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

THE Right to engage in trade in the Congo Free State is open without restriction or distinction to persons of all nationalities.

IN Russia 11 laboratories are engaged in the manufacture of diphtheria serum, in which the entire people place great confidence.

ONE of the newest things in the building line is the aluminum hut. A Pennsylvania firm is said to be making this article for the Klondike miners.

THE big guns of our modern battle ships are dangerous to those who use them. In the war between the Chinese and Japanese, in 1894, Commander Philo McGiffin, of the Chinese vessel Chen-Yuen, had both of his eardrums rent by the concussion of his own guns.

RUSSIA has tried experiments with aluminum shoes for cavalry horses. A few horses in the Finland dragoons were shod with one aluminum shoe and three iron shoes each.

IN a sentence, Russia is a huge farm, comprising a seventh of the land surface of the globe, and a 20th of its total area. It has half a dozen men to manage it—according to the policy of one of the six—and the people are divided into 10,000,000 of men and women of the more or less comfortable, more or less educated class.

THE monument raised by the Empress Elizabeth to her son, the late Crown Prince Rudolph, has been erected in front of the Mayerling shooting box, where the ill-fated hope of the Hapsburg met his tragic death.

AMONG all the Dewey stories it is impossible to determine which is the very latest, but here is one that is recent. He was such a fighter at school, and caused his teachers and father so much trouble, that at last the latter lost patience, and calling the youth into his study, said: "If you must fight, I'll fix it so that you will hereafter make fighting a business."

GEN. WEYLER, former captain general of Cuba, makes a proposition to the Spanish government. He proposes that Spain furnish him with 50,000 Spanish soldiers and he will come over and capture the United States.

DIFFERENCES of patriotic sentiment has caused a disruption of the family of Vincente Hauria Martens, a wealthy insurance man of New York City.

PERHAPS the smallest electric motor in the world is in the scarf pin of D. Goodwin, of McKinney, Tex. He is a skilled watchmaker, and recently he constructed the motor, which is so small that a ten cent piece will cover it.

SENATOR STEWART'S IDEA.

An Advocate of the Inflation and Debasement of Our Currency.

Last Wednesday Senator Stewart, of Nevada, made a speech on the war revenue bill. He addressed himself particularly to those amendments reported by the committee on finance which provide for the coinage of silver seigniorage to the amount of \$42,000,000 and the issue of legal tender notes to the amount of \$151,000,000.

"The amount of money produced from taxation under the bill would depend largely upon the policy adopted relative to the issue of more money and the issue of bonds. He believed that with an issue of bonds it would require largely more taxation to produce a given sum than it would without an issue of bonds."

The senator's contention is that if more greenbacks are issued there will be "more money" in the country; that since there will be "more money" not only will the people find it easier to get "money" with which to pay taxes, but business will be so stimulated by the proposed inflation of the currency that a tax on any industry will produce much more than it would if "more money" were not put into circulation.

This entire argument of the senator from the so-called state of Nevada is based on the false, ridiculous assumption that the amount of money in the United States depends upon the number of "dollars" irrespective of the value or purchasing power of each of those "dollars."

If there were in circulation in the United States instead of 1,750,000,000 gold value dollars, 4,000,000,000 free coinage "sixteen to one" silver dollars, each of them worth 40 cents, and buying 40 cents' worth of any commodity, Senator Stewart would announce that the amount of "money" in the country had more than doubled.

The inflation and debasement of the currency which Stewart advocates would not make it easier for men to pay taxes, nor would they stimulate business. If congress were to authorize and the president to sanction an addition of over 40 per cent. to the volume of the greenbacks, a feeling of uneasiness would spring up in commercial, manufacturing and financial circles which would depress every industry except that of the speculator.

Nor is Stewart's contention true that the sale of bonds will "contract the currency" and necessitate heavier taxation to raise a given amount of money. The bonds will be sold when money is needed, over and above the proceeds of taxes, to meet current expenses.

There is but one safe and wise course for congress to pursue at this time. It is to authorize the sale of three per cent. bonds for which the people will pay full value in gold value money. It would be the height of folly to take the advice of a dangerous blatherskite like Stewart and proceed to derange the finances of the country and decrease greatly the amount of money in circulation by a pretended gift of "more money"—by increasing the number of greenback dollars and cutting three-fifths off the value of every paper or silver dollar and driving all the gold dollars out of circulation.

Bryan does not appear to have much luck with elections. In spite of the fact that his company balloted for officers the other day, he is still a private. He ought to devise some new method of choosing leaders, both in time of peace and in time of war.

BRYAN SHOULD BE FAVORED.

The President May as Well Apply the Balm to His Wounded Patriotism.

Mr. Bryan's numerous admirers will bear with regret that he has fallen again. This time, however, he was not preventing any imaginary crucifixions on crosses of gold, nor stopping the placing of imaginary crowns of thorn on imaginary brows.

All this is not very important, except inasmuch as it shows that the farmer boys—all voters, remember—have a grudge against the apostle of silver. He tried to convince them by sophistical reasoning that they would never see dollar wheat again until silver flowed from every mint in a continuously scintillating stream.

Since those gloomy days some new light broke in. Wheat went sailing, and the poor farmer saw dollar wheat, and, more than that, wheat at a figure that approached a dollar and a quarter. Under this condition of affairs mortgages were little things—so little, in fact, that almost any kind of farmer, even though in poor health, could lift one. Hence the cause of the silver defender's second fall.

There is a balm, though, for the wounded hopes and patriotism of Mr. Bryan. Gen. Wheeler is urging President McKinley to give Mr. Bryan a position on his (Gen. Wheeler's) staff. This is an easy way out of the trouble, and the president will not incur any criticism if he should generously give his late opponent a position in the army that befits his ability.

FREE SILVERITES FOOLED.

The American Dollar Backed by Gold Worth Two Dollars in Mexican Money.

The great power of the American gold standard dollar is to be thoroughly illustrated in the Philippines. The news comes from Washington that the government has purchased 250,000 Mexican silver dollars, which Gen. Merritt will take with him to the Philippines to assist in defraying the expenses of the expedition. It is possible to buy Mexican silver dollars for 46 cents, thus obtaining two Mexican dollars for one American dollar, and still have eight cents to apply on the purchase of the third.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

The prospects are excellent for a great advance over any former year's production of gold, the world over. All of which means more trouble for the Bryanites and all other money cranks.

Mr. Bryan refused to be captain of his company unless he could be unanimously elected. A similar decision with regard to the presidency would please many people who are not now his friends.

Bryan is said to be seeking a commission under Gen. Wheeler. If he gets it, it is sixteen to one that he will have an opportunity to give his country some real service in extenuation of past damage he has done her.

The first veto made by President McKinley was a bill permitting the court of claims to retry certain old claims that had been adversely decided. President McKinley is keeping an eye on the treasury, as well as on the Spaniards.

The government's present income is about \$1,000,000 a day, while its expenditures are fully \$1,500,000 a day, with the prospect that they will soon be increased to \$2,000,000.

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MANILA FALLS.

Such is the Word that Comes from Hong Kong.

The Governor General Sends a Pitiful Wall to Spain and Acknowledges that He is Surrounded by Foes on Both Land and Sea.

New York, June 9.—A copyrighted dispatch to the World from Hong Kong says: "A report has reached here that Manila has fallen. It is said to be now occupied by the Philippine insurgents commanded by Gen. Aguinaldo. Consul Wildman does not credit the report that Manila has been actually occupied yet, but he believes it will be by or before next Saturday."

Madrid, June 9.—The following communication from Gen. Augusti, dated at Manila, June 3, has been published: "The situation is very grave. Aguinaldo has succeeded in stirring up the country and the telegraph lines and railways are being cut. I am without communication with the provinces. The province of Cavite has completely rebelled, and the towns and villages are occupied by numerous bands. A Spanish column defends the Zapote line to prevent the enemy from invading the province of Manila, but the foe has entered through Bulacan, Legina and Moron, so that Manila will thus be attacked by land and sea."

I am striving to raise the courage of the inhabitants and will exhaust every means of resistance, but I distrust the natives and the volunteers, because there have already been many desertions. Bacoar and Imus have already been seized by the enemy. The insurrection has reached great proportions and if I cannot count upon the support of the country, the forces at my disposal will not suffice to hold the ground against two enemies."

London, June 9.—The Singapore correspondent of the Times says: "The local Philippine insurgent committee has received a dispatch from Aguinaldo, saying: 'We have taken all in the province of Cavite and several towns in the province of Batangas. We have captured ten guns, 600 rifles and 1,200 Spaniards from Spain, with 800 Philippine Spaniards, killing 300. We are besieging Bielo. In the church there 300 Spaniards are entrenched, who must surrender soon. We hear that the governor general proposes to capitulate.'"

The Philippines in Singapore serenaded the United States consul general, E. S. Pratt, last night. Before the serenade they presented him with an address thanking him for sending Aguinaldo to Admiral Dewey, congratulating Dewey and expressing a desire for the establishment of a native government under American protection. The spokesman deprecated a restoration of the islands to Spain or their transfer to any power, and expressed his confidence that the natives would prove their ability to govern themselves.

SHELLED CAIMANERA.

Admiral Sampson's Cruisers Pour a Torrent of Iron Hail Into a Cuban Town.

Cape Haytien, Hayti, June 9.—It is reported here that a battle has taken place at Caimanera, in the bay of Guantanamo. At 5:30 a. m., Tuesday, five ships of the American squadron opened a heavy bombardment on the fortifications of the town. There was a perfect hail of bombs in the bay, striking and demolishing many houses beyond the fortifications. On the Spanish side the artillery replied vigorously, maintaining for some time a stout resistance. The fire from the warships, however, never slackened for an instant. It was regular and carefully directed, and a great majority of the shots proved effective. The Spaniards were forced to abandon their positions on the shore and retreat to the town of Caimanera proper.

Information has reached here that the Spaniards at Santiago and Caimanera are preparing for a final desperate struggle and are determined to resist the assaults of the Americans to the last extremity. The commander of the district issued orders on Tuesday to burn Caimanera before yielding it into the hands of the Americans. The latter forced the entrance of the Bay of Guantanamo, and according to the latest advice from Caimanera it was feared that the Americans would make an effort to land forces there Wednesday afternoon. Measures to prevent this if possible were taken by the Spaniards. The American fleet was still maintaining its position.

The report of the bombardment at Caimanera came by cable. The bombardment destroyed a little house which sheltered the shore connection of the French cable at Caimanera, whether by the explosion of bombs from the water or by explosives used by a party sent for that purpose is not known. The cables uniting the main cable with the office at Caimanera and the town of Caimanera with Santiago were cut, this according to the prolonged absence of intelligence here as to operations in that vicinity. It is also believed that the cable at Santiago is cut, as no direct news from Santiago has been received at Cape Haytien since Monday at midnight.

Solved the Transportation Problem. Washington, June 9.—Assistant Secretary Melklejohn, of the war department, announced yesterday that the problem of securing an adequate number of transports for troops to the Philippines appeared to have been solved. He made this statement after having chartered six ships in addition to those heretofore named and taken the preliminary steps for obtaining five more under certain conditions. If the latter are secured the war department will have at its disposal altogether 18 ships for the Philippine expedition, enough to accommodate 18,000 men.

INVADING ARMY.

It Starts from Tampa for Santiago de Cuba.

The Force is Said to Consist of 27,000 Regulars and Volunteers, Comprising Every Branch of the Service—Gen. Shafter is in Command.

London, June 9.—The Washington correspondent of the Chronicle, with the approval of Mr. Greeley, cables the following: "The army sailed from Tampa at noon Wednesday. The force numbers 27,000 men, composed of infantry, cavalry, artillery, engineers and a signal corps. The infantry consists of 27 regiments—16 of regulars and 11 volunteers. The volunteers are the Seventy-first New York, Thirty-second Michigan, First and Fifth Ohio, Second New York, First District of Columbia, Fifth Maryland, One Hundred and Fifty-seventh Indiana and Third Pennsylvania. The total infantry force is 21,600 men. In addition there are a battalion of engineers, a detachment of the signal corps, five squadrons of cavalry, four batteries of light artillery and two batteries of heavy artillery."

Gen. Shafter is in command of the force, which is conveyed by the battleship Indiana and the gunboat Helena with the training ship Bancroft as Gen. Shafter's floating home. The transports are due at Santiago Friday night or Saturday morning, and a landing will be attempted on Saturday.

TWO DANGEROUS TRIPS.

American Army Officers' Return from Tours of Fortified Towns in Cuba and Porto Rico.

New York, June 9.—Lieut. Henry H. Whitney, Fourth artillery, who has twice penetrated into the very heart of Spanish territory, once in Cuba and lastly in Porto Rico, arrived here Wednesday on the British steamer Ardmore, from Porto Rico. Through him the war department will soon be in possession of important and accurate information concerning the military strength and defenses of the island.

The Porto Rican mission was undertaken under orders from the department to travel through the most strongly fortified places and the headquarters of military bodies and observe their strength and the preparations the commanders had made to resist occupation by the American troops. Lieut. Whitney made the journey with great expedition. He found 5,000 volunteer troops and 4,500 regulars in and about Ponce. The soldiers were sickly, however, and discontented for lack of pay.

Food he found to be alarmingly scarce and that fact, combined with the American sentiment pervading the towns, inclined him to the belief that if United States troops did not invest the island within a month the inhabitants would turn upon the Spaniards and drive them out.

Edwin Emerson, jr., an attaché of the war department bureau of information, arrived here yesterday on board the steamer Madiara, from St. Thomas, after having performed some hazardous service and undergoing some thrilling experiences in Porto Rico. Transforming his name into Emersonssohn, he procured a bogus German passport and went to San Juan, ostensibly as a correspondent of the Berlin Deutscher Zeitung. "At San Juan," said Mr. Emerson, "they would not permit me to go through the fortifications, nor would they allow me to make a visit to the newspaper correspondent, Halstead, who is held in prison as a spy. I was permitted to walk through the street, however. 'The war department need have no fears of difficulty in taking San Juan, whenever the attempt is made. While I could not see that any great damage was done by the bombardment in the city, the fortifications are in such shape that they offer almost no resistance. 'I succeeded in penetrating to the exact center of the island, to a place called Caguas, when my papers were examined and the alcalde was not altogether satisfied with their regularity. I said that I had been employed as the overseer of a sugar plantation belonging to a German, situated beyond that place, but I was promptly thrown in jail. The alcalde said he would have to communicate with San Juan to find whether or not I was all right. 'I was allowed a measure of liberty and on May 23 I walked some distance from the prison and found a number of horses standing outside a blacksmith shop. The hostlers were taking their Monday siesta and I appropriated the best horse I could find and decamped. To get to Ponce I must go to the west, but as that seemed dangerous, I went in an opposite direction, riding for two days and two nights. 'I found the entire eastern end of the island in the possession of the insurgents. These insurgents welcomed me and gave me an escort to the coast, where I found a small schooner at anchor. Though this schooner belonged to a Spaniard, the captain was prevailed upon to take me away. We had just lost sight of land, on May 28, when a warship hove in sight that we took for an American. Our captain was greatly excited and began to pray, until I discovered that the stranger flew the Spanish flag. It proved to be the torpedo boat destroyer Terror. 'She steamed up alongside and an officer was sent aboard. I was dressed as a sailor and had taken a position at the masthead. After an examination of the boat, the Spaniards left her and headed for Santa Cruz. There I found a number of newspaper correspondents and artists."

Peffer Nominated for Governor.

Emporia, Kan., June 9.—Ex-Senator W. A. Peffer was nominated for governor here yesterday by the prohibition state convention. The platform adopted declares for prohibition and woman suffrage and indorses the action of the national government in the war with Spain.

The Coinage of Gold.

Washington, June 9.—The coinage of gold in the United States from July 1, 1897, to June 1, 1898, aggregated \$57,730,930, which about equals the domestic production for the period.

Nervous and Tired

Was Not Able to do Her Work Until Hood's Sarsaparilla Cured.

"I was troubled with headaches, nervousness and that tired feeling I read in the papers about Hood's Sarsaparilla and began taking it. I am now able to do my work, as Hood's Sarsaparilla has relieved me." Mrs. T. F. Rice, Hampshire, Ill.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is America's Greatest Medicine. \$1; six for \$5. Hood's Pills cure indigestion, biliousness.

Industrial Item. Watts—Did you ever think what untold blessings the railroads have conferred on this country.

Potts—The only untold blessing I know of in connection with a railroad is a pass.—Indianapolis Journal.

From Baby in the High Chair to grandmamma in the rocker Grain-O is good for the whole family. It is the long-desired substitute for coffee. Never upset the nerves or injures the digestion.

You Know What is to Follow. "What I am about to say is for your good." It always the preface for the meanest things our friends can possibly retail into our unwilling ears.—Chicago Times-Herald.

The Omaha Exposition of 1898. Beats the Centennial Exposition which occurred in Philadelphia in 1876 away out of sight and is next to the World's Fair at Chicago in importance to this country. All of the States in the Trans-Mississippi region are interested, and our Eastern friends will enjoy a visit to Omaha during the continuance of the Exposition, from June to October, inclusive.

The Dangers of Camp. Amy—Oh, Belle, you don't think poor dear Bob will get shot in Cuba? Belle—It's hard to say, dear, but he was "half shot" when I saw him at Hempstead.—Brooklyn Life.

On Wednesday, July 29th, the Cleveland, Akron & Columbus R.R. will run an excursion from Columbus, Zanesville and intermediate stations to Niagara Falls, via Cleveland and the elegant Steamer City of Erie or City of Buffalo of the Cleveland & Buffalo Transit Co. The round trip rate to Niagara Falls will be \$6.00 from Columbus and Zanesville, \$5.00 from Mt. Vernon, \$4.00 from Millersburg, \$3.00 from Akron and proportionately low rates from intermediate stations. Train will leave Columbus 11:30 a. m. and Zanesville 12:00 noon of that day, making fast time. For full information as to limits of tickets, trips beyond Niagara Falls and all details, apply to any agent of this company, or C. F. DALY, General Passenger Agent.

STRONG STATEMENTS.

Three Women Relieved of Female Troubles by Mrs. Pinkham.

From Mrs. A. W. SMITH, 59 Sumner St., Biddeford, Me.: "For several years I suffered with various diseases peculiar to my sex. Was troubled with a burning sensation across the small of my back, that all-gone feeling, was despondent, fretful and discouraged; the least exertion tired me. I tried several doctors but received little benefit. At last I decided to give you Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound a trial. The effect of the first bottle was magical. Those symptoms of weakness that I was afflicted with, vanished like vapor before the sun. I cannot speak too highly of your valuable remedy. It is truly a boon to woman."

From Mrs. MELISSA PHILLIPS, Lexington, Ind., to Mrs. Pinkham: "Before I began taking your medicine I had suffered for two years with that tired feeling, headache, backache, no appetite, and a run-down condition of the system. I could not walk across the room. I have taken four bottles of the Vegetable Compound, one box of Liver Pills and used one package of Sanative Wash, and now feel like a new woman, and am able to do my work."

From Mrs. MOLLIE E. HERRIEL, Powell Station, Tenn.: "For three years I suffered with such a weakness of the back, I could not perform my household duties. I also had falling of the womb, terrible bearing-down pains and headache. I have taken two bottles of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and feel like a new woman. I recommend your medicine to every woman I know."

Try Grain-O!

Ask you Grocer to-day to show you a package of GRAIN-O, the new food drink that takes the place of coffee. The children may drink it without injury as well as the adult. All who try it, like it. GRAIN-O has that rich, soft brown of Mocha or Java, but it is made from pure grains, and the most delicate stomach receives it without distress. The price of coffee. 15 cents and 25 cents per package. Sold by all grocers. Tastes like Coffee. Looks like Coffee. Insist that your grocer gives you GRAIN-O. Accept no imitation.

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