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The Job department of the Press is complete and affords facilities for doing the best class of work. Particular attention painto Law Printing.

No paper will be a present the present of the paper will be a perfectly and present the present of the paper will be a perfectly and paper will be a perfectly and present the present of the pr No paper will be discontinued until arrear-ages are paid, except at the option of the pub-tisher.

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

There are fashions not only in women's clothes but in women themselves. A certain style of woman becomes the vogue. Lydia Languish reads sentimental novels, dissolves in tears at a moment's notice, and finds elopement a necessary spice for marriage. A century later Lydia's clinging type goes out,-with "leg-o'-mutton sleeves, -and the athletic girl takes the center of the stage, with her short skirt, her long stride and her loud voice. The dominant note of the early twentieth century woman is her ability to be interesting. Be she plain or beautiful, blonde, "strawberry" or brunette, she must be pleasant. To listen well is not enough; she must have a quick wit and a clever tongue, which should be kind as well. The dull, the quiet, the simpering are out of fashion, and even the athletic girl must look to her laurels, lest the entertaining one prove her successful rival with the exacting sex. One modern freak of the mode deserves soon pass away, remarks the Youth's Companion. The modern woman refuses to grow old. At first sight that seems a worthy ambition. But with the banishment of caps and shoulder capes something of the gentleness, grace and wisdom of old age has also been lost. In place of those lovely accompaniments of advanced years we find other things which make their bearer a nondescript travesty of youth, whose hat, complexion and conduct are as gay as they are unbecoming. Somebody once said that the finest thing God ever made was a beautiful old woman. It behooves us not to let her dignity and calm, her poise, sagacity and charm go out

To Work Together.

An address before a woman's club is not the place, nor is the president of the National Federation of Women's clubs the source, from which men look for understanding of their work and methods. Nevertheless, a vote of cordial appreciation and commendation has lately come from that place and that source. "The makes the best club-woman," said the speaker. "Men get things done, and they are so fine and loyal." Did the president wish to imply that women are not loyal? No, but she argued for a more catholic spirit and a broader tolerance among women-a greater willingness to take one another for granted. Here, indeed, is one respect in which men have opportunities to excel, remarks Youth's Companion. Their business life brings them into contact with men of all sorts of religious beliefs, of various nationalities and all shades of cultivation and attractiveness; and the club life and political life of men is marked by the same characteristics. The effect is a growth of tolerance which makes for practical achievement as well as for comfort and the amenities of life. Many men find they can agree to work with others for one thing in which they are interested, although they may differ radically on other things. "That other woman, that woman who is so different from you, who is a little less cultivated, a trifle 'impossible,' " said the president of the federation, "she, too, belongs to this movement, and we must let her in."

Most of us have had the experience of belonging to some literary society or club or debating circle which consisted of little more than a name and a list of members. For such at least there is a suggestion in a speech by the president of the National Federation of Women's clubs, and perhaps some societies that really engage in literary work may profit by it, too. Said Mrs. Decker: "I know a small western town that has ten Shakespeare clubs. Grasp, if you can, the full horror of that. But the streets of that town are dirty, and esthetically the place is dead. There is no care for child life, no interest in sanitation, no regard for the larges issues-it is all Shakespeare." In its place and informed by proper spirit the study of Shakespeare is a large issue. But consider the poetry of a clean street! Leader.

UNPARALLELED FISCAL AND ECO-NOMIC CONDITIONS.

Treasury Receipts from Tariff Duties Over \$300,000,000; Imports More Than \$1,250,000,000; Exports Exceed \$1,750,000,000.

The fiscal year 1906, as shown in the annual report of the secretary of the treasury, brought into the treasury of the United States the largest customs receipts in the history of the government. From the payment made by foreign producers for the privilege of entering the American market with their competitive wares there was realized the unprecedented sum of \$300,-251,877.

During the same period American industrial producers marketed fully \$15,000,000,000 worth of the products of American labor.

Imports of more than a billion and a quarter dollars were easily absorbed by a nation grown fat with protection prosperity.

Twelve years ago, when the country was staggering under the calamity of tariff revision downward, foreign of tariff revision downward, foreign producers could find in the United States a market for not more than two-thirds of the goods that they sent to us in 1906.

Eleven years ago the free trade gov-ernment was issuing bonds to defray government expenses, so great was the diminution of revenues.

To-day a tariff revised upward in the interest alike of revenue and of adequate protection is yielding customs receipts of more than \$300,000,-000 a year, and instead of bond issues to meet deficits, the treasury has a comfortable working surplus of \$78,-

Is not this a condition to be glad of? Is it not a condition to be let alone Is it a condition calling for tariff reduction?

If we reduce the tariff we shall reduce the revenues; that is, provided the imports remain at the present volume of \$1,276,000,000.

But if, through the reduction of tar-iff duties the revenues remain unimpaired, or shall even be increased, we shall have to import much more than \$1,276,000,000, much more than some \$650,000,000 of dutiable and competitive articles.

To keep the revenues at their present stage, with tariff rates reduced, would necessitate a much larger increase of dutiable and competitive im-

ports. For every ten per cent, of tariff reduction we should have to import 20 per cent. more of competitive articles in order to keep the revenues at high

water mark If the reduction of tariff rates were to be 20 per cent. the increased importation of duty paying commodities would have to be 40 per cent., and we should then be importing \$260,000,000 more of competing articles; \$260,000,-000 taken away from American production and labor and given to foreign production and labor.

But, some will say, there is no intention of making an all-round reduction of 20 per cent., or even 10 per cent., in the Dingley tariff rates.

We are not so sure of that.
Granted such a development of the tariff ripping craze as to bring to-gether the "progressive" revisionists of the Republican party and the already "progressed" revisionists of the Democratic party in a combined assault upon what are called the abuses and the extortions of the Dingley tariff -amounting in a single year, as Gov. Cummins has told us, to ten times the graft and extortion of the life insurance companies since life insurance began—and add to the reduction in rates certain to result from such a coalition the placing of vast quantities of "raw materials" on the free list; then add, further, the results of the realization of the numerous schemes of tariff reduction through "reciprocity" concessions and through customs administration relaxed to facilitate undervaluation and tariff evas granted an amalgamation of all the forces bent upon tariff reduction in one form or another and on one pretext or another, and who can say that the final result would not be equivalent to a 20 per cent. reduction of the present rates? It is as likely to go above 20 per cent, as to fall below that

Tariff Not Responsible. If you are obliged to pay more for your shoes, harness, etc., than formerly, do not let our friend, the enemy, make you believe that the protective make you believe that the proceed tariff is responsible for the raise; it is the increasing demand of the manufaction what must be held responsible.

That must be held responsible. The extensive use made of leather other than footwear was not anticipated a few years ago, nor do we believe that the new uses are realized by many who anxiously await a return to former values. The price lists in free trade England show that leather

Germany's Mistake. Germany cannot produce the meat necessary to feed her people, excepting at great cost; hence the recent application of a high tariff on meats was a decided mistake. The British are anticipating an advantage from that mistake. In several of the great meat producing Australian colonies investigations have been made as to whether large cargoes of frozen meat ducing country.-Kingston (N. Y.)

WILL NOT REVISE TARIFF

No Reason to Disturb Industrial Stability and Prosperity.

Our morning contemporary in Des Moines ought to know that the last election did not turn on the tariff and it ought to realize that the present congress will not revise the tariff, for the best reason of all, that not even the president asked for such action in his message. That paper is simply seeking to continue the strife within the party in the state. It can promote nothing else by its course. There is the greater work of regulating corporations and curbing the trusts, which must be done outside of the tariff, according to Mr. Roosevelt's own conception of politics and duties. While engaged in these important duties, there is no reason why the industrial stability and prosperity should be further threatened by tariff legislation. The country will be very fortunate if it completes the reforms undertaken by the administration without disturbing our present prosperity. It is that more than anything that the president is desirous of. To keep injecting issues which are not germane to the present work in hand is merely to promote distractions

and disturbances. Let us fulfill the president's pending reforms and then we will be better able to judge how much reforming there ought to be on the tariff. rest assured of one thing, and that is that if all the duties were lowered by half, there would be the same dissatisfaction and the same complaints against it. No system of taxation can ever be so finely equalized as to give satisfaction to all. A tariff is merely a compromise and the next compromise would not be any more satisfactory than the present. It is idle to expect it.—Cedar Rapids Republican.

If a far-sighted man like James J. Hill had been a senator in Massachusetts, we should doubtless have had Canadian reciprocity long ago; but with a Lodge unable to see beyond Gloucester Point, and with no mind above herrings every move in that direction has been blocked.—N. Y. Evening Post.

There are some men who are so farsighted as to overlook things close at hand, while seeing things at a long distance. It may be that the Great North-ern president is of this class of far seers. He can see much gain to the traffic of his big railway system in the privilege of hauling in Canadian prod-ucts to the American market and hauling out American manufactures to the Canadians. But can he see that Canada does not want and will not have the unrestricted competition of manufactures from across the border? Can be see that the only reciprocity acceptable to Canada is that which involves the free sale of her natural products in the United States? he see that to grant this one-sided privilege to Canadian farmers would so disgruntle our own farmers as to turn them against the whole system of protection? That in such case there would no longer be any protection for anybody? Perhaps Senator Lodge sees more clearly than President Hill these nearby things, and for that reason opposes Canadian reciprocity. If so, hat would be a very good reason for his opposition.



The Merchant's View of Tariff Revision.

Not Now, but When?

No suggestion of tariff revision appears in the president's message this The business of the country and year. who earn and spend wages are thankful for that. The short session of congress, which ends March 4, 1907, much seems certain. Neither is tariff revision likely to be undertaken at the session of the sixtieth congress imme diately preceding the election of 1908 That election will have an important bearing upon the question of tariff refree trade England show that leather had advanced in that country fully as much as in the United States.—Van Wert (O.) Republican.

Common Ministry of the most aggressive and "progressive" among the Republican revisionists are not very far from a disposition to join hands with the Democratic minority in forcing revision. Just now they are reluctant to take that step. They may be more willing in the sixty-first congress. If "it is hard to keep a squirrel on the ground," it is almost as hard to keep a "progressive" revisionist from embracing an opportunity to tinker the tariff. Last month's vote at the congress elections has been construed by the "progressives" as an whether large cargoes of frozen meat could be shipped to Germany. But Australia is not the only meat proposition of the present to any diminution of the present could be shipped to Germany. sure inside of the Republican party for tariff revision.

PONCE SAFE.

Long Overdue Steamer Is Towed Into Port.

MACHINERYBROKE

The Disabled Craft was Picked Up by a German Ship and Brought to Hamilton, Bermuda.

Hamilton, Bermuda.-The overdue steamship Ponce, which left
Porto Rico December 26 for New
York, was towed in here Friday by a
steamer which picked her up disabled.
At 4 o'clock in the afternoon of De-

cember 30 the tail-end of the shaft of the Ponce broke and she drifted at the mercy of the wind and current until mercy of the wind and current until the night of January 7, when she was sighted by the German steamer Eliza-beth Rickmers, Capt. Walsen, from Philadelphia for Japan. At 6:30 p. m. the Ponce sent up a rocket and a few minutes later the German vessel alter-ated box covers and boarded fees the minutes later the German vessel alter-ed her course and headed for the dis-abled steamer. The Rickmers reached the Ponce at 7 p. m., but as the night was dark and the weather stormy, Capt. Walsen decided to stand by the Ponce until daylight. At 9 o'clock in the morning of January 8 the Rick-mers got two bawsers on board the Ponce and soon afterwards began to tow her towards Bernuda. tow her towards Bermuda.

The two steamers were then 340 miles from Bermuda. The two proved to be a heavy strain. During the night of the 9th both hawsers parted in a heavy gale and the Rickmers hove to the rest of the night. The morning of the 10th the German steamer sent two new lines on board the Ponce, which were got ready for towing, and both vessels anchored off Bermuda at 11 o'clock Friday morning.

Barring the discomfort and anxiety,

the passengers suffered no inconveni-ence, the food supplies being ample. ence, the food supplies being ample. All the passengers express themselves as being grateful for the kindness of the officers of the Ponce.

NOT UNTIL DECEMBER

Will the Republican National Committee Meet to Select Cortelyou's Successor.

Washington, D. C.-A conference over republican national committee affairs was held at the postoffice department last night. Those participating were Postmaster General Cortelyou, were Postmaster General Cortelyou, the retiring chairman of the commit-tee; Harry S. New, of Indianapolis, the acting chairman, and Elmer Dover, secretary of the committee. Later Mr. New said: "If Vice Pres-ident Fairbanks allows his name to be

presented to the next republican na-tional convention as a candidate for the presidency, and I take it for granted that he will, he will receive the unanimous support of the Indiana delegation.'

When asked if a special meeting of the national committee would be called to accept Chairman Cortelyou's resignation, the acting chairman re

"The next meeting of the national committee will be held in Washington next December, at which time Mr. Cortelyou's successor will be chosen and the time and place of holding the next national convention will be decided upon.

A BUSINESS BULLETIN.

R. G. Dun & Co.'s Weekly Review of Trade Conditions.

York.-R. G. Dun & Co. Weekly Review of Trade says: Trade returns are irregular becaus

of the erratic weather, unseasonably high temperature restricting sales of heavy weight wearing apparel at some points, while business is most satisfactory in colder sections.
Freight blockades were relieved to

some extent, but there is still much complaint of tardy deliveries. Mercantile collections are also more prompt in some sections than others, but there is unanimity regarding the large amount of forward business on the books of manufacturing plants and general confidence in the future.

Building operations have been greatly facilitated at the east by open weather, maintaining activity in markets for materials beyond the customary date. Prices of all commodi ties declined almost 1 per cent. during December.

Some steel mills are now able to make deliveries more promptly, be-cause specifications are less frequent, especially in respect to structural shapes, and a few plants are rolling billets in the structural mills.

Washington.—On the 11th the hou passed 628 private pension bills. T senate passed a general service pen-sion bill, providing pensions for all survivors of the civil and Mexican wars who have reached the age of 62

Fitzgerald Will Preside.

New York.—It was announced at the district attorney's office Friday night that Justice Fitzgerald will preside at the Thaw trial, which will begin on January 21. For some time there has been uncertainty as to whether Justice Fitzgerald or Justice Greenbaum would sit.

Fire Loss of a Million.
Lancaster, Pa. — A fire which started in the tobacco warehouse of S. R. Moss & Co. here Friday spread to adjoining property and caused a loss estimated at \$1,000,000.

What kept those loving twain
From kissing as they sat?
The maid exclaimed: "My goodness!"
But of course it wasn't that,
-Puck.

A NATURAL QUERY.



Author-I have here an essay on the decline of the drama. Editor-How many have you had declined?-Philadelphia Press.

Same Old Plaint.

The melancholy days have come, As they have come of old, When every blessed man you me Has a sure cure for your cold, -Chicago Daily News,

The Logic of Childhood "Mamma, you said the other day

that if I ate too much of anything I'd sick and never want any more.

Yes, my son; I know I did. Why? "Well, I think it would be a splendid idea to begin with candy, ice cream and cream puffs, and keep on till I'd eaten too much of everything, and then I'd live without eating."-

High Priced.

"Last summer she wore the most costly bathing suit at Newport; it cost \$200 "

"Two hundred dollars is not a large price."

'You'd have thought it was if you had seen the smallness of the suit."—Houston Post.

She's a Brunette.

"If your husband should die how long would you wear mourning for

"I don't believe in wearing mourn ing. It is a senseless custom. I look ten years younger in pink than I do in anything dark."—Chicago Record-Her-

Unable to Epecify.
Ruggles—How are the heating arrangements in your flat?

Ramage - Heating arrangements? There's a mitigating circumstance or two in the basement, I believe, but I don't know of anything as definite as an arrangement.-Chicago Tribune.

It's an III Wind, Etc.

Patrick—The paper says sleeve-ex-tenders is going out of fashion, Biddy. Biddy-Oi'm glad av it. Now they'll soon be on the dump-grounds, an' the poor goat will get a square meal.-N. Y. Weekly.

"I hear you've fired your old stenographer?

"Yep. "What for?" "So I could employ a young one."-Houston Post.

Not Hasty in Judgment. Poulterer—Was that a good chicken sold you last Scturday?

Customer—I don't know. We couldn't bite far enough into it to catch the flavor.-Judge.

Inheritance.

Mr Gadd-D boy take after you, or his father? Mrs. Gabb-He takes after his father. You never can believe a word he says.—N. Y. Weekly.

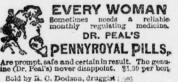
One or T'other.

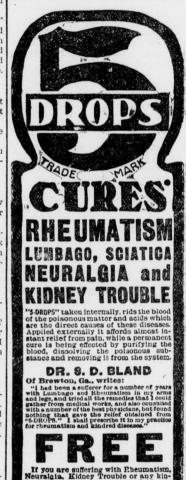
"He used to want to kiss me every time we met, now he never kisses me."
"Did you marry or quarrel?"—HousThe Place to Buy Cheap J. F. PARSONS'



DR. Lafranco's compound.

Safe, speedy regulator: 25 cents. Druggists or mail Booklet free. DR. LAFRANCO, Philadelphia, Pa.





For Bill Heads,

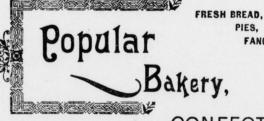
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