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

One of the local clergymen thinks the leap-year joke is cruel and vicious. Well, it is cruel and heartless, to say the least, because there is nothing in it.

A bill has been introduced in the house of representatives providing for a 25 per cent. rake-off for Uncle Sam upon every foreign title purchased by an American heiress.

Ballooning seems to involve greater risks than automobiling. The great French war balloon La Patrie tore itself loose from 200 soldiers who were holding it, the other day, and sailed away into the heavens with no pilot at the steering-wheel.

As a St. Louis sociologist states that among friends and brethren, as we all ought to be, no thanks are needed for past favors, we may owe no thanks to John Smith of New York now that he is no longer needed.

Though Japan has cut down the appropriation for its army and navy it will still spend enough on those weapons of offense and defense to make it a serviceable boggy man when hysterical white persons need a yellow peril in their business.

New York has a hotel porter who is a member of a Hungarian noble family. The first thing he knows he will find himself kidnaped and made the blushing husband of some affluent but undemocratic American girl.

Promoters of the automobile race from New York to Paris by way of Alaska and Siberia have completed plans as far as Chicago. They do not believe in crossing any straits till they come to them.

The poet who has a picturesque winter poem all ready and can't bring it out because the season is so backward is suffering almost as much as if he had the grip.

Owners of the world's diamond mines will not be quite so haughty if the chemists learn to turn out diamonds by the thousand, like a kiln of bricks.

What is said to be a perfectly safe theater has been invented by a German engineer. It will find a place waiting for it when it arrives.

If a national department of health were to be conducted intelligently it should cut down the unhealthy gas explosions in coal mines.

After wasting their patrimony, it isn't surprising that foreign counts should turn to matrimony.

Hawaii is baseball mad. Why should it not be? It belongs to the United States.

MONEY IN POLITICS

CAMPAIGN CONTRIBUTIONS HARD MATTER TO HANDLE.

Frequent Democratic Claims That Trusts Support the Republicans Proved Ridiculous in Light of Last Election Revelations.

The country is none the wiser for the address made by Mr. Bryan before a house committee in favor of publicity for campaign contributions and expenses. He merely encouraged the committee with a general approval of the proposition. That it did not need. But when asked as to particulars for perfecting a bill he modestly—Mr. Bryan can be modest—left all that to others. Here is one thing, then, that Mr. Bryan is not prepared off-hand to settle.

The subject is one about which much has been written and spoken. It lends itself easily to virtuous proclamation. Among the noisiest advocates to-day are men whose names are associated with money in politics. Some are soldiers of fortune, and some popularly believed to have been liberal investors in times past in political securities. They may be tired of the game, and anxious to be protected in future against impertunement to sell or buy. Or they may be trying to drown out by vociferation occasional gossip about past transactions.

On the other hand there are advocates of the proposition who command the highest respect. They stand for the best things in our politics, and in this thing are very much in earnest. Mr. McCall, whose bill was referred to by Mr. Bryan, is one of these.

But everybody recognizes the difficulty of reaching an evil which everybody professes a desire to have corrected. Money in large sums is necessary nowadays to meet the legitimate expenses of national campaigns, and campaigns are always in charge of practical politicians. Such men hold to the doctrine that politics is war, and that the supreme duty of a commander-in-chief is to win. They are never nice as to means after the battle opens. The question therefore is, can they be made so by statute? If so, as all are agreed, it ought to be done. But all are likewise agreed that such a statute, to be worth the paper on which it is printed, will have to be drawn with almost superhuman wisdom.

One of Mr. Bryan's points was well taken, and that was that publicity should precede the election. For an instance, the New York World is just giving to the public the list of those who contributed money in large sums to Mr. Bryan's campaign in 1896. Had that list been printed before election day of that year it would have made the talk of many Democratic spellbinders sound ridiculous. And who shall say that Judge Parker would not have appeared absurd in his complaints against his opponent in 1904 if the particulars had been obtained and printed of the interest that well-known West street men were taking in his campaign?

Wage Reduction, of Course. "There can be no permanent improvement in our industrial situation until the cost of production has been reduced through a lowering of material and wages. . . . The lower level of prices would facilitate both consumption and production, and would not reduce the wages of labor, measured in what wages would buy, and that is the only true way of measuring any income."—New York Journal of Commerce.

This is where the free trader invariably lands—must land. His argument otherwise would not have a leg to stand on. Always a reduction of wages. It is a reductio ad absurdum to say that wages would buy as much then as now. They do not do it anywhere in the world. Lower wages always have meant, always must mean, that the wage earner buys less; that his standard of living is lowered along with his wages; that his purchasing power is diminished so much that the reduced demand is felt in every line of productive enterprise.

The best that can happen to all business is, that the wage earner shall have plenty wherewith to buy. The worst that can happen—the thing that under free-trade conditions always happens—is that wages shall be lowered to a point where nothing is left after the bare necessities of a reduced scheme of living have been provided for.

Protection takes care that the wage shall be liberal. Free trade would make sure that the competition of low-priced labor abroad is met by low-priced labor at home.

For Governmental Action. There is a growing opinion that railroads should be permitted to pool under strict regulation. But so long as it is the policy of 40 states and the federal government, and, therefore, the policy of the public, to compel competition between parallel roads, Mr. Harriman's unregulated and piratical control and management of the Union Pacific-Southern Pacific and his influence in the Santa Fe must be terminated by governmental action.—Chicago Tribune.

Will Be His Own Judge. It is pretty well established that if Mr. Bryan finds a better man than William Jennings Bryan to be Democratic candidate for the presidency he will yield his support. But it is also a tacit part of the agreement that the judge as to qualification of the "better man" is named William Jennings Bryan.

FOR EMPLOYERS' LIABILITY LAW.

President's Suggestion One the Country Will Do Well to Heed.

President Roosevelt's industrial-insurance program, as set forth in his forceful special message, deserves the attention of every American. "Employers' liability" has a large place in it. The president makes it clear, however, that an employers' liability law is desirable because it brings about industrial insurance. "It merely throws upon the employer the burden of accident insurance against injuries which are sure to occur," he says. "It requires him either to bear or to distribute through insurance the loss which can readily be borne when distributed, but which if undistributed bears with frightful hardship upon the unfortunate victim of accident."

The Roosevelt industrial-insurance program, as outlined in the message, embraces the following legislation: 1. An employers' liability law, made strictly applicable to railroad employees while engaged in interstate commerce—a measure to replace that recently declared unconstitutional by the supreme court—to be passed by congress without delay.

2. Employers' liability laws applying to railroad employees engaged in commerce within the boundaries of a single state, to be enacted by the several states of the union, as soon as they realize their duty.

3. A federal employers' industrial accident insurance system, to be established by congress, with adequate appropriations, and applicable to all laborers, mechanics and other civilian employees of the government in (1) the United States proper, (2) the insular possessions and (3) the Panama canal zone.

4. A similar industrial insurance system for the employes in all private industries, ultimately to be required by proper federal and state legislation.

This schedule of needed legislative action is inspired by economic sense and common sense. It is grounded in justice. The president indulges in no exaggeration when he says that to let the entire burden of an accident to a wage worker fall on the sufferer, his wife and children, is an outrage. That no other civilized nation now permits this particular injustice should be a source of shame to Americans.

TIME TO CURB EXPENDITURES.

Conditions Call for Economy in Congressional Appropriations.

American imports during November and December of 1906 aggregated \$254,105,000. For the corresponding months of last year they amounted to \$203,228,000. The falling off in crude materials for use in manufacturing and manufactures for further use in manufacturing was large and significant. It indicated the effect of the financial panic on industrial conditions. The activity of many American producers was suddenly halted.

The decline in imports was more marked in December than in November, and it has not abated in January. Manifestly there is to be no sudden return to the industrial productivity which prevailed during the greater part of last year. Business has improved in many directions as the supply of money has increased, but it will be some time before the effects of the violent strain of the closing months of last year shall have altogether disappeared.

The decline in imports necessarily has had an unfavorable influence on the revenues of the government. Receipts are sinking and expenditures rising, so that there is a deficit instead of a surplus. The total receipts for this fiscal year up to January 11 fell \$13,800,000 short of those for the corresponding period of the preceding fiscal year, while expenditures increased \$27,600,000. The excess of expenditures over receipts this year is \$12,400,000, while the excess of receipts last year was \$29,200,000.

There is nothing alarming in this temporary shrinkage in revenue. It would not embarrass the government if it were to last longer than is likely to be the case. But there is a strong hint to this congress to cultivate economy more assiduously than it was cultivated by the last congress. Such a hint has already been given by the chairman of the committee on appropriations and it cannot safely be ignored.

There are appropriations which have to be made, no matter how scanty the revenues may be, but this is not the year for new grandiose projects or for measures whose postponement will affect unfavorably no national interest.

Japan's Good Faith.

That the promise given by Japan to consult the prejudices of Americans was not merely empty words is shown by her new regulations as to emigration. Stringent instructions have been given to officials to prevent emigration of laborers to this side of the Pacific except under conditions satisfactory to the governments of the United States and Canada. No laborers will be permitted to go to Mexico. And all emigration to the Hawaiian islands is prohibited absolutely except in the case of relatives of Japanese already living there. These regulations practically cut off the half-way stations from which Japanese were said to slip into this country. The orders have created consternation among the emigration companies, a sure sign that the regulations mean a cutting off of emigration from Japan in this direction.

Fortunately we are at peace with all the nations. But how many of the powers have shown in practical ways such a willingness to consult American desires as Japan has shown?

DEATH SENTENCE FOR GEN. STOEESSEL

VERDICT RENDERED BY COURT-MARTIAL IN FAMOUS TRIAL.

IS RECOMMENDED TO MERCY

Court Asks that Death Sentence be Commuted to Ten Years' Imprisonment in a Fortress and Exclusion from Military Service.

St. Petersburg, Russia.—Lieut. Gen. Stoessel was condemned to death last evening by a military court for the surrender of Port Arthur to the Japanese. Gen. Fock, who commanded the Fourth East Siberian division at Port Arthur, was ordered reprimanded for a disciplinary offense which was not connected with the surrender, and Gen. Smirnof, acting commandant of the fortress, and Maj. Gen. Reiss, chief of staff to Stoessel, were acquitted of the charges against them for lack of proof. The court recommended that the death sentence upon Stoessel be commuted to ten years' imprisonment in a fortress and that he be excluded from the service.

The passing of sentence of death upon Lieut. Gen. Stoessel is a harsh ending to the career of this Russian commander who, three years ago, was acclaimed around the world as the "hero of Port Arthur." Even Stoessel's former enemies, the Japanese, have come forward to say that he does not deserve this treatment at the hands of his country and Stoessel argued before the court-martial that he had justification for his act. In his last words before the court Stoessel, broken in health and fortune, accepted full responsibility for the surrender of Port Arthur and pleaded for the death sentence if the court should decide that a crime had been committed.

A RIOT IN PHILADELPHIA.

A Mob of Foreigners Attacked the Police—Twenty People Injured and Many Arrests Made.

Philadelphia, Pa.—The marching of nearly 1,000 foreigners upon city hall, where they said they intended to make demands upon Mayor Reburn for work, precipitated a riot in Broad street late Thursday afternoon in which 20 persons were injured before the police dispersed the marchers and arrested 14 of them. The men, most of whom were Italians and Poles, marched from the foreign settlement in the lower section of the city. The leaders and a score of others carried red flags having a black border. When they reached Broad street, a few blocks below the city hall, several wagons attempted to pass through the line. The drivers were dragged from their seats by the marchers and beaten. Some of the marchers drew revolvers and began firing at the police, and the mounted officers riding into the center of the fight used their batons right and left upon the heads of the leaders. Three policemen were shot and slightly wounded and Charles Munn who was watching the fight, was struck in the leg by a stray bullet. Reserve Officer Pyott was beaten unmercifully and is in a hospital, as is Policeman Smith, who first went to the rescue of the drivers.

HARRIMAN WINS IN COURT.

Judge Ball, of Chicago, Renders Decision Against Stuyvesant Fish in Illinois Central Case.

Chicago, Ill.—Judge Ball, of the superior court, on Thursday dissolved the injunction secured last October by Stuyvesant Fish by virtue of which the Harriman interests were restrained from voting 281,231 shares of the capital stock of the Illinois Central railroad at the annual meeting of the company. The theory of which counsel for Mr. Fish based their arguments in support of the injunction—that it was contrary to the laws and public policy of the state of Illinois to allow foreign corporations to own and vote the stock of domestic corporations—was denied by the court. Under the ruling of the court the previously enjoined stock, which is held by the Union Pacific Railroad Co., and by the Railroads Security Company of New Jersey, can be voted at the annual meeting of the Illinois Central which is to be held in this city on March 2.

ANCHORED IN A PERUVIAN PORT.

Admiral Evans' Fleet of Battleships Arrives at Callao.

Callao, Peru.—The American battleships, under Rear Admiral Evans, looking clean, trim and powerful in the tropical sun, came to anchor in this port Thursday. The booming of salutes announced the arrival of the fleet, but there was no need to send out signals, for every resident of Callao and great crowds from Lima, that stands back on the hills, had awaited with expectancy the first glimpse of the advancing column. The battleships will remain here ten days and will be joined by the torpedo boat fleet near the close of their stay at Callao.

A Murder on Shipboard.

San Juan, Porto Rico.—George Dixon, employed as a carpenter on the American collier Abarenda, killed Walter Weichert, chief officer of the collier, Thursday. The crime was committed on board the vessel. Dixon swung at Weichert with an ax and completely severed his head.

Explosion Kills 28 People.

Berkeley, Cal.—The big packing house of the Hercules powder works at Pinole, 14 miles north of here, blew up Thursday and in the explosion four white men and 24 Chinamen were killed.

World's Largest Book.

There lies in the British museum the largest book yet printed, a colossal atlas of engraved ancient Dutch maps. It takes three men to move it from the giant bookcase in which it is stored in the library of the museum. It is bound in leather, magnificently decorated and is fastened with clasps of solid silver, richly gilt. It is nearly seven feet high and weighs 800 pounds and was presented to King Charles II. before he left Holland in the year 1660.

An Ideal of Duty.

To lose faith in men, not in humanity; to see justice go down and not believe in the triumph of injustice; for every wrong that you weakly deal another or another deals you, to love more and more the fairness and beauty of what is right; and so to turn with ever-increasing love from the imperfection that is in us all to the perfection that is above us all—the perfection that is God.—James Lane Allen, "The Choir Invisible."

Nation of Pie Eaters.

We are a nation of pie eaters. The pie is a national institution, almost a part of the national constitution. The great American pie belt grows wider every year. In Havre and Marseilles, France, one can see the neat printed phrase: "Pie Americaine," and on the carte du jour of the Mena hotel, just under the shadow of the Sphinx, the homely entry: "Pie de Pompon a la New York."

On Lending Books.

"Why is it, I wonder," mused the woman philosopher, "that people always resent it when you ask them to return a borrowed book within any period shorter than a year? I would rather lend money than a book, for there is some chance of getting that back, but you might as well give a book to the average person as to go through the form of lending it."

Boiling Water.

Water that has once been heated, or that has stood any length of time in the kettle, cannot be made to boil as quickly as freshly drawn cold water. If this fact were fully appreciated, it would have more weight with housekeepers as an argument against using water that has stood over night than numerous homilies on the unhealthfulness of stale water.

Sealskin.

Fifteen years ago a full length sealskin coat could be had for \$500 or \$600. The same coat to-day would cost from \$900 to \$1,400. A three-quarter length coat would cost from \$700 to \$1,200, according to the quality of the fur used.

Cards of Introduction.

Beware about giving a card of introduction unless you know the one who asks for it very well. It may bring unpleasant results with it. Strangers have asked passing friends for cards with the intent of making business use of them.

A Quick Stimulant.

In cases of cold or overfatigue there is nothing that so quickly acts as a stimulant as a cup of hot milk. Heat it just to the boiling point and sip slowly. A little salt may be added to make it more palatable.

Philanthropy.

"No," said the bishop, a wise and broad man who had seen much and suffered much, "I make it a rule to perform marriage ceremonies free. I have no desire to profit by other people's mistakes."—Puck.

Women and the Past.

Men look back to their days of youth and innocence with regret and longing, but women generally laugh at the pictures of men taken in those halcyon days.—Washington Times.

Cut Rates for Cut Legs.

It is some comfort to know that the price of wooden legs has fallen to the lowest figure in years. Now is the time to saw your leg off and get the advantage of cut rates.

As Sure as Fate.

The man or woman who never wrote a limerick is going to have an important advantage when it becomes necessary to explain to St. Peter.

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