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Advertisements are published at the rate of one dollar per square for one insertion and fitty reats per square for each subsequentinsertion. Rates by the year, or for six or three menths, are low and uniform, and will be furnished on

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JOB PRINTING.

The Job department of the Press is complete and affords facilities for doing the best class of work. Pauticular attention paid to Law Printing. No paper will be discontinued until arrear-ages are paid, except at the option of the pub-lisher. Papers sent out of the county must be paid for in advance.

How Blind Children Are Trained.

In the New York state school for the blind at Batavia, some of the best work for the blind is being accomplished. It is, in fact, becoming a standard school, and is showing remarkable results as to what can be done in the way of bodily improvement from carefully studied physical training, says the Craftsman. It is making self-reliance a most valued possession of children who would otherwise go through life trembling with fear and with outstretched hands to ward off peril. The physicial culture work at Batavia is divided into eight classes: kindergarten, primary boys and primary girls, intermediate boys and intermediate girls, junior boys, senior boys and senior girls. Children in the kindergarten are trained by marching and simple exercises with musical dumbbells. They graduate to rings and wand exercises in the primary classes and attain to barbells in the junior year. In the senior classes boys are exercised with dumbbells and chest weights and by running and military marches. The senior girls use dumbbells, barbells and Indian clubs, and are also trained in marches. Work is given outside of the regular hours to those whose interests or needs are greater.

Exiles No Longer.

In the numerous articles appearing from time to time on the progress of the home cure of tuberculosis nearly all the emphasis is made upon the purely scientific side-upon the wonders of modern medicine, of modern experiments and modern achieve ments. And that the scientific strides in the treatment of tuberculosis are short of marvelous, says the Louisville Courier-Journal, is not to be denied. It is greatly to the credit of the medical profession that it has demonstrated in the abstract the curability of the disease, and then in the concrete has wrought the cure at the patient's own home. But there is the sentimental, the mental, the "heart" side of the revolution which, while spoken of little, is not its least important aspect. Under the home treat ment it is no longer necessary to make exiles of loved ones-to banish the tuberculosis patients to the distant lands of the west, there to while away their hours in isolation, home sickness, introspection and dread.

Holland for some unaccountable rea Castro, although for some time past it has had an official permit from the nations of the earth and several generous offers to hold its coat. Castro must bear a charmed life. For one who has been threatened with terrible lickings for so many years he certainly looks healthy and robust and good for many happy returns of the ultimatums Many schemes are being put forward for the securing of universal peace but Castro has them all beaten. has tried his and it works. Just what it is no one seems to know, but certainly it is fine medicine for the warding off of an impending war. Perhaps he is guarding the secret jealously until such time as he can bottle the dope and put it on the markets of the

A man in New Jersey was tried for the murder of three people, found in sane and sent to an asylum, all in the same day. There are some things about Jersey justice which other com munities might do well to imitate, remarks the Baltimore American, espe cially those in which the in dragging out criminal for days, weeks and months is idal to the authorities and turn ets into sensational melodras the masses, depriving the irts of both dignity and efficiency

It now appears that when Queen Victoria of Spain recently visited England it was a regular case of "going home to mother," just like the ordin ary wife who has grievances to be redressed. In this case it was the for mality of Spanish etiquette, and the spirit of the English girl will probably break the chains which have for gen erations held royal domestic life in

FAIRNESS OF JUDGE TAFT BEYOND ALL DISPUTE.

His Decision in the Narramore Case Has Been of Inestimable Benefit to All Who Labor for Wages.

Those who have attempted to make it appear that Mr. Taft is an enemy of the worker because his decisions have at times been anything but agreeable to labor unions carefully omitted all reference to the decision of Judge Taft in the Narramore The laws passed for the protection of workingmen had been ignored by number of the big corporations and when a man was mutilated or killed the employers would set up the doc-trine of "assumed risk," that is, that the workman by continuing to work although the required safeguards had not been provided assumed all liability for accident. Courts in all parts of the country had declared in this sense

until Judge Taft came to pass upon it. Railway companies had been ordered to block all frogs, but for eight years had neglected to do so. Switchman Narramore was caught in one and left a cripple. The lower courts had decided that he had no case, but Judge Taft held that the laws of this kind were passed in the interest of the state as much as of the citizen, for it was in the interest of the state that its citizens should not be crippled and so placed in a condition in which they could not aid in its defense. It was also in the interest of the state that a workingman's family should not be pauperized by the mutilation of its breadwinner. On these grounds a man had no right to assume such a risk, as he was thereby injuring the interests of the state.

This principle has been adopted by the courts of nearly every state in the country, as well as the United States, and it has led to the blocking of frogs, the covering of cogged wheels and the guarding of machin-It has been the greatest relief for the worker granted by a court in many years.

MR. ROOT'S TIMELY DECISION

Secretary's Decision Reflects Honor on Himself and Country.

The importance of Secretary Root's refusal to grant the extradition of Jan Pouren is not measured by the interest of this particular fugitive from Russian oppression. The decision confirms the opinion expressed in Mr. Root's recent letter to Mr. Schiff, that the unsatisfactory attitude of Russia on the question of citizenship rights should be pressed for immediate consideration. The Russian resort to a technicality for preventing the proper admission of new evidence in the hearing on Pouren's case, a device promptly rebuked by Secretary Root, will do much to bring about a crisis in this discussion. Russia, under the existing, antiquated treaty, does not recognize the right of expatriation, and consequently does not recognize American citizenship and passports from this country. To be there has been no effort at St. Petersburg toward an extreme forcement of the Russian position, which would make every Russian emigrant who sought American citizenship a criminal. The principle is still maintained, and an attempt might be made to enforce the law if circumstances warranted such action in the minds of the czar's police thorities. Citizenship rights should be better defined. The effort of Secretary Root to bring Russia into line with the rest of the civilized world in the recognition of international rights will be approved for reasons other than interest in Jan Pouren.

Southern Need of Protection.

The Augusta Chronicle does well to bring to the attention of the cotton manufacturers of Georgia the increas ing menace of competition from the cotton mills of Germany. Fidelity to home interests is an admirable trait. Like the circus clown quoted by Gov. Shaw in one of his recent speeches as "Of all my father's family I saying: love myself the best," the Chronicle rightly warms to the welfare of its own locality. So it performs a useful function in bringing into larger notice an article in the Chattanooga Trades-man concerning the gigantic strides made by German mills in the spinning and weaving of cotton for export the markets of the world. It is of importance to southern cotton manufacturers to know that Germany is rapidly increasing her exports sarns and textiles to the United States. Says the Chronicle:

"Our bill for textiles made out of American cotton by German machinery and bought from German produc-ers, has increased from \$14,000,000 to 1903 to over \$18,000,000 annually at the present time."

As to what should be done about it the Chronicle, however, has nothing But the inference is plain to say. that cotton manufacturing in south must have adequate protection against German competition. That is the exact truth. Could not the Chronicle forget its allegiance to Bryan and his free-trade doctrines long enough

The Republican party does not be lieve that industrial throat-cutting is a duty of tariff surgery. Its policy of tariff revision does not include the destruction of the rivals of the trusts by way of freeing them from trust com-

ALWAYS OPPOSED TO BRYAN

Cleveland's Utterances Leave Doubt as to His Position,

Leaving, as the Dispatch has done he question of the genuineness of the disputed Cleveland article published on August 30 to be determined by the evidence alleged to exist, but apparent ly impossible to extract except legal proceedings, one pertinent fact remains. That is that there is no doubt of Mr. Cleveland's opposition to and distrust of Bryan, any more than there is of the contumely and hatred of the Bryan clement toward Cleve land-until it was deemed necessary to try to mollify the Cleveland wing with soft words.

There are three expressions from Mr. Cleveland on this point. The first was in his speech at the Reform club banquet of 1897, when he declared:

"It was a rude awakening for the negligent and over-confident, and a day of terror for sober and patriotic men, when the bold promoters of this reckless mob captured the organization of a powerful political party, and, seizing its banners, shouted defiance to the astonished conscience and conservatism of the country."

The same disheartenment at the adherence of Democracy to Bryanism was expressed in conversation with the late Henry Loomis Nelson, published by Mr. Nelson, with Cleveland's knowledge, in a letter to Harper's Weekly in April of this year. Finally his letter of July 14, 1908, to Reeves stated:

"I note what you say in regard to the unfortunate plight of Democracy. I am dumfounded when I see its apparent willingness to turn again to Bryanism — sugar-coated, but otherwise unchanged—as manifested by the cool and characteristically modest interview of 'The Peerless' published in the newspapers of yesterday."

He is a very poorly informed per-

son who does not know that these were Mr. Cleveland's real sentiments. He was not like organs that need no naming, of the mental texture that swallows convictions, and advocates what they do not believe, at the behest of a party conviction. What he thought of Bryanism in 1897, in 1906, and in April, 1908, he undoubtedly thought up to the day of his death.-Pittsburg Dispatch.

Misrepresentation by the Commoner.

In Mr. Bryan's Commoner there appears an article attempting to show that the Merchants' Association of New York has gone on record in favor of guaranteeing bank deposits. The inference sought to be suggested by the Commoner is that when the Merchants' association indorsed the Fowler bill, which did, indeed, seek to make deposits more secure, it approved the principle of the Bryan guarantee scheme

The truth is that the Fowler proplan than the gold standard is like the sixteen-to-one notion. Mr. Fowler, the author of the bill referred to, has denounced Mr. Bryan's policy of guarenteeing bank deposits as financial in-

When the Commoner goes to such lengths in trying to show that one commercial organization at least has indorsed his vicious banking program, great lack of support for the Bryan delusion is thoroughly demonstrated.

Bryan's Greatness.

"If all that Mr. Bryan has favored during the last 12 years had been enacted into law we should have been overwhelmed with disaster and would regard it as our chief business in the future to find a way of escape from the meshes of ill-considered legislation in which we should have been entangled. It is fortunate for him as well as for us that he was defeated, and whatever may be his present political po-tentiality can be ascribed to the fact that hitherto he has not been permitted to carry out his program.

Admirably put, Gov. Hughes. Bryan's greatness arises from the resal of the people to let him he has wanted to do. He is fascinating because of an attractive personality, a smooth tongue, a plausible program. But the people have repudiated every one of his vagaries and, paradoxical as it may seem, saved him from over

Will Regulate Tariff. The Republican party, always practical, always efficient, realizes many and great changes have taken place in industrial conditions and com mercial opportunities in the last de cade. It purposes making the tariff up-to-date in all respects. Duties which have become excessively high will be cut down. If any duties have been outgrown and outworn they may be removed altogether. should be found any young or feeble industry which can be developed into healthy and lasting bulk and robustness in the United States by a little liberal tariff protection, that aid will doubtless be given

Both Wise and Consistent.

President Roosevelt, whose friend-ship for labor no man will dispute, and whose heroic efforts in behalf of labor have been recognized throughout the world, very fitly describes the blacklist and the secondary boycott. pet instruments of Gompers, as "two f the most cruel forms of oppression ever devised by the wit of man for the infliction of suffering on his weaker fellows.

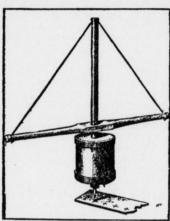
The more the light is thrown on this controversy the more will the dema-gogism of Gompers and Bryan appear and the wisdom and statesmanship of the Republican party be indorsed.



DRILLING MACHINE.

How It Is Made and How It is Worked.

It will be seen from the sketch that the drilling machine is a very simple affair, consisting essentially of a round block of wood about eight inches and eight inches in diameter, with an iron band ring placed on the top and bottom to prevent splitting. Through its center and protruding about two inches below is a smooth round wooden shaft about one and one-fourth inch in diameter and three feet in Both ends of this shaft are protected from splitting by a ring or ferrule. The crossbar is a piece of wood about three inches wide, one inch thick and three and one-half feet long, having a hole in the center large enough to allow the bar to move eas ily up and down on the shaft and shaped as shown. The ends of the bar may also be protected by ferrules. A hole is bored in each end of the bar and also in the upper end of the shaft. Through these holes a piece of strong cord or rawhide is passed and drawn tight, with a bar standing, squared, about one inch above the block. The cord is then secured from Blipping in the holes by means of knots and pegs driven in the holes, says the Metal Worker. A drill is inserted in



Simple Drilling Machine.

the end of this shaft below the block. and may be made from an old hand-saw file ground to a triangular point. To set the machine in motion,

the point of the drill on the spot where the hole is to be made, and with the machine in an upright position, and while grasping the bar in one hand, with other turn the shaft around until the bar is raised as high as it will go. Then lay hold of the bar with gram no more resembles the Bryan both hands and press quickly down-plan than the gold standard is like wards. The weight of the block gives sufficient motion to wind up the cord and raise the bar again, when a sec ond downward motion of the bar causes a revolution in the opposite direction. In this way the work is ac complished by pressing down on the bar and allowing it to rise again as the cord winds and unwinds upon the revolving shaft.

KNOT FOR FOOTBALLS.

The Kind of a Tie That Will Not Loosen Up.

One of the most prominent English football clubs kept the tying of this knot on the rubber hose of their football a secret and never allowed all of its members to know how it was tied. This tie can be used on grain sacks and numerous other similar instances. Make one loop in the cord, explains Popular Mechanics, and then another one exactly the same way, as



A Secure Knot

shown in Fig. 1, placing the end of the cord under the first loop then pull at each end of the cord, as in Fig. 2

Polishing a Varnished Surface In order to obtain a good surface for polishing, each coat of varnish must be sandpapered, rubbed or mossed down, as a polish can be obtained only on a surface that is perfectly level. Therefore, the last coat of varnish, when thoroughly dry and hard, must be rubbed with No. 00 steel wool or FF pumice stone and water or oil, following with rotten stone and water or oil, and when perfectly done cleaned off thoroughly to avoid scratches. For producing a very fine polish, says a well-known authority, mix with one pint of shellac that has been cut in grain alcohol one-half pint of raw linseed oil. Shake well every time when applying it to a woolen cloth, rub briskly until the polish is and lustrous.-Carpentry and Building.

Manganese Steel.

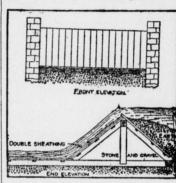
Manganese steel is now generally recognized as being the only suitable material for street railway track work where any large amount of traffic is to be dealt with, and, as is well known by street railway engineers, this material cannot be dealt with by the ordinary cutting tools, i. e., chisels, saws, files, etc., owing to the extreme hardness of the material.

THE MILL DAM.

How It Can Be Constructed 80 as to Be Flood and Ice Proof.

It has been discovered that in building a rock or stone dam where the bed of the stream is not solid rock and the pour of the water is almost perpendicular it will undermine and the breast will go away in pieces. Also, logs and ice going over will come back against the breast and batter it to pieces finally.

A dam built like the one shown in the sketch will remove a number of obstacles that are very destructive to mill dams, says a correspondent of



Plan of Construction.

American Miller. Anything passing over the breast of this dam will pass off smoothly and never come back against it. There is no possible chance for undermining from the pour of the water. The abutments at each end of the dam are built of stone and cement, and are high enough above the crest to take the entire stream at the time of a flood. Filling with stone and gravel under the sheathing and filling with dirt on the up-stream side puts the weight well up stream and makes it perfectly secure.

The dam is built by sections, each

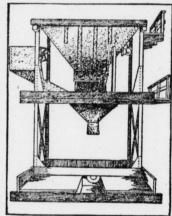
section completed and spiked together and lapping the mud sills as done in framing a barn. This dam is so tied together that the entire structure would have to all go at once to be washed

In building a dam the breast should be set square with the stream, if pos sible, and the filling above should be good ground or clay, but no stone, as stone gives a rough surface. The top of the filling should be as compact and smooth as possible.

GIANT CONCRETE MIXER.

Largest One in Country Being Used in Dam Construction.

One of the largest concrete mixers in the country is being used in the work of constructing the Monongahela river dam at Brownsville, Pa. It has a capacity of 45 cubic yards of concrete an hour and can be operated



The Big Mixer.

by one man. It runs along on a tramway as the work progresses. The sand, gravel and cement are raised by an elevator, which places them in the proper bins at the top of the mixer The sand and gravel hoppers are 16 by 16 feet, and the cement bin five

NEW GLASS MAKING.

Wonderful Machine That Does Away

We all know that there is one pane of glass for the rich and another for the poor, known respectively as plate and sheet glass. And while both have essentially the same composition, they differ greatly in the purity of the ma terials used and the method of manufacture.

Until a few years ago sheet glassthe windowpane of the multitudeowed its origin to the blower's breath. But in 1903 Mr. John H. Lubbers of Allegheny, Pa., invented a window glass blowing machine which was described as "the newest marvel in the industrial affairs of this country.

And now, relates the Technical World Magazine, Mr. Irving W. Colburn of Franklin, Pa., has gone one better and perfected—at a cost of \$200,000—a machine which makes glass without blowing it at all-turns it out in a continuous sheet and anables one man and two boys to efficiently perform the work of 13 skilled mechanics.

Glue for Leather and Metal. According to Power, a flexible glue for attaching leather to metals may be made by adding one part of Venetian turpentine to four parts of glue. This mass is heated in a glue pot as usual until it becomes sticky and ceases to give off bubbles. It works best when

California's Oil. Next to gold, petroleum is the most valuable mineral product of California.

Nothing I Ate Agreed With M.



MRS.LENORA BODENHAMER.

Mrs. Lenora Bodenhamer, R. F. D. 1, Mrs. Lenora Bodenhamer, K. F. D. I. Box 99, Kernersville, N. C., writes:

"I suffered with stomach trouble and indigestion for some time, and nothing that I ate agreed with me. I was very mervous and experienced a continual feeling of uneasiness and tear. I took medicine from the doctor, but it did me no good.

no good. "I found in one of your Peruna books "I found in one of your Peruna books a description of my symptoms. I then wrote to Dr. Hartman for advice. He said I had catarrh of the stomach. I took Peruna and Manalin and followed his directions and can now say that I feel as well as I ever did.

"I hope that all who are afflicted with the same symptoms will take Peruna.

"I hope that all who are afflicted with the same symptoms will take Peruna, as it has certainly cured me."

The above is only one of hundreds who have written similar letters to Dr. Hartman. Just one such case as this entitles Peruna to the candid consideration of every one similarly afflicted. If this be true of the testimony of one person what curch to be the testimony of son what ought to be the testimony of hundreds, yes thousands, of honest, sincere people. We have in our files a great many other testimonials.



Neglected Colds and Coughs

are the cause of many cases of Pneumonia and Consumption. No matter how slight your Cough or Cold may be, cure it before it has a chance to do any harm.

DR.D.JAYNE'S Expectorant

is the oldest and best known medicine in the world for relieving and curing Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Pleurisy, Croup, Whooping-Cough, and diseases of this class. Your druggist will supply you. In three size bottles, \$1.00, 50c. and 25c.

Dr. D. Jayne's Tonic Verboth adults and children. It is also a safe worm medicine

SICK HEADAGHE CARTER'S Positively cured by these Little Pills.



They also relieve Dis-tress from Dyspepsia, In-digestion and Too Hearty Eating. A perfect rem-edy for Dizziness, Nau-sea, Drowsiness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coat-

SMALL PILL. SMALL DOSE. SMALL PRICE.

