

CAMERON COUNTY PRESS.

H. H. MULLIN, Editor. Published Every Thursday.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION. Per year, in advance, \$2.00. Six months, in advance, \$1.25. Three months, in advance, \$0.75.

ADVERTISING RATES. Advertisements are published at the rate of one dollar per square for one insertion and fifty cents per square for each subsequent insertion.

Legal and Official Advertising per square, three times or less, \$2. each subsequent insertion 50 cents per square. Local notices 10 cents per line for one insertion; 5 cents per line for each subsequent consecutive insertion.

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.

It is estimated that \$60,000,000 will be expended on new railroads in the United States in 1898, the largest showing since 1863.

Among the cities of the United States Honolulu will be one of the first favorites as both a winter and a summer resort. The thermometer there is noted for its moderate range and uniformity.

Judging from the results of the present war, the safest place in battle is on board an American warship. It is ten to one that the vessel will not be hit, and if hit it is one hundred to one that no damage will be done.

Exports of corn and corn meal last year went up to the unprecedented figure of \$75,260,957, an increase of \$20,000,000 over any preceding year. The corn exported exceeded in value more than a third of the exports of wheat and flour.

Natural gas has been flowing for ages in several sections of the Caucasian provinces bordering the Caspian sea. Many of these gas wells have constantly emitted flames for a period beyond the memory of living men, and are superstitiously spoken of as the "eternal fires."

Before the war Commodore Schley remarked that according to his observation the gunners of the United States navy are unequalled in marksmanship and general service of their pieces. The great sea fights at Manila and Santiago thoroughly prove the justice of the opinion.

One of the gratifying and unexpected developments of the war has been the friendly attitude of Japan. So far as the formal limitations of neutrality permit the Japanese government has on every occasion shown its good will for the United States, while the sentiment of the people themselves is unmistakably friendly.

Prof. C. C. Georgeron has gone to Alaska as a representative of the government to ascertain the agricultural resources of that country and to conduct a series of experiments with the soils there. A resolution passed by congress a month ago placed \$10,000 in his hands for the purpose of carrying on the investigation.

This administration, the closing one of the nineteenth century, will be a historic one. It will have witnessed the beginning and ending of the Spanish war, the recognition of the United States as a world-power, the annexation of Hawaii, the liberation of Cuba, and probably the acquisition of Puerto Rico and the establishment of a new government in the Philippines.

The railway from the Congo river's mouth to Stanley pool, 240 miles in length, has finally been completed, after eight years' work, and a vast area of the interior of Africa has thus been opened to modern methods of trade and commerce. There are 10,000 miles of navigable waters above Stanley pool, and 20,000,000 people inhabit the territory which may thus be reached.

On Sunday, May 1, Commodore Dewey attacked and destroyed the Spanish fleet in Manila bay. On Sunday, July 3, the squadron of Admiral Cervera was destroyed by the American fleet in front of Santiago. On Sunday, July 17, the Spanish army at Santiago formally surrendered to Gen. Shafter, and the American flag was raised over the first capital of Cuba. These three Sundays are red-letter days in American history.

Statistics published by the treasury bureau show that the foreign trade of the United States for the year ended June 30 was the greatest in its history. The exports amounted to \$1,231,311,868, an increase over those of the previous year of \$180,318,312. The imports free and dutiable were \$616,652,844, less by \$148,677,568 than those of the previous year. Of gold, in coin, bullion and ore, there were exported \$15,405,591 and imported \$120,391,674. Of silver the exports were \$55,105,239 and imports \$30,924,581.

What is described as the first American tramp steamship built in the United States has just been launched at Bath, Me., for a New York firm. She is 302 feet long, with 42 feet beam and a depth of 25 feet. She can carry 3,800 tons and will seek for cargoes. Americans ought to welcome this ship. It is the sort of tramp we like to see. We have had too many of the other kind in recent years, trailing along our railways and through our farming districts in endless, heartrending procession. The coming of the new tramp may help the going of the old.

ILLINOIS DEMOCRATS.

Still Under the Delusion That Bryanism is the Only True Doctrine.

Messrs. Altgeld, Harrison, and a number of other free silver democrats of less prominence, held a state convention at Springfield the other day and adopted a platform, so that the rank and file of the party may know what they are to believe for the next two years. According to the platform loyalty to the party during that period will consist in adherence to the doctrine that congress ought to change the money standard, so that the dollar may have a purchasing power of only about 44 cents instead of 100 cents, and that by retroactive legislation congress should compel those to whom 100-cent dollars are owing to take 44-cent dollars as equivalent.

This is the doctrine preached by Bryan two years ago, and the Illinois democrats are notified that they must be faithful to it or be denounced as traitors. But while those democrats will be expected to obey the orders of the convention and hurrah for free coinage, the platform fails to set forth any reason why they should endorse a policy which, if put into effect, would injure every one of them. If they are wage-workers the purchasing power of their wages would be reduced. If they are savings bank depositors those deposits would be scaled down nearly 60 per cent. If they are old soldiers their pensions would be cut down that much.

Honest platform writers would tell the plain, simple-minded, ignorant democrats that and then proceed to explain to them why they and their fellow citizens who do not belong to the democratic party, ought to be subjected to such grievous loss. But as frankness and honesty are not the distinguishing traits of the men who drafted the platform adopted at this convention, no effort was made to enlighten the democratic masses as to the disastrous consequences of free coinage, and to argue with them and show why in spite of those consequences they should vote for democratic candidates. Nor will one of those candidates or one of the party stumpers or papers reveal to the voters the "true inwardness" of free coinage, and give some reason why, notwithstanding its immorality and destructiveness, it is entitled to popular support. It is not remarkable that the free-silver democrats should have recognized Bryan as the leading exponent of this heresy and proclaimed him as their leader in the campaign of 1900.

The platform denounces "government by injunction." Illinois democratic conventions will keep on denouncing the righteous decision of the supreme court in the Debs case as long as Altgeld runs conventions in this state. The action of the supreme court, participated in by better democrats than Altgeld ever was or will be, has been indorsed by the people of Illinois. Debs, the "martyr" of 1894, has become an innocuous creature, to the great relief of the public, and yet Altgeld, through his convention, keeps on groaning about "government by injunction" and thrusting a dead issue upon the voters.

The platform further denounces the state civil service law and recommends that the question of its repeal be submitted to a vote of the people at the next general election. This was to have been expected from a convention made up of spoliemen. As in the matter of free coinage, it would have been dealing more honestly with the democratic voters if the platform-makers had told them why the law should be repealed and explained that it was necessary in order to enable the spoils politicians to divide up the offices among their retainers and that this was the only reason. But if ever the question of its repeal should be made an issue the majority for retaining the law would be the biggest ever polled in Illinois.—Chicago Tribune.

STAND BY THEIR COUNTRY.

The People Hasten to Accept a Low Rate Loan of the Government.

The applications for the government's war loan of \$200,000,000 aggregate \$790,000,000. The success of the popular feature of the loan appears in the fact that subscriptions in \$500 and less have been received to the amount of \$40,000,000, which is expected to be largely increased from the July 1 withdrawal of savings bank deposits. This hurry to accept a low rate loan of a government engaged in war is one of the most impressive signs of the times. It shows the American people's confidence in their own nation, in which they are the governing power. It shows the grandeur of a country to which a foreign war is an incident that is not embarrassing. And it shows the absurdity of the cry that "the rich are growing richer and the poor poorer"—an absurdity demonstrated by the revelations of the distribution of wealth among the people.

Nor should it be forgotten that the credit of this nation which finds an eager competition for its bonds reported from the record of this country as an inflexible opponent of repudiation. Those who in party platforms and in legislative halls have refused the enticements that lead to repudiation, and have fought with great labor the battle of financial integrity, have their works following them in a government which can borrow at will and find its creditors among its own people.—Troy Times.

Pennsylvania democrats, through the regular state convention, have discarded free silver and Bryan. The prospect is that similar action will be taken in New York.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

CONDITIONS ARE FAVORABLE.

The Country is Feeling Pretty Comfortable After One Year of McKinley's Administration.

The first full fiscal year of President McKinley's administration closed with the beginning of July. The country finds itself in the midst of a war which is being indorsed by every political convention, democratic as well as republican. This is a new experience for the American people. For the first time in its history the nation is a unit in approving and vigorously prosecuting the war in which it has become involved. Always before there has been, in time of war, as well as in advance of it, a peace-at-any-price party. Now that sentiment is confined to collegiate senility. Herein President McKinley has behind him the whole people as none of his predecessors ever had.

We must wait a few days longer for the statistics of the old fiscal year. But enough is known to warrant the assertion that it will make a most encouraging showing, especially as compared with the previous fiscal year. The only basis of comparison now is the first 11 months of last year and the year before. Our imports exceeded our exports in those months of 1897 to the amount of \$14,487,753, but in 1898 the exports exceeded the imports, \$208,003,917, a difference in favor of 1898 of over \$222,000,000.

This enormous balance of trade in our favor has had the effect of greatly increasing the country's stock of gold, the imports of which during the 11 months exceeded the exports to the amount of \$102,026,985. This gold has gone into the circulation of the country, and added that much to the actual currency of the people.

The total receipts of the treasury for the first ten months of the three tariffs of this decade have been published and serve as a powerful statistical indorsement of the present administration. The Dingley tariff has now been in operation ten months. The receipts of the treasury for that time, exclusive of Pacific railroad sales, were \$265,559,706. The receipts for the first ten months of the Wilson tariff were \$234,336,431; for the first ten months of the McKinley tariff, \$312,062,508. The results under the Dingley tariff were substantially as predicted by Mr. Dingley in his speech in support of the bill in its final form. The republican party does not indulge in random guesses on matters susceptible of close estimates, and its calculations, like its promises, can be relied upon.—Chicago Inter Ocean.

THE DINGLEY REVENUE.

It is by \$70,000,000 a Better Producer Than Its Predecessor, the Wilson Law.

With June 30, the fiscal year, the government receipts which will be charged against the Dingley bill, although it did not take effect until July 24, 1897, came to a close. The gross receipts for the year, subject to revision, were:

Table with 2 columns: Category and Amount. Total: \$402,554,509. Internal Revenue: \$288,321,411. Miscellaneous: \$41,719,596.

Included in the miscellaneous receipts was \$64,757,223 from the Union Pacific and Kansas Pacific railway sale, reducing the total revenue from ordinary sources to \$338,263,186, against \$347,721,965 for the last year of the Wilson tariff.

As a matter of fact more than \$40,000,000 credited to the last fiscal year under the Wilson law was in the nature of anticipatory payments for importations and withdrawal from bond which in the ordinary course of business would have been paid during the fiscal year 1897-1898 and would have added that much to the receipts under the Dingley bill while reducing those under the Wilson law by so much. With this justification it is evident that the Dingley tariff as a revenue producer was some \$70,000,000 better than the Wilson law it superseded.

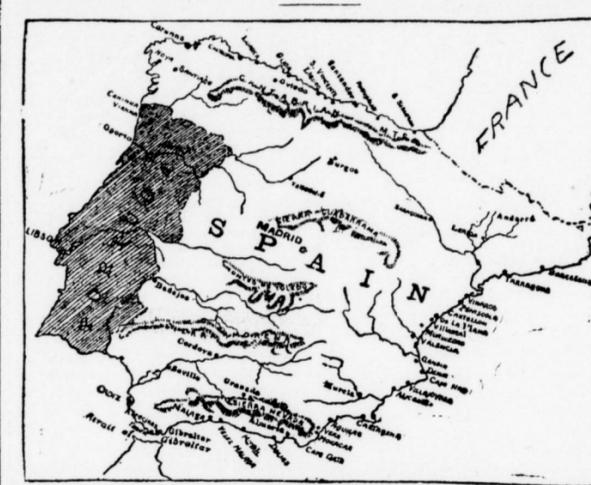
The unrevoked expenditures for the last fiscal year were as follows: Civil and miscellaneous: \$96,544,673. War: \$1,977,967. Navy: \$8,847,741. Indians: \$1,022,156. Pensions: \$47,456,920. Interest: \$37,152,622. Total: \$192,942,129. Deficit: \$40,690,735.

All the items in the above table except those for Indians and interest are higher than the expenditures for the same account last year. But naturally the chief increase is in the expense for the army and navy. This amounts to not less than \$67,000,000, or \$27,000,000 more than the deficit for the whole year. But for the war our financial statement for the last fiscal year would have shown a gratifying surplus.—Chicago Post.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

And now Mr. Cleveland can quietly mourn over "the perversion of our national mission."—Cincinnati Commercial Tribune. During the last fiscal year 10,602,780 standard silver dollars were coined, or 2,000,000 more than were coined from the establishment of the mint to 1872.—Indianapolis Journal. It would be just nuts for the republicans for the democratic party to make a platform based on giving up the Philippines or any other country over which the American flag once waved. The democrats could not carry Texas on that platform.—Poughkeepsie Eagle. There is one man who has done great things in this war, and yet the people can never promote him. That man is William McKinley. Dewey and Schley, and all the rest, deserve their honors, but McKinley is the man whose judgment, firmness and statesmanship made most of our navy's performances possible.—Cincinnati Commercial Tribune.

Spain's Seacoast, Showing Towns Which Watson May Attack.



THE ISLAND OF PUERTO RICO. About to be Invaded by 30,000 American Soldiers Under Gens. Miles and Brooke.

AN INFUSION OF NEW LIFE.

Commerce in Santiago Revives Since the Occupation of the City by American Soldiers. Santiago de Cuba, July 21.—Santiago presents a bright and cheerful picture to what it did a few days ago. Over 30 steamers flying the stars and stripes lie in or near the harbor. Small boats are plying briskly to and fro on the water. Several large steamers, the State of Texas, Leona and Aranzas are alongside the wharves, busily engaged in unloading large cargoes of supplies and provisions. Everything denotes bustle and activity. The graveyard appearance of the city recently has succeeded a scene of life and energy, traffic and general activity. The immense sheds along the water front are already packed with merchandise and the large stores rented along Marina street are busy receiving goods which are being steadily unloaded. Everywhere there are signs of a revival of commercial activity and prosperity.

The change in the appearance of the city is kaleidoscopic and a couple of days, when further shipments arrive, will suffice for the normal business to revive. The business houses opened their doors for the first time on Tuesday, cleared their warehouses and made ready for the receipt of goods.

The electric light plant is working. The pawnshops are doing a rushing business, their counters being crowded by people of all sorts of color and condition, pawning heirlooms, clothes, dresses and furniture. Officers tender their medals, spurs and swords, and civil employes offer their tortoise shell, gold-headed canes of office for a mere song, which are in turn bought at fancy prices by American soldiers, officers or newspaper correspondents as relics of the war. There have been more machetes sold to our men as souvenirs than were laid down on the morning of the surrender, and crosses, service stripes and orders are cheerfully parted with for American cash.

There is no ready made clothing in the city except blue and white striped linen uniforms, and many of our men are dressed in these Spanish uniforms. Many of the Spanish soldiers are anxious to become American citizens. A number of the officers of high rank in the Spanish army condemn their government's policy in dividing its forces in Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philippines, instead of concentrating them and possibly saving one colony. The cutting of the fleet is also strongly censured and the Spanish naval officers all argue that it is impossible under the present crippled condition of Spain to make a successful resistance anywhere. The usable ammunition of the Spanish troops here was exhausted before the surrender, as the 2,000,000 cartridges found in the magazines of Santiago do not fit the Mauser rifles.

The Spaniards say that on July 1 our troops could have walked into the city without having a shot fired at them, as there were no soldiers left within the walls at that time.

Hundreds of American and Spanish soldiers who but a few days ago were shooting at each other, crowd the streets of Santiago to-day, meeting and mixing on the most friendly terms. A general feeling of good fellowship is evinced everywhere, victors and vanquished apparently being equally glad that the strife is over.

About 4,000 Spanish troops still remain in the city, but the majority of them will be removed so soon as a camping ground beyond the rifle pits can be arranged.

Reunion of Confederate Veterans. Atlanta, Ga., July 21.—Ten thousand Confederate veterans and their friends filled the vast auditorium at Piedmont park yesterday and cheered to the echo speeches which eulogized the Confederacy, extolled "one nation" and cast glowing tributes upon the records of the soldiers of the south in the war with Spain. Gen. Gordon delivered a splendid speech, which thrilled the hearts of his auditors and set the rebel yell echoing into the rafters. The oration of the day was delivered by Gen. Charles E. Hooker, of Mississippi.

OFF TO PORTO RICO.

Gen. Wilson's Division, 4,000 Strong, Departs from Charleston on Three Steamers.—An Enthusiastic Farewell. Charleston, S. C., July 21.—With bands playing and 30,000 people cheering, the first expedition to follow Gen. Miles to Porto Rico got away from here at 7 o'clock last evening. The expedition is under command of Maj. Gen. J. H. Wilson and will, when complete, consist of the Second and Third Wisconsin, the Sixteenth Pennsylvania and two companies of the Sixth Illinois. The first two regiments are on the transports Grand Duchess and No. 30 respectively and they are at sea. No. 21, carrying the Sixteenth Pennsylvania and the Illinois men is in the stream and will sail this morning. Each of the ships carries a large quantity of supplies, and on the No. 21 there are 1,000 head of mules and the wagon train of Gen. Wilson's division.

The scene which accompanied the departure of the vessels from their docks was one of indescribable enthusiasm. The entire population of the city was in evidence. As the vessels left the stream the bands on shipboard and ashore played national airs and the people cheered like mad. The expedition will sail directly for Porto Rico.

Washington, July 21.—Secretary Alger said last night that he expected Gen. Miles, one brigade of infantry and some artillery would leave Cuba immediately under convoy of a strong naval squadron for the invasion of Porto Rico. He expressed the hope that the troops were already en route to Porto Rico. Most of them had been on board the transports for several days and the situation was becoming trying for them. Orders were sent yesterday to Admiral Sampson to start at once with his fleet for the landing place in Porto Rico which has been determined upon by the war authorities.

SEALED UP THE CABLE.

Blanco's Messages to Madrid are Now in Custody of American Officers.

Washington, July 21.—Two days ago Chief Signal Officer Greeley cabled instructions to his officers in Santiago to seal up and place a guard over the three cable lines connecting Santiago with Cienfuegos, whence by a land line communication is established with Havana. Yesterday Mr. Greeley was informed that his orders had been carried into effect. The closing of the Cienfuegos cables absolutely isolates Havana and Gen. Blanco from Madrid. Blanco's only means of communication with Madrid now is by the Key West cable, which is under the strictest censorship by our government. As a result of the sealing of the Santiago-Cienfuegos cables several cipher dispatches passing between Blanco and the Spanish government drifted into this country yesterday. It is scarcely necessary to say they did not reach their destination.

Eighty Cases of Typhoid at Fort Myer.

Washington, July 21.—Interest at Camp Alger was divided yesterday among the subjects of moving camp, typhoid fever and a possible order to move southward. Nothing has been heard to indicate that any of the Second corps has been selected to go to Porto Rico, and it is believed that the transfer of troops to Dunn Loring indicates that the regiments there will remain some time. There are 80 cases of typhoid fever at Fort Myer. Most of them are not of a serious nature. Four new cases were reported yesterday, all from the Sixth New York.

Howell Puts Up the Bars.

Washington, July 21.—Assistant Secretary Howell, of the treasury department, has made a ruling in regard to the admission into the United States of Chinese persons which is more comprehensive in its restrictions than any hitherto made since the passage of the Chinese exclusion act. He says: "Applications for admission from persons described as salesmen, clerks, buyers, bookkeepers, accountants, managers, storekeepers, apprentices, agents, cashiers, physicians, proprietors of restaurants, etc., should be rejected by collectors of customs."

THE DIGNIFIED WOMAN.

She Was a Little Severe on the Curious Woman, But She Was Provoked.

She is a dignified woman, and sometimes she is overpowering. The unwary do not perceive this quickly, however. The dignified woman has been spending some time in one of the hospitals of this city. She went there for rest and quiet. Since she has recovered her health she tells some amusing stories of her experiences. Here is one:

The dignified woman was walking down the hall one day when she was accosted by the curious woman. The curious woman had been wondering about the dignified woman, and she said:

"I beg your pardon, madam, but I would like to know what you have been operated on for?"

"What?" exclaimed the dignified woman. "Well, explained the curious woman, 'my friend in the next room and I have been wondering about you. You walk about the hall with such a light and springy step that we wonder about what kind of an operation you have undergone.'"

The curious woman held her ground. She was determined to know what was the matter with the dignified woman. The dignified woman replied:

"I have not been operated upon yet." "Oh!" said the curious woman, sympathetically. "No, I am not familiar with operations," said the dignified woman.

The curious woman interrupted: "They are very successful here. Don't be worried." "I am wondering about an operation on the brain," said the dignified woman, in a very dignified and distant manner. "I wonder if they could operate upon the brain in such a way as to enable people to attend to their own affairs."

The curious woman snorted and walked away in high dudgeon. The dignified woman was severe, it is true, but she was provoked to it.—St. Louis Republic.

JACOB WAS WILLING.

He Knew What Was Wanted, But He Didn't Know Exactly How to Express It.

Of course it was because Jacob Nuzenschmitt had never attended a meeting of the Hamilton common council that he made the break that is credited to him. Nearly everyone laughed when he was elected alderman, but the day after the new council's first meeting they laughed harder.

Jacob had a seat up toward the front. He was fat and the desks were further apart there, that's why he was given the position. At the beginning of the meeting a resolution was offered advocating the paving of Sibley street.

"Is there anyone to second this?" asked the president of the council, for that's the way they do things in Hamilton. "What does dot mean?" Dot seckonting?" asked Jacob of his neighbor. He was informed.

Thereupon he rose to his feet, and, tapping his breast three times, he exclaimed: "Dot ees seckoned by me, aind it."

"What is it you second?" asked the chair, having forgotten the original resolution in the time that it had remained unsupported. And Jacob replied: "I seckoned dot dot Sibley strasse he mit ceter plocks galornined."—Detroit Free Press.

A Cuban Tallman.

A touching feature of the hopeful and prayerful Cuban character is described by Grover Flint where it came under his notice. It was a little emblem, consisting of a scolloped strip of white flannel, embroidered in silk floss, with a crimson heart, a green cross and a scroll of leaves, and the motto in Spanish: "Cheer up; the heart of Jesus is with me." It is worn pinned to the shirt, and is a talisman so far as danger is concerned, as well as a passport among the insurgents in Santa Clara and Santiago. It is made by the wives and daughters of the Cubans, and is worn to-day wherever a native is struggling for liberty and independence.—Philadelphia Press.

Sure Enough!

Mrs. Hoon—Why isn't this war prosecuted more rapidly? Hoon—Why, you see, my dear, we can't lick the Spaniards any faster than we can catch them!—Puck.

Safe.

Mrs. O'Flannigan—Ain't yez afraid yer bve Denny will get kilt in the war? Mrs. O'Flannigan—Not a bit of it. Sure, he's on wan of thim proticeted cruisers.—N. Y. Journal.

An Open Letter to Mothers.

We are asserting in the courts our right to the exclusive use of the word "Castoria" and "Pitcher's Castoria," as our Trade Mark. I, Dr. Samuel Pitcher, of Hyannis, Massachusetts, was the originator of "Pitcher's Castoria," the same that has borne and does now bear the fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher on every wrapper. This is the original "Pitcher's Castoria" which has been used in the homes of the mothers of America for over thirty years. Look carefully at the wrapper and see that it is the kind you have always bought, and that it has the signature of Chas. H. Fletcher on the wrapper. No one has authority from me to use my name except The Centaur Company, of which Chas. H. Fletcher is president. SAMUEL PITCHER, M. D. March 8, 1897.

Colored Philophy.

"You kin git yo' dally bread by prayin'," says Uncle Mose. "Hurt de night, chicken has to be hustled fo'."—Indianapolis Journal.

Try Allen's Foot-Powder.

A powder to be shaken into the shoes. At this season your feet feel swollen, nervous and hot, and get tired easily. If you have smarting feet or tight shoes, try Allen's Foot-Powder. It cools the feet and makes walking easy. Cures swollen and sweating feet, blisters and callous spots. Relieves corns and bunions of all pain and gives rest and comfort. Try it to-day. Sold by all druggists and shoe stores for 25c. Trial package FREE. Address, Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y.

Futures.

"Some young men," remarked the observer of men and things, "have such dazzling futures that they can't see where they are stepping."—Detroit Journal.

Nothing pleases us more than to get two inveterate bores to boring each other.

You Will Stand the Heat

Much more easily and comfortably by putting and keeping your body in trim condition by taking Hood's Sarsaparilla. It makes good blood, promotes proper circulation and keeps every organic operation free from friction.

Hood's Sarsaparilla. It is America's Greatest Medicine. Hood's Pills are gentle, mild, effective. All druggists. 25c.