

CAMERON COUNTY PRESS.

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

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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 arrears are paid, except at the option of the publisher.
Papers sent out of the county must be paid for in advance.

Clothes.

In response to a petition from the sailors, the secretary of the navy has appointed a committee to recommend changes in the uniform of the men. The sailors say that the pancake cap which they are compelled to wear cannot be kept on the head in a high wind, and affords no protection to the eyes in a glaring sun. The blouse, with a wide collar tied by a long neckerchief, is also charged with trouble-breeding possibilities in the wind. The collar blows up about the head and face, and the neckerchief gets tangled in the hands, and is a general nuisance. No protest has been made against the flaring trousers, as the flare makes it easy to roll up the legs when the sailors scrub the decks. The men ask for a visored cap and a coat. Whether their demands are granted now or not, some change in the sailor's uniform is inevitable, declares the Youth's Companion. A garment that interferes with a man's work has outlived its usefulness. There was a time when men wore silken hose, lace-ruffled shirts and flowing lace cuffs with silk or satin coats. One has only to imagine a man clad in that way walking the streets of a modern city or running a high-powered automobile to understand why silks and satins have gone out of fashion for men's garments. That laces and silks and satins are still worn and worn by women is the world's tribute of appreciation for woman's ornamental capabilities. Her usefulness is never doubted. Clothes also show the progress of democracy. It was the gentleman who wore laces and silks. The peasant dressed in woollens of sober colors. Class distinctions were forced upon the attention of the most careless observer of the passing throng. Nowadays it is impossible to distinguish between the rich and the poor as they walk the streets. It sometimes happens that the poor man dresses better than his employer, "that he may make a good impression"—a utilitarian reason for good clothes as truly as the demand for a visored cap by the sailors is based on business reasons.

One of the great electric manufacturing companies reports gross earnings for the year covered by the statistics at over \$33,000,000, with profits of \$4,179,000. This is the electric age for sure, and the experience of this one concern is probably matched by that of others. The demand for electrical appliances in every form was never greater, nor is there any indication of subsidence. An interesting accompaniment of this report of earnings is the government statement of copper production, from which it appears that the output of the metal for 1906 was 906,591,000 pounds, or 18,000,000 pounds in excess of the amount in 1905. Production and consumption of copper are intimately related to electrical development, and this country is foremost in both respects.

Last year German yachts which came here to race for the Roosevelt cup were defeated. This year our boats contesting for the Emperor William cup at Kiel, Germany, were badly beaten. Yacht-designers usually succeed best in building for home waters and for weather conditions to which they are habituated. These international races, however, are not without their usefulness. Yachting, a clean, beautiful sport, is of great value in its influence on the important science of ship-building.

That was a lovely story about the train wrecked near the circus grounds in a Pennsylvania town where one big elephant became a derrick and lifted debris off the injured while five others ran to the river and filled their trunks with water and extinguished the flames. If administration secret service agents can get the names of that press agent he will certainly get his.

And now we are told that men after they are 40 should not eat red meat. Still, it will be no rarity to see many who have passed Dr. Osler's age limit ordering rare roast beef with dish gravy, instead of calf meat or the steamed rooster that is masquerading as spring chicken.

TEN BILLIONS MORE

THE FARMER IS WORTH IN 1907 THAN HE WAS IN 1895.

Then He Was Getting Low Prices and Producing Less; Now Getting Top Prices—He Is Producing More and Making Money Faster Than Ever Before.

By the courtesy of the Philadelphia Record, we are able to reproduce a strong cartoon, the original of which appeared in a recent issue of that newspaper. The picture has for its central thought the steadily increasing prosperity of the American farmer. In the foreground are two stalwart tillers of the soil standing back to back, while Uncle Sam is taking the measure of their respective statures. He finds that the farmer of 1907 is half a head taller than he of 1895, and the legend explains that 1907 has given the farmer in earnings "one billion dollars more" than in 1895. Leaning over the fence with wistful, envious expression is the Wall street speculator, his empty pockets turned inside out, and fervently exclaiming: "I wish I was a farmer!"

ONE BILLION DOLLARS MORE FOR THE FARMERS.



There are more factories in operation now than ever before. There are more mills running, more locomotives puffing and pulling the products of factories and mills. Everywhere there is a demand for labor. Farmers, don't you know that this is what has uplifted your market? The prosperity of the wage earners has brought about this unprecedented prosperity of the farmers. Republican legislation in congress has done this.—Southern American.

a billion dollars of increase in one year because of Protection. Yet the suggestion is there; you cannot escape it.

Doubtless the Record will scout the idea that protection has had anything to do with the farmer's prosperity, and will sneeringly ask, "What has Protection to do with big crops?" Let us see about that. It requires no strained argument to show that Protection may have a great deal to do with big crops.

Go back to 1893-1897. The farmer was getting 50 cents a bushel for his wheat and \$3 apiece for his lambs. Today, after ten years of restored protection, the price of wheat has nearly doubled and the price of a spring lamb has more than doubled. Protection has not increased the yield of wheat per acre, or the percentage of lambs available for the butcher's block, but it has induced the farmer to sow additional acres of wheat to buy more ewes from which to breed lambs.

It is estimated that farm land values and the gross values of farm products have increased at the rate of a billion dollars a year—fully \$10,000,000,000—in the last ten years of adequate protection to American labor and industry.

Can't Be Taken Out of Politics.
It is all very well to say that the revision of the tariff, being strictly a problem of commercial science, ought to be taken out of politics. Undoubtedly; but how is it to be taken out of politics when for years the tariff has been, and next year is likely once more to be made a presidential issue? The ideal procedure would be through the creation of such a non-partisan body as the National Association of Manufacturers proposes, assuming, of course, its fidelity to the protective principle; but as things stand it is at least questionable whether the formation of a non-partisan tariff commission comes within the range of possibility, and it is not questionable at all that a Republican congress would refuse to participate in the formation of such a body. The day may come when the tariff will cease to be a political issue, just as the gold standard has ceased to be such an issue already, but that day has not come yet, nor is it yet in sight.

Fortunately, there is no immediate hurry about the tariff. The country is doing very nicely. It is enjoying all the prosperity it could expect or desire. Indeed, its only complaint is that there is more business to be done than there are facilities in the way of currency and transportation for doing it, so that the community is suffering from what the doctors call a plethora. This is an inconvenience, but, on the whole, the situation is one to which the remark applies that it is generally prudent to let well enough alone.—Philadelphia Inquirer.

MODERN TARIFF PLATFORM.

The Manufacturers Club of Philadelphia Want to "Be Shown."

Possibly the tariff plank in the Republican platform of 1908 was written when the following was adopted by the Manufacturers' club of Philadelphia on Monday evening, September 9, 1907:

That we are opposed to any disturbance of the present tariff law at the coming session of congress and until conditions have so changed that the public interest demands a change in rates of duty, and until it can be shown that less injury will result than good be accomplished by such action.

Is there a safer, sounder, more sensible tariff declaration than this upon which the party of protection could go before the people in next year's presidential and congress elections? Could the national convention do better than to adopt it without the change of a word or a comma?

This is practically the platform of 1904, except that it more specifically states the common-sense proposition that action looking toward a disturbance of the tariff and of business conditions shall not be permitted "until it can be shown that less injury will result than good be accomplished by such action."

Who will say no to this? What reasonable, prudent, patriotic citizen will dispute that before the tariff is disturbed evils calling for remedy must be plainly shown to be of greater consequence than the evils certain to result from such disturbance?

Upon such a platform the Republican party can without question successfully appeal to the country for a renewed expression of confidence. It would be a practical guaranty that the best judgment, the best brain, the best wisdom of a great party are to rule in a matter which so vitally concerns the business, the industry, the wage-earning and the wage-paying of the nation as a whole. It would be a notice that protection remains "a cardinal principle" of the party of protection, and that neither the avowed enemies nor the false friends of protection will be allowed to subvert protection and destroy prosperity.

For the sake of the greatest good of the greatest number it is earnestly to be hoped that the tariff resolution of the Manufacturers' club of Philadelphia will be the tariff plank of the National Republican convention of 1908.

HARD ON FREE-TRADERS.

Trust Development in a Country With No Tariff.

One of the foulest blows ever delivered into the pit of the stomach of American free-traders is the formation of a British steel trust. This enormous combination now makes no secret of the fact that it is formed to control the iron and steel market of Great Britain, not to speak of the kindred industries dependent upon the material supplied by the trust.

Over here in the United States our Free-Traders have preached the gospel, until they almost believed it themselves, that the only thing that made or could make American trusts was the wicked protective tariff. There are trusts in Germany, under protection, and there are trusts in Great Britain, under free-trade, for trusts are made by entering into combination to regulate production, distribution, prices and everything that is in the control of those who produce the articles and get together in such a conspiracy. In fact, the only thing that enables an independent producer here to stay in existence is the tariff, which saves him from fighting more than one enemy, the home trust. But our free-traders have always had it that the American tariff was solely responsible for the American trusts, and that but for the tariff they would have to go out of business. And to prove the argument they pointed to Great Britain, where there were "gentlemen's agreements," but no open trust.

Perhaps now the free-traders may be willing to admit that the way to end a trust is not to end the whole home industry by giving it to some foreign nation. Perhaps they will admit it, perhaps not, for the thing they most believe in is the thing they don't see; and the thing they deny with their loudest voices is the thing that is plain before their eyes.—Kewanee (Ill.) Star-Courier.

The Duty on Hides.

In replying to the assertion of the Waterville Sentinel that the tariff on hides adds ten cents to the price of every pair of shoes and costs the people of Maine \$140,000 a year more than under the Wilson law, the Kennebec Journal makes the excellent point that shoes are as cheap to-day as they were in the dismal period of 1893-1897. The Journal might have gone farther and shown that the tariff affects only the heavier hides used in making sole leather, and that the duty of 15 per cent. cannot possibly increase the cost more than two cents a pair. This cost comes out of the manufacturer's profit and not out of the consumer's pocket. Yet a large number of shoe manufacturers have become enormously rich, and are getting richer very fast in spite of that 15 per cent. duty on hides. Rightly the Journal contends that this duty should be retained because the farmers want it. Abolish the duty on what the farmers have to sell and the farmers would very quickly demand the removal of duties on what they have to buy. That would mean the end of all protective duties. Though they apparently have not sense enough to see it, those who urge the removal of the duty on farm products practically advocate free-trade. That is the size of it.

CHURCH TREASURES STOLEN

WORKS OF ART WORTH \$1,600,000 WERE TAKEN BY ONE MAN.

Robberies of French Churches in the Last Few Years Were Numerous and Total an Enormous Sum

Paris.—Marx Brothers, antiquaries, who sold the statue of St. Catherine to the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York, last May, while they are unable to account for the exact origin of the statue, are quite certain that it is not a product of the recent church robberies in France.

M. Marx said Wednesday that the firm had acquired the statue in August, 1906, from one of the best known dealers in Paris, who had purchased it from another dealer equally reputable. For the present he was not at liberty to give the names of these dealers, but he considered the character of the houses a sufficient guarantee that the statue had not been stolen.

Mr. Marx said the dispatches from New York had contained the first intimation that the statue came from the church of St. Etienne. He scouted the idea that honorable antiquaries were in any way involved with Antoine Thomas, the chief operator in the recent robberies, although he said it was always possible that they might be the victims of misrepresentation.

M. Marx pointed out that all religious works of art, crosses, statues, ivories, reliquaries, etc., now in the museums and galleries throughout the world came originally from churches as surely as apples come from apple trees, but the history of most of them is unknown. The French revolution accounted for the disappearance of many such objects from the churches, but previous to and since the revolution, in Italy and other countries as well as in France, church treasures had been freely sold by priests, who often attached little value to them.

"Moreover," M. Marx went on, "fifty years ago treasures of the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries were drifting about Europe and could be purchased for a song. It is only in the last 15 or 20 years that their value as art treasures has been appreciated and their systematic collection begun. Since then the values have increased a hundredfold."

The product of Thomas' known thefts, according to the public prosecutor of Limoges, already is estimated at \$1,600,000. At Clermont-Ferrand Tuesday night the police discovered in a cellar leased by Thomas a bust of St. Nectaire, stolen from the church of St. Nectaire and valued at \$200,000.

TWO RECORDS WERE LOWERED.

Trotters at Allentown, Pa., Half-Mile Track Make New Marks for Speed.

Allentown, Pa.—Two world's records were broken Wednesday afternoon on the Allentown fair ground track before 10,000 persons.

In the match race for \$5,000 between Sweet Marie and Major Delmar, best two in three heats, the mare won in straight heats and incidentally broke the half-mile track world's record for a regular one-mile race. Her best time was 2:08, made in the second heat, beating the former record of 2:09 1/2 held by Dandy Jim. Sweet Marie's time in the first heat was 2:10.

The other record was made by George G., this season's unbeaten trotter, which, paced by a runner, broke the world's half-mile track record for an exhibition mile. His time was 2:06 1/2. The former record was 2:07, made by Sweet Marie on the Allentown track, September 20, this year.

In the match race Sweet Marie was very steady, while Major Delmar had trouble in making the turns. The latter was swept off his feet in making the first turn in the first heat, losing three lengths, which he nearly made up to the wire, being a neck behind the winner. In the second heat Alta McDonald had pushed the gelding ahead in the first eighth and gained two lengths to the quarter. At the half they were neck and neck. Nearing the three-quarters pole Major Delmar broke and Sweet Marie won with ease in 2:08.

STOCK MARKET IN A PANIC.

Failure of a Firm of New York Brokers Caused a Break in Prices.

New York City.—Trading in both the New York stock exchange and the curb stock market was in a turmoil Wednesday as a result of excited movements and violent declines in the price of United Copper stock in the latter market. The suspension of the firm of Gross & Kleberg, members of the New York stock exchange, contributed materially, if it was not the chief cause, of the declines in both markets. This firm has been trading actively in United Copper stock and it was reported that they were members of a pool formed to support the price of the stock. Apparently there was a break in this pool Tuesday, as the result of which the common stock broke from \$59 to \$36 per share. Yesterday it went down to \$15.

The preferred stock which had been quoted last at \$74, reached the low point of \$24 for the day. Trading in these stocks was confined to the curb market.

Evidences of active liquidation in New York stock exchange appeared in the closing hour of the market and was attributed to heavy selling by interests which had suffered in the copper movement in the curb market. Active stocks declined at the rate of a point per sale until net losses ranged from 2 1/2 to 7 1/2 points.

Five Men Drowned.

Chicago, Ill.—Five men were drowned Wednesday by the overturning of a scow in the Illinois and Michigan canal near Joliet, Ill. The men were employed by a power company building an electric power plant at the junction of the Desplaines and Kankakee rivers.

Steamers Collided—One Sank.
Detroit, Mich.—The wooden steamer Case, of the Gilchrist fleet, was sunk Wednesday in a collision with the Pittsburg Steamship Co.'s steel steamer Mariska, opposite Amherstburg. The crew were saved unhurt.

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