

## CAMERON COUNTY PRESS.

H. H. MULLIN, Editor and Proprietor  
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Keep cool and keep your temper.

Beware of the pure spring water at the summer resort.

A new airship record, also an airship, are broken every day.

The cases of short weights seems to be just as clear as the product.

They are breaking aviation records rather more rapidly than the limbs of the aviators.

The report that Castro is on his way to Venezuela appears to be taking a summer vacation.

This is the season when many things happen that make a man glad he learned to swim.

It has been demonstrated that a monorail car will not stay on a rail that is not firmly laid.

A Massachusetts university president wants to conserve the reliable old fashioned spanking.

It seems doubtful if Virginia's new anti-cussing law will be any more effective than the anti-kissing movement.

Just think of stealing the milk of a poor cow when she was interested in the beautiful strains of Beethoven or Wagner.

Explanations from the weather bureau that a hot wave is something in the nature of a flare-up would do no good whatever.

A West Point cadet has been punished for chewing gum. The stenographers' union should pass resolutions of sympathy.

It will be noticed that these would-be nude fanatics up in the Saskatchewan always select the summer months for their demonstrations.

A Boston suicide left a dollar bill to pay for the gas he used, and Boston papers are referring to this as an evidence of culture and refinement.

A substitute for radium has been invented. We shall refuse to use it until we can be assured that it doesn't contain benzoate of soda.

Pennsylvania reports the appearance there of a new blood-poisoning bug. Pennsylvania should lose no time in developing a smaller bug to bite it.

Baltimore is having an undertakers' war. Baltimore people who intend to eat ice cream cones should do it now and get the benefit of cheap funerals.

A New York paper is trying to find out the name of the man who invented the cocktail. As he must be dead by now, why impose the blot on his memory?

Flights over the English channel should be encouraged. An aviator with a good cork jacket is much safer over a large body of water than he is above land.

A young woman in Washington is so beautiful that she can't get employment. They won't even give her a chance to prove that handsome is as handsome does.

In view of the bad character that has recently been fastened upon the fly the man who is referred to by his friends as one who "wouldn't harm a fly" is finding it difficult to retain public esteem.

The gas works of the Zeppelin Airship company at Friedrichshafen, Germany, have been demolished by an explosion which injured seven people. There are men who would get discouraged if they were in Zeppelin's place.

Attacks upon children by dogs and cats are chronicled quite frequently nowadays, probably because of neglect of the animals during the hot weather. Animals that are extremely thirsty during the heated term are as apt to become deranged as men who are subjected to extremes of heat and cold. All owners of animals should exercise more than usual care in looking after their comfort while the weather is uncomfortably hot.

The government chief chemist says that ice cream is very injurious to the youth of the country during the heated term. The next thing some scientific iconoclast will be holding forth on the deleterious nature of the moonlight excursion germ and the dangers of the park concert microbe. And the youth of the country will continue in these germ-inviting ways and will survive, as it has done since romance and ice cream were invented.

Just because the early bird catches the worm does not prove that the early riser cuts the most grass.

The announcement of the discovery of an anti-typhoid vaccine which comes from Paris may mean the addition of another important means of preventing disease to a list already of gratifying length. Typhoid fever is so prevalent and so insidious and carries with it danger of so many complications that anything which helps to lessen the evil will mean great benefit to the race.

## WORK NOT DELAYED

INQUIRY INTO OPERATION OF  
TARIFF SCHEDULES.

Charges That the Administration Is Not in Earnest in This Matter Shown to Be Without Any Foundation.

Some rather sharp criticism lately has been caused by the fact that a permanent tariff commission has not yet been provided for. The opinion is put forward is some quarters that a policy of delay is being followed in the hope that the demand for the commission will be lost sight of. "The Republican party has missed a great opportunity to put itself right before the American people," declares one of the critics. Considering the usually well-informed sources from which these comments come, they are somewhat surprising. Those who know what is going on in Washington are aware of the fact that the work which would have been turned over to the commission is proceeding just as though it had been created.

Some time ago President Taft directed the existing tariff board to make a detailed, scientific investigation of the operation of the tariff schedules. The chairman of the board is in Europe studying the methods of foreign tariff investigators. Another member is in France obtaining data on the home costs of foreign products, in which he will be assisted by special treasury agents and the consular service. A third member has taken up his headquarters in Chicago, there to give his personal attention to wool and the market conditions and production of meats and cereals. The statistical expert of the board is about to go to Europe to collate the facts and figures which the work of the chairman has made available.

The real investigators, however, will not be the members of the board, but business experts, who are being put to work rapidly. For instance, one of Carnegie's former engineers will compile the report on iron and steel. Every tariff schedule will be examined by an expert in that particular line. Instead of a small board being responsible for the facts to be set before the president they will be ascertained by the most highly trained men that the government can procure.

This work will continue without interruption until it is completed. How much time it will require no one can guess. But it seems that the president will not consent to any further revision of the tariff until authentic facts to base it on are at hand. If anybody knows a better way to obtain them than the one he has adopted he doubtless would be glad to hear about it.

## The Bogey Man.

"There has never been a time since the close of the Civil war when the prospects of the Democratic party have been brighter than they are at present," says Senator Isidor Rayner of Maryland. The Republican party is divided, the masses have been betrayed, the interests have kidnapped Mr. Taft, and so the Democrats are about to come into their own. But this is a day dream. As the shades of night fall, and "the beetle wheels his droning flight" and the barn owl hoots, Mr. Rayner sees a specter and shivers with dread. The prospect he vaunts is not so bright after all. He confesses it himself:

"Will Mr. Bryan and his followers permit the Democratic party to nominate a president of the United States and to send to the people a platform of its own construction? If he shall insist, as I have no reason to think he will, that he must select a candidate for us and that he must frame the platform, then we must rise in our might and assert the principle that no one man has the right to dictate the nomination and formulate the principles of the Democratic party."

The Hon. John Walter Smith, the junior senator, also wants the party to rise in its might. He serves notice on Mr. Bryan that he must not dominate. Such fears are sweetest incense to Mr. Bryan's nostrils. The palpitations in Maryland reinspire him with hope. Snubbed in Nebraska, flouted in Ohio, he beholds the Maryland senators going down on their marrowbones and begging him to throw away ambition and let the Democratic party alone. It must choose between weakly yielding to him or bouncing him without benefit of clergy. Either fork of the road goes in the direction of Salt creek.

## Great Increase in Imports.

A tariff that increases imports cannot be called vicious, except from the protective viewpoint, and yet under the Payne-Aldrich tariff of 1909 there has been in seven months an increase of nearly \$200,000,000 in competitive imports! Also a big increase in imports on the free list. Was not this downward revision enough? How much more of importations that displace American labor would you desire?—Newton (N. J.) Register.

The increase in exports in the last fiscal year was due largely to manufactures sent abroad. That is possible only for the reason that the protective tariff develops manufactures in this country. Under free-trade the nation would return to pastoral pursuits.

Champ Clark says he can almost see himself in the speaker's chair. It is a mirage, colonel.—Omaha Bee.

## SHOULD RAISE THE MAINE

Particular Reasons Why Question of Cost Must Have No Consideration.

The difficulty of raising the old Maine, sunk in 18 feet of mud in addition to the 30 feet of water in Havana harbor, is being made much of by army engineers. It may be so great as to be practically insuperable. Certainly it is far beyond the sum provided in the congressional appropriation, as well informed persons knew and said when the appropriation was made.

But when the argument is made as in favor of abandoning the undertaking it is really a reason why the question of cost must not stand in the road of establishing the truth. It is that the raising "might result in unexpected disclosures which would be better left at rest." In other words it is argued by an American paper that it is best not to let the truth be known lest it should be shown that the view of the United States was wrong.

This position is so discreditable that it calls for distinct repudiation. Supposing the imputation to be true, the United States cannot in honesty let a half million dollars stand in the road of doing justice to a defeated antagonist. To propose such a course is a counsel of mingled poltroonery and dishonesty.

As a matter of fact there is not the slightest foundation for that dishonorable fear. At the inquiry into the loss of the Maine the builder's plan showing the number and location of every structural beam in the vessel was before the board for reference. The number of a beam found forced upward and sticking at an angle through the decks was reported by the divers and identified on the plan as a part of the keel. To doubt that this proved an explosion beneath the keel is to suppose that divers, engineers and naval officers were joined in a conspiracy of perjury and falsehood. When an American paper casts that imputation it is time to insist on the truth being made clear if it costs several times a million.

## Tariff Law That Works Well.

The new tariff law is proving not merely a good protective measure but a producer of income that puts it ahead of laws enacted "for revenue only." The complete returns up to April 30, which means ten months of the present fiscal year of the government, show that the customs receipts were \$252,000,000, which beats all records for tariff laws. This disposes of the charge, made while the bill was pending in congress and after its passage, that it would be a failure as a revenue producer. Another wallacy is exploded by the showing, through indisputable official figures, that the rate of duty is lower than any which has been collected since the tariff act of 1893 went into effect. And it is to be remembered that this period included the operation of the Democratic Gorman-Wilson law. That measure slashed duties right and left, but this was done with little care to protect American interests, and the result was that imported products came into direct competition with domestic industries. It is shown by the official figures mentioned that the ad valorem percentage of duties collected for the full nine months, ended with April, during which the new law was in effect was 20.91. This was not only lower than at any time for a like period under the much-abused Dingley law, but below the Gorman-Wilson rate, which averaged 21.01 per cent. during similar terms of the three years while the act was operative. Again, the percentage of imports admitted free for the nine months in question was 49.89, against 44.31 under the Dingley law and 48.42 under the Gorman-Wilson act.

## Great Party Record.

The work done in the first congress under President Taft's administration is far more extensive and important than, at the outset, he, Senator Aldrich, Speaker Cannon or any other Republican expected. The Payne tariff act, passed at the special session, has been called by Mr. Taft and other Republican leaders the best law in its particular field ever enacted. It has given adequate protection to every industry which needed protection and at the same time it has furnished much more revenue to the government than the Dingley act provided. In a fairly satisfactory way it adjusted the tariff schedules to the changes in conditions which came since the Dingley law was framed in 1897.—Leslie's Weekly.

## Over-Confidence Only Peril.

The only peril which now confronts the Republicans is over-confidence, and the campaign managers may be relied on to keep this feeling from getting into dangerous shape. The record which congress has made in the session which close a few days hence will furnish a striking tribute to the Republicans as a party which carry out their pledges, in spirit as well as in letter.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

## Taft and Roosevelt.

Roosevelt and Taft are not political Siamese twins. Each has a mind of his own. Each has his own methods. One was president. The other is president now. The man who is president now is responsible for the administration of the duties of the office, and alone will be held accountable for the manner in which these duties are performed.—Rochester Democrat and Chronicle.

## NATIONAL CAPITAL AFFAIRS

## Bungling Diplomats Cause Trouble



WASHINGTON.—Ignorance on the part of amateur diplomats concerning the proper form of diplomatic correspondence nearly precipitated a war scare in two nations not long since. It was announced that the emperor of Germany had deliberately affronted the United States government by employing affectionate terms in addressing President Madrid of Nicaragua, whom our government had refused to recognize.

"Great and Good Friend," is the way the kaiser's letter to Madrid was commenced. This had sinister significance to the amateurs. Immediately the newspapers were filled with stories that Germany had espoused the cause of Madrid; that the Monroe doctrine had been thrown down and repudiated by the warlike kaiser; also the emperor had been acting queerly of late and undoubtedly was bent on making all the trouble he could for the United States. After a little inquiry the war scare faded away.

"In all probability," said a state department official, "the emperor never

knew that the note in question was sent. It was a regular routine matter in the German foreign office and followed the stereotyped form.

Nations are excessively polite to one another in their interchange of communications. Every letter that goes out from the state department to a foreign government has this ceremonial finish:

"Accept, excellency, the renewed assurance of my highest consideration."

The ceremonial letters of all countries begin in about the same way. For instance, all of England's communications begin:

"George V., by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, king, defender of the faith, emperor of India, etc."

"Nicholas, by the Grace of God, emperor autocrat of all the Russias, czar of Casan, czar of Astracan, etc., lord of Plescott and grand duke of Smolensk, etc."

Germany's letters are very much like those of Russia, in that they begin by announcing all the titles of the ruling potentate. "William II., by God's grace, emperor of Germany and king of Prussia," etc., is the way the present emperor addresses his ceremonial letters. The emperor writes with a quill pen, and if one may judge by his signature on file in the state department, does not take much time about it.

## Bad Land Title Tangle Is Revealed



A REPORT made to congress by a commission appointed to examine land titles in the District of Columbia discloses that many lots of land occupied by modern business houses and residences in the national capital are still owned by the government, notwithstanding the present tenants believe they have a clear title to the property.

This question of land titles in the national capital is not a new one. Two years ago congress created a commission to study it. The commission consisted of the attorney general, the secretary of war, Senator Scott of West Virginia, Representative Bartholdt of Missouri, and one of the district commissioners. The report reveals a horrible land tangle, which the courts will probably never be able to straighten out. The tangle is the outcome of the wild speculation in real estate that took place for a good many years after the capital was laid out.

Private lands were acquired in

Washington, in the early days, by a very simple process. The territory "not exceeding" ten miles square was ceded to the United States government by Maryland and Virginia and placed under the authority of three commissioners, appointed by the president. They or any two of them were required, under the direction of the president, to survey and by proper metes and bounds define and limit a district of territory, and the territory so defined was established as a permanent seat of the government of the United States. Power was given the commissioners to purchase or accept land on the eastern side of the Potomac, for the use of the United States, and the commissioners were further required to provide suitable buildings for the accommodation of congress, the president and public officers of the government of the United States. It was to raise money to erect the public buildings that the government planned to sell its land to private parties.

No sooner had the capital city been laid out than land speculators appeared on the scene, and as a result of their operations, it is asserted, much land which belonged to the government illegally passed to individual owners.

## Now Planning a Substitute for Beef



DEER and elk preserves may play an important part in reducing the high cost of beef. According to government experts who have made an investigation of the cost and methods of raising venison, declare that the game laws of the various states are preventing deer and elk farming and denying the country one of its chief sources of cheap and good meat. Deer and elk can be raised readily in nearly every state in the Union. They are easily controlled and cheaply fed. The increase of elk under domestication is fully equal to that of cattle.

The state and the government, through its Yellowstone park officials, have co-operated with individual ranchmen in caring for the vast herds of elk in the Jackson's Hole region in Wyoming. It is estimated that there are 30,000 elk in the Yellowstone park region, constituting the only great herd left. For two or three winters these elk have been fed, and have now

come to look upon the feeding as a matter of course, and State Game Warden Nowlin of Wyoming, who has led the feeding experiments, says that the last of the great elk herds is becoming rapidly domesticated. Several ranchmen in the Rocky mountain country have conducted private elk preserves for years. Outside of the private elk preserves there are few herds left in the west.

Barret Littlefield, who lives near Slater, has several hundred elk on his great ranch. Every season he ships many carcasses of elk to the Denver market, besides supplying zoological gardens throughout the country. He has found it profitable to raise elk for the market—so profitable that he abandoned the cattle business years ago and has devoted himself entirely to the raising of venison. There are two other elk preserves in northwestern Colorado. J. B. Dawson, a Routt county pioneer, has several hundred head of elk on his ranch near Hayden.

In nearly every state in the Union the killing of deer is forbidden excepting in the fall and during a limited period. If deer and elk are to be raised for the market the venison farmer must be allowed to kill for the market, whenever the demand is there.

## Government's Census of Indian Wards



IN the present census the government has made a great effort to obtain, through special agents, full and authentic data concerning the tribal relations of the Indians, as a decade hence when the fourteenth census will be taken, it probably will be found that those Indians who are now dependent wards of the nation have become full-fledged citizens.

The Indian population of the United States decreased in the decade from 1890 to 1900, from 273,607 to 266,760. In 1880 the care of the Indians cost the national government \$5,206,109; in 1909 the cost had risen to \$15,724,162, more than three times as much. The total attendance of Indian children in schools conducted by

the government or by missionary enterprise is 25,777. In these schools no effort is spared to teach the child some industry by which he may support himself when he comes of age, and the Indians are gradually learning to live by the sweat of the brow upon the product of their own self-respecting handiwork, rather than upon the bounty of the government.

The Apache Indians employed on the Roosevelt reclamation project under the act of June 17, 1902, earned \$34,000 in 1909, and rendered eminently satisfactory service in regions where, on account of the heat, a white man could not have labored. Sheep herding has given profitable employment to many hundreds of Navajos and Pueblos in the past year, and Pima and Papago Indians, employed as navvies on the Southern Pacific railway, earned many thousands of dollars. The Sioux farmers have done well, though they are deficient in the quality of persistent patience that makes the most successful sort of agricultural laborer.

## TEN YEARS OF SUFFERING.

Restored at Last to Perfect Health by Doan's Kidney Pills.

Mrs. Narcissa Waggoner, Carterville, Ill., says: "For over ten years I suffered terribly with backaches, headaches, nervous and dizzy spells. The kidney secretions were unnatural and gave me great trouble. One day I suddenly fell to the floor, where I lay for a long time unconscious. Three doctors who treated me diagnosed my case as paralysis and said they could do nothing more for me. As a last resort, I began using Doan's Kidney Pills and was permanently cured. I am stronger than before in years."

Remember the name—Doan's. For sale by all dealers. 50 cents a box. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

## MISUNDERSTOOD HIM.



"My friend," said the solemn man on the railroad train, "do you drink intoxicating liquors?"

"Sure!" cried the convivial chap. "Much obliged for the invitation. Got a flask with you?"

## Making Tasks Easy

There are lots of magazines printed for the purpose of telling women how to make their work lighter. But you can't reduce labor by reading about it. All the philosophy and theory in the world won't help you out on wash day unless you use Easy Task soap, which lives up to its name and makes washing an easy task by doing half the work. Get it at your grocer's.

## Advice.

"Doctor," called little Bingle, over his telephone, "my wife has lost her voice. What the dickens shall I do?" "Why," said the doctor, gravely, "if I were you I'd remember the fact when Thanksgiving day comes around, and act accordingly."

Whereupon the doctor chuckled as he charged little Bingle \$2 for professional services.—Harper's Weekly.

## Game.

The Creditor—Will you pay this bill now, or never?  
The Debtor—Mighty nice of you to give me my choice, old scout. I choose never.

He is a good time-saver that finds out the fittest opportunity for every action.—Thomas Fuller.

## Nipped in the Bud.

The Minister (stopping to tea)—No, thank you, I must decline on the cucumbers.

Little Tommie—Guess you're afraid of the tummy ache, but you don't need to be, cuz when I have it mamma always rubs— (! ! !)—Boston Herald.

## At the Shore.

Polly—I wonder how Cholly manages to keep that wide-brimmed straw on in a wind like this.

Dolly—Vacuum pressure.—Judge.

There can be no greater mistake than to suppose that the man with \$1,000,000 is a million times happier than the man with one dollar.

The secret of life is not to do what one likes, but to try to like that which one has to do; and one does like it—in time.—D. M. Craik.

## Summer Comfort

There's solid satisfaction and delightful refreshment in a glass of

## Iced Postum

Served with Sugar and a little Lemon.

Postum contains the natural food elements of field grains and is really a food drink that relieves fatigue and quenches the thirst.

Pure, Wholesome, Delicious

"There's a Reason"

POSTUM CEREAL CO., Ltd.,  
Battle Creek, Mich.