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H. H. MULLIN, Editor.

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JOB PRINTING.

The Job Department of the Press is complete and affords facilities for doing the best class of work.

No paper will be discontinued until arrangements are made for the next issue.

The dearest friends to-day may be the most desperate enemies to-morrow.

There is more in this pompadour matter than appears on the surface—"rats," for instance.

Says the Baltimore American, "Notoriety and fame are the twin sisters of eccentricity." Must mean triplets.

American theatrical companies are to tour British provinces. Newcastle will be kept abundantly supplied with coals.

The fortune of \$3,000,000 left by the late Robert Pinkerton shows that it sometimes is profitable to mind other people's business.

There is every reason in the world why the farmer should feel complacent who has a few hundred bushels of wheat stored away.

Europe is getting ahead of us in the balloon industry only because the war office over there doesn't care what it does with the taxpayers' money.

Although the steamships are getting awfully fast, even the best of them will carry dining rooms and sleeping apartments for a few decades yet.

The substitution of radium as a money metal would be a great convenience for the men who are endeavoring to collect all the coin in the world.

Dr. Emil Koenig of Berlin says that the decay of the entire human race is imminent. He should not take so seriously these reports from Pittsburg and New York.

"Men who think rise," says a Philadelphia paper. Still quite a number of men glued to street car seats are in a brown study when a tired woman enters and clutches a strap.

If the sprightly young collegians are as swift in their studies as they are in their class rushes, remarks the Cleveland Leader, what a wealth of wisdom Ohio would have in a few years!

The navy says the army can't shoot, and the army says the navy has to give vaudeville shows in order to get recruits. It may yet turn out that the militia is the most efficient branch of the service.

The claim of Dr. Sewell that most alleged mad dogs are really only suffering from thirst, will not, however, encourage many philanthropic souls to rush out with a pan of water and offer them a drink.

Ernest Thompson Seton, writing in a current magazine on the "Marriage of Animals," remarks casually that domesticity is "notoriously bad for the morals of animals," and cites the dog as a conspicuous example.

A New Yorker, who is courting trouble says that bold, high forehead are not evidences of intellect, because children and women have bolder and higher foreheads than men. When he gets through being scalped by the women he will realize that a bold tongue is no evidence of intellect.

Twenty-four millions of dollars is the official estimate of the amount of money expended in Europe this year by Americans touring in automobiles. The basis of the calculation is that there are 8,000 touring parties, averaging five persons each, spending \$10 a day for two months. Great guessing!

The will of Henry J. Bryer providing that no grandchild who uses tobacco or intoxicants or frequents saloons before reaching the age of thirty, shall inherit any of the property is surely a safe and sane document.

Believers in woman suffrage and the most scornful disbelievers will unite, unless they were born without humor, in enjoying a social comedy presented by a recent election in a small town, says Youth's Companion.

SAME OLD FALLACY

ELLIS H. ROBERTS TALKS "HORIZONTAL REDUCTION."

Would Juggle Tariff to Suit Condition of Treasury—Constant Disturbance of Business Conditions the Inevitable Result.

One of the latest plans for insuring disturbance of business conditions is that advanced by Ellis H. Roberts, a former treasurer of the United States. The present treasury surplus worries this gentleman. He foresees the possibility of a continued increase that shall bring the surplus to \$100,000,000, and to avert this he would reduce the tariff.

First determine what the proper surplus should be, and then cut down collections to fit. Horizontal reduction will do it. That was the "Bill" Morrison plan of some 25 years ago.

Roberts professes undiminished regard for protection, though he would not hesitate to lower duties that are needed for protection in order that the treasury surplus may be decreased.

His plan seems simple—very simple, considered broadly, but extremely complicated when it comes to working out details.

If the tariff is going to be so regulated as to fit the surplus, then, of course, the tariff must be changed as often as the surplus changes. When the surplus rises beyond an agreed sum the tariff must be again lowered; and when the surplus drops below the "ideal" figure, then the tariff must be raised.

To illustrate: Having reduced the tariff, and our surplus being, say, \$20,000,000, congress sees fit to appropriate an additional \$300,000,000 for Panama canal construction, for deep waterways, for rivers and harbors, for irrigation, etc., etc.

The Roberts plan of horizontal reduction is based upon the erroneous assumption that the present tariff schedules are uniformly protective. Such is not the case. Some schedules are already too low.

Suppose this heavy increase of dutiable merchandise should increase the aggregate of tariff collections and so increase the surplus. What would Mr. Roberts do in that event? Would he reduce the tariff still further, and thereby still further swell the imports, or would he raise the tariff once more with a view to shutting out imports?

Does Mr. Ellis H. Roberts, in fact, know precisely what he would do or would like to have done with the tariff? Has he any conception of the consequences of what he would do after it had been done? The answer would seem to be that the ex-treasurer is floundering around in a mess of crude ideas and does not really know enough about the tariff and its workings to entitle him or his views to serious consideration.

Let Well Enough Alone.

The success of the Republican party beginning with the election of William McKinley was the result of the decided stand taken by the leaders in the interest of protection.

The rank and file of the Republican party are content to "let well enough alone," and the vote at the coming presidential election will undoubtedly demonstrate that a good many Democrats about the United States are of the same opinion.—Scranton Tribune.

Are Already on the Free List.

The Washington Democrat is much worried about the tariff on print paper. If the duty was removed it is not likely that the price would be affected in the least, for there is no place from where print could be imported where the freight rates would not be prohibitive.

In his Kentucky speeches Mr. Bryan claims for himself the credit of the policies of the Roosevelt administration. President Roosevelt has done nothing not approved by Republican platforms; consequently, Mr. Bryan must have been a convert to Republicanism all the time. This view of the case is more plausible than that any Republican can be a Bryan Democrat.

STRAUS TO COTTON GROWERS.

Free Trade Speech Said to Have Caused Apprehension.

"Cotton Growers Startled," is the headline over a newspaper report of the peculiar anti-protective speech delivered before the National Association of Cotton Growers in Washington on the fourth of October. Why should the cotton growers have been startled at the speech? With few exceptions, the cotton growers are Democrats who persistently vote for free trade congressmen from their southern districts.

Mr. Straus did not tell them of their dreadfully wrecked condition under the operation of the Cleveland-Wilson-Gorman free trade act, nor of the wondrous good fortune which had befallen them in spite of themselves through the Dingley rescue, nor of the splendid achievements of American trade and commerce through our protective system, through which our foreign commerce has grown phenomenally and furnished consumption for their productions; but deliberately advised these intelligent gentlemen that the time had come to call a halt to their onward and upward progress, and encouraged them in follies the hardships of which had pinched them time and time again under free trade conditions in the past.

Call for More Men.

Congress is to be asked to furnish 3,000 more enlisted men for the United States navy. Most of our readers, probably, do not understand exactly what this means. The number of men authorized in 1906 was 37,000. The proposed increase will bring the navy within hankshaking distance of the United States army.

At the outbreak of the civil war the United States navy had only 7,600 men. At the end of the war 51,500 men were enrolled. After the civil war a blight fell upon the navy, but that blight is past. The country feels the need of a powerful, efficient navy, and it now possesses one that, on paper, in number of enlisted men, is nearly three quarters the size of the one which helped to bring the civil war to a close.

And no one disputes the fact that the 3,000 men now to be asked for are needed. We have been building ships so fast that all of our vessels cannot be put in commission at one time without the extra men. Since it was deemed wise to build the ships, it must be wise to man them.

The war scare in the Pacific was baseless, but it will have this effect at least—it will incline congress to lend a readier ear to the requests of the navy for more men. Inasmuch as it is now argued that we must have a strong fleet in the Pacific as well as in the Atlantic, congress may listen attentively even to the plea of the navy for two or three new ships. But this part of the program of the navy will certainly come in for more discussion than the other.

An Expert Diagnosis.

Wall street may well and speculators may take the most pessimistic view imaginable regarding our future financial and industrial status, but the great producers cannot be stampeded. There could be no better authority than Willis L. King, vice president of the Jones & Laughlin Steel company, one of the largest of the independent concerns. Mr. King says very tersely: "There are only three things that should, in my opinion, affect adversely the progress of this country—famine, pestilence and free trade.

He adds that the west does not share in the pessimism of a portion of the eastern press; that conditions do not warrant alarm, but simply "admonish thoughtful men that the tremendous expansion of the past few years must rest until the financial equilibrium of the country is reestablished."

Mr. King concludes a very optimistic declaration with the following: "The country is certainly richer than it was a year or even three months ago. The farmers have harvested a seven billion dollar crop, and the mines have added many millions to our wealth. It is the part of wisdom, therefore, to await the future with confidence, and not be carried away by a fear of something that is not at all likely to happen."

The positive opinion of men like Mr. King is worth far more than the vaporizing of certain editors who have no practical knowledge of real conditions.

Another View of the Case.

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MADE A WILL JUST BEFORE HE DIED

EX-BANKER BARNEY LEFT BIG ESTATE TO HIS WIFE.

HE WAS WORTH \$2,500,000.

His Will Directs that His Estate be Incorporated and Administered by Trustees—He Carried \$185,000 Life Insurance.

New York City.—Mortally wounded by his own hand Charles Tracy Barney summoned his family and lawyers to his bedside and after reviewing his business affairs and giving expressions of his wishes in certain matters, dictated and signed a will in which his wife was made the principal beneficiary.

This became known Friday through a statement made by Albert S. Milbank, of the law firm of Masten & Nichols, Mr. Barney's attorneys, and explains the presence at the house when the coroner arrived Thursday of Arthur H. Masten and George I. Nichols. Barney made a will two years ago, but this he subsequently destroyed.

Barney made a will two years ago, but this he subsequently destroyed. The original document provided for the same distribution of his property as did the final paper except for changes necessitated by shrinkage in values. When the original will was drawn Barney was estimated to be worth between \$7,000,000 and \$9,000,000. It is believed that the estate at present will net about \$2,500,000.

TRADE LANGUISHES.

Collections are Poor and Dullness in the Iron and Steel Industry Increases.

New York City.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s Weekly Review of Trade says: Liberal receipts of gold from abroad and a large increase in bank note circulation tend to relieve the financial stress at New York, but the interior is now feeling the scarcity of currency and commercial activity is retarded to some extent.

Return to normal conditions will be hastened by large exports of farm staples supplying credits abroad upon which the much needed gold may be imported. Official returns indicate that exports of this nature were valued at about \$100,000,000 in October and the output of grain and cotton is on a still larger scale this month.

A DARING CRIME.

Four Italians Held Up a Paymaster and Robbed Him of \$5,000.

Passaic, N. J.—Four armed Italians perpetrated a daring robbery on the outskirts of this city Friday, holding up a paymaster and carrying away a satchel which the police say contained between \$5,000 and \$7,000. Three of the highwaymen were arrested after an exchange of shots with the police, but the fourth escaped with the booty.

Paymaster William Knapp, of the Worthen & Aldrich Co., dyers, of Delaware, N. J., two miles from here, started Friday afternoon to drive to this city, where he intended to deposit the money in a bank. He was alone and unarmed and was near the city when four men armed with shotguns stepped out from behind trees and ordered him to stop. One of the men seized the horse's head, two covered the paymaster with their guns, while the fourth climbed into the wagon and seized the satchel. Keeping Knapp covered and warning him not to make an outcry the men disappeared.

The Judge Set Aside the Verdict. Grand Haven, Mich.—A jury on Friday found William Shimmel guilty of the murder 18 months ago of Martin Golden, a storekeeper at Denison, but Judge Padgham set aside the verdict and severely scored the jury, declaring the evidence, which was entirely circumstantial, did not warrant the verdict. The judge released Shimmel on \$500 bond.

Bank Cashier Suicided.

Kansas City, Mo.—J. B. Thomas, aged 63, cashier of the Bank of Albany, Mo., committed suicide Friday by shooting in a hotel here.

A BULLET ENDED HIS LIFE

C. T. BARNEY, A NEW YORK FINANCIER, SUICIDED.

He was Recently Deposed as President of a Trust Company Which Failed for \$60,000,000.

New York City.—Charles Tracy New York, Nov. 15.—Charles Tracy Barney, the deposed president of the Knickerbocker Trust Co., and until recently a power in the financial world, shot and killed himself Thursday in his home. His loans with the bank, it is said, are amply secured, and when he was forced from its presidency he was, to all intents and purposes, eliminated as a factor in banking circles.

Mr. Barney, who was in his fifty-seventh year, shot himself early Thursday while alone in his chamber on the second floor of his home. The bullet entered below the heart and lodged under the left shoulder blade. He died about 2:30 p. m. after suffering intensely.

Mr. Barney was president of the Knickerbocker Trust Co., which closed its doors at the beginning of the recent financial crisis. The institution was one of the largest trust companies in the city and had liabilities estimated at from \$60,000,000 to \$70,000,000. Mr. Barney had long been prominent in the financial life of New York and was interested in many enterprises. He was born in Cleveland, O., January 27, 1851. He was the son of A. H. Barney, president of the United Express Co. After graduating from Williams college in 1876, he married Miss Lily Whitney, sister of William C. Whitney.

PEACE CONFERENCE OPENS.

Representatives of Five Central American Republics Meet at Washington.

Washington, D. C.—In the red room of the Bureau of American Republics, amid the smoke, not of battle, but of the flashlights of photographers, the peace conference of the Central American republics convened Thursday. The ceremonies incident to the opening of the conference were informal. As if by prearrangement the plenipotentiaries of the five Central American republics parties to the conference and the officials representative of the American and other governments interested in the conference arrived at the bureau at about the same time.

Secretary Root and Ambassador Creel were presented to the plenipotentiaries and a few minutes were devoted to conversation. At 2:45 p. m. Secretary Root was introduced to the conference as temporary chairman. In accepting the chair the secretary delivered a brief address.

As the representative of Mexico, which joined with the United States in calling the conference into being, Ambassador Creel made an address. Senator Luis Anderson, of Costa Rica, for the conference, responded to the addresses of Secretary Root and Ambassador Creel.

Permanent organization of the conference was effected by the election of Senator Luis Anderson as permanent president.

Fond of the Sea.

King Alfonso of Spain is very fond of the sea. He and Queen Victoria Eugenie find one of their greatest pleasures at San Sebastian in the long daily swim. Both are perfectly at home in the water, the young queen having early acquired the art of swimming in Solent waters.

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