

CAMERON COUNTY PRESS.

H. H. MULLIN, Editor and Proprietor  
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Actually, that Nicaragua affair is on yet.

Stick to a thing, but don't bore your friends telling them about it. Do it.

Edison says that one could live entirely on canned goods. But would one?

When a person is known as a "good fellow," it often makes him known as a fool.

European count leaves an estate of \$18,000,000. Our girls never seem to land that kind.

But a church press agent, you may recall, couldn't conscientiously be a church member.

Why is it that men always look worse than the fashion pictures and women better?

Every amateur astronomer can have his own theory as to what happened to the comet's tail.

"My money is like a boil on my neck," says a Chicago philanthropist. Another "swollen fortune."

There is still a scarcity of telephone girls. By the way, is there an over-supply of girls in general?

Princeton university may get \$30,000,000 from a recent will. That ought to buy a lot of astronomy.

By taking an upper berth the traveler may be able to save almost enough small change to tip the porter.

"Churches should have press agents," announces a big preacher who evidently doesn't read the papers.

Automobiles are killing more people than railroad trains. The latter do not pursue a man if he keeps off the track.

The payment of d'Annunzio's \$50,000 debts on condition that he makes a tour of America will suggest parallels in colonial days.

Thanks to the Pacific coast and New England the fruit crop is first rate, but we anxiously await news of the common or boarding-house prune.

The Costa Rican earthquakes have not touched the Panama canal, according to official reports, but they are not wanted any nearer.

Plymouth Rock is a myth, says a Harvard professor. Nobody believes in a thing that quits laying eggs when eggs are needed.

Bill collector gets one cent damages because he was bitten by his creditor's dog. What's the price of that dog?

The Kaiser insists that German students shall do less beer drinking. In other words, only a thirst for knowledge will be tolerated.

A theatrical manager wants to insure his male star against marriage and consequent decrease of popularity. If Lloyds will take a risk like this, why work?

One heir for every year of his life gathered at the deathbed of a Mexican centenarian-millionaire. The lawyers—representing the months—had to stay outside.

Professor Muensterberg claims to be able to read women's minds. So can we when we see them standing in front of shop windows in which fashionable finery is displayed.

If ancient Rome had realized that it would be regarded after its fall as a horrible example for all generations it might have reformed before the barbarians took a peek at it.

A Minneapolis man says that it is of no use trying to Americanize the Porto Ricans. But then, he should realize that it is not necessary to make them like the up-river variety.

The clergyman who declared in Atlantic City that girls smoke more cigarettes than boys might be embarrassed if any one asked him for proof. Because there is no proof.

The latest wireless invention enables one ship to tell where another is in a fog. It may reach ultimate perfection in being so adapted as to tell a man where he is in a London fog.

Pike's Peak in Colorado is a point of great scenic interest. And it may be turned to very practical account. It is stated that a wireless telegraph station will soon be established on the peak, and that by using this for relay purposes it may be possible to transmit messages between the Atlantic and the Pacific coasts. This is "going some" since the days of long-distance communication "around the Horn" or by means of the pony express across the plains and mountains.

Santa Clara, Cal., noticed four earthquakes in three minutes. Is Santa Clara sure that it was not the same earthquake falling downstairs?

Dogs that bite children ought to be shot and their owners ought to be fined. Muzzles properly applied to-day will protect children from being bitten tomorrow.

Extra! The coal trust is planning war on the race of Minerva chickens because the breed when fed on coal dust produces shells which make a better fire than black diamonds.

MERE SILLY GABBLE

COMMENT OF WINSTON CHURCHILL SOUNDS FOOLISH.

His Comparison of Taft and Roosevelt, and Prediction of Coming Democratic Success a Ridiculous Mass of Rot.

Winston Churchill has written some clever stories of American life, and maybe his only claim to notice is based upon them. But he has made a shy at politics, too, and asks consideration on that score.

He is on his way home from a foreign trip, and interviewed in London about the political situation in the United States, declared that it was blue for the Republicans. A Democratic victory in November would not surprise him. He picks Mr. Roosevelt for 1912, and hopes to see him the candidate.

Mr. Churchill does not seem to know that the men who have controlled the Republican party for the past quarter of a century are the men who elected Theodore Roosevelt Governor of New York in 1898, vice-president in 1900 and president in 1904. Mr. Roosevelt was glad of their support, and in office worked with them with a will. He left the White House last year on excellent terms with the great majority of them. Why should the party cast them out, and at the same time prepare to accept the leadership again of the man who with their aid made so great a name for himself and accomplished so much for the country?

We hear frequently and from many sources criticism of Mr. Taft for the relations he holds with Mr. Aldrich and Mr. Cannon. Why has he not barred the door against them? Why should he be visited by, and give his confidence to, leaders so roundly denounced by men and newspapers of prominence in Republican councils? By whom, except representatives of the interests, is either Mr. Aldrich or Mr. Cannon trusted today? And so forth.

Do not the men who talk in this strain know that Mr. Roosevelt while in office gave his confidence quite as fully to Mr. Aldrich and to Mr. Cannon as Mr. Taft has ever done? Did the doors of the White House ever swing wider at the approach of the chairman of the senate finance committee or the speaker of the house than during the seven years' occupancy of that building by Theodore Roosevelt? Did not Mr. Roosevelt pay public tribute to Mr. Cannon? And is it not a widely accepted belief in political circles that it was the influence of Mr. Aldrich that prevented Mr. Roosevelt at the beginning of his second administration, so to say, from taking up the tariff question?

Why, then, all this gabble about putting Mr. Taft out and Mr. Roosevelt in again on the allegation that the former keeps, and the latter did not keep, had company? Are Mr. Aldrich and Mr. Cannon worse men now than a year or so ago? What proves it? No rot deserves more justly the description of tommyrot than the rot Mr. Churchill and his friends are assiduously circulating.

Minnesota, Too.

The action of the Republican state convention of Minnesota was on the same lines and dominated by the same spirit as the recent Republican convention of Wisconsin. Its endorsement of the president was not only strong and unequivocal, it was enthusiastic. This was, in fact, the keynote of the convention. The attempt to weaken this endorsement by indirection was overwhelmingly defeated.

It is reassuring to hear this clarion note of loyalty from our sister state. It is all the more gratifying to Wisconsin Republicans because it is in exact accord with the declaration promulgated by the great auditorium convention of June 5.

It is, moreover, a significant indication that the attempt to discredit the president and misrepresent his attitude, meets with no response from the rank and file of the Republican party.—Milwaukee Sentinel.

Nothing to Worry Over.

A fresh and pointed illustration of Democratic inability to get together on any one question comes from Washington. Some of the brethren are discussing the possibility of securing control of the next house of representatives, which is much on the order of counting chickens before they are hatched. But even on that slim possibility dissensions have already arisen. Champ Clark, the titular leader of the minority in the house, is coming on being a candidate for speaker in the next congress. And forthwith there has arisen a robust opposition. However, neither Champ nor his supporters need worry overmuch. The voters will see to it that the gavel shall be placed in the hands of a Republican.

Some New "Information."

"Pennsylvania a doubtful state" is the startling caption of an editorial article in the Indianapolis News. Facts often travel by the slowest and most roundabout route, and Indiana seems to have been either far ahead or far behind the rest of the country in acquiring the particular piece of information. Pennsylvania was a doubtful state in 1860. If it is doubtful today, the fact is being carefully suppressed this side of the Alleghenies.—New York Tribune.

HAVE THE RIGHT TO EXULT

Republican Party Has Done Well, and the Leaders Are Accordingly Pleased.

The political situation at the close of congress could not be more fittingly expressed than in the following from the Washington Star:

"Where are the fond Democratic hopes of yesterday?" Republicans in congress asked today as they contemplated the record of legislative achievement of a Republican congress, under a Republican president. The question was suggested by recollection that only a short time ago the Democrats were flushed with expectation of sure victory in the fall elections, based upon possible failure of constructive legislation.

Less than a month ago the Democrats were loud in jubilation over the seeming plight of their opponents. Some Republicans, too, of faint heart, were willing to hedge their bets for an even break on the prospects of carrying the next house.

At that time the outlook was gloomy. The railroad bill, the postal savings bank bill, the statehood bill and other administration measures were apparently hopelessly bogged down in the mire of party factionalism and partisan opposition.

President Taft, with his back to the wall, figuratively, was fighting off a horde of snarling, snapping adversaries, some of them in his own party.

The president's friends had their hands full in pleading for a square deal for his administration and the congress. He never turned a hair; never showed that he heard the yelping of the pack.

Within a week it has dawned upon the country that quietly, unostentatiously, without beat of drum or sound of cymbals, the congress and the administration have carried out a record-breaking program of legislation.

"The greatest record since the civil war," is the claim officially made for the session's work by the Republican whip of the house, John Dwight, of New York, and he produces the list of laws enacted to prove it.

The administration leaders in congress have been claiming all along that all that was needed to insure the approval of the country of this administration and congress was a fair trial of the administration's ability.

They got it, and now they are confident that the country will appreciate the result. The next step is a vigorous campaign, with sturdy carrying of the load of insurgency, handicap that it is. The insurgents, it is claimed, will be saved in spite of themselves. The tail will go with the hide in the coming elections, the leaders think, helping to make up a safe working majority in the next house of representatives.

STAY IN THE PARTY CAMP

Factional Strife Among Republicans Will Be Settled Within the Organization.

It is called to public attention by the Cleveland Leader, that "whatever the difference among Republicans in respect to party policies and leaders, it is evident that there is a general determination to settle all disputes and difficulties inside the Republican organization. There is warm work between the factions, but they stay in the Republican camp."

In the opinion of the Norwalk Reflector, "this is proved by the very large vote cast at primary elections. In South Dakota, for instance, the total vote for the three Republican candidates for governor fell only a small fraction short of the vote cast for Taft in the last presidential year. The number of voters who went to the polls and took part in the primaries after classifying themselves as Republicans, was extraordinary."

"Such conditions indicate that Democratic hopes founded upon Republican dissensions rest on extremely uncertain ground. There is plenty of statistical evidence that the number of Republicans in the country is about as big as it ever was."

"Certainly there is no evidence of any accession of Democratic strength in any section of the country, and it must be remembered that there was a great dearth of Democrats for party purposes, the last time the nation went to the polls."

Worried Democrats.

Henry M. Whitney says he will not run for congress in the Fourteenth Massachusetts district this fall, and E. N. Foss says he will not recognize an caucus call, and thereon rests one of the most dreadful Democratic worries of the age. "We have absolutely nobody else to run," say the worried Democrats, and that means that the hope of running the whole country by a Democratic majority in the national house may be dashed like other Democratic dreams of the past. The party that cannot find a man to take care of that one district must be a wonder at taking the entire United States under its management for a series of years.— Worcester Telegram.

Bless your dear old heart, the Republican party was "trust busting" away back when you Democrats were still arguing that "the war is a failure," and before you had emerged from greenbackism to the recognition of the "God-given ratio" of 16 to 1.

President Taft has a way of going into grave situations and settling them pleasantly for the best of all concerned. To do statesmanlike things in a manly way is most becoming in the chief man of the nation.—Kenia Gazette.

IN THE PUBLIC EYE

JOHN MITCHELL'S WORK



John Mitchell, former president of the United Mine Workers of America, continues to work for the improvement, advancement and safety of the man who toils with his hands. For a couple of years now, Mr. Mitchell has been connected with the National Civic Federation, an organization backed by Andrew Carnegie and other millionaires. His office has to do with the welfare of the workman and results of his work have shown that no better choice could have been made.

John Mitchell is a self made man. He knows what it is to toil in a coal mine. He has gone down in the pits not knowing whether he would come out alive. He has seen his companions and friends die at their work. He is noted for his kind-heartedness. In the fall of 1898 he was vice-president and organizer of the United Mine Workers of America. There was a strike at the Virden Coal company's mine in Virden, Ill. For days the striking miners camped around the stockade the company had erected for the protection of its property. Mr. Mitchell, accompanied by several newspaper men, visited the camp of grim toilers one night, and the sights he witnessed touched his heart. Then came the day when the company attempted to land a train-load of negroes from Alabama to take the places of the white men. Governor Tanner had refused to order out the militia to protect negroes from other states. There was a riot. Nineteen or twenty men in the ranks of the strikers fell dead under the shower of bullets from rifles used by hired detectives from an agency in St. Louis. Negroes were killed, and one or two guards slain. The engineer of the train was shot through the arm.

Then came John Mitchell again. He was what might be called the angel of mercy to the stricken families of the miners. He wasn't violent; he counseled peace. There was an element in the ranks of the union men, who thought Mr. Mitchell too peaceful, but in the long run his policy was found to be the winner. No man ever did as much for the miners as he.

The other day he went out to St. Louis from New York and talked on the subject closest to his heart—that of placing safeguards around the working man. He said their were more persons killed in the United States each year in the peaceful industrial pursuits than would be killed if this country and England were continually at war, and three times more than in any other nation. He urged the need of an automatic compensation for victims of industrial accidents in lieu of the employers' liability protection.

GORE SHOCKED SENATORS



Thomas Pryor Gore, the blind senator from Oklahoma, caused his fellow members of the United States senate to sit up and take notice a day or so before the adjournment of congress. It takes a great deal to cause the staid old senate to show anything like a panic, but when Senator Gore intimated that an effort had been made to bribe him to the extent of \$25,000 to \$50,000 in connection with legislation affecting \$3,000,000 in Choctaw and Chickasaw nations, in land and township sites, the senator gave immediate attention.

Then when the senator involved two former members of the senate in the alleged plot the upper branch of congress strained its ears to catch every word. The senator's charges reached across the capitol to the house side, and a member of the lower branch also was dragged into the affair.

Of course the senate ordered an investigation, but it has since been found that no money is available and it may be some time before the matter is thoroughly threshed out.

By reason of being blind, Senator Gore attracts unusual attention in congress. When he was eight years of age he was accidentally struck with a stick by a playmate and he lost his left eye. Three year later the senator suffered the loss of his right eye, when an arrow from a cross-bow, drawn by another playmate, struck him.

Mr. Gore did not let the loss of his eyesight interfere with his schooling. He was graduated from a normal school and then went through Cumberland university, in Tennessee. He was married to Miss Nina Kay, in 1900, and she has been a great help to him in his reading. He removed to Texas in 1895, and was a delegate to the National Populist convention in St. Louis, in 1896. He was nominated by the Populists as a candidate for congress, but was defeated. After he had removed to Oklahoma in 1901 he became a member of the Territorial council, and when Oklahoma became a state, he was elected senator.

HARMON FIRST IN CONTEST



Judson Harmon, governor of Ohio, who has been renominated by the Democrats of his state for a second term, is the first in the field for the presidential nomination in 1912. Of course a great deal depends upon whether he is elected this fall, but his friends are sanguine of success. Should he be defeated in his race for governor it naturally would put him out of the contest for the presidency.

Governor Harmon was born in Hamilton county, Ohio, in 1846. His father was a clergyman. He was graduated from Denison university in 1866, and from the Cincinnati Law school in 1869. The first public office he held was that of common pleas judge from 1876 to 1878. Then he became judge of the superior court of Cincinnati, holding this office from 1878 to 1887, when he resigned to resume the practice of law. On June 8, 1895, President Cleveland called Judge Harmon to his cabinet as attorney general. He held this important position two years and again went back to the practice of his profession. He was president of the Ohio Bar association and member of the faculty of the law department of the University of Cincinnati.

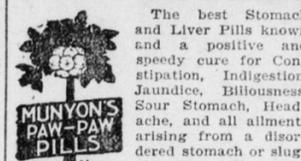
In January, 1910, he took the oath of office as governor of the Buckeye state to serve two years. His renomination and his endorsement as the party's candidate for president by the Ohio convention speaks louder than words so far as his record as governor is concerned.

JUSTICE MOODY TO RETIRE



Because of his continued illness, Associate Justice William H. Moody of the United States supreme court must resign. Under the law a member of the court must serve ten years before he can retire on pay. To aid Justice Moody, Senator Lodge introduced in the senate a bill giving him his pay in future because it was illness and not a desire to enter other business that caused his inability to give his attention to court duties. Justice Moody was attorney general when President Roosevelt appointed him to the bench in 1906. He has been ill much of the time since then, but it was not until about one year ago that his ailment took such a serious turn that he was not able to give his attention to his duties. Justice Moody is a native of Massachusetts and a graduate of Harvard. He was admitted to the practice of law in 1878, and served as solicitor for Haverhill and district attorney for the eastern district of Massachusetts. He was elected to the Fifty-fourth congress from the Sixth district to fill a vacancy, and was also a member of the Fifty-fifth, Fifty-sixth and Fifty-seventh congresses. He was secretary of the navy for two years before he was attorney general.

A PACKAGE MAILED FREE ON REQUEST OF MUNYON'S PAW-PAW PILLS



The best Stomach and Liver Pills known and a positive and speedy cure for Constipation, Indigestion, Jaundice, Biliousness, Sour Stomach, Headache, and all ailments arising from a disordered stomach or sluggish liver. They contain in concentrated form all the virtues and values of Munyon's Paw-Paw Tonic and are made from the juice of the Paw-Paw fruit. I unhesitatingly recommend these pills as being the best laxative and cathartic ever compounded. Send us a postal or letter requesting a free package of Munyon's Celebrated Paw-Paw Laxative Pills, and we will mail same free of charge. MUNYON'S HOMEOPATHIC HOME REMEDY CO., 532 and Jefferson Sts., Philadelphia, Pa.

Trying to Satisfy Him. Squeamish Guest (as waiter places water before him)—Waiter, are you sure this is boiled distilled water? Waiter—I am positive, sir. Squeamish Guest (putting it to his lips)—But it seems to taste pretty hard for distilled water. Waiter—That's because it's hard-boiled distilled water, sir.

A BAD THING TO NEGLECT.

Don't neglect the kidneys when you notice lack of control over the secretions. Passages become too frequent or scanty; urine is discolored and sediment appears. No medicine for such troubles like Doan's Kidney Pills. They quickly remove kidney disorders.

Mrs. A. E. Fulton, 311 Skidmore St., Portland, Ore., says: My limbs swelled terribly and I was bloated over the stomach and had puffy spots beneath the eyes. My kidneys were very unhealthy and the secretions much disordered. The dropsical swellings began to abate after I began using Doan's Kidney Pills and soon I was cured.

Remember the name—Doan's. For sale by all dealers. 50 cents a box. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

Unflattering Truth. A Chicago physician gleefully tells a child story at his own expense. The five children of some faithful patients had measles, and during their rather long stay in the improvised home hospital they never failed to greet his daily visit with pleased acclamation. The good doctor felt duly flattered, but rashly pressed the children, in the days of convalescence, for the reason of this sudden affection. At last the youngest and most indiscreet let slip the better truth.

"We felt so sick that we wanted awfully to do something naughty, but we were afraid to be bad for fear you and the nurse would give us more horrid medicine. So we were awfully glad to see you, always, 'cause you made us stick out our tongues. We stuck 'em out awful far!"

The Miser of Sag Harbor. "Economy," said Daniel W. Field, the millionaire shoe manufacturer of Boston, who at the age of forty-five has entered Harvard, "economy is essential to wealth, but by economy I don't mean niggardliness.

"Too many men fail to attain to wealth because they practise a cheeseparing and mean economy that gets everybody down on them.

"They practise, in fact, an economy like that of old William Brewster of Sag Harbor. William, you know, would never buy oysters because he couldn't eat shells and all."

Caring for the Baby. Old Lady—What a nice boy, to watch your little brother so carefully! Nice Boy—Yes, 'um. He just swallowed a dime and I'm afraid of kidnapers.

Hereditary Power. Hoax—Poor old Henpeck has to mind the baby. Hoax—Yes, it's wonderful how that baby takes after its mother.

Delightful Desserts

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A crisp, wholesome food—always ready to serve.

With fruits or berries it is delicious.

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A little book—"Good Things Made with Toasties"—in packages, tells how.

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