

CAMERON COUNTY PRESS.

H. H. MULLIN, Editor.

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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.

Elevating the Filipinos.

What American precept and example may do in the Philippines is indicated anew by what is going on in Mindanao, regarding which the Army and Navy Journal says the quarters of the army officers there may result in the abandonment by the natives of the nipa huts and the sort of civilization that goes with such primitive structures. The Army and Navy Journal adds: "Gov. Johnson, in installing a stable and practical government over the non-Christian tribes, has arranged for every family to have its hemp field, and is urging the natives to give up their huts for wood houses. He has used the dwellings of army officers as an illustration of the value of such habitations. The people, who have a high respect for the big American soldier, are abandoning their shacks and building real houses." This marks a long step forward, and assures most gratifying results. The native huts of the old order are not only objectionable as typifying a low order of life, but are too often the breeding-places of disease. The first act when an epidemic breaks out is usually to burn the nipa huts as one of the best means of destroying the deadly germs. The new and better way of living taught by the Americans is certain to add in raising the race to a higher level.

Philadelphia has recently gone through an experience which the majority of its citizens would not care to repeat. The occasion was "Tag day." Large numbers of attractive young women interested in a charitable work had prepared small tags representing various sums of money. These they took with them into the streets and public conveyances and into stores and business offices. Whenever a person was induced to give anything, a tag for the amount was pinned on his coat. The presence of one tag by no means conferred immunity. Rather was it a sign to other solicitors that the wearer was an "easy mark," and so he was importuned further, until he became all gummed up with tags. The ostensible spirit of fun is not enough to redeem so bold a method of hold-up, remarks the Youths' Companion, and those who do give, even if they grin, are left in a rebellious frame of mind not conducive to future benefactions. How to raise money for good works in worthy ways might well form a course of study in the new schools of social science.

Closer union, indeed the formation of a new dominion by the British South African colonies, has been regarded by far-seeing men as certain to come in time. The time may be nearer than has been generally supposed. Last month delegates of the self-governing colonies met in Pretoria to discuss interstate customs and railway regulations. They took occasion also to pass a resolution in favor of a closer political union. The suggestion was that a convention be called comprising 12 delegates from Cape Colony, eight from the Transvaal and five each from the Orange River colony and Natal, and that these delegates draft a provisional constitution. The members of the customs convention agreed to lay the resolution before their respective governments, and the general belief is that the governments will at least go so far as to approve the convention and appoint delegates, although final acceptance or rejection of whatever agreement might be reached will rest with each colonial government.

For more than a century the Yaqui Indians have waged unremitting war against every effort of civilized government to end their tribal independence. They have now submitted to the Mexican government, and received full rights of citizenship. At this writing the terms have not been concluded, but the chief believes that his people will ratify the preliminary agreement, and end a strife that has cost both parties many lives and enormous property losses. This peaceful settlement is an end for which President Diaz has long labored, and its realization is another proof of the efficiency of his government.

WITH THE NOMINEE

NEW YORK REPUBLICANS A UNIT FOR TAFT.

Party's Standard Bearer Assured of Loyal Support in the Empire State—Business Men Are Awake to His Value.

Mr. Taft is too wise and too considerate of the attitude he should maintain toward state politics to seek to influence New York or any other state in the selection of its officers. As a citizen and a party man, vitally interested in the outcome of the election, he naturally has his favorite for the governorship of New York. This preference is well known to be the present occupant of the office, which fact thoroughly discredits the efforts made in the past to represent Mr. Roosevelt as inimical to the governor, for Mr. Taft and Mr. Roosevelt are doubtless in agreement in this matter. The outlook in the state election is excellent for the Republican party. All attempts made to have it appear that the Empire state Republicans are seriously at odds is a part of the general misrepresentations of the Democrats. The Republicans will carry the state for Taft, no matter who may be the gubernatorial nominee.

Everything is shaping up beautifully. There is not a missing link in the record of the party upon national issues. Mr. Taft made himself solid with New York by his early announcement of the favorite son principle. He is known to have played fair before the convention met, and he will be given a square deal by New York at the election. The tremendous impression made by Mr. Taft, however, is not confined to politicians. The business men of the metropolis—the financiers and the men of wide affairs generally—are looking to Mr. Taft as their salvation from the flossam and jetsam that otherwise would overwhelm them.

Mr. Taft has been tested, and he is believed to be sound to the core. Business men generally put his qualifications beyond party and sum them up very succinctly. Mr. Taft knows the territory he is to work; he has traveled every part of it; he knows the line of goods his party has to offer; he knows the tastes of the people; he is acquainted with the obstacles to be overcome; he is fully informed as to the trade competition of other powers; he is just the man to represent the American people in every capacity a president is called upon to fill. This satisfies the business men. They know his acumen; they believe in his principles; they trust his wisdom.

For all these reasons, aside from the generally favorable political state of the case, New York will be solid for Taft. This is a matter of felicitation to the country in general that regards the New York vote as most important. The country wants Taft—certainly the section of the people who are most keenly sensitive to the elements in the nation's life on which depend its prosperity. Therefore, Taft will fill the bill for the country. His acceptability to the conservative business interests of the metropolis is indication of his general acceptability to this class the nation over.—Buffalo Express.

Tariff Revision.

In all probability the revision of the tariff will be the paramount issue in the campaign. The casual observer might say that inasmuch as both Taft and Bryan have declared for a modification of existing schedules, it will make little difference to us which undertakes the work; but this fallacy is one of the dangers to be guarded against in the present campaign.

Mr. Taft and those who stand with him on the Republican national platform would carry out the McKinley idea of tariff revision, retaining the principle of protection for American industries and American labor, except with reference to products of monopolistic combinations.

Mr. Bryan, on the other hand, would smash the protective tariff, imposing only such duties as are necessary for revenue. In other words, Mr. Bryan would open our markets to the products of the cheap labor of the whole world except in cases where incidental protection results from the imposition of revenue duties.—Burlington Free Press.

Maybe Kern Is Right.

It pleases Mr. John W. Kern of Indiana to look upon his nomination for the vice-presidency with humorous nonchalance.

When excited friends first told him that he had been named he waved them aside and continued the narration of a funny story. Since then he has discoursed much about anecdotal friends at the bar, much about Indiana localism and much about his beard. He has not, so far as reported, said one word in serious appreciation of the honor and responsibility which a great national party has placed on his shoulders.

To us this course seems in the worst of bad taste. It also seems to be extremely poor politics. A man who looks upon his nomination to an exalted office merely as a joke gives the people a very convincing reason for not electing him to that office.—Chicago Evening Post.

If Henry Watterson keeps on the way he is now going, he will argue himself into the belief that he supported Bryan in 1896.—Rochester Democrat.

"The Democrats have been very good to me," says Mr. Bryan, with unctious. This is unquestionably true of some of the Democrats.

BRYAN UNDER A HANDICAP.

"Shouters" Will Want Reward in Extremely Improbable Event of Success.

Mr. Bryan disposes of some gossip about appointments in case of his election by saying that he has made no promises about officers and will make none. A wise course.

It was said of Mr. Clay that had he been elected president he would have been overwhelmed by the multiplicity of the promises that had been made by him, and for him by friends, in the matter of patronage. Unselfish personal devotion did not explain the whole of the Clay following. Some of it was canny, and wanted assurances. Many men so disposed got assurances. Mr. Clay was approachable in a delicate way on such scores. If a little dictatorial at times, he was yet warm-hearted, and he desired very much to be president. In the White House, therefore, he would have been besieged by Clay men from all quarters, clamoring either for what had been promised them, or for what they thought they had deserved as laborers in his vineyard. And there would not have been patronage enough by a hundred per cent. to go round.

This was equally true probably of Mr. Blaine—another leader who had the knack of attaching men to him with bonds of extraordinary strength, but who at the same time found it necessary to talk "business" to some of his followers. He, too, had a good deal of "paper" out which it would have taxed him as president to redeem.

Mr. Bryan's leadership has been short as compared with the length either of Mr. Clay's or of Mr. Blaine's, but it has been long enough to bring many men under his spell, and thousands have associated themselves with his rise and the establishment of his power. Fully a regiment may be mustered who "found him first." As many more are known in their respective communities as men who stand "particularly close" to him, and with whom he always confers before taking any important step. Then we have the army of shouters, hoarse all through campaign years from use of his name, and convinced of their right to recognition at his hands.

Is it difficult to draw the picture of Mr. Bryan in the White House, with the original Bryan men, the men who stand "particularly close" to him, and the noble army of general shouters, all moving on him for remembrance in his hour of triumph? He might not wish himself in Hongkong, or his besiegers in Hades, but his condition, even without a single promise out, would move all sympathetic persons to genuine pity.

Mr. Taft and the Courts.

One great advantage Mr. Taft carries with him into the present contest. We believe that, in spite of the seething discontent, and in spite of immigration, the American people still believe in the supremacy of law. They had in 1787 the opportunity to put final power into the hands of an executive if they wished. They had the opportunity, also, to make of the courts a set of mere puppets of the temporary popular mood, or to make the legislature supreme. They did none of these things. They founded courts which were to act irrespective of pressure from executive, legislature or populace. If the people of today wish to amend the constitution they are free to do so and to remove this power of the courts to stand between the permanent and the temporary opinions of the masses. As long as we have courts, however, as the final arbiters of law, it is folly to endeavor, by short terms and by election, instead of appointment, to make them popular in tone. Very likely, during the term of the next president, four members of the supreme court of the United States will be changed. Who will be likely to put upon that bench the higher grade of men, Mr. Bryan or Mr. Taft? That is one of the most important questions the electors must face between now and November. In the opinion of some of the most intelligent citizens, it is the most important question to be faced.—Collier's Weekly.

Taft and Bryan Compared.

Taft is by nature, culture and action a conservative, with an experience of indicated value in jurisprudence and in administrative work. Bryan's skin holds the core of a radical, the temperament of an actor, the instinct of a Bohemian, and the gay resilience of an adventurer on every sea of expediency. Taft steers by the light of conscience, reason, judgment, constitution and history. Bryan begins life every morning and has sobered in demeanor only by his contact with occasions. Occasions have wrought no mental or moral change in him at all. No thoughtful man would make Bryan his executor. No thoughtful man should make Bryan his executive.

The intimates of the two men are as unlike as the two men themselves. The people know that well. The judges, scientists, statesmen, publicists, scholars and men of leading who have and who share the friendship and the confidence of Taft, and the motley wear of the shouters, adventurers, bosses, time-servers and charlatans who fellowship and revel with Bryan, have been thrown on more than flashlight view at Denver, in Lincoln and elsewhere, for days past, and will be for months to come.

Mr. Bryan is said to be perfectly confident that he will be elected this year. Mr. Bryan has never been imperfectly confident. He was cocksure in 1896 and cocksurer in 1900. The finest hopper in this vale of tears, and sustained by the solid fact of the \$60,000 a year which he makes out of his party.—N. Y. Sun.

"CY" YOUNG IS HONORED

GIFTS SHOWER UPON GRAND OLD MAN OF BASEBALL.

Veteran Pitcher Is the Central Figure in a Remarkable Demonstration at Boston.

Boston, Mass.—Nearly 20,000 persons from all over New England attended Thursday's benefit game for Denton T. (Cy) Young of Peoli, O., the Boston American league baseball team's veteran pitcher, at the American league grounds. Three silver loving cups, a traveling bag and two big floral pieces were presented to Young. The largest cup was given to Mr. Young by his many admirers through a local newspaper. Lieut. Gov. Draper made the presentation. Manager Fielder Jones, of the Chicago American club, presented a large silver cup given by the players of the American league. One other cup was given by a friend and the traveling bag was given by the umpires of the American league. The Boston National league club gave a big floral offering.

The main attraction besides "Cy" himself was a game between the Boston nine and a team of star players picked from the other American league clubs.

The All Stars won by a score of 3 to 2. The game went 11 innings.

The gate receipts, all of which go to Young, amounted to nearly \$7,000.

A surprise was afforded those who attended when the locals appeared in makeup before the game. "Cy" was a rube with straw hat, Criger was fatted out into a comedian, Jake Stahl was a cowboy, Laporte a farmer, Lord a rough rider, Wagner a comedian, Thoney an admiral, Sullivan a clown with a trumpet, Gessler a doctor, Donohue and Burchell as Chinamen and Deacon McGuire as Uncle Sam.

LIQUIDATION IS FINISHED.

Final Payment to Creditors of French Panama Canal Co. Is Made.

Paris, France.—The liquidation of the old Panama Canal Co., which has been going on since 1889, was completed Thursday when the civil tribunal of the Seine authorized a final payment to creditors of 1 per cent, and issued a decree of discharge to the receivers.

In 1878 a concession was obtained from Colombia by the Societe Civile Internationale du Canal Interocéanique for the construction of a canal across the Isthmus. This concession was purchased in 1879 for \$2,000,000 by a company headed by Ferdinand de Lesseps. The work of excavating for the canal proceeded until 1889, when the company went into bankruptcy and disbanded. Great scandals followed the collapse of the company.

Extensions of time for the completion of the canal were granted in the 90's to the liquidators of the company, the last naming October 31, 1910, as the time. A new company was then organized to prosecute the work, but failure to do so resulted in 1903 in a treaty between Colombia and the United States by which the latter country was to cut the canal. The American congress ratified that treaty, but the Colombian congress rejected it. A revolution in Colombia resulted in the new republic of Panama, and the Panamanian government gave the United States the right to do the work.

In acquiring title to the canal property, however, obstacles were thrown in the path of the United States by the bondholders of the old Panama Canal Co. and the stockholders of the new Panama Canal Co., endeavoring to prevent the transfer. Finally, however, in 1904, in consideration of \$40,000,000, the United States was able to take all rights in the premises.

GOT THE DOUBLE CROSS.

A Pittsburger Tells a Sad Story of a Faro Game that Went Wrong.

New York City.—A story of a faro game in a luxuriously furnished private dwelling in the fashionable section of the upper West Side was disclosed Thursday at the hearing of Martin Phillips, who was arrested Wednesday night, charged with larceny. Phillips was arraigned in the West Side court and was held in \$1,500 for trial. Neville R. Moxley, formerly of Pittsburg, who gave his present address as this city, was the complainant, alleging that he lost \$600 in a faro game dealt by Phillips.

In his story to the court Moxley said that he came to New York to work a "system" with Phillips. Moxley said that Phillips wrote to him saying that they could make \$2,000 out of Phillips' employer. Moxley, it was alleged, was to put up the necessary money and to get 60 per cent of the proceeds, the remaining 40 per cent to go to Phillips. Moxley said he came to this city with \$600, to which Phillips added \$300, saying that much was needed to work the "system."

Killed His Son and Daughter.

Los Angeles, Cal.—Driven insane by religious mania, H. J. Dufty, 60 years old, on Thursday attacked and killed his son and daughter with an ax, and then cut his own throat with a razor, inflicting fatal injuries.

Three Buried in One Grave.

Wheeling, W. Va.—Margaret, Mamie and Claire Gavin, the victims of Tuesday morning's explosion and fire, were buried Thursday in one grave. Three thousand persons attended the funeral.

WOMAN PILOTS EXCURSION BOAT

Mrs. Rose E. Watkins First of Her Sex to Hold License in Illinois.

Bloomington, Ill.—Mrs. Rose E. Watkins of La Salle county, this state, has been granted a license as pilot and master of a steamer on navigable waters, and is now a familiar figure to Illinois river excursionists. The season is now at its height and thousands have watched her at the wheel as she guided the vessel along the devious meanderings of the inland waterway. Mrs. Watkins is now regularly authorized to handle a steamer



CAPT. ROSE WATKINS

up to 100 tons' burden on the Illinois river or any of its tributaries.

When the government decided it would inspect the boats used to carry passengers on the rivers of the country and examine in rules of navigation the pilots and masters, using the same rigidity and same vigilance as with ocean going vessels and their commanders, the examining board toured the state and looked into every boat inspectors Peck and Mansfield, who were assigned to the Illinois river, one day ran across the steamer George S. Watkins. When they asked to see the pilot they were amazed when Watkins, who serves as engineer, introduced his wife. The inspectors asked her the usual questions about the laws of navigation, lights, signals, etc., and found that she was thoroughly informed, more so than the average man. She was granted a license immediately and is very proud of the document.

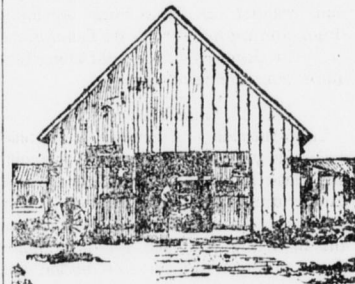
The regulations do not prohibit women serving as pilots. Although the inspectors were somewhat dubious about their authority to grant the permit, due to lack of precedent, they decided that they must do so and complimented Capt. Watkins upon her knowledge of the subject.

Mrs. Watkins was born upon the banks of the Illinois, and has spent nearly her entire life upon the river. She taught school for several years. After her marriage to Capt. Watkins the latter decided to embark in the excursion business. Mrs. Watkins decided to assist her husband, and, after studying navigation, was intrusted with the post of pilot. She has frequently demonstrated her presence of mind and cool-headedness in trying situations and has won many compliments upon her success in an occupation so novel for a woman.

IS CANDIDATE FOR GOVERNOR.

Workshop of R. R. Williams of Texas, Blacksmith and Lawyer.

Dallas, Tex.—R. R. Williams of Cumby, Tex., who is a candidate for the Democratic nomination for gov-



Workshop of a Gubernatorial Candidate

ernor against Gov. Thomas M. Campbell, is a blacksmith and lawyer. Until he made public announcement a few weeks ago of his candidacy for the office of chief executive of the state he had been heard of but little outside of his own community. Lawyers in his town do not have much to do and Mr. Williams spends much of his time plying his trade of blacksmith. He also is filling the office of justice of the peace through appointment.

Mr. Williams' candidacy has been well received by the anti-administration element of the party. Williams clubs have been organized all over the state during the last few weeks. He is receiving the active support of some of the leaders of the party and the following which he has developed is making Gov. Campbell uneasy.

Texas is such a big state in area that it takes much money to travel over it making a campaign. Mr. Williams says that he is too poor to stump the state. He will conduct a "front porch" campaign. It is planned to run excursions of his supporters to Cumby and let them listen to the speeches of Mr. Williams, who says he will remain at home during all the campaign.

SANKEY, THE SINGER, DIES

LIFE OF NOTED HYMN WRITER AND EVANGELIST IS ENDED.

He was 68 Years of Age and Had Been Afflicted with Blindness for Several Years.

New York City.—Ira D. Sankey, known as an evangelist throughout the Christian world, died Thursday night at his home in Brooklyn, but the news of his passing did not become generally known until Friday. Mr. Sankey was 68 years old. For the last five years he had been blind and had suffered from a complication of diseases brought on by overwork. But almost to the very last he worked at hymn writing. His tours throughout this country and Europe with Dwight L. Moody, the evangelist, brought him into wide prominence.

Sankey, it might be said, wrote the gospel hymns of the world. In China, Egypt, India, Japan, in almost every language known to man, Sankey's hymns are sung. He received a large income from his publications and leaves a considerable estate. Among Mr. Sankey's most familiar compositions are "The Ninety and Nine," and "When the Mists Have Rolled Away." His songs are said to have had a circulation of more than 50,000,000 copies.

He was a rapid composer and wrote book after book of gospel hymns. During the last five or six years of his life he was interested in preparing and publishing the story of the gospel hymns. At the same time he saved his wonderful voice for posterity by singing into phonographs. The records were sent all over the world.

Sankey first met Moody at a Y. M. C. A. convention at Indianapolis. Moody was so charmed with the young man's voice that he urged him to accompany him on his evangelical tour. Sankey explained that he was married and that he could not give up his position. "You must come, I cannot get along without you," Sankey consulted his wife and they cast their lot with Mr. Moody. They visited Great Britain from 1873 to 1875, and again in 1883, and made many tours throughout the United States.

THREE BALLOONS IN A RACE.

Unique Rules Governed a Contest for a Cup.

North Adams, Mass.—The balloon North Adams No. 1, with A. D. Potter of Greenfield as pilot and Holland Forbes and daughter Natalie, aged 12 years, as passengers, and owned by the North Adams Aero club, undoubtedly won the cup offered by Mr. Forbes in the first point-to-point race ever held in this country. The race was started from North Adams Friday afternoon. The North Adams No. 1 landed on the farm of Lyman Sanderson at West Whately, about five miles from its previously declared destination, Haydenville. This was the first balloon to get away. The Greylock, owned and piloted by Dr. Roger M. Randall of North Adams and having Clarence Wildman of this city as passenger, landed on the Bryant farm in Ashfield, fully 12 miles from its desired destination, Leeds.

The third balloon to start, the Heart of the Berkshires, owned by the Aero Club of Pittsfield, was the last to land, coming down in Amherst, within six and one-quarter miles of Whately station, its destination.

The conditions of the race were that, previous to the race, the occupants of the balloons should designate some place, at least 30 miles from North Adams, where they would attempt to land, that they should land within ten miles of the postoffice of the place and that the balloon landing nearest the announced destination should win the cup.

REVIEW OF TRADE.

Demand for Steel Products is Steadily Increasing.

New York City.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s Weekly Review of Trade says: Trade reports continue irregular, with pronounced gains in some sections and no improvement in others, the net result being encouraging, however.

Steel demand is steadily broadening, each week bringing a larger percentage of active capacity, and the improvement is especially gratifying in view of the few orders from the railways.

Mob Reigns in Springfield, Ill.

Springfield, Ill.—A mob, bent on wreaking vengeance on the negroes of Springfield because of an assault committed by a negro on a white woman, raged through the streets last night, beating negroes and disregarding the soldiers of Troop B, ordered out by Gov. Deneen to preserve order. Two men are dead and probably two score more or less seriously injured. The whole east end of the city, inhabited by negroes, is in flames.

Bank Clerk Charged With Theft.

Wilkesbarre, Pa.—Norman Fogel, until recently a clerk in the First National bank of this city, was arrested Friday, charged with embezzling \$7,500. He was given a preliminary hearing and in default of \$8,000 bail was committed to jail.

Stretched Hemp.

Tucson, Ariz.—Edwin Hawkins was hanged here on Friday for the murder of Albert C. Leonhardt of Columbus, O., who was killed December 22, 1907, while resisting a holdup.