

CAMERON COUNTY PRESS.

H. H. MULLIN, Editor.

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ADVERTISING RATES:

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

Legal and Official Advertising per square, three times as much, each subsequent insertion 10 cents per square.

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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, 15 per year; over five lines, at the regular rates of advertising.

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 arrearages are paid, except at the option of the publisher.

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

A Tennessee Utopia.

Hurrah for Big Sandy! No blind tigers, no stumps; no kinky headed negroes! Good churches, good schools, good people! Merchants are busy, laborers whistling as they go to work, children laughing as they go to school or play, wives singing as they patch their husbands' pants.—Benton County (Tenn.) Star.

Time for Memory's Help.

And now, when the clouds gather and the rain impends over our forest and our house, permit us not to be cast down; let us not lose the savor of past mercies and past pleasures; but like the voice of a bird singing in the rain, let grateful memory survive in the hours of darkness.—Robert Louis Stevenson.

Value of Work.

Work is the true friend and consolator of man, raises him above all his weakness, purifies and ennobles him, saves him from temptation and helps him to bear his burden through days of sadness, and before which even the deepest griefs give way for a time.

To Find Unlucky Days.

To find out which days bode evil take the date of the full moon. Count the days before instead of after this date and multiply the number by the number of days in the month, and from the result the unlucky days of the month are found.

Daily Thought.

Never suffer the invaluable moments of thy life to steal by unimproved and leave thee in idleness and vacancy; but be always either reading, or writing, or praying, or meditating, or employed in some useful labor for the common good.—A Kempis.

The Deeps Are Dumb.

The greatest golfers seldom talk about their golf any more than the greatest cricketers talk about their cricket. It is the enthusiastic duffer who enjoys conversing about "his game."—London Truth.

Busily Engaged.

"Did you know," said the nervous man, "that Saturn has lost one of its rings?" "My friend," answered Mr. Sirius Barker, "I can find enough to worry about right here on this earth. I don't have to get a telescope."

Where Currency Is Not Used.

In Rhodesia the housewife needs no money for food, if one has calico or salt. Native hucksters demand either one or the other, and pocket books and purses are useless.

Deadly Kamchatkan Liquor.

In Kamchatka there grows a mushroom called the false orange, from which is made a liquor that produces delirium and convulsions. Nevertheless it is a favorite beverage.

Sensitive Parts of the Body.

The tip of the tongue is the most sensitive part of the human body; the tips of the fingers come next, and third the lips.

Poor Fellow.

"Day give him ten years for stealin' a 'possum," said the colored brother, "an' de worst of it wuz he didn't get ter eat it."

Gentleness.

Gentleness is the great point to be obtained in the study of manners.—M. P. Willis.

No Gain in Being Ungenerous.

We get no good by being ungenerous, even to a book.—Elizabeth Barrett Browning.

A Genius.

A genius is a man who can tend a furnace so that it will not send up gas.—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

Query.

When a man kisses his wife is it a souvenir spoon?

London's Milk Shops.

There are over 12,000 shops for the sale of milk in London.

Latin Proverb.

Better slip with the foot than with the tongue.



Miss Democracy—Mercy! Just my luck. I'm under the mistletoe and here comes a fellow that I don't like at all.

NOT A PUBLIC NEED

SILLY TALK ABOUT INSURANCE OF BANK DEPOSITS.

One of the Innumerable Panaceas Just Now Being Put Forward—Of Course It Has Sanction of Perpetual Candidate Bryan.

Three or four bills have been introduced in congress within the last few days providing in various ways for the insurance of national bank deposits. Presumably the authors of these measures think there exists a public demand for such a guarantee. If so, why has it never been in evidence before? Why have depositors been perfectly content to put their own judgment to select established institutions of good reputation under the control of safe and conservative bankers? It is always assumed, and with justice, too, that where there is a real demand private enterprise is ready to satisfy it. Why has no insurance company entered into the field of guaranteeing bank deposits? On practically everything in which the risk is sufficiently large for the public to desire insurance against it a policy may be obtained. The fact is that the chance of ultimate loss through bank failure is negligible, and depositors realize that it is. If a company should enter the field, offering to write policies on bank deposits, it could not hope to obtain any patronage, even though it could do a profitable business at a tenth of one per cent. If such private insurance is impracticable, why, supposing there is a public demand for insurance of deposits, have not banks themselves recognized it and accordingly formed associations for the mutual insurance of one another's deposits? If there were any desire for such a guarantee the members of such mutual associations might have easily outdistanced their uninsured competitors in obtaining business.

The demand for a guarantee of deposits, then, is not sufficiently strong to invite a private company into that field of insurance, nor to commend itself to the consideration of banks in the intense competition for deposits, nor even to keep alive the practice when once established. The device is just now simply an after-panic suggestion—one of the innumerable panaceas with which a host of volunteers are offering to cure incurable ills. It comes duly labeled from the intellectual laboratory of our greatest financial quack, who demonstrated his ability to show the country how to get well quick just after the previous panic, in the most famous year in the annals of quackdom—to-wit, 1896.

Wallace and the Canning Industry.

Mr. Wallace, the Arkansas freetrader, who got several undelivered speeches printed in the "Congressional Record," ending with "prolonged applause," said in one of them: "The tariff duties which keep out canning factories cost the farmers fully \$20 per family per year for wasted products."

Mr. Wallace should examine the census bulletin devoted to the canning industry. He would learn a great deal in the astounding advance it has made under the Dingley law, and he ought to be told that within a few days a single order was given to the American Company of Pittsburg for 300,000,000 tin cans, and this order came from a single fruit canners' association of one state.

The trouble with Mr. Wallace is that he not only does not read his speeches in congress, but that he evidently does not read them in private. If he did he would not be caught fathering such ridiculous trash.

Bryan Has Firm Hold.

Eastern Democratic papers of independent proclivities are vibrating between suggestions of George Gray, Woodrow Wilson, Joseph W. Folk and Gov. Johnson as possible Democratic candidates. The fact that they skip from one to the other so readily is the best evidence of the slight chance any one of them has of prying Bryan loose.

GOOD TIME FOR ECONOMY.

Country Will Indorse Prudence and Retrenchment by Congress.

It is reported from Washington that the congressional leaders are in an economical mood this winter, and that prudence and retrenchment will be the watchword during the present session. Certainly the latest treasury statement is calculated to confirm them in that laudable determination. The first half of the present fiscal year closed with a deficit of nearly \$10,000,000. A year ago there was a surplus of receipts over expenditures of the corresponding period of about \$25,000,000. For the month of December alone the treasury deficit amounted to about \$8,500,000.

The decline in the revenues of the government is due, of course, to the financial stringency of November and December and its effect on our foreign trade. The receipts from customs showed little shrinkage in November, but that was attributable to the preparations for the retail holiday trade and the withdrawal of merchandise that had been ordered earlier in the year. In December the falling off in customs receipts caused the treasury a loss of \$7,000,000 as compared with the receipts from the same month of the previous year. There has also been a considerable decrease in the internal revenue receipts, and on account of the same general business conditions.

Secretary Cortelyou estimated in the recent report to congress a surplus of \$42,000,000 for the current fiscal year. He was frank enough to say, however, that he regretted the legal necessity of making estimates that "were for the most part problematical," and the event has justified this remark sooner than he expected, perhaps. Though everybody confidently predicts a rapid revival of business in every direction, there is no likelihood of a \$42,000,000 treasury surplus for the fiscal year which will end with next June.

No reasonable man, it is true, favors a large annual surplus, which simply means excessive taxation of the people. It is also true that the treasury is in a very strong position in spite of the tendencies of the last two months, for the years of prosperity and expansion have enabled it to accumulate a large balance. Finally, had not the expenses of the Panama canal been paid until lately from current receipts there would have been no deficit at all for the six months ended with December. At the same time if congress, in view of the steady increase in government expenditures shown by the treasury's reports, has decided to be more careful and economical this year, and avoid necessary and wasteful appropriations, its good resolution will be generally approved and praised.

Sanity in Respect of the Currency.

Senator Aldrich's bill is a simple one and does not aim at anything like currency reform. It provides that the treasury may issue currency up to the amount of \$250,000,000, secured by the same class of obligations at present recognized as lawful in the case of savings banks in this state and in Massachusetts, said issue to be taxable at six per cent. The prudential stipulations and restrictions are adequate and the whole measure impresses us as wisely conceived and ably planned.

If we might be permitted to offer a criticism, and we do so with the utmost diffidence, it would be that the tax of six per cent. does not adequately differentiate this reserve from ordinary current money on which the legal rate conventionally stands at the same figure. The rate, we venture to think, ought to be seven or eight per cent. At the latter figure the possibility of inflation is negligible.—New York Sun.

A New York Democrat has wagered \$5,000 that Gov. Johnson of Minnesota will be elected if he is nominated and if Roosevelt doesn't run against him. Mr. Bryan will be likely to lean to the opinion that there are a good many "ifs" connected with this matter.

CONVICTED OF CONSPIRACY.

QUEER ANGLE IN THE CASE OF A CUSTOMS INSPECTOR.

He Skips to Canada, Is Arrested on Another Charge, Is Discharged, and Must Now Return or Be Jailed.

New York City.—The once famous silk fraud cases had their ending Friday when, upon motion of counsel, the representative of the government assenting, Judge Holt, in the United States circuit court, dismissed an indictment returned five years ago against Charles C. Brown, a former customs silk examiner, in which he was charged with having been criminally neglectful in his duties as a federal official.

The dismissal of the indictment leaves a peculiar legal situation. Brown had previously been tried on charges of having conspired with A. S. Rosenthal, senior member of the firm of A. S. Rosenthal & Co., to defraud the government by passing entries of Japanese silk under weights, to avoid the per pound duty. He was found guilty and when sentenced to serve a term in Sing Sing fled to Canada, forfeiting a bail bond of \$10,000. He was arrested in Montreal, but his lawyers successfully fought extradition by the novel defense that the crime of which he was convicted, that of defrauding the government through the internal revenue laws, was not one of the extraditable felonies mentioned in the treaty with Great Britain.

Special Attorney General Wickham then secured custody of Brown upon the plea that there was still an untried indictment against Brown in New York. En route from Canada Brown was taken from the secret service men at Peekskill and hurried to Sing Sing. This raised an outcry against alleged kidnaping, and when the question was taken to court it was held there that for any other purpose than standing trial upon the untried indictment, Brown was in Canada.

Two weeks ago Brown was tried on this indictment, but the jury disagreed and now, owing to the technical character of the proof, Brown's lawyers have succeeded in having the indictment dismissed. This brings up the peculiar situation, as Brown must now return to Canada to avoid serving his sentence on the previous conviction and the law allows him "a reasonable time" to do so. Brown is reported to have already departed for this haven of refuge.

A. S. Rosenthal, the silk merchant arrested in the first instance with Brown, is a fugitive in Europe, having long since forfeited his bail of \$50,000.

THE NATIONAL LAWMAKERS.

Proceedings of the Senate and House of Representatives.

Washington.—In the senate on the 29th several democratic senators criticized Secretary of the Treasury Cortelyou for printing his reply to the senate's resolution calling on him for information relative to the treasury department's operations during the financial panic. The house spent the day in debate of the urgent deficiency appropriation bill.

Washington.—The urgent deficiency bill, carrying an appropriation of \$23,654,000, was passed by the house on the 30th. The Aldrich banking bill was reported to the senate from the finance committee and Mr. Aldrich announced that he would call it up for consideration on February 10.

Washington.—The president's special message to congress was read in both houses on the 31st. The house debated the Indian appropriation bill and passed 258 private pension bills. The senate's session was short.

BUSINESS BULLETIN.

More Iron and Steel Plants Have Reopened and the General Outlook Is Brighter.

New York City.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s Weekly Review of Trade says: Seasonable weather and a further increase in the percentage of active machinery combine to improve the trade situation, although there is still a large number of unemployed and dealers proceed cautiously in preparing for future business. Prices of commodities have declined on the whole, yet products of the leading industries are fairly well maintained.

More iron and steel plants have reopened and the outlook is brighter, even railway equipment attracting more attention. The situation is better because of the extent to which consumers seek prompt delivery, indicating that the recent season of conservatism has nearly exhausted stocks, and suggesting that when confidence is fully restored a vast tonnage of deferred business will be placed.

A LAWMAKER IS INDICTED.

Speaker of Bay State House of Representatives Claims Action is the Work of Political Enemies.

Salem, Mass.—Speaker John N. Cole, of the Massachusetts house of representatives, whose home is at Andover and who has represented the Eighth Essex district for seven years, was indicted Friday by the Essex county grand jury on a charge of violating the public statutes in requesting a reduced rate of fare on the Boston & Maine railroad for a large number of persons. The indictment is in 123 counts, and the statute provides a penalty in each case of a fine of not less than \$200 nor more than \$1,000.

Motorman Kelly Is Sentenced.

New York City.—Paul Kelly, who was motorman on an elevated railroad train which was wrecked in September, 1905, killing 14 persons, was sentenced Friday to not more than two years and six months and not less than one year and six months in prison.

Three Boys Drowned.

Nyaack, N. Y.—While walking on the Hudson river on this place Friday, Evans Steele, aged 12; Hans Kraft, 12, and Harold Dixon, 11, broke through and were drowned.

THINGS THAT WENT WRONG.

A SINGULAR COUPLE.

When Miss Abigail Scranton became engaged to young Hiram Thornbush everybody declared it would be an ideal match.

There was not the slightest objection on the part of the Scrantons or the Thornbushes. In fact the mothers of both the young persons encouraged them openly in their courtship. Yet Miss Abigail married him.

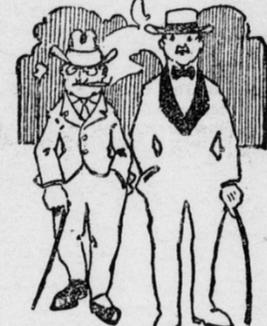
SCENE AT A BOX OFFICE.

A line of 50 or more persons stood in front of the box office at a theater one day this week, when a stout, redfaced, important-looking man came up, opening his pocketbook as he came, extracting a \$20 bill and eying the long line of prospective buyers superciliously.

"Get in line, you!" shouted a dozen voices.

"That's what I was going to do, you blamed chumps," he answered, scowling taking his place at the foot—Chicago Tribune.

A GREAT INVENTION.



Boggs—Was that burglar alarm you invented a success?

Joggs—Must have been. The burglars pinched it when they broke in.—Philadelphia Telegraph.

A Humorist's Epitaph.

Here lies a paragraph—good things he writ. He met his death by falling down a shaft of wit.—Judge.

Solace for the Many.

"What a misfortune it is that the public encourages so much trashy literature!" remarked the man with black-rimmed eyeglasses.

"It isn't a misfortune," answered the practical person. "It is a blessing. It enables people whose books won't sell to imagine they have written classics."

Practical.

Mother—Our girl is very ambitious, Henry. She is very anxious to get in the whirl.

Father (gruffly)—Then let her come down to the office and come in by the revolving door when a bunch of messenger boys are going through.—Baltimore American.

Valuable.

"Do you think the speeches you intend to deliver will exercise any real influence on events?"

"No," answered the statesman; "but I am going to deliver them just the same. They are valuable as rehearsals for my next lecture tour."—Washington Star.

Misunderstood.

"We are victims of the tipping habit," remarked the man who had entertained some friends at a restaurant.

"Yes," answered young Mrs. Torkins; "and it's only a little while till the races come again."—Washington Star.

Professional Advice.

"Doctor," said the convalescent, smiling weakly, "you may send in your bill any day, now."

"Tut, tut!" replied the M. D., silencing his patient with a wave of his hand. "You're not strong enough yet."—Judge.

A Firm Position.

"What is your position on this question?" asked the man of statesmanlike instincts.

"My position," answered the man of legal qualifications, "is one that pays \$40,000 a year."—Washington Star.

C. G. SCHMIDT'S

Advertisement for C. G. Schmidt's Bakery, featuring 'Popular Bakery' and 'CONFECTIONERY'. It lists 'FRESH BREAD, PIES, FANCY CAKES, ICE CREAM, NUT' and 'Daily Delivery'. It also mentions 'All orders given prompt and skillful attention.'

Advertisement for 'STRONG AGAIN! Sex-ins Pills'. It features a portrait of a man and text stating 'WHEN IN DOUBT, TRY STRONG AGAIN! Sex-ins Pills'. It claims to cure various ailments and is available for sale by R. C. Dodson, Druggist, Emporium, Pa.

Advertisement for 'The Place to Buy Cheap' by J. F. PARSONS. It includes the text '—IS AT— J. F. PARSONS'.

Advertisement for 'PATENTS' and 'GASNOW & CO. TRADE-MARKS'. It includes the text 'We promptly obtain U. S. and Foreign PATENTS' and 'GASNOW & CO. OPPOSITE U. S. PATENT OFFICE WASHINGTON, D. C.'

Advertisement for 'LADIES DR. LaFRANCO'S COMPOUND'. It includes the text 'Safe, speedy regulator; 25 cents. Druggists or mail Booklet free. DR. LaFRANCO, Philadelphia, Pa.'

Advertisement for 'EVERY WOMAN' and 'DR. PEAL'S PENNYROYAL PILLS'. It includes the text 'Sometimes needs a reliable monthly regulator. DR. PEAL'S PENNYROYAL PILLS. Are prompt, safe and certain in result. \$1.00 per box. Sold by R. C. Dodson, druggist.'

Large advertisement for 'DROPS CURES RHEUMATISM LUMBAGO, SCIATICA NEURALGIA and KIDNEY TROUBLE'. It features a large 'S' logo and text including 'DR. S. D. BLAND' and 'FREE'. It describes the benefits of the drops and provides contact information for Swanson Rheumatic Cure Company.

Advertisement for 'For Bill Heads, Letter Heads, Fine Commercial Job Work of All Kinds, Get Our Figures.' It lists various typesetting and printing services.