CAMERON COUNTY PRESS.

H. H. MULLIN, Editor

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Advertisements are published at the rate of the dollar per square for one insertion and fitty cents per square for each subsequent insertion. Rates by the year, or for six or three months, ye low and whiform, and will be furnished on

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Local incides 10 cents per line for one inservertion; 5 cents per line for each subsequent con cutitive insertion.

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

But incess cards, five lines or less, 15 per year; over hye lines, at the regular rates of advertising. t sing. No 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 work. PARTICULAR ATTENTION PAID TO LAW PHINTING.

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

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

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, which, the boy maintained, is forbidden by the ten commandments and is always wrong. Now comes from Philadelphia the story of a girl who was also admitted to citizenship in such an organization, and who upset promptly all the expectations of the schoolmistress. Every teacher who had ever struggled over her admitted that Marie Parola was a torment and a plague. There were 500 other girls in the same building with her, but Marie held all records as truant, slattern and mischief-maker. This is the way she appeared to her teachers, but she must have had good qualities which were apparent to her fellow pupils, although not to the teachers. With the girls of her class Marie was almost universally a favorite. After a time a "school city" was organized among the pupils, and to the disgust of the teacher, Marie was elected almost unanimously as delegate to the common council from her room. "What shall I do?" her teacher asked of the other "schoolma'ams." "Wait and see," they counseled. "Perhaps she will be afraid to come any more." But the next morning Marie was on hand bright and early, attired as for a ball. When the teacher arrived Marie greeted her graciously. Soon there entered a pupil as tousled and dirty as Marie had usually been. The new "councilman" led her aside and laid down the law to her. "We are citizens now." she said. "You don't want to do this way any more." Another girl who came late was also taken in hand and disciplined by the "councilman." Two years later the teacher who had been so angry when Marie was elected to the council admitted that there had never been in the school another influence so sweet, so great and so clean as Marie's. It is often so in life outside the schoolroom. Responsibility sobers and exalts and brings out qualities the possession of which had not been suspected.

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, and their claim on the interest of the traveling public. If the bulletins are not so ugly as to disfigure the landscape they will serve a useful purpose; but when the only bulletin in sight has been a small, welltrimmed park about the station and clean and smooth strets leading to it, many travelers have had their curiosity aroused enough to inquire the name of the town and its leading industries. so pleasant an impression has the air of thrift and good taste made upon them. Those village improvement associations which do not know where to begin their work might do much worse than to start with the railroad station surroundings.

Italy is among the countries whose people are enjoying comparative prosperity. Because of the great number coming to America, particularly from Sicily, laborers there are enjoying a 150 per cent, increase in wages, getting 75 cents a day where they formerly got 30. Emigrant relatives in this country are sending liberal remittances, the tendency being to create a firmer belief than ever that this is the land of promise.

A bank open day and night was established in the city of New York some months ago. Recently the same amazing metropolis has created night court. Besides symbolizing the eternal vighance of justice (erroneously conceived as blind), the night court has had practical effect in limiting certain kinds of crime.

Aspie Besant says she is the present owner of the soul of Mme. Blavatsky. One of the disagreeable features of theosophy, says the Chicago Record-Herald, is that an individual cannot pick out the soul he or she would like to have, but must accept any kind of a soul that comes along and demands admission.

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

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 let 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 adminis-

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 earpractical moment, and in the meantime wide-open reciprocity arrangements, the stand-patter again "Let the tariff alone."

Three months after the manufac turers in convention declared for immediate tariff disturbance changed their tune, and are now say ing that the tariff should not be

touched for two years to come.

They, too, are nearer to the standpat 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. "There fore," said the stand-patter, "let the tariff alone

To-day the tariff rippers of three months ago, of a year ago, of five years ago, are saying precisely the They are saying that it thing. would be suicidal for the Republican party to disturb the tariff at the threshold of a presidential campaign "Let the tariff alone" (for two years) is what they are now saying.

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

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 armed. The Republican national convention to meet next June will declare unequivocally for a protec tive tariff and against throwing the American market open to foreign-

Thus speaks the Des Moines Capi tal. That assurance will not, how ever, prevent a serious disturbance of business when the hauling over of the tariff schedules begins. 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 dis-charged and business of all classes will show an unhealthy tone during the uncertainty of the tariff discus-And then, after it is all over and another compromise bill is adopted, the country will again struggle back to its present condition of pros-Meanwhile the people will have experienced a slump that will cause them to wonder if, after all, the present schedules were not all right and that it would have been better to stand pat!—Burlington Hawk-Eye.

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. 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. All this is laugh ed to scorn by theorists as of no consequence, but business men know it serious matter.-Indianapolis Star.

What Tariff Smashing Would Do.

If the United States were to adopt the ideas of the tariff smashers and 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 circulat ing 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 disire 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. Men are not asking for more wages when they are out of work. Then they are only asking for jobs. Tariff ripping would throw men out of employment. The National Manufacturers' association has declared for an immediate revision of the tariff. That association is anti-union.

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 factor ies 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 to-day. - Des Moines Capital.

THEY ALL WANT TO DO SOME THING TO THE TARIFF.



"Not Desirable.

Would tariff revision make an in-reased 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. The senior senator of Ohio may represent some purposes which the voters of Michigan would not approve, but his questions suggests a position in the matter of tariff tinkering which Michigan does approve. That tariff revision such as would meet the requirements of the most aggressive advocates of such action would be accompanied again with just such results as have always in the past accompanied it is a reasonable answer to Senator Foraker's questions. And that is why it is not now desirable.-Reed City (Mich.) Clarion.

Saw It All the Time.

"As soon as it dawred on the intelligence of our stand-pat friends that every free trader in the land was content and even anxious to play 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 hesita-tion 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 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 ment by other nations. true protectionist position.

Nothing to Be Thankful For. "The Protective Tariff league ought to be thankful that the customs agree ment with Germany has prevented a commercial war that would probably have resulted in hasty action by congress to reduce our tariff rates mate rially or else cause serious loss to American manufacturers and producers of foodstuffs."—St. Paul Dis-

Thankful for nothing! There never was the remotest possibility of a com-mercial war with Germany. Germany put up a bluff, encouraged thereto 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 Mormal 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 con-templated undertakings await more normal financial conditions, and se-curities have fallen to the lowest point since 1904, but general business throughout the country makes fairly

good progress. good progress.

Retailers report a very brisk movement of seasonable merchandise and jobbers continue to forward suplementary consignments, but reports of col-

lections are irregular.

In agricultural districts the marketing of the crops at high prices makes the payments satisfactory, but at many eastern centers there is com-plaint 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 year at least.

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-produc-tion, as the number of furnaces in blast increased on October 1.

In some divisions of the steel mar-ket 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 manufac-turer is practically determined. New England shoe factories bene-fited 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

Louis Hornbusle, a fireman, of Milwaukee.

James Flanagan, a coal passer, of

Buffalo. First Engineer Louis Fit-Injured:

tinger, of Buffalo, badly scalded about feet and legs. The City of Naples was off Long Point about 3 o'clock Friday morning. Point about 3 o'clock Friday morning. There was a stiff gale blowing and the sea was running high. Horn-busle and Flanagan were stoking and Fittinger was in charge of the engines. A 5½ 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 fied 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

into a foot of boiling hot water. He managed to return to the deck un-

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

Body Taken to Canada.

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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.

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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. 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 lighthouse. 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. Besten, Mass.—The local American league team won its fifth successive victory over the Nationals Friday to 3. Lindeman was hit hard i

LIVING.

The messenger from Mars surveyed the multitude which had gathered to meet him with undisguised 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 youn man, good humoredly. "And I in the past," said an old

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

There was an awkward silence. "Pardon me," said the Martian hastily. "Perhaps I press my ques tions 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 interrup tion of business, don't you know?" Ramsey Benson, in Puck.

SYMPATHETIC.



Engineer-You are not alone our troubles. My business, for stance, is constantly breaking up. Bankrupt-Er, what is your

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. We 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 rejoice 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 Law rence, "dat's a section."

All Sunshine.

Studious 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 liv

Studious 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 be fore 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 sup-

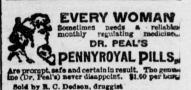
Joakley-No, because that's his name.

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