

CAMERON COUNTY PRESS.

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Fortune telling is prohibited in New York, but fortune hunting is not.

A house in St. Louis was set on fire by a fireless cooker. Now what'll we do?

After all, in charging a dollar for trimming hair the barbers are making a cut-price.

Just when we were getting used to peanuts and spring water, the price of meat goes down.

A Detroit woman was divorced while attending a card party. Again the law of compensation.

A new \$100 counterfeit bill is in circulation. When buying bacon, examine your change carefully.

There should be some great world market in which war scares could be purchased cheaper by the dozen.

The man who boasts of calling a spade a spade may pass a snow shoveler without being able to recognize it.

A sacred cow in Central park, New York, is suffering with a severe cold. Nothing is too sacred for the grip germ.

One Denver woman insists that she never owned a hat. Then she never kept anybody waiting while she pinned it on.

The czar solemnly gives it out that he hopes God will be lenient with Tolstol. Can you beat that, for Russian humor?

That New York is the hottest place in summer and the coldest in winter does not necessarily spell climatic superiority.

Chicago captured most of the ribbons at the New York horse show, but New York isn't kicking much. She has the gate receipts.

Same old scientific development or aerial navigation is the end to be worked for; dare-devil stunts endanger the aviator without advancing the art.

The students at Wellesley have been declared to be "a vast lump of unassimilated indigestible stodginess." What this means no one seems to know.

A Detroit lady who has been having matrimonial troubles says she married once on a bet and once for spite. She appears to have lost in each instance.

Statistics now indicate that smokers make the best athletes. We have known for a long time that certain kinds of cigarettes make one strong in a certain sense.

Sir Ernest Cassel has bought a gramme of radium for \$72,000. It was probably marked down from \$75,000 and Sir Ernest may be said to have secured a bargain.

Into the realm of ethics comes the question of whether the person who tells such an execrably funny story that another person dies laughing is really a friend.

Sauer kraut, too, is going up. Scarcity of cabbage, is the given cause, but a 25 per cent. annual increase in consumption may have suggested the idea that there was more money in it.

Another reduction in the running time between New York and Philadelphia has been made, but it has not yet become possible for Philadelphians who do business in New York to go home to lunch.

After having been six days without food a sailor swam several miles to the shore of Australia, pursued by sharks. A man who can get away with a yarn like that wastes his talent before the mast.

Now the French are experimenting with a weapon to be used against airships. One warlike invention is barely introduced when, before it has time to become practicable, a counteracting invention fairly shoves it aside.

The coachman has shared the fate of his horse in the subordination of both to the up-to-date automobile. It is the good-looking chauffeur who now makes a runaway match with the romantic young heiress.

We are informed that a man in Washington sprouted a lemon tree in his thumb after he had cut that useful member in whittling a lemon. If the report had said it was an orange tree or a rosebush we should never have believed it.

Milndi says she just can't understand how women ever kept up with all the gossip of the town before the invention of the telephone.

Only 18 deer hunters were killed during the deer-hunting season just closed in New England. Apparently the hunters are learning how to shoot.

When a box constrictor died in Liff Rock the other day its body was found to contain human hair, teeth and human bones. The box was evidently in the undertaking business.

DIVIDED INTO CAMPS

HOW THE DEMOCRATS LINE UP ON "TARIFF REFORM."

Party is Going to Have Some Trouble Squaring Stump Speeches With Results to Be Shown to the Country.

Representative Ransdell of Louisiana is right. The ways and means committee of the next house should be formed so as to insure a hearing in that body of the several views of tariff reform which are found in the Democratic party.

On that subject Mr. Ransdell divides his party into three schools, or classes: Free traders, near-free traders and protectionists. That division will answer for purposes of discussion.

Of free traders, confessed and aggressive, there are few. And we shall hear little from them when the next house begins work on the Payne law. As a rule, they are agitators, not legislators, and their work is on the outside of congress. Their part is to thump the robber barons in the press and on the stump while a campaign is on and generalities are effective. Later, when generalities must give way to practicalities, they subside. It is their time for disappearing. They take a header, and down they go.

The near-free traders are more numerous, but are often disguised when congress is in action on the tariff. They would like to see taxation reduced to the bare needs of the government, but are unable to work out the problem. Their maxims all go to pieces in the presence of trade statistics and trade demands. The result is that they are often found recorded in favor of protective duties.

The protectionists are more numerous still. Really, there are a great many of them. Every revision of the tariff in the past quarter century has revealed the fact. They came out very openly when the Payne bill was in the making. In congress and out, they wanted a "share" of what was going, and not only accepted it from the Republicans, but asked for it. But only a few were logical in the end, and supported in its entirety what had been done. The late Mr. McEnery of Louisiana stood alone in the senate on that point. He had asked for protection on sugar, had got it, and so did unto others as at his request they had done unto him.

Even after the ways and means committee shall have done its utmost to harmonize all party differences in the preparation of a tariff measure, the real situation will in some measure appear in the open house debates. The Republicans have the leads, and will follow them for political purposes. The Underwood bill is not going to square with the Democratic stump speeches of the recent campaign.—Washington Star.

Mr. Bryan's New Part.

Mr. Bryan has already adapted himself to the Democratic situation. The fact that the Democratic state ticket in Nebraska was defeated in part through his efforts has eliminated him as a candidate for the presidential nomination.

After denouncing bolters unmercifully for the last fourteen years, he suddenly joined the ranks of those who separate themselves from their party for the party's good. He openly opposed the Democratic candidate for governor, Mayor J. C. Dahman of Omaha, the same man who appeared in New York with a cowboy's outfit in 1906, when Mr. Bryan was returning from a trip around the world, prepared to use a lasso in order to keep the Peerless Leader out of the clutches of false eastern friends. Mr. Bryan may claim some justification for his opposition to Dahman on the ground that a "moral issue" like the restriction of the liquor traffic was involved. But there are hundreds of thousands of Democrats who will be ready to remind him that he would not excuse them for bolting him in 1896 on the more important "moral issue" of preserving the nation's credit and maintaining its good faith.

Senator Lodge on the Tariff.

Declaring in favor of revision of the tariff by schedule and for the creation of a permanent nonpartisan tariff tariff commission, Senator Lodge of Massachusetts, whose tariff record is being assailed by Governor-elect Foss of that state, addressed the senate:

"I am a thorough protectionist," declared Senator Lodge, in defending his tariff position. "I believe in this policy now as firmly as I ever did in my life. In my opinion a disinterested investigation of the tariff by any honest board that goes thoroughly into the difference in the cost of production at home and abroad will sustain the policy of protection. If such an investigation would not sustain the policy of protection, then it does not deserve to stand. If it should be shown that duties are too high, then they should be reduced."

The Massachusetts senator said he was in accord with the president in his commendation for revision of the tariff by subjects.

Party Beat Him to It.

Disclaimers from Mr. Bryan that he has no intention of becoming a candidate for president in 1912 are superfluous. The Democratic party has no intention of allowing him to become a candidate.—New York Sun.

FOR REAL TARIFF REVISION

Republican Leaders in the Right in Insistence on Adequately Equipped Commission.

There is every promise of valuable results during the short session of congress, in the vitally important field of tariff study and tariff revision, with the aid of a commission of experts invested with large powers. The president has insisted upon legislation for that purpose in conferences with leaders of the Republican majority in the house of representatives, and they agree that definite action will be taken before the end of the session, and as early as possible.

The only point in doubt is the nature of the plan which will be put forward by the standpat leaders who still exercise great power in the house. Apparently Congressman Longworth is distrustful of the willingness of Dalzell, Payne, Dwight and others of their class to go far enough in the direction of tariff revision by scientific experts.

The Ohio representative has drawn a bill embodying his own ideas of what a tariff commission should be and the manner in which it ought to be supported and empowered to get results, and in this measure he hopes to satisfy most of the Republican insurgents in both the house of representatives and the senate.

This is progress which cannot fail to be of value to the country. It will clear the way for increasingly important steps in the direction of tariff revision by schedules and by experts, instead of all at once and by representatives of special interests and political parties, factions and leaders. It means more business and less bidding for votes, in determining the duties to be paid on imported merchandise.

If the present session shall result in nothing more than the firm establishment of a competent and adequately equipped tariff commission, of a permanent nature and given sufficient powers and scope of action, the winter's work will be well worth while, and the present congress will go out of office with a record of lasting progress in public affairs of vital importance.

The Latest Pinchot Charges.

Beyond question, President Taft is able to handle the Alaskan coal land situation and dispose of it in a manner satisfactory to the public. This was made plain by his refusal to accept the policy recommended by Secretary Ballinger and his insistence that the rights of the people in the public lands of the great northwest territory should be safeguarded. At the same time, the country cannot regard the strong representations made to him by the Pinchot brothers concerning the notorious Cunningham claims, as either inappropriate or presumptuous.

The public is keenly interested in the Cunningham claims. They have been the storm center of the entire Ballinger controversy. The Pinchot brothers are in a position to know much about them. And when, in a formal document, they solemnly declare to the president of the United States that these claims are to all intents and purposes fraudulent and they tell why, a halt in any proceedings looking toward the completion of these land deals is called for.

In their brief, the Pinchots present the accusations against those who are pushing the claims more strongly and forcibly than ever before. They charge, without reservation, that the individuals who made entry for the land did not do so in good faith, but under an agreement to turn their holdings over to interests intent upon obtaining a monopoly of important coal lands in Alaska.

The country has reason to believe that what the Pinchot brothers say is true. The president owes it to the country to ascertain the exact truth and make it known. The Ballinger investigation was not for that purpose and it was unsatisfactory in this respect as in others. The people have become familiar with the methods and objects of the big public land-grabbers and are not in the mood to tolerate them any longer.—Cleveland Leader.

To Control the Franking Privilege.

One of the many sensible and practical recommendations embodied in the president's message relates to the extreme desirability of subjecting the official use of the franking privilege to a more efficient supervision and control. Under the loose system, or absence of system, to be more precise, which now prevails there is no way of ascertaining the extent of the gratuitous service rendered in this connection by the post office department, but there is no doubt that its aggregate cost amounts to many millions of dollars, and it must be regarded as altogether probable that various abuses involving extravagance and waste have crept in, which urgently require correction. To this end the president advises that congress authorize the substitution of special official stamps for the different kinds of franks now habitually employed to secure the free transportation of governmental and congressional mail matter.

Certain North Carolina Democrats want lumber protected, Louisiana Democrats favor protection for sugar and rice, and Alabama Democrats oppose the removal of the duty on iron and steel. The worst is yet to come for the Democratic tariff reformers.

"The Democrats are getting together again," said an organ of that party. Yes, and the noise of the collision can be heard four city blocks away.

Odd Small Hats



MILLINERY modes have run to the new and strange lately and the question of "what next" is asked with an anxious tone by those who must suit the caprice of fashion or lose in the business race. Just what next no one up to this writing knows exactly, but of one thing we are fairly sure, and that is, a continuing vogue of small hats. We have come about as close to the bonnet as we are likely to get, and we will depart therefrom, when spring comes. But the small hat is here and will be here; for which all those who travel in street cars and ride in elevators or walk upon windswept streets, are duly thankful.

Two types, as unlike as possible, are shown here. One is of the present mode, fitting like a bonnet and trimmed at the back with a big rosette of ribbon. This is an old development of the bonnet-turban style which is dear to the winter girl in many varying forms. This is a double coronet brim, a development of the turban, on lines familiar, in every community from one ocean to the other. The double coronet is by way of variety and the draping is very cleverly arranged by means of this peculiar frame.

A precursor of new ideas is shown

in the jaunty little helmet hat with visor front. Brought forth in Paris and transplanted to New York, it is shown in the smartest of Fifth avenue shops. Worn at just a little angle one can see how widely it differs from the demure bonnet-like shapes.

It is a simple looking piece of millinery, but will bear studying. The frame is covered with white satin and faced with black velvet. Piping cord finishes the brim edge and the velvet collar and flat bow at the front. This particular model is one of those bidding for favor and is a radical new departure. Whether "she will or she won't" is the all important question. My lady of fashion is ready for changes, but just what will please her restless fancy remains to be found out. Small, flexible hats are the most promising for street wear. They are commendable from the standpoint of comfort, but their correct adjustment will take care on the part of the wearers and a tendency to lose their original lines will have to be combated.

In felts and velvets, as in furs, the soft hats have body enough to remain shapely. They are without doubt the most successful of new things placed before the public.

JULIA BOTTOMLEY.

POINTLESS HATPINS.

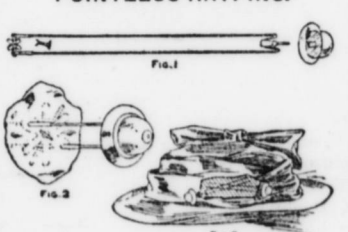


Fig. 1. Structure of the New Hatpin—Fig. 2. The Holder—Fig. 3. Manner of Arranging in Hat.

A pointless hatpin with interchangeable heads has become popular in Paris. Having no point to protrude beyond the side of the hat, it is obvious that the pin will not endanger the eyes of other people. Each hatpin is in reality two pins with one head, the pin part sliding through a star-like fixture permanently attached to the hat. Heads of various designs are provided with each pin.

Gold Used on China.

The newest designs in china reveal a lavish use of gold, not only in the border of the dishes, but in large floral and conventional designs, and sometimes combined with the flowers, in colors, that may decorate a dish. The patterns for the most part are simple but striking. Among the designs carried out solely in the gold, the Oriental, the Greek and the Byzantine effects predominate.

The flowered china shows the graceful garland decoration of a happy use of trailing vines, with a heavy border effect. In shape, the fluted design—the flutings are widely separated—is being greatly used.

A new ware has appeared which will no doubt be very popular in the odd pieces, such as sugar and creamer, chocolate set or odd plates.

FASHIONS FOR LITTLE ONES

In Profusion of Raiment the Rising Generation is Not Far Behind Its Elders.

Nowadays they cater just as much to the children in the matter of dress as they do to the grown-ups, and a glimpse into the children's department of our stores today would open the eyes of the most incredulous.

Here will be found in the greatest profusion raiment for all ages and sizes, from the tiniest tot just walking to the young lady about to make her bow to society, who realizes, however, that as yet there is a distinct line drawn between her gowns and those of her mother or elder sister.

There is a charming litter of baskets on this season's dressing table for holding everything that a girl uses in making her toilette, from hatpins and pin cushions to hair ribbons.

A general but not exact uniformity in shape is preserved in the many sizes of baskets used in a girl's room, and a general style of decoration is carried out in colors that must match. Baskets for the dressing table are chosen with relation to their uses and supplemented with hat desk baskets that contain materials for correspondence and with baskets for sewing and for holding veils, hostery, collars and neckties.

For Evening Frocks.

Bordered silk mousselines and gauzes with borders of plain orange, above which are floral borders, are made up into charming frocks with touches of black velvet to give them character, and there are other exquisite bordure stuffs in which the border is of Persian design, with orange the predominating color.

THE GROWTH OF TOWNS IN WESTERN CANADA

A BAROMETER OF THE GROWTH OF THE AGRICULTURAL DISTRICTS.

The traveler passing through a country is impressed favorably or otherwise by the appearance of the towns along the line of railways. As they appear prosperous and of healthy growth he at once assures himself that there is either a local industrial factor to cause it, or a splendidly developed agricultural area from which is drawn the resources that contribute or make for the growth that is so readily apparent. On the other hand, if evidence of impoverished streets, badly appearing residences and business places and lethargic citizens, there is an absence of local industry and surrounding agricultural prosperity. There is no line of railway, whether main or branch, throughout western Canada, that through the towns or cities that are built along the ribs of steel do not convey the most favorable impression. The cause is not always apparent, but the facts are there and easily seen. In most cases the growth and the stability of these towns are caused by the excellent agricultural districts that are tributary; in some cases, manufacturing enterprises have sprung up, caused by the agricultural demands and needs. The Winnipeg Free Press and the Edmonton Bulletin have recently sent corps of correspondents through the provinces to secure data concerning the growth of the two or three hundred towns that have come into existence during the past two or three years. The particulars make interesting reading, and as one reads of the station house, the blacksmith shop, the boarding house and the store of April, being dwarfed in August by a hundred or more dwellings, by large hotels, by splendid stores, and a half dozen implement warehouses, not forgetting the two or three churches and the excellent public school buildings, it causes one to stop and think if they ever heard of such marvelous changes. Certainly not often. These are facts, though, as related of western Canada. Then, too, there are now cities—yes, cities of from ten to fifteen thousand people—where five or six years ago there was but the bare prairie and the lone section post. The changes in the Canadian West during the past eight or ten years have been marvelous, and it is no idle tale to say that the development in number and growth of the cities, towns and villages there in the past decade has eclipsed anything in the history of the building of a new country. Agriculture has been the basis, and it is agriculture of the kind that is lasting. The ease with which an excellent productive farm, capable of yielding a splendid living and large profit to the operator, is such that it has encouraged thousands to follow that pursuit, and also other thousands on the limited and expensive farms throughout the Central Western States as well as some of the Coast States, to enlarge their field of enterprise. The climate is excellent, and just the climate that is desirable for the healthy growth of man and the products of the field. All varieties of the smaller and better paying grains are raised, and generally with every assurance of good fields. With government supervision of railway rates, splendid markets are certain, and the highest prices realized. The Dominion Government, that has been carrying on a propaganda of securing settlers for the vacant lands, issues literature descriptive of those available in the provinces, and on request of your nearest Canadian government agent, copies will be forwarded free.

False.

Clerk—This is an eight-day clock. Murphy—G'wan! It's a lot; there's only siviln days in the wake!—Puck.

Make the Liver Do its Duty

Nine times in ten when the liver is right the stomach and bowels are right. CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS

gently but firmly compel a lazy liver to do its duty. Cure Constipation, Indigestion, Sick Headache, and Distress after Eating.

Small Pill, Small Dose, Small Price. Genuine must bear Signature

Warranted



Kow-Kure

is not a "food"—it is a medicine, and the only medicine in the world for cows only. Made for the cow and, as its name indicates, a cow cure. Boreness, retained afterbirth, abortion, scours, caked udder, and all similar affections positively and quickly cured. No one who keeps cows, whether many or few, can afford to be without "Kow-Kure." It is made especially to keep cows healthy. Our book "What to Do With Your Cows" is sent free. Ask your local dealer for "Kow-Kure," or send to the manufacturer, Dairy Association Co., Lyndaville, Va.

Thompson's Eye Water