

CAMERON COUNTY PRESS.

H. H. MULLIN, Editor.

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TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Per year..... \$2.00
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ADVERTISING RATES:

Advertisements are published at the rate of one dollar per square for one insertion and fifty cents per square for each subsequent insertion. Rates by the year, or for six or three months, are low and uniform, and will be furnished on application.

Legal and Official Advertising per square, three times or less, \$2; 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 per year, over five lines, at the regular rates of advertising. No local inserted for less than 75 cents per issue.

JOB PRINTING.

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

No paper will be discontinued until arrears are paid, except at the option of the publisher.

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

A Sponge Garden.

A beautiful effect may be obtained by means of a damp sponge and a few seeds. Take a large piece of coarse sponge and cut it in any shape desired. Then soak it in water, squeeze half dry and sprinkle in the openings red clover seed, millet, barley, grass, rice, oats—any or all of these. Hang the sponge in a window where the sun shines at least part of the day.—Country Life in America.

Essential to Matrimony.

The inhabitants of the Green Islands, in the China sea, are largely engaged in diving for sponges. No girl there marries until she has shown skill in bringing sponges from the depths. In some of the islands the father of a marriageable daughter bestows her upon the most successful diver—her who can stay under water and bring up the biggest load of sponges.—Woman's Life.

Riches and Real Worth.

Riches are for the comfort of life, not life for the amassing of riches. I asked a wise man: "Who is the fortunate and who is the unfortunate man?" He replied: "He is the fortunate who sowed and reaped, and he the unfortunate who died and enjoyed rest. Offer no prayer in behalf of that worthless wretch who did nothing but spend his life in the accumulation of wealth which he used not."

Attractiveness.

A magnetic personality is often more powerful than ability, and is often, very often, placed in the balance against it. It is therefore advisable to exert oneself to the utmost to cultivate that wonderful charm to the highest degree, and she who has it is not so much to be pitied as blamed, for it is, more or less, within the reach of all.—Woman's Life.

Girl In.

It is not to die, nor even to die of hunger, that makes a man wretched. Many men have died; all men must die. But it is to live miserably, we know not why; to work sore, and yet gain nothing; to be heart worn, weary, yet isolated, unrelated, girl in with a cold, universal *laissez faire*.—Thomas Carlyle.

What Gifts to Give.

The different wedding anniversaries and gifts appropriate are: First year, cotton; second, paper; third, leather; fifth, wooden; seventh, woolen; tenth, tin; twelfth, silk and fine linen; fifteenth, crystal; twentieth, china; twenty-fifth, silver; thirtieth, pearl; fortieth, ruby; fiftieth, golden; seventy-fifth, diamond; eighty-fifth, radium.

Truth Versus Fiction.

The mother-in-law is generally kind and indulgent; the landlady is more than solicitous about your welfare; the street-car conductor does not knock down fares; policemen do not go to sleep on their beats; there is no such thing as a gentleman burglar. Think it over.

His Suggestion.

Tommy was about to have a children's party. "Mother," he said thoughtfully, "it won't look well for me to be stuffing myself when those other kids are here. How will it be if I eat my share before they come?"—Harper's Bazar.

Result of Mince Pie Nightmare.

After eating three pieces of mince pie, Albert Allen of Chicago went to sleep, and, dreaming that a man he was gambling with was cheating, he got his revolver, intending to shoot the gambler, but instead fired a bullet into his wife's head.

Loquacious Britons.

As a nation and as individuals we are suffering from acute verbosity. Everybody talks too much, says far more than is necessary, and a great deal more than is wise.—Lady's Pictorial Magazine, London.

Analysis of Argument.

"Dar is two kinds of arguments," said Uncle Eben, "dem in which you is tryin' to enlighten somebody an' dem in which you is tryin' to fool somebody."

A Fashion Note.

"Ecclesiastical" gowns the thing," says a writer on the modes. For ladies, of course, who make a religion of following the fashion.—New York World.

WILL CLEAR THE AIR

ONE GOOD THING TO COME FROM PRESENT TARIFF DEBATE.

Will Put an End to Extravagances of Party Orators in Discussing the Question—Fairer Attitude Must Follow.

Mr. Underwood said in the house recently: "Although we occasionally find a free trader within the ranks of the Democratic party, the great rank and file of the party do not favor the doctrines of free trade."

For a full quarter of a century our public men, in discussing the tariff, have dealt much in extravagances. In some cases what was said was meant. In other cases the discourses were colored to catch votes.

An orator advocating a protective tariff has often warned his hearers in something like these terms: "The Democratic party stands for free trade. Its desire is to abolish all trade barriers, and open American markets to all the products of other countries without condition. That means ruin for us. Under such conditions many of our industries would go to the wall, and the wages of such of our laborers as still held jobs would be reduced to starvation figures. Beware of theorists. The protective tariff is a century old. We began with it. Our affairs are socketed in it. To abolish, or even radically to change, it would bring wholesale and widespread disaster."

An orator advocating a tariff for revenue only has often said in effect: "The Republican party, if it dared, would build a Chinese wall around trade in this country. It would shut out the foreigner entirely. It is the foe of competition. It has created the great trusts, and by them is managed. It dare not touch the tariff in the way of benefit to the great majority of the people. In campaign years its coffers are filled with trust money; and thus bought it stays bought when the tariff is taken up for action. The only way to increase our trade is to make it as free as possible, and you must look to the Democratic party for such action. Elect a Democrat president, and give him the support of a Democratic congress, and the tariff question will be dealt with in a way to bring it to a strictly revenue basis. Protection is a fraud in theory and in practice."

Mr. Underwood declares that free traders are not numerous in the Democratic party. Then there must be many Democrats who accept in one form or another the principle of protection. And that we all know to be true. Mr. Gorman demonstrated the fact 15 years ago, and we see to-day Democrats, north, south, east and west, maneuvering to share in the protection bill now under consideration in the house.

Are Chinese-wall Republicans more numerous than free trade Democrats? Probably not. At any rate they are not in numbers in evidence now. The Payne bill lacks a great deal of being a Chinese wall, and amendments which would make it so would stand no chance for adoption.

If the present tariff debate puts an end to the old terms of the discussion, and brings out in clear lines the actual attitude of the two parties on this most important subject, we shall all have reason to be thankful, and future discussions will be the fairer and more intelligent.

The Tariff as a Local Question.

How local a question the tariff is has repeatedly been shown since 1880 and is now being shown. It is local to Louisiana, where sugar is produced; to South Carolina, where rice and sea island cotton are produced; to Alabama and Tennessee, where coal and iron ore are mined; to the west, where hides are a factor; to Texas, where wool is a factor; to New England, where finished products of many kinds are in evidence. Turn where you may, and, lo, the tariff confronts you. The tariff is like Charley's friend. You can't lose it.

But out of the local question grows the national question, as the nation's government grew out of the union of the state governments. The states compromised in order to establish a needed national strength and authority. No one of them got all it desired under the compact, but all were benefited. Just so with the tariff adjusted to national needs. No state gets all it asks for in the shaping of the schedules, but all get something and all are benefited. The local question and the national question are harmonized, and we have a tariff calculated at once to raise revenue and protect American labor against low wages and deserving American industries against destructive foreign competition.

The debate in congress opens promisingly. There will be at least two months of it, and the result should be a measure fair alike to producer and consumer, and a compromise of their conflicting desires.

Growth of Protection Sentiment.

Self-interest quickens and enlarges the intelligence. What is called the pocket nerve is the same everywhere. It has neither sex, creed nor politics. That protection which encourages and builds up, making grass grow where none grew before, and two blades grow where only one grew before, looks as good to the business men of the south of to-day as a free trade proposition ever did to the southern planters of 60 and 80 years ago. The cry has changed from the greatest good to one industry to the greatest good to the greatest number of industries. The south now has many industries. And even cotton benefits from protection.

LABOR MEN IN OPPOSITION

Fear Result of Tariff Cut in Iron and Steel Schedules Provided by New Bill.

Opinion is beginning to crystallize on specific proposals of the tariff bill. As coming events cast their shadows before, some of the more potent expressions of opinion, pro and con, may serve to foreshadow the inevitable modifications of the bill in the final enactment.

To the wise provision for free hides no opposition worth mentioning has as yet developed. The fact has been pretty well drilled into the public mind that the real beneficiaries of this burdensome duty on a raw material this country is inadequately supplied with are the packers, not the stockmen and farmers. The packers are abundantly able to thrive without this duty on a byproduct of their immense industry which has the whip hand in the world's markets. The free hides provision will be incorporated in the new tariff law.

The provision in the bill threatened now with the most powerful opposition is the deep cut in the steel and iron schedules; and the most effective element in this opposition is the organized steel workers.

If President Buffington of the Illinois Steel Company and Charles M. Schwab are correct in their computations, and in their deduction therefrom that this cut would necessitate a cut in steel wages to enable our manufacturers to compete against low foreign labor cost, why, the proposed schedule violates the principle of schedule measure in the party platform.

The measure of legitimate protection is there stated to be approximately the difference in cost of production (mainly labor cost) here and abroad. A schedule that would compel a wages cut on the sheer comparative labor cost proposition is not a legitimately protective schedule; and the party is not committed by its platform to any such Democratic folly.

That a tariff rate must at least be amply sufficient to protect American artisans in their American wages and standard of living against the competition in their own markets of the products of foreign cheap labor is the cardinal principle of the Republican protectionist doctrine. It will be adhered to.

Whether the proposed cut in the steel schedules violates this principle remains to be demonstrated by the men of facts and figures in the steel business. How labor regards it is impressively shown in the statement just made by the officials of the Amalgamated Steel and Iron Workers:

"The tariff bill presents so many and drastic reductions in the iron and steel schedule as to be viewed with alarm by the workmen employed in those industries included in the iron and steel schedule, and other industries dependent thereon, especially at this time following a long period of depression."

Working of the Proposed Tariff Law.

The new tariff law should cheapen materials for steam and street railroad building. It will surely tend to prevent lumber and paper from rising, as they otherwise would, with the cutting down of the forests. Boots and shoes and all leather goods ought to be either lower in price or better in quality, or both. Coffee, remaining on the free list, will still further strengthen its position relatively to tea, which is to be taxed eight cents a pound. The great and growing popularity of cocoa will hardly be checked by the small increase in the duty on that luxury. Textiles, pottery and many finished products of iron and steel remain little affected. Barley is to pay half the present duty, while beer is not touched.

Few Striking Novelties in Bill.

It cannot be said that the schedules submitted in the Payne tariff bill contain striking novelties. The most radical changes are in the tariff on iron and steel and their products, on lumber and wood pulp and paper, and on chemicals and certain food staples, such as tea, cocoa and lemons. Hides go on the free list with iron ore. And wood pulp—if from countries levying no export tax. The changes in the tariff on metals are almost all downward, as has been expected, but they are not severe enough to revolutionize industrial conditions in this country or cripple great American interests. In iron and steel, for example, they have been discounted already.

Quick Action Seems Likely.

There is a strong and general desire in the business community to get the new tariff schedules established as soon as possible, to the end that commerce and industry may know exactly where they stand. This feeling is reflected by the pressure from the White House which will be felt in favor of prompt action in both houses of congress. Senators and representatives themselves, being desirous of escaping from Washington as early as circumstances may permit, with the long session ahead next winter, will be in the mood to compromise differences and advance the tariff bill rapidly.

Held in Abeyance.

The income tax proposition, it is stated, will be held in abeyance pending a short experience with the new tariff law without it. If by next winter experience shows that more revenue is necessary, then congress will be asked to find the money in that quarter. A nine months' discussion of the subject should prove very interesting. A difference of opinion will appear in both parties, and it would be idle to speculate on the result at this time.

Pennsylvania Happenings

Harrisburg.—Fish Commissioner Meehan says that the state has set out 9,000,000 trout fry this season. This number is larger than last year and the fry were distributed all over the state, special efforts being made to care for localities which were affected by drought last summer.

Canonsburg.—In recognition of their services as nurses at the time of the Marianna mine explosion last November, Mrs. Charles Dewalt of Canonsburg, Miss Ella Hayward, Miss Laura Hayward and Miss Margaret McVicker of Monongahela were presented with purses by the officials of the Pittsburg & Buffalo Co.

Kittanning.—While eating from a manger, a horse belonging to R. E. Mitchell resented being petted and bit an ear off Mitchell's 9-year-old daughter, Elizabeth. The child was taken to the Kittanning general hospital, where her condition is serious from shock and loss of blood. The horse, after tearing the ear from the child's head, swallowed it.

Harrisburg.—The statue of the late United States Senator M. S. Quay will occupy a commanding position in the rotunda of the new State Capitol. The house of representatives, by a vote of 104 to 49, concurred in the senate resolution instructing the board of public grounds and buildings to accept the statue from the commission appointed by Gov. Pennypacker and to erect it in the rotunda.

Washington.—The results of the examinations for mine foremen and fire bosses held at Monongahela last week, have just been announced. Of the 35 men who took the examination for mine foremen, A. M. Harper, Bellvernon; John Carroll, Monongahela; Lewis Anderson, VanVoorhis, and Dennis A. Kerwin, Elizabeth, were successful. Sixty-one took the examination for fire boss and 16 passed successfully. These 16 will be given an additional oral test next Monday at the Naomi mine.

Tyrone.—Gerald, the youngest son of Edward Lower, accidentally cut his mouth by falling on a tin toy, and, in spite of all that medical aid could do, he bled to death. This is the family's third child that has bled to death in three years. Ralph, aged 2, fell down a flight of stairs and received a small cut on his face. The flow of blood could not be stopped and he died. A year ago Jessie, aged 2, fell and cut her head on the sharp edge of a wooden block. She also bled to death. Physicians say that the Lower family's blood is in such a condition that it fails to coagulate when it comes in contact with the air. Four other relatives of the Lower family have bled to death.

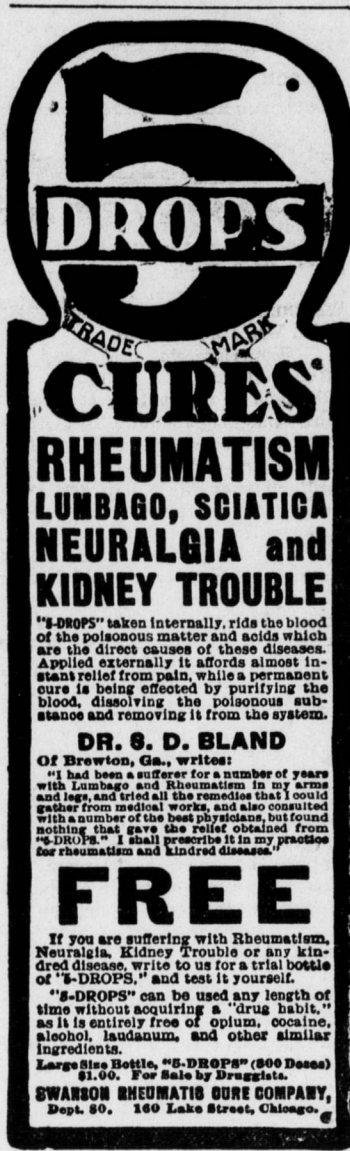
Franklin.—Mrs. Lillian Sutton, who was recently removed as matron of the county farm, had a hearing on a charge of embezzling property of the county. A former employe of the county home testified that County Commissioner H. H. Baumgardner was supplied with two pounds of butter every week for two years from the county farm and provided with large quantities of vegetables. The commissioner, it was said, got many articles for a wedding anniversary dinner at the county farm. The witness alleged Mrs. Sutton had dresses made from county dress goods. Mrs. Sutton denied the charges, but she was held for trial at court. Homer Sutton, the deposed steward, was held for court on a charge of attacking an inmate of the home.

Harrisburg.—With the exception of a new school law the legislature of 1909, which has just come to an end, did not enact any notable legislation. A feature of the session was the election of two United States senators—Boies Penrose of Philadelphia, being elected to succeed himself, and George T. Oliver of Pittsburg, being chosen to succeed Philadelphia C. Knox.

Far above anything else in importance was the passage of the school code bill. Since the establishment of the free public school system in this state, more than 2,000 school laws have been placed upon the statute books. Two years ago a commission was created to investigate and report a comprehensive law to the present legislature. This was done, but the bill met bitter opposition from many sections of the state and for a time it was thought the measure would fail. As passed, the bill repeals all the old laws and covers everything from the little kindergarten to the big universities and includes the largest city and smallest village. Among other important measures passed was the bill providing for a great public highway across the state from Philadelphia to Pittsburg.

Carlisle.—With four bullet wounds in the body and one in the head, John Pisciotta, a wealthy Greek merchant, who once lived in Washington, Pa., was found murdered in the cellar of his home. His wife and her brother, Angella Formatore, were arrested. Pisciotta's throat was cut. The wife's story is that she quarreled with her over the day's cash and beat her. She called for help, and her brother came. Pisciotta shot at him, and Mrs. Pisciotta ran into the yard and remained all night. The wife's brother has made no statement.

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



DROPS
 TRADE MARK
CURES
RHEUMATISM
LUMBAGO, SCIATICA
NEURALGIA and
KIDNEY TROUBLE

"DROPS" taken internally, ride the blood of the poisonous matter and acids which are the direct causes of these diseases. Applied externally it affords almost instant relief from pain, while a permanent cure is being effected by purifying the blood, dissolving the poisonous substance and removing it from the system.

DR. S. D. BLAND
 Of Brewster, 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 "drug 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. 89, 160 Lake Street, Chicago, Ill.



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

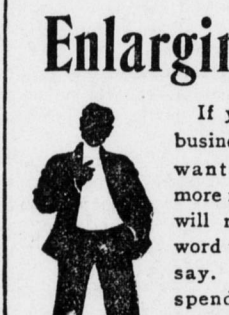
to the public through the columns of this paper. With every issue it carries its message into the homes and lives of the people. Your competitor has his store news in this issue. Why don't you have yours? Don't blame the people for flocking to his store. They know what he has.

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,
 FRESH BREAD,
 PIES,
 FANCY CAKES,
 ICE CREAM,
 NUT
CONFECTIONERY

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 advertising 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 a little cheaper than 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.