CAMERON COUNTY PRESS, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1902.

TROUBLE BEGINS.

Trouble begins with the first backache. Backache comes in many forms. Sudden twinges of pain, sharp stitches, slow exhaustive aches. Most backache pains are kidney pains.

The Kidneys fail to perform the duties nature intends them to do and the warning of trouble comes through the back.

Neglect the kidney warning, grave complications will surely follow. Urinary disorders — Diabetes— Bright's Disease—are the downward

steps of neglected kidneys. Doan's Kidney Pills cure every kidney and bladder sickness and the cure lasts. Read this proof of it:

Mrs. Adam Guntle, residing at 701 South Plum St., Crawfordsville, Ind., ys: "I made a public statement in 97 saying that Doan's Kidney Pills had cured a member of our family after he had suffered for years with a weak back and kidney troubles. He took three boxes of this remedy and was completely cured. Now three years have elapsed since I made this statement and I am only too pleased to reendorse it. I have also used Doan's Kidney Pills myself, obtaining the best results. I have recommended this remedy to my friends and neighbors as one which

Can always be depended upon." A free trial of this great Kidney medicine which cured Mrs. Guntle will be mailed on application to any part of the United States. Address Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y. For sale by all druggists, price 50 cents per box.

THE **YOUTH'S COMPANION**



OFFER.

Every new subscriber who cuts out and sends this slip at once with \$1.75 for the 1903 volume of The Youth's Companion will receive: 1. All the issues of the paper for the remaining weeks of 1902 FREE.

2. The beautiful Double Holiday Num-bers of The Companion for Thanks-giving, Christmas and New Year's FREE. 3. The Youth's Companion Calendar for 1003 — a beautiful art souvenir litho-graphed in twelve colors and gold, FREE.

LIES WITH CONGRESS

Attorney General Knox Tells How to Control Trusts.

Points Out Some of the Evils of Combines and Proposes Various Methods of Supervision-Safety in Common Law,

In an exhaustive address upon "The Commerce Clause of the Constitution and the Trusts," before the Pittsburg chamber of commerce Tuesday night October 14, Attorney General P. C Knox declared that the power to regu-late trusts lies with congress. The further power, he maintained, rests in the common law, which he said was always jealous of monopolies of public necessities in any form. Mr. Knox spoke as follows:

spoke as follows: "Great combinations of capital, now num-bering thousands, are the instrumentalities of modern commercial activity. Their num-ber and size alone appal no healthy Amer-ican. No right-thinking man Cesires to im-pair the efficiency of the great corporations as instrumentalities of haltonal commercial development. Because they are great and prosperous, is no sufficient reason for their destruction. That there are evils and abuses in trust promotions, purposes, or ganizations, methods, management, and effects none questions, except those who have profited by those evils. That all or any of these abuses are to be found in every large organization called a trust no one some judgment.

would assert who valued his reputation for same judgment. "The consplcuous noxious features of trusts existent and possible are these: Over-capitalization, lack of publicity of opera-tion, discrimination in prices to destroy competition, insufficient personal respon-ibility of officers and directors for corpor-ate management, tendency to monopoly und lack of appreciation, in their manage-ment of their relations to the people, for whose benefit they are permitted to ex-ist. Overcapitalization is the chief of these and ute source from which the minor ones low.

Some Remedies Proposed.

"Corporations and joint stock or other as-ociations, depending upon any statutory aw for their existence or privileges, trad-or beyond their own states, should be relaw for their existence or privileges, trad-ing beyond their own states, should be re-quired to do business in every state and lo-cality upon precisely the same terms and conditions. There should be no discrim-ination in prices, no preferences in service. Such corporations serving the public as car-riers and in similar capacities should be compelled to keep the avenues of commerce free and open to all upon the same terms, and to observe the law as to its injunctions against stifting competition. Moreover, corporations upon which the people depend for the necessaries of life should be re-quired to conduct their business on as reg-ularly and reasonably to supply the public needs.

They should be subject to visitorial su "They should be subject to visitorial su-pervision, and full and accurate informa-tion as to their operations should be made regularly at reasonable Intervals. Secrety in the conduct and results of operation is urfair to the nonmanaging stockholders, and should, as well for reasons of state, be prohibited by law. If these serious evils are eradicated and a higher measure of ad-ministrative responsibility required in cor-porate officers, a long step would be taken toward allaying the reasonable apprehen-sion that the unchecked aggression of the trusts will result in practical monopoly of trusts will result in practical monopoly o the important business of the country."

The attorney general then took up the question of the power of the go ernment to regulate trusts, citing the constitution and legislation enacted on the subject. He continued:

on the subject. He continued:, "If corgress under its power to regulate interstate commerce may utterly destroy a combination and forfeit its property in in-terstate transit, as the Sherman act pro-vides, because it restrains such commerce, it seems reasonable to say that it can in the exercise of the same power deny to a com-bination whose life it cannot reach the priv-lege of engaging in interstate commerce except upon such terms as congress may prescribe to protect that commerce from restraint. Such a regulation would oper-ate directly upon the instrumentalities and op-reations of production. If the Sherman act exhausts the power of congress over mo-nopolies, the American people find them-selves hopelessly impotent, facing a situa-tion fraught with the most alarming pos-sibilities, with which neither the federal nor state governments can Geal.

Power Must Lie Somewhere,

"Plainly, the power must reside some here, either in the nation or in the states servations; but the effect of presen chere, either in the nation or in the states' escrutions; but the effect of present oubts is to create a dilemma under which, parently, all power vanishes. Conceding in the present law is not effective through-ut the situation, we come to the final al-zmative: May not congress, under the ex-ting constitutional grants, amend and ex-ind the law, and thus remedy its defects ad so effectively regulate national archfor-ien commerce as to prevent the stilling of inpetition, the regulating of output and thermational trade? If the answer to this aestion should be in the affirmative, a sec-id question follows: How might congress is amend the present law?

recent cases brought by the govern nent under existing trust laws, men tioning the railway injunction suits, the cotton pool cases, the "beef trus?" cases, and the Northern Securities case.

At this point Mr. Knox raviewed the

Government Not Helpless. Mr. Knox then continued as fol

"My whole purpose in what I have said "My whole purpose in what I have said is to challenge the proposition that we are hopelessly helpless under our system of government to deal with serious problems which confront us in respect to our great-est interests. Since the radical quescions of human rights and human governments have been settled, the production, preserva-tion and distribution of wealth receive the chief attention of civilized peoples. — "The extent to which legislative control over commercial activities should be ex-ercised is, of course, a question for leaf-lative wisdom. We have the experience of the other nations to guide us in determining how far the delicate and mysterious rules of trade can be interfered with by positive

ative wisdom. We have the experience of he other nations to guide us it determining tow far the delicate and mysterious rules of trade can be interfered with by positive tatutes without injury. That experience eaches us that the least interference con-istent with the preservation of essential lights should exist. Arbitrary regulators hat restrain free intercourse are usually ound to be unwise. Primarily it is for he congress to do did whether it has the ower, and whether and to what extent if will execute it.

Safety in the Common Law,

Safety in the Common Law. . "The time never was when the English-speaking people permitted the articles necessary for their existence to be monop-olized or controlled, and all devices to that end found condemnation in the body of their laws. The great English judges pro-nounced that such manifestations of human avarioe required no statute to declare their unkwfuiness, that they were crimes against common law-that is against com-mon right. "It is deficult to improve upon the great unwritten code known as the common law. It condemns monopoly, and contracts in restraint of trade as well. The distinction, however, between restraints that are rea-sonable in view of all the circumstances and those which are unreasonable, is recog-nized and has been followed in this country by the courts. This distinction makes a rule that may be practically ap-plied, and preserves the rational mean be-tween unrestrained commerce and the ab-solute freedom of contract. "A law regulating interstate commerce

solute freedom of contract. "A law regulating interstate commerce for its protection against restraint, so broad as to cover all persons whose business is conducted under agreements which are in any way or to any extent in restraint of trade, might exclude thousands of small concerns conducting industries in one state from marketing their products in others; but a law which only covers contracts and combinations in restraint of trade as de-fined by the common law would exclude all hurtful combinations and conspiracles. Congress can, if it sees fit, adopt the scheme of that law,"

LOOK OUT FOR 1902.

Indications Point to Republican Victory, But Continued Work Is Necessary.

The duty of the republican party is to win in 1902, and to attend to 1904 afterward. A week or two ago Joseph H. Manley, Maine's member of the republican national committee, said that while the republicans would be exceedingly likely to carry the country in 1902, it would be better for them in 1904 if they should lose this year. His dea was that the democrats, if they should carry the house of representatives this year, would so thoroughly disgust the people between the meetng of the next congress in December 1903, and the election in 1904 that the *epublicans would be sure to sweep the country in the latter year. The same thing has been said by other re-publican politicians and by a few re-publican newspapers. This is a new position for republicans to take. Heretofore every republican of any promi-nence or influence has always taken the ground that it was his party's duty to win in every canvass in which this was possible, says the St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Of course, a democratic victory for congress in 1902 would be likely to bring all the elements of the republian party into harmony immediately. But the risk of a democratic victory would be too great for the republicans to take. The country has an interest to take. The country has an interest in the canvass in 1902, as well as in that of 1904, and this interest demands that the republicans should put for their best efforts to hold their control their best efforts to hold their control their best efforts to hold their control ongress. Much important legisla-is to come up in the second half



SELF FEEDING CRIB

Excellent Method of Storing Corn So That But Very Little Handling of It Is Required.

An essential in the economical fa. tening of stock is the bandling of feed as little as possible. The cut portrays a method of storing corn so that but little handling is required in the feeding. Posts are set so as to be 2 or 3 feet in the ground, 22-3 feet above and 3 feet apart, so that a platform may be made. Mine is 10x16 feet. Nail or spike 2x6 inch pieces crossways so their tops will be 8 inches below top of post.



A SELF-FEEDING CRIB.

Then lay a tight floor on the cross pieces for the bottom of the granary. Nail or spike 2x8 pieces around outside or inside of post for sides of platform. so there will be 1 inch above tops of so there will be 1 men above tops of posts. Then toenoil 2x4 or 2x0x8 feet to the floor, 18 inches from sides and ends, leaving a space 7x13 feet. The 2x4 pieces should be about 2 feet apart with pieces of 2x4 nailed across the top to prevent spreading.

For ear corn, side up with 1x4 inch stuff, leaving 2 inches space between, beginning 8 or 10 inches from the floor. Stock will draw the ear corn through the 8 or 10 inch space. If shelled grain is to be fed, board up tight, leaving a 4 inch space at bottom, fixing a board to slip up from the floor to regulate quantity of corn. Cover with ordinary roofing. Doors are provided in the end for throwing in grain, which have shutters to keep out rain or snow.-M. S. Sevy, in Farm and Home.

AERATION OF MILK.

Some Reasons Why This Operation Should Be Performed in a Perfectly Pure Atmosphere.

In a recent bulletin of the Michigan experiment station, Prof. C. E. Mar-shall calls attention, among other things, to the need of performing this operation in a thoroughly pure atmosphere.

His conclusions are in part as follows: 1. Milk undergoes aeration when ex-

posed to air from the time it leaves the milk duct of the cow until it is consumed or made into milk products. 2. This aeration is demonstrated by the reduction in the amount of carbon

dioxide and the increase in the amount of oxygen. 3. It has been shown that aerating methods which increase the surface of

the milk exposed, facilitate aeration greatly. 4. By this interchange of gases be-tween air and milk, there is a great op-

portunity offered for the absorption of noxious gases by the milk, unless the interchange takes place in absolutely pure air. 5. Agitation of milk favors the inter-

reduced pe nanently



Miss Nettie Blackmore, Minneapolis, tells how any young woman may be permanently cured of monthly pains by taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

"Young WOMEN: — I had frequent headaches of a severe nature, dark spots before my eyes, and at my menstrual periods I suffered untold agony. A member of the lodge advised me to try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, but I only scorned good advice and feat that my case was hopeless, but she kept at me until I bought a bottle and started taking it. I soon had the best reason in the world to change my opinion of the medicine, as each day my health improved, and finally I was entirely without pain at my menstruation periods. I am most grateful."— NETTIE BLACKMORE, 28 Central Ave., Minneapolis, Minn.

Painful Periods

Paintin Periods are quickly and permanently overcome by Lydic E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. The above letter is only one of hundreds of thousands which prove this statement to be a fact. Menstruation is a severe strain on a woman's vitality, — if it is painful something is wrong. Don't take narcotics to deaden the pain, but remove the cause — perhaps it is caused by irregularity or womb displace-ments, or the development of a tumor. Whatever it is, Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is guaranteed to cure it. If there is anything about your case about which you would like special advice, write freely to Mrs. Pinkham. No man will see your letter. She can surely help you, for no person in America has such a wide experience in treat-ing female ills as she has had. She has helped hundreds of thousands of women back to health. Her address is Lynn, Mass., and her advice is free. You are very foolish if you do not accept her kind invitation. Details of Another Case.

Details of Another Case.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM: -- Ignorance and carelessness is the cause of most of the suffer-ings of women. I believe that if we properly understood the laws of health we would all be well, but if the sick women only knew the truth about Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, they would be saved much suffer-ing and would soon be cured. "I used it for five months for a local diffi-culty which had troubled me for years, and for which I had spent hundreds of dollars in the vain endeavor to rec-tify. My life forces were being sapped, and I was daily losing my vitality. "Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound cured me completely, and "DEAR MRS. PINKHAM :- Ignorance and

"Lydía E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound cured me completely, and I am now enjoying the best of health, and am most grateful, and only too pleased to endorse such a great remedy."—Miss JENNIE L. EDWARDS, 604 II St., N. W., Washington, D. C.

Mrs. Pinkham, whose address is Lynn, Mass., will answer cheer-fully and without cost all letters addressed to her by sick women.



U

CONSUMPTION

C

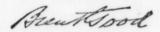
4. The 52 issues of The Companion for 1903 — a library of the best reading by the most popular writers.

We will send Free to any address Illustrated Prospectus of the 1903 volume with Sample Copies of the Paper. THE YOUTH'S COMPANION, Boston, Mass.

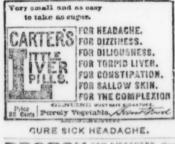


Genuine Carter's Little Liver Pills.

Must Bear Signature of



See Fac-Simile Wrapper Below



DROPSY NEW DISCOVERY; dive Free. Dr. H. H. GREEN'S SONS, Box Q. ATLANTA, GA.

a amend the present law? "I do not scrupie to say that in my judg-ient the more a thoughtful mind reflects a the first question, the more unbestiat-gly will an affirmative answer be re-immed. That regulated by a receive and the second awould indirectly or remotely affect roduction would be no bar. The very oint of the sugar trust case was that a orsoliduted scheme of production might and to commerce, or might indirectly or inder the federal power over ommerce; and the filtustration from the onverse of the sluation is significant on the point just stated.

Thinks Congress Has Right.

ngress under this power prévents the tation or transportation of mrticles ed injurious to the general weffare the law subjects the movement of ex-tes to safeguards and burdens, abso excludes impure literature and dis-cattle, conviets, and contract labor contributes and sectors. test and prevents or cheer a and interstate movement he entire field of internation intercourse. In the interest e, or grounce of commerci-ethical polley. Who shall s advance of a carefully iran-y tested law, to the competer could be commerce in t exercise of the second exercise of the second add say that the power add say that the power add say far? I this exercise of a far? regulate

uncertainty.

of the present presidential term. If the democrats should carry the house this year all this legislation would be blocked. The republicans will have

the president and the senate in any case, and if the democrats carry the house a deadlock will be the result, and no important legislation of any sort can be enacted. This is a contingency which such republicans as Mr. Manley should keep in view. All experiments with fate should be avoided this year. The disastrous consequences of demo cratic victory in 1892 are so recent that republicans should not invite any such lamity again while the recollection of this one is so fresh in the popular mind as it is to-day.

All the indications point to a republican victory in 1902. Such disagree-ments as seem to exist among the reoublicans on the tariff or on any other question are more apparent than real. They can win if they make a serious attempt to win, and probably they will do it. So much is at stake that a re-publican setback this year would be nexcusable. The country is looking or a republican victory. It unquesionably wants a republican victory, tionably wants a republican victory, A democratic triumph in November would give rise to a fear of a demo-eratic victory in 1994, and the calami-tons consequences of such a thing can easily be guessed. The country at this time is having a greater degree of pros-perity than was ever before known. Vages are high, and everybody who cants work has it. A vietory for the noerats in the approaching election and disturb this state of things. If

and wheek enterprise, make capital trustful of the future, and slacken sorts of husiness activities. Λ all sorts of husiness activities. A rousing republican victory is what the country demands in November, and this is what the republicans can fur-nish if they rise to the level of their duty and opportunity.

duty and opportunity.

7. Odors and taints resulting from

bacterial fermentations may be greatly reduced, but they will return upon the further development of bacteria. 8. Closing milk cans from the air consequently reduces the amount of oxygen supply, therefore must change the conditions of germ life.

Silage in Massachusetts.

The value of silage depends a great deal upon the kind of corn and the condition that it is in when cut. The past year I have fed from 30 to 40 head twice every day and for five years past have fed ten or 11 months of the year. From my experience well-eared northern corn yielding 80 to 100 baskets per acre, cut when just beginning to glaze, is worth ful-ly eight dollars per ton, as it not only takes the place of most of the hay in a cow's ration, but also supplies quite a share of grain. Corn not well eared or from which ears have been picked will make silage worth five or six dollars per ton compared with hay at \$20.—Rural New Yorker.

To Escape Potato Scab.

When the soil has become badly in-fested with the scab fungue it is is usually cheaper to abandon potato growing upon it for a time at least than to continue the practice. The best system of croping to purify the soil and the length of time which should clapse before potatoes may be grown again with safety is not fully determined. The evidence in-dicates that root crops should be avoided and that grains, including eorn, grasses, and especially clover,

Unij Pi W. L. Douglas retains all Common Stock. ed Stock of the W. L. Douglas Shoe Com-tter than Savings Banks or Government ry dollar of stock offered the public has behind it more than a dollar's Bonds. Every d

ALL ALL

the plant is being built which ity to 10,000 pairs per day, ring the Preferred Stock for sale

FREE TO WOMEN!

PAXTINE cleansing power of Paxtine Toilet Antiseptic we will mail a large triat with book of ins absolutely free.



ay ; a postal card will do. Ad by druggists or sent postpaid by us, 5.0 is, large box. Satisfaction guaranteed. THE R. PAXTON CO., Boston, Mass

FREE to MOTHERS of suffering babies send to licency C. Biar, Winnut & sth st. Philadelphia, for a Teeth hay Arekhaee. Money refunded if not satisfac ore. Fifty cents, mail, prepsid.

