

CAMERON COUNTY PRESS.

H. H. MULLIN, Editor.

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No local inserted for less than 75 cents per line.

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

A FRENCH naturalist named Gallen has made the discovery at Nimes that if a sparrow is put in the same cage with finches it will soon learn to imitate their song like a mocking bird; also, the chirping of a cricket.

A RUSSIAN nobleman, Count Rambunsky, has written to Mayor Warwick, of Philadelphia, saying that he has a good-looking son, 24 years of age, who wants to make a Philadelphia woman his wife and a countess. All he requires is beauty and a dot of \$3,000,000.

An agent of an American firm has just been in England, and with but little difficulty obtained orders for 8,000 golf sticks.

The richest gold mine in the world is located under the thriving town of Ballarat, Victoria, Australia. It yields but half an ounce of standard gold to the ton, and yet the Band, Barton and Albion mine has yielded more than \$150,000,000 of gold since it was opened 30 years ago.

The prince of Naples is compiling an illustrated work on the coins of Italy, modern and mediaeval, and is anxious to have all persons who possess rare Italian coins communicate with him.

OFFICIAL reports have been received from Capt. Ray, who was sent to the Klondike country by the war department.

MISS MARY PROCTOR, the astronomer, gave a lecture a few evenings ago in the lecture course provided by the board of education of New York city.

VANCOUVER is enjoying a boom that presages a bright future and a verification that that city is the future great metropolis of British Columbia.

THAT New York and Philadelphia will eventually be connected by a trolley line seems to be assured.

PRESIDENT MCKINLEY has it in his power to have a curious and unequalled record made a part of the United States navy history.

WHEN the big department stores of Denver lately undertook to dictate advertising rates to the newspapers there and stopped advertising in order to enforce their demands the small stores took advantage of the boycott and began to advertise.

A NET of spiders' webs is being manufactured at the professional school at Antananarivo, and will be used as an experimental covering for a navigable balloon by M. Renard, the head of the French military balloon school at Chalais.

SOMETHING HE OVERLOOKED.

Bryan's Hit and Miss Description of Mexican Finances.

In the article praising Mexico, her alleged marvelous prosperity and her silver monetary standard, Mr. William Jennings Bryan neglected, as he usually does, to bring out the vital and material points of the questions which he discussed.

Mr. Bryan spent two or three weeks in Mexico, bought a sombrero trimmed with silver, and then came back fully equipped to tell us all about the affairs of our neighboring republic and ready to prove, to his own satisfaction at least, that this country ought to adopt the financial system from which Mexico has been for some time trying to escape.

Mr. Bryan is a political comet which has passed its perihelion, and is disappearing in the depths of obscurity, whence it emerged some 18 months ago. It occasionally still emits a gaseous explosion, however, which calls for comment on the part of the astronomers who have watched it with interest as it careened madly across the political firmament.

Ever since Mr. Bryan picked up the silver question as a supposedly convenient method of landing himself in the white house he has argued that the free and unlimited coinage of silver would give to this country a greater volume of money; that is, a larger per capita circulation. Now, if the free coinage of silver is conducive to a greater per capita circulation than the United States possesses, we would naturally suppose that Mexico, which conforms to Mr. Bryan's loftiest ideals of a proper financial policy, would have a larger per capita circulation than this country. Let us see. Consulting the facts and figures in relation to the amount of money in each country, we discover the per capita of each nation to be as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Country, Per capita. United States: \$19.55; Mexico: \$2.30; In silver: United States: \$8.78; Mexico: \$7.70; In paper: United States: \$5.90; Mexico: \$2.02; Total money: United States: \$24.03; Mexico: \$4.41.

Evidently there is a cog loose in Mr. Bryan's logic again. Instead of having, thanks to the free coinage of silver, a greater amount of money per capita than the United States, Mexico has only about one-third as much money per capita as this country possesses. Besides, every dollar of United States money, under the gold standard, is worth twice as much as a Mexican dollar. So that, if we take purchasing power into consideration, we find that our \$24.03 per capita is worth \$48.06 in Mexican money, as against an \$8.41 per capita in Mexico.

If it is a good thing to have a large circulation, then free silver, as shown by the experience of Mexico, does not supply that benefit, nor does the free and unlimited coinage of silver in Mexico add one penny of value to the silver when it is coined. After that metal is minted it is worth no more or less, under free and unlimited coinage in Mexico, than it was worth as bullion. The free and unlimited coinage of silver never did make 50 cents' worth of silver worth 100 cents, and never will, Mr. Bryan to the contrary notwithstanding.

While Mr. Bryan is sounding the praises of Mexico's financial system that country is striving to abandon it, and in a few years we will see our southern neighbor take its rightful place among the progressive gold standard nations of the world.—Cincinnati Commercial Tribune.

DRIFT OF OPINION.

Mr. Bryan is undoubtedly one of the men who are ahead of their times. The only date to which he pays attention is 1900.—Washington Star.

If the "investigation" could only have been held before the election Hanna's majority would have been much larger.—Cleveland Leader.

The "Bryan and Alford democracy" presumably has warned all persons of the name of Buck Hinrichsen to keep off the grass.—Chicago Record (Ind.).

The tightening grip of Dingley bill results on the windpipe of the calamity howler has reduced that organ to the vocalization of a piping treble.—Philadelphia Press.

Bryan's satirical telegram to the Maine cotton mill strikers is in keeping with his calamity record. When he sees a sign of prosperity he keeps quiet.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

The "Curse of Gold" is described as a free silver melodrama. It will be remembered that "The Cross of Gold," which had a short run in '96, was a roaring farce.—Chicago Times-Herald.

The promptness and vigor with which the republican house killed the Teller silver bond resolution shows the scrupulous faith with which the republican party keeps its pledges.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Never was a robber or assassin caught in the commission of his crime condemned to swifter execution by public indignation, or more promptly gibbeted and buried out of sight and smell than the Teller resolution, with all its infamies on its head, was sent to its just doom by the house of representatives.—St. Paul Pioneer Press.

Bryan says: "The democrats of the United States have put their hands to the sixteen to one plow, and will not look back." Well, perhaps they won't. There is nothing very pleasant "to look back" at. Bryan firing off speeches with hair on end at the rear of a Pullman car, and defeated when the vote was counted, doesn't make a historic picture for any democrat to enthuse over.—Chicago Inter Ocean.

WAGES AND MONEY.

Factors Which Knock Out the Pretenses of Free Silverites.

A bond sale recently took place in this state which shows the extent to which the price of money has fallen in the past few years. The bonds were Missouri state securities, amounting to \$350,000, bearing interest at four per cent, and they sold at a premium. These bonds are to take up bonds drawing six per cent interest. Twenty years ago the latter were hard to sell at par, and they replaced bonds that drew ten per cent interest, which sold for 75 cents on the dollar in 1869, at a time when the regular currency of the country, greenbacks, which the republicans brought up to the gold line in 1879, was worth only 75 cents on the dollar in gold. Of course the interest rate for private loans in Missouri has also fallen to nearly the same extent in this time.

This is a little different sort of a story from that which the silver orators tell. They pretend that interest and fixed charges for farmers and others remain the same as during the war period, while the prices of farm products and the wages of labor have gone down. The figures here given, however, show that interest in Missouri is much less than half as high as it was 25 or 30 years ago. Allowing for the premium now on public bonds and the discount then, the present rate of interest is only about a third what it was at that time. Ex-Gov. Stone, like his friend Bryan, has often shed metaphorical tears over the crime of 1873, by which "half of the country's money was struck down and the value of the other half enormously enhanced." Gov. Stone and every other person in this state, and in almost every other state, no matter how poor or obscure, who has acceptable security to offer, can borrow money for half what he would have had to pay for it in 1872.

The facts knock out the rest of the silverites' pretense also. Prices of many farm products have dropped in the past 20 years, though wheat at its present price in 100-cent dollars is about as high as it was 25 or 30 years ago, if the currency of those days is reckoned on the gold basis. Beef and pork have also changed in price but slightly. On the other hand, the farmers' machinery and tools, the interest on the money he borrows, the price of the clothes he wears and his general living expenses are in the aggregate only about half what they were at that time. That is to say, the farmer has been a great gainer by the change. The same is true, of course, of the average wageworker. An exhaustive examination made by the United States commissioner of labor a few years ago showed that a dollar would buy 27 1/2 per cent more of the necessities of life in 1891 than it would have bought in 1872, a year before the great "crime of the century" was perpetrated, and the average laborer got ten per cent more wages in 1891 than he did in the earlier year. The thing the wageworker had to sell, his labor, went up in price, and everything which he had to buy went down. His condition has vastly improved in the past quarter of a century, and so has that of the farmer. The deposits in the savings banks of the country and the reduction in the amount of the farm mortgages are conclusive on both these points.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

On the Defensive.

The Tippecanoe club, one of the largest permanent republican clubs in the country, has been sued to prevent its board of directors from expelling four members who took part in the effort to prevent the election of M. A. Hanna to the United States senate by the Ohio legislature. These four members, who figure as plaintiffs in the case, are Mayor McKisson, the senatorial candidate, put up in opposition to Senator Hanna; Speaker Mason and Representative Bradley, of the Ohio house of representatives, and Senator Burke, of the Ohio senate. The rules of the club stipulate that every member shall stand by the nominees of the republican party. The four plaintiffs claim first that Senator Hanna was not the nominee of the party in the sense intended by the rules, and that as the club is a stock company and the plaintiffs are owners of stock, they cannot be deprived of their shares. Upon proper application, Judge Ong, of the common pleas court, granted an order temporarily restraining the club from proceeding with the trial of Mayor McKisson and his colleagues, now in progress. The case will be heard on its merits later.—Chicago Inter Ocean.

"Gold Despotism."

Something must be said about the phrase "tyranny of gold," implying that gold is a cruel despot and an injury to mankind. It is strange that we never heard of this tyrant until silver fell below par. If the despotism of gold is so cruel to the human race it is strange that all other nations one by one are rushing to its embrace. Since the controversy became hot in the United States, Italy, Austria, Roumania, Chili, Japan, Russia, and even San Domingo have welcomed the tyrant, and now India is taking steps to the same end. The tyranny of gold is of the same nature as the tyranny of railroads in comparison with lumber wagons, of telegraphs and telephones in comparison with postboys, of gas and electric lights in comparison with tallow dips, of the United States in comparison with Mexico and China, of coined money as against wampum, of civilization in general as against savagery.—N. Y. Post (Gold-Dem.).

From 1834 until the present moment gold has been the standard of all values, and if it is a "tyranny" it is not the work of the men of the present day. The statesmen who established it have long since passed to their account, and their names are honored wherever American history is read. It was an act of beneficence and not of tyranny when they reformed our coinage laws and established the standard of gold.—Chicago Times-Herald.

THE MAINE DESTROYED

Explosion in Havana Harbor Wrecks an American Warship.

Scores of the Crew Killed and Wounded—Exact Cause of the Disaster Not Yet Fully Determined.

Spanish Naval and Military Authorities Assist in Caring for the Injured—One of the Worst Catastrophes in the Annals of Our Navy.

Havana, Feb. 16.—At 9:45 last evening a terrible explosion took place on board the United States warship Maine in Havana. Many were killed or wounded. As yet the cause of the explosion is not apparent. The wounded sailors of the Maine are unable to explain it.

The explosion shook the whole city. The windows were broken in all the houses. Several of the wounded sailors say that the explosion took place while they were asleep, so that they can give no particulars as to the cause. The wildest consternation prevails in Havana. The wharves are crowded with thousands of people. It is believed the explosion occurred in a small powder magazine. At 10:45 p. m. what remained of the Maine was still burning. Capt. Sigsbee and the other officers were saved. It is estimated that over 100 of the crew were killed, but it is impossible as yet to give exact details. Admiral Manterola has ordered that boats of all kinds shall go to the assistance of the Maine and her wounded.

Gen. Solano and the other generals have been ordered by Gen. Blanco to take steps to help the Maine's crew in every way possible. The correspondent of the Associated Press has been near the Maine in one of the boats of the cruiser Alfonso XII. and seen others of the wounded who corroborate the statement of those first interviewed that they were asleep when the explosion occurred.

Capt. Sigsbee says the explosion occurred in the bow of the vessel. He received a wound in the head. Orders were given to the other officers to save themselves as best they could. The latter who were thrown from their bunks in their night clothing, gave the necessary orders with great self-possession and bravery. At 11:30 the Maine continues burning.

Many officers of the Maine were ashore at the time of the explosion. Admiral Manterola believes the disaster was caused by the throwing of a grenade from the navy yard, near which the Maine was anchored, onto the deck of the American warship.

Washington, Feb. 16.—The secretary of the navy received the following telegram from Capt. Sigsbee: "Maine blown up in Havana harbor at 9:40 and destroyed. Many wounded and doubtless more killed and drowned. Wounded and others are on board Spanish man-of-war and Ward line steamer. Send lighthouse tenders from Key West for crew and few pieces of equipment still above water. No one has other clothes than those upon him. Public opinion should be suspended until further report. All officers believed to be saved. Jenkins and Merritt not yet accounted for. Many Spanish officers, including representatives of Gen. Blanco, now with me and express sympathy."

The officers referred to in the above dispatch are Lieut. Friend W. Jenkins and Assistant Engineer Darwin R. Merritt. From the wording of the dispatch the navy department thinks it possible that they were on shore at the time of the accident. The secretary of the navy received another dispatch from Key West at the same time, but its contents were not made public. The orders for the lighthouse tenders were at once sent to Key West.

Secretary Long received Capt. Sigsbee's dispatch but a few seconds before the press dispatches from Havana were handed to him. His first act was to comply with Sigsbee's request that assistance be sent from Key West. He immediately wired Capt. Forsythe at Key West to proceed with the naval tender Fern to Havana.

The Maine was a battleship of the second class and was regarded as one of the best ships in the new navy. She was built at the Brooklyn navy yard and is 318 feet long, 57 feet broad and 6,682 tons displacement. She carried four 10-inch and six 6-inch breech-loading guns in her main battery and seven 6-pounder and eight 1-pounder rapid-fire guns and four Gatlings in her secondary battery, and four Whitehead torpedoes.

The Maine was built in 1890 at a cost of \$2,585,000. She had a steel hull and a complement of 874 men.

Arbitration Bill Favorably Reported.

Washington, Feb. 16.—The senate committee on education and labor has decided to report favorably the bill prepared by the trainmen of the country and recently introduced in the senate by Senator Kyle, providing for the arbitration of railroad strikes.

Caught by a Cave-In.

Pittsburg, Feb. 16.—Terror was spread yesterday by a report that a section of the ruins left by the Pike street fire disaster of last Wednesday night had fallen and buried ten persons, mostly boys. Soon afterwards 50 volunteers went to work to discover what the falling mass had buried. A driver of a coal wagon, a 15-year-old boy and two horses were extricated, being more or less injured. After the men had worked about two hours and those in charge had been convinced no others had been caught by the falling brick, the work was abandoned.

THE DEAD NUMBER 258.

Pen Picture of the Tragedy in Havana Harbor.

Explosion on the Maine Was Followed by a Wild Rush of Sailors to Reach the Deck—Few Succeeded—Description of the Appearance of the Warship After the Disaster.

Key West, Fla., Feb. 17.—Capt. Sigsbee's message to Commandant Forsythe, of the naval station here, received yesterday, reads: "Advise sending American vessel at once. The Maine is submerged except the debris. Mostly work for divers. Jenkins and Merritt are still missing and there is but little hope for their safety. Those known to have been saved are the officers and 24 uninjured of the crew. Eighteen wounded men are now on board the Ward line steamer; in the city hospital and at the hotels 59 so far as known. All the others went down on board or near the Maine. The total lost or missing is 258. With several exceptions no officer or man has more than a part of a suit of clothing and that is wet. The officers saved are uninjured. The damage was in the compartments of the crew."

New York, Feb. 17.—A cable to the World from Havana says: "I have just seen 29 sailors of the Maine silently enduring the torture caused by powder-skinning faces and bodies, broken bones and mangled flesh. They were being well cared for in the San Ambrosio military hospital here. The less severely injured men are on the steamship City of Washington. The severely wounded men will have the best of attention from the men and women of the American colony. All the injured men show great grit."

"Out in the bay lies the wreck of the Maine. Her steel upper deck forward has been completely lifted and turned over on her starboard side. None of the big guns in the turrets are visible. The Maine is slightly listed to port and all forward of the massive cranes for unloading ship's boats has disappeared. The big funnels lie flat upon the twisted iron braces and pieces of steel deck. From the funnels aft the ship seems to be intact. She has settled until the water has covered the top of her superstructure and the stern searchlight and the rapid-fire gun look over the water just below them."

"Most, if not all the bodies will be recovered. Two bodies were recovered yesterday forenoon. They were those of Lieut. Jenkins and Assistant Engineer Merritt. A vigilant lookout is being kept for bodies. Out of 59 injured not over four are likely to die. All but five officers will go to Key West. All the slightly wounded and all the able-bodied men will go also, with the exception of a few who will be kept here to identify bodies when they are secured by divers."

Out of 354, the total number of the crew of the Maine, 96 were saved. A special copyright cable to the Evening World from Havana says the officers of the Maine state the explosion was in the central magazine and that the Maine was raised out of the water and then went partially to pieces. The dispatch continues: "All but the surgeon were in the ward room at the moment of the explosion. Then came the stupendous shock. All the officers below rushed on deck, but could get no further forward than the middle superstructure on deck. Only a very few of the 350 jacksies ever got from below. The water rushed over them and many were stunned and drowned, but not mangled."

"The officers on deck narrowly escaped. In the junior officers' mess all had to clamber out through water and wreckage waist deep. One ladder from the after torpedo compartment was jammed with men struggling for life. All agree that a double explosion occurred from the natural result of an underwater explosion of the magazines."

On board the Spanish cruiser Alfonso XII, 26 of the wounded were treated, and 36 were succored on board the City of Washington. The crew of the steamer Colon saved two wounded men. The Maine, at the time of the explosion, was anchored about 500 yards from the arsenal and 200 yards from the floating dock. The explosion put out the street lights near the wharf and blew down telephone and telegraph wires in that vicinity. Admiral Manterola and Gen. Solano put off to the Maine soon after the explosion and offered their services to Capt. Sigsbee.

Lieut. Commander Wainwright believes the explosion was due to the short circuit dynamo. The passengers of the City of Washington gave up their state rooms to the injured men. An iron truss from the Maine fell on the pantry of the City of Washington, breaking the table over of the steamer. Lieutenant Commander Wainwright, of the Maine, was smoking in his cabin next to Capt. Sigsbee, when the explosion occurred and put out the electric lights. Wainwright then lit a match and went to Sigsbee's cabin. The captain had been thrown from his bed, but was uninjured. They went on deck and gave orders to flood 2,500 pounds of gun cotton which was on board. The order was carried out, but the men who fulfilled it never returned. Havana, however, was saved from a still more terrible explosion. Four boats were lowered, all manned by officers, and one of them was lost.

Steamer and 87 Lives Lost.

Tenerife, Canary Islands, Feb. 17.—The French line steamer Flachet, bound from Marseilles for Colon, was totally wrecked on Anaga Point, this island, at 1 o'clock Wednesday morning. Her captain, second officer, eleven of her crew and one passenger were saved. Thirty-eight of the crew and 49 passengers were lost.

Exit De Lome.

New York, Feb. 17.—Dupuy De Lome, former Spanish minister to Washington, sailed yesterday on the steamship Britannic for Liverpool. Complimentary resolutions were presented to him on board by a delegation of Spaniards.

Rheumatic Pains

Confining to Her Bed, but Hood's Sarsaparilla Cured Her.

"I was taken with rheumatism and suffered a great deal of pain, and at times I was confined to my bed. I obtained only temporary relief from medicines, and a friend advised me to try Hood's Sarsaparilla, which I did, and it cured me." Mrs. P. P. HAY, Centralia, Ill.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is America's Greatest Medicine. 21; six for \$5.

Hood's Pills cure sick headache. 25c.

Deafness Cannot Be Cured

by local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube gets inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out of ten are caused by catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by catarrh) that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars, free.

F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists, 75c.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

Then He Quits.

Prim—Man is born to rule the world.

Prone—But sometimes he gets married.—Up-to-Date.

Coughing Leads to Consumption.

Kemp's Balsam will stop the cough at once. Go to your druggist to-day and get a sample bottle free. Large bottles, 50 cents and \$1.00. Go at once; delays are dangerous.

We wonder why a hammer driving a nail on Sunday always sounds so much louder than on week days.—Washington Democrat.

Fits stopped free and permanently cured. No fits after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. Free \$2 trial bottle & treatise. Dr. Kline, 933 Arch st., Phila., Pa.

Looking Forward.

Sh—And you will always love me?

He—Do you think I'm a prophet?—Up To Date.

Land and a Living

Are best and cheapest in the New South Land \$3 to \$5 an acre. Easy terms. Good schools and churches. No blizzards. No cold waves. New illustrated paper, "Land and a Living," 3 months, for 10 cents, in stamps. W. C. RINEARSON, G. P. A., Queen & Crescent Route, Cincinnati.

Some men have such a horror of debt that they become narrow.—Atechison Globe.

Lane's Family Medicine.

Moves the bowels each day. In order to be healthy this is needed. Acts gently on the liver and kidneys. Cures sick headache. Price 25 and 50c.

The inventor of suspenders that would never break would be assured of a fortune.—Washington Democrat.

I am entirely cured of hemorrhage of lungs by Piso's Cure for Consumption.—Louisa Lindaman, Bethany, Mo., Jan. 8, '94.



BAKER'S CHOCOLATE

Celebrated for more than a century as a delicious, nutritious, and flesh-forming beverage. Has our well-known

YELLOW LABEL

on the front of every package, and our trade-mark "La Belle Chocolatiere" on the back.

NONE OTHER GENUINE. Made only by WALTER BAKER & CO. Ltd. DORCHESTER, MASS. ESTABLISHED 1780.

FOR 14 CENTS

- 1 Pkg. Early Spring Turnip, 10c
1 Pkg. Boston Red Beet, 10c
1 Bismarck Cucumber, 10c
1 Queen Victoria Lettuce, 10c
1 Boston Melon, 10c
1 Jumbo Giant Onion, 10c
1 Brilliant Flower Seeds, 10c

Worth \$1.00, for 14 cents. Above 10 pkgs. worth \$1.00, we will mail you free, together with our great Flat and Seed Catalogue upon receipt of this notice and 1c postage. We invite your trade and keep on hand all the best of the seeds you will never get along with us. Potatoes at \$1.50 a Bbl. Catalogue 6c. No. 83 JOHN A. SALZER SEED CO., LA CROSSE, WIS.

\$6.50 To California!

This is the berth rate in the Tourist car from CINCINNATI to SAN FRANCISCO, via the ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.

For particulars address, S. G. HATCH, D. P. A., 123 Vine Street, Cincinnati, O.

OPIMUM

and Whiskey Habit cured at home without pain. Book of testimonials FREE. B. M. GOOLLEY, M. D., Atlanta, Ga.