

CAMERON COUNTY PRESS.

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The noblest study of mankind is weather.

Evidently the law of gravitation has not been repealed.

For 50 cents now you can buy either a melon or a dozen lemons.

There are few joy-riders back of the lawn mower or mowing machine this year.

Last year Great Britain cut its liquor bill \$54,000,000, yet nobody died of thirst.

Keep cool and be cool. The mental attitude has much to do with physical condition.

Bowling has been introduced into England. It will now become popular at Newport.

Since the comet has departed people have to charge up to sun spots whatever they cannot understand.

Regarded merely as a peril, it is much easier to dodge a coming aeroplane than it is to dodge a motorcycle.

It is said that a substitute for radium has been found. Some druggists to the contrary, a substitute is not always something "just as good."

"Music an aid to dairy management!" That's an old story. Was there ever a comic opera without a variation of the merry, merry milkmaid chorus?

An airship passenger service between London and Paris is being talked of. People who expect to take that route should go to the trouble of first learning to swim.

And now they say that either a phonograph or a pretty singing milkmaid furnishing music in the stall makes a cow give more milk. The cow's artistic discernment is apparently not highly developed.

It is estimated that over 15,000,000 words were spoken during the recent session of congress. All honor should be shown the stenographers who stayed at their posts and listened to every one of them.

An expert at the National Educational association convention in Boston says that children are naughty when they are ill. Will the old saying have to be revised to read "Spare the castor oil and spoil the child?"

The northern Michigan dairyman who claims to have discovered that music sweet and low from a phonograph woos milk from his cows, might try for ice cream by giving his devoted animals the "cold shoulder."

The dean of Norwich indignantly denies that King George ever had a morganatic wife and adds: "King George is a man who, with a wife of like disposition to himself, has been wont during his leisure to sit in his garden with his young children round him, just the same as any of us might do in our own patch of garden." Also the dean might have told us how the king's tomatoes are coming on.

The poor should be remembered this hot weather, for their sufferings are considerable. Ice often means health to the sick and pure milk life for babies, but these are luxuries for which the prisoners of poverty must look to their more fortunate brethren to supply them. There should also be generous public support of the various fresh-air enterprises which do so much toward ameliorating the condition of the poor in a large city during the heated term.

The discovery of defective armor plate on the battleships Utah and North Dakota after the ships had been commissioned has caused agitation in the navy department favorable to a plan for the inspection of the plating of every battleship in service. It is fair to assume that if two battleships could be provided with faulty plates without discovery until the ships were in active service there may be other ships with poor plates that may have escaped detection.

The predicament of two men with their wives who were held into the night off Chicago by the failure of the engine of their gasoline launch, and who were rescued only after the women had sacrificed their skirts as torches, should recommend the lashing of sweeps on the decks of such craft, so that men can help themselves in emergencies. A pair of muscular arms applied to a sweep would soon re-establish confidence after accident by giving the disabled craft motion enough to creep toward shore.

And now a Torrington, Conn., man is planning to walk to California. Isn't it about time for some ambitious California citizen to set out to walk east to New England?

That bitter taste in the mouth experienced on first arising in the morning, says an authority, may be removed by taking a little nux vomica mixed with water. Should the experimenter, however, desire to remove all taste from his mouth permanently, this can be accomplished by adding more nux vomica.

LAW'S VALUE SHOWN

FIGURES REPUBLICANS MAY POINT TO WITH PRIDE.

Workings of Payne-Aldrich Measure Shown to Have Been of Benefit to the Country—Official Statistics Quoted.

The Payne-Aldrich law, it will be remembered, went into effect on the sixth of August of last year, so that the returns for the full fiscal year, which began on the first of July, represent only roughly and approximately the working of the new law. Therefore the bureau of statistics calls out the returns for the eleven months since the law went into effect. The statement shows the total imports in the eleven months period to have been \$1,445,366,500, against \$1,331,828,976 in the corresponding months of the fiscal year 1907, the previous high record year of imports. Of this total under the Payne law, 45.14 per cent. entered free of duty, being a larger percentage free of duty than in the corresponding period of any year under the Wilson tariff law, and 1892, 1893 and 1894, under the McKinley law, which admitted sugar free of duty. Customs receipts during the eleven months' operation of the Payne tariff law were \$302,822,161, exceeding those of the corresponding period of any earlier year except 1907, when the receipts for the corresponding month aggregated \$307,053,381. Comparing the customs receipts for the period, as reported by the treasury department, \$302,822,161, with the value of imports as reported to the bureau of statistics by the collectors of customs, \$1,445,366,500, the average ad valorem rate of duty on all imports is shown to have been 20.95 per cent., and on dutiable imports 41.19 per cent.

A comparison of this ad valorem rate of duty with that of corresponding periods in each year back to 1890 shows a lower rate on total imports than in the corresponding period of any fiscal year except 1896, the second year of the Wilson law, when the ad valorem rate averaged 20.58 per cent., and 1894, the closing year of the McKinley law, when the ad valorem rate averaged 19.79 per cent. The percentage of merchandise entering free of duty under the entire operation of the Payne law thus far has been larger than under the Dingley or Wilson law, but slightly less than under the McKinley law, the share entering free of duty under the Payne law during its entire operation having been 49.14 per cent.; under the Dingley law during its entire period, 44.31 per cent.; under the Wilson law during its entire period, 48.82 per cent., and under the McKinley law during its entire operation, 53.04 per cent. And let it be remembered that the McKinley law imposed no duty on sugar.

Wise Word to the Wise.

In an Arkansas paper, Democratic in politics, we find the following advertisement:

"Keep Your Money at Home.
"Get your flour, meal and feed at the Universal mill; by so doing you not only get pure, unadulterated goods and full weight, but keep your money circulating around home and have a chance to get hold of it again. On the other hand, by the buying the cheaper mixtures that are shipped in and sending your money away, there is very little hope of ever seeing it again. A word to the wise is sufficient."

Presumably the advertiser is likewise a Democrat, and votes with great regularity to send to congress a man who opposes the maxim, "Keep your money at home." That is protection doctrine pure and simple. It is sound doctrine for the Arkansas mill owner and for every man who has anything to sell. That is precisely what a protective tariff aims to do—to "keep your money at home," where it will circulate, and where you will "have a chance to get hold of it again." As Abraham Lincoln said: "If you buy an article made abroad, you have the article, but the foreigner has the money. If you buy an article made at home, you have the article, but the money stays at home." There is the germ of a good, reliable Southern protectionist in that Arkansas man.

The Tariff as a Revenue Raiser.

To the many features of the tariff law that have confounded the critics is now to be added great capacity as a revenue producer. The end of the fiscal year has brought also an end of deficits between government receipts and expenditures. Last year there was a shortage, as regarded the income from all sources for the 12 months of \$58,734,000. This year there is a surplus of more than \$9,400,000. The figures tell their own story, and little amplification of the facts is needed to show in what a different situation, financially speaking, the government finds itself as compared with a year ago. It is also significant that estimates based on the working of the old tariff law included a deficit of over \$34,000,000. The new law has wrought a revolution in this respect and has relieved the government from conditions that involved great embarrassment. It is now stated that it may not be necessary, for the present at least, to issue bonds, as the government has power to do, for prosecuting work on the Panama canal, the increased revenues permitting expenditures on the project from current receipts.

BRIGHT OUTLOOK FOR TRADE

American Foreign Commerce the Coming Year Bound to Assume Gigantic Proportions.

One important factor in the outlook for trade and industry is the excellent conditions existing in the countries which are the best customers American producers have outside their home markets. The prospect for foreign commerce is entirely different from that which would exist if the times were had in Great Britain, Germany, Canada, France and Mexico.

But these best patrons of American exporters are all in better than an average state of industrial and commercial activity. Canada is enjoying a great advance in every form of national development, and though the widespread and severe damage to the wheat crop in the Canadian northwest will undoubtedly check this growth for the next year or so, it will not prevent many solid gains and the general progress of the Dominion will be rapid. Mexico is making notable strides in industries and trade and in the development of a country still far below the possibilities of its natural wealth.

Great Britain, Germany and France, the three leading customers of American producers in the Old World, are expanding their foreign trade and increasing their industrial strength and activity. They are all in a position to buy more American merchandise than usual, and there is an excellent prospect for American exports to all of these great European markets.

It is impossible to form an intelligent estimate of the business situation in this country without taking account of conditions where the surplus of American farms and factories, mills and mines and forests, is largely disposed of. The prosperity of the best customers of the United States in foreign lands is one of the best assurances of continued activity and many-sided development in the business of the American people.

Don't Get Dizzy.

The Democrats can only profit by Republican betrayal of the Republican cause. They have no other hope on earth than that which they gain through hope for treason in the Republican camp. How can a Democrat go out and persuade a farmer to vote the Democratic ticket when the farmer knows that during the last Democratic administration a 250-pound hog could be exchanged for only 150 pounds of granulated sugar, whereas a hog of the same weight today will bring 500 pounds of the same kind of sugar. And the same comparison can be made with calico and woolen goods and everything a farmer has to buy. Fifteen years ago it took 110 bushels of wheat to get a farm wagon; today 62 bushels, or one load of wheat, will pay for a wagon. Fifteen years ago the banks controlled the farmers; today the farmers control the banks, and these changes have come to pass under the reign of the Republican party. It seems to me the only question is whether we can keep our heads and avoid being made dizzy by the force and power of the progress being made.—Senator Carter.

Study These Questions.

The tariff and the cost of living will be an issue in the coming campaign. The voters would do well to make a study of these questions before the coming campaign opens in order to be able to judge intelligently of the merits of the question as presented by the two leading parties. The Democratic party will endeavor to show that the Payne tariff law is responsible for the increased cost of necessities. In this connection we should remember that on every article that has advanced in price the duties remained the same as under the Dingley law or was substantially reduced. As an illustration, we need only to point to shoes and woolen goods. There was a substantial reduction in both shoes and the material entering into their manufacture, yet shoes have advanced in price about 25 per cent. The woolen schedule remains the same as under the Dingley law, yet woolen goods have advanced in price.—Hickory (N. C.) Times-Mercury.

New Tariff Law Justified.

The showing for the past year is gratifying from every point of view. The fiscal results fitly crown the revelations of the working of the tariff act that have utterly refuted the allegations of the enemies of that measure. The law is far from perfection, but the principal objects aimed at in revision have been so quickly and so fully attained that the transformation wrought is surprising even to the most ardent supporters of the bill in congress. The need of more revenue was so urgent that the framers of the act felt that the duty of providing funds for the government was in some respects more imperative than that of adjusting the protective schedules. Happily no very serious inroads were made on protection, and the customs receipts for the fiscal year prove the law to be a veritable "deficit smasher." The new tariff has been in effect less than eleven months, but it has been tried and found not wanting as an ally of the national treasury.

Same Old Editorials.

The season is now at hand when the Democratic editor takes his quill in hand and, lighting his cornucop, proceeds to revamp those hot old editorials explaining wherein and how "all signs point to Democratic success this fall."—Saratoga Saratogian



Secretary Wilson Now the Bug Man



WASHINGTON.—Added to his already ready manifold duties, James Wilson, the secretary of agriculture, is now made by congress the chief bug inspector of the United States. It came about with the passage of a law identical with the pure food and drug act, but covering all insecticides and fungicides. The enforcement of the law, as in the pure food law, is vested in a commission consisting of the secretary of the treasury, the secretary of commerce and labor and the secretary of agriculture. But the two cabinet officers first named are sort of commissioners emeritus. The real work comes down to the secretary of agriculture.

The bug commission has appointed the legal officers of the three departments, R. E. Cabell, commissioner of internal revenue; Charles Early, solicitor of the department of commerce and labor, and George P. McCabe, solicitor of the department of agriculture, as a subcommittee to look after the legal enforcement of the law. This subcommittee is up against a hard problem already. The law defines an insecticide as a compound for "repelling, destroying, mitigating or

preventing" any insect. The law of officers, after due consultation, admitted that while they understood how an insect might be repelled or destroyed, they did not see how they could prevent an insect or mitigate him.

The law is specific in declaring against misbranding insecticides. If a well-meaning citizen of the United States puts up a compound that he says will rid a house of, say, bugs, within a specified length of time, there seems no way to determine whether the compound is misbranded, unless the secretary of agriculture goes to the premises and holds a stop-watch on the roaches, to see whether they mitigate or vacate within the time limit.

The biological survey has issued an informal statement already, saying that the law is remiss in that it does not include rats among the insects to be prevented. An effort is being made to see whether the law officers are willing to consider rats as insects.

Dr. Henshaw of the biological survey and Prof. Crittenden of the bureau of entomology are going to call to their aid the legal advice of Judge Pugh of the police court. Judge Pugh, while assistant district attorney some years ago, established a reputation in the police court by arguing that, legally, a lo-p-eared rabbit was a chicken within the meaning of the act. If anybody can prove a sewer rat to be a centipede Judge Pugh is the man, it is believed.

How Old Mother Earth Hides Her Age



OLD MOTHER EARTH, like femininity through all time, but with her far greater success than most of her sex, has defied man to learn her age. Scientists still admit their defeat. Their latest estimate credits her with "not above 70,000,000 years, or below 55,000,000 years." This estimate, given official sanction through publication by the Smithsonian institution in Washington, is the result of studies by Frank Wigglesworth Clarke and George F. Becker of the United States geological survey, who have followed the subject with considerable interest.

Prof. Clarke, in a paper entitled "A Preliminary Study of Chemical Denudation," presents a review of all the available data not only for the United States, but for the world of the proposition from a chemical point of view. Mr. Becker, on the other hand, discusses the question in a paper on "The

Age of the Earth" from a more philosophical point of view.

The age of the earth always has been a subject for discussion among men of science and largely without any definite agreement among the representatives of the different branches of studies on account of the different points of attack.

Briefly, the more recent discussions as to the earth's age have placed the time as follows:

Lord Kelvin, in 1863, estimated the earth's age at 20,000,000 to 40,000,000 and perhaps 98,000,000 years.

Clarence King and Carl Barus, in 1893, placed the age at 24,000,000 years.

Lord Kelvin in 1897 revised his figures from 20,000,000 to 40,000,000 years.

De Lapparent, in 1890, said it was 67,000,000 to 90,000,000 years.

Charles D. Walcott, secretary of the Smithsonian institution, in 1893, placed the maximum age at 70,000,000 years.

J. Joly, in 1899, estimated the age of the ocean at 80,000,000 to 90,000,000 years.

W. J. Sollas, in 1909, placed the age of the ocean at 80,000,000 to 150,000,000 years.

Vast Sum Which We Spend on Peanuts



THE person who buys a nickel's worth of peanuts to munch at the ball game, to feed the squirrels in the park or to gladden the hearts of children at home, scarcely realizes that he has contributed to an industry that last year formed a million-dollar crop, and which placed on the market in various forms, reached the enormous sum of \$36,000,000. But it is a fact, according to Washington statisticians.

This little seductive nut—a resolution to "eat just one!" is soon forgotten—whose birthplace is America, was, until comparatively recently, unappreciated either as to the "money in them" or as a really nutritious product. Today the peanut plays an important part in pleasure, from the swell dinner party to the ever-present democracy of the circus, ball game or picnic. After all, what is a ball game, picnic or a circus without the peanut accompaniment?

General Wood May Stir Up the Army



THE army is on the anxious seat. With a new boss on the job it is expected Major Gen. Leonard Wood, chief of staff, will make things hum until his own ideas are put into operation. Although he was appointed to succeed Major Gen. Franklin J. Bell last October, since that time he has been on a trip to Argentina to represent the United States at the centennial celebration, and has only lately returned to Washington.

In the meantime many important questions have been piling up awaiting his decision. Just what effect the personality of the new chief of staff will have on the army is a matter of much moment to the officers who know something of his strenuous ca-

By far the largest part of the crop is consumed from the peanut stand, the little whistle sign of the roaster being the signal for the average youngster to suggest to dad or ma that some of them would be very acceptable, and the paternal or maternal parent's willingness—nine times out of ten—to invest. Yet there are millions of bushels that go to the fattening of hogs throughout the south, the feeding of poultry, while the vines, often cured as hay, feed thousands of head of cattle, and even old Mother Earth is nourished by the roots of the plant, which furnishes nitrogen to it from the air.

The farming of peanuts during the past five years—not longer than this—has become an established industry of this country. At present about five-sixths of the crop comes from Virginia and most of the balance from Tennessee, Georgia, West Virginia and the Carolinas, although most of the southern states contribute some. As the peanut industry has increased so has the use of all nuts grown nightly as an article of food during the last decade, and the entire family now forms a most important part of the diet of the physical culturist and vegetarian.

It is expected he will undertake most actively a number of reforms which might not meet with the approval of the army at large.

One of the questions which will be taken up by General Wood is the physical test of officers. Since President Roosevelt inaugurated this system, many officers have been hoping that it would be modified. General Wood is one of the foremost of physical culture enthusiasts.

Instead of being made milder, it is not unlikely that the tests will be made harder than ever. The detail of troops to the Philippines is another matter that will be disposed of by General Wood very soon. He has also a number of ideas regarding cooperation between the regular army and the militia which he will probably attempt to put into practice.

General Carter, who has been acting chief of staff, will take his place as assistant chief. General Bliss, whom he succeeds, will go to San Francisco to relieve General Barry, who takes command of West Point.

The Place to Buy Cheap
— IS AT —
J. F. PARSONS'

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

"5-DROPS" taken internally, rids 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 '5-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 "5-DROPS," and test it yourself.

"5-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, "5-DROPS" (500 Doses) \$1.00. For Sale by Druggists.

SWANSON RHEUMATIC CURE COMPANY,
Dept. 50, 140 Lake Street, Chicago, Ill.

How's Business?

THIS ad. is directed at the man who has all the business in his line in this community.

Mr. Merchant—You say you've got it all. You're selling them all they'll buy, anyhow. But at the same time you would like more business.

Make this community buy more.

Advertise strongly, consistently, judiciously.

Suppose you can buy a lot of washtubs cheap; advertise a big washtub sale in this paper. Put in an inviting picture of a washtub where people can see it the minute they look at your ad. Talk strong on washtubs. And you'll find every woman in this vicinity who has been getting along with a rickety washtub for years and years will buy a new one from you.

That's creative business power.

OUR AD. RATES ARE RIGHT
—CALL ON US

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Word-of-Mouth Advertising

Passing encomiums, only over your store counter, about the quality of what you've got to sell, results in about as much satisfaction as your wife would get if you gave her a box of cigars for Christmas.

Advertising in This Paper talks to everybody at once and makes them talk back with money.

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\$ Aim the \$ Ad. Gun TRUE

If it's hot weather, advertise cool things, Mr. Merchant. When it's cold, boast warmth. You know what people want, when they want 'em.

Profit thereby. Send your copy to-day for your ad. in this paper.

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