CAMERON COUNTY PRESS. PANIC SHORT LIVED

Published Every Thursday.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

ADVERTISING RATES:

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Advertisements are published at the rate of one dollar per square for one insertion and fifty rents 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.

Legal and Official Advertising per square, three times or less, *2: each subsequent insertion: 5 cents per square.

Local notices to cents per line for one insertention: 5 cents per line for each subsequent con-ceutive insertion.

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JOB PRINTING.

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

The Mustache. There is more than humor in the

rise and fall of the mustache, although the country was amused several years ago by a humorous lecturer, who discoursed on the subject. It is contrary to the British army regulations for an officer to shave his upper lip. From time to time the war department has issued general orders expressing its disapproval of the growing disregard of the regulations, and now it is reported in London that King Edward is contemplating some action which will compel the officers to return to the old custom. The mustache has long been regarded as a military badge. Only one regiment in the Austro-Hungarian cavalry may go smooth-faced, and this is because during the Seven Years' war recruits were so scarce that this regiment once had to go into battle when there were nothing but beardless boys in its ranks. It behaved with such gallantry that its members remain beardless to this day. The decline of the mustache in military England is said to be due to the preference of American girls for smooth faces and the liking of English army officers for American girls, a combina tion which produces new fashions and outlaws old customs.

If China is awakening, are the western nations awakening to China? Dr. Arthur H. Smith, the well-known American missionary, shows in an interesting book that this country has not followed its missionaries and its ministers of famine relief with any deep intellectual or even commercial understanding of China. It is strange that this nation, at once mercantile and generous, should have made so little effort to understand the Chinese on their own soil, and should have failed to heed the plain statement of Li Hung-Chang that "if Americans want the trade of China they must come after it." Our attitude toward China has been like our attitude toward South America. American consuls have been preaching to us for years to learn the countries to which we ship our goods. Yet no traders are so little at home as are Americans in countries across the seas.

The Rev. George Clark Houghton. the rector of the Little Church Around the Corner, in New York, has given new fame to that place of worship by announcing that no marriages will be performed there hereafter unless the names of the contracting parties are announced beforehand. Therefore couples who want to be matrimonially united on the sly will have to go elsewhere. This is a good way to prevent young people from making fools of themselves, says Boston Budget, and is in accordance with a time-honored custom in the Anglican and Roman Catholic churches.

In January next a statue of Emile Zola will be placed in Paris near the Palace of Justice. The occasion will be the tenth anniversary of the publication of the famous letter of accusa tion with which Zola bombarded the war department in behalf, not so much of Alfred Dreyfus, as of the honor of France.

When an intelligent man cannot answer an honest question in a court of law without "incriminating" himself, his confession to that effect may keep him out of jail for contempt, but it ought not to keep him out longer than is necessary to properly convict him of the criminal conduct he pleads in his own behalf.

A church fair is to be held by society women on Long Island which is to be strictly honest, change to be given in all cases and 100 cents' worth of goods is to cost the purchaser no more than a dollar. This is almost enough in its financial radicalism to bring on another panic.

The industry of making rubber from the guayule weed having made a bouncing start at Marathon, some hitherto unproductive regions of southwest Texas may be said to have started on the road to wealth with a springy stride.

VAST DIFFERENCE IN TWO FI NANCIAL SHOCKS.

Country Suffered for Years from Effacts of Wilson Law-Under Protection Confidence Is Restored in Few Days.

Many have been the explanations of the stock market crash and the runs on banks. President Roosevelt and a majority of the American people are agreed that the financial shock was due to a culmination of abuses by men who have played fast and loose with honest and honorable business principles. There have been those, however, who have blamed not the evils a pikestaff, and be followed strictly. which were threatening our most Mr. Bryan might be tempted to appear sacred institutions, but the president for turning the light on the evils. Some have accused newspaper headlines for announcing that the clearing house committee was throwing high financiers out of the presidency of banks and trust companies, and for telling that there were runs on de positories when there were runs. Others have charged the disturbances to tly defects of our currency system Still others have offered different recgons-some weird, yet not insane; some picturesque, yet partly true.

But it has remained for the sapient tariff editor of the Evening Post to discover that the thing to blame for the whole business is the Dingley law or, since the panic befell us under the Dingley act that no one ever again shall be able to say that the Wilson law was responsible for the bank-ruptcy, poverty and misery which overwhelmed us at the beginning of President Cleveland's second adminis tration and continued to rage like a plague until the voters of the United States went to the polls in 1896 and cast their ballots for the restoration of the American tariff system now in operation. There are some facts of sensational

difference, of course, in the two events The Wilson law panic did not expire in 48 hours: it endured for several years. Then, season after season, farmers burned their crops in their stoves for fuel and in the fields to clear them, because it did not pay to send them to market. Now there are hundreds of millions of profits in the crops, and at this moment the farmers with mortgages paid off and bank ac counts fat, are sending to market some six or seven billions of products bid for by our people and by the world at prosperity prices. As they receive their checks for their new wealth now pouring upon them the farmers, going to their banks to deposit the proceeds Then the fac ride in automobiles. tories and mills and forges closed; they remained closed through the gloomy weeks and months and years. Now there is an unbroken hum of industry over the land. Then wage-earners had their pay cut, lost it altogether, ate up their savings in the banks and joined the bread lines. For a full presidential term the most conspicuous thing in the world was the empty dinner pail of America, the the charity souphouse. Now this is a nation of workers on full time, with a first three quarters of this year. Iron surplus of wages and profits, the week after the panic as the week before, to largest item, being \$146,000,000 for the swell the savings banks accounts by mile months, while prior to 1897 the millions, to buy homes and to give the year's total was not \$50,000,000. best living anywhere on earth. Then the United States government, along with the public, "went broke." It had not enough income to equal its expenditures; it could scarcely borrow Now the treasury piles up such a daily surplus that it can toss a few hundred millions into the banks to supply currency and stop a prosper-

panic of long duration, not because which to do the business of the people,

Yet the jocose free trade oracle tells factured exports. us, though the facts of the two panics—the prosperity panic and the poverty panic—are different, the principles involved are the same. Wherefore is protection now banished from us as a superstition; wherefore shall this be the end of the American tariff system. Perhaps—when the people of the United States are able to subsist on green cheese imported from the moon. New York Press.

Two Great Questions. President Roosevelt acted with his accustomed decision and promptitude in attacking the financial stringency. He directed the secretary of the treasury to issue \$50,000,000 worth of Panama canal bonds, bearing two per cent. interest, and \$100,000,000 of three per cent. government notes, with the expectation that persons who are now hoarding their money will invest in these unimpeachable securities and the money that comes from their disposal may be sent to the south and west to facilitate the move-

ment of crops. At the same time the president is- week. sued a call for a conference of govern-ors of all the states and territories to meet him at Washington early in May of next year to discuss means to conserve the natural resources of the country, which, he says, "are becoming depleted, and, in not a few cases, country, which, he says, "are becoming depleted, and, in not a few cases, entirely exhausted." These resources, in the president's language, are "minoral resources, the resources of the says, "are become for the says, and the says, are become for the says, and t land and the resources of the waters in every part of our territory." the German treaty has been in operation. tion.

BRYAN AND THE TARIFF.

Democratic Leader Playing Politics in His Speeches.

Mr. Bryan would have the tariff revised right away. At least he talks that way. Maybe he would talk differently if his party were in power. He would then be obliged to look at the matter in what in politics is called a practical light. As the matter stands, he is look ing at it purely in the light of party advantage. Not relief for the people from heavy schedules, but embarrass ment for the Republicans in the na-

tional campaign is his object. We should see some all-around politics played with the tariff if the Republicans could be badgered into taking it up next month. The Demo-cratic programme would be as plain as and direct operations from the cloakrooms of the house. Delay would be the word from the outset. A long session-reaching into September if possible—would be the aim of the mi-nority. No bill until fall, so as to leave as little time as possible for the majority to explain the performance in full from the stump. Such tactics were employed in 1890 against the Mc-Kinley bill, and had much to do with the Republican defeat that year. The voters repudiated the bill in a few weeks after its enactment into law, author president, with instructions to assist in the writing of a new law upon the same lines. This was done.

and that law is now ten years old. Mr. Bryan's demand is all the politics that now remains in the tariff issue for his party. Tariff revision is assured at last. The most stubborn of the stand-patters must now concede that new schedules are on the cards. In their national platform the Republicans next year will declare themselves, and the work then promised will probably be performed at an extra session of the Sixty-first con-

ss, called for that express purpose. During the campaign we shall hear omething about protection and free trade. Mr. Bryan and his friends will argue from the assertion that protection is the mother of trusts, and that the surest means of dealing with trusts is to destroy protection. The Republicans should welcome that depate-should welcome even the most reiled attack on a system which stands so thoroughly justified by ex-If protection cannot be defended, nothing can be. It was never more deserving of the title "the American policy" than it is to-day, with America, under its application, in the front rank of producing and flourishing nations.-Washington Star.

Increased Export of Manufactures. An interesting and important phase of the statistics of our foreign trade is the largely increasing share which manufactured articles bear to our exports. For the first nine months of

this year manufactures were just short of 44 per cent. of our total exports, having never before been per cent., and having been from 15 to 20 per cent. a quarter of a century ago. The figures show the growth in most active industry in this country amount from \$10,000,000 per month in and steel manufactures form

The increasing ratio of manufactures in our exports is a good sign, since the higher the process is carried and the more finished the article the more employment is given to labor enough money to pay its bills from day and the larger proportion of the value represents wages. Coincident with this feature is the increase of tropical and sub-tropical products imported into the United States. These products repesent not only food, as we are apt to In the Wilson law period there was think, though coffee, cocoa, sugar, fruits and nuts form a large part there was insufficient currency with them. There are also crude materials which to do the business of the people, but because there was no business to ber, fibers, gums, barks, raw silk and provide American bread and butter. tobacco. The importation in increas-Farms were wastes, mills and factories ing amounts of these materials dewere abandoned. Industry was pros-trate. And this misery—the misery of clear an outcome of it as the more poverty panic-was long continued. impressive enlargement of the manu-

Very Much Alive.

"Whatever other effects the panic may have, it has at least dealt a deathblow to the tariff superstition." Thus the New York Evening Post, meaning the belief of protectionists that when production and consumption are at high-water mark; when labor is fully employed at high wages; when the things that labor makes find a ready market; when the wages that labor earns find their way quickly into trade channels—that in these conditions prolonged and disastrous panics are impossible. Yes; protectionists believe all this. They believe it more than ever since they have seen the worst money panic the country has known for 14 years disappear inside of government notes, five days. The tariff had nothing whatever to do with bringing on this finan-cial flurry, but it had a tremendous lot to do with quieting it.

Exports of Gold.

A million and a half dollars of gold went in one shipment to Germany last This is described by the shiptention to the coincidence of increased

NEARLY 400 MEN ENTOMBED

AN APPAILLING CATASTROPHE AT MONONGAH, W. VA.

Explosions Wrecked Two Mines and of 380 Men Employed Therein, Only a Few Escaped with Their Lives.

Monongah, W. Va.—Twenty charred and blackened bodies lying in the improvised morgue prepared near the entrance to the mine, five men hovering between life and death from the awful bruises sustained and the deadly gases inhaled, in a temporary hospital into which one of the company buildings has been transformed, and 300 men imprisoned by tons of coal, rock and mine debris in the death of the bulk surrounding the coal, rock and mine debris in the depth of the hills surrounding this mining town, with the chances all against a single one of them being alive is the most accurate summary obtainable of the results of a mine explosion Friday which in all probability was attended by greater loss of life than any former disaster in the history of the bituminous coal mining industry of America. dustry of America

dustry of America.

Six dead bodies had been taken from mine No. 6 at midnight and 65 others were folled up in the entry, awaiting the completion of facilities for bringing them to the surface. From mine No. 8, at the same hour, 14 bodies had been removed and a number of others are ready to be brought out as soon as arrangements can be completed. arrangements can be completed

The explosion occurred shortly after The explosion occurred shortly after 10 a. m. after 380 men had gone to work in the two mines affected. These mines are Nos. 6 and 8 of the Consolidated Coal Co., located on opposite sides of the West Fork river, at this place, but merged in their underground workings by a heading and on the surface by a great steel tipple and bridge. bridge.

The mines are owned and operated by the Consolidation Coal Co., of Balti-more. General offices are located in Baltimore and the operating offices in Fairmont, W. Va.

BOND ISSUES ARE REDUCED.

Only \$25,000,000 Panama Bonds and \$15,000,000 of 3 Per Cent Certificates to be Sold.

Washington, D.C.—The secretary of the treasury has accepted bids for the Panana canal bonds to the amount of \$25,000,000. The average price of all the bids accepted is 103. Under the terms of the law and the secretary's acceptance of these bids, the allotments of bonds to individuals and institutions will be confined to the small subscriptions from \$10,000 to \$20

The allotment of the 3 per cent. certificates will not exceed \$15,000,000. Those have been confined to national banks throughout the country which were in position to at once take out additional circulation, this being a measure designed to afford immediate relief, inasmuch as a considerable time would necessarily elapse before the Panama canal bonds could be put on the mental canal canal bonds could be put on the market

SOLDIERS GO TO GOLDFIELD

Troops are Sent from Frisco to a Nevada Mining Camp.

Francisco, Cal. - Soldiers of infantry Twenty-second Angel Island and the Presidio, about 250 in number, left Friday for Gold

quarters attending to the details of the transportation of the men under command of Col. Reynolds. The gen-eral will remain here unless the situ-ation at Goldfield becomes so serious that more troops have to be sent. In that event he will take command of Goldfield, Nev.—Despite the sup-

pressed excitement among the miners over the ordering of troops here, they are keeping the peace in every way.

NATIONAL LAWMAKERS.

Proceedings of the Senate and House of Representatives.

Washington.—Both houses of congress devoted their sessions on the 3d to hearing the reading of the president's message. No business of im-

portance was transacted.

Washington.—in the senate on the 4th nearly 1,000 bills were introduced th nearly 1,000 bills were introduced in a few hours. No other business of importance was transacted. The house

importance was transacted. The nouse was not in session.

Washington.—The senate on the 5th elected Senator Frye, of Maine, president pro tem. Many bills were introduced and adjournment until the 9th was taken. The house was in session ten minutes and adjourned until the 6th

REVIEW OF TRADE.

Volume of Retail Business Is Fairly Large, but Many Factories are Idle.

New York City.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s Weekly Review of Trade says:
Further improvement in the financial situation is facilitating the return of normal conditions, but there is still a great deal of idle machinery at mills and factories. In the leading industries a disposition is shown to defer production until there is no probability of cancellations and consumers show an inclination to place orders for forward deliveries. Retail trade is fairly well maintained, demand for holiday goods assuming seasonable proportions and collections are more holiday goods assuming seasonable proportions and collections are more

Steele's Victim Dies.

Boston, Mass.—Edward Cohen, of Lynn, president of the Massachusetts state branch of the American Federation of Labor, who was one of three labor leaders assailed by an insane man in the state house Thursday, died Friday, John A. Steele, of Everett, who did the shooting, is in jail in default of \$100,000 bail.

Fort Pitt National Bank Fails. Pittsburg, Pa.—The Fort Pitt na-tional bank, one of the oldest financial institutions of the city, failed to open for business Friday. The bank was closed by the comptroller of currency.

Ever Hear It?

Julius Tannen, the cleverest mon-ologist on the vaudeville stage (we get space rates for this), sprung this one on us the other day:

"Two uncles of mine from Chicago came to New York the other day, and I showed them the town. I had a dat on the top floor of the Flatiron build ing, and they stayed below while When I finished my ness I looked out of the window to see if they were waiting for me. Finally I spied them—but you know how small people look from such a height? Why, my uncles looked like ants-

Groans interrupted the speaker a this point, so we never learned wha story was about. — Cleveland Leader.

A Terrible Shock.

Great Editor's Wife—I regret to say, sir, that my husband is sick, and cannot see anyone. (sympathetically) - What

Caller

seems to be the matter?
"I don't know; he has not uttered a word since he came in; he has received some terrible shock."

"Ah, I see. He probably ran across some man who never heard of his paper."-N. Y. Weekly.

What Stung Him.

Mrs. Wayback-I notice these here submarine torpedor boats are named after stingin' things mostly.

Mr. Wayback-Ye don't say? Wor der if any uv them are yet named "Soap Agent," "Portrait Solicitor,"
"Rheumatiz Specialist," or "Patent Churn Peddler."-Puck.

THE FOOTBALL SCRIMMAGE.



Gladys-I thought you said Horace as very popular.

popular men in college.

Gladys-That's funny. Everybody seems to be down on him now,

Great Turn.

Great Turn.

He turned up his trousers, he turned up his hat.

Ere he started away to propose:

But the sensible maiden snubbed him flat—

When she icily turned up her nose.
-Chicago Daily News.

Good Catch.

Eva-If a young man should come down the road? Katharine (with camera)-I should snap him.

Eva-Suppose a real handsome young man should come down the road? Katharine-Oh, then I should snap

him up.—Chicago Daily News.

Reggy Sapp—Yeas, weally, while I was in New York I spent much of my time in the subway and the river tunnels. Big bores always interest me you know

Miss Tabasco (glancing at clock)-Well, er-big bores don't interest me! -Chicago Daily News.

Sampled Things.

Patience-Did you ever attend cooking school?

Patrice-Oh, yes; I've had that kind of dyspepsia, too!-Yonkers States

Somewhat Sarcastic.

Miss Upson-My ancestors came ver in the Mayflower. Did yours? Miss Cutting-No; I have the vantage of you there.-Chicago Daily

Always Strong.

Church-They say the human voice is stronger in the morning than it is at night.

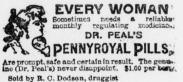
-I can't see any difference in baby's!-Yonkers Statesman.

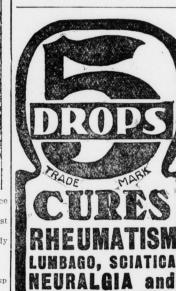
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