

CAMERON COUNTY PRESS.

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PROMISES OF DEMOCRATS.

The Party Will, If It Gets a Chance, Do Some Wonderful Things -Yes?

It is the privilege of a minority party to tell of the great and good things it will do if the people will but give it a commission to make and execute the laws.

Therefore, says the Chicago Chronicle, Mr. Williams, of Mississippi, the leader of the minority in the house of representatives at Washington, was acting within his rights when he took two hours to tell half of what the Democratic party would do on the condition stated and reserved the other half to tell next day.

It was his privilege to make his boasts in his own way of what his party would do if given a chance to put its armor on, but one may venture to suggest that in soliciting public favor a representative of the Democratic party would be more likely to succeed if he should exercise moderation in view of the record that party has made for itself and of certain notorious facts regarding the present ingredients of the broth in its kettle and caldron.

Addressing the Republican side of the house, Mr. Williams said: "If you don't revise the tariff we will. If you don't admit Oklahoma and Indian territory we will. If you don't pass a just and reasonable rate bill we will."

These confident boasts convince nobody. They only remind people of things. They remind people that the Democratic party was entrusted with power in 1892 upon an unequivocal and doubly emphasized pledge to revise the tariff and that the result was satisfactory to no one.

The party came into power on the 4th of March, 1893. An extra session of the Democratic congress was held the following summer, but the tariff was not touched. It was not until the summer of 1894 that a tariff bill was passed.

The bill passed was a nondescript. It was based on no principle. It was protective in the main and free trade in spots. It differed from the tariff it displaced mainly in that it changed some of the special beneficiaries and favorites. Some that had been lifted up it cast down and some that had been cast down it lifted up. It changed northern favorites for southern favorites without regard to any general economic principle.

It was so unsatisfactory that the Democratic president would not connect his name with it, but left it to become a law without his signature while he officially reproached the leading Democrats in congress with infidelity both to principle and to solemn party pledges.

Who will believe Congressman Williams when he ventures to promise that such a party will revise the tariff in a way that will be acceptable even to a respectable minority of the American people?

That the Democratic party will, if it gets a chance, make three states out of four territories in such a way, if possible, as to make two of the three states Democratic we may readily believe. In a matter of that kind the Democratic factions can generally get together.

But when Mr. Williams ventures to promise a "reasonable rate bill" on behalf of his party he particularly invites attention to the present state of that party. He will be in a better position to make promises when the Democrats in the house and the senate come to some sort of agreement as to what a reasonable rate bill is. As matters now stand he merely directs attention to the fact that Mr. Tillman could not induce a single Democratic member of the senate committee in charge to sign his report on the rate bill and that they have failed to get together on any important question involved in that bill.

The promises of Mr. Williams are provocative only of derision.

POLITICAL PARTY NOTES.

Mr. Bryan is of the opinion that travel is a valuable thing. Keep on traveling, William, but don't run again for the presidency.—Boston Budget.

The question of tariff revision may be said to be in the president's hands. If he declares for revision at the next session or by the next congress it will come. Otherwise it will be deferred until 1910, and it will not come then unless the one party finds itself in power in the executive office and in both branches of congress.—Dubuque Globe-Journal.

The organization known as the American Reciprocal Tariff league, whatever unique kind of a "tariff" league that may be, appears to be active just at this time in promoting the kind of "reciprocity" for which the organization stands. Their idea of reciprocity seems to be the tearing down of tariffs that are intended to afford protection against unjust competition, and inviting what they are pleased to term "reciprocal trade" in competing products.—American Economist.

As we expect most favored nation treatment from Germany, we should give it to her in return, which means the abrogation of all treaties which prevent it.—Burlington (N. J.) Enterprise.

It is not going to very great lengths to describe the Philippine tariff scheme as delusion on the part of its advocates, so far as they are sincerely desirous of helping the Filipinos. If anybody wants to help those people there are other and more effective ways than passing a bill which threatens injuries to American industries.—Harford Times.

MARKET THAT IS CHEAPEST

How Free Trade Would "Improve" the Condition of Domestic Workers.

Mr. Henry M. Whitney, leading tariff smasher in Massachusetts, has an article in the Inter-Nation arguing for tariff revision. He repeats with childlike candor and credence some points that the free trader clings to in the face of facts that overwhelm adult minds of the ordinary quality, says the Buffalo News.

Mr. Whitney says that not over 400,000 workers in agriculture could be affected by foreign competition if all duties were removed. That would leave over 26,000,000 wage-earners, three-fourths of all in the United States, "whose condition, everybody must admit, would be improved by being able to supply their several wants in the cheapest market."

This threadbare assertion is not meant by Mr. Whitney to be funny. He is as serious as ever in his life when he assumes the continuance of current American wages in the face of free trade with countries whose labor is producing everything that Americans use and yet is paid on a scale of from a quarter to a half of the rate paid in the United States. He expresses the hope that his figures "show that 91 out of every 100 people would be able to buy more and better things if there were no tariff at all."

All this is on the assumption that free trade would not affect wages. But if it did affect them, and nobody was ever so brave as to maintain that it would not, Mr. Whitney does not tell how the money to buy things is to be earned on the scale he imagines. And if manufacturing industries went to the wall, with the cutting in half of the buying power of the industrial part of the country, what would be the gain in cheap foreign prices after domestic savings had been spent?

Germany has just had an exhibition in Berlin in which things of beautiful workmanship were shown. But when the empress of Germany saw them and was told that the wages paid to make them were one cent an hour she went away with tears in her eyes, and no wonder. That is the kind of market Mr. Whitney would send Americans into to buy. This is the kind of market he would reduce Americans to at home. For the wages paid in Germany are the highest in Europe except in the British Isles, and even England is filled with the starving poor out of employment.

ACHIEVED BY ROOSEVELT.

Vigorous Initiative and Consistent Advocacy in the Railway Rate Matter.

It must not be forgotten, while the refinement of discussion of the details of a railway rate-regulation bill is in progress in the senate, that congress is pledged to the passage of such a bill, which is already sure of becoming a law, says the Troy Times. The principle of rate regulation has been established and has been accepted. It is only the application of the principle that is now under discussion.

It was not so very long ago that the acceptance of the principle itself was hotly contested. There were many prophets who predicted that the national congress would not consent to endow a commission with power to prohibit excessive rates of transportation.

What has brought about the general acquiescence in the wisdom and propriety of such legislation? Nothing but the vigorous initiative and consistent advocacy of President Roosevelt himself. The president knew not only that there must be some curb placed on oppressively discriminating rates for the carriage of freight, but he saw also that the people would support measures looking to such repression. It was not only an act of general justice but one in harmony with the public conviction that he advocated, when in public address and message to congress he declared that this question must be settled in agreement with the principles of equity and in behalf of the people at large.

The house of representatives promptly and almost unanimously acted upon the president's recommendation. The senate, a more slowly moving body, has gradually come to the same destination and is now considering methods for making the principle operative.

The extent of this victory of the president, which necessarily has been achieved by the slowly advancing processes which even the most righteous truth must await, can be appreciated fully only when the general acceptance of the president's idea is compared with the opposition which existed not so long ago. Mental force, political sagacity and the power of a righteous determination have seldom been illustrated in so conspicuous a manner as in the way by which the executive advice has converted a more or less unwilling legislature into a cooperative factor, in establishing as a governmental rule of action the right of the people through their officers to fix a limit beyond which the rates imposed by carriers in interstate commerce cannot go.

How He Stood. Mamma—What would you like for dinner, Willie? Willie—Anything but company. I don't get anything then.—Boston Transcript.

Those Massachusetts revolutionists announce the failure of their plan to call a caucus on the tariff. They could get only nine votes in the house outside their own. Perhaps Cannon and Payne were right when they failed to observe any particular demand for revision.—Pittsburg Dispatch.

\$2,000 BRIBE HE PROVES IT

Was Promised to Insurance Commissioner.

BY THE EQUITABLE.

Commissioner Host, of Wisconsin, Tells a Sensational Story to a Legislative Committee.

Milwaukee, Wis.—The most sensational testimony which has been presented to the special insurance investigating committee of the Wisconsin legislature was given Wednesday when Insurance Commissioner Host, of the Wisconsin department of insurance, testified before the committee that on June 16, 1903, the day on which the hearing in the case of the state of Wisconsin against the Equitable Life Assurance Society for a compulsory distribution of the surplus of that company to Wisconsin policyholders was to be held by him, Secretary of State Walter L. Houser entered the insurance commissioner's office and said that if Mr. Host would render a decision in accordance with a slip handed by Mr. Houser to Mr. Host, which would have been a decision favorable to the Equitable company, that the Equitable Life Assurance Society would give \$2,000 toward a campaign fund for a renomination of the state officers in the next campaign.

The slip which Commissioner Host testified Secretary of State Houser handed to him was presented to the commissioner and contained on it these words:

"Petition is denied and same is dismissed for the reason that a determination of the subject thereof requires the exercise of a judicial function that cannot be exercised by the defendant. It is further announced as a rule of this department that no similar proceedings be entertained until a final adjudication of the same is had in the courts of the state."

Mr. Host testified that he told Houser that he would think the matter over. Host's decision was against the Equitable Life Assurance Society, which afterward took the case into the courts and obtained a rule adverse to Mr. Host's order for a compulsory distribution of the surplus on deferred dividend policies.

Mr. Host also testified that Robert Luscombe, who for years represented insurance companies before various legislatures, telephoned to him three times between June 16 and July 31, 1903, and asked Host to come to Chicago, saying he had an argument which would convince Host that the law in question was not compulsory.

MEDALS AND MONEY.

They are Awarded by the Carnegie Hero Fund Commission.

Pittsburg, Pa.—Twenty-one awards of medals and money were made by the Carnegie Hero Fund Commission at its meeting Wednesday. It is expected the medals will be ready for distribution about July 1. Among the awards are: To the widow of Michael Gismond, of Mt. Pleasant, Pa., a silver medal and death benefits amounting to \$600. Gismond lost his life while trying to rescue a 14-year-old boy who was in an unfinished well in September, 1905.

A silver medal and \$1,200 to liquidate indebtedness on his property was awarded William Watkins, a coal miner of Edwinstown, Pa., for rescuing three miners from death by gas in an explosion in the Kingston Coal Co.'s mines, in September, 1904.

A medal and like sum for the same purpose was given Timothy E. Heagerty, a lake pilot of Ashtabula, O., who in April, 1905, rescued the captain and crew of the schooner Yukon in a gale on Lake Erie. A bronze medal and \$500 was given Robert W. Simpson, the engineer of the tug of which Heagerty was pilot. This award is made in connection with the same rescue. Michael Sasso, the fireman, also of Ashtabula, is given a bronze medal and \$500.

George B. Williams, of Elizabeth, Pa., in October, 1904, lost his life in trying to rescue a man from electric cables which were burning him to death. Williams was knocked off a bridge and fractured his skull. A silver medal is awarded his sister.

A silver medal to Walter H. Murbach, of Elyria, O., for the rescue of a school boy from drowning.

Harry E. Moore, a railroad conductor of Alliance, O., lost part of his arm in trying to rescue a man that had fallen asleep on the track and he was awarded a bronze medal and disability benefits of \$500.

Congress.

Washington.—On the 16th the senate finished consideration of the railroad rate bill in committee of the whole. The house completed its debate of the naval appropriation bill.

An Embezzler is Sentenced. Cheyenne, Wyo.—W. A. Brothers, former federal distributing agent at Casper, Wyo., pleaded guilty in the United States district court here Wednesday to a charge of embezzlement and was sentenced by Judge Riner to three years' imprisonment.

Gen. John McArthur Dies.

Chicago, Ill.—Gen. John McArthur, former postmaster of Chicago, and a major general during the civil war, died here Wednesday, aged 71 years. He had been ill for two years.

HE PROVES IT

Garfield's Report Con- victs Standard Oil

AS LAW BREAKER.

The Complete Report of the Commissioner of Corporations Is Sent to Congress.

Washington, D. C.—President Roosevelt on Thursday transmitted to congress the complete report of James R. Garfield, commissioner of corporations, of the investigation which he has made into the operations of the alleged oil trust. A full synopsis of the report, accompanied by a message from the president dealing with the facts developed by the inquiry, was sent to congress on May 4.

The report of Mr. Garfield covers 500 printed pages. In support of the various allegations made by him, he prints in the report copies of way bills, letters of railroad officials bearing on transactions with agents of the Standard Oil and independent oil companies, special oil tariffs of various railroads, bills of lading, blind bills of lading and secret understandings and agreements of the several railroad companies named with the Standard Oil Co. In many instances, according to the copies of the way bills, the rate paid by the Standard Oil Co. was only 33 1-3 per cent of the amount stated in the bill.

The testimony of employees of railroads is given in confirmation of the bureau's charge that there was a concealment of rates granted to the Standard Oil Co. Although it is alleged, in the case of the Chicago & Alton railroad the general tariff officers admitted the existence of a secret rate and that the purpose was to conceal it from other railroads and not from the shippers, one of the leading clerks of the Alton is quoted as testifying that the secret rate was intended only for the benefit of the Standard Oil Co., and that had any other shipper inquired for rates he would not have been given the low rate accorded the Standard Oil Co.

The report further shows the establishment of rates from small, inconsequential and in many instances obscure points near large shipping centers and the filing of the tariffs with the inter-state commerce commission as evidence that the rates were not secret. But Mr. Garfield maintains that by this arrangement the rates were effectively secret, because any shipper other than the Standard Oil Co. in applying for rates would be given the published rates from other places in the vicinity of the small points referred to, which in every case were considerably higher. He declares that the railroads recognized the irregularity of the arrangement "and that they designed to hide the rate from all shippers except the Standard Oil Co."

FOR LAND AND LIBERTY.

Russia's Parliament Makes Demands on the Czar.

St. Petersburg, Russia.—The lower house of the national parliament has finished consideration of the address in reply to the speech from the throne, which was adopted substantially as it came from the committee.

The lower house's demand for amnesty, the most pressing point in its address, was altered at the last moment by the commission itself, which in response to criticisms of indefiniteness in the expression "full political amnesty" substituted "amnesty for all crimes committed from religious or political motives as well as agrarian offenses." The commission also accepted a new clause to meet the wishes of the discontented in the army and navy, asking the emperor to revise the conditions of service on the basis of right and justice.

Most of the other amendments proposed in the closing hours of the debate fell by the wayside, only one out of 31 proposed alterations of the proposed agrarian paragraph, for example, being accepted. The discussion of this plan lasted four hours, practically every peasant in the house talking the rostrum to voice the demands of their constituents for "land and liberty."

The last feature of the debate was an attempt to introduce a declaration in favor of peace and pan-Slavism as the guiding principle of the empire, but an amendment commending Emperor Nicholas for his peace manifestations and pledging the government to cherish the aspirations of the Slavonic people outside the empire, was rejected.

Congress.

Washington.—On the 17th the senate devoted its session to a review of the amendments to the railroad rate bill. The house passed the naval appropriation bill.

Gastro to Resume Control.

New York.—The Associated Press learns from a source of information closely allied to the Venezuelan government that President Castro will resume control of his office on May 23 and on that day will grant a general amnesty to political prisoners.

A Disastrous Explosion.

Seranton, Pa.—An explosion of gas in the Diamond mine on Thursday burned six men, three of them seriously. The men were placing fans in position when the mine gas became ignited.

No one is himself when his nerve centers are exhausted, whether from excessive use or from lack of proper food. The quality of one's thought, ambition, energy, aims and ideals, is largely a matter of health.—Success Magazine.

Garfield Tea overcomes constipation, sick headache, liver and kidney diseases.

Some men make such a big fuss about planning for big things that they overlook the necessity of attending to the little details.

Lots of us bow to the inevitable without a formal introduction.

Complexion bad? Tongue coated? Liver deranged? Take Garfield Tea.

Genius is seldom bothered with book-keeping.—Life.

Be patient; card houses are built in an hour—cathedrals take centuries.

CORDIAL INVITATION

ADDRESSED TO WORKING GIRLS.

Miss Barrows Tells How Mrs. Pinkham's Advice Helps Working Girls.



Girls who work are particularly susceptible to female disorders, especially those who are obliged to stand on their feet from morning until night in stores or factories.

Day in and day out the girl toils, and she is often the bread-winner of the family. Whether she is sick or well, whether it rains or shines, she must get to her place of employment, perform the duties exacted of her—female and be agreeable.

Among this class the symptoms of female diseases are early manifest by weak and aching backs, pain in the lower limbs and lower part of the stomach. In consequence of frequent wetting of the feet, periods become painful and irregular, and frequently there are faint and dizzy spells, with loss of appetite, until life is a burden. All these symptoms point to a derangement of the female organism, which can be easily and promptly cured by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Miss Abby F. Barrows, Nelsonville, Athens Co., Ohio, tells what this great medicine did for her. She writes:

Dear Mrs. Pinkham:— I feel it my duty to tell you the good Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and Blood Purifier have done for me. Before I took them I was very nervous, had dull headaches, pains in back, and periods were irregular. I had been to several doctors, and they did me no good.

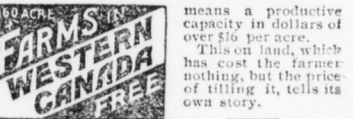
Your medicine has made me well and strong. I can do most any kind of work without complaint, and my periods are all right.

I am in better health than I ever was, and I know it is all due to your remedies. I recommend your advice and medicine to all who suffer.

It is to such girls that Mrs. Pinkham holds out a helping hand and extends a cordial invitation to correspond with her. She is daughter-in-law of Lydia E. Pinkham and for twenty-five years has been advising sick women free of charge. Her long record of success in treating women's ills makes her letters of advice of untold value to every ailing working girl. Address, Mrs. Pinkham, Lynn, Mass.

Kemp's Balsam advertisement with text: Will stop any cough that can be stopped by any medicine and cure coughs that cannot be cured by any other medicine. It is always the best cough cure. You cannot afford to take chances on any other kind. KEMP'S BALSAM cures coughs, colds, bronchitis, grip, asthma and consumption in first stages.

Twenty-Five Bushels of Wheat to the Acre



means a productive capacity of ten dollars of over \$10 per acre. This land, which has cost the farmer nothing, but the price of tilling it, tells its own story.

The Canadian Government gives absolutely free to every settler 160 acres of such land.

Already 175,000 farmers from the United States have made their homes in Canada. For pamphlet "Twentieth Century Canada" and all information apply to SUPERINTENDENT OF IMMIGRATION, Ottawa, Canada, or to the following authorized Canadian Government Agents: E. M. WILLIAMS, Law Building, Toledo, O.



SUN LIGHT BEST AXLE GREASE EVER MADE. Something new and far better than the goods put out by the old monopolies. Use independent goods and ask your dealer for Sun Light Axle Grease. If he does not handle it, write us. MONARCH M