

CAMERON COUNTY PRESS.

H. H. MULLIN, Editor.

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ADVERTISING RATES:

Advertisements are published at the rate of one dollar per square for each insertion and fifty cents per square for each subsequent insertion. Each insertion, for six or three months, are low and uniform, and will be furnished on application.

Legal and Official Advertising per square, three times as less, each subsequent insertion, one-half per square.

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

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

Business cards, five lines or less, 15 cents per line; over five lines, at the regular rates of advertising.

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 ATTENTION PAID TO LAW PRINTING.

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

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

In 1888 the foreign demand for corn was 25,000,000 bushels, and in 1898 over 200,000,000 bushels. The world is finding out the merits of one of nature's best productions.

Miss Helen Gould, although possessed of millions, is about to take her first voyage across the Atlantic ocean. She will visit England this summer, and as far as she can arrange it her stay will be incognito.

The prize money distributed among our sailors during the civil war amounted to nearly \$12,000,000. They have made a good start in this war, and will add rapidly to the prize fund should our new flying squadron visit the Spanish coasts.

George Francis Train recently sent to Representative Sulzer, of New York, an invitation to attend his reception at Mills' Palace hotel, and in one corner of the invitation was printed: "No tablecloths, wines, cards, flowers, airs, fads, fakes or cranks, but bon vivants and cordial welcome."

The American troops in the revolution numbered 309,781, in the war of 1812, 556,622, in the Mexican war 112,230, in the civil war 2,778,304. The force varied, but it was always large enough to win the victory. And so it will be in this war. If the 250,000 are not enough, there are plenty more where those came from.

Last year's exports of wheat and corn were phenomenal, but the bacon hog for the first four months of 1898 was sent abroad to the amount of \$3,800,000, or more than half the aggregate of breadstuffs exported. The increased foreign demand for American hog products is another commercial sign of the times.

The general officers and a large number of national secretaries of departments and state officers of the Non-partisan National Woman's Christian Temperance union have issued a circular letter to the presidents and faculties of American colleges urging the importance of guarding their students from the temptations of drink and vice.

Maj. Gen. M. C. Butler, of South Carolina, who lost his field glasses at the battle of Brandy Station, in 1863, as well as a leg, was greatly surprised and pleased the other day to get the field glasses back again, they having been restored to him by Mrs. Kemper, of Virginia. "The last time I used these," said the general, "I was a confederate officer; now I am a Yankee officer."

Ex-President Harrison, in speaking of the American navy recently, said: "I consider the American navy, ship for ship, gun for gun, and man for man, unequalled by any navy in the world. The courage and daring of our men, the personnel of the officers of our ships, the gunnery, the nerve and spirit manifested in all, offer to the world the spectacle of a navy for which there is no superior."

Miss Kingsley has a rival explorer in an Australian lady, Miss Hastie, who has chartered the ship Sydney Belle for a cruise among the least known of the South Sea islands. In particular she is to devote her attention to the Solomon group, where the fiercest of contemporary cannibals are to be found. Hitherto white men have not been able to penetrate beyond a few miles from the coast, and they have almost invariably had some of their number killed or captured for the cannibal ovens.

There are round numbers 200,000 miles of cable under the rivers, bays and oceans of the world at the present time, and these are under the control of some 30 different governments and as many private companies. This great stretch of wire weighs probably 8,000,000 tons and is enough to encircle the globe eight times. It does not really encircle the globe, for the Pacific has never been crossed by the cable, but the Atlantic and Indian oceans and nearly all the smaller seas have been. There are 12 cables crossing the Atlantic, it is said.

Mascots are the order of the day in camp and on shipboard and a new style may come into use, for a woman in central New York has offered her twin babies, whom she describes as fine boys 11 months old, to the secretary of the navy as mascots. She prefers that they should be placed upon the Iowa and New York, of Admiral Sampson's fleet, as she says she knows more about these ships than any others, but she is not particular, as long as the infants are honored by cradles upon American cruisers. This is the most peculiar exhibition of patriotism yet offered.

BONDS AND REVENUE.

FACTS WHICH SHOW THAT THE GOVERNMENTAL INCOME IS NOT FAILING OFF.

It is both gratifying and somewhat surprising that the revenue, as yet scarcely affected by single provision of the new law, will take effect as to nearly all its clauses July 1, nevertheless keeps up so well. It was naturally apprehended when war broke out that it would to some extent affect foreign commerce, and not merely the imports from Spain and Spanish possessions, but also imports from other points with which trade had been mainly in American vessels. For a time there did appear a distinct decrease in the amount of imports and the duties derived from them. But it sounds like a joke in these days to mention the frantic anxiety shown by shippers to get war risks at high rates on their goods, and by owners of buildings to get special insurance against bombardment. It has not taken long to convince the people that Spain has never had a respectable chance of doing harm to any well-fortified seaport or to an appreciable share of American shipping.

Commerce has quickly resumed its normal volume so far that the duties on imports are fully up to reasonable expectations for the season.

When the Dingley law was first criticised data were presented showing that if it yielded \$1,000,000 daily it would a little more than meet the ordinary expenses of the government as they had been met for four years, and that if it attained that measure of success within six months after its enactment the natural expansion of business would insure a moderate surplus in subsequent years. The revenue reached that point in February, and in spite of apprehensions caused by the destruction of the Maine and general preparations for war, nearly the same rate was maintained in March. During 30 days of April exclusive of \$2,651,500 received from the sale of the Kansas Pacific railway, the revenue was \$30,361,443, and in May it was \$30,074,816—not quite \$1,000,000 short of the rate required in the month after war began. In June the revenue in 18 days was \$18,737,300, and on the day the war tax bill was approved the revenue for the month had been close to the desired average—\$12,407,329 in 13 days—having gained \$2,700,000 in customs receipts for five days.

These facts may well be placed on record and kept in mind, because they show how the Dingley law was closely answering the expectations of its framers and supporters down to the last day of its existence without modification, and that in spite of foreign alarms and at last of war, affecting to some extent the course of foreign trade.

With a natural growth of business in harmony with the growth of population, it is proved that the act would have yielded by the end of the fiscal year some surplus, with certainty of its gradual increase, over the expenses of the government during the preceding four years.

As the problem to be considered from this time forward is a very different one, both because the rate of taxation has been greatly changed to meet an emergency and because the expenditures of the government will run far beyond the ordinary limit of recent years, it should be set down as an historical fact that after the effect of anticipatory imports had measurably though not wholly passed the Dingley act came to yield in its later months before alteration substantially the full amount of revenue expected and required.

It will be a much more difficult matter to judge of forthcoming revenue after the new fiscal year begins with its new war taxes. No experience affords a reliable indication of their result, nor has any calculation been possible giving other than reasonably conjectural estimates. It is also highly probable that, partly through deliberate opposition to taxes and partly through negligence the penalties of which men will not recognize at first, the new taxes will yield for some little time much less than may be expected from them after the public has become better acquainted with the provisions of the law. The country will be somewhat in the dark as to its revenues, and very much in the dark as to its expenditures, which may be materially increased in any month by the fortunes of war. The assurance that the American people are ready and eager to advance their wealth upon government securities more favorable to the nation than most nations have ever been able to place in time of war is therefore of the highest importance, since it removes from the situation ground for apprehension about the resources of the treasury and the soundness of the currency. It is not out of place also to give full credit to Secretary Gage for the good sense shown in urging speedy provision for a loan while the people were ready for it, and without waiting for possible disappointments either in amount of war expenditures or in the productiveness of the new revenue law.—N. Y. Tribune.

The rush of people to invest their savings in the new government bonds justifies Secretary Gage's judgment.

He shows the far-reaching sagacity of a statesman and financier. The effects of this general distribution of the government loan among the people cannot be comprehended. The seeds of sound money will be planted wherever a bond is sold, for it is safe to say that whatever the political affiliations of the bondholder may have been in the past, in the future they will be found always and ever on the side of the soundest kind of money.—Leslie's Weekly.

The remarks of friends of Mr. Bryan tend to the inference that, so far as he is concerned, the war is to be used to promote his political aspirations.—Indianapolis Journal.

COPPERHEADS AGAIN.

DEMOCRATS WHO VOTED AGAINST THE ISSUE OF BONDS FOR WAR PURPOSES.

A review of the recent proceedings of many democrats in congress, and of the course of a large portion of the democratic press, reveals a strong desire to embarrass the government in carrying on the war. The democratic party, as an organization, shows a disposition to open a rear fire upon our armies by crippling, if possible, the administration charged with the conduct of military operations. This policy is in surprising contrast with the eagerness of democratic congressmen, before hostilities opened, to force the republican members to rush at once into the most warlike measures.

Democrats in congress demanded and voted for the immediate recognition of the republic of Cuba, a step that would have caused war with Spain, as well as subjected this country to endless perplexities in dealing with Cuban realities.

Before the war Mr. Bailey was on the floor of the house nearly every day, noisily urging war and recognition, and nagging the speaker and the republican majority because Spain was not bearded with a fiery ultimatum and Cuba proclaimed an independent nation of the earth.

At length war was declared. Then came up the necessary legislation to make it successful. A Rubicon having been crossed a very large number of democrats in both houses of congress, aided by the populists, suddenly became oblivious to the great task in hand, and began to play politics on the currency question. Opposition to the issue of bonds to pay the expenses of the war was developed. All the democrats in the senate except seven voted against the war revenue bill because it authorized a loan secured by bonds.

The annexation of Hawaii, which has

become imperative through our military use of the islands, has met with the same kind of democratic treatment.

Mr. Bailey was so much displeased because a number of democrats voted for annexation that he demands hereafter unanimity through the caucus. In the senate, day after day, democratic and populist members are wasting the time and strength of their fellow members to prevent the affirmative vote on annexation that will come the moment a ballot can be reached.

Then republicans are charged with "imperialism," though they have done nothing more than hold for future action the territory wrested from Spain in battle.

If the democratic leaders insist that this shall be a republican war they will be permitted to have their way about it. A capable republican administration directs it and will press it vigorously, with honor and complete success.

Of course the men in the ranks represent all parties. It is all the more reason why the opposition in congress should vote to strengthen them for their arduous and heroic work in every possible way.

The soldiers and sailors of the United States will be paid in dollars as good as gold and not in money debased one-half, though nearly all the democrats in congress are ready and anxious to cut down the soldiers' \$1 a month to that extent.

Numerous democratic papers are snarling about military operations.

An American reserve would bring out a large assortment of copperheads and democratic pullbacks.

The symptoms of their reactionary purposes are too plain to be mistaken. But in spite of them, the war will be carried through triumphantly, with the energy, the directness, the good faith and the patriotism of Lincoln and Grant.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

COMMENT AND OPINION.

Column after column of figures prepared by the treasury department could be given to prove that the republican party has been true to all of its pledges.—Iowa State Register.

Kansas is in line. The Kansas republicans said at their state convention that the national administration was all right "in peace and in war," and that there was nothing the matter with McKinley.—Troy Times.

That is a misleading dispatch which describes the state conventions of democrats, populists and silver republicans in Michigan as "dividing the offices." What they did was to divide the nominations. The republicans will retain the offices.—Boston Journal.

Oregon republicans have battered down the democratic fortifications in that state. It is a notable triumph. The republicans were opposed by perhaps the most formidable fusion in the history of that state. It was composed not only of democrats and populists, but of silver republicans.—American Tribune.

The democrats, populists and silver republicans in Nebraska will follow the example of their friends in Oregon by fusing to beat the republicans. As a result they are merely likely to expose their own weakness and prove the strength of their adversaries, as their friends in the Pacific state did.—Chicago Tribune.

The sound money democrats of Pennsylvania remain in their address that the adoption of the gold standard in every leading country has been attended by an ample and increasing supply of gold for all the requirements of trade. This well-ascertained fact has spoiled a large assortment of silver arguments.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

That the gold standard has placed this country's credit higher than any other nation is evidenced by the fact that we are now borrowing money for three per cent interest. No other nation on earth can borrow it for less.

One of the Chicago banks has even offered to take \$100,000,000 in bonds at two per cent. During the civil war our government paid seven per cent interest for its loans.—Iowa State Register.

The remarks of friends of Mr. Bryan tend to the inference that, so far as he is concerned, the war is to be used to promote his political aspirations.—Indianapolis Journal.

CAUGHT IN A STORM.

SIX FATALITIES FOLLOW THE CAPSIZING OF AN EXCURSION STEAMER.

Beverly, Mass., July 5.—The small excursion steamer Surf City, with about 60 passengers on board, while half way over from Salem Willows to her wharf here, a distance of about two miles, was struck by a terrific squall about 6 o'clock last night and capsized. Of those on board a large majority are believed to have been rescued by boats from both the Salem and Beverly shores, but six bodies had been recovered at dark, and as it is known that many rushed into the cabin before the squall, it is thought that twice as many bodies are still confined there. As one or two of those taken ashore are in a critical condition, it appears likely that the list of dead may reach a score. The following bodies were recovered from the wreck:

Mrs. Catherine D. Weber, 25 years old, of Beverly.

Miss Grace Snell, 13 years old, daughter of Arthur Snell, of Beverly. Three-year-old son of John Kenney, of Beverly.

Two unidentified women; one unidentified 6-year-old boy.

The vessel had just reached Beverly bar when the storm struck the boat and at the same time a lightning bolt struck the beacon at the end of the bar.

Amid the terrible din of the thunder which followed the lightning flash and the fearful whirlwind, the little steamer careened over to starboard and went down, all so suddenly that even the commander had the greatest difficulty in getting out of the boat.

The steamer was seen to go down by persons on both sides of the bay and boats immediately put out to the wreck, reaching her in a few minutes.

Those in the water were quickly hauled aboard, and with the living were drawn into the boat a number of dead, including the bodies of two children.

The scene while the work of rescue was going on was a fearful one, as over half of those on board were women and their screams could be heard for miles. Many clung to the top of the hurricane deck and supported themselves until the boats came, while others grasped the flagstaffs and even the smokestack.

Beverly, Mass., July 6.—The death of Mrs. Samuel Emerson, of North Beverly, which occurred yesterday, brings the list of known fatalities resulting from the foundering of the excursion steamer Surf City in this harbor Monday evening up to eight.

A DEADLY SWATH.

TORNADO SWEEPS OVER A NEW HAMPSHIRE TOWN—NINE PEOPLE ARE KILLED AND MANY INJURED.

Hampton, N. H., July 5.—A tornado struck Hampton Beach at 1:15 p.m. Monday, causing immense damage to property and great loss of life. Cottages were blown flat; horses were picked up bodily and dashed against buildings; vehicles were carried many feet; barns were unroofed, large trees snapped off at their roots and others were torn up bodily. The tornado touched the beach at a place about half a mile north of Whittier's hotel and cut a swath 10 yards wide in a westerly direction, moving in rotary shape until it passed out to sea. Twenty cottages were torn down and several small hotels completely wrecked. The greatest loss of life and injury came with the demolition of the old skating rink, a one-story structure of wood, 500 by 100 feet in size. Here from 75 to 125 persons were seriously injured, an unknown number slightly injured and four persons are already dead.

A yacht owned by Capt. Frank Mudd, of this place, was sailing off the beach and was in the path of the storm. In it were nine persons and of these five were drowned. They were:

Walter, Gertrude and Ralph Hodgeson, Kensington, N. H.

Mrs. W. H. Parker, Kensington, Capt. Mudd, Hampton.

The others in the boat are believed to have been saved.

The list of dead on shore is as follows:

Mora, the actress, of New York, who was playing in a piece entitled "The Blowing Up of the Maine."

Miss Mae Prescott, Exeter.

Samuel Cammett, Exeter.

W. H. Carlson, Exeter.

Among those believed to be fatally injured in the pavilion are: Miss O. D. Pressey, of Pavillion Hill, Mass., fractured skull; J. F. Pennington and W. H. Barber, both of Exeter.

Carlson was taken out dead, but Mora, the actress, was alive when found and died shortly after.

NEWS FROM DEWEY.

HE REPORTS THE ARRIVAL OF REINFORCES, THE CAPTURE OF A SPANISH COLONY AND THE SURRENDER OF A GUNBOAT.

Washington, July 5.—Admiral Dewey's telegram to the navy department is as follows:

"Cavite, July 1.—Three transports and the Charleston arrived yesterday. The Charleston captured Guahan, Ladron Islands, on June 21. No