

CAMERON COUNTY PRESS.

H. H. MULLIN, Editor.

Published Every Thursday.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Per year in advance \$2.00

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.

Legal and Official Advertising per square, three times or less, 12 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, 15 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 arrangements are made, except at the option of the publisher.

Papers sent out of the county must be paid for in advance.

Horse Breeding to Type.

Farmers, and others, for that matter, as well, must breed to type. They must know what kind of horses they wish to produce and strive to that end, declares John Gilmer Speed in Century magazine. To do this, they should know what kind of material is at hand, and how it can be used. Here is something that the United States department of agriculture should do. And the war department might also assist, for proper cavalry remounts are difficult to secure. In European countries, where great standing armies are maintained, there are not only governmental breeding farms, but the farmers are encouraged to breed army horses by the giving of prizes, and by permitting government-owned stallions of proper breeding to stand to approved stock at merely nominal fees. In Austria I have seen a whole regiment of cavalry mounted on horses so true to type that it would take study and acquaintance to tell one horse from another. In Germany the government has been breeding for the cavalry since the time of Frederick the Great, and with most satisfactory results. In these continental countries much enterprise is shown in securing the best blood that may be had in other countries, not omitting the Desert of Arabia, whence comes the best and purest equine blood in all the world. In this matter of horse-breeding the Italians are not the least enterprising, nor, by the way, are the Americans who have hesitated between the use of "Scotch" and "Scottish," not knowing which is preferable or correct, will be interested in knowing that others have felt the same doubt. The subject recently came up in the house of commons when a member from Dumfries urged that the name of the Scotch education department should be changed to "Scottish." Scotch, he said, was wrong, but when urged by his associates to prove this he could not do so satisfactorily. Facetious members insisted that his objections to the word "Scotch" grew out of his temperance proclivities and the fact that the word suggested other things than a race of people. The advocate of "Scottish" did not convince his English hearers, but as a matter of fact it is said that the word "Scottish" prevails in Scotland. It is a matter of custom, however, without special philological basis.

Gen. Grant says that his father did not smoke to great excess until after the capture of Fort Donelson. The story went through the nation that Grant had fought the battle with a cigar in his mouth. Friends congratulating him on this, the first great victory in his life, accompanied their messages with boxes of cigars. The hero was thus encouraged to smoke more than was good for him. It is an extreme case of the damaging effect of the American treating habit.

Halls of fame and pantheons of the great dead are distinguished almost as much for conspicuous omissions as for the monuments they contain. Bunyan's "Pilgrim's Progress" used to be second only to the English Bible in the affections of the people, and is still widely read, and yet Bunyan is not commemorated in Westminster abbey. It is said that the Baptists of Great Britain have started a movement to place in the abbey some shrine to the master of English religious prose.

The report of Secretary Wilson shows 1908 to be the biggest agricultural year on record. With products aggregating nearly \$8,000,000,000 in value the farmer is the real billionaire of the country. With such a basis, accompanied by unexampled industrial development, American prosperity cannot be checked, even by occasional "panics."

Pu-ü, the baby emperor of China, has been taken from his immediate family, and is cared for within the royal palace. According to the cable dispatches from Peking, he was popularly reported as crying day and night for his old nurse. It is evident that even if he is Chinese and an emperor, he is still quite a human baby.

WITH THE COUNTRY

REPUBLICAN PARTY FOR HONEST TARIFF REVISION.

Duties That Have Been Proved Unnecessary Must Be Removed in Accordance with Pledges Made to the People.

A local contemporary which thinks muddled thoughts on the tariff and regards that instrument as too sacred for human touch makes Judge Gary's bluff concerning the iniquitous duty on steel the subject of its most distressful attention, declares the San Francisco Call. Judge Gary, speaking as the head and front of the steel trust, was filled with solicitude for the little fellows, the small manufacturers of steel. Having created this monstrous trust with the help of a wholly unnecessary duty on steel, he now takes shelter behind the "infants," whom he would gladly destroy if he could, and asks that the consumers of steel products be compelled to pay a wholly superfluous tax, although Andrew Carnegie, who ought to know, has declared that no duty of any sort is needed, and that the United States can make steel at less cost than producers in any other part of the world. The fact is not disputed that this country can, and does, sell steel in foreign markets in competition with English and German manufacturers.

Our contemporary regards the Dingley tariff as a sacred instrument and any interference with its schedules is akin to sacrilege. It is a sort of fetish before which the whole people should bow down and worship.

The other day in Washington it was discovered by a sharp eyed reporter that the towels in use in the rooms of the ways and means committee were marked "Made in England," and the chairs on which the sacred persons of the committeemen reposed were manufactured in Vienna. These discoveries were made the subject of a portentous joke on the committee. They were high priests of the tariff religion and were caught in open commission of a mortal sin.

It is the same state of mind that affects our muddled contemporary. All foreign commerce is sinful, even if the consumer takes material benefit thereby. The home producer may be perfectly well able to take care of himself, no matter under what conditions of competition, but, in fine, not a single brick of the temple may be dislodged. Let him be anathema who would suggest that the country owes any obligation to the consumer.

That is not the attitude of the Republican party. It is not the attitude of Judge Taft, and if persisted in would mean the downfall of the whole protection system. The country is in the mind to insist on an honest revision of the tariff, giving the fullest protection to struggling industries, but cutting off those unnecessary duties which operate only to rob the whole people in order to fatten special interests which need no help. Of these duties, the tax on steel is the most flagrant example.

Delay Will Do No Harm.

It has been hinted that if the laces to the gulf project is not included in this session's rivers and harbors bill, if there shall be one, the bill shall not be permitted to get through. It would not be a calamity if there were no legislation this year. The regular appropriations for the next fiscal year will use up more money than the treasury will receive during that period. The deficit for this fiscal year will be about \$114,000,000. The secretary of the treasury thinks the deficit for the next fiscal year may be about \$143,000,000. That is a guess, but it may not be far from the truth.

The impending revision of the tariff may reduce customs receipts momentarily. The importation of goods the duties on which it is probable will be reduced or taken off will be checked. So unless there shall be a decided jump in the internal revenue receipts a considerable deficit will be inevitable.

Manifestly this is a time for congress to be economical wherever it can. It should spend no money on purposes, however praiseworthy, where no harm will be done by waiting a year or two. There are rivers which need improving, but they will not run away if not attended to at once. The deep waterway project will not lose any of its meritorious features by postponement. There would be no reason for the shedding of tears if there were no rivers and harbors legislation at this session.—Chicago Tribune.

A Good Beginning.

The senate has passed without a dissenting voice a bill appropriating money for the acquisition of a building in Paris for the use of the American embassy. The bill should become a law, and the operation of the policy which it embodies should be extended till in all the foreign capitals where the United States maintains embassies it will be able to house them. This will go far to do away with the need that men sent as ministers to Paris, London and Berlin shall possess large means. It may sometimes lead to the selection of individuals more highly qualified to carry on diplomatic negotiations than are certain of the men selected under existing conditions. The new class of appointees may not cut a dash in European society, but they will have more time to devote to the duties of their positions.—Evening Wisconsin.

STEP IN RIGHT DIRECTION.

Movement to Provide Homes for Ambassadors Is Wise.

The senate has passed a bill making an appropriation for the purchase or erection and furnishing of a building in Paris for the use of the embassy of the United States. There was no debate and no dissenting voice. The house may not act on the measure at this session, but the unanimity of the senate warrants the hope that the next congress will make the appropriation.

The first step is the hard one. After congress shall have decided to make decent provision for the American ambassador to France, it will inevitably have to secure buildings for embassy purposes in the other great capitals of Europe. It would be impossible to overlook London, Berlin, Vienna, St. Petersburg and Rome. The less important capitals could wait.

After the United States had its own embassy buildings, meeting all the personal and official needs of its representatives, they would not be under any compulsion to spend most of their salaries for rent or to draw upon their private means to maintain the dignity of their positions. It is true that there are men who stand in no need of a fine house to be useful and honored ambassadors. If, as has been suggested, the late president of Harvard were sent to the court of St. James, he would be as much esteemed and sought after if he were in a few rooms as if he occupied a palace. But such a man should not be compelled to live in restricted quarters or denied the opportunity to reciprocate courtesies in kind because of the parsimony of his government.

When provision shall be made for the proper housing of American ambassadors men of high standing but of limited means will be enabled to fill offices now practically closed to them. The president will have a wider range of choice and the interests of the United States in foreign countries will be better served.

BOTH SENSIBLE AND HONEST.

United States Steel Corporation Acted Wisely and Well.

Assuming that the purchase of the Tennessee Coal & Iron Company by the United States Steel Corporation was in no sense a violation of the Sherman law, why did Judge Gary and Mr. Frick consult President Roosevelt? And why did they tell him, according to his own statement, that "it did not wish to do this if I stated that it ought not to be done?"—New York World.

Easy. For the simple reason that they wanted to know whether their purchase would be regarded as illegal by the national department of justice. They were confronted with the facts of an administration pledged to "trust busting" and an attorney general who had been gasconading or jesting about shooting into "whole covens of corporations."

They did not want to make a purchase, even to save the banking situation and avert panic, that might subject their company to prosecution. They believed themselves the proposed purchase would be legal, or not in contravention of the Sherman act. Their own competent counsel had advised them of that.

But they also wanted to know whether the president and his attorney general's view of the law corresponded with their view. They did not set up as infallible about the law, and they sensibly and honestly took every precaution possible to ascertain the law as related to their own reliability to prosecution.

Their consulting the department of justice, to make assurance doubly sure, was an eminently proper and scrupulous course. Their purchase of those securities from the imperiled banks was a public-spirited act that went far toward saving the banking situation, and was so regarded and applauded by the whole business and financial world at the time of the crisis.

A Tariff Commission.

The plan for a permanent tariff commission receives the unqualified indorsement of Mr. Taft, who writes to an Indianapolis correspondent that if the new tariff bill should make provision for such a body it would meet his views exactly. The national tariff conference, which will be held next month, will indorse the plan and may take steps for the creation of a permanent unofficial board of tariff investigators. Unless a definite degree of authority is conferred by congress on a commission of its creation, it is possible that an unofficial board of investigators would accomplish quite as much in the real advancement of tariff reform as a commission whose opinions, if not its entire course of action, would be subject to the political influences of the congressional majority.

Slippery, Anyhow.

The president's reply to the resolution of the house of representatives upon the subject of the secret service is wisely apologetic. He has been so accustomed to the untrammelled expression of every thought that came into his mind that when, for the first time, he is called to account for his language, by an authority that commands respect, he is astonished and is thrown back upon labored explanation.—Philadelphia Ledger.

Yes, but he deviated adroitly into some good recommendations about reorganizing the secret service. "Are the Republicans proud of their victory?" asks Mr. Bryan's paper. They are mighty well contented, but unable to say surprised.

CENTENARY EVENTS

BIG MEN WHO WERE BORN ONE HUNDRED YEARS AGO.

The List Includes Many Americans, Among Them Edgar Allan Poe, Oliver Wendell Holmes and Abraham Lincoln.

The year upon which we have just entered is to be a remarkable one in the way of centenary anniversaries of great men. The list includes such poets as Edgar Allan Poe, Edward FitzGerald, Alfred Tennyson and Oliver Wendell Holmes; such musicians and composers as Felix Mendelssohn-Bartholdy and Frederick Francois Chopin; such statesmen as Abraham Lincoln and William Ewart Gladstone, and such a scientist as Charles Robert Darwin. Three other



Abraham Lincoln, Born February 12, 1809.

anniversaries are thrown in for good measure. They are the four hundredth anniversary of the birth of John Calvin, the two hundredth anniversary of the birth of Dr. Samuel Johnson and the centennial of the death of Josef Haydn.

The first anniversary was that of Poe, who was born on January 19, in Boston. Among the plans for the Poe celebration in New York was the dedication of a bronze statue in Poe park, opposite Fordham college.

The second anniversary is that of Felix Mendelssohn-Bartholdy, who was born on February 3, at Hamburg.

Nine days after the famous son of the Jewish-Christian family of Germany was born in Hamburg two men whose names will long be borne on the roster of the world's great ones first saw the light on opposite sides of the Atlantic. One was Abraham Lincoln, born in a settler's cabin in Hardin county, Ky., and the other was Charles Robert Darwin, who was born in the home of an English rector in Shrewsbury. It is probable that congress will provide for a national memorial of Lincoln, and that the one hundredth anniversary of his birth will be observed as a national holiday. His birthplace is to be preserved. In New York city commemorative exercises will be held in churches, halls and schools. A general committee, including among its members many persons associated with Lincoln and his assassination in a personal manner, has been appointed to arrange for an appropriate celebration, of which Joseph H. Choate is chairman. Hugh Hastings is chairman of the executive committee of this body.

Among the members are Mayor McClellan, Frederick W. Seward, assistant secretary of state from 1861 to 1869, who was nearly murdered while defending Secretary Seward, his father, on April 14, 1865; Judge A. J. Dittenhofer, the only surviving Lincoln elector of 1864; Dr. Charles A. Leale, who was the first surgeon to reach the president after he was shot; Maj. Gens. Sickles and Stahel and Gen. James R. O'Beirne, who was provost marshal of the District of Columbia when the president was assassinated.

At Springfield, Ill., where Lincoln was buried, there will be addresses by Ambassador Bryce of England, Ambassador Jusserand of France, Senator Dolliver of Iowa, and William J. Bryan on February 12. The first day of the lively month of March will mark the one hundredth anniversary of the gentle-fingered and romantic-spirited pianist and composer, Frederic Francois Chopin. He was born in Zelazowa Wola, near Warsaw, Poland.

It was on the tenth day of July, 1509, at Noyon, in Picardy, France, that John Calvin first saw the light. Alfred Lord Tennyson, like Darwin, was a son of a rector of the Established Church of England. He was born on August 6, 1809, at Somersby, in Lincolnshire.

Oliver Wendell Holmes, the third American of the great group of 1809, was born on August 29 beneath the classic shades of Harvard, at Cambridge, Mass. Two different classes of persons can celebrate his birth with special interest. They are the practitioners of medicine, who owe him something for his essay on a medical subject which had not received proper attention before his time, and the guild of authors.

Dr. Samuel Johnson was born in Lichfield September 18, 1709. He was another of the geniuses of recent centuries who have found that the arts are poor paymasters.

The last of the group of 1809 to enter the scene, and also the last to leave it, was William Ewart Gladstone. He came very near not getting into this great year, for he was born on December 29.

The Place to Buy Cheap — BY — J. F. PARSONS'



CURES RHEUMATISM LUMBAGO, SCIATICA NEURALGIA and KIDNEY TROUBLE

DR. S. D. BLAND Of Brewton, Ga., writes: "I had been a sufferer for a number of years with Lumbago and Rheumatism in my arms and legs, and tried all the remedies that I could gather from medical works, and also consulted with a number of the best physicians, but found nothing that gave the relief obtained from "DROPS." I shall prescribe it in my practice for Rheumatism and kindred diseases."

FREE

If you are suffering with Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Kidney Trouble or any kindred disease, write to us for a trial bottle of "DROPS," and test it yourself.

"DROPS" can be used any length of time without acquiring a "druggist habit," as it is entirely free of opium, cocaine, alcohol, laudanum, and other similar ingredients.

Large Size Bottle, "DROPS" (500 Doses) \$1.00. For Sale by Druggists.

SWANSON RHEUMATISM CURE COMPANY, Dept. 60, 160 Lake Street, Chicago



If you are a business man, did you ever think of the field of opportunity that advertising opens to you? There is almost no limit to the possibilities of your business if you study how to turn trade into your store. If you are not getting your share of the business of your community there's a reason. People go where they are attracted—where they know what they can get and how much it is sold for. If you make direct statements in your advertising see to it that you are able to fulfill every promise you make. You will add to your business reputation and hold your customers. It will not cost as much to run your ad in this paper as you think. It is the persistent advertiser who gets there. Have something in the paper every issue, no matter how small. We will be pleased to quote you our advertising rates, particularly on the year's business.

MAKE YOUR APPEAL

to the public through the columns of this paper. With every issue it carries its message into the homes and lives of the people. Your competitor has his store news in this issue. Why don't you have yours? Don't blame the people for flocking to his store. They know what he has.

The Home Paper Gives you the reading matter in which you have the greatest interest—the home news. Its every issue will prove a welcome visitor to every member of the family. It should head your list of newspaper and periodical subscriptions.

C. G. SCHMIDT'S HEADQUARTERS FOR Popular Bakery, CONFECTIONERY. FRESH BREAD, PIES, FANCY CAKES, ICE CREAM, BUTTER. Daily Delivery. All orders given prompt and skillful attention.

Enlarging Your Business. If you are in business and you want to make more money you will read every word we have to say. Are you spending your money for advertisement in haphazard fashion as if intended for charity, or do you advertise for direct results? Did you ever stop to think how your advertising can be made a source of profit to you, and how its value can be measured in dollars and cents. If you have not, you are throwing money away. Advertising is a modern business necessity, but must be conducted on business principles. If you are not satisfied with your advertising you should set aside a certain amount of money to be spent annually, and then carefully note the effect it has in increasing your volume of business; whether a 10, 20 or 30 per cent increase. If you watch this gain from year to year you will become intensely interested in your advertising, and how you can make it enlarge your business. If you try this method we believe you will not want to let a single issue of this paper go to press without something from your store. We will be pleased to have you call on us, and we will take pleasure in explaining our annual contract for so many inches, and how it can be used in whatever amount that seems necessary to you. If you can sell goods over the counter we can also show you why this paper will best serve your interests when you want to reach the people of this community.

JOB PRINTING. We can do the finest class of printing, and we can do that class just as cheaply as the other fellow. Wedding invitations, letter heads, bill heads, sale bills, statements, dodgers, cards, etc., all receive the same careful treatment—just a little better than seems necessary. Prompt delivery always.