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A Responsible Citizen.

The story was told in the Youth's Companion some time ago of a member of a "school city" in Chicago who defeated his teacher in debate on the question of war...

It has been suggested that towns lying along the line of the railroads put up bulletins at the railroad stations setting forth the attractions of the towns...

Italy is among the countries whose people are enjoying comparative prosperity. Because of the great number coming to America...

A bank open day and night was established in the city of New York some months ago. Recently the same amazing metropolis has created a night court...

Abbie Besant says she is the present owner of the soul of Mme. Blavatsky. One of the disagreeable features of theosophy...

NOT WITHOUT VALUE

EVEN THE STAND-PATTER MAY HAVE HIS USES.

The Country Seems to Be Coming Around to His Belief That for Some Time to Come It Would Be Prudent to Let the Tariff Entirely Alone.

For the past five years the voice of the so-called "stand-patter" has been steadily against any disturbance of the tariff. Recent events and existing conditions in the political field would seem to indicate that the man who said "Let the tariff alone," was the man who was right all the time.

Does anybody at this moment regret that the tariff has been left alone for the past five years?

Does anybody dispute that the country is in every way richer and better off because of five straight years of stand-pat policy?

In 1906 stand-pat was the declared policy of the congressional campaign. It was the policy alike of the congressional committee and of the administration.

When in May of this year a convention representing not more than five per cent of the manufacturers of the United States adopted a resolution calling for tariff revision at the earliest practical moment...

Three months after the manufacturers in convention declared for immediate tariff disturbance they changed their tune, and are now saying that the tariff should not be touched for two years to come.

They, too, are nearer to the stand-pat position than they were last May; and again it is not the stand-patter who has changed his position.

All the time, for five straight years, the stand-patter has said that tariff disturbance meant harm to business, harm to labor and wage earning, harm to the Republican party.

Today the tariff rippers of three months ago, of a year ago, of five years ago, are saying precisely the same thing. They are saying that it would be suicidal for the Republican party to disturb the tariff at the threshold of a presidential campaign.

They are all nearer the stand-pat position than ever before; but it is not the stand-patter who has changed his position.

The stand-patter has held the fort against all assailants for fully five years. He holds it yet. The longer he can hold it, the better for the country.

In holding the fort for five years the stand-patter has been worth many billions of dollars to the country as a whole. He will be worth many billions more to the country if the country will keep on listening to his advice: "Let the tariff alone."

What Revision Means.

"Business interests need not be alarmed. The Republican national convention to meet next June will declare unequivocally for a protective tariff and against throwing the American market open to foreigners."

Thus speaks the Des Moines Capital. That assurance will not, however, prevent a serious disturbance of business when the hauling over of the tariff schedules begins. The charge is made that some of the schedules are too high. No particulars are given. So the minute the onslaught begins all protected interests will be in a nervous state; retrenchment will be in order, factories will slow down, workmen will be discharged and business of all classes will show an unhealthy tone during the uncertainty of the tariff discussion.

A Serious Matter.

The tariff cannot be amended without diligent and thorough inquiry, and this inquiry means a great deal of time and brings about a sharp conflict of the industries affected. Modern business is so complex and tariff schedules are so involved and far-reaching that to tinker with the customs schedules is to set almost every kind of business in eager motion, either to gain some fresh advantage or else to defeat proposals that seem fraught with menace.

What Tariff Smashing Would Do.

If the United States were to adopt the ideas of the tariff smashers and buy mostly abroad where labor is paid what Americans would call starvation wages, so that money was constantly and largely shipped out of the country and labor reduced to the basis of foreign wage scales in competing industries, the sending of the circulating medium away would bring such results as the conditions prevailing at the end of ten years of that practice following the free trade programme of 1846.—Buffalo News.

SOME OF THE REASONS WHY

Various People Are Anxious to Rip Up the Tariff.

There are various reasons in the minds of men promoting the desire for a taking up of the tariff question. In the first place every manufacturer who favors tariff changes has in mind the other man, never once thinking that he will be hit.

Secondly, the man who would have a change has in mind lower prices for the other man, not for himself.

Third, the salaried class who feels that their situations are permanent. This class has always been in favor of practical free-trade.

Fourth, the man who has plenty of money with which to avail himself of the advantages to be offered to him in the way of low-priced property. In other words, the man who is prepared to make money out of disaster welcomes disaster.

Fifth, there is a class of men who think the wage worker is getting to be too obstreperous, too hard to handle, all the time wanting more money. A suspension of business, caused by tariff ripping, would, they say, bring the wage worker to his senses by causing him to seek a job instead of having the job seek him, as is the case at the present time.

Sixth, there are those who are complaining that they are weary of the servant girl tyranny. They want something to break the servant girl's back, figuratively speaking. Closing factories and shops by tariff ripping, would throw girls and women out of employment and they would be compelled to seek domestic service.

Hence tariff ripping, some people think, would solve the servant girl problem.

These are some of the classifications and some of the reasons for the tariff ripping sentiment which prevails today.—Des Moines Capital.

THEY ALL WANT TO DO SOMETHING TO THE TARIFF.



"Not Desirable."

Would tariff revision make an increased demand for labor? Would more mills be started, more mines be opened or more wages be paid through its results? Would the revision proposed be expected to add to the prosperity we are now and have been enjoying, or to take from it? These are some of the very pertinent and practical questions asked by Senator Foraker of Ohio, in the course of an address last week.

Saw It All the Time.

"As soon as it dawned on the intelligence of our stand-pat friends that every free trader in the land was content and even anxious to play at the game of the maximum and the minimum, the thing was jerked out of sight and a new piece put on the boards—revision by the friends of protection."—Washington Post.

No man with an intelligent grasp of the principle and policy of protection ever had the slightest hesitation in identifying the little free trade joker concealed in the maximum and minimum proposition. Protectionists prefer a single tariff. If a double tariff is made necessary by foreign tariff discrimination it should be a minimum and a maximum; a stable minimum not subject to trade dickers, and a high maximum as a penalty for unfair tariff treatment by other nations. That is the true protectionist position.

Nothing to Be Thankful For.

"The Protective Tariff league ought to be thankful that the customs agreement with Germany has prevented a commercial war that would probably have resulted in hasty action by congress to reduce our tariff rates materially or else cause serious loss to American manufacturers and producers of foodstuffs."—St. Paul Dispatch.

Thankful for nothing! There never was the remotest possibility of a commercial war with Germany. Germany put up a bluff, encouraged hereto by the Reciprocal Tariff leaguers and such "tariff reforming" newspapers as the Dispatch, and our government "laid down" to it. That's all.—American Economist.

WEEKLY REVIEW OF TRADE CONDITIONS.

GENERAL BUSINESS IS MAKING GOOD PROGRESS.

SECURITIES HAVE FALLEN

To the Lowest Point Since 1904—Many Contemplated Undertakings Await More Normal Financial Conditions—Business Failures.

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

A larger volume of business is being transacted than at this time last year, although conditions in 1906 were most favorable, and there is now the handicap of almost prohibitive rates for commercial paper. Many contemplated undertakings await more normal financial conditions, and securities have fallen to the lowest point since 1904, but general business throughout the country makes fairly good progress.

Retailers report a very brisk movement of reasonable merchandise and jobbers continue to forward supplementary consignments, but reports of collections are irregular.

In agricultural districts the marketing of the crops at high prices makes the payments satisfactory, but at many eastern centers there is complaint of delay in settlements.

Several strikes are still retarding progress, but most industrial plants are well occupied and are assured of continued activity up to the end of the year at least.

Consumers anticipate more attractive terms in the pig iron market and consequently defer the placing of orders, but most furnaces are still sold up to the end of the year, so that few concessions are offered. It is evident that there is no fear of over-production, as the number of furnaces in blast increased on October 1.

In some divisions of the steel market there is an increase of volume of new business, but other plants find much delay in the placing of contracts, although a considerable tonnage is under consideration.

Cotton mills continue well occupied. There is still much idle machinery at woolen mills, men's wear products being the most uncertain section, while the status of the worsted manufacturer is practically determined.

New England shoe factories benefited by the strike at St. Louis, which sent many orders to the east.

Business failures in the United States for the week ending October 10 numbered 192, against 177 last week.

ACCIDENT ON A BOAT.

Steam Pipe Bursts, Causing Death of Two Men and Badly Scalding Another.

Buffalo, N. Y.—The propeller City of Naples, of the Gilchrist fleet, came into port Friday night with two of her crew dead and one of her officers badly scalded. The dead are:

Louis Hornbusle, a fireman, of Milwaukee.

James Flanagan, a coal passer, of Buffalo.

Injured: First Engineer Louis Fittinger, of Buffalo, badly scalded about feet and legs.

The City of Naples was off Long Point about 3 o'clock Friday morning. There was a stiff gale blowing and the sea was running high. Hornbusle and Flanagan were stoking and Fittinger was in charge of the engines. A 5 1/2 inch steam pipe between the boilers and engine burst, sending a cloud of scalding steam and water down into the boiler room. Deprived of her power, the Naples swung into the trough of the sea and began to roll heavily. The coal in the bunkers where Hornbusle and Flanagan had fled to escape the blinding steam, suddenly shifted, burying the two men. The boiling water poured in upon them, scalding them to death.

First Engineer Fittinger, who went below to rescue his two men, stepped into a foot of boiling hot water. He managed to return to the deck unaided.

The City of Naples drifted helplessly until daybreak, when she was picked up by a propeller and towed into port.

Body Taken to Canada.

Columbus, O.—The body of Mrs. Cassie Chadwick, who died in the woman's ward of the Ohio penitentiary Thursday night, was taken Friday evening to Woodstock, Ont., the place of her birth, for burial. The body was accompanied by Emil Hoover, son of Mrs. Chadwick, and Mrs. J. W. Weston, a sister, of Woodstock, who arrived during the day. No services were held here and plans for the burial at Woodstock were not announced.

Cubs Win Three Straight.

Detroit, Mich.—In the first game of the world's championship series on their own field, the Detroit American league team was beaten Friday afternoon by the Chicago Nationals by the score of 6 to 1. It was a well deserved victory for the Chicago team, as it played superior ball throughout the game. There were several errors of omission on the part of the Detroit team, beside the two errors scored against them which figured in the Chicago run-making.

Exhibiting the Connecticut.

New London, Conn.—The battleship Connecticut, with Rear Admiral Evans on board, arrived here Friday and is anchored near the light-house. The big battleship was brought here in order that the people of Connecticut might have an opportunity to inspect the ship named after their state, before she leaves for the Pacific.

Americans Win Again.

Boston, Mass.—The local American league team won its fifth successive victory over the Nationals Friday 3 to 2. Lindeman was hit hard in spots.

LIVING.

The messenger from Mars surveyed the multitude which had gathered to meet him with undiluted interest. Nor did he hesitate to propound such inquiries as his curiosity prompted. "Where do you all live?" he asked, speaking generally.

"I live in the future," said a young man, good humoredly.

"And I in the past," said an old man.

"How odd! And does none of you live in the present?"

"There was an awkward silence. 'Pardon me,' said the Martian, hastily. 'Perhaps I press my questions too closely.'"

At this a voice from the outskirts of the crowd spoke up, saying: "We have not yet learned him to live in the present without interruption of business, don't you know?"—Ramsey Benson, in Puck.

SYMPATHETIC.



Engineer—You are not alone in your troubles. My business, for instance, is constantly breaking up.

Bankrupt—Er, what is your line, sir?

Engineer—Stone crushing!—N. Y. Telegram.

Real Flight.

"Oh, darling, come and fly with me," He cried to the maiden sweet; Just then his auto hit a cow And o'er the big and brassy prow The maid flew twenty feet.—Chicago Daily News.

Much in a Name.

Western Man (looking at a sailing craft)—What keeps the sail out straight?

New York Host—It is held taut by the gaff and the boom. That heavy piece of timber at the bottom is called the boom. When the wind is fair the boom swings out and stays there; but if the wind should change, it might swing back with terrific force, and knock everybody overboard."

Western Man—Ah! I see now why it is called a boom. I have booms in the west, you know.

Corrected.

A commercial traveler who makes frequent trips to the west from New York is on friendly terms with the porter of the sleeping car who rejoices in the name of Lawrence Lee.

"Well, Lawrence," announced the salesman, gleefully, "I have good news for you. We've had a birth in our family, twins, by George."

"Dat am no birth, sir," said Lawrence, "dat's a section."

All Sunshine.

Stodious Sam—Here is where some scientist states that in 2,000,000 years rain will never fall on the earth."

Jolly Jack—Gracious! I hope I live that long.

Stodious Sam—Why so?

Jolly Jack—Why, when those sunny days arrive we won't have to save up for a rainy day.—Chicago Daily News.

A Small Request.

"Judge, will you do me a great favor?" asked the lady who was about to be put upon the stand as a witness.

"Certainly, miss, what is it?"

"Will you please ask me my age before I take the oath?"—Yonkers Statesman.

What He Was Called.

Joakley—Queer thing about that tall man over there. All his intimate friends call him "Short."

Poakley—Ah, just for a joke, I suppose?

Joakley—No, because that's his name.

Advertisement for C. G. SCHMIDT'S Popular Bakery, featuring fresh bread, pies, fancy cakes, and ice cream. It also includes an advertisement for Dr. Peal's Pennyroyal Pills, describing its benefits for various ailments.