

CAMERON COUNTY PRESS.

H. H. MULLIN, Editor.

Published Every Thursday.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Per year, in advance, \$2.00. If paid in advance, \$1.50.

ADVERTISING RATES:

Advertisements are 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 times or less, 25 cents; subsequent insertion, 10 cents per square.

Local notices 10 cents per line for one insertion; 5 cents per line for each subsequent consecutive insertion.

Obituary notices over five lines, 10 cents per line. Simple announcements of births, marriages and deaths will be inserted free.

Business cards, five lines or less, 45 per year; over five lines, at the regular rates of advertising.

No local inserted 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. PARTICULAR ATTENTION PAID TO LAW PRINTING.

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

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

In northern Australia there is one white man per 700 square miles.

The devil of suspicion, envy, greed and hypocrisy has never had his due.

A man at Richmond speaks seven languages fluently, besides base ball talk.

Hard drink also numbers among its victims the boy stealing a hunk from the ice wagon.

Whether whales and dolphins ever sleep, observation so far has been unable to discover.

If it is not satisfied with its position Brazil might lift itself by its boot straps into first place.

China is beginning to wake up to the fact that it is better to be a nation with a future than a nation with a past.

Korea, in spite of its racial affinities, is now more inclined than any other nation to take stock in yellow peril talk.

The esteemed Salt Lake Tribune thinks "a real gentleman forgets the clothes he wears." So also does the real sloven.

Now that it is possible for an Englishman to marry his deceased wife's sister perhaps he will not want to as much as he did.

The fashion writer who says that a woman can dress easily on \$50 a year is dead right. She will have only one dress to put on.

A Wisconsin farmer became paralyzed while hoeing corn, and the funny part of it is that he did not wake up with a head the next morning.

Going out in an automobile is getting to be such a common form of suicide that one might think automobiles were sold in drug stores on doctors' prescriptions.

People who think China is going to the dogs because one old woman is dying have evidently not personally met the 400,000,000 other inhabitants of the Flowery Kingdom.

It takes all kinds of people to make puns and other things. It is a pity because his wife was sleeping soundly he got mad and threw her out of the window. Yes, what fools men are!

Ground corncocks are said to be the chief constituent of one of the new breakfast foods. The pure food laws must be demanding something more nutritious than excelsior and sawdust.

England is not a good field for schoolteachers looking for situations. Early this summer the authorities in a town advertised for two teachers and received more than 11,000 applications.

Chill avoids trading with the United States as far as possible, but when she wanted the best locomotives for heavy grades, she had to place her order for two dozen and one of them in this country.

In Copenhagen the authorities are trying to exterminate rats by offering a bounty for every rat tail brought to them. This leaves room for fraud. While it is true that a rat that has been deprived of its tail is not likely to grow a second tail, the bringing in of a rat's head would be a more undeniable proof that the animal is dead.

Capt. Joshua Slocum, who sailed around the world alone in his little 36-foot boat, the Spray, a few years ago, still lives and sails his craft. He recently arrived at Nantucket with the Spray from the West Indies. Capt. Slocum is anxious to see the completion of the Panama canal, when he and his little boat will go through to the Pacific ocean.

Dr. William F. Mass of the City of Mexico has been laboring for seven months upon a testimonial to be presented to President Diaz on his next birthday anniversary—the autographs of prominent people throughout the republic. The doctor has been in the important places of a dozen states—there are 27 in all—traveling a distance of 11,000 miles in his quest. Everywhere the man and the idea were well received, and the result will be many albums and a giant collection of autographs.

POLICIES CONFLICT

YOU CANNOT EAT YOUR CAKE AND HAVE IT TOO.

If Through Reciprocity, Tariff Concessions, Competitive Imports are Increased There Must Be an Equivalent Decrease of Domestic Production and Wage Paying.

For the ability displayed in the editorial columns of the Washington Post we have always had a great deal of respect. But the line must be drawn somewhere. For example:

"By reciprocity and truly protective duties we will protect our trade abroad as well as at home, and greatly enlarge our foreign markets."

Truly protective duties are duties that protect, are they not? Assuming an affirmative reply, we would like to learn from the Post how it is possible to maintain duties that truly protect and at the same time carry on a system of reciprocity in competing products. Duties that protect hold the domestic market for domestic labor and industry, do they not? If they do not do that, then they do not protect. If they do protect, then they do not and cannot invite and promote a larger inflow of commodities that compete with and displace their equivalent of domestic production and labor.

There can be no competitive reciprocity with duties that are truly protective. The duties that protect and the duties that increase our foreign trade in competing articles on the incoming side must of necessity be two entirely different sets of duties. They cannot be the same.

It is perfectly apparent that the truth of this maxim in economics is wholly ignored and disregarded by the free traders and tariff wreckers who dominate the National Association of Manufacturers. They may and probably do know that adequate protection for all domestic industry and free trade reciprocity in competing products cannot exist side by side. To them that fact is not material. Their purpose is to market abroad increased quantities of their manufactures—manufactures which, by reason of patents or patented processes, do not require tariff protection. They are not troubled by the consideration that their scheme of sacrificing protection for reciprocity would work disaster to many industries that do require protection.

They put it this way: "We know that reciprocity in competing products will hurt some industries while benefiting others; but the gain to those which are benefited will be greater than the loss to those which are injured." These words are quoted literally from a speech made in 1901 by an advocate of reciprocity at a national convention of manufacturers in Washington nearly six years ago.

It was very much as though the thief should say to the man whose pocket he had just picked: "I know you will feel somewhat the loss of this money, but its possession will do me far more good than its loss can do you harm." At least this seemed to be the convention's view of the ethical soundness of the proposition. For the reciprocity scheme was voted down at the rate of a hundred to one.

Confident that the Washington Post entertains no approving opinion of the policy of fattening some industries at the expense of other industries, we would in all sincerity be glad if the Post would tell us just how reciprocity in competing products and "truly protective duties" can possibly go hand in hand.

No: it will not do. What the foreigner wants and must have if he is to get more of his goods into the American market is a system of duties that do not truly protect. Any other duties—duties that do protect—will not do him a particle of good. To him that would mean bogus reciprocity, a confidence game, a gold brick. The foreign manufacturer is not a fool. He wants to get into this market, the best in the world, and he is going to do it if he can get enough American co-operation. Perhaps he will succeed. We do not know. But if he does succeed it will be because the American people want to do less of their own work and want more of it done by foreigners. In that event, don't let us talk any more about "truly protective duties." They will have gone out of fashion.

The "Real" Prosperity.

At the present time one cannot but pause and marvel at the unparalleled prosperity which now hovers over this progressive nation. Every industry throughout the country is flourishing as never before, and a "full dinner pail" confronts every tradesman and laborer who is willing to toil. From east to west and from north to south comes the demand for men; harvest time is at hand and some industries may suffer for lack of help. There is no excuse for a single idler in the United States under present conditions, neither has there been for some years past—but just now the field of opportunity is broader and better than ever. And the end is not yet; advancement is certain where confidence is so pronounced and general. The country is without a serf or a slave, and with plenty of work at good wages should inspire everyone with a desire, from a political standpoint, to leave well enough alone. Just now there is a dearth of political talk, but nevertheless, it is well to remember that invariably times are good while the Republican party holds in. And who would care to, or can truthfully deny it? Let's have no thought of going back to the dark period of a few years ago.—Wyoming Press.

ALL DUE TO PROTECTION.

Prosperity in the Past Has Had But One Source.

In an address at Marshfield, Mass., August 22, Congressman McCall said: "We are pretty near the edge of a financial setback. Economically an industrial crisis at this time would be senseless and wanton, but we should already have had one if our prosperity had not been well nigh invulnerable."

What was it that in the past ten years has made our prosperity well nigh invulnerable? Production at the maximum and consumption keeping pace with production.

Abundance of employment at the highest wages ever known. Liberal buying by wage earners at prices remunerative to both manufacturer and merchant.

A money market kept steady by favorable trade balances averaging close to half a billion dollars a year.

These were the prime factors of our rock-rooted prosperity. What has shaken the foundations of that prosperity?

An insane rage for the disturbance of sound economic laws and ideal economic conditions, coupled with ill-judged fulminations against "predatory wealth," and no word of reproach for predatory political wreckers of business stability.

Foolish and probably unlawful "trade agreements" designed to take work and wages away from American labor and hand them over to foreigners.

Concerning which Congressman McCall might truthfully say: "All of which I saw and part of which I was."

How Cuban Reciprocity Works.

The round-up of trade with Cuba for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1907, does not show well for the wisdom which opened the door to a market of \$5,000,000 consumers, the most liberal on earth, in return for some few extra privileges in a market of less than 2,000,000 of relatively small consumers.

Even as a proposition in philanthropy our reciprocity experiment with Cuba has not been a shining success. Briefly stated, our generosity in allowing the Cubans a rebate of tariff payments on their exports of sugar, tobacco and a few other things represents a money loss to this country of rather more than \$65,000,000 a year.

In 1907 we bought of Cuba products worth \$97,441,690, and we sold to Cuba our products to the value of \$48,230,913.

The difference between our sales to and our purchases from Cuba was \$49,111,777. Close upon \$50,000,000 went out of our money supply and was used by Cuba in purchasing from foreign countries commodities which for the most part Cuba could, had she felt so inclined, have bought in the United States.

Then, too, on that nearly \$98,000,000 of imports we granted a tariff rebate of 20 per cent. In this way something like \$15,000,000 or \$20,000,000 was kept from going into the United States treasury.

Add to the adverse trade balance of nearly \$50,000,000 the amount lost in treasury revenue and you have a pretty big total representing the cost of our philanthropical "reciprocity" with Cuba. Somebody is making big money out of the deal, but it is not the United States.

THE OLD COURSE IS THE SAFEST.

Our ship of state will find itself in troubled waters if her navigators are permitted to throw overboard the chart and compass that for ten years have guided the noble vessel through seas of unparalleled prosperity.

Tariff Sense and Nonsense.

Mr. Bryan does not have much faith in the prediction that the tariff is to be the paramount idea in the next campaign. He says that, in his opinion, it will occupy no such place of importance. It will be merely incidental. Here is a matter upon which the Nebraskaan is eminently right. There is nothing in the tariff to quarrel over. This country continues to believe in a protective tariff, which is the true basis of our industrial and commercial supremacy. This country is not going to abandon that policy next year. To abandon it or to modify it greatly even would bring upon this country industrial horrors compared with which those of a dozen years ago would be mild, indeed. As we are industrially greater now than we were then so our depression would be greater. Cedar Rapids Republican.

"Sumptuary laws," says a Nashville Democratic paper, "are becoming cardinal doctrines of the party that formerly insisted that the best government was the one that governed least." The Democratic party appears to be in a condition to flop promiscuously without seriously injuring its prospects.

CHALLENGE IS NOT ACCEPTED

NEW YORK YACHT CLUB REFUSES LIPTON'S RACE OFFER.

The Refusal is Because Sir Thomas Proposed to Limit the Size of the Boats—Decision of Club's Members Unanimous.

New York City.—Sir Thomas Lipton's challenge for a contest for the America's cup in 1908 was declined last night by the New York Yacht club. Sir Thomas asked for a race of sloops under the 68-foot rating and the members of the club based their refusal to race on the general proposition that the America's cup represents a trophy for the speediest type of yacht that can be produced on a water line length of 90 feet or under and that, therefore, any proposition to limit the size of the boats must be refused.

The members of the New York Yacht club at the meeting called to consider Sir Thomas' fourth challenge for a cup race, voted unanimously to reject the challenge, after Lewis Cass Ledyard, former commodore of the club, made a speech in which he described the deed of gift governing cup contests as drawn up by George L. Seward in 1877. Mr. Ledyard presented a resolution declaring that the club could not take the position of limiting the water line length of the boats under the deed of gift.

Commodore Cornelius Vanderbilt, chairman of the meeting, appointed a cup committee to convene immediately after the meeting and prepare a reply to the challenge. The cup committee, made up of Commodore Vanderbilt, J. P. Morgan, Lewis Cass Ledyard, E. D. Morgan, F. G. Bourne, Henry Walters, Rogers Maxwell and Oliver Iselin, had a session which continued long after midnight.

The sentiment of the club members at the meeting was that the Reliance, the winner of the last America's cup races, was still an unbeaten boat and that the race for the blue ribbon of the seas with smaller and therefore slower boats, was out of the question. Mr. Ledyard made the only speech at the meeting, which was attended by nearly 200 members of the club.

THE TRIAL OF SENATOR BORAH.

The Second Witness for the Prosecution Admits that He is a Perjuror.

Boise, Idaho.—The first excitement in the trial of United States Senator William F. Borah for alleged conspiracy in land frauds came Wednesday when Albert Nugent, the second witness produced by the government, admitted on cross-examination that he committed perjury in taking out a timber land claim; admitted that he had been promised absolute immunity by an officer of the federal government for testifying; admitted that at the request of the federal officer he had sworn to a complaint against a man whom he did not know, and proclaimed that he believed it to be part of his bargain for his immunity that he should swear to any complaint against any person, regardless of any knowledge that he might have as to the person's guilt. When the name of the federal officer who induced him to sign the complaint was asked by Senator Borah's counsel the witness swore that he could not give it.

The day was given over to the introduction of a mass of paper on file at the land office at Boise and to the evidence of two men who said they received money from John I. Wells with which to prove their timber land claims. Wells is one of the men indicted with Borah. Counsel for the senator did not object to this testimony.

The defense scored its first point of the trial in the examination of the first witness, A. A. Anderson. He was asked by Special Prosecutor Rush what his intent was when he took out a timber claim. Judge Whitson sustained an objection, based on the ground that a man confessing perjury could not properly testify as to any secret intent he may have had. Anderson and Nugent both testified that they received from John I. Wells \$412 with which to prove their claims and each received \$250 additional for transferring the claims to the Barber Lumber Co.'s interests. Two bills given to the men by Wells and a letter from Wells to Nugent were admitted in evidence. Anderson, an elderly Swede, was not cross-examined.

TRYING TO BREAK IT GENTLY.

"Gloriana," said the young college professor, pale with emotion, "in my judgment the time has come for me to speak."

The young woman said nothing. She waited.

"I shall try to be brief," he proceeded, "but I cannot shake off the conviction that it is necessary for me to express what is in my mind, in order to clear the atmosphere. Gloriana, have you any fault to find with the manner in which I have conducted myself for the last two months?"

"Fault to find? No; not the least in the world."

"I am glad to hear that. It makes my task easier. On my part, I may say, with equal frankness, that there has been nothing in your conduct during that time to which I can take any exception whatever. And yet, Gloriana—please give me your close attention now—we do not seem to have been wholly in accord. Has it so occurred to you?"

"Perhaps."

"Precisely. We seem to have been drifting apart. I am unable to allege any reason. I find nothing tangible on which to base a complaint. Yet the possibility has presented itself to my mind that we have made a mistake. The idea may not have suggested itself to you. For that reason I have hesitated. In the natural order of things the—first intimation should come from you. May I hope that if I assume the prerogative myself it will give you no pain when I request that we formally cancel our engagement?"

"O, that's all right, Prof. McGoozle," interrupted Miss Goovius, with a yawn. "I'm perfectly willing to call it off. You are not the only plum in the pudding."—Chicago Tribune.

Authoritative.

Miss Prim—Mrs. DeFashion, I want to ask you a question. Some authorities say cheese should be eaten with a fork and some say with the fingers, the same as bread. Now, which is right?

Mrs. DeFashion—Both are right, my dear. New cheese should be handled with the fork, but very old cheese should be taken in the fingers. It might wriggle off the fork.—N. Y. Weekly.

Too Much Stuck Up.

Miss Upperten (daughter of a rich manufacturer)—Pardon me, miss, but I have not the honor of your acquaintance.

Miss Lowerten (who does not intend to be put down in that style)—I thought you had, at one time; but never mind. Perhaps if my father owned a big mutillage factory like your father's, I'd be stuck up, too.—N. Y. Weekly.

Wanted a Good Feed.

Mr. Krattee—Henry, while you're at the telephone, just tell my wife I'll bring Mr. Topnotch home to dinner with me to-night.

Clerk—Beg pardon, sir, but Mr. Topnotch is out of town to-day, and won't be back.

Krattee—I know it, but I feel as if I'd like to have just one good square meal.

SIXTY-HORSE POWER.

"I say, you've got a fine cheek to charge \$15 for stabling my motor car one night in a rotten old barn not worth two cents."

"Well, ye see, gov'nor, I charges it at the rate of 25 cents a horse."

A Whole Lot.

When they have all come back to town, with all their money spent, Papa will figure what he'd saved if none of them had went.—Houston Post.

Conspiracy to Start a Revolution.

Havana, Cuba.—A conspiracy to start a revolutionary movement in Cuba has been discovered. Under instructions issued by Gov. Magoon a number of persons believed to be connected with the conspiracy have been shadowed for several days past. It is believed that the movement is backed by New York capital. If by any chance the revolutionary movement had started the rural guards, backed by the American forces in the island, would have crushed it in its inception.

Will Sas Roads Who Ignore Law.

Washington, D. C.—United States district attorneys in various parts of the country were instructed Wednesday by Attorney General Bonaparte to institute suits against a large number of railroad companies to recover penalties incurred by them for alleged violations of the safety appliance law.

They Want \$1.25 Wheat.

St. Paul, Minn.—The Minnesota union of the American Society of Equity, which claims the allegiance of 35,000 farmers in the northwest, on Wednesday passed a resolution at its convention calling on its members to hold wheat this fall until the price is \$1.25. It was decided to hold fall for \$1.30 at Minneapolis, oats for 70 cents, rye for 41 cents.

Toronto Won the First Game.

Toronto, Ont.—Toronto's ball club captured the first game with Columbus for Class A honors here Wednesday by 12 to 4.

TRYING TO BREAK IT GENTLY.

"Gloriana," said the young college professor, pale with emotion, "in my judgment the time has come for me to speak."

The young woman said nothing. She waited.

"I shall try to be brief," he proceeded, "but I cannot shake off the conviction that it is necessary for me to express what is in my mind, in order to clear the atmosphere. Gloriana, have you any fault to find with the manner in which I have conducted myself for the last two months?"

"Fault to find? No; not the least in the world."

"I am glad to hear that. It makes my task easier. On my part, I may say, with equal frankness, that there has been nothing in your conduct during that time to which I can take any exception whatever. And yet, Gloriana—please give me your close attention now—we do not seem to have been wholly in accord. Has it so occurred to you?"

"Perhaps."

"Precisely. We seem to have been drifting apart. I am unable to allege any reason. I find nothing tangible on which to base a complaint. Yet the possibility has presented itself to my mind that we have made a mistake. The idea may not have suggested itself to you. For that reason I have hesitated. In the natural order of things the—first intimation should come from you. May I hope that if I assume the prerogative myself it will give you no pain when I request that we formally cancel our engagement?"

"O, that's all right, Prof. McGoozle," interrupted Miss Goovius, with a yawn. "I'm perfectly willing to call it off. You are not the only plum in the pudding."—Chicago Tribune.

Authoritative.

Miss Prim—Mrs. DeFashion, I want to ask you a question. Some authorities say cheese should be eaten with a fork and some say with the fingers, the same as bread. Now, which is right?

Mrs. DeFashion—Both are right, my dear. New cheese should be handled with the fork, but very old cheese should be taken in the fingers. It might wriggle off the fork.—N. Y. Weekly.

Too Much Stuck Up.

Miss Upperten (daughter of a rich manufacturer)—Pardon me, miss, but I have not the honor of your acquaintance.

Miss Lowerten (who does not intend to be put down in that style)—I thought you had, at one time; but never mind. Perhaps if my father owned a big mutillage factory like your father's, I'd be stuck up, too.—N. Y. Weekly.

Wanted a Good Feed.

Mr. Krattee—Henry, while you're at the telephone, just tell my wife I'll bring Mr. Topnotch home to dinner with me to-night.

Clerk—Beg pardon, sir, but Mr. Topnotch is out of town to-day, and won't be back.

Krattee—I know it, but I feel as if I'd like to have just one good square meal.

SIXTY-HORSE POWER.

"I say, you've got a fine cheek to charge \$15 for stabling my motor car one night in a rotten old barn not worth two cents."

"Well, ye see, gov'nor, I charges it at the rate of 25 cents a horse."

A Whole Lot.

When they have all come back to town, with all their money spent, Papa will figure what he'd saved if none of them had went.—Houston Post.

Conspiracy to Start a Revolution.

Havana, Cuba.—A conspiracy to start a revolutionary movement in Cuba has been discovered. Under instructions issued by Gov. Magoon a number of persons believed to be connected with the conspiracy have been shadowed for several days past. It is believed that the movement is backed by New York capital. If by any chance the revolutionary movement had started the rural guards, backed by the American forces in the island, would have crushed it in its inception.

Will Sas Roads Who Ignore Law.

Washington, D. C.—United States district attorneys in various parts of the country were instructed Wednesday by Attorney General Bonaparte to institute suits against a large number of railroad companies to recover penalties incurred by them for alleged violations of the safety appliance law.

They Want \$1.25 Wheat.

St. Paul, Minn.—The Minnesota union of the American Society of Equity, which claims the allegiance of 35,000 farmers in the northwest, on Wednesday passed a resolution at its convention calling on its members to hold wheat this fall until the price is \$1.25. It was decided to hold fall for \$1.30 at Minneapolis, oats for 70 cents, rye for 41 cents.

Toronto Won the First Game.

Toronto, Ont.—Toronto's ball club captured the first game with Columbus for Class A honors here Wednesday by 12 to 4.

The Place to Buy Cheap — IS AT — J. F. PARSONS'

Send model, sketch or photo of invention for free report on patentability. For free book, how to secure TRADE-MARKS write to CASNOW & CO. OPPOSITE U. S. PATENT OFFICE WASHINGTON, D. C.

LADIES DR. LaFRANCO'S COMPOUND. Safe, speedy regulator; 25 cents. Druggists or mail. Booklet free. DR. LaFRANCO, Philadelphia, Pa.

EVERY WOMAN Sometimes needs a reliable monthly regulating medicine. DR. PEAL'S PENNYROYAL PILLS. Are prompt, safe and certain in result. The genuine (Dr. Peal's) never disappoints. \$1.00 per box. Sold by R. C. Dodson, druggist.

DROPS CURES RHEUMATISM LUMBAGO, SCIATICA NEURALGIA and KIDNEY TROUBLE. "DROPS" taken internally, rids the blood of the poisonous matter and acids which are the direct causes of these diseases. Applied externally it affords almost instant relief from pain, while a permanent cure is being effected by purifying the blood, dissolving the poisonous substance and removing it from the system. DR. S. D. BLAND Of Brewster, Ga., writes: "I had been a sufferer for a number of years with Lumbago and Rheumatism in my arms and legs, and tried all remedies that I could gather from medical works, and also consulted with a number of the best physicians, but found nothing that gave me the relief obtained from 'DROPS'. I shall prescribe it in my practice for Rheumatism and kindred diseases." FREE If you are suffering with Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Kidney Trouble or any kindred disease, write to us for a trial bottle of "DROPS," and test it yourself. "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 Size Bottle, 4c. (500 Doses) \$1.00. For Sale by Druggists. SWANSON RHEUMATIC CURE COMPANY, Dept. 90, 100 Lake Street, Chicago.

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

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! Serrine Oil. They have stood the test of years, and have cured thousands of cases of Nervous Diseases, such as Debility, Dizziness, Sleeplessness and Vertigo, Atrophy, &c. They clear the brain, strengthen the circulation, make digestion perfect, and impart a healthy vigor to the whole being. All druggists and stores are checked for genuineness. If properly cured, their condition often worries them into insanity. Assumption: Do not mail sealed. Price \$1 per box; 6 boxes, with free-delivery guarantee to cure or pay for money, \$5.00. Send for free book. Address, PEAL MEDICINE CO., Chicago, Ill.