

CAMERON COUNTY PRESS.

H. H. MULLIN, Editor.

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JOB PRINTING.

The Job department of the Press is complete and affords facilities for doing the best class of work. PARTICULAR ATTENTION PAID TO LAW PRINTING.

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.

Scrutinize the Maxims.

A busy clergyman declared recently that the way he got through his work was by violating most of the precepts he had been taught in boyhood, foremost among them, "If you want anything done, do it yourself." The housekeeper may take a leaf from his book. For example, the task which she turns over to her daughter lightens her own hands and trains those of the little maiden. The most fatal precept for "mother" to observe is, "Whatever is worth doing at all, is worth doing well"—that is, if "well" is interpreted to mean "as well as you can do it." Here is a place for her to use that judgment which comes so high in the markets of the world and is too often held so cheap in the home. "As well as possible" is none too well when the task is making an apple pie or boiling a potato; but the woman who dusts her house from attic to cellar every day as well as she can do it lacks a sense of proportion. So does she who durns a pair of 25-cent stockings a half-hour a week for three months. "A penny saved is a penny earned" is another dangerous maxim, declares the Youth's Companion, unless it is administered with discretion. Cheap milk may involve large doctor's bills. Cheap eggs may mean an unclean pudding. A low wage in the kitchen may carry with it waste far beyond its saving. Women are learning that being a woman demands some knowledge of almost every subject of modern economic inquiry, and that it is no longer possible to trust all the useful precepts of the past to solve the problems of the present.

A distinguished astronomer points out the possibility that our sun may collide "with a dark star." In that case, the distinguished astronomer remarks, there will be reactions, or words to that effect. The smashup would, according to his way of figuring, result in general upheaval, the destruction of all life on the earth and such a change of orbital movements and of climatic conditions that the world would hardly know itself. However, all this is conjecture, and people generally are not going to get alarmed over the matter. Astronomers may see things of this sort, but scientists of another class teach that the earth has been in existence several millions of years, and so far as they can see is good for as many more. When scientists fall out the unlearned man is likely to adhere to whatever belief is most comforting.

Alaska gives promise of becoming in time a large producer of copper. The Bonanza mine in Montana has an ore body 300 feet wide, which was cut at a depth of 225 feet by a cross-cut tunnel, in which there is 120 feet of ore averaging 22 per cent. copper, the middle 25 feet being almost pure copper glance running from 69 to 70 per cent. of copper and 28 ounces of silver a ton.

In the magnificent palace, near Paris, where lived the late Victorien Sardou, playwright, was a huge chest that contained numberless little boxes, duly labeled. In these cardboard receptacles were notes jotted down at any time, in any place; newspaper cuttings, epigrams and aphorisms of his own—a chest of ideas and plots.

The highest-paid workingwomen in France are said to be the cutters of precious stones. They receive about \$1.80 a day. The lowest wage is 60 cents a day, and is paid to dressmakers. There are 14,000,000 women in France, and the majority of them earn their own living.

Few New Yorkers know that the great Broadway was once called "Great George street," in honor of the English king. It was afterward known as "Bloomingdale road" before it acquired the name of "the Broadway," which was subsequently changed to Broadway.

Prof. Schiaparelli, the head of the Italian expedition in Egypt, is making headway in his investigations of the necropolis of Azlul. Some 200 Egyptians are at work, and a great number of funeral objects are being constantly brought to light.

CABINET IS STRONG

MR. BRYAN'S STRICTURES WILL PASS UNHEEDED.

President Taft's Selection of His Official Advisers Has the Approval of the Voters Who Cave Him High Office.

In attacking the personnel of President Taft's cabinet Mr. Bryan acts within his undeniable rights as a citizen and a molder of public opinion. His strictures in this particular case, however, are open to criticism as being somewhat hasty.

The cabinet, it would seem, does not appear to be radical enough to suit the man who made the race against Mr. Taft for the presidency. The responsibility of selecting men to head the various departments of the government, however, was placed upon Mr. Taft's shoulders by the electorate, and it is safe to assume that this responsibility was something that weighed with voters in a campaign in which there was no great conflict of principles and in which the real issue was as to the qualifications of the candidates to carry forward policies to which the general sentiment of the country was committed.

Some of Mr. Bryan's criticism is aimed specifically at the Democrats who have been given place in the new cabinet. He seems to think that if his successful rival wanted to recognize Democrats in making up his official family he should have made the test of Democracy constant and unconditional support of the three-times nominee of the party for the presidency. In this connection it is pertinent to suggest that the selection of Mr. MacVeagh for the treasury portfolio was practically devoid of political significance, while the selection of Mr. Dickinson for secretary of war was dictated by a desire to have some one in the cabinet who was thoroughly representative of the south in a broad political way. The south, generally speaking, appears to have no fault to find.

Mr. Bryan, apparently cannot wholly forget those old days of sixteen to one that caused the original split in his party. He cannot forget that Mr. MacVeagh addressed a meeting of gold Democrats in 1896, which perhaps rankles more than his support of Taft in 1908. Mr. Bryan's feelings with regard to Mr. Dickinson probably are due to the same unfortunate inability to forget the past.

As for the new cabinet's not being a "reform cabinet" and the ignoring of the progressive element in its composition, it might be asked whether there has been a demand for the Bryan reform in this particular. The same criticism Mr. Bryan directs at the Taft cabinet would apply to the personnel of Roosevelt cabinets; yet under the Roosevelt administration unprecedented progress was made along lines approved by the people. President Taft has informed the country as to his policy of continuing progressive action, and it is to be assumed that those accepting appointment to his cabinet will aid that policy. Calmness would seem to be in order until there is actual reason to doubt that such is the case.

Elliot for St. James.

The United States would be greatly honored by the appointment of President Elliot as ambassador to the court of St. James. The suggestion is one that is highly attractive. No man in the country is better fitted for this distinguished diplomatic position. Dr. Elliot has withdrawn from the conspicuous post of many years. But he is strong and well. His many notable qualifications stamp him as the most suitable person the United States has for its representative near the throne of Great Britain.

Mr. Bryce has strengthened materially the ties of friendship between the two nations. A man of cabinet timber himself, he has given his splendid talents to an ambassadorship that will be remembered long in the history of Anglo-American diplomacy. He has been a welcome guest wherever he has gone in the United States. His selection and his service have both contributed toward the improvement of the international relationships of two great powers.

President Elliot is the man to carry the greetings of our country to England. He would rank well with the distinguished men of scholarship who have filled the lofty position in years gone by. If he can be induced to accept the place his selection will add new glory to the auspicious beginning of the Taft administration.

Need for Caution.

What with the recovery from the panic, the present prospects of revision and the condition of the treasury there is no good reason for taking an alarmist view of the situation. The annual deficits may be succeeded by annual surpluses, and the enormous wealth of the country is a pretty safe guaranty that the United States can pay its way. This, however, is no excuse for waste in appropriations, and congress should be mindful of the fact.

President Knows South's Needs.

The south's vital and pressing problems are economic. President Taft realizes it; the country realizes it, and if the new president can bring the south to realize it he will render the south and the nation a great service. It is evident, from his inaugural address, that he means to make the effort, and without the slightest desire to gain any mere party advantage in that sector

THE TAFT TARIFF PROGRAMME.

President Would Put End to Uncertainty and Uneasiness.

The Taft tariff programme is an eminently sensible one. The president has said: "I am hopeful that there will be important revisions in the existing schedules made by the congress in this extra session, and I look forward to June 1 as the date when most of these changes will become effective."

Already there has been much preparation for the work in the tariff hearings at Washington, and it is of the utmost importance that it should not be dragged along indefinitely. For business necessarily must wait for the change, and as long as the waiting continues there will be uncertainty and uneasiness. Congress should feel that it is under the most binding obligations to put an end to this period as early as is compatible with thoroughness, and that means that congress should get down to hard work and make every hour count.

As regards a permanent commission President Taft says that he should be the last to advocate such a board with any power to fix rates, and his idea is that the revision that is now demanded cannot be held back for the appointment of a commission. But he believes that a commission should be established which in the future, as the need arises, may furnish congress with the evidence upon which it may act from time to time.

That is an idea that is gaining ground in all parts of the country, and it seems likely to prevail. Nor is it surprising that after our experience with the hit-or-miss method there is coming to be a very general feeling that the collection of facts should be systematized by experts so that the conditions at any particular time may be perfectly understood. The strange thing is rather that we have delayed so long with a business that has steadily demanded our attention. Our boasted efficiency has come to naught, while foreign governments have been setting good examples for our instruction. This is the condition that confronts us to-day, and we should be very stupid if we did not now learn our lesson, and act accordingly.—Chicago Record-Herald.

NOW LOOK TO CONGRESS.

People Want Businesslike Action on Public Questions.

President Taft's inaugural address anticipated his tariff message, which recurs to the points that were emphasized in the former document. His suggestions have received the approval of the country, and there can be no doubt that they deserve the approval of congress.

The need of a change is no clearer than the need of expedition. We do not mean by expedition the haste that makes waste, but a businesslike promptness. All the producing, commercial and financial interests of the country know that there is to be a revision of some sort, and industry will be checked until the new schedules are adopted. The government is greatly interested because the revenues are urgently demanded. If "due and thorough consideration" degenerates into mere dawdling and bickering that kills time and prevents action the government and business must both suffer. If there is a rush of bills on all kinds of subjects the chances of useless and harmful delay will be increased, and the president is entirely justified in venturing to propose that attention should be centered on the tariff.

When he speaks of a new source of revenue, the reference being to an inheritance tax, he still has the revenues in mind, and it may be necessary to consider other sources in addition to tariff duties. Congress will have to give much thought to this question. Possibly the tariff may be so revised that little or no help will be required from any outside source.

There are certainly no insuperable obstacles in the way of sound and rational legislation that would be generally satisfactory. The power of congress is unquestionable, and only the proper will is necessary for the wise discharge of its responsibilities.

Proving His Conservatism.

William Jennings Bryan, the Marathon presidential candidate, waxes "caustic" in his criticism of Taft's cabinet. After deploring his own position that "it is not a reform cabinet," he asks concerning its personnel: "When has a chief executive selected a more conservative cabinet?" "Praise from Sir Hubert is praise indeed," but it was scarcely to be expected that Mr. Bryan would pay the new president such a very delicate compliment.

Mr. Taft was elected in preference to Mr. Bryan because the country thought he would be conservative. In surrounding himself with a corps of advisers whom even the former and future candidate acknowledges are also conservative, he has taken the first step toward proving he is worthy of the trust.

No Rash Tariff Action.

The country is assured of careful, moderate and safe tariff revision. There will be no rash or destructive action. No legitimate American industry will be dealt with harshly or in a spirit of antagonism. The tariff is in the hands of its friends.

Those anti-Roosevelt papers which had exhibited promontory convulsions over the use of a warship to take Roosevelt to Africa, will feel that they are robbed of ammunition by his sailing in a regular passenger steamer.

CONSTABLES AND MINERS IN A RIOT

CROWD OF MINERS ATTEMPTED TO RESCUE COMRADE WHO HAD BEEN ARRESTED.

ONE KILLED AND ONE WOUNDED

Miners Refused to Go to Work Under New Scale of Wages and Are Said to Have Made Threats Against Company.

Pittsburg, Pa.—One man was killed and another probably fatally injured yesterday afternoon in a riot between a crowd of miners formerly employed at the Harwick mines of the Allegheny Coal Co. at Cheswick, Pa., near here, and two deputy constables at that place. The dead man is Michael Strenyard, aged 20 years. Norwalk Bulterge, aged 24 years, has two bullets in his back and was removed to the Allegheny general hospital here where his recovery is said to be doubtful.

The trouble started when the crowd of miners attempted to rescue a comrade who had been arrested. The coal company posted a notice several days ago that a readjustment of wages would go into effect yesterday. The miners refused to work under the new scale, and it is said, threats were made against the company. One of the alleged strikers, Milo Zolovitch, was arrested yesterday by Constable Shaner. The constable turned the man over to Deputies Albert Holland and L. C. Blair to take him to the squire's office.

The deputies and their prisoner had proceeded but a short distance when the crowd of miners who had gathered, numbering over a score, attempted to take Zolovitch from the officers. The crowd surged around the two men and their prisoner and it is said that Strenyard drew a revolver and began firing at the officers. Holland then pulled his weapon and returned the fire, Strenyard being almost instantly killed. Blair also drew a revolver and began firing. Bulterge was hit twice and when the foreigners saw him fall they rapidly dispersed. In the melee Zolovitch escaped. Holland was placed in custody and held in \$2,000 bail under a technical charge.

CELEBRATED EIGHT-HOUR DAY

Mining Operations Generally Suspended Throughout Hard and Soft Coal Districts.

Philadelphia, Pa.—Mining operations were suspended yesterday throughout the hard coal districts of Pennsylvania because the mine workers were celebrating the anniversary of the granting of the eight-hour work day in the soft coal regions of the state. Although the operators had expressed a desire to work and in some instances the colliery whistles were blown as usual but few workers reported and no attempt at mining was made.

The anthracite coal strike commissions award which fixed the wages of the mine workers for the last six years has expired, but the miners will return to work under the old agreement pending the action to be taken by the conference to be held in this city next Wednesday.

Pittsburg, Pa.—The celebration in honor of the passage of the eight-hour law was generally observed throughout the soft coal fields of western Pennsylvania yesterday. In a number of towns parades were held. Business houses in the small towns were profusely decorated.

BEAT OUT THE STEEL TRUST

Independent Steel Concerns Buy 100,000 Acres of Pittsburg Coking Coal for \$50,000,000.

Pittsburg, Pa.—Beating the United States Steel corporation, which it is said, had been intending to secure the property, a deal was closed yesterday by independent steel concerns for 100,000 acres of the Pittsburg coking coal, lying in Greene, Fayette and Washington counties, Pa., at a cost price of \$50,000,000. The property purchased, and on which the first payment was made yesterday to representatives of the owner, was held by J. V. Thompson, of Uniontown, Pa., and his associates.

The sale was made to a holding company, representing, it is said, every important independent steel company in the country except Jones & Laughlin of Pittsburg, who are said to be interested in the deal. Charles M. Schwab is said to be at the head of the new concern.

All the coal in the purchase made yesterday belongs to the Pittsburg vein and averages nine feet in thickness.

Editor Gets a Job.

Concord, N. H.—George H. Moses, who has been selected by President W. H. Taft to be United States minister to Greece and Montenegro, is managing editor of the Concord Evening Monitor.

Cuban Town Wiped Out.

Santiago, Cuba.—The little town of La Maya, 20 miles north of this city, has been practically destroyed by fire. So far as is known no lives were lost. The loss is placed at over \$500,000.

BLACK HANDED CAUGHT

DEMANDED \$3,000 FROM CHICAGO DOCTOR ON PAIN OF DEATH.

SUCCESSFUL RUSE IS WORKED

When the Italian Came to the Doctor's Office for the Money, the Police Nabbed Him.

Chicago, Ill.—Vincenzo Geracie, who is said by the police to be the leader of the Chicago "Black Hand" society, was arrested here yesterday in the office of Dr. Peter Cutrera, from whom the Italian had demanded \$3,000 on pain of death. Geracie it is said has given evidence concerning his associates in the plot and the police expect to arrest several others soon. It is thought that the members of the Chicago society are in close touch with the New York gang that brought about the killing of Lieut. Petrosino of the New York police department recently in Italy.

Dr. Cutrera several days ago received a threatening letter demanding \$3,000, but he paid no attention to it. A second letter was received. Yesterday the physician received a telephone message from a man who said he was one of those who had written the letters. "Unless you pay us the money you will be killed within an hour," said the man on the telephone.

Dr. Cutrera invited the man to come to his office. He prepared a dummy package of money and sent for the police. Detectives came at once and were concealed in an adjoining room. Within a short time there came a rap at the door and Geracie entered.

"I have come for the money," said he.

Just as the physician was handing the package over, the detectives jumped out and grabbed Geracie. He fought hard but was overpowered.

DUN'S WEEKLY TRADE REVIEW

Stimulating Effect of Spring Weather Shown in Reports From Nearly All the Principal Cities.

New York City.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s Weekly Review of Trade says:

The stimulating effect of fine spring weather is shown in the reports from nearly all the principal cities. Some progress is making toward better things in iron and steel, although conditions as a whole remain very unsettled. The continued uncertainty as to prices in some finished lines is the chief drawback, widely circulated reports of further price cutting having a depressing effect. The best feature is in the structural division, the low prices named resulting in a heavy improvement while orders pending aggregate a substantial volume.

In the primary cotton goods market manufacturers are disposed to refuse contracts for future shipment, indications pointing to higher rather than a recession in prices. The eastern boot and shoe market is quiet, wholesalers as a rule limiting the volume of new orders, but trade shows a slight increase over the volume of business effected during the past six or eight weeks. The market for hides is fairly well maintained although the demand is only moderate.

CUBAN REBELS FOUND GUILTY

Penalty of Death Imposed on Sergt. Cortes and His Son—Corporal Ricardo Acquitted.

Havana, Cuba.—The decision of the court martial which tried Sergt. Cortes and his son, Vicente, on a charge of military rebellion and Corporal Ricardo on a charge of conspiracy, in connection with the recent revolutionary uprising at Vueltas was announced yesterday. Sergt. Cortes and his son were found guilty and the penalty imposed was death. Ricardo was acquitted of the charge brought against him.

The findings of the court martial were approved by Gen. Montegudo, commanding the Rural guards, but owing to the fact that the court was unable to take cognizance of extenuating circumstances it is probable that the death penalty will be remitted.

EXPENSIVE BLAZE IN DETROIT

One of the City's Business Buildings Is Badly Damaged by the Fiery Demon.

Detroit, Mich.—Fire broke out late last night in the five story brick building occupied by Heyn's bazaar, 147 to 151 Woodward avenue, and spread with great rapidity through the second, third, fourth and fifth floors.

After an hour's work the firemen had checked the fire sufficiently to remove the danger to adjoining buildings. Heyn's bazaar stock, valued at \$210,000 and insured for \$120,000, is almost a total loss. L. & A. Freund of this city owns the building and their loss will probably reach \$20,000. C. J. Holton, tobaccoist, estimates his loss on stock at \$14,000.

Woman Burned to Death.

Pittsburg, Pa.—John Ott of Heidelberg, a suburb, carried his father and mother out of their burning home last night only to find that his father was badly burned and his mother was dead.

Natural Gas Explodes.

Bradford, Pa.—Twenty persons were burned, eight of them seriously yesterday afternoon by a natural gas explosion following the shooting of an oil well with 120 quarters of glycerine.

Pennsylvania Happenings

New Castle.—Although only 40 years of age, Chief of Police Edward Reilly of Ellwood is the father of 12 children, the latest of whom arrived recently. Mrs. Reilly is 37 years of age.

Wilkesbarre.—Application for the appointment of a receiver to manage the affairs of the Pennsylvania Central Brewing Co. has been made in the United States district court at Scranton by one of the stockholders.

New Kensington.—The American Sheet and Tinplate Co.'s plant here has resumed operations in full after being closed six months. Five hundred men are given employment. Two additional furnaces at the plant of the American Window Glass Co. were fired recently.

New Castle.—Mayor Harry Lusk signed a new contract for ten years between the city and the New Castle Water Co., giving the city the option of purchasing at the expiration of the contract. The city had such an option this year, but lacked money enough to buy.

Harrisburg.—The house passed the Shern bill to permit lawyers authorized to practice in the supreme court to practice in all other courts. The bill was drafted by the State Bar association and urged by prominent lawyers. It will apply to the whole state and have considerable effect in this county.

Rochester.—A deal has been closed whereby the entire holdings of the National Glass Co. here, including the Keystone factory and Rochester Tumbler works, have been sold by the bondholders to the Ellwood City Glass Co. for \$200,000. Business men of Rochester and Freedom will be asked to raise a bonus of \$20,000 for the Ellwood City Glass Co., and to dispose of \$70,000 worth of stock.

Canonsburg.—Rabies, which several weeks ago robbed farmers in this vicinity of more than 300 sheep, has broken out afresh, and the state authorities have been appealed to for aid. The disease has appeared at a dozen farms and is continuing to spread. Farmers are killing the sheep at first sign of the disease. The flock of Joshua Dickerson has been almost wiped out.

Washington.—President James D. Moffat of Washington and Jefferson college, at a meeting of the board of trustees, reported the total attendance in all departments for the term which has just closed, at 425, the largest in the history of the institution. President Moffat made announcement officially of certain gifts to the institution, and pleaded for more facilities and better equipments.

Harrisburg.—"There is no race suicide in Pennsylvania," declared Health Commissioner Dixon when asked about the statistics that have been sent out from Washington showing a decreased birth rate over the country at large. "There were 190,000 births in Pennsylvania during 1908, against 112,000 deaths; that is, 78,000 more births than deaths. It is most encouraging, also, to find that the deaths in Pennsylvania in 1908 decreased by 3,000 over 1907, in spite of the increase in population."

Harrisburg.—Among the appropriation bills reported to the house by Chairman James F. Woodward were: Bradford hospital, \$12,500; Cory hospital, \$16,000; Butler County General hospital, Butler, \$40,000; Greenville hospital, \$7,000; Northwestern Pennsylvania Humane society, \$1,000; Franklin City hospital, \$21,000; Oil City hospital, \$20,000; State hospital, Mercer, \$17,000; Warren Emergency hospital, \$15,000; Florence Crittenden Mission, Erie, \$1,000; State Hospital for Criminal Insane, \$250,000; Erie Home for the Friendless, Erie, \$15,000; Elk County General hospital, Ridgway, \$18,000.

Harrisburg.—Gov. Stuart has vetoed the bill introduced by Mr. Lydick, which fixes the "salaries to be paid to the uniformed guards employed by the Western penitentiary." The governor holds that this power is vested in the board of inspectors. He says: "The government of the Western penitentiary is vested in a board of five inspectors, two of whom are appointed by the governor and three by the common pleas judges of Allegheny county. If the compensation now paid the guards in that institution be inadequate it would seem to me that the power of increasing the compensation, not to exceed a certain maximum amount, should be vested in the board of inspectors, who are charged with the responsibility of seeing that the institution is properly conducted."

Pittsburg.—Charles Chauncey Mellor, musician, scientist and prominent business man, life-long friend of Andrew Carnegie and associated with him in many of his charities, died at his home here, aged 73 years. Mr. Mellor had been the guiding spirit in the development of musical culture in Pittsburg for half a century. He was a fellow Sunday school scholar with Andrew Carnegie in their boyhood days and Mr. Carnegie made him one of the first board of trustees of the Carnegie institute, with which he has been identified since its establishment.