

STATE CHAIRMAN RAISES THE FLAG

Republican Headquarters Opened For Fall Campaign.

BRIGHT OUTLOOK FOR VICTORY

Will Not Be an "Off Year" in Pennsylvania, Where All the Great Interests Call For Continued Republican Control in State and National Politics.

[Special Correspondence.] Philadelphia, Sept. 7.

With the opening of the state committee headquarters today the Republican campaign in Pennsylvania was formally inaugurated.

Although it is a fact that Colonel Wesley R. Andrews, chairman of the state committee, has been at work for weeks corresponding with county chairmen and other influential Republicans in active operation ever since he left his activities in promoting the passage of the tariff bill at Washington, the general canvass for the election of the nominees of the Republican state convention may be fairly said to have been started this morning.

Republicans from interior counties who come here will be delighted with the new headquarters of the state committee.

The old establishment on Locust street below Fifteenth has been abandoned and thoroughly up to date committee rooms have been secured in the building formerly occupied by former Congressman Morrell at Broad street below Spruce. It is a four-story structure with all modern equipment. It is admirably adapted for campaign work.

Chairman Andrews, Secretary W. Harry Bauer, of Dauphin, and Treasurer Charles Johnson, of Montgomery, have all been located in desirable offices, and Sergeant-at-Arms Cassell has assigned the corps of clerks and assistants to suitable quarters throughout the building. Long distance telephones keep the chairman in touch with the county chairmen in all parts of the state, and commodious rooms are available for meetings of the general committee or of sub-committees as they shall be called together from time to time.

An Important Campaign.

While this to many is what is termed an "off year," Colonel Andrews does not intend that it shall be an "off year" as far as the work at state committee headquarters are concerned.

He is proceeding upon the line that this is but a preliminary campaign for the election of a Republican governor and the election of a solid Republican delegation to congress next year. He has reminded all his lieutenants that in June next the nominations will be made for governor, lieutenant governor and secretary of internal affairs, for congressmen in each of the thirty-two districts in the state, for state senator in all of the even numbered districts and for representatives in all of the state assembly districts, and that the legislature which will convene on the first Monday of January, 1911, will elect a successor to George T. Oliver, the Junior United States senator from Pennsylvania.

With the important issues that will confront the voters next year Colonel Andrews in all of his appeals for support for the party nominates this fall dwells upon the necessity of strengthening the Republican lines in every direction and of indorsing the work of the Republican congress at Washington, which has protected Pennsylvania's interests.

Scheme to Win Votes.

Within the last few days the Republican leaders have unearthed a scheme of the Democrats to win so-called "complementary" votes from Robert von Moschler, the party's nominee for Justice of the supreme court, and in favor of C. La Rue Munson, the Williamsport Democrat, who is running for that office.

They have obtained possession of a number of letters written to Republican members of the bar and others, seeking support for Mr. Munson. Copies of these letters was written by N. M. Edwards, of Williamsport, in a devious expedition for Republican voters.

In this letter he said: "Will you oblige me with the names of two or three Republican members of the bar of your county who will support for election to the supreme court the Hon. C. La Rue Munson, formerly president of the Pennsylvania State Bar association? Already a large number of the leading lawyers of the state, irrespective of party, have expressed their intention to support Mr. Munson."

Republicans Are Warned.

As the result of the receipt of this and similar letters by members of the bar, Chairman Andrews has sent out a word of warning to Republican committees that they may advise the members of the bar and others who may be lawfully approached of the tactics that are being employed by the Democratic politicians and others who are active in promoting the Munson candidacy.

He Would That.

Miss Blue—You'd drive a man to drink, you would, Joe Jinks.

Mr. Jinks—You bet I would. Fifteen cents from station to Mansion House. Collect with both trains.

Caught.

Bill—Hear the story about the pencil?

Jim—No; what is it?

Bill—No point to it!

What Amber Is.

Amber is a fossilized vegetable resin, found in great abundance on the shores of the Baltic Sea, especially between Königsberg and Riga. In all probability it is derived from extinct coniferous trees. It becomes negatively electric when rubbed, and manifests its property in a marked degree.

PENROSE TO LEAD THE BUTTER FIGHT

Pennsylvania Senator Champion of Dairy Interests.

TO FOLLOW TARIFF VICTORY

Republican Leader of the Keystone State to Lead the Forces of the Agricultural Interests at the Next Session of the National Congress.

[Special Correspondence.] Harrisburg, Pa., Sept. 7.

Reports from every section of the state confirm the prediction that the farmers of Pennsylvania would be found standing loyally by the Republican party in the present state campaign.

In the framing of the tariff bill, which was recently passed at Washington, the interests of the farmers and dairymen of the Keystone State were carefully looked after by the Republican representatives in congress, and by also conserving the welfare of the wage earners and capitalists identified with great industrial concerns, the same Republican representatives promoted the general good.

The farmers thrive when their fellow countrymen are employed at remunerative wages, for the great army of workers in the factories and mines and in commercial life are the purchasers of the products of the farms.

From every quarter comes the news of the revival of business and the re-lighting of the fires of the coke ovens and the furnaces of great manufacturing plants as the direct result of the passage of a Republican tariff bill.

To Lead Fight For Farmers.

Senator Penrose, who filled a most important role as a leading member of the United States senate's finance committee in drafting the tariff act, had the hearty co-operation of his colleagues, the Junior United States Senator George T. Oliver, and every one of the Republican members of the house from Pennsylvania.

Now that the tariff issue has been settled, prominent factors among the farmers and the dairymen of this state have inaugurated a movement for national protection for the butter makers against the sale of oleomargarine and other similar products in imitation of butter.

As he did in the tariff agitation, Senator Penrose has come to the front as the champion of the dairy interests of his native state and the country at large as well.

He has recognized the numerous defects in federal statutes which govern the manufacture and sale of oleomargarine, butterine, renovated or process butter and adulterated butter and he has agreed to co-operate with the prominent leaders of the Grange, Pure Butter Protective Association, the National Dairy Union and kindred agricultural organizations that wish to see these evils corrected at the session of the Sixty-third congress, which convenes in December next.

To Draft a New Bill.

Senator Penrose has requested a committee of the State Grange of Pennsylvania, the Pennsylvania state department of agriculture and the Pure Butter Protective Association of Pennsylvania, with A. H. Woodward, of Clearfield, and Assistant United States Attorney Walter C. Douglas, Jr., as attorneys, to prepare a bill which Senator Penrose will introduce as soon as congress shall reconvene. Senator Penrose says the defective character of the national laws which great injury to dairymen, farmers, merchants and consumers. The proposed measure is to be drafted with the greatest care, and while it will not prevent the legal manufacture and sale of oleomargarine and other butter substitutes, it will certainly prevent the sale of these products for butter.

Farmers, dairymen and all fair-minded people do not object to the manufacture and sale of oleomargarine for what it is, but they do very properly oppose the marketing of this commodity as the genuine product of the cow.

Statistics from the Pennsylvania department of agriculture show that about 90 per cent of oleomargarine sold at retail is represented by the vendors to be pure butter.

Deception of this kind is a great detriment to the dairyman, and it also enables unscrupulous dealers to defraud consumers who are induced to pay a price for oleomargarine considerably in excess of its real market value.

It is held that the word "knowingly" should be omitted from the oleomargarine laws because in many cases it has been found impossible to secure convictions on account of inability to prove that the offender knowingly violated the law. It is also held that the definition of oleomargarine should be so changed that butter, with or without coloring matter, could not be used in its manufacture, and that stamps should be visible and a record kept of the serial numbers so that every package may be traced to the dealer or manufacturer.

What Amber Is.

Amber is a fossilized vegetable resin, found in great abundance on the shores of the Baltic Sea, especially between Königsberg and Riga. In all probability it is derived from extinct coniferous trees. It becomes negatively electric when rubbed, and manifests its property in a marked degree.

Quoted Mother. The house was all paid for! Mother was exultant, jubilant, rapturous. "Ray, mother! burst out six-year-old Paul eagerly, "print it on your cards, mother, print it on your cards!"

The Trusts' Reverence. Of one statute all trusts speak with respect, even with reverence. That is the statute of limitations.

Notes and Comment

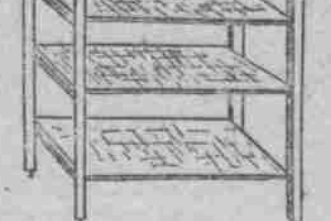
Of Interest to Women Readers

DRYING VEGETABLES.

How the Thrifty Housewife May Save Expense of Buying Jars.

To have many home-canned vegetables for winter use, the expense of buying glass jars is quite a tax on the pocketbook, but the thrifty housekeeper who needs all her jars for fruit may dry many of her vegetables and some of the small fruits with excellent results. Green shell beans, if shelled and dried quickly by the stove or in a sunny place, are equal to the canned ones. Lima beans are delicious after being dried in this way. Corn should be boiled just enough to thicken the milk, and then shaved from the cob and dried. It should be spread out thinly or it will sour before sufficiently dried.

If one dries but a small quantity at a time, they can be spread upon plates and dried, but if more are to be prepared a home-made evaporator is very convenient to have. The diagram



shows plainly the construction, and of course it can be made any size. The four upright pieces should each have a wire nail driven part way into the bottom to protect the wood from direct contact with the stove. The rays have a simple frame-work of wood, and are covered with wire netting or thin cheese-cloth. These rest upon the shelves which hold the upright pieces together. There may be as many trays as one chooses. In using his evaporator do not place over a hot part of the stove, for the object is to dry, not to cook.

Vegetables or fruit dried in this way must be soaked in cold water overnight.—Kathleen Abbott.

HOUSEHOLD HINTS.

A bit of rhubarb rubbed on the hands will remove the stains.

Get plenty of dandelion greens. They are a fine tonic.

A few drops of ammonia on a dry cloth will clean the rubber rollers of your wash wringer.

A large glass bottle is the best receptacle for vinegar.

Handkerchiefs ironed in the middle first are most apt to pucker.

Slowly stir a glass of pure warm milk just before you go to bed and you will have a peaceful sleep.

A toy washboard will do nicely for washing ribbons and laces.

As a substitute for oyster crackers, toast slices of bread and cut in squares.

To keep ostrich plumes during the summer, place in a glass jar and screw on the top. This will keep them dry and away from moths.

How to Make Good Starch. To make thick starch use eight times as much water as starch and a quarter teaspoonful of lard, borax or spermatin to one quart of water. Salt may also be added. These are put in when the starch begins cooking. Bluing is added when ready to use. Thin starch is twice as much water as thick starch. If one wishes to thin starch already made, use hot water. Starch that is thoroughly cooked will not stick. Partly cooked, it is milky; when done it is clear.

Make a smooth paste with cold water; thin by as much more cold water. Add boiling water, stirring fast. If he paste lumps, stop adding hot water and beat the lumps out. Cook over the flame when all the water has been added. After five minutes, finish cooking over water. Keep covered and stir till ready to use.

Texas Has Woman Historian.

Mrs. Percy Pennybacker of Austin, Tex., National Auditor of the Federation of Women's Clubs, is passing her spring in New York and Washington gathering impressions on the tariff and other timely topics. Mrs. Pennybacker wrote the history of Texas which is used in the public schools of her own and in adjacent States. She is a fervent advocate of historical societies. She believes in every county of every State in the Union having a historical society and keeping a complete record of every man who has served the public in any capacity.

Giving Medicine to Children.

To give a child quinine put white of egg in spoon, quinine on the egg, and with a toothpick rope the egg round the quinine. When taking castor oil heat a sup. In put a little hot water, lemon juice, the castor oil, and more lemon juice.

Quoted Mother.

The house was all paid for! Mother was exultant, jubilant, rapturous. "Ray, mother! burst out six-year-old Paul eagerly, "print it on your cards, mother, print it on your cards!"

The Trusts' Reverence.

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Helpful Beauty Hints

Proper Use of Cosmetics, All Features Result—Effective Touches of Rouge for Cheeks and Lip—Whitening Lotion for Neck and Shoulder—Hair Treatment.

The use of cosmetics, so long an acknowledged important part of European woman's toilet, has always been strongly disapproved of in America.

Public opinion is, however, undergoing a gradual change in this respect, probably brought about in part by the general harmlessness of the articles used.

In the past much was heard of the poisoning of savors and actresses (for many years the only large consumers) by white lead, which was a principal ingredient of paints used on stage. Nowadays all paints, powders and hairdyes that are bought from a reliable source, are as carefully and healthily compounded as prescriptions ordered by a physician.

As a matter of fact pure face paint is not injurious when properly removed. Any one who has a large number of acquaintances among theatrical people will tell you that as a rule they are as good as smooth and fine in private life as in seen on the stage.

This is largely due to the fact that professionals have learned to remove all the makeup carefully with a good cream before retiring, and to take as much care of their face as they do of their clothes. Also to the fact that cosmetics are more carefully prepared than formerly.

Now that the use of rouge has come so decidedly into fashion it may be helpful to explain the proper method of using it.

In the good old days of shaded candles and even in the more recent ones, when gas was used, only a fairly good complexion passed muster very well by artificial light. But under the ungenerously truthful electric globe, one must be a beauty to look only fairly well for this particular form of illumination casts a bluish tinge over all skins. To guard against this unbecoming effect a touch of rouge will be most satisfactory.

We are passing through one of those periods in the history of fashion, that demands that we all look picturesque and "if we can't look picturesque we must look as picturesque as we can."

Now for a few directions as to the best method of making up the face. The color can be little deeper in the center of the cheeks and then should be blended off lightly all over the cheeks. The tip of the chin should always be tinted as well. After you have done this you will observe that this gives a natural appearance, and does not look blotchy or "painted."

If the ears look very white by contrast, dab the outside edges and the lobe very delicately. This detail is one whose neglect has been the cause of many failures.

The lips, if pale, should be reddened also and don't make the mistake a person I know did, of putting nail polish on them, and thus removing all the skin. After you have finished with the rouge, powder the entire face. Rouge must be very sparingly used and so thin a coat applied that what natural color you have will have an opportunity to show through. Nothing adds so much to a face as play of color, and the changing dimple.

Some dermatologists offer to make a permanent dimple, but it is most emphatically to be avoided, for its uncertainty is its greatest charm.

A whitening lotion for the neck and shoulders is more lasting than dry powder for use in the evening when a decollete gown is worn. It is much more satisfactory than powder as it does not rub off.

A girl of piquant type of beauty may dare to put a tiny bit of black court plaster at one side of the chin or on the cheek near the eye, but not the fair, placid lady for it would look most incongruous.

Whatever is put on the face during the waking hours, must be removed before retiring, and then no ill effects can possibly follow. This is best done with cleansing cream, which frees the pores from all foreign substances.

A Simple Hair Treatment.

A woman of sixty-five years, who has a head of hair few girls could boast, says the secret of it is her constant brushing.

She has her hair shampooed much less frequently than in the present fashion, and reserves a clean scalp by both wet and dry brushing. Twice a week she dips the brush in water and works all over the scalp with it, following it up by a dry brush.

Once in ten days or two weeks she substitutes witchhazel for water. The alcohol in it acts as a cleanser and cuts the oil in the hair.

The only other treatment she believes in is stroking the ends of the hair every six weeks. She does this herself by dividing the hair into tightly twisted strands, while she goes over with a long wax taper used in a gas lighter.

To Whiten the Hands.

Whenever you bathe your hands dry them very thoroughly. Before retiring spread this paste all over the hands and draw on a pair of loose, white cotton gloves, leave on over night and bathe in the morning with warm water, then rinse off with cold. Tight corsets will make the hands red, so if you are in the habit of lacing you must loosen your stays before you can expect to have white hands.

The Blue Ribbons of Mathematics.

This year's "senior wranglership" at the University of Cambridge, England, gave great honors to a young Russian Jew. The result of the "mathematical tripos" shows that Boris Broderitsky, whose father had sought an asylum in England from Russian oppression, has been bracketed with Mr. Hobson, scholar of Pembroke, for the coveted British title of "mathematicus."

SWEDISH HANDICRAFTS.

Peasants Do Much Good Hand Work—Result is Few Factories.

Sweden in the home of the handicrafts. In addition to manual training taught in schools, the most exquisite hand weaving, lace making, brass work, even pottery, is done by the peasants. Each district has its own patterns, which the peasants make and wear, deeming it unpatrician to have sought to do with patterns of other localities.

Because of the handicrafts Sweden has not many textile factories, says the Craftsman, although there are some where conditions of work are, for the most part, good. The people, however, are encouraged to continue hand weaving and to hold to the time honored industrial customs rather than to take the risk of a disturbed economic order due to a market glutted with shoddy trash. In all Sweden there are to-day only about ten thousand factories of all kinds, employing in all a little more than 250,000 workmen—not a great number out of a total population of more than 5,000,000.

Scepticism of Australians.

Melba, describing Australia in an interview, said: "My fellow-countrymen are like your Westerners of the seventies. They have a dilettante humor and a mocking scepticism."

The bishop of Ballarat rode one night into a little township of his diocese that he had never visited before. It was late and rainy. The only building was a lighted inn. He was the office of the local parson, and the bishop knocked on the door with his crop stick.

"Hello below!" cried a voice, and a head popped out of the window above.

"I am the bishop of Ballarat," said the prelate mildly. "Will you be so good as to direct me to a hotel?"

"A roomful of compositors caught a loud burst of laughter, and another man stuck out his head and said to the bishop in a tone of kindly reproof: "Look here, old man, you've had about enough hotel for one night! Go on home and go to bed, or you'll get run in as sure as shooting!"

Dramatic Realism.

Augustus' homer, the playwright, enjoys chaffing the newspaper non-essentially newsmen, with reference to things theatrical.

One night at a club a young man from Boston, just entering upon the duties of dramatic critic for a New York daily, had invited Thomas's attention to the entrance just then of a player known for his enactment of "William."

"He always gives one a touch of star's realism," observed the critic. "You should see him do that part—"

"Yes, yes, I know," interrupted Thomas. "Why, I understand he played that part so realistically that, one week after the production was put on, his wife sued for a separation."—Harper's Weekly.

Advice to Poets.

"Ik Marvel," the author of the "Reveries of a Bachelor," was all his life opposed to the modern commercial spirit.

A young disciple from the West once visited the aged writer in his new England home. The youth, a poet, said he thought he would put away his verses and write magazine love stories so as to be able to save money.

But Mr. Marvel frowned and shook his head.

"Saving," he said, "is the mania for depriving yourself of things which you won't possibly want forty years hence."—Washington Star.

A Different Brand.

Mlle. Genee, the famous dancer, at a ladies' luncheon in her honor said: "I am glad to see that American women are not using powder in the ridiculous manner that prevails abroad. Over there the powder is, really, laid on quite too thick."

"They say a London man remarked the other day to a friend:—"

"'If it was pitch dark and she said nothing, how can you be sure that you kissed your wife's cousin by mistake?'"

"'It was,' the other answered, 'a different brand of powder.'"—Philadelphia Ledger.

What Counts in a Story.

As I heard a famous raconteur telling a story I had heard in one form or another for many years I could not but recall the statement of some one to the effect that there are but five stories extant and that all we have are merely variations from the original five.

As Gen. Taylor, who is something of a story teller himself, puts it: "The story doesn't amount to anything. It's the edition that counts."—Boston Herald.

For This Relief—Much Thanks.

Dr. Storey's late principal of Glasgow University taking a holiday in the country, once, was met by the minister of the district, who remarked: "Hallo, principal! You here? Why, you must come down and relieve me for a day." The principal replied: "I don't promise to relieve you, but I might relieve your congregation."

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8, Daily Express..... 7:21 " "
70, Way Sunday Only..... 7:35 " "
48, Local except Sun & Hol 7:35 " "
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4, Daily Express..... 1:34 P. M.
70, Sunday Only..... 3:30 " "
34, Way daily except Sunday 3:30 " "
2, Daily Express..... 4:20 " "
26, Way daily except Sunday 4:35 " "

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47, Daily Express..... 3:25 " "
17, Daily Milk Train..... 4:10 A. M.
1, Daily Express..... 11:34 A. M.

118, For Ho-Ho-E-Ex Sun..... 12:10 P. M.
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