

CAMERON COUNTY PRESS.

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Published Every Thursday.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Per year in advance \$2.00. If paid in advance 1.50

ADVERTISING RATES:

Advertisements are published at the rate of one dollar per square for one insertion and fifty cents per square for each subsequent insertion.

Legal and Official Advertising per square, three times or less. If each subsequent insertion 10 cents per square.

Obituary notices over five lines, 10 cents per line. Simple announcements of births, marriages and deaths will be inserted free.

Business cards, five lines or less, 15 per year; over five lines, at the regular rates of advertising.

No local inserted for less than 75 cents per issue.

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The Job Department of the Press is complete and affords facilities for doing the best class of work.

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Papers sent out of the county must be paid for in advance.

REVISION AS REMEDY

Reputed by the President for Treatment of the Trusts.

Government Control and Publicity Urged to Meet the Crisis—Constitutional Amendment the Ultimate Resource.

The keynote of the republican party's attitude on the tariff crisis, precipitated by Speaker Henderson's withdrawal from the congressional race in Iowa, was sounded at Cincinnati on Saturday, September 20, by President Roosevelt in a lengthy address, in the course of which he said:

"There are certain conditions which, I think, we lay down as indispensable for the good of the country, and which, from their size, have become important factors in the social development of the community."

"Before speaking, however, of what can be done by way of remedy, let me say a word or two as to certain proposed remedies which, in my judgment, would be ineffective or mischievous. The first thing to remember is that if we accomplish any good at all it must be by resolutely keeping in mind the intention to do away with any evil in the conduct of big corporations, while steadfastly refusing to assent to indiscriminate assault on all forms of corporate capital as such."

"The line of demarcation drawn must always be on conduct, not on the objection to any given corporation must be not that it is big, but that it behaves badly."

"Nor can we afford to tolerate any proposal which will strike at the so-called trusts only by striking at the general well-being of the community as a whole, but would defeat its own professed object."

"Considers Remedies for Evils. A remedy much advocated at the moment is to take off the tariff from all goods which are produced by trusts. To do this it will be necessary first to define trusts. The language commonly used by the advocates of the method implies that they mean all articles made by large corporations, and that the changes in tariff are to be made with punitive intent toward these large corporations. Of course, if the tariff is to be changed in order to punish them it should be changed so as to punish those who do ill, not merely those that are prosperous. It would neither be just nor expedient to punish the big corporations as big corporations; what we wish to do is to protect the people from any evil that may grow out of their existence or misadministration."

"Some of these corporations do well and others do ill. If in any case the tariff is found to foster a monopoly which does ill, why, of course, no protectionist would object to a modification of the tariff sufficient to remedy the evil. But in a very few cases the so-called trusts really monopolize the market. Take any very big corporation which controls, say, something over half the production of a given industry."

"Affects Big and Little Alike. Surely in rearranging the schedules affecting such a big corporation it would be necessary to consider the interests of its smaller competitors, which constitute the remaining part and which being weaker would suffer most from any tariff designed to punish all the producers; for, of course, the tariff must be made light or heavy for big and little producers alike. Moreover, such a corporation necessarily employs very many thousands of workmen, and the minute we proceeded from denunciation to action it would be necessary to consider the interests of these workmen."

"Furthermore, the products of many trusts are unprotected, and would be entirely unaffected by any change in the tariff, or at most very slightly so. The Standard Oil company offers a case in point, and the corporation which controls the anthracite coal output offers another, for there is no duty whatever on anthracite coal."

"Scope of Argument. I am not now discussing the question of the tariff as such, whether from the standpoint of the fundamental difference between those who believe in a protective tariff and those who believe in free trade, nor from the standpoint of those who, while they believe in a protective tariff, feel that there could be a rearrangement of the schedules, either by direct legislation or by reciprocity treaties, which would result in enlarging our markets; nor yet from the standpoint of those who feel that stability of economic policy is at the moment our prime economic need, and that the benefits to be derived from any change in schedules would not compensate for the damage to business caused by the widespread agitation which would follow any attempted general revision of the tariff at this moment."

"Without regard to the wisdom of any one of these three propositions, it remains true that the real evils connected with the trusts cannot be remedied by any change in the tariff laws. The trusts can be dealt with by depriving them of the benefits of a protective tariff only on condition of damaging all their small competitors and all the wage workers employed in the industry. This is a very important, and it is desirable to avoid any save willful misunderstanding."

"Effect of Tariff Changes. I am not now considering whether, on grounds totally unconnected with the trusts, it would be well to lower the duties on various schedules, either by direct legislation or by legislation or treaties designed to secure as an offset reciprocal advantages from the nations with which we trade."

"My point is that changes in the tariff would have little appreciable effect on the trusts save as they shared in the general harm or good proceeding from such changes. No tariff change would help one of our smaller corporations or one of our private individuals in business, still less one of our wage workers, as long as the large corporation in the same business, on the contrary, if it bore heavily on the large corporation it would inevitably be felt still more by that corporation's weaker rivals, while any industry result would necessarily be shared by both the employer and employed in the business concerned."

"The immediate introduction of substantial free trade in all articles manufactured in the country, by the largest and most successful corporations—would not affect some of the most powerful of our business combinations in the least, save by the damage done to the general business welfare of the country; others would undoubtedly be seriously affected, but much less so than their weaker rivals, while the loss would be divided between the capitalists and the laborers, and after the years of panic and distress had been lived through and some return to prosperity had occurred, even though all were on a lower plane of prosperity than before, the relative difference between the trusts and their rivals would remain as marked as ever."

"Regulation Separate from Revision. In other words, the trust or big corporation should not be suffered to compete on the interest of its foreign competitors, but its relative position toward its American competitors would probably be improved. Little would have been done toward the trusts, nothing toward securing government control and regulation of the large corporations. In other words, the question of regu-

lating the trusts with a view to minimizing or abolishing the evils existent in them is separate and apart from the question of tariff revision.

"You must face the fact that only harm can result from a proposition to attack the so-called trusts in a vindictive spirit; measures conceived solely with a desire of hurting them, without any regard as to whether discrimination should be made between the good and the evil in them and without any regard to whether the necessary sequence of the action would be the hurting of other interests. The adoption of such a policy would mean temporary damage to all of our business interests, but the effect would be only temporary, for exactly as the damage affected all alike, good and bad, so the reaction would affect all alike, good and bad."

"Remedy by Legislation. The necessary supervision and control in the regulation of the trusts is the only method of eliminating the real evils of the trust must come through wisely and cautiously framed legislation, which shall aim in the first place to give definite control to some sovereign over the great corporations, and proper treatment of which is often temporary, for exactly as the damage affected all alike, good and bad, so the reaction would affect all alike, good and bad."

"Our constitution was formed when the economic conditions were so different that each state could be left to handle the corporations within its limits as it saw fit. Nowadays all the numerous corporations which I am considering do what is really an interstate business, and as the states have proceeded on very different lines in regulating them they are often organized in a state in which they do little or no business and do enormous business in other states, to the spirit of whose laws they may be openly antagonistic."

"For Constitutional Amendment. It might be better if all the states could agree to work along the same lines in dealing with these corporations, but there is not the slightest prospect of such agreement. Therefore I personally feel that ultimately the nation will have to assume the responsibility of regulating these very large corporations, which do an interstate business. The states must combine to meet the problem caused by the great combinations of capital; and the easiest way for the states to combine is by action through the national government."

"I am also aware that the process of constitutional amendment is necessarily a slow one, and one into which our people are reluctant to enter, save for the best of reasons, but I am confident that in this instance the reasons exist."

"I am also aware that there will be difficulty in framing an amendment which will meet the objects of the case and yet which will secure the necessary support. The very fact that there must be delay in securing the making public both to the government and full discussion and calm consideration on the whole subject and will prevent any ill-considered action."

"Room for Deep Discussion. I have no intention of trying to outline the proper phraseology of such an amendment, but I do intend to discuss the subject of agreement and discussion. But I firmly believe that all these obstacles can be met if only we face them with the determination to overcome them and with the further determination to overcome them in ways which will do no damage to the country as a whole, which, on the contrary, shall further our industrial development and shall help instead of hindering all corporations which work out their success by means that are just and fair toward all men."

"Without the adoption of a constitutional amendment my belief is that a good deal can be done by law. It is difficult to say exactly how much, because experience has taught us that in dealing with these subjects where the lines dividing the rights and duties of the state and of the nation are in doubt it has sometimes been difficult for congress to forecast the action of the courts upon its legislation."

"As for Supervision. Such legislation, whether obtainable now or obtainable only after a constitutional amendment, should provide for a reasonable supervision, the most prominent feature of which at first should be publicity; that is, the making public both to the government and to the people at large of the essential facts in which the public is concerned."

"This would give us exact knowledge of many points which are now not only in doubt, but the subject of fierce controversy. Moreover, the mere fact of the publication would cure some very grave evils, for the light of day is a deterrent to wrongdoing. It would doubtless disclose other evils with which we are now dealing, but it would give us no way to grapple. Finally, it would disclose others that could be grappled with and cured by further legislative action."

"I advocate action which the president only can advise and which he has no power in himself to take. Under the present legislative and constitutional limitations the national executive can work only between narrow lines in the field of action concerning great corporations. Between those lines I assure you I expect to see the hand of justice dealt, and it is being dealt to all men, without regard to persons."

"The President's Programme. Publicity for the trusts is the first step on the president's programme for their regulation. The president, like all the republicans, is aroused on this trust question, and is anxious that the combines which are harmful shall be curbed. Of course, all trusts are not of this order. Many of them are, however, and these are the ones which the republicans are preparing to assail. The democrats find no aid and comfort in the trust issue this year. The republicans are ahead of them in the attack on the trusts, and the republicans not only have the power to make their promises good, but they have the ability and the honesty, both of which the democratic leaders and anti-trust howlers lack.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat."

"The money in the country increased \$12,000,000 during August. Of this increase \$8,000,000 represents the amount in the treasury and \$4,000,000 the sum added to general circulation. Of the increase \$1,000,000 was in gold, \$2,000,000 in silver, \$5,000,000 in silver certificates and the remainder in small silver, United States notes and national bank notes. This is a considerable variety, but, thanks to republican legislation, it is all on a sound basis and 'as good as gold.' Silver gets fair recognition along with the rest, but it conforms to the gold standard, and that is why the people accept it unhesitatingly.—Troy Times."

"Hon. Tom L. Johnson says he is a candidate for nothing but for a second term as mayor of Cleveland. Oh, well, let it go at that. Perhaps it was not regular to put such other aspirations as he may have in the present tense.—Cincinnati Enquirer (dem)."

PRESIDENT'S TOUR.

It Is Abandoned on Account of Abscess on His Leg.

The President Submits to an Operation in an Indianapolis Hospital and Returns to Washington—His Reception at Detroit Was Enthusiastic.

Detroit, Sept. 23.—President Roosevelt's two days' visit to Detroit came to an end last evening at the conclusion of a banquet tendered him in Light Guard armory by the Spanish war veterans, the opening of whose third annual reunion he attended in the morning. It was a brilliant event. The banquet was the culmination of an extremely busy day for the president. At 11 o'clock he drove to Light Guard armory and attended the opening session of the third annual reunion of Spanish war veterans. He was given a tumultuous welcome by the soldiers and his speech was enthusiastically received.

President Roosevelt drove from the armory to the steamer Tashmoo, on board of which he spent three hours riding on the river. Every steam craft on the river saluted the Tashmoo with ear-splitting blasts of the whistle, and the steamer Yantic, U. S. N., fired a presidential salute of 21 guns as the Tashmoo left her wharf.

For what is believed to have been the first time in the history of the country a president of the United States reviewed a regiment of British troops. The Twenty-first Essex Fusiliers participated in the parade by the special permission of this government and the Canadian militia department.

Indianapolis, Sept. 24.—President Roosevelt on Tuesday afternoon was forced to abandon the remainder of his trip to the northwest and to undergo a surgical operation. The accident which befell him at Pittsfield, Mass., when a trolley car crashed into his carriage is responsible for the sudden ending of the president's trip and his being compelled to undergo the operation. In that accident his knee was badly bruised and an abscess formed which gave him some trouble, but not enough at first to interfere with his plans.

The hardships of his present trip, however, aggravated the trouble, and Dr. Leig, his official physician, together with Dr. Richardson, who accompanied him on the trip, thought it advisable yesterday to consult other doctors. Accordingly Drs. Oliver and Cook were called to the Columbia club, where the president was to be entertained at luncheon. They decided that an operation was necessary and decided that it should be performed at once. At the conclusion of the luncheon, Secretary Cortelyou issued a statement to the press giving the facts in the case.

The president was driven from the club house to St. Vincent's hospital, where he was taken to a private operating room. He was accompanied by Secretary Cortelyou, Assistant Secretaries Loeb and Barnes, Gov. Durbin and Senators Beveridge and Fairbanks. The operation was performed by Dr. John Oliver, assisted by Dr. Cook.

The hospital was guarded by a detachment of 20 soldiers, all of whom served in the Spanish-American war, under command of Col. Russell B. Harrison.

At the conclusion of the operation the physicians authorized the following statement: "As a result of the traumatism (bruise) received in the trolley accident at Pittsfield, Mass., there was found to be a circumscribed collection of perfectly pure serum in the middle third of the left anterior tibial region, the sac containing about two ounces, which was removed."

"The indications are that the president should make speedy recovery. It is absolutely imperative, however, that he should remain quiet and refrain from using the leg. The trouble is not serious, but temporarily disabling."

At 7:45 o'clock last evening the president, accompanied by members of his immediate party and escorted by a company of infantry, was carried on a stretcher from St. Vincent's hospital to his car and the train left a few minutes later for Washington.

Washington, Sept. 25.—President Roosevelt returned to Washington last night from Indianapolis, where he was compelled to abandon his western trip because of an abscess on his leg which developed as a result of the trolley accident at Springfield, Mass. He stood the journey from Indianapolis remarkably well and when he was carried in a wheel chair from the railroad car to his carriage he was in excellent spirits and appeared to be free from any pain. With Mrs. Roosevelt the president was driven to the temporary White House on Jackson place, where he will remain until the wound is healed.

Lord Derby Wins a Big Purse. Readville, Mass., Sept. 25.—Twenty-one thousand dollars in purses was offered for the events at the Readville track yesterday. Lord Derby captured the \$10,000 purse in the 2:07 trot, while the other big purse, \$7,000 for the New England futurity for foals of 1899, was won by The Rajah. Another feature of the program was the trial by B. F. Dutton's pacing team, Daniel, 2:05 1/4, and Connor, 2:03 1/4, against their own team record of 2:10. They made two trials and in each succeeded in lowering their former record a second and a quarter.

Coal Prices Soar. New York, Sept. 24.—Wholesale prices for coal are quoted as follows by one of the largest dealers in the city: Egg, stove and nut sizes, anthracite, \$13 a ton; pea coal, \$7.50 a ton; buckwheat No. 1, \$3.50; soft coal, \$5.00 to \$5.50 a ton. This dealer said that all anthracite coal offered in the New York market at present carries from 25 to 30 per cent. slate. A member of one of the largest wholesale companies said that in the next few days there will be an advance in the prices of the smaller sizes of anthracite, owing to the scarcity of soft coal.

"Taking" Matrimonial Fad.

Persons about to commit matrimony and victims invited to be present at affairs of the kind will be delighted to learn that a solution of the what-to-give problem has been invented in St. Paul, Minn. At a recent wedding in that city friends of the bridal pair contented themselves with handing out checks for sums ranging from one dollar up—mostly up. This scheme saves the bride the worry and peril of exchanging duplicate gifts, and relieves the givers of any amount of hard thinking.—Sault News-Record.

Not to Be Bluffed.

"I will have to have three more days out of a week, and receive my company in the parlor," said the cook lady firmly. "Bridget," replied the mistress of the house, "I warn you not to push me too far. You seem to forget that I belong to the Housewives' union No. 17!"—Cincinnati Commercial Tribune.

One of nature's remedies; cannot harm the weakest constitution; never fails to cure summer complaints of young or old. Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry.

"Won't you try the chicken salad, judge?" said the boarding house keeper. "I tried it yesterday, ma'am," replied the witty judge, "and the chicken proved an alibi."—Philadelphia Record.

Takes the burn out; heals the wound; cures the pain. Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil, the household remedy.

By active hustling some people are able to make both ends meet, but mighty few can make them lap over enough to be riveted.—Puck.

When a father is too tender his sons usually balance things.—Ram's Horn.

In trying to win a girl's hand a man often loses his head.—Chicago Daily News.

Preserving the health by too strict a regimen is a wearisome malady.—Roche-foucauld.

If the world does owe us a living it is quite evident that it is not worrying about its liabilities.—Puck.

One consolation.—"Her face is her fortune." "Oh, well, it's no disgrace to be poor."—Philadelphia Bulletin.

Though the ills we have may be better borne, there is a terrible fascination about those we know not of.—Puck.

When a man achieves a distinct success he does not have to shout to let people know about it.—Birmingham News.

"Monday," explained the young mother, in discoursing on her first baby's characteristics, "he was so sweet that I could have eaten him, and Tuesday he was so bad that I wished I had."—Indianapolis News.

"Mrs. Whyte isn't a very observing woman, is she?" "No, she has been married to Whyte for 13 years, and has only just discovered that she spells his name with a 'y'."—Somerville Journal.

His Opinion.—"What do you know about this man's reputation for truth and veracity?" asked the lawyer of the witness on the stand. "Well," replied the witness, slowly, with the air of a man who hesitates about speaking ill of a neighbor, "if this party you refer to should ever tell me I was looking well, I would send for a hospital ambulance immediately."—Syracuse Herald.

Couldn't Stand for It. She—Could you sit and listen to her singing? He—Well, I wouldn't like to stand for it.—Yonkers Statesman.

MRS. J. E. O'DONNELL

Was Sick Eight Years with Female Trouble and Finally Cured by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I have never in my life given a testimonial before, but you have done so much for me that I feel called upon to give you this unsolicited acknowledgment of



MRS. JENNIE E. O'DONNELL, President of Oakland Woman's Relief Club, the wonderful curative value of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. For eight years I had female trouble, falling of the womb and other complications. During that time I was more or less of an invalid and not much good for anything, until one day I found a book in my hall telling of the cures you could perform. I became interested; I bought a bottle of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and was helped; I continued its use and in seven months was cured, and since that time I have had perfect health. Thanks, dear Mrs. Pinkham, again, for the health I now enjoy."—MRS. JENNIE E. O'DONNELL, 278 East 31st St., Chicago, Ill.—\$5000 forfeit if above testimonial is not genuine.

Women suffering from any form of female ills can be cured by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. That's sure. Mrs. Pinkham advises sick women free. Address, Lynn, Mass.

Advertisement for Alabastine Compound. "It beats the devil" slogan. Text: "all how some dealers will impose on the customer by offering them, when Alabastine is called for, cheap kalmesins that will spoil their walls. Such action is certainly prompted by a s and d method of selling. Alabastine is a dry powder, comes in packages, mixes with cold water, in white and fourteen beautiful tints, for use on plastered walls, wood, ceiling, brick or canvas, superior to paint or paper. Full directions on every package. Ask druggist or paint dealer for sample card of tints or write to ALABASTINE COMPANY, GRAND RAPIDS, MICH."

Advertisement for Castoria. "900 DROPS" logo. Text: "CASTORIA For Infants and Children. The Kind You Have Always Bought Bears the Signature of Dr. J. C. Watson. In Use For Over Thirty Years CASTORIA. THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY."

Advertisement for Hamlin's Wizard Oil. Text: "ALL SIGNS FAIL IN A DRY TIME! THE SIGN OF THE FISH NEVER FAILS IN A WET TIME. THE FISH as a sign has a history. This is told in an interesting booklet which is yours for the asking. A. J. TOWER CO. BOSTON, MASS. WET WEATHER CLOTHING. OUR GOODS ARE ON SALE EVERYWHERE. HAMLIN'S WIZARD OIL EARACHE. ALL DRUGGISTS SELL IT."

Advertisement for Allen's Ulcerine Salve. Text: "Riveters, Fitters, Laborers and General Help Wanted. IN STRUCTURAL IRON SHOP. GOOD WAGES and STEADY EMPLOYMENT. CHICAGO BRIDGE & IRON CO. Washington Heights Station, CHICAGO, ILL. Allen's Ulcerine Salve. FREE to MOTHERS of suffering babies. Send to Henry C. Allen, 215 N. Philadelphia, for a Testimonial. Money refunded if not satisfied. 10¢ per tin, 50¢ per pound."