

CAMERON COUNTY PRESS.

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Business cards, five lines or less, \$5 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.

MRS. COTTLE'S RULE.

Mrs. Franklin D. Cottle of New York city celebrated her one hundredth birthday recently by taking a long automobile ride and giving a long newspaper interview. On the subject of her extraordinary longevity she uttered words that should give hope and consolation to the many who are daily harassed and pestered by all sorts of experts telling them to be sure to do this and to be sure not to do that under penalty of shortening their lives.

The whole matter of tipping is wrong. The man who is compelled to give is mulcted and the man who is asked to receive is insulted, whether he knows it or not. It may never be possible to correct the evil of tipping by legislative enactments, but it can be curtailed by individual habit.

Florida, while not new in the naval stores industry among her sister states of the south, was among the latest of them to develop the business on a wide scale by a liberal employment of capital; but she has forged to the front by leaps and bounds, says the New York Commercial, and to-day easily leads the group of eight states in the volume and the value of her turpentine and rosin industry—a great achievement, considering the fact that not so very many years ago orange and other citrus-fruit culture claimed the attention of the great majority of her agriculturists, while the winter-resort hotel business was regarded as chief among the cash-producing enterprises.

Boston consumes half a million bushels of baked beans annually. This is equal to 16,000,000 quarts, and there are indications that the supply hardly conforms to the demand. Baking the beans is the great Boston industry, and further statistics show that in the process of preparation the beans are increased in bulk until the finished product becomes 32,000,000 quarts. Over \$20,000,000 yearly is spent for the edible. These carefully prepared figures are official and show supremacy in bean consumption. Incidentally they point the way for other communities which would imitate Boston's intellectual growth.

Some years ago the Brooklyn street cars killed so many children that public outcry forced a reform of the speed schedules. Now the child-killing has evidently been resumed by the automobiles, as three children have been run down and fatally injured by speeding motor cars within a week. Evidently drastic measures are required if the automobile speeder is not to remain a constant menace to the safety of the public.

A Mexican who was a member of the firing squad that killed Emperor Maximilian has just died at the age of 104 years. He was an unknown man yet he helped to make history. His shot helped to the undoing of Napoleon III, and the remaking of the map of Europe—for the Mexican adventure ruined Napoleon's fame and prestige.

HOLDS TO OLD IDEA

HENRY WATTERSON WOULD DO AWAY WITH PROTECTION.

But the Trouble is the Democratic Party Cannot Be Brought to See the Advisability of Such a Move.

Mr. Watterson has closed his winter residence in Florida and returned to the banks of the Beargrass. The buds are opening in Kentucky, and the land will soon be very fair to see. But Mr. Watterson is familiar with it, and is less occupied with the beauties of the unfolding paradise than with the tariff debate here in Washington.

Repeating to the Star's citation to him of Mr. Underwood's declaration that the rank and file of the Democratic party are opposed to free trade, and that only here and there may be found a Democrat who favors that policy, Mr. Watterson says:

"We have not Mr. Underwood's remarks before us. He comes from the iron-belt of the south and we take it was pleading for the coal and ore duties, along with as much protection for 'pig' as he could get. Thus far he does not differ from the representatives of the 'home' interests in general, verifying Gen. Hancock's much derided description of the tariff as 'a local question.'"

"The argument is simple enough, nor is it unworthy of honest revenue reformers. If there is to be a protective tariff there is no reason why it should not be share-and-share alike among all who demand special legislation of the government."

Well, this excuses all those Democrats in the house who have been working and voting to share in the Payne bill, and has succeeded in doing so. Louisiana stands justified by this in what is in the bill for her; Georgia in what for her. The Republicans were in charge. Protection was the rule of action and it was not "unworthy of honest revenue reformers" to get their work in. At any rate, worthy or unworthy, they "landed," and the bill as it has gone to the senate is thoroughly acceptable on local scores to many Democrats who for years have been classed as foes of protection.

At the same time Mr. Watterson still holds to the old faith. Were the Democrats in power and responsible for legislation he would insist upon a bill fashioned severely on revenue lines. This is his idea:

"As well seek to bail the Atlantic ocean with a dipper as to revise the tariff and leave a single schedule to mark the trail of its surpassing imposition and tell the tale of its fathomless irony. The words of Hamlet must be literally applied, 'reform it altogether,' not a classification left to tempt and mislead, not a robbing detail to mystify and make outcry, one straight scale of revenue duties, so that he who runs may read and he who pays taxes may know; may read as out of an open book of big type and words of one syllable; may know to a dollar just what he has to pay for what he eats and drinks and wears, by reason of the tax."

Very clearly and frankly stated, but where is the Democrat in either house of this congress who would write or father such a measure? There was no such man in either house of the Fifty-third congress, although the Democratic party had been returned to power on a platform which as interpreted by many of the party's spellbinders had pledged what Mr. Watterson now describes. The Wilson bill, even before Mr. Gorman laid his protection hands on it, was not acceptable to Mr. Watterson. He thought that a surrender to protection, and still thinks so.

The Wattersonians, led by him, have carried several national conventions with their tariff proposition, and once—in 1892—seemed to carry the country, but they have never carried congress. Will they ever be able to do so? The proof of the pudding is in the eating. Mr. Watterson strongly recommends his dessert. But congress refuses to put it on the card.—Washington Star.

Study of the Antique in Politics. There are fine old Democratic hunkers here and there, like the Jeffersonian diners in this city the other night, who talk as though the Democracy was still the party of a reformed tariff for revenue only on the basis of economically administered government, but their utterances compare pitifully with the facts. The party, in its platforms, while denouncing the extravagance of Republican administration, has proposed heavy increases in the burden of governmental expenditure. The party in congress has scrambled for its share of pork and shut up about it so long as it got it, and Democratic votes have helped to put through measures of extravagance. The party howls about the robbery of Republican protection, and Democrats in the house of representatives fall over one another in the scramble to vote for it.—New York Evening Sun.

A Neglected Point. Those who are denouncing the tariff so furiously do not explain what they would substitute for it—a poll tax, a tax on real estate and personal property or an income tax. The government must have the revenue from some source.—Kansas City Journal.

DEMOCRATS AND THE TARIFF.

Minority Leaders Will Make Serious Mistake if They Resort to Dilatory Tactics.

Democratic senators cannot materially strengthen their party by holding conferences on their course of action while the tariff bill is under consideration. No parliamentary strategy will give them an advantage in the management of the bill. They have not the numbers and they have no well-knit policy. The tariff is in the hands of its friends, the Republicans.

All of the Democrats naturally share in the indignation expressed by Senator Daniel, when he bitterly complained because a measure of the highest rank in importance, embracing the special purpose of the session, had been prepared without consulting the senators on the Democratic side. The contemptuous treatment of the minority was explained by Republicans, who said that there was an urgent necessity of completing the bill as soon as possible. The Democrats had no purpose except to create embarrassment and delay, they said, and the country demanded promptness.

This Republican explanation of a summary course toward the Democrats suggests the point at which the Democrats may make the serious mistake of their programme. If these conferences and councils on the Democratic side are to produce no results except a series of long speeches and dilatory tactics, the party will make more enemies than friends among the people. Nine voters out of ten are now impatient to "have the thing over." Parliamentary maneuvers do not interest them in the least. Speeches do not interest them in any greater degree. They know that a hundred resolutions, motions and speeches will not change a senatorial vote or a tariff schedule. The senator or group of senators responsible for delay will be by business men regarded as a public enemy. It is reasonable for Democratic senators to declare their basis of opposition to the bill, but the less time they occupy beyond what is required to make their party meaning clear the more of popular approval they will have at the close of the session.

Justice and Economy. By the emphatic statement that his appointments to the federal bench will be determined by himself, with reference only to the fitness of the men selected, President Taft associates his administration once more with the vital idea of judicial reform. He has already noted the wrongs that follow in the train of excessive delay and cost in the administration of justice. An important step toward improvement in these respects is taken when judicial appointments are removed from the sphere of political rewards. Long a judge himself, no sportsman is in a position to advise Mr. Taft as to the merits of a candidate. Party service, indeed, is probably the worst qualification that a man seeking a judicial career can urge.

Taking this policy in connection with the emphasis which the president has laid upon just taxation and economy in public expenditures, true Democrats as well as Republicans cannot fail to find much that is reassuring in the purposes of the new administration. These principles lie at the foundation of good government. Where justice is administered promptly and cheaply, where the burdens of taxation are fairly distributed and where expenditures are carefully made, all else that is desirable in the public service is easily possible. With these fundamentals disregarded, privilege and wrong are almost certain to become paramount.

Addressing himself at the threshold of his administration to these wholesome ideas, Mr. Taft reveals a perception of duty which is as creditable to him as it is full of promise to his country.—New York World.

The Tariff Must Be Reduced. Senator Aldrich's remarks in the tariff debate seem to show that he does not feel bound, through party pledges, to a general reduction of tariff taxes.

Yet that is exactly what every Republican speaker, from Mr. Taft down, bound the Republican party in the last campaign to do. With that plain understanding the Republican party was continued in power by the people.

To say this is not to say that every rate should be reduced. But the pledge was to make important reductions and, in general, to revise downward. That pledge was accepted in good faith by the people, and their approval of it was recorded. And the will of the people, expressed with deliberation, is the supreme law.—Chicago Inter Ocean.

What About the Prosperity? "What about the great prosperity which was promised to the people in the event of Republican victory?" This is Mr. Bryan's question. He asks it in the Commoner.

Well, the great prosperity which was promised is on the way. It is coming as fast as it can. But inasmuch as it took about four years of onslaughts to drive off prosperity, it requires somewhat more than a year to bring it back.

Two years of hard times are enough, but when we consider how grievous was the tomfoolery for which we are suffering the consequences, we can not but admire the merciful dispensations of a Providence which lets us off with so light a punishment.

Next October will be the second anniversary of the great panic. Yet, if we behave with sober sense, next October undoubtedly will see confidence raise her head and Enterprise roll up his sleeves for business.

Pennsylvania Happenings

Wilkesbarre.—According to the terms of the sliding scale for April, the anthracite miners will receive no increase in their wages. The average price of coal at tidewater for last month was \$4.44 per ton. It must reach \$4.50 before the miners can receive an increase.

Washington.—While Harry Keenan was plowing on the Allen farm, near West Monongahela, one of his horses broke through the surface into a big underground cellar. The Allen family has occupied the property 31 years and this was their first knowledge of the cavity.

Pittsburg.—Mrs. Ellen Gillespie Magee, widow of Christopher Lyman Magee and aunt by marriage of Mayor William A. Magee, died at her home, Villa Eleanore, Rome, Italy. Under the terms of Senator Magee's will the estate will now be used for the establishment and maintenance of a magnificent free hospital on the site of the old Magee homestead in this city.

Pittsburg.—Based on the selling price of bar iron, the wages of puddlers and finishers for the next 60 days will be reduced, as a result of the bi-monthly wage adjustment held by officers of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers and representatives of the manufacturers. Puddlers will receive \$5.25 a ton instead of \$5.37 1/2; while the finishers get a one per cent reduction.

Beaver Falls.—Reports from each department of Geneva college at a meeting of the board of directors, showed the institution to be in a flourishing condition. The total enrollment is 286, an increase of 51 over this time last year. Thirty-two county school teachers have enrolled as pupils since the close of the public schools in the country districts, March 31. June 17 was fixed as the date for commencement.

Corry.—For several sessions of the state legislature a bill has been passed creating an additional law judge in Erie county, and each time the governor has seen fit to veto the bill. At the last session another bill was passed, and many letters from citizens of Erie county have been sent to Gov. Stuart, urging him to sign the bill, as Erie county certainly needs an additional judge. Gov. Stuart vetoed the bill.

York.—Prof. H. A. Surface will explain to the farmers of York county at the almshouse in York how it is that there are so many wormy apples and how they can be prevented. A spraying demonstration will be conducted for the purpose of showing those in attendance how to kill several kinds of insects with one stone. Figures will be given showing the success of these methods in other demonstration orchards last year.

Harrisburg.—Gov. Stuart has signed the pure food bill which was the object of one of the bitterest contests of the recent legislature. In a general way the bill makes the federal food law in this state, except that it prohibits the use of alum, alum compounds, nitrous acid, compounds of copper and various other chemicals. The use of benzoate of soda and sulphur dioxide in ketchups and fruits and syrups is permitted in small quantities, provided notice is given on the label. The act also contains a guarantee feature in that a retailer arrested for the sale of adulterated or misbranded food products may be exempted from prosecution upon presentation of a guarantee from the person from which he bought the goods that the product complies with the law. There can be no exemption, however, in case of a second arrest.

Reading.—A phenomenon which has been attracting the attention of hundreds in the northeastern part of the city is the appearance of the figure of a man, who died last October, on the window pane of his residence. The police have been called upon several times to check the curious ones, who have pulled down fences. Oliver D. Angstadt, a tailor, died of typhoid fever. Recently his daughter Stella saw the face of her father at a rear second story window. She told the other members of the family what she had seen and they became alarmed. It is alleged that the apparition was seen at the same window several times. Residents declare they have seen Mr. Angstadt's picture on the window pane very plainly. Mr. Angstadt was fond of watching storms and lightning. The belief is that by a strange freak of nature his features were photographed on the window pane and the sun has developed it. The apparition appears in broad daylight.

Harrisburg.—Gov. Stuart has approved and signed the bill of Senator John E. Fox for the regulation of companies making small loans. This measure was advocated by the Central Labor union of Harrisburg. It requires loan companies to take out county licenses, and prohibits their charging more than a 10 per cent "premium" in addition to 6 per cent interest. Assignments of wages for such loans are illegal unless formally accepted by the employer, and if the party is a married man the assignment must bear the signature of his wife.

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