

**CAMERON COUNTY PRESS.**

H. H. MULLIN, Editor and Proprietor  
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Cheer up; we won't run out of nitrate for 120 years.

Seriously, is it worth \$1,200 a year to be a New York society person?

Portugal will reorganize its navy. It appears that the boat needs overhauling.

It is dangerous to become a centenary, for one drops off nearly every day.

Big chance for some one to buy the Madison Square garden. Marked down to \$3,500,000.

The jimslinger paved the way for the oncoming of the clawhammer. Teh former is the pioneer coat.

A diplodocus 175 feet long has been discovered in Utah. A diplodocus is something like a dinosaur, only more so.

They do things in style in Chicago. A woman there carefully removed the glasses from another woman's face before slapping her.

Why all this fuss about the theft of two opera scores in New York? Several of those produced lately were more or less stolen.

Uncle Samuel will build two battle-ships in 1911. Possibly when they are finished they will be far enough behind the times to be used as targets.

Boston's mayor can get wild applause by singing "Sweet Adeline" in public. In some respects Boston's leadership in culture seems hopelessly secure.

The United States court of customs appeal has decided that a hen is not a bird. Perhaps it would have called her a bird if she had been laying eggs regularly.

"Have women a sense of humor?" is a question that is bothering German literary men. The dear girls must have a sense of humor to tolerate mere man.

A few days ago Miss Stefanija Pietrzykowska married Jan Sadowski in Chicago. We merely reprint this item to annoy the composers and the proofreaders.

Vienna is growing faster than Berlin and it now has 2,004,291 inhabitants. The old city is holding its own famously, especially in the respect of waltz music.

China is nothing if not progressive. The pigtail is to go, a constitution and a parliament are to be established, and some think a bald-headed Chinaman will yet be seen.

A building 58 stories high is about to be erected in New York. All of which goes to show that even the buildings want to get as far away from the town as they can.

We are told by a Buda-Pesth belle that American men are flirts. That is easily explained. American women are so surpassingly beautiful that the poor men can't help themselves.

Last year's fire loss in the United States and Canada foots up \$234,470,650. In all Europe the loss was but one-sixth as large. This leak is a powerful indictment of American waste.

It does not matter so much whether they are sending us pure champagne or imitations from France, as most persons in this country who buy the fizzy stuff judge it solely by the price anyway.

A member of the audience in a Hamilton (Ont.) theater was struck in the forehead by the point of a sword which flew over the footlights. It would be no more than just to give him his money back.

Snowballs were used in Pennsylvania the other day to put out a fire. Whenever you feel one smite you on the dome, gentle reader, blaspheme not, but remember that sometimes a snowball is a blessing in disguise.

Football may be a rough game, but when it comes to roughness those Russian students have their American brethren trimmed forty ways. To earn his college emblem it is necessary for a student to croak a policeman.

Six London policemen held at bay for five hours by a bulldog, may have been restrained from harsh steps by the fear of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. Of course, it would have produced a German war scare if the obstinate animal had been a dachshund.

Wealthy Americans gave away publicly in big chunks \$163,197,125 last year, and this was not probably one-half of charity's grand total in this country.

**THEIR HOLD INSECURE**

DEMOCRATS ARE BY NO MEANS FIRMLY IN THE SADDLE.

Consideration of Figures of the Recent Election Are of Character to Give Little Comfort to the Party.

In the elections last fall 53 members of the house of representatives were chosen by margins falling under 1,000. Of these men who owe their success to a few hundred voters 31 are Democrats, 21 are Republicans and one is the lone Socialist, Berger, of Milwaukee. He fell many thousands of votes short of a majority in his district and pulled through by a plurality of 330 over the Republican candidate.

Of the 53 districts carried by less than 1,000 margin 25 were won by pluralities below 500. Of these seats which were turned on the slenderest of pluralities 13 went to the Democrats and 11 to the Republicans. Berger, the Socialist, captured the other.

On the face of the figures these facts do not reveal their full significance. They seem to leave the two great parties not very unequally placed in respect to dependence upon extremely close districts. In reality there is a wide difference.

The Republicans who carried districts by slender pluralities saved them in the face of a general and heavy falling off in their party's strength. They showed that the seats they held could be won in the worst of adverse years. These districts may fairly be classed as secure, even against a landslide for the opposition.

The conditions are reversed in respect to close districts carried by Democrats. They profited by the same general revulsion of public sentiment which made Republican success extremely difficult. Districts which went Democratic last fall by the narrowest of pluralities are districts very likely to be lost at the next congressional election.

A change of 9,500 votes, in the right places, would have reversed the result of the struggle for the national house of representatives. It would have given the Republicans the full control of congress by electing 31 Republicans instead of Democrats in the districts where the Democratic margin was less than 1,000.

The present Democratic hold on the house of representatives is exceedingly uncertain and liable to be lost in the next general election. The margin of the majority party in the next house will look ample on roll calls, when the Democrats stand together, but the popular vote foundation beneath it is astonishingly small and insecure.

**Really Involves No Subsidy.**  
The Gallinger ship subvention bill has been passed by the United States senate, though by a vote so close that the vice-president decided the tie, registering himself in favor of the measure. The act, should it become a law, will authorize the postoffice department to pay four dollars per mile on the outward voyage to second class American-built vessels plying between ports in the United States and those in the Philippines, China and Australia and in South America south of the equator. Payment of two dollars per mile under the same conditions may be made to ships of the third class. A provision limits expenditures in any one year to \$4,000,000, or to an amount not exceeding the surplus earnings of the ocean carrying mail business. In other words, this much-talked-of "subsidy" bill really involves no subsidy. It simply permits the government to expend, in aid of American ships carrying the mails, the profits made in one branch of the postal service. The bill now goes to the house of representatives, where sentiment is thought to be stronger in favor of this very moderate plan for encouraging American shipping.

**Settle the Tariff Question.**  
When the Payne bill became a law, its friends hoped, and expressed the opinion, that the tariff would not be an issue of pressing moment again for at least ten years. They conceded that the Democrats would continue their agitation, but they did not expect it to make much impression as against a measure at once a good revenue producer and a harbinger of the principle of protection.

This proved to be a mistaken judgment. The tariff as an issue did not disappear for a single week. Opponents of the new law in both parties continued to attack it, and in a little more than a year after its enactment they secured a verdict against it at the polls. And what is now on the cards, both as respects reciprocity and revision of schedules, is in obedience to that verdict. The question now is, will the tariff question be settled in the next ten years? The people want it settled, and it is true that nothing is settled until it is settled right.

**Likes Tariff Commission Idea.**  
Revision of the tariff through a tariff commission, as advocated by President Taft, is the sensible way. So vital a matter as the readjustment of duties on imports, involving, as it does, the question of protection to industry, the necessity of revenue and the interests of the consumer, is one that calls not for inexperienced tinkering, but for expert thought, as ably pointed out by Mr. Lincoln C. Cummins, and President Taft's wise stand for a commission composed of experts must merit the commendation of all good citizens who are interested primarily in their country's welfare.—Baltimore American.

**SHOULD LEARN THE LESSON**

Republicans Must Realize Cause of Recent Defeat and Get Together Again.

Divisions in the Democratic party? Certainly. And on every important subject. They can be clearly traced on the tariff. Later, we shall see them appear on currency reform. And then the new trust legislation will show differences between the south and the east.

It must be remembered that the Democracy has been out of power a long time, and in that time has been largely engaged with experiments. It has written some queer platforms. It has made some strange nominations. The leading question it has put to itself has been: "What shall I do to get in again?"

For 14 years nothing it did availed. Failure after failure was recorded. Mr. Bryan was defeated three times and Judge Parker once for president. House after house fell to the lot of the Republicans. In the senate the Democrats dwindled to a small squad.

Last November there was a "killing." But it did not come through Democratic strength, but Republican weakness. The Republicans fought each other, while the Democrats walked off with the spoils. It was the easiest thing that ever came the Democracy's way.

But, voted into power in the house, the Democracy must now have a program. It has at last got in again, and the meaning of that is that the time for experiments has passed. It must agree upon something, and support it.

Well would it have been for the Republicans if immediately after their great victory in 1908 they had taken stock of their divisions and settled them. They were on the eve of a bitter row over the house rules. The tariff was to stir and distress them even more severely. And yet they plunged ahead as if ignorant of or indifferent to the menacing situation. The result was such a tumult in less than six months after the victory that nothing could stop it, and the party went to defeat at the polls.—Washington Star.

**Democrats and the Tariff.**

Twenty-seven years ago this coming spring Mr. Randall, supported by forty odd of his Democratic friends, took off the head of the Morrison horizontal bill in the house. That nullified the election of Mr. Carlisle to the speakership so far as the tariff was concerned.

Four years later the Mills bill was passed in the house as a response to Mr. Cleveland's tariff measure of the previous December, but it was so little in accord with the spirit of the message that the tariff reformers in the Democratic national convention which renominated Mr. Cleveland practically repudiated the bill and indorsed the message.

Six years after that a Democratic congress divided on the tariff question, and brought things political to the ground with a smash. Mr. Wilson of West Virginia presided over matters in the house, and Mr. Gorman revised the revision when it reached the senate. The two men, although both Democrats, were far apart on the tariff, the one being an anti-protectionist and the other a protectionist.

Since then the Republicans have revised the tariff twice, and on both occasions there were Democratic senators and representatives who sought and obtained protection duties on articles in which their constituents were interested. "Call it what you please, protection or what not, and I'm for it," said the late Senator Daniel very frankly.

So now. There are protection Democrats and anti-protection Democrats, and they are just as far apart as Mr. Randall and Colonel Morrison were a quarter of a century ago. Next year, in both the house and the senate this fact will be developed.

**Extend Session of Congress.**

The inauguration of the president so early in the spring imposes danger and hardship on those who participate in it. The short session of congress is not long enough.

When the federal calendar was arranged many years ago it provided amply for the necessities existing then. But the country has grown immensely. One appropriation bill now carries a greater sum of money than was needed then to run the whole government.

Six weeks added to the short session would relieve the situation common at this time of the year. The present congress could utilize the time advantageously to the country, to its own membership and to the party which controls it. It would seem that little urging should be necessary to bring about the adoption of the resolution.

**Reform in Customs Payments.**

It is said that the senate probably will return to its original form the bill authorizing the payment of customs duties by certified checks—that is, the senate will strike out the house amendment which makes acceptable certified checks of state banks and trust companies, leaving only the checks of national banks. It is pointed out that the government has no authority over state banks and trust companies, but has constant supervision of national banks. The treasury officials at any time can call on the comptroller of the currency for information regarding a national bank. The chance of loss from accepting certified checks from state banks or trust companies is so slight that the government might well disregard it in the general desire to facilitate business.

It is hard to please everybody with a tariff, but the Republican party is identified with the kind that has been associated with general prosperity.

**Hats and Coiffures**



IT IS to be the small hats for early spring, made of exquisite, lustrous, light braids, that is light in weight. And these little hats are soft, many of them made without a wire frame, so that they sit caressingly upon the hair and conform themselves to the shape of the head. And a few people have jumped to the conclusion that because hats are small, the matter of dressing the hair will sink into one of the unimportant and negligible details of the toilette. Such a conclusion is not reached by a course of reasoning. If you have absorbed it, "I pray you gentle lady, to unthink your speaking, and to say so no more." The small hat, even more than the large one demands a well dressed coiffure; for the coiffure is the visible means of support of the little hat. Hair, in pretty curls or fluffy waves, simply must peep out from under the edges of the hat and frame the face and neck, otherwise the wearer will look as if she were bald.

These small hats worn over a coiffure from which a few stray puffs and bobbing curls contrive to stray out, and covered with a fine floating veil of lace, are simply entrancing. These veils come in a variety of fancy weaves. Nothing is prettier than a Brussels net with a little dot or figure over the surface and a lace pattern in the border.

Two good models in small hats are shown here. In Fig. 1 the round, cap-like turban is made of silk braid in bright champagne color, the brim and crown are both made of the braid, sewed and afterward draped on the fine light frame. These hats are not for the amateur millinery, because they require a knowledge of the art of draping. The rosette and petal is made of brown velvet and gold cord. It is a beautiful color combination, and suited to almost any color in the costume.

The second hat is of an elegant braid in black and white. It is trimmed with a double collar of velvet and kid, and finished with velvet covered buttons. It is a cool and crisp combination of black and white which we can never hope to excel in elegance.

Imagine these hats on a head with the hair drawn back and not appearing about the face and neck! The pretty face and the pretty hats would both be spoiled. The importance of the coiffure with the small hat increases. They are both well worth while.

JULIA BOTTOMLEY.

**NIGHTDRESS IN ONE PIECE WILL PLEASE THE INVALID**

**Pattern Simple in Construction and Garment Most Comfortable to Wear.**

Anyone who wants to make a night-dress with little trouble should use this pattern, as it is very simple in construction and comfortable to wear; the sleeves are cut in with the body part, an opening being made down the left side; the neck is cut square and trimmed with two rows of insertion material.



tered at the corners, but the pattern is cut quite up to the neck, so that one row of trimming only need be used.

The sleeves are gathered into insertion-trimmed bands, and are finished with lace.

Materials required: Four yards 36 inches wide.

**Two Little Hints.**  
Do not throw away boot polish when it has become hard through the lid being left off, but place it on top of a warm oven until it softens. I have tried it and found it worth the trouble.

To open a tin of black lead, pull away the paper and put it in front of the fire—the fender will do. It will open quite readily and better than knocking the tin with a knife.

**Care of Silk Gloves.**  
In trying on silk gloves cover the hands well with talcum and you will not tear the gloves. If a seam rips, do not whip it over and over. Turn the glove, catch one side of the torn part and then the opposite, going back and forth, and the work will not rip out. Do not knot the thread. Mend a "run" in a similar manner.

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Stops Pain in the Bladder, Kidneys and Back.

Wouldn't it be nice within a week or so to begin to say goodbye forever to the scalding, dribbling, straining, or too frequent passage of urine; the forehead and the back-of-the-head aches; the stitches and pains in the back; the growing muscle weakness; spots before the eyes; yellow skin; sluggish bowels; swollen eyelids or ankles; leg cramps; unnatural short breath; sleeplessness and the despondency?

I have a recipe for these troubles that you can depend on, and if you want to make a QUICK RECOVERY, you ought to write and get a copy of it. Many a doctor would charge you \$2.50 just for writing this prescription, but I have it and will be glad to send it to you entirely free. Just drop me a line like this: Dr. A. E. Robinson, R-52 Luck Building, Detroit, Mich., and I will send it by return mail in a plain envelope. As you will see when you get it, this recipe contains only pure, harmless remedies, but it has great healing and pain-conquering power. It will quickly show its power once you use it, so I think you had better see what it is without delay. I will send you a copy free—you can use it and cure yourself at home.

Consulted Him Often.

Mrs. Benham—Health is wealth.

Benham—At the rate you have the doctor you ought to get rich quick.

The Chicago Fire could have been prevented with one pint of water, but the water was not handy. Keep a bottle of Hamlin's Wizard Oil handy and prevent the fiery pains of inflammation.

The measure of what we love and admire is the measure of our own worth.—Dobson.

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for you. That's why we want you to take CASCARETS for liver and bowels. It's not advertising talk—but merit—the great, wonderful, lasting merit of CASCARETS that we want you to know by trial. Then you'll have faith—and join the millions who keep well by CASCARETS alone.

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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. Bacterium, retained after birth, 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 When Your Cows Are Sick," sent free. Ask your local dealer for "Kow-Kure," or send to the manufacturers, Dairy Association Co., Lyndonville, Vt.

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Use your teeth on your food or your stomach will suffer. Quick lunches, hurried eating, bolting food, are sure to end, sooner or later, in some form of indigestion, more or less troublesome.

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quickly relieve the distress caused by hurried eating. They act directly on the stomach nerves and actually help the food to digest and assimilate. They are particularly good for nervous dyspepsia, bloating, hiccoughs, bitter taste in the mouth, and flatulence. With reasonable care in eating, Beecham's Pills will soon

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