CAMERON COUNTY PRESS.

Published Every Thursday.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

ADVERTISING RATES:

per square for each subsequent insertion es by the year, or for six or three months ow and uniform, and will be furnished or

and Official Advertising per square mes or less, 32: each subsequent inser-

Legal and contains three times or less, \$2\$; each subsequent insertion; \$0\$ cents per quare.
Local notices by cents per line for one inserterion; \$5\$ cents per line for each subsequent con-ceutive insertion.
Obituary notices over five lines, 10 cents per line. Simple announcements of births, marriages and deaths will be inserted free.
Business cards, five lines or less, \$5\$ per year; over twe lines, at the regular rates of advertishing.

local inserted for less than 75 cents pe

JOB PRINTING

The Job department of the Press is complete and affords facilities for doing the best class of Printing.

PRINTING. No paper will be discontinued until arrear-ages are paid, except at the option of the pub-lisher.

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

Honor to Whom Honor Is Due.

A brief but exceedingly impressive memorial service was that which stopped every wheel on every Chicago, Burlington & Quincy locomotive and car for five minutes, during the funeral of Charles E. Perkins, a former president of the road. Precisely at three o'clock all trains, no matter where they were, came to a standstill. and remained motionless until five minutes past three. Work of every kind was also suspended in every office of the company. The man thus honored, in a way which he would probably have appreciated more than any other, was a rich man who had worked his way up from the lowest round of the ladder by means which disarmed enemies and made friends, and his honor was more to him than his money. When a bank in which he was a shareholder and director was in trouble-a trouble known to him, but not to the depoistors-he came to the rescue with his whole fortune. Although his legal liability was only \$20,000, he poured in a million, and suffered heavy losses for the sake of saving small depositors, who, before he died, never even knew what they had been saved. Such a man, says Youth's Companion, deserves well of his country. It is fitting that the wheels should stop for a little space when he goes out.

High school fraternities are treated with scant courtesy when they make an appeal to the courts. The latest instance of judicial condemnation oc curred in Chicago, when the appellate court, last month, declined to issue an injunction restraining the school board from enforcing a rule excluding all members of secret fraternities from participation in literary or athletic contests, and from using the names of the high schools in connection with the fraternities. The injunction was sought through the father of a member of one of the fraternities on the ground that the rule interfered with the natural rights of the pupils. The court decides that the rule against the fraternities does not interfere with the rights of the young people to join any fraternities they choose, and that it does not trespass upon parental authority. The school contests from which members of the fraternities are barred do not form part of the regular curriculum, and are subject to such regulations as the school authorities choose to make in the exercise of their legal discretion.

To older graduates of American colleges, and to most adults who have not been to college, the solemnity of the undergraduate youngster is naive-the same as the pawnbroker's. The ly funny. One college paper, in such bitter style as might be appropriate to | gilded some mighty moral or political issue, chastises the entire undergraduate body for not turning out to cheer the football team at practice. All other practice, say at penmanship or the piano, can be carried on by the practicers with the requisite tools. Football, apparently, cannot be learned except in presence of a mob. Another college paper gravely protests against the freshmen's increasing habit of walking on the prohibited side of a certain street, and declares college customs to a sacred tradition, to be reverently observed by each young batch of collegians.

Japan is preparing to impose re strictions upon the emigration of the people of that country, and this step is likely to bring about an end to all the controversy that has recently risen, particularly that which came from the anti-Japanese demonstrations in Canada. If the Japanese government stops emigration obviously there will be no immigration from that quarter to object to.

Even in time of sorrow and anxiety the lady with the bank account affords merriment. During a recent run on a New York bank a fair depositor, after waiting 14 hours in line, found that she had overdrawn her account.

A miner in Pittsburg has complained to the police that a widow held him up. That has happened to scores of other men, but, as a rule, they kept the fact to themselves and submitted abroad. To a country so situated a from him. to the widows and fate.

THE MORE HE TRIES TO SCRUB THE BLACK OFF THE MAP THE DISBANDS UN COURT'S ORDER MORE HE SPREADS IT AROUND.



NATION'S ONE HOPE

IMPORTANCE OF A NATIONAL TRADE BALANCE.

One of the Functions of a Protective Tariff Is So to Restrict Imports as to Enable the Country to Pay Its Obligations and Have Something Left.

"If it had not been for this balance of trade in our favor, constantly liquidating our obligations, our debts would have become insupportable long before now.

This remark by the New York ss is of weighty importance, and should receive from our financiers far more attention than they habitually give to the question of favorable trade balances. The fact is that our moneyed magnates are for the most part either ignorant of or indifferent to the part played by the trade balance in maintaining our supply of money and money metals. It must be that they are ignorant, for if they were informed they could not be indifferent. They ought to realize the part played by a protective tariff in so restricting competitive imports as to insure an excess of exports, and therefore a trade balance—money coming to us faster than it goes away from us. Yet if you should scratch the back of an eminent financier it is ten to one you would tickle either a free trader or a man who knows little and cares less about the tariff question.

The habit of depreciating the consequence of favorable trade balances is quite common among the "superior thinkers" turned loose by our free trade institutions of learning. They point at Great Britain, a free trade na-tion, with an average excess of imports over exports amounting to about \$800,000,000 a year, as a shining example of how a country can grow richer in spite of adverse trade bal-This contention is well an ances. swered in the Press as follows:

England is a creditor nation. The British adverse trade balance does not represent what England owes at the end of each year. It represents the payments on account by the debtor nations that owe interest and principal to England, creditor of the world. The lender whose trademark is the three the door of his money shop advances his capital to the borrower, who must pay over to the pawnbroker a share of the debtor's product as long as the debt stands uncanceled. The debtor exports to the pawnbroker incessantly; he imports from the pawnshop nothing— but receipts. Unless the debt is liqui-dated that sort of adverse balance of trade against the pawnbroker leaves him with all the money in the end. So long as Canada or any other country remains a debtor nation an adverse balance of trade piles up a growing debt each year more difficult to discharge, since more of the sources of the debtor are required to pay the mere interest.'

One of the most important func-tions of a protective tariff is to bar the door against competitive imports. Not only does this wise policy enable the United States to cancel its debits for goods and materials purchased abroad and have something left with which to make good for some heavy outgoing amounts of American money not visible in the record of exports, but it has in the past 11 years actually added some billions of dollars to the supply of money and money met-Still more important, it has provided work and wages for millions of Americans. Great Britain has kept solvent because of income derived from money loaned and invested in other countries and from the earnings of her merchant marine, But for these sources of income there is no need to say what would happen to a country which bought \$800,000,000 a year more than it sold. The United States has

large favorable trade balance becomes an absolute financial necessity if national bankruptcy is to be avoided. Such a surplus of income over outgo can only be obtained by the restriction of imports. This is why our eminent financiers should give more attention to the protective tariff.

NO DEFICIT IN TREASURY.

Disturbing and Misleading Assertion Made by Contemporary.

The loose statements which very intelligent contemporaries permit themselves to make concerning matters of which exact information is readily accessible have an illustration in the editorial assertion of the Philadelphia North American that "the United States treasury also begins the year with a deficit.'

Such a disturbing and misleading assertion is the result of failing to make the necessary distinction between a deficiency in the revenue and a deficit in the treasury. It is accurate to say that the revenue for the last six months of 1907 shows a deficiency, the receipts having fallen \$9,000,000 in round numbers short of meeting the expenditures

But that is a very different thing from "a deficit in the treasury." Strictly that would mean that there is less cash on hand than the accounts call for, implying diversion of funds or embezzlement. But in the looser and general use, that there is less money on hand than is needed to meet de mand liabilities, it is still wider of the mark. The treasury has such a surplus on hand after providing for all reserve liabilities that it not only doe not feel the deficiency in revenue for the past six months, but it could pay such a deficiency in revenue for nearly 15 years longer before creating a deficiency in the treasury.

Moreover, if the swollen surplus were thus drawn down to about one quarter of its present bulk, it would really be more salutary for the general fiscal situation.

Unalterably Opposed.

Now, here is an alarming revelation in the ranks of the Democratic party, and in the state that gives its presidential nominees the largest majori-The facts are set forth in the following telegram:

San Antonio, Tex., Nov. 21.-Rockribbed Democrats of Texas, composing the Texas Sheep and Goat Raisers' association, in convention here, adopted a standpat policy in the matter of tariff revision as to wools and hides in the following resolution

Be It Resolved, That the Texas Sheep and Goat Raisers' association hereby goes on record as unalterably opposed to any reduction in the tariff on wool, mohair and hides; and that its secretary is directed to so notify the Texas congressmen.

Bryan complains the Republic ans have stolen some of his political doctrines. Are his followers resorting to retaliation in kind? Democrats unalterably opposed to any reduction in the tariff." etc.! Now let the Georgia statesman again rise and "Where am I at?"-Burlington

Will Adopt Beneficent Policy

The obvious conclusion is that the government of the United States has admirably discharged its responsibilities toward the islancs that fell into its possession as a fortuitous incident of war and may be relied upon to develop a beneficent policy locking to ultimate independence, 11 the islanders want it, as rapidly as circumstances will warrant and permit .-- Rochester Democrat and Chronicle.

A Democratic club in New York will shortly give a dinner, at which the question, "Why Is the Democratic Party Divided?" will be discussed. Even a slight inspection of the promi nent members of the Democratic party will fully answer that query.

Mr. Bryan, while in Texas, virtually confessed that he is a candidate. In neither an oversea carrying trade nor any income from money invested mission of his guilt can be wrung

DECREE IS ENTERED IN FIGHT OF GLASS WORKERS.

Amalgamated Window Workers of America Is Declared to Be an Illegal Trust in Restraint of Trade.

Cleveland, O.—A final decree was entered on Friday in the suit of the cutters and flateners against the Amalgamated Window Glass Workers

of America by Judge George L. Phil-lips, in common pleas court.

The decision dissolves the associa-tion of window glass workers, which was composed of the various workers employed in the glass trade, including the cutters and flatteners. The com-plete amalgamation of all the workers into one association was completed about six months ago.

The cutters and flatteners insisted upon being allowed to use machinery in their work. This was forbidden by the by-laws of the association. Ma-chines are used extensively by the so-called glass trust, where the bulk of the glass workers are employed. The use of machinery, it is said, was punished by expulsion from the un-ien. To be non-members of the union meant practically no work. For this reason the cutters and flatteners endeavored to have this feature of the

by laws changed.

A long fight between the two elements in the union ensued which resulted in the cutters and flatteners bringing suit to dissolve the associa-tion, an apportionment of the funds of the union and an injunction to restrain the union from interfering with the use of machinery and to restrain the union from prohibiting the withdrawal of the cutters and flatteners from the union and forming a separate organization.

While Judge Phillips scored the as sociation as being an illegal organiza-tion in restraint of employment, in fact a labor trust, and that its con-tracts with the other organizations absorbed by it and its by-laws were illegal, yet the court was very partic-ular to explain that he referred to the glass workers alone and not to labor organizations in general. He said la-bor organizations generally were a ne-cessity and that the intent of the law is to foster such organizations.

The funds of the association, while reported to be near \$100,000, are, in fact, not more than \$10,000. The court suggested that they be left in the hands of the treasurer of the association, who should become a trustee for the court; that all debts be paid and that any balance should be distributed

that any balance should be distributed among those who contributed toward the fund, and not as members of the union. Notice of appeal was given.

Following the announcement of Judge Phillips' decision, officers and members of the Amalgamated Window Glass Workers held a meeting and oignized a new association, to be ganized a new association, to be known as the National Window Glass Workers, its membership to include practical window glass blowers, gath-erers, flatteners and cutters.

THE NATIONAL LAWMAKERS.

Proceedings of the Senate and House of Representatives.

Washington.—The house on the 21st adopted an amendment to the penal code which makes it a criminal offense for any employe of the government to give out advance information regarding any crop statistics that are authorized by law. The sonate's pro-ceedings were devoid of interest.

Washington.—In the senate on the 22d Mr. Hansbrough, of North Dako-ta, made a speech in which he de clared that the harvester **tr**ust is attempting to control the selection of delegates to the national republican convention. The criminal code bill was considered for two hours. The house devoted the day to considera tion of the bill to codify the criminal

Washington.—During consideration of the urgent deficiency bill in the house on the 23d Mr. Tawney, chairman of the appropriations committee, declared that there would be a treas-tury deficit of \$100,000,000 unless the appropriations for the next fiscal year were cut down. The senate devoted most of its session to debate of the bill to revise the criminal code and then adjourned until the 27th.

Washington. The session of the house on the 24th was devoted to a political debate, at the conclusion of which the house adjourned until the 27th. The senate was not in session

REVIEW OF TRADE.

Business Feels the Weakened Purchasing Power of Thousands of Unemployed.

New York City.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s Weekly Review of Trade says: Co.'s Weekly Review of Trade says:
More manufacturing plants have resumed and money is abundant at easy terms, but business feels the weakened purchasing power of the thousands still unemployed. Buyers have arrived in large numbers in the local jobbing dry goods market, placing fair orders at the lowest prices named on some descriptions, and this forward business was also liberal at other large centers. Mercantile collections improve, although still backward at many points.

Industrial news is slightly more encouraging on the whole, but there is

couraging on the whole, but there is nuch idle machinery, and the coal out-put has been curtailed on that ac-count, together with the tardiness of

Bank Cashier Suicided.
Ellinwood, Kan.—Leo Bockemohle, the cashier of the suspended Bank of Ellinwood, Kan., under bond for making false statement of the bank's condition, shot and killed himself last night at his home just after his bondsmen had informed him that they had surrendered him to the sheriff.

Killed Her Son With Poison. Burlington, Wis.— After giving a fatal dose of laudanum to her young son, Mrs. George Stetson on Friday drank of the poison in an attempt at suicide. The boy is dead and he mother will probably die.

Capital and Invention.

Capitalist—Huh! Want capital to develop a patent, eh? Well, you've come to the wrong place. I haven't any money to risk on patents.

Business Man—But in this case there is no risk at all. The invention, though wonderfully attractive to the average mind, is absolutely impracticable. It won't work.

"What? You know it won't work and yet you come to me for capital

"Calm yourself, my dear sir. You see, if we knew at the start that the thing won't work we shall expect no results from it, and need run no risk. We simply form a big company, sell stock, pocket the ceeds, and let the stockholders do the developing. See?"
"I see. You shall have all the cap

ital you want."-New York Weekly.

Superior Knowledge.

Teacher-Johnny, what causes the rater of the sea to be salty?

Johnny-The salt that's in it. Teacher-Next; Waldo, what causes the water of the sea to be salty?

Waldo-The salty quality of sea wa ter, ma'am, is due to the admixture of sufficient quantity of chloride o sodium to impart to the aqueous fluid with which it commingles a saline flavor which is readily recognized by the organs of taste.

Go up head Teacher-Correct. Waldo.—Chicago Tribune.

His Guess.

Mrs. Crimsonbeak—I see a ton of oil has been obtained from the tongue of

Mr. Crimsonbeak-I'll'll bet it was a gentleman whale. I never knew a female's tongue to need oil.-Yonkers

LIKE MOST OF THEM.



"Yes, my son is very brilliant. He has a poet's dream.' 'Ah, yes, I see. Dreams he is a

Art at a Discount.

Mr. Highart—Yes, I believe in the cultivation of art among the masses. Artistic taste, no matter where found or in what walk of life, is of incal-culable value to the possessor.

Mr. Humdrum-Well, I differ with My wife spent \$80 last year taking art lessons, and then, on my birthday, she gave me five boxes of cigars-selected by the pictures the cover.-New York Weekly.

Literary Calamity.

(struggling author)-You book reviewers were unnecessarily severe on that last novel of mine.

Naggus-Why, you ungrateful hound with one accord we pronounced it one of the cleanest and most uplifting works of fiction that had appeared this season.

Borus—That's what I mean. haven't sold a single copy.—Chicago Tribune.

Rare Good Luck.

Fond Mamma-Why, what have you in your apron?

Little Daughter (breathlessly)-Oh Such good luck! Dotty Dimple's cat had six kittens, and her one, so she gave me the other five .-New York Weekly.

Side Lights on History. George Washington had lost the bat-

tle of Brandywine.

"The Prohibitionists are carrying everything before them in Kentucky and Georgia, too!" he groaned. Climbing hastily on the nearest wa-

ter wagon, he gave the order for retreat.—Chicago Tribune.

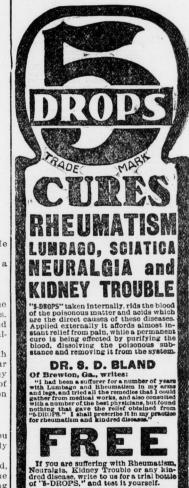
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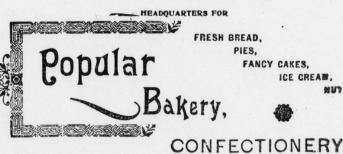
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