

CAMERON COUNTY PRESS.

H. H. MULLIN, Editor.

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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, 12 cents; subsequent insertion, 10 cents per square.

Local notices 10 cents per line for one insertion; 5 cents per line for each subsequent consecutive insertion. Ordinary 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, 3 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.

In eleven months of 1905 the United States imported sugar of the value of nearly \$100,000,000 and weighing 3,566,059,529 pounds, apart from what we received from Hawaii, Porto Rico and the Philippines.

Hon. George E. Roberts, director of the mint, reports that the last of the silver bullion, purchased under the Bland-Allison law of 1878 and the Sherman act of 1890, has been exhausted, and the coinage of silver dollars has ended. No more silver dollars will be coined unless congress orders it.

Consular reports give the total beet-sugar crop of Europe for 1905-6 at 6,885,000 tons, as compared with 4,701,000 the year preceding. This shows an increase of nearly 50 per cent. The total increase is estimated at 2,150,000 tons of raw sugar, which makes the present year the greatest known in the history of the industry.

Tobacco chewing seems to be gradually on the wane. Possibly the anti-spitting ordinance, together with the strong public sentiment against the habit of chewing tobacco, has caused this decline. Certain it is that there has been a decrease of over 16,000,000 pounds in the amount of plug tobacco made last year.

The leading mining companies of the Butte district are estimated to have produced about 5,110,000 tons of ore in 1905. From this total tonnage of ore more than 338,000,000 pounds of copper was obtained, of which amount Amalgamated is credited with 264,000,000 pounds, United Copper with 30,000,000, Clark with 20,000,000, and North Butte with 20,000,000.

Never before in all the country's history has it been so prosperous as it is at the opening of 1906. The products of its farms for 1905 amounted to over \$6,000,000,000. This is not only several times larger than the products of any other country, but it marks a gain of \$250,000,000 over the highest previous record in the United States, which was for 1904. The yield of the country's farms in 1905 equaled the country's aggregate wealth of all sorts for 1845.

American Special-Agent Burrill reports that in the importation of ready-made shoes into China the United States has a commanding lead, which can be increased if cordial co-operation between dealers and manufacturers can be more firmly established. At present the shoes imported are bought mainly by the foreign residents; but it is probable that in the near future the Chinamen will adopt modern footwear, and then there will be an almost unlimited market for boots and shoes in China.

The trade between the United States and Uruguay, now relatively meager, could, in the opinion of Consul O'Hara, of Montevideo, be considerably increased by the establishment of direct steamship communication between the two countries. There is no prejudice in Uruguay against American products; but there are no Americans there to sell American manufactured goods, while Europeans have established large importing houses, learned the language, customs and wants of the people, and have regular steamship lines, to keep them in touch with their home countries.

Of the world's twelve billions in cash two billions are right here in the United States. And one-twenty-fifth of all the cash in gold in the world is stored in New York alone. This gold, this symbol and synonym for wealth, comes, like all things else, from the ground, from mines. Here, again, we lead all nations, for we ourselves produce one-third of all the gold of the earth, as we produce one-third of all the silver. Our chief contributors to this product are the mines of Colorado, South Dakota, California, Idaho, Montana, Oregon, Arizona, New Mexico and Alaska.

In 1896 the only mechanically moved vehicle was the cumbersome traction engine that broke down country bridges and scared horses out of their harness. Since then the development to the light powerful car has been sure and rapid. More than 100,000 motor vehicles, of both foreign and American make, are now owned in the states, representing an energy of 2,000,000 horse power and a sales value of \$200,000,000. Last year 30,000 cars were sold here, and it is now predicted that the coming year will see 35,000 more pass into owner's hands.

ALL KINDS OF DEMOCRATS.

The Party So Badly Cut Up That the Classes Are Innumerable.

There was a time, that halcyon and vociferous period when to Republicans everything seemed to be going the way of the other fellows, when but one label was necessary to designate the believers in a particular faith. "I am a Democrat" was enough, and in some cases more than enough, says the Troy Times. At any rate it left no doubt as to the classification of the man who wore the tag. He was a recruit in the army of Democracy, and all that he wanted was a chance to get at the common enemy and "do" him. And if he went from one end of the country to the other that tag was as good as a countersign anywhere. It took him into every camp of his party and no questions asked.

But how different is it now! A man who goes about displaying the sign "I am a Democrat" will have to explain what kind of a Democrat he is or prepare to dodge things. Our Democratic brethren are badly cut up, so badly that they seem to have divided not only into clans and classes, but to have split into almost as many component parts as there are individual Democrats. In congress the other day Champ Clark, of Missouri, who has added to the gaiety of nations in many ways, was making what he represented to be a Democratic speech, when he was asked what kind of a Democrat he was, and he instantly replied: "I am a Champ Clark Democrat." And there is no doubt that he is, while from the utterances of colleagues in the same body it may be assumed that each is just about the sort of Democrat he personally chooses to be, without the advice or consent of any other Democrat.

In New York the other day Judge Parker, lately the Democratic candidate for president, met Bird S. Coler, lately the Democratic candidate for governor, and now president of the borough of Brooklyn, elected by Democrats who supported municipal ownership nominees. A mutual friend asked the judge if he knew Mr. Coler, and the judge replied that he did and had been acquainted with him when Coler was a Democrat. Evidently Mr. Coler, who still claims to be a Democrat, is not the sort of Democrat that Judge Parker professes to be. Continuing, it appears that Tom Taggart, who as chairman of the Democratic national committee, ran the last Democratic presidential campaign, is not the sort of Democrat to whom the Bryan Democrats cotton. So the Bryan people are trying to retire him, and from latest advices it appeared very probable that he would soon shoot the political chutes. The Taggart brand of Democracy does not commend itself to the Bryan contingent, though what kind of Democracy the Bryan brand will cover when Mr. Bryan himself returns from his swing about the sphere probably Mr. Bryan himself does not know.

So it goes. The Democracy for which Hearst stands is a different thing from that of Tammany and Boss Murphy. Judge Parker represents one idea; Bryan a different one. The western Democrats want many things which the southern Democrats will not stand for, and there is no cohesion between any section or group. Under the circumstances the Missouri statesman took the safe course. In declaring himself a Champ Clark Democrat he avowed the only creed to which he could adhere without arousing enmity. In fact, the way Democracy is "all torn up" it is a question whether a Democrat can agree with himself. The old war cry: "I am a Democrat!" has given place to the query: "What is a Democrat?"

COMMENT OF THE PRESS.

After a little experience with mountain lions Mr. W. R. Hearst may tackle the Tammany tiger again.

Col. Bryan should feel consoled. He is now a datto of Mindanao. If he had been elected president he would not be a datto.—Buffalo Express.

With Shaw asked to remain in the cabinet and revision and reciprocity hung over the fence to ripen the reformers have a new misery gnawing at their vitals.—Burlington Hawk-Eye.

Everything still indicates that Mr. Bryan is having a good time in the Philippines and collecting much ammunition for use in his next foray into the enemy's country.—Chicago Tribune.

Becoming a datto is not the same thing as becoming president of the United States, and Bryan understands this so well that he is not very likely to work at his datto job very long.—Philadelphia Press.

If it should come to pass that this Philippine free trade should work to the advantage of Europe (as the Cuban reciprocity treaty has done) and to the disadvantage of American wage earners and American industries, the political assets of the statesmen and the party responsible for the result would be worth slightly less than those of Mr. Grover Cleveland and the democracy in the years following the introduction and enforcement of the Wilson tariff law.—N. Y. Press.

Changing premiers and cabinets in England does not change poverty into prosperity or idleness into employment. The one thing needed in Great Britain is a change of tariff policy. She has begun to trench on her capital, and her doom is sealed unless she returns to protection.—American Economist.

Some of the statesmen who antagonize the railroads would not be so much annoyed by the discontinuance of compulsory transportation if there had not been such a strong tinge of sarcasm in the hint that it was being done in reference to their own sentimentality.—Washington Star.

RESULTS ARE WANTED.

Skillful and Conservative Republican Leadership Moving Things Forward.

The Philippine tariff bill, after a week's debate, steadily moves towards passage by the Republican majority in the house. Divisions exist, but they are local. They turn on special and personal interests. They affect few. The number of them diminishes rather than increases, says the Philadelphia Press.

Under Speaker Cannon's wise, skillful and conservative leadership, the Republican majority in the house steadily gains in unity, in purpose, in coherence and in momentum. It is in Washington to accomplish results, and it is going to accomplish them. Both the country and the party demand results.

This is no session like the one last winter. No one is longer in doubt as to public will or party policy. Both are clear. Honest and sincere men, who desired to do their full duty as Republicans and congressmen, were in doubt a year ago as to the legislation needed by the country and demanded by the party.

But on both there is no longer question. The Philippine tariff is part of a definite programme on which President Roosevelt and the Republicans in congress both agree. The Philippine tariff, the joint admission of New Mexico and Arizona as one state and the passage of a railroad rebate measure are all agreed upon by all, supported by all and must be enacted.

To some detail of some one of these measures objection could doubtless be made by this and that representative, or this and that senator. These specific and personal differences on particular measures always have existed and always will exist.

But, taken as a whole, these measures are approved by both the country and the party. In both parties the overwhelming majority of the American people desire to deal fairly with the Philippines, and fair treatment requires free trade with them. Neither territory is ready for statehood alone. The admission of both as one forestalls the future of the admission of either alone, and gives a state large enough for representation.

The railroad rebate bill, rapidly reaching completion, stands above all for the settled determination of the American people to require a square deal on freight rates. Such a measure must pass. Its enactment and the passage of the other bills on the Republican programme are all thus rendered more certain by the common purpose and action displayed, with inconsiderable defections, by the Republican majority of the house.

TERMS ARE SYNONYMOUS.

"Stand-Patism" and Republicanism Mean One and the Same Thing.

Gradually and surely the expression "stand-pat" is becoming synonymous with Republicanism. When Democratic papers wish to criticize national Republican principles they speak of them as "stand-patism." The tariff revision press—made up almost entirely of Democratic and independent papers—"dub" such Republican leaders as stand firmly on the national platform "stand-patters." When they criticize them they criticize Republicans pure and simple, and they do it deliberately and advisedly, says the Burlington Hawk-Eye. They are simply hoping to gradually build up a new party, such as Gov. Cummins predicted was coming, to oppose the present national Republican body. They deny that they are Democrats, but fight from a Democratic standpoint. But their new party plans are doomed to failure. Should Gov. Cummins, for instance, announce the formation of this proposed new party, and come out as its leader, he could not muster a corporal's guard of genuine Republicans in his ranks. Nor would he have the following that he might expect of those whom he now counts as supporters for there are many who now fight under his banner from a sense of personal friendship or under a misguided notion of party zeal who would spurn the proposition to break away from the old party.

Free Trade for Them.

That the Democratic party, when it frankly speaks its honest belief, is for free trade, is evidenced in many ways. A little colloquy in the house of representatives between Mr. Burgess, Democrat, of Texas, and Leader Williams, of the minority, illustrates this point. Mr. Burgess opposed the Philippine tariff bill because he wanted no duty on products sent from the United States to the islands, while Mr. Williams declared that he favored the measure, not because it was just what he liked, but for the reason that it was as near free trade as it was possible to get under the circumstances. Can anyone doubt that, if the Democrats were in power and could be induced to act according to their actual sentiment, protection would be swept away and free trade would take its place.—Troy Times.

Mr. Bryan's visit did not attract as much attention to Aguinaldo as the Filipino ex-chiefdom probably hoped it would.—Washington Star.

Great Britain's great foreign trade and her great poverty, both breaking the record in 1905, show that a large external commerce does not bring prosperity, particularly when that commerce is one-third exports and two-thirds imports, and that is just one of the reasons why there is so little work for her wage earners and so much suffering for nearly half of her people.—American Economist.

CONGRESSIONAL.

Proceedings of the Senate and House of Representatives.

Washington, Jan. 23.—With a point of order impending, the eight-hour clause of the Panama canal item in the urgent deficiency bill was buffeted about in debate during the greater part of Monday's session of the house. Speeches were made for and against the administration's canal policy. The question of regulating railroad rates occupied practically all of the time of the senate, notwithstanding no bill with that end in view has been reported from the inter-state commerce commission.

Washington, Jan. 24.—For more than three hours yesterday Mr. Spooner occupied the time of the senate in explanation and defense of the course of the administration relative to the Moroccan conference at Algeiras, Spain, and in connection with San Domingo. The eight-hour law cannot be abrogated for work on the Panama canal, and the canal commissioners cannot receive additional compensation besides their salaries as commissioners. These two changes in the urgent deficiency appropriation bill now under consideration in the house was the net result of its session.

Washington, Jan. 25.—When the smoke of the liveliest legislative battle of the session had cleared in the house yesterday Speaker Cannon and his organization were in complete control and the joint statehood program of the administration had been adopted. Forty-three republican "insurgents" went down to defeat, having voted vainly with the democrats to gain control of the rule, the terms of which are to govern the statehood bill in its passage through the house. The vote ordering the previous question on the rule was 192 ayes to 165 nays. Mr. Lodge presented in the senate his views on the policy of the administration in the matter of the Algeiras conference over Morocco and also with reference to San Domingo.

Washington, Jan. 26.—The house on Thursday passed the statehood bill by the vote of 194 to 150. The bill as passed provides that Oklahoma and Indian Territory shall constitute one state under the name Oklahoma and that Arizona and New Mexico shall constitute one state under the name Arizona. Should the terms of admission be ratified by the residents of the territories in question, their respective state constitutions must contain clauses prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors and plural marriages. The constitution of Arizona must prohibit the sale of liquor to Indians forever and that of Oklahoma for 21 years. The foreign affairs of the United States continued to hold the attention of the senate.

Washington, Jan. 27.—The first attempt at filibustering at this session occurred in the house Friday in a democratic endeavor to defeat the provision of the urgent deficiency bill waiving the eight-hour law for foreign laborers on the Panama canal. The amendment was placed in the bill in committee of the whole after the house had divided many times on every pretext which Minority Leader Williams could make the cause of a vote.

Claims that Emery was a Partner.

Cleveland, Jan. 27.—Frank I. Carney, of Wisconsin, entered suit Friday in the United States circuit court against Christopher F. Emery for \$6,033. The claim is made in the petition that Emery was a partner in the brokerage firm of Denison, Prior & Co. C. F. Emery has not been a partner in the firm of Denison, Prior & Co. for several years. Niles B. Hasbrouck, who was floor manager for the firm, said Friday: "I cannot tell just how long ago it was that Mr. Emery retired from the firm, but I remember the notice of dissolution which appeared in the papers at the time."

France Awaits Taigny's Report.

Paris, Jan. 24.—President Loubet presided at a cabinet council held yesterday in the Elysee palace, at which Premier Rouvier announced that he had received a communication from Ambassador Jusserand to the effect that the United States does not consider a French naval demonstration against Venezuela to be a violation of the Monroe doctrine. France, it is pointed out, thus has her hands free, but the situation is unchanged, as the council will not take decisive action until the report of M. Taigny, the former charge d'affaires at Caracas, is received.

McCall Sells His Summer Home.

New York, Jan. 24.—John A. McCall, ex-president of the New York Life Insurance Co., parted yesterday with his most prized possession—the summer palace he erected and furnished at Long Branch at an expense of \$600,000. The place was sold to Myron H. Oppenheim, a lawyer. The purchase was made for a client. The price was in the neighborhood of \$350,000, little more than half the sum expended by Mr. McCall upon the place. Of this amount Mr. McCall receives only about \$100,000.

Broke All Records.

Ormond, Daytona, Fla., Jan. 27.—All records for the kilometre and for the mile were broken in the automobile tournament here Friday. The new figures place the mile at 28.15 seconds and the kilometre at 18.25 seconds.

Upheld the Legality of the Tax.

New York, Jan. 27.—The constitutionality of the stock transfer tax law of New York state was affirmed Friday by a decision of the appellate division of the supreme court. About \$5,000,000 annual taxes are added to the state revenues by the decision. The case decided was a test action brought against Albert J. Hatch, a stock broker, who was charged with having sold and delivered shares of railroad stock without paying the tax required by this law. Four justices decided for the constitutionality of the law and one against it.

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 \$28 Bedroom Suits, solid oak at.....\$21
 \$25 Bed room Suits, solid oak at.....\$20
 A large line of Dressers from \$8 up.

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 \$22 Sideboard, quartered oak.....\$16
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