,726, being an increase over 1906 of \$99,679,724, but a decrease in excess of exports amounting to \$36,411,743, as compared with the first seven months of 1906.

These figures show that we are increasing our foreign trade rapidly, but mostly in imports. They show a steady decrease in our trade balance that if continued would leave us in debt to the rest of the world.

Whenever the excess of exports falls below \$400,000,000, as it is certain to do at the present ratio of purchases to sales, the actual money balance will be against us.

Fully \$400,000,000 is needed each year to pay for carrying our outgoing and incoming freights in foreign ships, for interest and dividends on foreign capital invested here; for money spent abroad by American travelers, and for money sent abroad by our foreign-born wage earners.

Our national finances will, therefore, cease to be on an easy basis when we fall to sell at least \$400,000,000 a year more than we buy.

For the first seven months of 1907 we are falling far below that figure.

If the same rate holds good for the remaining five months of 1907 our trade balance will have dropped to about \$230,000,000.

Yet the clamor for "more foreign trade" goes right on, and we have just concluded trade agreements specifically designed to greatly increase our intake of competitive goods from Germany, France and Great Britain.

The showing for seven months of 1907 looks as though we had best turn our attention to restricting rather than encouraging the inflow of comparative competitive commodities.

Tariff Reduction by Treaty.

The goods imported from Germany are virtually under the new agreement allowed to enter at the value certified by the German chambers of commerce. Thus the duty on German goods is less than that exacted upon the products of other countries, which are subject to an ad valorem rate of duty, because the lower the value at which imports are appraised the less the duty.

Wouldn't It Be Better?

The constitution of the United States wisely provides that all measures for the raising of revenue shall originate in the house of representatives. This is because the house of representatives is supposed to be closer to the people than any other body.

IMPORTS FOR JULY, 1907.

Increase Has Much Significance for Thinking Men.

Imports for July, 1907, amounted to \$124,764,063, against \$102,592,449 for July, 1906; increase, \$22,171,614. Of dutiable and competitive goods the value imported in July, 1907, was \$67,880,301, being an increase of \$6,533,935 over July of last year.

On its face this increase in the value of competitive goods, \$6,533,935, does not appear to be more than normal. It is, in fact, less than the increase of July, 1906, over July, 1905, which was \$12,770,649.

The fact that this rate of increase was not maintained for July, 1907, may turn out to be due to a decrease in the invoice values of the merchandise imported. The truth as to this cannot be accurately ascertained until a comparison shall have been made between quantities imported in July, 1906, and July, 1907, respectively.

Under the terms of the export price privilege which went into operation July 1, 1907, the local chambers of commerce of Germany, France and Great Britain are permitted to name the dutiable values of goods exported to the United States. Previous to July 1, 1907 the basis of dutiable value was the current wholesale market price in the exporting country.

It is important to know the extent to which dutiable values have been affected by this "export price" privilege. If there has been a general reduction in invoiced values, the increase of \$6,533,935 over the value of dutiable goods imported in July, 1906, carries with it a much larger proportion of increase in quantities.

Domestic producers will expect from the department of commerce and labor, at the earliest moment practicable, a comparative statement showing quantities of dutiable imports for the month of July in 1906 and 1907, and for succeeding months. In no other way can the whole truth be ascertained as to the practical workings of the "export price" privilege. And the whole truth is wanted as promptly as possible.

Has Been Buncoed.

Senator Allison, of Iowa, has no illusions concerning the scheme of revising the tariff through reciprocity. He says: "The danger of attempting to fix tariff rates by means of individual treaties negotiated by the president and approved by the senate lies in the fact that it involves the raising of revenue without the consent of the house of representatives, whereas the constitution is specifically given by the constitution the exclusive right to originate all revenue measures. It is a bad thing to split up the two houses of congress and set them at odds, with the president necessarily siding with one of them. That is inevitable when a treaty is negotiated which seeks to change the duties fixed by both houses of congress. It gives to the president legislative functions he was not intended to exercise and ignores the one branch of congress which the constitution intended to have all the power of initiative over revenues."

It is on the grounds stated by the senator that the constitutionality of the juggled German reciprocity just negotiated by the president and Secretary Root is to be tested in the courts. There is not the shadow of a doubt that this country has been buncoed in this treaty.—Bay City Tribune.

What Caused the Hard Times.

The Lewiston Sun solemnly declares that it was not the tariff but currency that "caused the hard times of 1893." The year 1893 was a period of apprehension and consequent depression among business men who were not disposed to take chances in the face of the declared intentions of a new Democratic administration controlling both branches of congress, and outspoken in its hostility to the long established policy of protection. Panic conditions, however, and universal hard times did not come until the latter part of 1894, following the passage of the infamous free trade Wilson bill, which closed our mills and factories all over the land by putting them into competition with the mills of Europe operated by cheap labor. These hard times continued, getting worse and worse until after the passage of the Dingley law, since when the country has enjoyed an era of uninterrupted and unexampled prosperity.—August Journal.

When Stringent Times Come Again.

"The statistics of manufacturing in Canada indicate that the Fielding tariff is admirably suited to the wants of this country."—The Globe.

The Fielding tariff, like the fly on the wheel, has nothing whatever to do with the success of manufacturing in Canada. What about the general prosperity of the whole world? When stringent times come again, as come they will, the Fielding tariff will have to be revised upward or the manufacturing industries of the country will suffer severely.—Canadian Manufacturer.

How Men Learn.

Men learn the value of a condition, as they do the worth of an article, by its loss. When tariff reform gets in the saddle and prosperity is sand bagged, among the mourners at the grave of the dear departed will be thousands who have been prejudiced by chatter with reference to the wrongs done in protection's name. And the queer part of it is that they will retain their prejudices, if they have to part with their clothes.—Des Moines Capital.

WILL FIGHT A COMBINE

TRUST THAT CONTROLS FOOD PRICES IS TO BE ATTACKED.

Department of Justice Promises Aid in a Campaign Against Wholesale Dealers in Food Products.

Pittsburg, Pa. — A gigantic attack upon alleged illegal dealings of wholesale produce associations, firms and agencies throughout the United States by aid of the legal machinery of the department of justice is being planned by the retail produce dealers of Pittsburg who are associated in the suit of W. H. Arbour in the prosecution of the Pittsburg Produce Trade association. This step was decided upon at a meeting of the Arbour fund associates and was inspired by a letter written to Attorney A. E. Anderson, counsel for the retailers, by Attorney General Charles J. Bonaparte.

The present bill in equity now pending in the United States circuit court is to be amended so as to make defendants of every produce association, firm or agency known or alleged to be connected with the Pittsburg Produce Trade association. This step was decided upon at a meeting of the Arbour fund associates and was inspired by a letter written to Attorney A. E. Anderson, counsel for the retailers, by Attorney General Charles J. Bonaparte.

It is charged by the local suitors that the firms connected with the Pittsburg Produce Trade association are in this city and assist in what is said to be a conspiracy to control the supply and demand for all produce, thus permitting trust operations to be made rampant and to allow the prices to be raised at will, regardless of the crop conditions.

A HUNT FOR BEARS.

It Will be Made by President Roosevelt in Louisiana Canebrakes.

New Orleans, La. — John M. Parker, who will be one of President Roosevelt's hosts during his camping and hunting expedition in southern Louisiana next month, arrived here Friday from Mississippi.

Holt Collier, a famous Confederate negro scout, freedman and hunter, will act as guide for the president's party. Collier is noted especially as a bear hunter, and was in charge of President Roosevelt's hunting party in Mississippi a few years ago.

Although the itinerary of the expedition is not arranged, it is known that the president will be offered opportunities to hunt in the Louisiana canebrakes, where, as far as known, no human being has ever made a permanent habitation, and where the sport, in some respects, is quite out of the ordinary. The cane grows to a height of 10 to 15 feet and, at this time of the year, is blown into long windrows, leaving some open alleys between them. It is necessary to cut trails across these windrows for the passage of the dogs. The hunting will probably be done entirely on horseback. In order to proceed quickly through the thickets each huntsman will carry a double-edged knife with a straight blade nearly a foot long and heavy enough to chop a passage through obstructing growths. Trailing vines are the principal obstacle for which the knives are used.

In addition to bear and boar, a few panthers and occasionally wolves are shot in the canebrakes.

BUSINESS BULLETIN.

Distribution of Fall Merchandise Increases Steadily.

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

Distribution of fall merchandise at retail increases steadily, except in some sections where the weather has been unfavorable. Jobbers are still forwarding large consignments of dry goods and kindred lines, and reports from the interior indicate confidence in well sustained business during the autumn and winter. There are still complaints of caution at eastern cities regarding future operations, on account of the financial situation, but on the whole, mercantile collections are more prompt.

Manufacturers have orders on hand assuring active machinery for some months, even in the industries where conservatism is a noticeable feature, while each week puts a vast quantity of agricultural products beyond the reach of early frost, which is now regarded as the only serious menace to the great farm staples.

TERRIBLE ACCIDENT IN A MINE.

Eleven Men Instantly Killed and Seven Fatally Injured.

Negaunee, Mich. — By the plunging of a cage 675 feet down the shaft of the Jones & Laughlin Steel Co.'s mine Friday, 11 men were killed and seven fatally injured.

The cage was making its first descent for the day when the brake on the hoisting drum gave way. Two other men sprang to the assistance of the one at the brake wheel, but their combined efforts did not avail, and the wire cable continued to unreel from the drum like a weighted thread from a lubricated bobbin.

The cage shot down 200 feet before a kink in the rushing cable caused it to part. Then the cage dropped with a thud to the bottom of the shaft, the safety catches failing to operate. The surging of the cable in its mad flight tore out part of the side of the engine house.

Robbers Got \$15,000.

Ekaterinolas, Russia. — A band of robbers on Friday made a haul from a railroad train at a nearby station. They had information that a passenger was carrying \$15,000 in cash. They surrounded the coach, sought him out and mortally wounded him and then escaped with his money.

A Big Strike of Shoemakers.

St. Louis, Mo. — The strike of shoe cutters, instituted Thursday, resulted in a general strike of shoe workers Friday and 18 shoe factories in St. Louis, employing nearly 30,000 workmen, are idle.

CURIOSITY AROUSED.

"Do I want a party line?" snapped Mrs. Harker, with much emphasis. "No, indeed! Why, the idea! I wouldn't think of having one."

"Don't blame you, madam," replied the telephone solicitor, with a sly wink at the milkman. "Party lines are very embarrassing. When you go to the phone to call up some one you are likely to hear Mrs. A. telling Mrs. B. all the latest gossip of the neighborhood. Then you will hear the butcher telling Mrs. Z. how much she owes him and what he is going to do if she doesn't pay him."

"Gracious!"

"Not only that, but you can hear just what Miss K. says to her beau during lunch hour and what old man Smith is telling the pretty widow down in the apartment house and—but what is the use of wasting time? You don't want a party line. They are too embarrassing. Good-day, madam, I—"

But Mrs. Harker had him by the arm.

"Come right back," she said, firmly, "and take my order for a party line. What if it is embarrassing? We all have to stand embarrassments sometimes."—Chicago Daily News.

AN ENTER-PRISING MAN.



She—That good-for-nothing cousin of yours, what is he doing now? He—Oh, he has gone into a bank. She—Broke in at night, I suppose!

Ins and Outs.

It does seem strange, without a doubt, in this great race for tin, a man will never be "all out" until he is "all in!"—Chicago Daily News.

Too Dangerous to Be True.

Hezekiah—I won't deny that I sent a substertoot when I wuz drafted durin' the war;—fact is, I'm proud wif it! That there substertoot told me hisself that he killed more'n a hundred an' fifty rebels!

Obadiah (dryly)—I've heerd that substertoots wuz dangerous but you can't make me swaller that yarn!—Puck.

Real Enjoyment.

"Do you enjoy automobilizing?" asked the young woman at the party.

"Very much, indeed," answered the man with the loose-fitting evening clothes.

"What kind of a car do you run?"

"Oh, I'm not a motorist. I'm the sheriff in a town with a good level piece of road running through it."—Washington Star.

Followed Directions.

"Tompkins suffered so terribly from the heat that he had to go to a doctor."

"What advice did the doctor give him?"

"Told him to take things cool."

"What did Tompkins do?"

"Took to eating cracked ice and died."—Milwaukee Sentinel.

The Natural Result.

"What is going up now, isn't it?" remarked the casual reader of the papers.

"Yes," replied the young speculator with a chuckle.

"It's the wheat just now that's behind the dough."—Baltimore American.

No Chance.

"Do you consider marriage a lottery?" asked the coy young widow.

"Not so you could notice it without a pair of green spectacles," replied the fussy old bachelor. "It's more on the order of a shell game."—Chicago News.

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