

CAMERON COUNTY PRESS.

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EMPORIUM. - PENNSYLVANIA

The race for wealth ends at the cemetery.

A clean flue may save the house from burning down.

The earth remains safer than either the sea or the sky.

The consumer hopes the ice crop, too, will be a bumper.

Nearly every gift that is made has some sort of a string tied to it.

Developing the aeroplane is one thing and reckless tomfoolery is another.

Just think! Angels' food cake is made in New York of "rots" and "spots."

The aeroplane is becoming a dangerous rival of the automobile in the toll of deaths.

Things go by contraries. When a man is on his "uppers" he is really down in the depths.

When sold merely by weight, diamonds are still a little more valuable than breakfast bacon.

An airship that will break down without falling is one of the crying necessities of the age.

The New York milliner who built an aeroplane doubtless utilized some of the models in the shop.

The hobble skirt has gone out of fashion even in Paris, and it will soon be marked off the list everywhere.

Millard says a man's clothes always seem to fit him real loose after his wife's relatives have looked him over.

An Iowa man paid \$105 the other day for ten ears of corn. Yet there are people who risk their lives hunting for gold.

The least that can be said of that rotten egg industry declared to exist in New York is that it will be in bad odor with the public.

They are building liners so big the globe trotters will expect to find on them golf courses, porte cocheres and outdoor sleeping porches.

A prominent New York college has been invaded by infant paralysis. The doings of the average student make this invasion entirely credible.

Fifty-six Indiana counties have lost in population since the 1900 census. As soon as people make a fortune in literature, they move out of Indiana.

Hereupon the enthusiastic lover of horses climbs into his automobile, orders the chauffeur to "hit 'er up," and is whisked away to the horse show.

A New York woman is enraged because her son wants to marry an actress. She might as well cheer up. He'll be back home again in a little while.

Marriage may be a lottery, but the proposal of a woman in the west to raffle herself off for a dollar a chance is emphasizing the fact a little too strongly.

A woman in Washington washes all the paper money that she receives in order that it may be clean. All of us are not so particular. A little dirty money looks good to a hungry man.

Statistics show that April and September are the favorite months in which to go crazy. That may account for the hunches that induce some men to become candidates for public office.

Ten orphan baby seals have been brought down from Bering sea to pass the winter in this country as an experiment. If they do well we may yet raise our own sealskin coats in inland waters.

American brides entering Germany are to be compelled to pay duty on their wedding outfits. The counts and barons they take over should not cost much if the duty on them is levied ad valorem.

Also it is reported that the size of women's hats is being reduced. But the masculine payers of the bills have not yet made the happy discovery that the price has been reduced in proportion.

"We are assured that men are drinking less nowadays," observes the Philadelphia Inquirer, "but how is it that the internal revenue increases so fast? The census figures of 1910 may help you, brother."

That returning tourist who disobeyed father and was fined \$300 for failing to declare dutiable articles now realizes that her Uncle Samuel is one relative that will not stand any nonsense.

"Hanger," the French word which is used in connection with flying machines, means merely ahead—a place in which an aeroplane may be kept when it is not in use. Short is short but it will not be as hard to learn to fly hanger as it was to get champagne to roll correctly from the tongue.

DRUNK WITH VICTORY

DEMOCRATIC HILARITY DOES NOT CARRY SINCERITY.

Will Never Be Able to Agree on Slashing Reductions in Tariff—Home Market Club Still in Business.

Some "tariff reformers" appear inclined to make merry over the fact that the famous Home Market club, which has headquarters in Boston, although membership includes representatives of all parts of the country, has not gone out of business as a result of the recent elections. These hilarious gentlemen proceed on the theory that since the tariff is to be revised downward by the Democrats there will be "nothing doing" for the Home Market club, because foreign products will have the way into the country made easy. This of course is assuming entirely too much. Even Democrats will not be able to agree upon a slashing reduction of rates, and duties will remain on a great many foreign articles for a long time to come.

But the fun that is being poked at the Home market club by certain "tariff reform" extremists illustrates the characteristic attitude of these gentlemen in discussing the economic interests of the country. They always magnify the opportunities and belittle those at home. No one properly appreciative of commercial opportunities will deny the importance and desirability of foreign trade—or fail to regret that we do not have American ships with which to promote such traffic. But, on the other hand, no thoughtful person will question the enormous advantage of such a home market as the United States possesses. The truth about the matter is readily ascertainable. The annual value in round numbers of the manufactures of the United States is \$15,000,000,000. The total product of the farms is put at \$9,000,000,000. Here is an aggregate production of \$24,000,000,000. Where does it go? Our exports, large as they are, have never exceeded \$1,880,000,000 in a single year. It needs but a little example in arithmetic to show where the vast bulk of American products is consumed.

The United States has the biggest and best home market of any country in the world, and sneers at those engaged in efforts to preserve it merely discredit the sneers.

Beveridge.

If the people of Indiana had had the chance to vote on United States senator there can be no doubt that Senator Beveridge would have been returned by a substantial majority. He made a great fight against overwhelming odds and fell another victim to a cumbersome electoral system that was fastened on the country as an experiment by the founders of a nation that at that time had a smaller population than Missouri has today.

For Beveridge was always "right"—naturally and instinctively right. He had worked his way up by his own efforts, and he knew the feelings and the needs of the people from whom he sprang. His sympathies were on the side of the square deal from the beginning and he became a powerful supporter of the Roosevelt policies. In the tariff fight he at once took sides with the progressives and voted consistently for keeping the party's pledge for downward revision. The tariff commission was particularly the object of his support and it was due largely to his efforts that even the germ of a tariff commission was provided for in the Aldrich tariff law.

The nation can ill afford to lose his services in the senate, even temporarily. It cannot be doubted that it will regain them eventually. More than one defeat would be needed to down so hard a fighter and so progressive a public servant as Beveridge.—Kansas City Journal.

Tariff.

The Payne tariff has reduced the average rate of all duties eleven per cent. By increasing the duties on some luxuries and articles not of ordinary use, making, however, no increase on any common food product, it turned a national deficit into a surplus. Under its first year of operation the imports free of duty was greatest in our history by \$109,000,000, and the average rate of duty was less than under the Wilson law. Unlike that Democratic law its great reductions of duty have not stopped industry nor deprived labor of any part of its hire.

It gives free trade with the Philippine islands and it establishes a customs court. Its maximum and minimum rates gives us for the first time equity of opportunity with other nations in our foreign trade. In providing, upon the suggestion of President Taft, for a tariff board, it affords the means of still more accurately determining the difference in cost of production at home and abroad. Advances in the cost of living are only the local reflection of a tendency that is world-wide and cannot be truthfully said to be due to the present tariff.

Obey the Command—And Begin Now.

The Republican party has until March 4 next to respond to the demand upon it made by the people. It must not stand hesitatingly in the middle of the road during these few remaining months of its undivided control of legislation. It must make the most of its brief power and show its willingness and its capacity to adjust its policies to the evident deterioration of the country. That deterioration includes, first of all, a change in such tariff schedules as cotton, wool and rubber.

OUTLOOK FOR THE TARIFF

Next General Revision Must Wait on Research Work of Tariff Board.

For the remainder of his administration President Taft is altogether likely to take an independent and aggressive line that will make short work of the notion that the lacks force and initiative.

After March 4 next he will have on his hands a Democratic house of representatives, and it is altogether probable that he will select and push for enactment such markedly popular and progressive items in his program as will force on the Democrats the prospect of blocking them at their peril and going before the country in 1912 with the record of having obstructed things which the people want done.

What the president proposes to do about the tariff is now the main subject of surmise. The talk of calling a special session of the Sixty-second congress for the purpose of another general revision may be heavily discounted.

Data will not be had at that time to make possible the scientific revision according to a general principle of honest protection which the president insists on; and he has repeatedly intimated his opinion that the next general revision must wait on the completion of the operation now under way of obtaining the data.

Besides, President Taft has taken the sober and moderate position that the Payne tariff as a whole is a great improvement, is working well in practice and only needs mending in certain obnoxious particulars to become a satisfactory law and a practical compliance with the platform promise.

His tariff commissioners have not let the grass grow under their feet in their preparations for the rectification of those schedules by the labor cost differential.

That session can and should put the capstone on the work of the Sixty-first congress by curing the Payne law of such blemishes as give reasonable cause of discontent and agitation.

Taft States Policy.

One broad statement of policy of great significance and importance is seen in the closing passages of President Taft's message:

"Except as above, I do not recommend any amendment to the interstate commerce law as it stands. I do not now recommend any amendment to the anti-trust law. In other words, it seems to me that the existing legislation with reference to the regulation of corporations and the restraint of their business has reached a point where we can stop for a while and witness the effect of the vigorous execution of the laws on the statute books in restraining the abuses which certainly did exist and which roused the public to demand reform. If this test develops a need for further legislation, well and good, but until then let us execute what we have. Due to the reform movements of the present decade, there has undoubtedly been a great improvement in business methods and standards and in the earnestness of effort on the part of business men to comply with the law. They are now seeking to know the exact limitations upon business methods imposed by the law, and these will doubtless be made clearer by the decisions of the supreme court in cases pending before it.

"I believe it to be in the interest of all the people of the country that for the time being the activities of government, in addition to enforcing the existing law, be directed toward the economy of administration and the enlargement of opportunities for foreign trade, the building up of home industries, and the strengthening of confidence of capital in domestic investment."

Keep This in Your Hat.

A comparison of the record of the Payne law, during the entire period of its operation for which figures are available, with that of the McKinley, Dingley and Wilson laws, respectively, shows the per cent. of the total imports free of duty, as follows: Under the Payne law, 49.15; under the Dingley law, 44.31; under the Wilson law, 48.82; and under the McKinley law, 53.94. The monthly average of customs receipts under the respective tariffs were: Payne law, \$27,322,806; Dingley law, \$21,676,985; Wilson law, \$15,857,938; and McKinley law, \$14,571,240. The average ad valorem rate of duty on total imports was, under the Payne law, 20.98 per cent.; Dingley law, 25.48 per cent.; Wilson law, 21.92 per cent., and McKinley law, 22.12 per cent. Average ad valorem rate on dutiable imports, under the Payne law, 41.25 per cent.; Dingley law, 45.76 per cent.; Wilson law, 42.82 per cent., and under the McKinley law, 47.10 per cent.

Democrats Uneasy.

The extent and earnestness of the advice which Democratic newspapers are pouring out, now that their party has such a "victory" on its hands, indicate a very uneasy state of mind. From one end of the land to the other, and from representative "tariff reform" advocates, including the greater and lesser lights, there come admonitions to "go slow" on tariff revision. But why? If the Republican tariff is such a monstrous thing why should not the Democrats take an ax to the law as soon as possible? Of course the answer is easy. The tariff is a great deal more satisfactory to many Democrats than they will admit.

In applying on new hands or feet the surgeon will please be careful to select notes.

IN THE PUBLIC EYE

WANTS STATE TO AID WIDOWS



"Every widow who has been left with little children and in straitened circumstances should receive a pension from the state."

Such is the declaration of Mrs. Clarence O. Burns, president of the Little Mothers' Aid Society of New York, who is firm in her belief as to the advisability of this plan. The important question is being brought forward in women's clubs all over the United States, and any discussion of it is timely. The opinion of Mrs. Burns, especially, is one to carry weight, for she is well qualified to speak forcibly on the subject. She says in part:

"A man carries a gun for his nation. If he is injured in war he receives a pension in recognition of the service he has rendered to his country. He feels no humiliation when the money is proffered him, and in many cases is only too ready to apply to the state for it if he has not been recognized."

"Now, a woman risks her life for her country, her children grow up to serve their nation, and why, when this woman gives so much to the world, should she not, when left in destitute or straitened circumstances, receive as much as the man who goes to war?"

"By no means do I believe that every mother in need should be given a pension or money when the husband is alive and able to work. The person who deserves and should be given such a pension is the woman who is a widow and has little children. This woman has probably never worked, save in her home. She has always been provided for, and knows absolutely nothing of the battle of the world, and she is thrown onto the world with two or three little children. What shall she do? Where shall she turn to get bread and butter for them?"

"Now, if this woman were supplied with a certain amount of money by the state for the care of these children until they attained a working age, think what a difference it would make in the home, in the community, in every possible way."

"This pension for the widow would give both the child and the mother a chance for life—a thing which neither can have now."

CAPTURED FAMOUS PEG LEG



Of all the innumerable relics on exhibition in the Illinois Memorial hall in the state house, none attracts more attention from tourists than the cork leg of General Santa Ana, the Mexican commander, which was captured by a company of central Illinois soldiers. The finding of the cork leg was one of the most interesting incidents of the Mexican war. An extraordinary fact, recently brought to light by investigations conducted by the McLean county historical society, is that the soldier who first caught sight of the leg took possession of it and sent it to the rear for safe keeping while a battle was in progress, is yet living, in the person of Edward Elvin Elliot, formerly of Bloomington, Ill., and now of San Rafael, Cal.

In a letter confirming the statement that he was the captor of the cork leg, Mr. Elliot relates the incident connected therewith, the story being of interest to the student of history. Mr. Elliot states that he enlisted in Company B of the Fourth Illinois infantry when war was declared with Mexico. He left the printer's case to take up arms. The first engagement of consequence for the regiment of which Mr. Elliot was a member was known as the battle of Cerro Gordo, April 18, 1847. The Mexicans retreated when their batteries were attacked and the Fourth regiment coming up found the coach of General Santa Ana standing in the road where it had been abandoned, due to the killing of one of the mules hitched to it. General Santa Ana was mounted upon the other mule and fled. His departure was so hurried that he was forced to leave behind in the coach his cork leg, a bag of gold doubloons and a basket of lunch. Elliot reached the coach first and with a soldier's curiosity jumped inside, handing out the cork leg, the chest of gold and basket of food to his companions.

There was \$10,000 in the chest and this money was placed in the possession of General Twiggs and eventually turned into the United States treasury as a prize of war. The Fourth regiment kept the cork leg in their possession until after the close of the war and it was later sent to the Illinois state house.

NOTED IRISHMAN REACHES 80



One of Great Britain's grand old men, Justin McCarthy, recently celebrated in London his eightieth birthday anniversary and was the recipient of congratulations from every part of the English-speaking world. His career has been an active and a useful one, part of it passed in the turmoil of political strife and part of it in the quietness of his library, from which have issued many works of exceptional merit.

Mr. McCarthy, former leader of the Irish Nationalists, comes of a family devoted for many generations to the cause of Ireland. He was born in "rebel" Cork, November 22, 1830. He had literary tastes as a youth, but his chief desire was to be a barrister. Academic degrees were then denied to Roman Catholics and to Protestant dissenters. Thus debarred from entering the legal profession through the university, and unable to afford the costly training outside the university, young McCarthy turned his attention to journalism and became a reporter on the Cork Examiner. He was a youthful sympathizer with the Nationalist movement, and was deeply impressed by the trial of Smith O'Brien and the elder Dillon and Thomas Francis Meagher, who were sentenced to death, but reprieved by Queen Victoria and transported to Van Diemen's Land. Young McCarthy was sent to report the trial. He was a patriotic youth of nineteen and received his baptism of fire as he filled his notebook in the courthouse at Ballinacorney. During the succeeding years Mr. McCarthy followed journalism in Liverpool and in London and published several novels.

Mr. McCarthy's parliamentary career extended over 17 years and he was chairman of the Irish parliamentary party from 1890 to 1896. His speeches in parliament were in fine literary form and were full of historical allusions and poetical quotations.

FROM POORHOUSE TO SENATE



The rise of a man from the lowliest station to one of the highest in his state is not among the events that belong exclusively to the past, nor is it confined solely to the realm of fiction. John J. Dunnegan of Shenandoah, Iowa, who has been elected to the Iowa state senate, passed three years of his early childhood as an inmate of a North Carolina poorhouse, being left at the age of three without either father or mother.

When six years of age he was bound out to a family who treated him with the utmost cruelty. Misery and hardship gripped him from the cradle and robbed him of all the joys of childhood. From the poorhouse, without education, or aid from others, John Dunnegan has risen by his own efforts to affluence and high official position. He has worked as a section hand on a railroad at \$1.10 a day, as hired man on a farm, has dug wells and cisterns with a spade, and performed many other kinds of hard work for small pay. He was married when twenty-nine, being at that time the owner of a livery stable in Milford, Neb. Shortly afterward he lost everything in a fire, came to Shenandoah "dead broke" and grasped eagerly the first job offered him—digging a well. Later he started in the plumbing business in a small way, but his business did not long remain small. It grew rapidly until it extended into a dozen different states.

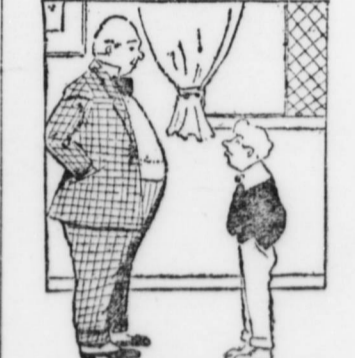
THE CENSUS OF CANADA

ITS GROWTH IN TEN YEARS PAST.

A census of the Dominion of Canada will be made during 1911. It will show that during the past decade a remarkable development has taken place, and, when compared with the population, a greater percentage of increase in industries of all kinds than has ever been shown by any country. Commerce, mining, agriculture and railways have made a steady march onward. The population will be considerably over 8,000,000. Thousands of miles of railway lines have been constructed since the last census was taken ten years ago. This construction was made necessary by the opening up of the new agricultural districts in Western Canada, in which there have been pouring year after year an increasing number of settlers, until the present year will witness settlement of over 300,000, or a trifle less than one-third of the immigration to the United States during the same period with its 92,000,000 of population. Even with these hundreds of thousands of newcomers, the great majority of whom go upon the land, there is still available room for hundreds of thousands additional. The census figures will therefore show a great—a vast—increase in the number of farms under occupation, as well as in the output of the farms. When the figures of the splendid immigration are added to the natural increase, the total will surprise even the most optimistic. To the excellent growth that the western portion of Canada will show may largely be attributed the commercial and industrial growth of the eastern portion of Canada. All Canada is being upbuilt, and in this transformation there is taking part the people from many countries, but only from those countries that produce the strong and vigorous. As some evidence of the growth of the western portion of Canada, in agricultural industry, it is instructive to point out that over 100,000 homesteads of 160 acres each have been transferred to actual settlers in the past two years. This means 25,000 square miles of territory, and then, when is added the 40,000 160-acre pre-emption blocks, there is an additional 10,000 square miles, or a total of 35,000 square miles—a territory as large as the State of Indiana, and settled within two years. Reduced to the producing capacity imperative on the cultivation of 50 acres of each 160-acre homestead within three years, there will be within a year and a half from now upwards of 5,000,000 additional acres from this one source added to the entire producing area of the Provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta.

In 1901, at the time of the last census of Canada, successful agriculture in the Provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta was an experiment to many. There were skeptics who could not believe that it was possible to grow thirty, forty and even fifty bushels of wheat to the acre, or that as high as one hundred and thirty bushels of oats to the acre could be grown. The skeptics are not to be found today. The evidence of the hundreds of thousands of farmers is too overwhelming. Not only have the lands of western Canada proven their worth in the matter of raising all the smaller field grains, but for mixed farming, and for cattle raising there is no better country anywhere. The climate is perfectly adapted to all these pursuits as well as admirable for health. The Dominion government literature, descriptive of the country, is what all that are interested should read. Send for a copy to the nearest Canadian government representative.

ACCURACY



"Yes, Henry, I've traveled into every corner of the globe."
"The globe is a spheroidal body, uncle. Therefore it has no corners!"
—Chips.

The Happy Man.
"I hear she is to be married. Who is the happy man?"
"Her father."—Lippincott's.

Worth its Weight in Gold.
PETTIT'S EYE SALVE strengthens old eyes, tone for eye strain, weak and watery eyes. Druggists or Howard Bros., Buffalo, N. Y.

Some men are always looking for a chance to earn money, and some are satisfied if they merely get it.

In case of pain on the lungs Hamlin's Wizard Oil acts like a mustard plaster, except that it is more effective and is so much nicer and cleaner to use.

Some women wear big hats because they have small heads.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup.

The noblest motive is the public good.—Virgil.