

CAMERON COUNTY PRESS.

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We all admire a man who won't poach and an egg that will.

A "husbandette" is apt to be found washing the dishes in a "kitchenette."

With some assistance from gasoline this has become a pretty fast country.

The truth may be the worst of insults, but that does not necessarily make it a libel.

Fashion doesn't give fine feathers a chance to make fine birds; it needs them all for hats.

When it comes to having bulldozers stolen by burglars, one must indeed feel the biting irony of fate.

It's just about time for a new disease to be discovered. Pelagra and hookworm are becoming ordinary.

To save our life, we can't get deeply interested in the tomb of Ananias. There are too many live liars in this world.

The proposed trouser reform has raised a great howl in the ranks of the knock-kneed, pigeon-toed and thin-shanked Apollos.

A man in Boston wants a divorce because his wife throws knives at him. It takes so little to make some husbands peevish.

Scientists have discovered a new element, celtium. Will it also be used as a cancer cure until another new element is discovered?

A Boston woman advances the theory that overeating is likely to cause race suicide. It is likely also to cause bankruptcy.

The light of a new star recently discovered in the Milky Way was 150 years in reaching the earth. Pretty slow, as things go now.

New York subway crowds fatally trampled upon a young woman. And yet that city is hoping for a population of 35,000,000 eventually.

We are assured that a race of bald-headed women is threatened. Maybe, but many a man will not discover any evidences of this until after the nuptial knot is tied.

A western man tried to commit suicide because he had too much housework to do. He had reached a point where breaking dishes no longer relieved his feelings.

A Chicago professor has won an automobile in a guessing contest. We believe this is the first time a Chicago college professor has ever admitted that he was guessing.

In Ohio there is a judge who holds that a woman may take money from her husband without his knowledge or consent and be guiltless of stealing. This is likely to cause more bachelors to struggle along without wives.

At a hearing in New York on a proposed ordinance to limit the length and powers for mischief of the feminine hatpin a number of women present approved of the measure and not a single voice was raised against it. The fair sex may always be relied on to do the unexpected thing.

In a contest in New York to decide what are the 25 most beautiful words in the English language the judges threw out "truth," because they thought it had a metallic sound. Another surprising thing about the contest was that the man who won did not have "money" in his list of beautiful words.

Now that the aeroplane has demonstrated its ability both to rise from the deck of a warship and land thereon, its practical possibilities for warfare will be largely increased. In fact, the next big war will be unique in the world's annals, unless so many wonders in the way of invention act to keep it from occurring.

Sanitary reform is marching on. The New Hampshire legislature has adopted a law empowering the State Board of Health to restrict the use of common drinking cups in public places. Combined with the movement by railroad companies to eliminate the common drinking cup in passenger cars this means much in the way of safeguarding health.

Uncle Sam certainly has grown to be a big boy. The census of last year shows that the three Pacific coast states, California, Oregon and Washington, now have a larger population than that of the entire thirteen colonies when they started the Revolution and set up in business for themselves. And the fathers never even dreamed that there would be Pacific coast states.

The hobble skirt may figure in an official inquiry. It appears that a number of Syracuse ladies have filed with the public service commission a complaint against the traction company operating lines in that city, alleging that the steps of the cars are too high, thus preventing women from getting ready access thereto. And the defense may be that if the ladies did not wear constricted garments they would have less difficulty entering the cars.

NO LANDSLIDE LIKELY

COUNTRY NOT READY TO CHANGE GOVERNMENT.

Democratic Party Unwise in Its Assumption of Victory in the Coming Presidential Campaign—Significance in Figures.

There is a widespread impression that the test of public sentiment in the fall of 1910 indicated a complete landslide for the Democratic ticket in 1912. It is generally believed that the Democrats swept the country by an enormous majority in the total vote for congressmen, and that they have only to come somewhere near holding their ground to repeat that triumph in the presidential campaign. The figures do not warrant this conclusion. There was no such one-sided fight last fall. There is no reason to expect anything of the kind next year.

Taking the vote for congressmen as the test throughout the country, because some states held no election for state offices and in others the results were much mixed, the official returns show that the Republicans carried 24 states in 1910, with a total of 210 electoral votes. These states are California, Connecticut, Delaware, Idaho, Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, North Dakota, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Utah, Vermont, Washington, Wisconsin and Wyoming.

The Democrats carried twenty-two states with a total of 273 electoral votes. They were successful in Alabama, Arkansas, Colorado, Florida, Georgia, Indiana, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Mississippi, Missouri, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia and West Virginia.

On the total popular vote for Congressmen the Democratic margin was about equal to the sum of the Democratic majorities in Texas and Louisiana. Outside of three or four states in the South where the elections always go by default, without a real contest, the Republicans carried the country on the vote for congressmen.

Looking only at the electoral vote as it would be if the states all remained next year where they stood last November, it should be noted that New York has thirty-nine votes in the electoral college, on the apportionment as it is today. The Empire State will be relatively stronger in 1912. If the thirty-nine votes of New York are subtracted from the total of 273 votes which the Democrats would have on the basis of last fall's test of public sentiment, only 234 remain. If the thirty-nine votes of New York are added to the 210 which seemed safely Republican last November the total rises to 249, or fifteen more than the Democrats appear to have a chance of getting without New York.

Looks Like a Case of Quality. A free-trade paper cites the price of beef in El Paso, Texas, and in Juarez, Mexico, across the Rio Grande, as evidence of the effect of the tariff on the cost of food. Says this remarkable source of light and leading:

"One pound of sirloin steak in El Paso costs 15 cents; just across the Rio Grande in Juarez 5 cents buys a pound of steak. The tariff is 1 1/2 cents a pound."

On the face of the figures the tariff cannot possibly account for 8 1/2 cents out of the total difference of 10 cents. What explains 85 per cent. of the increase over Mexican prices when the international boundary is crossed? The tariff cannot be held responsible for more than 15 per cent. of the difference, at the utmost.

It looks like a case of quality in the meat, together with generally primitive and antiquated ways of working and doing business in the land of Diaz and the insurrectos.

Penalty of Our Indifference.

The history of the relation of the United States to the rest of the American republics is for the most part a history of indifference and neglect. We have not known nor cared how the younger sisters were faring. We have gone our ways to our farms and our merchandise as if they had no existence. Brazil, the Argentine and Chili have done marvelous things in the conquest of new countries and the building up of mighty cities; but no part of the glory has been ours. To be neglectful of moral and human obligations is always expensive in a money sense also. The importer and the publicist, the shipper and the philanthropist may well take common interest in this conference.

In Agreement With Japan.

In spite of the senseless little furry on the Pacific coast the new agreement with Japan has escaped the senate's "graveyard of treaties." Its prompt ratification is a welcome exhibition of good sense in the upper house. The new treaty does not mainly concern immigration and does not practically affect it.

The pledged honor and the interest of Japan are alike involved in keeping her own people at home, or as colonists in Korea, Saghalien and Formosa. From all Asia east of Turkey our immigration last year was less than that from the West Indies, which was chiefly colored. The Japanese numbered but 27 out of every 10,000 in the total.

DIFFICULT PATH TO TREAD

Representative Underwood of Alabama Has Been Called Upon to Face Much Trouble.

In a few weeks Mr. Underwood of Alabama may be the most conspicuous public man in America, and remain so for months. If the sixty-second congress sits in extra session the tariff will be the principal topic of discussion, and the chairman of the ways and means committee will lead the discussion. The moves he makes will all be closely appraised. The words he utters in debate will all be read and reread with care. The revision proposed will be known—at the start at least—as the Underwood revision. If the unexpected should happen, and the senate, through a combination of insurgent Republicans and Democrats, should accept the house's work, the new law will be known as the Underwood law. For these reasons a very white light will beat on the gentleman from Alabama from the moment he takes the reins.

His home is in Birmingham—a prosperous city, with the local capital invested in manufactures. The iron industry flourishes there, and the place is called in business circles the Pittsburgh of the South. Protection as a policy is well considered even in Democratic circles. Birmingham has profited by its operations. And constituencies, north, south, east and west, after discovering a good thing and feeling its value want to hold on to it.

How will Mr. Underwood, an outspoken revenue-tariff man, meet the emergency and with what result to his personal fortunes? Several of his Democratic predecessors in a similar endeavor "lost out." Colonel Morrison of Illinois, by his course as chairman of ways and means, weakened himself at home, and in a few years had to yield his place. Mr. Mills was more fortunate, and survived his tariff bill ten years, going meanwhile to the senate. But his influence waned after his tariff fight, and Mr. Bailey's attitude today on the tariff is not that of Mr. Mills of 20 odd years ago. Mr. Springer's popgun bills were not seriously regarded, but they contributed to his retirement from congress.

It was Mr. Wilson of West Virginia who paid a heavy and immediate penalty for his tariff views and record. His constituents were interested in protection, and resented his course in the revision of 1894, which in part bore his name. Down he went at the first chance they got at him. Mr. Cleveland broke his fall with an appointment to the cabinet, and from the cabinet he passed to the presidency of a Virginia college, but his political hold at home was completely destroyed.

Mr. Underwood will tread a difficult path, and probably knows it. He has said that some of his protection constituents consider him a free trader, while some of his associates in congress, because of his constituents, consider him a protectionist. When he gets in to his stride as chairman of ways and means both sides may attack him, and if they do his road will be as rocky as the famous one to Dublin. A straddle on the tariff is the most frequently attempted, and yet the most difficult, thing in our politics.

Knox Plan Working Well.

That the arbitration agreement between Peru and Ecuador arranged by Secretary Knox and recently signed in Washington has already brought about good feeling between the two countries is indicated by the announcement that Senor M. H. Cornejo, Peruvian minister to Spain, and L. F. Carbo, the Ecuadorean peace commissioner, will sail together in adjoining suites on the Hamburg-American steamship Prince Joachim, leaving for Colon on Saturday. The recent acuteness of their respective nations' relations were apparently forgotten as they marched up arm in arm to the steamship offices to purchase their tickets.

No Thought of Annexation.

President Taft has frankly disavowed that reciprocity has the slightest relation to political union with Canada and now Premier Laurier of the Dominion is allaying the fears of the timorous on his side of the international boundary. There is no occasion for misunderstanding on this subject and there would be no apprehension but for the deliberate attempts made in certain quarters to misrepresent the facts for the purpose of arousing opposition to the plan. But thinking people in the United States and Canada will not be deceived by such transparent trickery.

Could Get Lion's Share.

"The superiority of American goods has forced a market for them to the southward. What would the market be if those goods were systematically introduced, after the way had been paved by an intelligent development of the policies so well inaugurated by Secretaries Hay and Root? With good will established and with due regard on the part of exporters to the wishes of buyers as to styles, sizes, packing and terms of payment, the United States could gain the lion's share of the trade of Latin America without waiting for the uncertain outcome of reciprocity arrangements."—Washington Post.

Democratic Chairman Underwood says his party "made a very thorough investigation of the tariff eighteen months ago." The country hopes it is different from the Democratic tariff investigation and business extermination of eighteen years ago.

Shapes for Spring



BY JULIA BOTTOMLEY.

THREE of the prettiest shapes among the new hats for spring are shown here. One might choose with the eyes shut and be sure of possessing grace, style and real beauty in any of these. They fit well and are only moderately large.

Hemp and milan appear to lead in the point of popularity, but there are innumerable lovely models in other braids as well—hair braid, pyroxylin, chip, leghorn, tucsan, in fact every braid, including the rough Japs, finds a following, and there is no lack of variety in size or shape.

The hair braids and hems are greatly favored for dress hats to be trimmed with French plumes and lace or ribbon—or both. Milans and hems are liked for big masses of flowers. Many of these trimmed with big bunches of lilacs are blooming in triumph at Palm Beach just now.

A great many shapes are shown with borders (called "flanges") of velvet, and some are faced with velvet. Small shapes with upturned brims nearly always are improved by a velvet facing on the brim or coronet. The velvet flange is an undoubted advantage, adding finish and distinction to the shape. Its placing is a matter of perfect workmanship.

It will be noticed that crowns in the hats are conservative; they are not specially large or high or noticeable in any way. The achievement of

FOR CHILD'S WEAR IN SPRING

Dress of White Dimity is About the Most Dainty That Can Possibly Be Devised.

Tige and I are sweethearts—all that troubles me is that his old brown coat never gets too old to wear, so I can't make him nice new clothes like what mamma makes for me. This is my new white dimity for spring. Mamma says she likes to have all her sewing done by the time hot weather comes. The dress has a long blouse and double



ruffle on the skirt and this is my blue sash. I wear it when I have the blue ribbon in my hair and usually I wear pale blue or white stockings. Mamma says these are "Gibson" plaits over my shoulders, and there are two narrow insertions of lace down the middle of my blouse. Mamma considers short sleeves the best for summer or winter, and she says she likes to have the skirts of my dresses solid embroidery because they are so fluffy. Sometimes I wear kid shoes, but usually black slippers—they're so sensible—and pretty, too. I'm six years old.—Anna M. Dennison in the Chicago News.

Handsome beaded bags show no signs of waning in popularity, but the ones done with tiny beads are the thing.



There is a shape for every face. It is very essential to pick out the most becoming one and this is a serious matter.

It looks as if flowers were to catch the fancy of all women young enough to wear flower-laden shapes. They are so pretty. Both the hats and flowers come in great ranges of lovely colors. Milans in the yellow or natural color and hems in all colors give a choice from grave to gay and all the notes between.

There is a shape for every face. It is very essential to pick out the most becoming one and this is a serious matter.

MEDIUM STYLES FOR SPRING

Coming Millinery Will Offer Many Choices, So That Surely All May Be Satisfied.

The woman who cannot find millinery to suit her this season will indeed be very difficult to please. Not in many years has it been made possible for women to be so sanely and, at the same time, so fashionably hatted as at present.

The styles are medium in all things. Crowns are moderately high, brims are neither too wide nor too narrow, and trimmings are in no wise exaggerated.

The smart-looking turbans are most attractive and come in a variety of models and colorings to suit every type of face. As a rule, two colors are combined, and not infrequently two fabrics besides the trimmings. A soft, coarse, rather wide straw and the fine braid of crinoline are a favored combination. The crown in folds will be of the heavier straw and the crushed brim of the crinoline or hair. The golden shades, which include lemon, ecru and leghorn, are preferred for the crown, while the brim will be of a contrasting color, as blue, dark red, green or black.

No less attractive than the shapes are the trimmings. The cockade of chanticleer red velvet decorating a hat of golden and black tones is an example of smart, becoming lines. A modified sugar loaf hat, the crown entirely concealed under tiny rosebuds, and the brim of black flexible straw, is another pretty model. A tiny blackbird nestling on the left side is the only trimming.

The fashionable trimmings are small flowers, single quills, small birds, medium wings, soft ribbons and velvet.

Now for Turned-Up Hats.

Once more will it be possible to see women's eyes and hair. Hat brims still will be large, but they are to be turned up. Hats with straw brims that turn up boldly in front, at the side or front and back are seen among the models for the fast coming spring time. They come in all sizes. One of the new forms is 4 inches long and 23 inches wide. Extra large hats, however, will be worn only by the extremists. Even women are weary of them, for they have been carried to such absurd measurements that they no longer are picturesque.

Novel Collar.

The string ties which women are wearing with their tailored shirts waists come in the loveliest of colors. The materials used are innumerable, but all, of course, have the silky finish.

A novel collar shows to good advantage a string tie of ciel blue corded silk. The high, straight, turn-down collar fastens in front. Wide, vertical eyelet slits appear around the collar at intervals of about two inches, and through these is run the tie, which is knotted in front in four-in-hand fashion.

In its Due Order. Champ Clark, at a dinner in Washington, pleaded indulgence for a somewhat rambling speaker. "He'll arrive," said the Democratic leader, "if you'll only give him time. He is like Dr. Thirdly." "Dr. Thirdly was dividing up his sermon into its appropriate heads one Sunday morning when a member of the congregation shouted frantically: 'Meat, man! Give us meat!'" "Well," said Dr. Thirdly promptly, "hold on, then, till I'm done carving."

WOULD LIE AWAKE ALL NIGHT WITH ITCHING ECZEMA

"Ever since I can remember I was a terrible sufferer of eczema and other irritating skin diseases. I would lie awake all night, and my suffering was intolerable. A scaly humor settled on my back, and being but a child, I naturally scratched it. It was a burning, itching sensation, and utterly intolerable, in fact, it was so that I could not possibly forget about it. It did not take long before it spread to my shoulders and arms, and I was almost covered with a mass of raw flesh on account of my scratching it. I was in such a condition that my hands were tied.

"A number of physicians were called, but it seemed beyond their medical power and knowledge to cure me. Having tried numerous treatments without deriving any benefit from them, I had given myself up to the mercy of my dreadful malady, but I thought I would take the Cuticura treatment as a last resort. Words cannot express my gratitude to the one who created 'The Cuticura Miracles,' as I have named them, for now I feel as if I never suffered from even a pimple. My disease was routed by Cuticura Soap and Ointment, and I shall never cease praising the wonderful merits they contain. I will never be without them, in fact, I can almost dare any skin diseases to attack me so long as I have Cuticura Remedies in the house. I hope that this letter will give other sufferers an idea of how I suffered, and also hope that they will not pass the 'Cuticura Life Saving Station.'" (Signed) C. Louis Green, 929 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa., Aug. 29, 1910.

The chap who gets a free ride in a patrol wagon isn't carried away with enthusiasm.

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