of

WATERWAYS

CONVENT

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT.

eracy Acted as a Guard of Honor

During His Progress Through

The Streets.

Memphis, Tenn. — With bands playing, children singing and en-thusiastic men shouting the slogan

of deep waterways, Memphis on Fri-day threw wide her gates to Presi-dent Roosevelt, a score of governors and many other distinguished person-agae

The president arrived on the steam

er Mississippi shortly after 1 o'clock. The bluffs overlooking the river were packed with people who gave the

When all had landed the presidenti

was conducted to a carriage by Gov

The city was a waving mass of color, not only along the line of parade, but on many other streets as well. When the president's carriage turned into

Main street he was saluted by a regi-ment of Confederate veterans, who

President Roosevelt departed from

his printed speech in several in-stances. Speaking of the Confeder-ate guard of honor, he said it was a

greeted the war-

ment of Confederate veterans, thereafter acted as a bodyguard president warmly greeted the

riors of a half century ago.

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JOB PRINTING.

The Job department of the PRESS is complete nd affords facilities for doing the best class of ork. PARTICULAR ATTENTION PAID TO LAW PR paper will be discontinued until arrear-are paid, except at the option of the publish Papers sent out of the county must be paid for in advance.

A boy who swallowed a whistie ejects music with every breath, and neighbors are only glad that he did not swallow a piano.

Sonoma, Cal., tells the world that it has a soda water well. This will amount to little unless an ice cream well can be bored to work in conjunction.

A Texas paper refers to "the sav. ages inhabiting Manhattan Island." Some Texan has evidently been playing the role of a tenderfoot in New York.

A scientist says that first love is "a species of cerebral commotion and a stirring of some hitherto dormant associations by appropriative affini-tive impression." O, pshaw!

King Edward's indignation at the impropriety of a London performance may cause a number of English playwright to follow up the practice of making first productions in America.

The worst obstacle to successful ballooning seems to be the earth. They are always bumping into that, earth. with usually disastrous results. If the earth could be avoided, somehow If particularly in the downward flights, the science and pastime of aeronautics might be more popular.

It has been discovered that the modern tourist is not the only person who has scribbled his name on the walls of public buildings. Mr. H. H. Hall, an English Entomologist, said in a recent lecture on the excavations at Thebes, that he had noticed on the tomb of Rameses IV. a remark writtetn by an ancient Greek tourist.

As usual, American missionaries are courageous and refuse to leave their converts and their stations, even though peril impends. The diplomatic corps at Tangiers is reported as thrilled with the courage of the Christian Americans, who refuse to come out of the zone of danger from the rampant and murderously inclined Moors.

Connecticut has found that a trap made of a wooden nutmeg frame in-closing sharpened shingle nails, a mowing machine, cutting bar and chisels carefully sharpened and all upturned, is sufficient to stop any auto-mobile that crosses it. But the en-terprising inventor is temporarily out of business, having been discouraged by the courts.

Rear Admiral Charles H. Davis, Jr., just retired, a native of Cambridge, was a worthy successor to his fa-ther of the same name and equal rank, says Boston Herald. His scientific and diplomatic work, notably his conduct at Jamaica in the Swettenham incident, sustained the reputation our high naval officers as more than mere fighters

In 1817 one Richard Thornton, call-

JACOB SCHIFF, FINANCIER, FA-VORS TARIFF REDUCTION.

This Would Stop the Building Up of Great Monopolies and the Accumulation of Vast Fortunes, and Make Mr. Schiff's Money Worth More.

Money talks, but not always reason ably or intelligently. For example, Mr. acob H. Schiff, member of one of the world's largest banking houses and director in a dozen or so of lesser banking and loan concerns, has lately broken into print with the following "Nothing will so thoroughly prevent the building up of great monopolies and the accumulation of the vast fortunes, the existence of which is at the bottom of the prevailing social unrest, sound and sensible revision of the tariff. . . . It is right that Amer-ican industry and the American workthe tariff. ingman be protected against undue foreign competition, but it cannot be right to compel the American consumto pay a vast profit to the manufac turer where the latter under a much ower tariff would be able to maintain himself. Herein lies the principal remedy which needs to be applied if the

causes which have brought about present conditions are to be permanently eradicated.

It will be noticed that Banker Schiff's sole concern is for the con-Most consumers are also sumer. ducers, but we are not aware that Banker Schiff is a producer. Breeder, perhaps, but not producer. He marries coin and currency together and takes the increase. He profits by the merger or corporate properties, but we have not heard that by so much as a dollar's worth he has even advanced raw or partly finished mate rial in value by a manufacturing proc-ess. Mr. Schiff is said to control a

larger quantity of spot cash than any other one person in the United States. Naturally he is interested in enlarging to the utmost extent the purchasing power of his cash. Not being the producer of any commodity advanced in value by human labor, he would like to buy more of the products of labor with his dollars. A dear dollar and a cheap man would suit Mr. Schiff better than a cheap dollar and a dear man

An able financier may not be an able industrialist. The man who knows how to make two coins grow where one coin grew before is not necessarily a high authority on anything but his finance. It is more than possible that he knows very little of e relation of labor cost to production cost in manufacturing and the relation of tariff to both. Quite certain it is that Mr. Schiff does not speak where-of he nerronally known when here of he personally knows when he asserts that American manufacturers, paying double the European rate of wages and ten times the oriental rate. could maintain themselves "under a much lower tariff." Ninety-five per cent, of the business men engaged in manufacturing, to say nothing of the 10,000,000 men who work for wages, do not agree with Banker Schiff in this matter. They do not think that American labor and production would under a much lower tariff remain as prosperous as they now are. To prove this they have an argument that even money lenders should be able to see the force of. They point to the fact that this country is now importing each year more than \$800,000,000 worth of competitive products. Generally speaking, this does not indicate that the tariff is much too high.

If Mr. Schiff could spare a moment from his tariff ripping lucubrations he might discover something of direct fiscal significance in the latest trade returns. The official statistics for the seven months ending with July, 1907, show that our imports had increased, over the same period in 1906, \$136,-the rate of \$63,000,000 a year But the showing for the month of July, 1997, is still more significant. Imports show an increase over the same month in 1906 of \$22,238,517, or at the rate of nearly \$267,000,000 a year while exports for July, 1907, increased \$16,861,961, or at the rate of a little over \$200,000,000 a year. This marked rate of increase of imports as compared with exports has occurred under the tariff as it is-or as it is supposed to be. When the tariff should be reduced to suit Mr. tariff should be reduced to suit and Schiff the flood of imports would enor-mously increase, that being the main object sought by tariff reduction. Then object sought of the sound out we should be sending gold abroad out of our banks to balance trade. At the rate imports are even now gaining upon exports our trade balance is being greatly reduced. Any further increase of the rate of gain of imports would be likely to bring on a gold exportation panic. Tariff reduction would hasten the advent of that sit-

TARIFF FOR REVENUE ONLY. Phrase Cannot Be Accepted at Ite Face Value.

Senator Hemenway of Indiana is quoted as follows on the subject of next year's campaign:

"For the first time in sixteen years AT MEMPHIS IS ADDRESSED BY the tariff will be the main issue, in my opinion. The corporation problems have been mostly attended to now, and, unless some big new issue should IS GIVEN A GRAND WELCOME crop up as the result of the next ses sion of congress, the tariff will be the principal topic on the stump. The Re-publicans will contend that the tariff Veterans Who Fought for the Confedshould be revised after the inaugura-tion of the next President in the intererests of protection and by the friends of protection.

The Democrats will contend that the tariff should be revised with the idea of tariff for revenue only in view. On that issue I have not the slightest doubt that the Republicans will be re turned to power. This is a protection-

"A tariff for revenue only." has in age times past led to a good deal of dis-cussion. Until 1894 the phrase was acepted at its face value. It meant the vying of no more duties on importapacked with people who gave the chief executive a warm welcome. As the steamer landed the whistles of all the craft in the harbor were sounded. Immediately following the steamer Mississippi was the steamer Alton, carrying visiting governors and other notables. ons than necessary to carry on the overnment economically administer-Such was the explanation offered by men of the Carlisle-Morrison, Waterson-Mills school of tariff reformers, who for years had made the land reind with the issue

But when the Democratic party, ith Mr. Cleveland in the white house, was conducted to a carriage by Gov. Patterson, of Tennessee, and Mayor Malone, of Memphis, and the most im-posing parade ever given here was begun. The president was continu-ously cheered throughout the march. was called upon to put the issue into legislative shape it "fell down" with the task distressingly, and to its own loss and humiliation. The Gorman-Wilson measure proved to be anything "a tariff for revenue only," being stuffed full of duties designed expressfor protection. Even the bill that Mr. Cleveland wanted would have carried a large amount of calculated pro-

riors of a half century ago. Arriving at the Auditorium rink, where the deep waterways convention is in session, President Roosevelt alighted, chatted with several friends the government must have money for its support-no party would dare put the United States on short and ascended the platform. The huge structure filled up rapidly and, when Gov. Patterson rose to present the president, an immense assemblage greeted him. commons—much importance attaches to the proposition that the government be "economically administered." Our expenses at present are not what they were in 1884, when Mr. Cleveland was first elected, nor what they were in his 1892, when he was the second time lected, on a platform carrying a deate guard of honor, he said it was a touching sight to see these old Con-federate soldiers carrying the flag of this great Union. If anyone wanted to know how they would fight for that flag, let him ask the boys in blue how the boys in gray fought against it. He said that he was as much the presi-dent of the south as of the north, and was devoted to the south's interests. Speaking of a deep water channel mand for "a tariff for revenue only." Now, what is economy? If we are spending too much money, where shall retrenchment begin? How, and to what extent, should the pruning knife applied?

Mr. Hemenway is justified in his statement that this is "a protectionist statement with of that will readily appear if the "tariff for revenue only" men take the ground next year that the English of their issue means the challenge of protection to a duel to the death.
A Midsummer Night's Dream. It is difficult to sufficiently admire the cheerful optimism of the new tar.

the cheerful optimism of the new tar-The Panama crinal, he said, was get-ting on well, "and the reason it is get-ting on so well is because we did not allow ourselves to go off half-cocked." iff editor of American Industries. Mr. Miles has got it all settled. The tariff is to be taken out of politics, he allow ourselves to go off half-cocked." When the canal has been completed, he said, this nation would not ask other governments "kindly not to bother the canal;" we would protect says, before the Sixtieth congress asembles on the first Monday in December, a little more than 90 days hence. This is quick work indeed. Puck in "A Midsummer Night's Dream" declared

"I'll put a girdle round about the earth

In forty minutes."

The Miles midsummer night's night's dream is even swifter and more difficult of realization. Puck's promise has been verified by electricity and a telegraph wire. The Racine (Wis.) Puck will need a larger dose of electricity to help him take the tariff out of politics in 90 days. He will have to kill off some 16,000,000 voters arrayed on one side or the other of the question, "Protection or Free Trade?" and bring into being before the first Monday in December 16,000,000 new voters, including about 500 senators and representatives in congress who have absolutely no^a views on this question. It will be a

OIL TRUST GIVES REBATES SOME RAILROADS ARE HIGHLY FAVORED BY THE STANDARD.

The Government Inquiry Into Methods of the Big Trust Is Resumed at New York City.

New York City.-That the Ga-lena Oil Co., a subsidiary of the Standard Oil Co., controls 97 per cent. of the lubricating oil business with the railroads of the United States and that the prices for its products are not uniform with all railroads, was written in the record of Thursday's written in the record of Thursday's hearing of the federal suit against the so-called oil trust. C. C. Steinbren-ner, an accountant for the Galena Co., told how contracts were made with railroads whereby they were guaran-teed a maximum cost for the lubricat-tion of the road, based on mileage for operious and case, and when the meriengines and cars, and when the maxi-mum cost was found at the end of cer-tain periods to fall short of the in-voice price, which all railroads paid when they received the oil, the Galena company made a refund of the differ en

From statements compiled from the From statements complete from the Galena Co.'s books, Mr. Kellogg was able to show that in some cases the amount of the refund was nearly 50 per cent. of the invoice price. Mr. Steinbrenner testified that the lubri-tioner discribility for the Bangylya. cating all furnished to the Pennsylva-nia railroad was sold at a loss. The Galena company fixed the standard invoice price of valve oil for engines last year at 48 cents a gallon and Mr. Kellogg drew from the witness that the Pennsylvania railroad, after the refund was deducted, obtained its oil for 24 cents.

Mr. Steinbrenner testified that the New York Central, Union Pacific, Del aware & Hudson and Southern rail aware & Hudson and Southern rail roads paid 48 cents a gallon, or the full invoice price, without refund The Baltimore & Ohio railroad paid 38 cents a gallon, while the Toledo Peoria & Western obtained its oil for 26 cents. Mr. Steinbrenner said that

26 cents. Mr. Steinbrenner said that the fixing of the minimum cost of lubrication to a railroad was a matter of hard bargaining. A letter written by President Miller, of the Galena company, in 1905, to Vice President Marony, of the Pitts-burg, Shawmut & Northern railroad, and placed in evidence, stated that the Galena company was supplying 97½ per cent, of the total mileage of the United States, Canada and Mex-ico. One of the railroads that the Ga-lena company did not supply with oil, Ico. One of the rainoads that the Ga-lena company did not supply with oil, Mr. Steinbrenner said, was the Tide-water rainoad, owned by Henry H. Rogers, vice president of the Stand-ard Oil Co. The witness said the Ga-lena company had tried to obtain the contract with the Tidewater rainoad, but had failed. but had failed

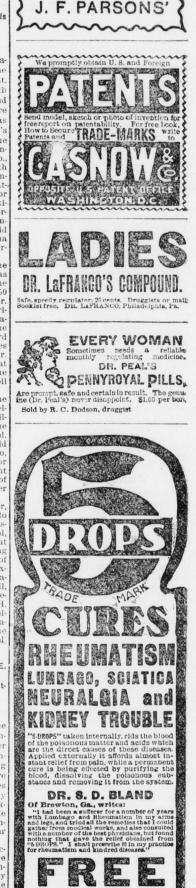
AUSTRIAN RAILROADERS STRIKE.

Employes' Policy of "Passive Resistance" Results in Almost a Complete Tieup.

Vienna, Austria .- The strike of the railroad employes of Austria for creased wages, which began October 1, is spreading and the serious incom venience to the public is growing every day. All passenger trains were late Thursday and on some lines freight traffic has been completely suspended. The machine shop work-ers have joined the railroad men. The authorities have offered further con-cessions, but the men do not appear inclined to accept them. This strike is being conducted ac-cording to the "passive resistance system." This consists of a literal in-

terpretation and application of every rule and regulation governing the movement of freight and passenger movement of freight and passenger trains. These rules are so precise, cumbersome and impracticable, that when carried out to the letter, as the men are now doing, the movement of trains is delayed more and more every day until finally blocks occur and traf-fic comes to a standstill. The advantage of this system to the men is that their attitude is blame.

The advantage of this system to the men is that their attitude is blane-less; they are not striking, they are not refusing to work, but they are carrying out every order given them in strict accordance with the regula-tions provided by the authorities. The roads affected are the entire gov-ernment system and the Northwest-ern line, covering together all of Aus-tria.



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For Bill Heads.

charged with the murder of Mark Askford, in open court threw down his glove and defied his accuser. Whereupon there was a pretty to-do. Wage of battle, it was supposed, had died a natural death in the dark ages, but Lord Ellenborough, after much con-sultation of precedent, held that it suitation of precedent, held that it was still the law of England, and or-dered a field to be prepared. Thorn-ton's accuser thereupon declining com-bat, the prisoner was discharged. Next year parliament passed an act abolish this privilege of appeal to the strong right arm.

One victim of light-fingered gentry at a recent fair was a milkman. He was relieved of a valuable diamond on his shirt front. At this point the average consumer will pause for a smile, appreciative but mirthless. It was probably a milkwhite stone, verging to a delicate blue at its outer edges.

Princes may come and princes may go, but the tuft-hunters and the silly people who imagine themselves superior to the institutions of their coun try will probably continue on exhibition.

A Copenhagen actress, who is re-garded as the world's champion trunk packer, has just declined an offer to become principal of a school for the professional trunk packers. And yet everyone will agree that such an institution has long been sorely needed.

It is claimed that European capital is becoming timid about investing in this country's securities. Possibly this country's securities. this is for the best. If American investments are advantageous, remarks Washington Post, they should be kept for American investors.

Foolish to Force It.

That the tariff will some time have to be revised does not admit of doubt or of dispute. Every intelligent man concedes that this time will eventually come, since constantly changing business conditions will naturally bring it about, but, until that time does arrive, the party would be very foolish indeed to undertake to force it. The people of this country are not slow to express of this control of the preference upon great questions of this character and when they be-come dissatisfied with the tariff they may be depended upon to say so in plain words. Until they so declare the president will do well to stand pat, as he has evidently decided to do .- St. Joseph (Mo.) Gazette

great man who can take the tariff out of politics in 90 years. Let alone 90 days.

Tariff Ripping Reasons. The fact of an \$87,000,000 surplus suggests to the New York Tribune he conclusion that "the Dingley schedules have done their work in certain lines and need revision." By a similar process of reasoning the same conclusion might be reached regarding other facts and conditions. The country is more prosperous than ever be-fore; the Dingley schedules have done their work and need revision. Labor is employed to an extent and at a of wages hitherto unknown; the Ding ley schedules have done their work and need revision. Our foreign trade has been doubled in ten years; Dingley schedules have done the their work and need revision. We have a yearly trade balance of about half a billion dollars, which enables us to keep out of debt to foreign countries; the Dingley schedules have done their work and need revision. In its search for tariff ripping reasons the Tribune ought not to overlook these things.

More, Too.

Considering the fact that in the first month of our new system of making competition easier by the reduction of tariff duties through undervaluation, imports of competitive articles have increased nearly \$12,000,000, is there any real necessity for either tariff reduc tion or reciprocity by act of congress? Is it not a fact that when we were scared into allowing foreigners to ap praise their own merchandise we re vised and reciprocated about all w can stand? And more, too, it will probably turn out.

high, Among manufacturers the most no-table increase in orders is reported by New England shoe shops, while there New England shoe shops, while there is no idleness at cotton mills, and the reduction of steel output is not signifi-cant. In some lines there a sentiment of conservatism that eliminates much of the customary speculative business and this is regarded with satisfaction by those who appreciate the impor-tance of moderation until the financial pressure is reduced pressure is reduced.

BUSINESS BULLETIN.

A Brisk Fall Trade Is Reported and

Manufacturers are Busy.

New York City.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s Weekly Review of Trade says: Interest centers in fall retail trade and results are all that could be de-sired. There is no sectional difference on this point, all leading cities report-ing a liberal distribution of seasonable

wearing apparel. Supplementary or ders are coming to wholesale houses

and satisfactory results with autumn goods encourage manufacturers to ex-

tend preparations for the next season. Mercantile collections have also im-proved, October payments being fairly

well met thus far, although rates for commercial paper are abnormally

New York City .--- R. G. Dun & Co.'s

No change has occurred in the iron and steel industry. Few sales of pig are recorded and some sections of the market are slightly weaker, but as a rule steadiness prevails.

Killed His Brother.

Killed His Brother. Oxford, Pa.—Edward Kauffmann, aged 9 years, was shot and killed at Nottingham, near here Friday, by his brother Harry. The older boy recently won a revolver on a cane board at the county fair. Armed with the weapon he went to meet his brother on his way home from school and, pretending to be a highwayman, he held the little fellow up at the point of the pistol. The weapon was discharged and the bullet penetrated young Kauffmann's brain. The brother at an inquest held in the case was ex-onerated from blame.

Will Try to Exclude Japs.

Will Try to Exclude Japs. Bellingham, Wash. — As a result of the investigation made by G, B, Babcock, a special agent of the Uni-ted States treasury department, a force of federal officers will be in-stalled at the international boundary line to keep back the scores of Jap-anese who are daily crossing the bor der into the United States.

A Strike of 8.000 Men.

New Orleans, La.—The immense cotton shipping business of this por was tied up last night by the strike o ,000 members of the Cotton Handlers unio

tria

Rev. Ferguson Is Arrested.

Rev. reguson is Arrested. Lincoln, Neb. — Rev. Wilbur P. Ferguson was arrested Thursday on a charge sworn out by Arthur E. Cross, alleging criminal relations with Mrs. Cross. The complaint follows the recent church trial of Mr. Ferguson at the Methodist Ebisconal conference. the Methodist Episcopal conference which ended in his withdrawal from the ministry.

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