Published Every Thursday.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

ADVERTISING RATES:

Advertisements are published at the rate of one dollar per square for one insertion and fifty neats per square for each subsequentinsertion. Rates by the year, or for six or three months, are low and uniform, and will be furnished on

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Legal and Official Advertising per square, three times or less. \$2: each subsequent insertion \$6 cents per square.

Local notices 10 cents per line for one insertention; 5 cents per line for each subsequent consecutive insertion.

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

Basiness cards, five lines or less, \$5 per year, over five lines, at the regular rates of advertising. over five lines, at the regular rates of adver-tising.

No local inserted for less than 75 cents per issue.

JOB PRINTING.

The Job department of the Press is complete and affords facilities for doing the best class of work. Particular aftertion paid to Law Printing. PRINTING.

No paper will be discontinued until arrearages are paid, except at the option of the publisher.

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

To Teach Obedience.

Nearly every boy who enters business life without the advantages of a good education regards the position of office boy as the most natural, if not the only door; and in the main this is true. There must always be office boys, no matter how many new business appliances are invented; but the supply, although equal to the demand in quantity, is unsatisfactory in quality. In the hope of improving this con dition somewhat, the Children's Aid society of New York has undertaken a school for office boys. The pupils will be taught many things, but above all, obedience. "The first thing we shall instil into a boy," says the head of the school, "is the understanding that he must do exactly as he is told." An office boy with the idea of obedience firmly fixed is already pretty well equipped for his duties, says the Youth's Companion. In a western city a boy lately entered the office of, a business house from a good home. One day his employer told him to do a cer tain thing, and having found it undone later in the day, asked the boy why he had neglected it. "Oh, I didn't feel like was the answer, made naturally and without any thought of being im pudent. But the employer promptly knocked the boy down. The interesting sequel to the story is that when the boy went home, it was not to com plain of the employer, but to upbraid his parents for never having taught him to obey. His complaint was not unjust. To whom should a boy look for the great lesson of obedience, if not to his parents? A generation ago he might have got some knowledge of the value of discipline from the schools, but the abolition of corporal punishment and the changed public at titude toward punishment of any kind have robbed the schools of most of the disciplinary value they once had. Only the other day the old teacher died who was credited by the late Roscoe Conkling with having made him a United States senator by a thrashing he once gave him in school. The responsibility of parents in inculcating obedience is greater now than ever before. Not even a school for office boys can do all

Frederick Peterson, nerve specialist, in Collier's, opines that the extent to which the influence of mind on bodily health may go is as yet little known, even among the medical fraternity He tells af a Vienna physician who told a young woman patient that he would place a small plaster on her back which would produce a blister in a few hours. He actually put on only a postage stamp and the blister appeared, as suggested. This recalls the trick played by Dr. Morton Prince on a lady who always had a violent at tack of hay fever whenever a rose was brought into the room. One day he brought in an artificial rose, and the usual symptoms followed. He then showed her it was made of paper and had no pollen, and ever after all symptoms of hay fever disappeared.

the work.

A favorite method of arousing one's country to progress is to show how much better they do things in other countries. It is a good method and ap plicable universally, for no nation is best at everything. Last month a scientific congress in France, in order to interest the government and the peo ple in refrigeration, pointed out how much better cold storage is under stood in America. Meanwhile the states of Illinois and Wisconsin and other regions rich in stock farms were hearing from experts how backward we are in measures to insure wellbred horses, as compared with what the French government has done for

Cooking schools are an old story, and special courses in domestic science have been in operation for some years in more than one city. Probably the first institution, already established for general culture, to undertake household economics for women is King's college, London. The universit housewife will receive her degree fo three years' work in all that a mis

ess of a home needs to know, from ratory practice in scrubbing to the of home decoration and the

landlord and tenant.

CAMERON COUNTY PRESS. HEAR MESSAGE

DOCUMENT FROM CHIEF EXECU-TIVE READ IN CONGRESS.

URGES CHANGES IN LAWS

Present Currency System Declared Imperfect-Control of Corporations the Province of the National Government-Conduct of Labor Leaders Criticised-For Postal Savings

Washington.—In his message to congress, read in both houses Tuesday, President Roosevelt makes important suggestions as to what he considers necessary legislation.

The president congratulates the na-

tion on its present excellent financial standing, but calls attention to the need of remedying defects in the currency system. He says:

need of remedying defects in the currency system. He says:

The financial standing of the nation at the present time is excellent, and the financial management of the nation's interests by the government during the last seven years has shown the most satisfactory results. But our currency system is imperfect, and it is earnestly to be hoped that the currency commission will be able to propose a thoroughly good system which will do away with the existing defects.

During the period from July 1, 1901, to September 30, 1908, there was an increase in the amount of money in circulation of \$902,991,399. The increase in the per capita during this period was \$7.06. Within this time there were several occasions when it was necessary for the treasury department to come to the relief of the money market by purchases or redemptions of United States bonds; by increasing deposits in national banks; by stimulating additional issues of national bank notes, and by facilitating importations from abroad of gold. Our imperfect currency system has made these proceedings necessary, and they were effective until the monetary disturbance in the fall of 1907 immensely increased the difficulty of ordinary methods of relief. By the middle of November the available working balance in the treasury had been reduced to approximately \$5,000,000. Clearing house associations throughout the country had been obliged to resort to the

dle of November the available working balance in the treasury had been reduced to approximately \$5,000,000. Clearing house associations throughout the country had been obliged to resort to the expedient of issuing clearing house certificates, to be used as money. In this emergency it was determined to invite subscriptions for \$50,000,000 Panama canal bonds, and \$100,000,000 three per cent. certificates of indebtedness authorized by the act of June 13, 1898. It was proposed to redeposit in the national banks the proceeds of these issues, and to permit their use as a basis for additional circulating notes of national banks. The moral effect of this procedure was so great that it was necessary to issue only \$24,63,650 of the certificates of indebtedness. During the period from July 1, 1901, to September 30, 1908, the balance between the net ordinary receipts and the net ordinary syspenses of the government showed a surplus in the four years 1902, 1903, 1906, and 1907, and a deficit in the years 1904, 1905, 1908 and a fractional part of the fiscal year 1909. The net result was a surplus of \$99,283,413,54. The financial operations of the government during this period, based upon these differences between receipts and expenditures, resulted in a net reduction of the interest-bearing debt of the United States from \$887,141,040 to \$837,233,990, notwithstanding that there had been two sales of Panama canal bonds amounting in the aggregate to \$4,631,290, and an Issue of three per cent. certificates of indebtedness under the act of June 13, 1893, amounting to \$203,293,490 bonds bearing higher rates of interest. A decrease of \$8,687,956 in the annual interest charge resulted from these operations.

annual interest charge resulted from these operations.

In short, during the seven years and three months there has been a net surplus of nearly one hundred millions of receipts over expenditures, a reduction of the interest-bearing debt by ninety millions, in spite of the extraordinary expense of the Panama canal, and a saving of nearly nine millions on the annual interest charge.

The message reiterates the well-known views of the president that the

known views of the president that the control of great corporations, especially the railroads of the country, should be vested in the national gov-

should be vested in the national government. He says:

I believe that it is worse than folly to attempt to prohibit all combinations as is done by the Sherman antitrust law, because such a law can be enforced only imperfectly and unequally, and its enforcement works almost as much hardship as good. I strongly advocate that instead of an unwise effort to prohibit all combinations, there shall be substituted a law which shall expressly permit combinations which are in the interest of the public, but shall at the same time give to some agency in the national government full power of control and supervision over them.

power of control and supervision over them.

The railways of the country should be put completely under the interstate com-merce commission and removed from the domain of the anti-trust law. The power of the commission should be made thoroughgoing, so that it could exercise complete supervision and control over the issue of securities as well as over the raising and lowering of rates. As regards rates, at least, this power should be summary.

Rates must be made as low as is compatible with giving prop-er returns to all the employes of the railas low as is compatible with giving proper returns to all the employes of the rail-road, from the highest to the lowest, and proper returns to the shareholders, but they must not, for instance, be reduced in such fashion as to necessitate a cut in the wages of the employes or the abolition of the proper and legitimate profits of honest shareholders.

Interests of the Wageworker. Turning to conditions affecting the wageworker and the man of small

means, the president says:

Postal Savings banks will make it easy for the poorest to keep their savings in absolute safety. The regulation of the national highways must be such that they shall serve all people with equal justice. Corporate finances must be supervised so as to make it far safer than at present for the man of small means to invest his money in stocks. There must be prohibition of child labor, similation of women labor, shortening of hours of all mechanical labor; stock watering should be prohibited, and stock gambling so far as is possible discouraged. There should be a progressive inheritance tax on large fortunes. Industrial education should be encouraged. As far as possible we means, the president says:

ent industrial system, become killed, crippled, or worn out as part of the regular incidents of a given business. As far as concerns those who have been worn out, I call your attention to the fact that definite steps toward providing old-age pensions have been taken in many of our private industries. These may be indefinitely extended through voluntary association and contributory schemes, or through the agency of savings banks, as under the Massachusetts plan.

Urgent Need of Reform.

Our present system, or rather no system, works dreadful wrong, and is of benefit to only one class of people—the lawyers. When a workman is injured

lawyers. When a workman is injured what he needs is not an expensive and doubtful lawsuit, but the certainty of relief through immediate administrative action. No academic theory about "freedom of contract" of "constitutional liberty to contract" should be permitted to interfere with this and similar movements.

I renew my recommendation that the principle of the eight-hour day should as rapidly and as far as practicable be extended to the entire work being carried on by the government; the present law should be amended to embrace contracts on those public works which the present wording of the act seems to exclude.

Judges Too Poorly Paid.

Judges Too Poorly Paid.

Coupled with a eulogy of the judiciary of the nation the president urges that, beginning with the supreme court, the judges should have their salaries doubled.

As was to be expected, the attitude assumed by certain labor leaders during the recent election comes in for bitter criticism. The president as-serts that demands made on congress for legislation were unjust and impractical and could but work harm to the cause of labor. While dcclaring that our judicial system is sound and effective at core, the president says:

that our judicial system is sound and effective at core, the president says:

There are certain decisions by various courts which have been exceedingly detrimental to the rights of wage-workers. This is true of all decisions that decide that men are, by the constitution, "guaranteed their liberty" to contract to enter a dangerous occupation, or to work an undesirable or improper number of hours, or to work in unhealthy surroundings; and therefore cannot recover damages when maimed in that occupation, and cannot be forbidden to work what the legislature decides is an excessive number of hours, or to carry on the work under conditions which the legislature decides to be unhealthy.

There is also, I think, ground for the belief that substantial injustice is often suffered by employes in consequence of the custom of courts issuing temporary injunctions without notice to them, and punishing them for contempt of court in instances where, as a matter of fact, they have no knowledge of any proceedings. Organized labor is chafing under the unjust restraint which comes from repeated resort to this plan of procedure.

Injunction Must Remain.

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Injunction Must Remain.

The power of injunction is a great equitable remedy, which should on no account be destroyed. But safeguards should be erected against its abuse. In substance, provision should be made that no injunction or temporary restraining order issue otherwise than on notice, except where irreparable injury would otherwise result; and in such case a hearing on the merits of the order should be had within a short fixed period, and, if not then continued after hearing, it should forthwith lapse. Decisions should be rendered immediately, and the chance of delay minimized in every way. Moreover, I believe that the procedure should be sharply defined, and the judge required minutely to state the particulars both of his action and of his reasons therefor, so that the congress can if it desires examine and investigate the same.

Harm Worked by Law

Discussing measures necessary for the proper control of giant corporations operating in defiance of law, the

the proper control of giant corporations operating in defiance of law, the president says:

Real damage has been done by the manifold and conflicting interpretations of the interstate commerce law. Control over the great corporations doing interstate business can be effective only if it is vested with fuil power in an administrative department, a branch of the federal executive, carrying out a federal law; it can never be effective if a divided responsibility is left in both the states and the nation; it can never be effective if left in the hands of the courts to be decided by lawsuits.

The courts hold a piace of peculiar and deserved sanctity under our form of government. Respect for the law is largely conditioned upon respect for the caw is largely conditioned upon respect for the cay is largely conditioned upon respect for the say is largely conditioned upon respect for the say is largely conditioned upon respect for the courts. It is an offense against the republic to say anything which can weaken this respect, save for the gravest reason and in the most carefully guarded manner. In no other nation in the world do the courts wield such vast and far-reaching power as in the United States. All that is necessary is that the courts as a whole should exercise this power with the farsighted wisdom already shown by those judges who scan the future while they act in the present.

Forest Preservation.

Forest Preservation.

The manifest necessity for forest preservation is pointed out as a duty the present generation owes to its descendants, and the president cites the case of China, where reckless de-forestation has resulted in creating des erts, as an object lesson.

Inland Waterways.

Immediate action by the session of congress for the improvement of our inland waterways the president declares to be imperative. He recommends the creation of a permanent commission authorized to coordinate the work of all the government departments relating to water ways, and to frame and supervise the execution of a comprehensive plan.

Postal Savings Banks.

Urging the immediate institution of postal savings banks, the message

says:

I again renew my recommendation for postal savings banks, for depositing savings with the security of the government behind them. The object is to encourage thrift and economy in the wage-earner and person of moderate means. It is believed that in the aggregate vast sums of money would be brought into circulation through the instrumentality of the postal savings banks.

Parcel Post.

The much-discussed advisability of

The much-discussed advisability of the establishment of a parcel post service is thus dealt with

In my last annual message I commended the postmaster-general's recommendation for an extension of the parcel post on the rural routes. The establishment of a local parcel post on rural routes would be to the mutual benefit of the farmer and the country storelegency and its desirable. fortunes. Industrial education should be encouraged. As far as possible we should lighten the burden of taxation on the small man. There should no longer be any paltering with the question of taking care of the wageworkers who, under our pressure of the catalog of the establishment of a local parcel post on the rural routes. The establishment of a local parcel post on the rural routes. The establishment of a local parcel post on the rural routes. The establishment of a local parcel post on the rural routes. The establishment of a local parcel post on the rural routes. The establishment of a local parcel post on the rural routes. The establishment of a local parcel post on the rural routes. The establishment of a local parcel post on the rural routes. The establishment of a local parcel post on the rural routes. The establishment of a local parcel post on the rural routes. The establishment of a local parcel parcel post on the rural routes. The establishment of a local parcel parcel post on the rural routes. The establishment of a local parcel parcel post on the rural routes. The establishment of a local parcel parcel parcel post on the rural routes. The establishment of a local parcel parcel parcel parcel parcel parcel parcel parcel post on the rural routes. The establishment of a local parcel post on the rural routes. The establishment of a local parcel parcel

people, should be utilized to the fullest practicable extent.

Education. Dealing with the important subject

Dealing with the important subject of education, the president says:

With the limited means hitherto provided, the bureau of education has rendered efficient service, but the congress has neglected to adequately supply the bureau with means to meet the educational growth of the country. I earnestly recommend that this unfortunate state of affairs as regards the national educational office be remedied by adequate appropriations. This recommendation is urged by the representatives of our common schools and great state universities and the leading educators, who all unite in requesting favorable consideration and action by the congress upon this subject.

The president points out the necessity of better organization of the vari-

sity of better organization of the various bureaus responsible for the public health, and urges the placing soldiers' homes under the jurisdiction of the war department.

Statehood. On the question of statehood the

On the question of statehood the president says:

I advocate the immediate admission of New Mexico and Arizona as states. This should be done at the present session of the congress. The people of the two territories have made it evident by their votes that they will not come in as one state. The only alternative is to admit them as two, and I trust that this will be done without delay.

Interstate Fisheries.

An international agreement con-

An international agreement con-cerning interstate fisheries is at present being attempted, and in this connection the message continues:

nection the message continues:

I call the attention of the congress to the importance of the problem of the fisherles in the interstate waters. On the Great Lakes we are now, under the very wise treaty of April 11 of this year, endeavoring to come to an international agreement for the preservation and satisfactory use of the fisherles of these waters which can not otherwise be achieved. Lake Erie, for example, has the richest fresh water fisherles in the world; but it is now controlled by the statutes of two nations, four states, and one province, and this province by two different ordinances in different counties. All these political divisions work at cross purposes, and in no case can they achieve protection to the fisherles, on the one hand, and justice to the localities and individuals on the other.

dividuals on the other.

Country's Foreign Policy.

dividuals on the other.

Country's Foreign Policy.

This nation's foreign policy is based on the theory that right must be done between nations precisely as between individuals, and in our actions for the last ten years we have in this matter proven our faith by our deeds. We have behaved, and are behaving, towards other nations, as in private life an honorable man would behave towards his fellows.

I take this opportunity publicly to state my appreciation of the way in which in Japan, in Australia, in New Zealand, and in all the states of South America, the battle fleet has been received on its practice voyage around the world. The American government can not too strongly express its appreciation of the abounding and generous hospitality shown our ships in every port they visited.

Our Southern Neighbors.

Our Southern Neighbors

Our Southern Neighbors.
The commercial and material progress of the 20 Latin-American republics is worthy of the careful attention of the congress. The International Bureau of the American Republics is doing a useful work in making these nations and their resources better known to us, and in acquainting them not only with us as a people and with our purposes towards them, but with what we have to exchange for their goods.

Panama Canal Being Rushed.
The work on the Panama canal is be-

Panama Canal Being Rushed.

The work on the Panama canal is being done with a speed, efficiency and entire devotion to duty, which make it a model for all work of the kind. The men on the Isthmus, from Col. Goethals and his fellow commissioners through the entire list of employes who are faithfully doing their duty, have won their right to the ungrudging respect and gratitude of the American people.

For Ocean Mail Lines.

I again recommend the extension of

I again recommend the extension of ne ocean mail act of 1891 so that satisfactory American ocean mail lines to South America, Asia, the Philippines, and Australasia may be established.

Should Develop Hawaii. I call particular attention to the Territory of Hawaii. The importance of those islands is apparent, and the need of improving their condition and developing their resources is urgent.

Progress in the Philippines.

Progress in the Philippines.

Real progress toward self-government is being made in the Philippine islands. I trust that within a generation the time will arrive when the Filipinos can decide for themselves whether it is well for them to become independent, or to continue under the protection of a strong and disinterested power, able to guarantee to the islands order at home and protection from foreign invasion. guarantee to the islands on invasion.
and protection from foreign invasion.
Good Work Done in Cuba.

Good Work Done in Cuba.

In Cuba our occupancy will cease in about two months' time; the Cubans have in orderly manner elected their own governmental authorities, and the island will be turned over to them. Our occupation on this occasion has lasted a little over two years, and Cuba has thriven and prospered under it. Our earnest hope and one desire is that the people of the island shall now govern themselves with justice, so that peace and orselves with justice, so that peace and orof the island shall now govern them-selves with justice, so that peace and or-der may be secure.

The National Guard.

Urging continued efforts to in-crease the efficiency of the National

crease the efficiency of the National Guard the president continues:

Now that the organized militia, the National Guard, has been incorporated with the army as a part of the national forces, it behooves the government to do every reasonable thing in its power to perfect its efficiency. It should be assisted in its instruction and otherwise aided more liberally than heretography. wise aided more liberally than heretofore. The continuous services of many
well-trained regular officers will be
essential in this connection. A
bill is now pending before the
congress creating a number of extra
officers in the army, which if passed,
as it ofght to be, will enable more
officers to be trained as instructors of
National Guard and assigned to that
duty. In case of war it will be of the
utmost importance to have a large
number of trained officers to use for
turning raw levies into good troops.

For More War Vessels.

The navy is the last subject dealt

The navy is the last subject dealt with. In that connection the presi-

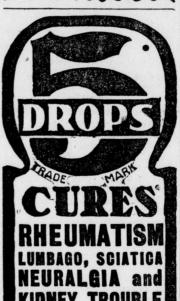
with. In that connection the president says:

I approve the recommendations of the general board for the increase of the navy, calling especial attention to the need of additional destroyers and colliers, and above all, of the four battleships. It is desirable to complete as soon as possible a squadron of eight battleships of the best existing type.

squadron of eight battleships of the best existing type.

I most earnestly recommend that the general board be by law turned into a general staff. There is literally no excuse whatever for continuing the present bureau organization of the navy. The navy should be treated as a purely military organization, and everything should be subordinated to the one object of securing military efficiency. A system





4-PROFS" taken internally, rids the blood of the poisonous matter and acids which are the direct causes of these diseases, applied externally it affords almost internal relief from pain, while a permanent ure is being effected by purifying the lood, dissolving the poisonous subtance and removing it from the system.

DR. S. D. BLAND

"s-DROPS" can be used any length of time without acquiring a "drug habit." as it is entirely free of opium, cocain alcohol, laudanum, and other similar ingredients. ngredients. arge Size Bottle, "5-DROPS" (800 Desc 51.00. For Sale by Bruggista. SWANSON RHEUMATIS GURE SOMPANY, Dept. 80. 160 Lake Street, Chicago. HERE'S DOINT

If you are a business man, did you ever think of the field of opportunity that advertising opens to you? There is almost no limit to the possibilities of your business if you study how to turn trade into your store. If you are not getting your share of the business of your community there's a reason. People go where they are attracted - where they know what they can get and how much it is sold for. If you make direct statements in your advertising see to it that you are able to fulfill every promise you make. You will add to your business reputation and hold your customers. It will not cost as much to run your ad in this paper as you think. It is the persistent advertiser who gets there. Have something in the paper every issue, no matter how small. We will be pleased to quote you our advertising rates, particularly on the year's busi-

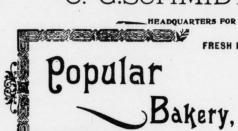
MAKE YOUR APPEAL

to the public through the columns of this paper. With every issue it carries its message into the homes and lives of the people. Your competitor has his store news in this issue. Why don't you have yours? Don't blame the people for flocking to his store. They know what he has.

The Home Paper

Gives you the reading matter in which you have the greatest interest—the home news. Its every should head your list of newspaper and periodical subscriptions.

~C. G.SCHMIDT'S,~



FRESH BREAD,

FANCY CAKES. ICE CREAM,



CONFECTIONERY

Daily Delivery.

Allorders given prompt and skillful attention

Enlarging Your Business



business and you want to make more money you will read every word we have to say. Are you spending your money for advertising in haphazard fashion as if intended

for charity, or do you advertise for direct results? Did you ever stop to think

how your advertising can be made a source of profit to you, and how its value can be measured in dollars and cents. If you have not, you are throwing money away.

Advertising is a modern business necessity, but must be conducted on business principles. If you are not satisfied with your advertising you should set aside a certain amount of money to be spent

If you are in annually, and then carefully note the effect it has in increasing your volume of business; whether a 10, 20 or 30 per cent increase. If you watch this gain from year to vou will become intensely interested in your advertising, and how you can make it enlarge your business.

If you try this method we believe you will not want to let a single issue of this paper go to press without something from your store.

We will be pleased to have you call on us, and we will take pleasure in explaining our annual contract for so many inches, and how it can be used in whatever amount that seems necessary to you.

If you can sell goods over the counter we can also show you why this paper will best serve your interests when you want to reach the people of this community.

JOB PRINTING We can do the finest class of printing, and we can do that class and the class of t can do that class just a little cheaper than the other fellow. Wedding invitations, letter heads, bill heads, sale bills, statements, dodgers, cards, etc., all receive the same careful treatment—just a little better than seems necessary. Prompt delivery always.