

CAMERON COUNTY PRESS.

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Airship records seem very fragile.

What else can a person do but hobble in a hobble skirt.

A race of queezy Chinamen is a possibility in the near future.

Don't anybody say a word about the weather. Might break the spell.

Aviating continues to be dangerous enough to make it very interesting.

Looks as though this fall was going to be one grand aeroplane-automobile feast.

The woman who took an oath and swooned apparently realized its responsibility.

Fall football practise begins with a fresh supply of collar bones all ready to be broken.

You are not compelled to weep when you read of an accident to the wearer of a hobble skirt.

Esperanto has no cuss words. It's necessary to explain this because it sounds so peculiar.

The fact that the champagne vintage is a failure will not affect the business of the ratskeller.

Science has received a remarkable impetus. An African professor has learned to talk the ape language.

News that the alfalfa crop is doing well may or may not please the man who eats prepared breakfast foods.

Aviators are flying high, but the morning stars will continue to sling together without fear of interruption.

The headline suggestion that "A romance ends in altar" is hardly complimentary, although many of them do.

A baby has been born on Fifth avenue, New York. The very latest fashion in babies is understood to be pink.

If it takes \$6,000 to make a good dresser, many a would-be fashion plate may as well throw up his hands in failure.

We suspect that the pantaloons trust is behind that movement urging young men to get on their knees when proposing.

Somebody has found how to convert copper into iron. This may help to reduce the immense piles of copper that are scattered around.

Another sad blow to the English. An American in a French machine achieved the world's record for altitude, and right on English soil, too.

The crown prince of Germany has been made a rector magnificentissimus. If he doesn't break under that weight he's the prince of burden bearers.

It is reported that there is a scarcity of chorus girls in New York. This being the case, there must also be a scarcity of Pittsburg millionaires in New York.

Britain's most powerful battleship, the Orion, which has just been launched, can do everything except fly, but it may be foiled by some frail craft that cannot do anything else.

Minneapolis has authorized its park policemen to spank masher. The fact that they are also empowered to first club them into a receptive mood makes this innovation all the more pleasing.

Probably you have noticed the singular habit a brass band has of finishing its selection and stopping its playing at the exact moment when you become interested and begin to listen.

A couple were followed by a crowd in the streets of New York and were received in state at the city hall by the acting mayor, their claim to this distinction and popular curiosity being that they had walked from Kansas City. But in these days of motor-boating, automobiling, aviation and general trolley-riding the man or woman who walks from choice is a curiosity.

Diplomats in Washington being immune from arrest, the capital is now torn up over a question whether the local authorities can compel a foreign attaché to muzzle his dog. Fancy an international complication arising from the fact that a lowly poundmaster laid unholty hands on a poodle, not because of any brutality to the animal, but because the mutt belonged to the third assistant secretary attached to the legation of the Kazoo of Kazazza.

A man bathing on Long Island stepped on a \$200 diamond pin, lost by a Brooklyn woman who had been bathing. Pearl divers may yet be succeeded by diamond divers. But it is not everybody who uses safety pins that are so expensive.

A couple who were arrested in Evanston, Ill., for violating the speed laws told the justice they were sleeping, and the mean man put them to the test by marrying them right then and there. Not many justices would dare to go as far as that.

HERE IS THE ISSUE

PARTY DIFFERENCES SQUARELY STATED.

Democrats Openly Working for Free Trade, Republicans Favor Protection—Ex-President Roosevelt Plainly States Case.

The New York Evening Post prints daily a symposium from representative Democrats on the sort of man the Democratic party needs for a leader and what his idea and ideals should be. These expressions of opinion are important as evidencing the trend of the Democratic mind and are worthy of more than passing notice. It is urged that the leader of the Democracy should be "a man who looks forward impatiently to a revenue tariff, not as a finality, but as a step only in the direction of absolute free trade."

From the above it is evident that those Republican who have a notion that the hankering for free trade does not still lurk in the Democratic mind need to revise their estimates. The necessity for united action on the part of Republicans is apparent. "This country," said former President Roosevelt at Sioux Falls, "is fully committed to the principle of protection." The Democrats, however, are not committed to the principle of protection, and they have not given up the fight, but are still propagating their free trade theories. In the Democratic symposium in the New York Evening Post it is argued that "the Democratic party must not take the field with any other less drastic end in view than the ultimate conversion of all our customs houses into warehouses, and making all our ports from Tampa bay to the Yukon as free to the commerce of the world as to our own shipping."

That sounds like a paraphrase of Democratic Leader Champ Clark's declaration that he is a free trader and glories in it; that if he had his way he would tear down every United States custom house from turret to foundation stone. The desire to get something cheap no matter what the effect is on wages, seems to be the dominating thought in the Democratic mind. It is not so with the Republican. He argues for a higher civilization, for the betterment of the condition of the farmer, the merchant, the manufacturer, the laboring man—of every citizen of the republic. His party stands where it always stood—against the lowering of the American standard of living. The pronouncement in the last Republican platform that the aim and purpose of the Republican policy is "not only to preserve, without excessive duties, that security against foreign competition to which American manufacturers, farmers and producers are entitled, but also to maintain the high standard of living of the wage earners of this country, who are the most direct beneficiaries of the protective system," is not Democratic doctrine, but it is Republican doctrine, and if the protective system is to be maintained it will be maintained by Republicans. Former President Roosevelt, in his Sioux Falls speech, stated the position of the Republican party in other words as follows: "The American public wants the laboring man put on an equality with other citizens, so that he shall have the ability of living and the capacity to enjoy it; and to do this we must see that his wages are not lowered by improper competition with inferior wage workers abroad—with wage workers who are paid poorly and who live as no Americans are willing to live."

Tariff Commission Idea.
The Democrats have not a leg to stand upon in their clamor against the tariff and their iteration of the assertion that the high cost of living is due to the failure of the Republicans to meet the expectations of the people. Taking from them the specious ground for such a plea, and at the same time declaring for a further revision of the tariff for its perfecting, would be a masterful piece of political action. The tariff as it exists is a general scheme. President Taft would likely advocate taking up the schedules as fast as the data may be gathered by the tariff commission in order to recommend such changes as the figures and facts may warrant. This kind of progressive legislation upon a subject whose bearing upon the well of the people is constantly changing will be regarded by the business interests as the most sane and advanced attitude yet assumed in regard to the principal topic of domestic legislation.

A Strong Presentation.
The administration's case is presented strongly. There have been achievements—actual achievements—in the direction of progress. Whether the country in this period of unrest and fault-finding will pause and rightly appraise these achievements remains to be seen. Probably not. But they are of record, cannot be blotted out, and will be properly appraised by a dispassionate people some time, if not now.—Washington Herald.

Farmers and Protection.
American farmers have prospered more through the protective policy than any other class. It is to the protective policy that they owe the big domestic market in which they are now selling their products at a profit instead of parting with them at a loss as they were compelled to do when they were obliged to ship their surplus to foreign countries.—San Francisco Chronicle.

Made Clear and Convincing.
The address of the president before the National Conservation congress at St. Paul is a state paper of consequence. It defines admirably the policy of conservation, illustrates the application to the several natural resources, describes present physical conditions and the operation of existing law and makes suggestions for improvements of both these latter. It has been said that Mr. Taft at this time was devoting much time and thought to the preparation of this address. The result is a document instructive on the subject, clear and convincing as to the president's attitude toward it.—Providence Journal.

The Truth Will Win.
It may be inappropriate for me to invite your attention, and that of all those engaged in advocating the Republican cause in the coming election, to the fact that it is of the utmost importance to make this a campaign of education as to facts and to clear away the clouds of misrepresentation that have obscured the real issues and have made it difficult to secure for the Republican majorities in congress the real credit due them from the country for the tremendous task they have accomplished. If this is brought clearly home to all voters, and especially to the young men now voting for the first time, and they become impressed, as they ought to be by this record, with the difference in the governmental efficiency and capacity of the Republican and Democratic parties, they will enroll themselves with the party of construction and progress rather than with the party of obstruction and negation, and the resulting legislation of the Sixty-second congress will vindicate their choice.—President William H. Taft.

WILL NOT FOOL THE FARMER

Democratic Advice Vainly Offered to Those Who Remember Years of '93 to '97.

"Production hasn't kept pace with the increase in population," "There's been a shortage in the crop," "Protection has no relation to prices which the farmer receives for his crops," are some of the explanations offered by our Democratic friends to the American farmer to induce him to abandon protection and embrace free trade. In this connection some figures issued by the government are exceedingly interesting.

The preliminary rough estimate of 90,000,000 for the whole country's population in 1910, compared with the 75,693,734 of the 1900 census shows the ratio of increase to be 19 per cent. The average annual wheat yield from 1900 to 1909 inclusive was 660,000,000 bushels, whereas the annual average from 1890 to 1899 inclusive was 503,000,000. This was an increase of 30 per cent.

The average annual cotton yield from 1900 to 1909 inclusive was 11,600,000 bales; the average from 1890 to 1899 inclusive, 8,700,000—an increase of 33 per cent.

In view of the fact that production has kept up so good a relative pace to population, why the better prices which the American farmer and cotton planter have been getting for their wheat and cotton, as compared with the prices they received from 1890 to 1899? Why diminished exports and why the talk of scarcity? The New York Evening Post gives an answer to the question: "In the very prosperous decade just behind us," says the Post, "the average individual consumed more grain and bought more clothing than in the not so prosperous decade of the later nineties."

"The very prosperous decade just behind us" was a protective period; the ten years before that felt the blight of the Democratic Wilson tariff law. Under protection "the average individual consumed more grain and bought more clothing" because he was employed; because Republican legislation had made possible profitable enterprise; because the wheels of industry were in motion and men had earnings to spend. Shut up the shops, buy abroad instead of at home, turn American workmen into the street; in short, go back to Democratic free trade and the demand for what the American farmer and cotton planter has to sell will be so curtailed as to bring upon them again the previous torment inflicted by the last years of Democratic rule in the United States. This would be to follow the advice of the latest Democratic campaign document, which cites the example of England's sixty years' free trade experience and tells us to "remove the obstruction (protection), allowing prices to sink to their natural level." No farmer who lived through the awful years of '93 to '97 will heed such advice as that.

PROMINENT PEOPLE

COWBOY MAYOR LOOKS HIGHER



James C. Dahlman, the cowboy mayor of Omaha, flushed by his success in securing the nomination for governor, has widened his field of ambition and it is said may become a candidate for United States senator.

Dahlman was born in 1856 in the village of Yorktown, a place that was then right in the range country. As a boy he received an education such as the town where he lived afforded, but when hardy out of short pants he straddled a horse and became a cowboy. All over the state, until 1890, he rode the range. In 1890 and when the settlers commenced to encroach upon the big stockmen of Texas, the drive to the north commenced. Dahlman was among those who moved, and during that year followed a big bunch of cattle across the country to Nebraska, driving to Dawes county, well beyond the outposts of civilization in the extreme northwest corner of the state. Here he rode the range for several years, serving a portion of the time as inspector of brands for the cattlemen of Nebraska and Wyoming.

With the building of the northwestern railroad toward the Black Hills there was a rush of settlers and the town of Chadron was established. It was a typical frontier city, a large portion of its inhabitants being gamblers, sure thing men and thugs, who terrorized the reputable inhabitants. One day when Dahlman was in town a committee of citizens called upon him and offered him the position of mayor. He laughed at the idea.

Dahlman rode back to camp, where he lay awake all night and thought. When morning broke he arose and ate breakfast as usual, but he did not go out with the boys. Instead, he bade them good-by, remarking that he had quit the range.

Saddling his cow pony, Dahlman rode into Chadron, where he called upon the city council and told them he was ready to accept the position of mayor. He was immediately elected and that day took charge of public affairs. He organized a police force and soon Chadron was as quiet and orderly a town as there was in the state.

Dahlman held the office of mayor of Chadron four years, during the time being elected sheriff of Dawes county, an office which he held six years. In 1898 he removed to Omaha and engaged in the live stock commission business. He is now serving his second term as mayor of Omaha.

M'CLUNG FOR THE TREASURY



No longer young himself, Franklin MacVeagh of the United States treasury is the patron of youth. He brought the north wind with him to the flat banks of the yellow Potomac, a Washington correspondent asserts.

So short coats, fancy vests and stick pins to match shirts and cravats—the visible symbols of a new class—have displaced boots and rusty plug hats in the somber offices of the nation's treasury.

Lee McClung, the new treasurer of the United States, is a bachelor of forty, but a boy when he is compared with his antediluvian forerunners.

McClung's blood, Confederate, though whiggish, points to his politics with a pretty certain guess. However, he makes no flourish of his views, and in his speech, now accented by the east, he declined to mention John Marshall, the chief justice, or Albert Sidney Johnston, killed at Shiloh, or John Morgan, the cavalry leader and raider—all of whom were of his family in the past—unless in answer to a question.

At Yale McClung—still square, muscular and heavy breasted, slim at the waist, and thewed in the legs like a racer—was captain of the football team and famous as a plunger and runner. Socially he was a leader. In all respects he was conspicuous and popular. He went into traffic as a profession—obtaining freight for a railroad—and then he became treasurer of his university, watching \$10,500,000 of endowments and receiving \$1,250,000 annually in rents, interest and tuition.

Some of the McClungs—Scotch Presbyterians, back in the Highlands, fierce men in love, in war, and as musicians—brought their temperamental eccentricities to America and handed them down to their generations. A notable heir, notorious heir, indeed, to such an inheritance, was Alexander Keith McClung, the Mississippi duelist, who should have maintained a graveyard of his own and employed an undertaker in his retinue.

THINK CHANLER WAS DUPED



Mr. and Mrs. Robert Winthrop Chanler have recently been the topic for gossip in two continents, it being alleged that Mrs. Chanler tricked her husband into turning over to her his property, leaving him penniless. They were married in Paris June 18 last. Mr. Chanler, whose portrait is here shown, is connected with the Astors of New York and is well known in society in that city. He inherited a large fortune and became an artist early in life. His first wife, who was Miss Julia R. Chamberlain, obtained a divorce from him in France in 1908. Mr. Chanler formerly was sheriff of Dutchess county, New York. He is a brother of Stuyvesant Chanler, ex-lieutenant governor of the Empire state. Mrs. Chanler, better known as Lina Cavalleri, is celebrated for her great beauty as well as for her fine voice. She is the daughter of an Italian workman, and in early life sold flowers on the street. Then she became a cafe singer, and through the aid of a Russian count studied for the operatic stage. Mme. Cavalleri's debut in Madrid was a failure, but she persevered, and finally won great success in Europe as well as in the United States.

Although neither Cavalleri nor the lawyers who drew the contract have divulged its terms, it is said that it contained a provision that Cavalleri was to receive \$20,000 yearly, and a stipulation was made that this sum was to be paid whether they lived together or were separated or divorced.

Chanler was anxious to give the stinger all he possessed. There is a clause in the contract, which was principally drawn by Cavalleri's French notary, that is believed to have compromised the trust fund of \$250,000 belonging to Chanler's two young daughters as well as the alimony allowed by the courts to the first wife.

BRITISH NURSE IN AMERICA



The experience of a competent nurse in the first steps of her humane though arduous mission is a little history of itself. This is exemplified in the career of Miss Elizabeth Murray, who recently came to the United States to study up the methods of our great hospitals. Her tour of inspection is later to take in the Philippine islands and China, and she will return to England to go on duty of the military hospital in Devonshire.

The life of an active English army nurse is one of great self-sacrifice and toil. There have been instances in the career of such where short rations meant an onion a day for food. Miss Murray was brought up to an ideal country life, excelling in athletics, and first attending the Stevens hospital in Dublin. After her graduation she took a six months' course in fever cases in London, and later still received her diploma from Hollida hospital, Dublin.

When she finally entered the British army reserve corps she was welcomed into the organization by Princess Christian, a daughter of Queen Victoria. That association has very rigid rules. The applicant for admission must be of good family, perfect health and careful professional training. A high grade of intelligence also is required. There is a certain social life, too, for the army nurse, for she must necessarily associate with the wives of officers at military posts.

As "Sister Murray" this noble woman, who has devoted her life to the welfare of others, is a true type of the modern nurse whose skilled ministrations are a vital element in army life.

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

S-DROPS
TRADE MARK
CURES
RHEUMATISM
LUMBAGO, SCIATICA
NEURALGIA and
KIDNEY TROUBLE
"S-DROPS" taken internally, rid 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 Brownsville, 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 'S-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 'S-DROPS,' and test it yourself.
'S-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, "S-DROPS" (500 Doses) \$1.00. For Sale by Druggists.
SWANSON RHEUMATIC CURE COMPANY,
Dept. 80, 160 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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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
It's hot weather, advertise cool things. Mr. Merchant. When it's cold, boost warmth. You know what people want when they want 'em.
Profit thereby. Send your copy today for your ad. in this paper.
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