

CAMERON COUNTY PRESS.

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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.

THE late Mr. Gladstone is said to have managed the Hawarden estate, which was once much involved, with so much thrift and sagacity that the eldest son of W. H. Gladstone will, it is believed, succeed to £10,000 a year on attaining his majority.

THE emperor, Francis Joseph, of Austria, in order to provide a residence nearer Vienna for his daughter, the Archduchess Valerie, and her children, has bought the Frohsdorf chateau, in lower Austria, in which the Comte de Chambord lived from 1846 till his death in 1883.

THE test of a true Persian carpet—that used by the natives themselves—is to drop a piece of red-hot charcoal upon it, which leaves a singed round spot. If the carpet is one of the first quality the singed wool can be brushed off with the hand without the least trace of the burn being afterward discernible.

THE smallest salary I have heard of is paid to a young man in Brookline for running errands. He at first worked for nothing, but grumbled until a weekly stipend was agreed upon. He now receives 1 cent a week, and considers himself amply remunerated for going to the grocery store. But then he is only 7 years old.

ONE lesson of the war is that ships are no match for land batteries. Some \$2,000,000 was wasted when the American fleet at Santiago attempted to reduce the forts. The hundreds of shots fired at Morro castle proved absolutely harmless. What might have been the result had the forts contained good guns and good gunners?

THE regular army of China is said to consist of 323,000 men. Besides this, the emperor's army, there is a national army of 650,000 men, who are paid about one dollar a month. The cavalry receive about three dollars a month, feed their own horses, and if the horses are lost or killed are required to replace them out of their pay.

MORTALITY among hospital nurses is startling. It has been ascertained that a healthy girl of 17, devoting herself to hospital nursing, dies on an average 21 years sooner than a girl of the same age moving among the general population. A hospital nurse at the age of 35 has the same expectation of life as a person at the age of 58 in the ordinary community.

COMPETENT authorities expected that the Klondike output would this season amount to \$20,000,000 or \$30,000,000, but the total output is estimated at only one-half this amount, or about \$10,000,000 or \$15,000,000. Canada charges 10 per cent upon all gold mined on her territory. She collected up to June 1 a revenue of \$639,000, which represents \$9,390,000 mined. Much gold was probably smuggled away.

SOUSA, the musician, is to be made a musical director in the 6th army corps, with the rank of captain, provided he can be released from duty in time to fill his fall engagements. Meanwhile, the sailors on the Brooklyn, jealous of those on the New York, which has a monopoly of the music with Adm. Sampson's fleet, have written to Sousa asking him to name a competent musician to organize a band for their ship.

SHORT sight is more common in town than among country folk, for the simple reason that townpeople have less need for long sight, they have fewer opportunities for exercising their sight on distant objects, and their occupations do not favor its development by training or selection, but it is not, in the majority of cases, a proof of physical degeneracy, as can be seen in the case of the Germans, who are a notoriously short-sighted people.

MALMSEY, a butt of which wine was selected by George of Clarence for his final immersion, is now again used in France for bathing purposes. It takes a 100 quarts of wine for a bath, the French character of which is shown by the fact that the wine is poured back into the barrel after use and is employed over again for the next bath. After 100 baths, according to the London Daily Telegraph, the malmsey is distilled, "and the result is a delicious brandy."

PEOPLE having friends or relatives in the armies now stationed in Cuba and Porto Rico seem to be much puzzled as to how letters to them should be stamped. For the benefit of those interested the post office department has issued a circular stating that letters addressed to soldiers or sailors in Cuba, Porto Rico or the Philippines only require the domestic rates of postage. Mail matter addressed to others than government employes must pay the regular rate as fixed by the international postal union.

GOVERNMENT FINANCES.

Attempts of Free Traders and Free Silverites to Distort Patent Facts.

There is some disposition to judge the new war revenue law before there has been time to measure its results. The same disposition was shown for some months after the present tariff was enacted, until the attempt to distort facts became so glaring that even the most extreme free traders perceived that they were only bringing into disrepute the cause they were striving to defend.

Fair-minded persons will agree that the tariff can be honestly judged only in the light of the conditions arising while it was passing through congress and with regard to the amount of revenue required for a state of peace. Its operation was for some months in part unavoidably postponed by anticipatory imports. Before it had become fully operative through exhaustion of supplies thus brought in, the destruction of the Maine led to quick increase of expenditures in preparation for the war which, it was seen, could not long be averted.

Yet the fair-minded have observed the fact that the law had begun in February to yield the full amount of revenue intended—namely, the \$1,000,000 a day which had for years sufficed for the ordinary expenditures of government in time of peace—and that it has continued, notwithstanding some interruption of foreign business through the war, to yield substantially that amount of revenue.

The new war revenue law was intended, according to Mr. Dingley's statement when it passed, to add \$138,481,306 to the receipts, but it was frankly recognized by those who framed the law that it would not be possible to judge with great accuracy the fruitfulness of internal taxes which had never been tried in this country, or of others which had not been tried for 30 years or more.

The new law has not been in operation a month, and part of its provisions can become fully operative only after a quarter or half year has elapsed, while others can be enforced only when cases pending in the courts have been decided. Yet persons are found who make haste to conclude that the new law will fall short of its purpose.

In 23 days of July the law has yielded a revenue of \$33,526,572, or about \$1,456,000 daily. Some of its provisions were capable of anticipation, and considerable revenue at the outset was thus cut off, while the effect of other provisions will not appear for some time to come. But the receipts thus far have been at the rate of over \$330,000,000 a year. Strictly speaking, if the law were to be judged at all in the light of present insufficient experience, it would have to be held rather more productive than it was originally intended to be.

Allowance must be made, however, for the fact that purchases of stamps at the outset are usually for considerable time to come, and that other payments are to cover periods not yet expired. The same law might not yield as large a revenue in succeeding months, because the first month of a fiscal year usually brings considerable settlements of various kinds. When these things are taken into account, with the obvious fact that full payment has not been realized on all provisions of the law, it seems within the truth to say that it has worked thus far quite as well and has yielded quite as much as was expected.

A time of war is one in which expenditures cannot be closely scrutinized. No citizen and no official can judge what unexpected outlay private duty may require in any given week or month. The necessities have to be met as they arise, by instant provision for the success of army and navy, the supplies of men in the service half around the world, and the preparation for other and possibly large requirements in the near future. In the one matter of smokeless powder, for instance, not many realized at the outset how clearly necessary it would be to the government to provide a full supply for its troops without delay and without regard to expenditure. But the magnificent success of the loan which the government has proposed, showing that sums practically unlimited are at the command of the government at any time, and on terms more favorable than were thought possible a year ago in days of peace, relieves the government and people of present anxiety. The thing to do is to push the war so that it may be finished as soon as possible.—N. Y. Tribune.

The attempt of a few democratic organs to make the senatorial election last winter an issue in this fall campaign will be a signal failure, from a democratic standpoint. Everyone knows the facts in connection with it. Everyone is familiar with the disgraceful combine which was organized to defeat Senator Hanna, and which was abetted to the best of their ability by the democratic organs of the state. The infamy of that combine will not be forgotten and the effort of the democratic party to make the election of Senator Hanna an issue again this fall will react with telling effect on them.—Ohio State Journal.

Thus far since the new revenue laws have been in operation the total receipts have averaged about \$575,000 a day, whereas the receipts under the Dingley law were but \$462,824 a day. Very likely these receipts will be increased later on, when various special taxes not yet collected have been paid, and it is safe to assume that the new law will easily raise the \$175,000,000 per annum predicted by its framers. The war has been costing at the rate of \$2,000,000 a day, so that even if it ends within a short time the war taxes will remain as a legacy for a considerable period.—Troy Times.

PASSING AWAY.

Business Men Are Buying War Bonds and Forgetting All About Free Silver.

There are many indications that the free coinage of silver at the ratio of sixteen to one, as a political issue, is passing. With Mr. Cable and other gold democrats on the democratic state committee in Illinois, by a vote of the convention, it is evident that a decided change has taken place. The report that a large majority of the state committee of Illinois is opposed to making sixteen to one an issue in 1900, but favors free coinage without any reference to the ratio, is entitled to credence. That is the common ground upon which the democracy of the country can get together in 1900. Those who call themselves democratic leaders in Indiana may not see it now, but they have never had the reputation of leading the procession.

There are other indications. The representative of an industrial paper published in Baltimore has recently been through the south to ascertain the sentiment of business men in reference to free silver and the ratio of sixteen to one. He reports that while those who make politics a business are professing undying devotion to Bryan and sixteen to one, the business men of the south, who represent its trade and industries, are opposed to the silver issue and are using their influence to repress the agitation of the question. The fact that a million people, including an element naturally timid, subscribed for five times as many bonds "payable in coin" as the government has called for without a question as to the meaning of the word is another evidence of popular feeling. If there had been any general fear that by the free coinage of silver at the ratio of sixteen to one the United States would pass to a silver basis there would have been no rush to subscribe for three per cent. bonds. Four years ago there was such a doubt that the government had to issue a four per cent. bond where it could have floated a three per cent. gold bond. Gold is no longer hoarded. Two years ago less than ten per cent. of the revenues were paid in gold. During the past few months from 75 to 78 per cent. of the customs duties were paid in gold. For months the treasury has been paying out nearly a million dollars a day in excess of the revenues, but even before the passage of the revenue and bond act that fact caused no uneasiness lest the gold in the treasury be drawn out by an "endless chain." During the past three months several financial papers, in analyzing the causes of general business activity, have declared that the general conviction in business circles that the coinage issue of Bryanism is dead and can never be galvanized into the appearance of life is the leading cause of the present generally improved business conditions.

In this state and some others the democrats will insist that sixteen to one is an issue now and will be in 1900, but leaders of discernment will have as little to say in advocacy of it as possible, knowing that in 1900 the silver issue with a sixteen to one proviso will not be emphasized in the national democratic platform. The electoral vote of New York, which Tammany will promise, and which the democrats must have in order to win, is of more importance than the electoral votes of the silver-producing states twice over. Besides, the silent conviction of the country against sixteen to one is much more positive now than it was in November, 1896.—Indianapolis Journal.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS. When the southern soldiers get back from this war and resume voting there are likely to be some surprises in the anti-McKinley camp.—San Francisco Chronicle.

Col. Bryan ought to be sent right down to Santiago to reason with those native merchants who refuse to have anything to do with American silver dollars.—Chicago Record.

The dukes and the millionaires have made a report in this war, but Eugene V. Debs, Gen. Coxe and a few more such "patriots" are yet to be heard from.—Iowa State Register.

A little more than three months hence a new house of representatives will be elected. In 1896 Missouri sent 12 democrats to congress, but it will not happen again. Missouri will not be caught twice by the pullbacks.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

The silverites will have something to think about when they hear of American dollars made of silver going at 50 per cent. of their face value. There is a lesson in that worth more than a ream of arguments.—Cincinnati Commercial Tribune.

This country has found President McKinley a safe man to trust. It has trusted him all through this war, and it trusts him now. He will consent to no terms of peace with Spain which will not do honor and justice to the government of which he is the chief executive.—Baltimore American.

The administration at Washington may be trusted to pursue a wise and just course. And meanwhile it is well to bear in mind, in the face of democratic opposition to "imperialism," that there is on record abundant precedents showing democratic authority for taking territory "and no questions asked."—Troy Times.

The main cause of the present prosperity is doubtless to be found in the disappearance of what was the main cause of the panic in 1893 and of the stagnation of subsequent years—the "free silver" specter. Its disappearance, or decline, from the position of a dominant issue, menacing every interest, is the cardinal factor of the revived confidence of which we see so many signs. It is felt now on every hand that "silver is dead" and enterprise in consequence now lifts its head.—Baltimore Sun.

THE PROTOCOL'S TERMS.

A Synopsis of the Document that Puts an End to the Conflict with Spain—Two Commissioners Provided for.

Washington, Aug. 13.—The protocol signed Friday by Secretary Day and M. Cambon provides:

1.—That Spain will relinquish all claim of sovereignty over the title to Cuba.

2.—That Porto Rico and other Spanish islands in the West Indies and an island in the Ladrones, to be selected by the United States, shall be ceded to the latter.

3.—That the United States will occupy and hold the city, bay and harbor of Manila, pending the conclusion of a treaty of peace which shall determine the control, disposition and government of the Philippines.

4.—That Cuba, Porto Rico and other Spanish islands in the West Indies shall be immediately evacuated, and that commissioners to be appointed within ten days shall, within 30 days from the signing of the protocol, meet at Havana and San Juan, respectively, to arrange and execute the details of the evacuation.

5.—That the United States and Spain will each appoint not more than five commissioners to negotiate and conclude a treaty of peace. The commissioners are to meet at Paris not later than October 1st.

6.—On the signing of the protocol, hostilities will be suspended and notice to that effect will be given as soon as possible by each government to the commanders of its military and naval forces.

The above is the official statement of the protocol's contents as prepared and given to the press by Secretary Day.

While the document is properly enough described as a protocol, it is still something more than that. It is an agreement midway between that and the armistice which usually intervenes between active war and final peace. So far as it goes this protocol is absolutely a peace treaty. Thus, having provided for the disposition of Cuba, Porto Rico and one of the Ladrones islands there is nothing more for a peace commission to do in relation to these subjects; their fate is sealed and the protocol in that respect is as binding as any definite treaty of peace. It was such a protocol as this that was signed by President Thiers and Prince Bismarck to terminate the Franco-Prussian war.

The protocol provides for two commissions. First, the peace commission which will meet in Paris, and second, a military commission, which will meet in Havana probably within 15 days. The military commission's duties will be of great importance. It will settle the details of the evacuation of the Spanish armies from the West Indies and will decide all questions relative to the United States of the fortresses at Havana, San Juan and other points and the transfer of possession of Manila City itself.

HOSTILITIES CEASE. Orders Are Sent to Naval and Military Commanders to Call Off the Dogs of War—Blockades Raised.

Washington, Aug. 13.—The president has issued the following proclamation:

Whereas, by a protocol concluded and signed August 12, 1898, by William R. Day, secretary of state of the United States, and Jules Cambon, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the republic of France at Washington, respectively representing for this purpose the government of the United States and the government of France, they have formally agreed upon the terms upon which negotiations for the establishment of peace between the two countries shall be undertaken; and

Whereas, it is in said protocol agreed that upon its conclusion and signature hostilities between the two countries shall be suspended, and that notice to that effect shall be given as soon as possible by each government to the commanders of its military and naval forces.

Now, therefore, I, William McKinley, president of the United States, do hereby command that orders be immediately given through the proper channels to the commanders of the military and naval forces of the United States to abstain from all acts inconsistent with this proclamation.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington, this 12th day of August, in the year of our Lord, one thousand nine hundred and eight, and of the independence of the United States, the 123d.

WILLIAM McKINLEY.

In accordance with the proclamation issued by the president suspending hostilities, orders were issued last evening to the naval commanders at the several stations in the United States, Cuba and the Philippines, carrying into effect the directions of the proclamation. The navy department not only transmitted the president's proclamation in full to the several commanders-in-chief, but also directions as to the disposition of their vessels. The following orders are self-explanatory:

Navy Department, Washington, Aug. 12.—Sampson, Santiago: Suspend all hostilities. Blockade of Cuba and Porto Rico is raised. Howell is ordered to assemble vessels at Key West. Proceed with New York, Brooklyn, Indiana, Oregon, Iowa and Massachusetts to Tompkinsville. Place monitors in a safe harbor in Porto Rico. Watson transfers his flag to Newark and will remain at Guantanamo. Assemble all cruisers in safe harbors. Order marines north in Resolute.

"ALLEN, acting secretary." The notification to Admiral Dewey was not made public, but Assistant Secretary Allen stated that besides being put in possession of the president's proclamation he was ordered to cease hostilities and raise the blockade of Manila.

They Want a Slice of Stewart's Millions. New York, Aug. 13.—Application was made yesterday to Judge Smith in the supreme court at Brooklyn, on behalf of Mary Agnes Carroll, aged 19 years, and James Carroll, 17 years, to allow them to sue as poor persons, against Henry Hilton, who they claim has possession of property of the late Alexander T. Stewart, the millionaire dry goods merchant, which belongs to them. They also want to sue various beneficiaries under the Stewart will. They claim to be Stewart's rightful heirs.

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"I have used Ayer's Pills for the past thirty years and consider them an invaluable family medicine. I know of no better remedy for liver troubles, and have always found them a prompt cure for dyspepsia."—JAMES QUINN, 90 Middle Street, Hartford, Conn.

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A Trio of Fervent Letters to the Sympathetic Friend of Her Sex.

HONOR TO WHOM HONOR IS DUE.

Each Letter Tells in a Different Way of Agonies Relieved by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Before using Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, my health was gradually being undermined. I suffered untold agony from painful menstruation, backache, pain on top of my head and ovarian trouble. I concluded to try Mrs. Pinkham's Compound, and found that it was all any woman needs who suffers with painful monthly periods. It entirely cured me.



MRS. GEORGIE WASS, 923 Bank St., Cincinnati, O.

For years I had suffered with painful menstruation every month. At the beginning of menstruation it was impossible for me to stand up for more than five minutes, I felt so miserable. One day a little book of Mrs. Pinkham's was thrown into my house and down and read it. I then got some of Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and Liver Pills. I can heartily say that to-day new woman; my monthly suffering the past. I shall always praise Compound for what it has done.

MRS. MARGARET ANDERSON, 363 Lisbon St., Lewiston, Me.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has cured me of painful menstruation and backache. The pain in my back was dreadful, and the agony I suffered during menstruation nearly drove me wild.

Now this is all over, thanks to Mrs. Pinkham's medicine and advice.—MRS. CARRIE V. WILLIAMS, South Mills, N. C. The great volume of testimony proves conclusively that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is a safe, sure and almost infallible remedy in cases of irregularity, suppressed, excessive or painful monthly periods.

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Use Well Drills advertisement with image of a well drill and text: Our WE MAKE all kinds and sizes, for DRILLING WELLS for works, farm, City and Village Water Works, Factories, Ice Plants, Breweries, Irrigation, Coal and Mineral Prospecting, Oil and Gas, etc. LATEST and BEST. 30 YEARS EXPERIENCE. Write us WHAT YOU WANT. Loomis & Nyman, Tiffin, Ohio. OLD SORES CURED. Allen's Ulcerine Salve is the only sure cure in the world for Chronic Ulcers, Bone Ulcers, Scrofulous Ulcers, Varicose Ulcers, White Swelling, Fever Sores, and all Old Sores. It never fails. Draws out all poison, saves expense and suffering. Cures permanent. Best salve for Boils, Carbuncles, Piles, Salt Rheum, Burns, Cuts and all Fresh Wounds. By mail, small size, large size, 50c. Book free. P. ALLEN MEDICINE CO., St. Paul, Minn. Sold by Druggists. A. N. K.-C. 1721. DROPSY NEW DISCOVERY; gives quick relief and cures worst cases. Send for book of testimonials and 10 days' treatment free. Dr. H. H. GIBBS'S 5085, Atlanta, Ga.