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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.

Even the kaiser has gone the fateful way of ordinary men and has been writing letters.

Too many men, remarks the Charleston News and Courier, take the "rest cure" for poverty.

"Ohio Scientist Dies While Studying Flora," is the headline in an exchange. Flora must be perfectly killing.

"Never spank the children before your wife," advises a contemporary. Yet if you spank your wife you are liable to divorce proceedings.

The growing disinclination of septuagenarians, octogenarians and nonagenarians to celebrate their birthdays is getting noticeable. The old codgers are too busy.

Still, it is a fairly reliable test of the real freshness of eggs that is afforded by the price on the basket. If you see them coming out of the 20-cent basket they might be fresher.

Second Lieut. Glen E. Edgerton of Manhattan, Kan., stood at the head of his class of 108, graduated from West Point this year, three months earlier than the usual time for graduation.

Still, we go on burning up children, with occasionally a mixture of adults, for no especial reason that can be discerned except that it is cheaper to build firetraps than safe buildings.

A railway through the mountains north of the Adriatic sea, constructed by the Austrian government to build up the trade of Trieste, though only 130 miles long, has 679 bridges and viaducts. It also runs through 49 tunnels.

A Philadelphia palmist says that in his 24 years of practice it was a poor day when he did not make \$15 or \$10. The stronger sex are said to be the most gullible victims, while the women are hard to handle and not so ready to be convinced.

It seems strange, says the Brooklyn Citizen, that American heiresses who long for a title do not take advantage of the fact, often stated, that baronial and other titles can be bought in Germany and Italy for \$200 and up, instead of paying a million or so for a bankrupt estate and a worthless spendthrift trust in.

Now that the Greenough statue of Washington, which has shivered in inclement weather in front of the capitol for so many years, is to be put under cover in the Smithsonian institution, why not give it a kimono, too? According to Mr. McCall, the figure has been trying to reach out and grasp its clothes since 1841.

Some idea of the present importance and value of great tracts of timber land may be gathered from the fact that an Australian company has secured a concession from the Russian government to take out 30,000,000 feet of lumber a year from Siberian forests. Prices are so high in Australia that the Siberian lumber can be transported 8,000 miles to Melbourne at a handsome profit.

The inventor of that odorless onion has conferred a great boon on mankind if he can make onion-eaters believe that it is just as pleasant to the palate and as entirely anti-scorbutic as the old kind. But we have our doubts. Your real onion-lover is not likely to believe in the complete genuineness of that bulb unless it advertises itself to visitors for a full 24 hours after consumption.

Two naval records were made the other day. A gun crew, in command of a young officer who has been out of Annapolis less than two years, made a hit with every one of 25 shots from an eight-inch gun, and fired nearly three shots to the minute. The Chester, a new scouting cruiser, steamed twenty-six and fifty-three hundredths knots for four hours on a trial cruise, and proved itself the fastest boat of its type in any navy in the world.

It is said in England that the advance in democracy has resulted in an increase of books dealing with the peasant. DeBrett, the older book of geographical reference, now in its one hundred and ninety-fifth year, with its 2,500 pages, is a very different book from the original record. Since the date of Queen Victoria's accession no fewer than 340 peacocks and 460 barometries have been bestowed, making an average of five of the one and seven of the other per annum.

ISSUES ARE JOINED

BRYAN AND TAFT PLATFORMS COMPARED.

Questions of the Coming Campaign Pretty Well Laid Before the Voters in the Ohio and Nebraska Declarations.

The Ohio Republican platform is said to have been examined and approved by President Roosevelt and Secretary Taft, and the Nebraska Democratic platform had the immediate supervision of Mr. Bryan. It is probable, therefore, that these two platforms anticipate pretty closely the platforms that are to be adopted by the national conventions, and it is interesting to note some of the differences between them and the questions upon which issue is joined.

The Taft platform calls for tariff revision, but in doing so insists particularly upon adequate "protection" for American manufacturers, farmers, producers and wage-earners. The Bryan platform demands that articles entering into competition with articles controlled by trusts be placed on the free list, that reductions be made in the tariff on the necessities of life and that reductions be made "in such other schedules as may be necessary to restore the tariff to a 'revenue' basis."

The Taft platform attacks the disfranchisement legislation of the southern states and favors "the reduction of representation in congress and the electoral college in all states of this union where white and colored citizens are disfranchised." Upon this subject the Bryan platform has nothing to say.

The Taft platform calls for "such modifications of the currency laws as will provide for the demands of commerce, satisfy the needs of all portions of the country and have at all times the quality of undoubted security." On this subject there will probably be legislation by congress before the national conventions meet. The Bryan platform opposes both the Aldrich and the Fowler bills, insists that emergency currency should be issued and controlled by the federal government and that it should be loaned upon adequate security and at a rate of interest which will compel its retirement when the emergency is passed. It demands better regulation of banks and specific security for depositors.

The Taft platform enumerates among its policies the development step by step of popular government in the Philippines. The Bryan platform says: "We favor an immediate declaration of the nation's purpose to recognize the independence of the Philippine Islands as soon as a stable government can be established, such independence to be guarded by us as we guard the independence of Cuba, until the neutralization of the islands can be secured by treaty with other powers."

There is agreement upon certain of the policies with which the Roosevelt administration is identified, and the Bryan platform, which is much the longer of the two, touches upon subjects not mentioned in the Taft platform. Some of them may lead to partisan controversies, but issue is not likely to be joined over others.

Aldrich Bill Amendments.

The senate passed the Aldrich bill, much amended. Of course, the most important change was the elimination of the provision authorizing the issue of notes based on railroad securities. Other amendments are the increase of the permitted circulation from \$250,000,000 to \$500,000,000, and requiring the banks to pay interest on government deposits. The reserve provision is better than it originally was, for it is now necessary that of the 15 per cent. reserve required in nonreserve cities four-fifths must be kept in the vaults of the bank, of which amount one-third may be in proper securities. National banks are not permitted to invest their funds in stocks or securities of corporations, the officers or directors of which are officers or directors of the banks.

The amendment offered by Senator Nelson, providing for a guarantee of deposits very much on the line of the scheme proposed by Mr. Bryan, was voted down, and only two Democrats, voted for it. The bill finally passed by a vote of 42 to 16, five Republicans voting in the negative. What are the chances of this measure in the house we do not know. In our opinion it has little merit. The idea seems to be that it is necessary to do something, and congress is less afraid of the Aldrich bill than of any other. We believe that it will give little or no relief, when relief is needed, and that it will prove to be only another obstacle in the path of real reform.—Indianapolis News.

Fruit of Republican Rule.

Considering the per capita figures of some other countries it is plain that the average American has no ground for complaint. The 48,000,000 of Austrians and Hungarians have only \$9.94 apiece or about one-fourth of the average holding of the American. The 43,500,000 of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland have only \$17.58, or about one-half of the American average. Even in prosperous Germany, with its population of 56,400,000, the per capita wealth is but \$22.46. The Japanese have each \$3.92, Hindus \$3.05, while the Chinese, the most numerous of all the peoples of the earth, totaling approximately 330,000,000, possess the magnificent sum of \$1.06 apiece. The per capita circulation of the United States is \$35.35.

RECKONING MUST BE HAD.

Necessity That President Castro Be Called to Account.

The Venezuelan question is at last before congress. No one will deny that the American government has been careful, deliberate and patient with President Castro and his advisers. No one will charge it with jingoism or spectacularism in connection with this vexed and obscure and complicated question, which, upon analysis, resolves itself into a series of distinct claims and disputes. And no one can doubt that if a greater and more responsible power were involved in this controversy with the United States our government would have acted with far more vigor and far less reluctance and hesitancy. It is, in truth, the weakness and comparative insignificance of Venezuela as a possible opponent of the United States that have caused the latter to overlook various manifestations of "indifference and disrespect" on the part of Castro and to rely on diplomacy after all its other resources had been exhausted.

It is extremely unpleasant for any powerful, honorable and self-respecting nation to be forced into an open rupture with a minor and reckless power. Some are bound to misinterpret and misrepresent such a situation to the advantage of the "poor, helpless under dog." Yet it is tolerably plain that weakness is no excuse for injustice, unreasonableness and an offensive, contemptuous attitude. Under certain circumstances it may become the painful duty of the big power to discipline and coerce one that merely presumes on its smallness and insignificance.

In the case of Venezuela our government has certainly reached a stage where it must either use some form of coercion or submit to what it believes and feels to be grave injustice to persons and corporations entitled to its aid and protection. Secretary Root has thrice demonstrated his good will toward our neighbors in Central and South America. He has made conspicuously successful efforts to dispel suspicion and prejudice against us and to establish friendly, fair, frank relations among all the nations of the western hemisphere. He is, moreover, an able lawyer and clear-headed statesman. He has earnestly considered every objection Venezuela has advanced to the arbitration that we have proposed to her on several different occasions. He has made all allowances and discounted every claim that was of doubtful equity. Enough, however, remains even in the least meritorious of the claims to demand honest recognition from Venezuela.

Such recognition Castro has contumaciously refused even to consider, and the time has come for appropriate action in the premises on the part of congress. Whatever is done should be done thoughtfully, circumspectly and soberly, however.

Mr. Bryan Saves Himself.

The national Democratic club of New York, through Congressman Sulzer, invited William Jennings Bryan to attend its Jefferson day banquet. Mr. Bryan accepted the invitations and requested that he be the last speaker of the occasion, naming "The Art of Government" as his topic.

It then became known that a large element in the club was insisting that, though Congressman Sulzer was authorized to invite Mr. Bryan to attend the dinner, he was not authorized to invite him to speak. And it became known, furthermore, that a large element of the club would insist that Mr. Bryan should be informed that he would be expected to be a listener only.

Out of this misunderstanding a heated controversy arose. Consequently Congressman Sulzer received from Mr. Bryan the following brief but expressive telegram:

"Have withdrawn acceptance. The discussion makes it unwise to go." Though a man in the very prime and vigor of life, and capable perhaps of as much endurance as any other man of his age in the country, Mr. Bryan, nevertheless, realizes that there are certain strains which he should not voluntarily undergo.

By the exercise of all his will power Mr. Bryan might be able to maintain a dignified silence through much of the speechmaking at this Jefferson day banquet, but he knows that even this would depend altogether upon circumstances over which he could have no control.

If the speeches were friendly to him and to his cause he might, by main strength, succeed in holding himself in his chair, but if, on the other hand, they should contain favorable references to Judge Parker, to Gray of Delaware, or to Johnson of Minnesota, he knows that one of two things would be pretty certain to happen—he would either be on his feet spellbinding the banqueters before they knew it or he would be on the floor in a fit superinduced by a rush of oratory to the head.

At this stage of the campaign Mr. Bryan cannot afford to take any risks. For a man of his habits to sit at a banquet table, listening to half a dozen spellbinders, with the knowledge upon him that the toastmaster would adjourn the gathering without giving him a chance to speak, would be willfully to commit a suicidal act.

Mr. Bryan was wise to withdraw.—Chicago Inter Ocean.

Receiver for Democracy.

After Bryan's next nomination for president and his third defeat he will be the logical candidate for receiver of the Democratic party.—Topeka Capital.

PUBLISHERS VOICE A PROTEST

THEY WANT TARIFF ON WOOD PULP REMOVED.

Speaker Cannon and Congressmen Dalzell and Payne Are Accused of Acting in Bad Faith.

New York City.—At Wednesday's meeting of the American Newspaper Publishers' association a resolution was adopted thanking President Roosevelt for his courageous message in favor of free pulp and print paper. Another resolution was adopted which reads as follows: "The American Newspaper Publishers' association, comprising representatives of daily newspapers printed in every section of the country and gathered in annual convention, protests against the subterfuge just designed by Speaker Cannon and Representatives Payne and Dalzell, creating a committee on paper inquiry and thereby blocking the Stevens bill for free paper and free pulp.

"We charge that this device was inspired in bad faith. Since early in December, 1907, a committee of this body has been clamoring at the doors of the ways and means committee for an opportunity to show the power of illegal combinations of paper makers to raise paper prices, an effect of existing tariff restrictions. Messrs. Payne and Dalzell have repulsed all such efforts. The speaker of the house has turned away his face whenever any member tried to raise the issue on the floor of the house. We are now amazed to find that Messrs. Cannon, Payne and Dalzell have changed their tactics and avow a desire to study the tariff phases of this paper question. They say they want the whole matter investigated thoroughly, though they know that such inquiry will carry over the entire proposition to the next session of congress. They now pose as champions who have been eagerly asking for that which for four months they had the power to refuse and which they did refuse.

"With the utmost respect and deference for the authority of congress, we respectfully state that we distrust the committee just appointed. We challenge the intention of those who have thus far succeeded in sidetracking the Stevens bill. We charge that action on the Stevens bill has been delayed to the advantage of a combination of paper makers who, in a desperate effort to maintain artificial prices upon a declining market, have shut down nearly 50 per cent of their mills and who, by throwing into idleness a considerable number of their employes, have shown the insincerity of their professions that the tariff duty on paper was needed to protect that paper."

DEATH CLAIMS STATESMAN

Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, Ex-Premier of England, Passes Away.

London, England.—Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, former British premier, died Wednesday at his official residence in Downing street.

Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman was born September 7, 1836. He was the youngest son of the late Sir James Campbell of Forfarshire, at one time lord provost of Glasgow. He assumed the additional name under the will of his maternal uncle, the late Henry Bannerman, who bequeathed to him a large estate. In 1860 he married Charlotte, daughter of Maj. Gen. Sir Charles Bruce. She died in 1904, and from that time Sir Henry's decline in health may be dated.

For nearly 40 years he sat for the same seat—the Stirling burghs—and his record of office goes back to 1871, when he was financial secretary to the war office, which post he held a second time from 1880 to 1882.

On the resignation of the Balfour administration in December, 1905, Sir Henry was summoned by the king and formed a Liberal cabinet, himself becoming first lord of the treasury and prime minister.

The general election followed and Sir Henry entered the new parliament with the greatest majority ever given to a British premier.

Throughout his entire life Sir Henry showed a dogged determination that won him many adherents and countless admirers, and caused his opponents to hesitate before throwing down the gauntlet to him. He was able to withstand attacks from whatever quarter with stolid indifference and to come back to the fight undismayed, as though nothing had happened. His unflinching humor and his good will towards all men endeared him even to those who opposed him or whom he opposed.

From the very beginning of the present session of parliament Sir Henry had been suffering ill health and after the opening day he practically had not been able to attend the sessions at all, Chancellor Asquith acting as premier in his absence.

President's Son Goes Up in Balloon.

Wilmington, Del.—Balloon No. 10 of the signal corps of the army, which left Washington Wednesday afternoon, landed at 5:15 last evening one mile above Delaware City. The balloon was in charge of Capt. De Forest Chandler and had as passengers Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., Capt. Fitzhugh Lee and Capt. Robert Van Horne. The landing was made without accident, although in a previous attempt to bring it to earth several miles below Delaware City the anchor caught in a tree and broke off. The passengers came to Wilmington and boarded a train for Washington.

Wreck Caused Nine Deaths.

Ralston, Pa.—A work train on the Susquehanna & New York railroad near Laquill, Pa., was wrecked Wednesday by a runaway car which dashed into the train after descending a steep grade. Eight lumbermen were killed outright, one died after being taken to a hospital, and 15 were seriously injured.

Lightning Killed Two Brothers.

Paris, Tex.—James and Thomas Trimm, aged 15 and 22 years, respectively, were killed by lightning at their home at Annona on Wednesday.

MUST VOTE AS A UNIT FOR BRYAN

INSTRUCTIONS GIVEN ILLINOIS DELEGATES TO DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CONVENTION.

Was Made in the State Convention and the Advocates of the "Greatest Personal Liberty" Were Victorious.

FIGHT ON LIQUOR QUESTION

Springfield, Ill.—The Illinois Democracy on Thursday adopted the unit rule and instructed its delegates to the national convention at Denver to vote for William J. Bryan and to "use all honorable means" to secure his nomination.

After a hot fight in the resolutions committee, which was carried into the convention, the party adopted a platform plank declaring in favor of the "greatest personal liberty" to individuals, provided such liberty did not infringe upon the rights of other people.

Instead of naming the usual four delegates and alternates at large to the national convention, it was decided to send eight, allowing each man one-half of a vote. Two presidential electors at large were also chosen.

The resolution endorsing Mr. Bryan was adopted with enthusiasm and a flattering demonstration followed the action. For all that, however, it was not worded entirely to the satisfaction of Mr. Bryan's most zealous supporters and in the last few minutes of the convention Judge Owen P. Thompson of Jacksonville, declaring that Mr. Bryan had been "sold out," demanded that a stronger resolution be passed.

He desired to have the instructions so worded that Illinois would be bound to support Bryan as long as his name was before the convention. His effort was made in the last few minutes of the convention and it met the usual fate of new business that is sprung upon hot, weary, hungry and thirsty delegates, who are anxious to catch trains for their homes. It was overwhelmingly defeated.

The convention, however, showed sincere enthusiasm for Bryan. When his name was mentioned there was invariably great applause, and the reading of the resolutions in his favor was greeted with cheers.

Roger C. Sullivan, national committeeman, dominated the convention from first to last.

RECEIVERSHIP IS ORDERED

A Chicago Broker Who Owes \$200,000 Is Alleged to Have Defrauded Many Clients.

Chicago, Ill.—Judge Bethea in the federal court Thursday appointed Edwin C. Day receiver for the affairs of the banking and brokerage firm of Wallace H. Hopkins & Co., on a petition filed by three creditors. The petition declares that the liabilities of the firm amount to \$100,000 and places the assets at \$500.

F. A. Harper, who has been acting as attorney for Hopkins, said that the liabilities are not less than \$200,000. He said he did not know the whereabouts of Hopkins and that he believed he had left the city. One of the petitioners, W. C. Clark, charges Hopkins with diverting \$6,000 given him to invest in board of trade transactions to the promotion of sales of stock of the Consolidated Zinc Co.

Postoffice Inspector Stuart said he has had the transactions of the brokerage firm under investigation for several months and only awaited the disposal of other business in the office of District Attorney Sims to present evidence secured with a view to having them passed upon by a federal grand jury.

The Consolidated Zinc Co. stock has been widely advertised by the Hopkins company as syndicate managers. The advertisements are declared by the postoffice inspector to be highly colored.

TORNADO CAUSED DEATH

Storm in Nebraska Killed Three People and Destroyed Several Houses.

Bancroft, Neb.—A cyclone swept through Cumming county and into Thurston county Thursday and three people are known to have been killed, a number injured, and a number of houses destroyed. Telegraph and telephone wires are down and reports are slow in arriving.

The tornado struck the house of John Mangelsen, near Pender, Neb., and then swooped up into the air, taking the wreckage of the house and both Mr. and Mrs. Mangelsen. Both were killed, their bodies being carried a mile.

George Waacker and family were at lunch when the twister struck their house. Three of the family were seriously injured. The dead body of a baby was picked up in a road ten miles from Bancroft. The child had not been identified, but undoubtedly was brought by the cyclone from some residence which was wrecked.

Explosion Killed Four Miners.

Pittsburg, Pa.—Four men were killed, three seriously injured and 100 others had a narrow escape from death Thursday when an explosion occurred in Mine No. 1 of the Ellsworth Collieries Co. at Ellsworth, Pa. The dead are all foreign-born.

At Wild Parsnips and Died.

Kittanning, Pa.—Two sons of Jacob Garver, aged 10 and 12 years, were found dead in a field at Hawthorne, near here, Thursday, death having been caused by eating wild parsnips.

CYCLONE KILLED 100 PEOPLE

TERRIFIC STORM CAUSED LOSS OF LIFE AND PROPERTY.

Portions of Louisiana, Mississippi and Alabama Were Laid Waste by a Tornado.

Atlanta, Ga.—A wind storm of cyclonic proportions swept over portions of Louisiana, Mississippi and Alabama Friday, leaving a trail of dead and injured. The number of killed is estimated at over 150, and the number of injured at over 400, with many portions of the afflicted districts to hear from.

Most of the dead are negroes. Perhaps half a dozen white persons were caught in falling buildings and either fatally injured or so seriously disabled as to require medical attention. The loss of life was chiefly in the quarters of colored persons where the wind destroyed their cabins, burying the occupants in the debris, or in the farming sections of the country, where trees were uprooted, telegraph and telephone poles torn up and general destruction became an encoire to a storm which swept with almost tornado fury through the country.

In Louisiana it is estimated that a score of small towns were destroyed or partially wrecked. These include Amite City, Arcadia and Independence, Belle Grove, Melton, Lorman, Pine Ridge, Quitman Landing, Fairchild's Creek, Purvis and Lumberton, Miss., are reported seriously damaged by the storm. In Alabama, Dora was the chief sufferer. This town is also known as Bergen. Four or more persons were killed. Fifty persons at the lowest estimate were injured. Those most seriously hurt were hurried to hospitals at Birmingham, Ala. One woman died on the train. Two other members of her family were hurt. At Bergen cars were blown from the railroad tracks and considerable other property destroyed.

Reports also say that the storm struck Albertville, Ala., and destroyed nearly the entire northern portion of the town. A cotton mill was blown down, the storm ranging northward, doing much destruction to life and property. An unconfirmed report from this section gives the death list as from 30 to 35, with scores of persons hurt.

A TELEGRAM WAS FORGED

It Led to the Defeat of Bills to Prohibit Gambling at Race Tracks.

Elmira, N. Y.—An announcement which was made here Friday that the vote of Senator Cassidy against the race track bill was due to a telegram from Congressman Fassett at Washington, which had been tampered with, caused a sensation.

Congressman Fassett, who is here to attend the congressional convention, said that the story was true. On the day the race track bills came up in the senate Congressmen Fassett and Dwight united in a telegram to Senator Cassidy, which when filed read:

"John and I urge you to stand by the governor on the race track bill, owing to conditions in my district. J. S. FASSETT."

That telegram, when it reached Cassidy, read as follows:

"John and I urge you not to stand by the governor on the race track bills," etc.

The next day, when it became known in Washington that the governor had been beaten by one vote, another telegram was sent to Cassidy as follows:

"John and I think you have made a serious if not fatal mistake. Get busy, move to reconsider and pass the bill. J. S. FASSETT."

Mr. Fassett did not know until he reached the state convention that the telegram had been falsified. An investigation was started and it was found that the telegram had been changed in Washington. Mr. Fassett said he had a letter from the manager of the telegraph company's office in that city admitting the forgery and stating that the operator responsible had been discharged.

DUN'S BUSINESS BULLETIN

Dullness Prevails in Nearly All Industries, Notably in Iron and Steel.

New York City.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s Weekly Review of Trade says: Light weight wearing apparel is in better demand in response to more reasonable weather, but retail trade as a whole shows little alteration, and the crops have not made sufficient progress to encourage normal preparation for future business in wholesale and jobbing departments. Payments are a little more prompt, owing to the ease of money.

Dullness continues in the iron and steel industry, the outlook for the year being indicated by a reduction in the estimate of ore shipments to 20,000,000 tons. Several mills have resumed, including some of the leading rail plants, but these are not started at more than one-third full capacity. Although it develops slowly, there is much encouragement regarding the outlook in the pipe trade, easier money reviving plans for the issue of municipal bonds for water, gas and other public works.

Some increase in the attendance of buyers is noted in certain primary markets for cotton goods, and improved financial conditions cause less question regarding terms of settlement, but the percentage of idle machinery is larger.

Bank Robbers Stole \$3,000.

Bandana, Ky.—Four masked robbers, after taking possession of the telephone exchange and beating the operator into insensibility, compelled Assistant Cashier Hahs of the Ballard county bank of Bandana, to unlock the bank and open the safe for them Thursday night. The robbers got away with \$3,000.

Three People Burned to Death.

Corry, Pa.—Three persons were cremated and a fourth was probably fatally burned Friday in a fire which destroyed the home of David Wetherbee at Centerville.