

CAMERON COUNTY PRESS.

H. H. MULLIN, Editor.

Published Every Thursday.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Per year.....\$2.00
 Paid in advance.....1.50

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. Rates by the year, or for six or three months, are low and uniform, and will be furnished on application.

Legal and Official Advertising per square, three times or less, 35 cents; each subsequent insertion 10 cents per square.

Local notices 10 cents per line for one insertion; 5 cents per line for each subsequent consecutive 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, 30 cents 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 arrears are paid, except at the option of the publisher. Papers sent out of the county must be paid for in advance.

The Abuse of Servants.

Bridget and Dinah and Katrina continue to receive the censure, not to say abuse, of the public press and private individuals for their alleged unsatisfactory performances of their duties in the kitchen, in the laundry, in the dining room—in short, “up-stairs, down-stairs, and in their ladies’ chambers.” The abuse is sometimes extravagant and the censure undeserved. Bridget and Dinah and Katrina often do much better than the newspapers and the mistresses would have us believe. But, conceding that, upon the whole, household servants are not as efficient as they might be, is it surprising? If you found a man who had never driven a plane or handled a saw, and set him to work at the frame of a house, and presently began to berate him because he was a poor carpenter, you would make yourself more ridiculous than you would make him. If you wanted a coachman or a groom, you would hardly engage one who had never seen a horse. If you did, and your stock were badly cared for and yourself run away with, you would be laughed at if you blamed your incompetent retainers. Yet this is just what is done by housekeepers in regard to servants, says the New York Weekly. It is as unreasonable to expect women to cook or do other household work before learning how, as to expect a man to build a house or manage horses without any instruction or experience. What is needed is a school for servants, or a system of apprenticeship, or some other means of training them in household work before they are called upon to fill household positions.

When Dr. Billy James Clark, a young physician of Moreau, Saratoga county, New York, organized a temperance society in the village, in 1808, the drinking habit was much more prevalent than it is to-day. The one hundredth anniversary of Dr. Clark's society was celebrated last month in Saratoga by an international temperance convention, with delegates present representing 25 states as well as half a dozen foreign countries. Dr. Clark's society is frequently described as the first American temperance organization. The Sober society of Allentown, N. J., however, antedates it by three years. Organized temperance work on a large scale did not begin here till 1826, when the American Society for the Promotion of Temperance was formed in the Park street church in Boston. Excessive drinking is so uncommon nowadays that if the early temperance advocates could come to life and see the change they would be astounded at the progress made. Men have learned by experience and observation that if they would get on in the world they must keep sober, and the restraint upon them has been a powerful agent in the promotion of temperance.

The town of Kipling has just blossomed out in Canada, where there is only one town of Shakespeare. The nearest United States comes to having a Shakespeare on the map is the town of Shake in Oregon. For some inscrutable reason the great English dramatist was never popular among the new town namers in North America, although we have in the United States 30 Miltons, three Goldsmiths, four Dickenses, 30 odd Scotts, 20 Byrons, two Tennysons, and one Thackeray. Notwithstanding all the Browning clubs, there isn't a Browning on the American map.

Some commodities ought to remain high-priced. For example, few people believe in cheap liquor licenses. Fewer still will approve the economies of a New Jersey justice who has reduced the size of fines because times are hard and sinners are poor. Marking down the price of disorderly conduct does not seem to be a wise way of helping the needy.

A burglar insurance company has been organized in New York. The police department there has long been in the business of insuring against burglary, but there is still room for additional enterprise in this branch of insurance.

HIS HOPE OF SUCCESS



The Suit is a Little Large for Him.

END THIS SLANDER

TIME TO PUT A STOP TO DEMOCRATIC FALSEHOOD.

Assertion That American Voters Have Been Corrupted by Republican Party Is an Insult and Should Be Repudiated.

The “keynote” speech of Temporary Chairman Bell at the Democratic national convention was characteristically Bryanesque. It opened with the customary denunciation of the Republican party as the nurse of “special privilege” and “monopoly” and as the author of “government by injunction.”

Then Mr. Bell proceeded to argue for the substitution for the injunctions of the courts, issued in due process of law and for the protection of life and property, of the injunctions of the Gomperses and Sheas and other personal usurpers of governmental power for the destruction of property and waging of wars which spare not even life.

The ideas of Mr. Bell, which are necessarily the ideas of Mr. Bryan, of a “constructive policy” for the Democratic party seemed to be confined chiefly to certain ends and leavings from the congressional waste baskets—to those “great reforms” for which Hon. R. M. La Follette of Wisconsin stood sponsor in the Republican national convention—“popular election of senators,” “physical valuation of railroads,” “publicity of campaign contributions.” On this latter point Mr. Bell said:

“The corrupt use of large sums in political campaigns is largely responsible for the subversion of the people's will at the polls.”

The assertion that they were beaten by purchase of voters who would otherwise have supported them is frequently made by defeated candidates. It is the easiest and the cheapest excuse of egotism which the people have refused to take at its own valuation. Mr. Bryan offered it in 1896.

The grain of fact in this charge is that sometimes in petty local contests in communities where the moral sense averages low or a certain kind of ignorance prevails, victory goes to the side of the longest purse. But that such methods should win on any large scale is physically impossible. Let us consider the facts:

There are about 16,000,000 voters. There is no evidence that the expenditures of either great party in a presidential year have been as much as one dollar a head. Out of this is paid all the expenses of printing, meetings, speakers, and all the other apparatus of the education process which a political campaign is and must be if free and popular government is to exist.

Where did the money come from with which were “bought” those millions of venal voters that defeated candidates and candidates that fear defeat are always seeing? Where are the venal voters? Let the average American ask himself. He may suspect that he knows one—possibly. But does he know one?

The question answers itself. And, knowing the answer, is it not true that the resentment of the decent millions of Americans should put an end to this dirty slander and this downright lie?

Mr. Bryan's Convention.

A stale candidate, who is a foregone conclusion, makes a stale convention, makes a stale campaign and a stale campaign ends in an election without enthusiasm and without hope. All the accounts agree that as the opening of the Denver convention approached interest seemed to ebb away. The members who had arrived on the scene with some sense of their individual importance soon began to realize that the delegations were at the end of strings and that the strings ran into the study of a certain substantial citizen at Lincoln, Neb.

THE CHANGE IN BRYAN.

Proof Not Forthcoming That Old Fallacies Are Abandoned.

In Mr. Bryan's extenuation it is put forward that he has changed. They whom resentment or indecision or the desire to be placated move, represent that the peerless one is not at all dangerous this time because what made him so he has forsaken. Once he was for free coinage—to that he has said a long farewell. Once he railed at the courts—now his roaring is gentle, like that of a sucking dove. Once he was for government ownership—that he is trying as hard as possible to forget. Once he was an ardent free trader—that, perchance, he may yet disown and at any rate forbears to emit a sound that might alarm the most timid manufacturer.

Let us freely admit that all which Bryan once believed he now disavows. How long is it since infidelity to immortal principles and the mobile adjustment of one's views to the exigencies of the hour became a sure passport to the trust and confidence of the American people? Are we to understand from the evidence that Bryan is so great and indispensable an executive that whether he has any views or not becomes a negligible matter?

If Mr. Bryan should be elected it might be found that these ideas he has for the nonce concealed are really only subordinated until such time as he can get into position to put them into effect. And against such a contingency Lloyd's offers no insurance.

Characterization That Fits.

Long has the trinity of significant initials “G. O. P.” stood in impressive isolation. There has been nothing to counterbalance it descriptively but “Democratic party.” A worthy, symmetrical, euphonious characterization for the Jeffersonian opposition has all these generations been a crying need. Mr. William Randolph Hearst, unconsciously, too, we believe, has supplied the literary want. Intent only upon reaching “hands across the sea” for the purpose of assassinating politically Mr. Bryan, Mr. Hearst has called a most happy thought that at once sketches the present status of the Democratic party, invokes its history and prophesies its future. Says Mr. Hearst to Mr. Bryan:

“I don't think the path of patriotism lies in supporting a discredited and decadent old party.”

It is eminently possible, of course, that this “discredited old party” may refer to Mr. Bryan specifically and directly. However, we much prefer to accept the second adjective and adjust it to its manifest sense. Hereafter it shall be first “G. O. P.” as counter-opposed to D. O. P.—“decadent old party,” as Mr. Hearst and other less prominent pessimists behold it—under Bryanism.

That Anti-Injunction Plank.

Those features of the Denver platform that have relation to sane issues are for the most part either meaningless or unsound. That relating to injunctions is partly one and partly the other. Nobody denies that “parties to all judicial proceedings should be treated with rigid impartiality,” but what does this mean: “Injunctions should not be issued in any cases in which injunctions would not issue if no industrial dispute were involved.” If Gompers is satisfied with that, it must be because he thinks he sees something in it that it does not contain. A possible sense may be extracted from the statement that trial by jury should be provided in cases of “indirect contempt” of court, though a defiance of injunction orders is sufficiently direct to be promptly and summarily punished if injunctions are to have any effect. The so-called anti-injunction plank is simply rotten.—N. Y. Journal of Commerce.

Vote vs. Yell.

Looking back at the two conventions it is evident that the Democrats are better on the yell than the Republicans.—Washington Herald. But on election day it will be found that the Republicans can beat the Democrats at voting.

8,000 MEN OUT IN CANADA

MECHANICS OF THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY STRIKE.

Both the Officials of the Railway and the Union Men Will Fight for What They Think Are Their Rights.

Montreal, Quebec.—Returns received by union leaders here Wednesday show that the strike order promulgated from this city by Bell Hardy, chairman of the Federation of Mechanics of the Canadian Pacific railway, was obeyed by the employees in the mechanical department of the railway in every shop from St. John, N. B., to Vancouver, B. C.

It is estimated here that about 8,000 men are out, though this estimate is below that made at western points. The Montreal shops alone account for over 2,000 idle men. The union leaders claimed that the strike would have the effect of crippling operations on the whole railway system unless a settlement has been reached between the company and its employees. When this settlement will come about is a matter of conjecture. There have been rumors of trouble for some months and the mechanics are evidently well organized and determined to fight while the company is equally prepared to stand on what it considers its rights.

The officials of the Canadian Pacific railway refused to make a statement beyond the declaration that they would stand by the award of the board of arbitration and conciliate an appointed under the Lemieux law to consider the matters in dispute between the company and their mechanics. There is but slight probability of government intervention.

The strike became effective at 10 o'clock Wednesday morning and simultaneous in the shops at St. John, Halifax, Montreal, North Bay, Winnipeg and other cities of Canada whistles were blown by marshals appointed by the central committee and work was abandoned.

FIGHTING FOR HOME AND LIVES

Wind Turns to Gale and Drives Flames Down Hill to Doomed Town of Michel.

Vancouver, B. C.—For three days the people of Michel have fought for their homes with death at the door. Wednesday afternoon they were beaten at the game. The second in size of the devastated district of East Kootenai, started to burn in earnest at dusk. Nothing can save it from being a heap of ruins.

From a slight eastern breeze the wind turned to a gale from the west at 3 p. m. and the city in a moment was doomed. The blaze came sweeping down the hill. At the edge of the town 100,000 feet of mine timbers, owned by the coal company, caught fire and four loaded railroad cars standing on a side track were consumed. Two Canadian Pacific locomotives hitched onto a train to carry the fire fighters away to the west to safety. By the time the train left for the west the fire was spreading all over the yards.

The train got only half a mile on its journey when it encountered a wall of flames. There was danger of its being hemmed in and being burned with every body aboard so the locomotives were reversed and run back with all speed. By the time the train returned all the houses on the flat district back of the Great Northern depot were burning and the main town was likely to catch at any moment.

ELECTRICAL STORMS IN EAST

Great Damage Is Done by Heavy Rain and Hail—Lightning Strikes in Many Places.

New York City.—Severe electrical storms late on Wednesday accompanied by heavy rain and in some instances by damaging showers of hail, broke the heat wave that has been afflicting New York state and the New England states.

The storm brought great relief to this city, for during the day ten deaths and more than 20 prostrations were caused by the heat and excessive humidity. Even early in the day the hospitals were caring for many prostrated. The mercury stood at 90 degrees at 2 o'clock and was still ascending an hour later when the first cooling breeze came. In a few minutes it had dropped ten degrees and by nightfall there was little to complain of in the way of weather.

From all sections of New England and New York came reports of damage done by the storm. Lightning struck in many places, and at Green Island, near Troy, N. Y., Mrs. Thomas McCabe was killed by a bolt.

At Jamestown, N. Y., the storm was especially severe, driving several craft ashore on Chautauqua lake.

Four Rhode Island churches were struck by lightning and one of them was levelled to the ground at Providence, causing a total loss of more than \$10,000.

Miss Katherine Wormeley Dead.

Newport, R. I.—Miss Katherine Prescott Wormeley, famous as the translator of the work of Balzac, died Wednesday night at her summer home in Jackson, N. H. Her body will be cremated and the ashes will be brought here for burial.

Deserter Shot and Killed.

San Francisco, Cal.—William F. English, a private in Co. 115, coast artillery, waiting trial for desertion, was shot and killed at the Presidio Wednesday while trying to escape.

TO OPEN GRAVE OF HYPNOTIC VICTIM

HUMANE OFFICERS VISIT GRAVE OF GIRL WHO THEY CLAIM WAS BURIED ALIVE.

GIRL WAS PLACED IN COFFIN

Declares She Will Emerge from Sleep in Perfect Condition—Carried on Stretcher to Grave Which Had Been Prepared.

Sandusky, O.—The Humane society may go to law to release Florence Jessie Gibson, aged 19, buried five feet below the surface at Cedar Point as a hypnotic experiment.

“A stop will be put to the exhibition if any statute can be found under which the society can proceed,” declared Mrs. Fannie Everett, humane officer, after a visit to the “grave.”

The girl was placed in a coffin and lowered beneath the earth Saturday night. She is to be resurrected, according to present plans, August 10, after an imprisonment of 10 days.

Budha Kupperow, Hindu mystic, who put the girl in a state of catalepsy and buried her, insists the Humane society has no cause for action.

He declares that at the end of 10 days she will emerge from her sleep in perfect condition, as did a young man he buried in Washington in June.

Immediately after the girl was hypnotized, she was carried on a stretcher to the grave, already prepared. A big crowd saw her lowered in her coffin and the dirt thrown in.

The grave is on the amusement circle at the resort. All can see that the girl actually is in the grave, by peering down a long tube, through which the face of the sleeper can be seen by aid of a little electric lamp which dangles at the end of a wire.

BAD BLOOD BETWEEN RIVALS

Hotel Man Kills Man in Crowd at Railway Station at Upper Sandusky, O.

Upper Sandusky, O.—James Goodlove, proprietor of the Hotel Reber, one of the city's most prominent men Thursday evening shot and killed Frank McCormick, an employe of the Hotel Gottfried. The crime occurred at the Pennsylvania depot, in the presence of 50 people, who were waiting the arrival of a train.

Goodlove immediately drove to his hotel, then started for a saloon across the street, where he was arrested. He was taken to the mayor's office, in front of which a large crowd of indignant citizens assembled. When he was led to the jail, there were cries of “Mob him” and “Lynch him.”

McCormick's home was near London, O., and he had been in the employ of the Hotel Gottfried several months, in which time he had made himself popular. He acted as depot man for the hotel, as did Goodlove for his hotel, both hostleries running cabs.

For some time there has been a fight for position at the depot. Thursday evening McCormick stepped up to Goodlove and protested against the position the latter had taken with his cab. Goodlove replied by calling McCormick a foul name, whereupon McCormick struck him. Goodlove drew a revolver from his pocket and McCormick started to run.

Goodlove explained “I'm going to kill you,” and fired twice, one bullet striking McCormick in the back. The latter ran ten feet, fell and expired.

LIVED IN SWAMP ON BERRIES

Alleged Woman Forger, who Escaped from Sheriff on Saginaw Bay Shore, Again Captured.

Bay City, Mich.—Mrs. Elizabeth Barnett, alleged forger, who escaped from Sheriff Hartley three days ago by plunging into swamps on the Saginaw bay shore, again was taken into custody at Crump, 25 miles north of here, Thursday.

She was exhausted from privation and fatigue, haven eaten little but swamp berries until her arrival at Estey, where she was given solid food. She ate ravenously, swallowing without chewing.

Her clothing was torn almost to shreds, her form was emaciated from hunger and privation, her thick black hair was matted about her head in a mass stiffened by dust and rain, and her features were almost black from grime and exposure to the sun.

In Darkness for Two Hours.

Paris, France.—Paris was plunged in darkness for two hours Thursday night because of an attempt of electricians to carry out a general strike, similar to that of March, 1907.

Fire Threatens Kentucky Town.

Midway, Ky.—This town, about half way between Lexington and Frankfort, was the scene of a fire that for a time threatened the town with destruction Thursday night. The fire destroyed five warehouses of the S. J. Greenbaum Distilling Co.

Drydock Bid Accepted.

Washington, D. C.—Mr. Erickson of Seattle has been notified by the navy department of the acceptance of his bid of \$1,625,000 for the construction of the Puget Sound drydock.

REVIEW OF TRADE CONDITIONS

BANK EXCHANGES IN LEADING CITIES LESS THAN A YEAR AGO

Cotton Mills Still Curtailing Output—Steel Industry Is More Active—Country Merchants Place Orders.

New York City.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s Review of Trade says: Bank exchanges this week at all leading cities in the United States are \$2,211,978,665, 8.3 per cent. less than a year ago and 10.9 per cent. under the clearings of the first week of August in 1906. The loss continues quite large at Philadelphia, Pittsburg, Baltimore, New Orleans, Minneapolis and San Francisco, clearly due to conditions affecting special interests in those sections. St. Louis and Kansas City again report a gain, and at other leading cities losses are small. Mid-summer dullness affects trade, and the volume of bank clearings, usually at the low point of the year in August, is reduced, but it is now materially above the amount in the earlier months of the year, showing a marked improvement in that respect.

Boston reports that cotton mills are still curtailing output, but larger sales of wool promise greater activity in the woolen industry. Dry goods jobbers are placing fall orders freely and the situation will be improved by the auction sales. Retail dry goods trade is quiet at Philadelphia, but wholesalers report more inquiries and there is some improvement in collections, although payments are not yet wholly satisfactory. The steel industry and building trades are more active.

Recovery in business at Chicago would be more rapid if the weather were less excessively hot. Country merchants attend the wholesale and jobbing markets in large numbers, placing orders that compare favorably with those of a year ago. Wholesale dry goods trade is active at Cincinnati, traveling salesmen are sending in large orders and there is a good personal attendance at jobbing houses. Conditions improve steadily at Cleveland, but shipping interests are dull.

VORYS CHOSEN FOR CHAIRMAN

Will Preside at the Campaign Opening in Youngstown, O., on September 5.

Cedar Point, O.—Arthur I. Vorys, manager of the movement which culminated in William H. Taft's nomination for the presidency, will preside at the opening meeting of the Republican campaign at Youngstown, September 5.

The orators of the day will be Andrew L. Harris, governor of Ohio, who will speak on state issues, and Gov. Charles E. Hughes of New York and Senator Albert J. Beveridge of Indiana, who will devote their efforts to an explanation of national issues.

Special invitations will be extended to Ohio's United States senators, Joseph B. Foraker and Charles Dick, though their names will not be on the program for addresses. Invitations also will be sent to the Republican members of both houses of the national congress and the Ohio general assembly, and to all Republican county chairmen in this state.

The arrangements for the campaign opening were made Friday afternoon at a meeting of the sub-committee appointed for that purpose by the Republican state executive committee, at the latter's recent session in Cincinnati.

AGED WOMAN DIES WEALTHY

Girls Enter into Compact in Youth Which Nets Survivor Comfortable Sum.

St. Louis, Mo.—Mrs. Margaret Castens, 94 years of age, who received \$15,000 three years ago as the result of a unique compact entered into by 65 girls in a German convent school more than 70 years ago, died at the home of her daughter in this city Friday night. Seventy-five years ago Mrs. Castens was a pupil in a convent near Stuttgart, Germany. The girls agreed just before they graduated to pay a certain number of marks a year into a Berlin bank and the entire amount was to go to the last surviving member of the class. Three years ago Mrs. Castens found herself the only one of the class remaining. She wrote to the bank, believing she would receive a few thousand dollars. She received more than \$15,000.

Gives Fortune to Cats.

Philadelphia, Pa.—Half a million dollars out of an estate of \$600,000 is given to charity by the will of the late Mrs. Annie L. Lowry of this city. The will, which was probated Friday, directs that \$5,000 be invested and the income paid to Violet Pealk, a cousin, for the care of cats and parrots that belonged to Mrs. Lowry.

Wheat Near Ten Year Average.

Washington, D. C.—The crop reporting board of the department of agriculture Friday issued a bulletin giving the condition of spring wheat on August 1 as 80.7 compared with a ten year average of 82.7. The condition of corn is 82.5.

Milking Cow Starts Fight.

Newton, Mass.—The alleged action of an Italian boy in milking a neighbor's cow Friday night started a battle which culminated in the shooting of the boy and his mother.