

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.

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, 25 cents; subsequent insertion 10 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.

CANADIAN newspapers are circulating this paragraph: "Adm. Sampson, chief in command of the United States navy, has many relations in Cape Breton."

MENELEK, the Negus of Abyssinia, has definitely decided to enjoy a European holiday. He will leave home some time in August and will travel on some chartered steamer, unless one of the powers can be induced to lend a warship.

EUROPEAN advices report that Turkey is so impressed with the work of the Yankees in the war with Spain that she wants to buy a lot of American guns.

A SOLDIER dead for three days was about to be dissected at the Algiers military hospital, when he woke up and, before the doctors recovered from their surprise got off the dissecting table and walked into the next room, where he wrote down some words on a piece of paper to make sure that he was alive and awake.

THE postmaster general does not want to interfere with the exercise of private taste or with the habits of the patrons of the mails, but since the department has gone into business in tropical countries he feels called on to advise the public generally that letters without sealing wax are likely to be transmitted with greater safety than if this device for sealing letters or for displaying the family crests is used.

PROF. BARON of Berne has left all his property to the city of Berlin for the establishment of a vegetarian children's asylum, and the authorities have accepted the legacy.

THE mass of work which the German emperor has to do may be understood from the following figures, representing 12 months' labor: He received 1,026 immediate reports, including 158 telegrams, gave 751 decisions, and signed 802 cabinet orders, appointments and other documents.

It is observed that bankers here are of the opinion that the actual balance which Europe owes us and which must in any event be paid ultimately in gold, is not far from \$30,000,000.

The death rate of Uncle Sam's army has been abnormally large. Out of an army of 544,000 men France lost 3,736 in 1895, which is a death rate of nearly 7-1,000.

A BALANCE has just been struck of the "conscience fund" in the Treasury of the United States on the 30th of June last, showing that the total amount received and credited to it since it was opened, in 1811, was \$27,452.

COL. BRYAN'S STATUS.

The Latest Addition to the Creed of the Faithful in the Free Silver Ranks.

The three departments of the old Bryanite party in Nebraska have held their state conventions simultaneously at Lincoln. The Bryanite democrats, the silver republicans and the populists met as separate organizations, but with a common purpose in view, namely, fusion and the promotion of Bryanism as revised to date by the colonel himself.

While three separate sets of resolutions were adopted by the three conventions, they are practically identical at all the principal points of interest. They reaffirm the Chicago platform of free coinage of silver at a ratio of sixteen to one, independent of the action of any other nation; express pride and joy in the achievement of Col. Bryan in peace and in war; condemn the issue of war bonds as unnecessary and unjust; favor the referendum and the election of senators by direct vote of the people; and declare hostility to the acquisition by the republic of territory so remote as the Philippine islands.

This last addition to the creed of Nebraska Bryanism was due to the special and personal efforts of the colonel himself. He probably cared more about it than about any other resolution, always excepting the resolution referring to his military record. It was announced before the conventions met, and while the steering committee was laboring for harmony, that although the great leader was miles away from Lincoln, heroically supporting his country's cause against Spain, he had left behind him "a legacy to the tri-convention" the "thought" that the Philippines are too far away to be annexed in whole or in part.

The colonel's legacy of thought was accepted, but not without some trouble on the part of the administrators of his political wishes. Not only among the populists, but also among the democrats, there developed a sentiment in favor of the very imperialism which Bryan wanted the convention to condemn and denounce. The Lincoln correspondent of the Chicago Tribune reports that "there was a considerable element in favor of not referring to that subject, or, if it was made the subject of resolutions, to favor the extension of resolutions, to favor the extension of the republic's territory to all land that the flag covers as a result of the work of the army and navy. This sentiment, however, was not strong enough in the committee to change the programme. Col. Bryan had sounded the keynote of hostility to the retention of the Philippines or other remote territory, and in defence to his wishes the resolutions of each convention on this line were drafted."

Thus it appears that Col. Bryan's most zealous efforts in the present war are devoted to the restoration to Spain of the territory which Dewey and Merritt and the men under them are holding for the flag. This enterprise may be within the functions proper to a political colonel, but surely not to any other sort of colonel. It is safe to say that not an officer in the service of the United States, with the single exception of Col. Bryan, is now engaged in working conventions with a view to embarrassing his commander in chief.

The alleged spirit of patriotic self-sacrifice which led Mr. Bryan into the military service of his country needs testing. Gen. Merritt needs reinforcements. Why not order the Third Nebraska to Manila?—N. Y. Sun.

CURRENT COMMENT.

In Missouri the democrat who doesn't vote is stigmatized as "a heirophant whom it were the flattest sort of baseness to call a duodecimo."—N. Y. Tribune.

The question of territorial expansion already threatens to split the Missouri democracy, and yet there are a few republicans who are asking what good an "imperial" policy is going to do!—Chicago Inter Ocean.

The democrats in Alabama are rejoicing because they defeated the populists in the election, but in Kansas and Nebraska the democratic party has become the tail to the popocratic kite.—Indianapolis Journal.

The largest tin plate mill in the world, at Muncie, Ind., has all the orders it can fill. If the protection of this industry is maintained, as it will be unless the governing party changes, we will shortly lead the world in the manufacture of tin plate.—Iowa State Register.

Tariff reform will probably never be heard again as the main cry to rally the democratic party. The disastrous effects wrought by the Wilson-Gorman law have taught a severe but permanent lesson to the people. The democratic leaders are busy in the work of thinking out some other issue upon which to prosecute the next national campaign. Free silver may be the predominant issue again, but if any other principle can be substituted, this will be abandoned. But whatever be the platform of the next democratic national convention, tariff reform will be consigned to an obscure place.—Poughkeepsie Star.

DEMOCRACY OF TO-DAY.

There is Much Uncertainty Just Now as to How the Party is Constituted.

Colonel the Honorable William Jennings Bryan declines to be the fusion candidate for governor of Nebraska. This determination is a wise one, for a defeated candidate for governor would not be regarded as a favorable candidate for the presidency, even if he does incarnate the leading principles of the democratic party.

Col. Bryan represents more emphatically than any other man the principles of the democratic party, and though it is said by some time-serving democratic politicians in this state that the Chicago platform is a thing of the past, it is nevertheless true that every democratic state convention held thus far—with the exception of that of Pennsylvania—has indorsed that platform.

New York, which cast 551,369 votes for the Chicago platform in 1896, is expected to repudiate that platform in 1898, not because the great body of the democratic voters are in favor of such action, but because it has been so determined by a group of politicians, some of whom refused to work for the nominee of their party two years ago. The democrats of New York will be the only ones in their party placed in that position, and it will remove the last vestige of authority in democratic councils that the party in this state possesses.

On one side will be registered the decision of every democratic state convention, including even Massachusetts, in favor of the Chicago platform. On the other, New York will stand solitary, thanks to men who have disgraced that party in various ways.

These men do not represent the democracy as it is constituted to-day as does William J. Bryan.

Thus far in the campaign the democracy has spoken in the states of Arkansas, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Maine, Michigan and Wisconsin, and every one has indorsed the Chicago platform, upon which Mr. Bryan stands. Now, whether he declines the fusion nomination for governor of Nebraska because he fears defeat, or whether he proposes to make a straight fight for the principles embodied in that platform, is not known, nor is it a matter of particular concern.

But it is known that as democracy is constituted to-day, judging it from the declarations made in the platforms adopted by the state conventions which have been held, William J. Bryan is a better democrat than the scheming, selfish, calculating leaders in the state of New York who are resolved, simply to advance their own personal interests, to repudiate that platform at the coming state conventions and stultify their own party and its works.—Albany Journal.

THE STANDARD MAINTAINED.

Republicans Adhere Faithfully to the Principles of Sound Money and National Integrity.

When the Indiana republicans held their state convention two years ago they adopted a platform in which they declared themselves for "honest money." They announced that they were opposed to free coinage at the ratio of sixteen to one because it would debase the currency, and favored the use of silver only to the extent that its parity with gold could be maintained. This year those republicans take a forward step and assume a position they were not ready to take in 1896. The state convention adopted a money plank denouncing "sixteen to one" because it would "debase our money and destroy our private and public credit and cause general business disaster." The concluding sentence of the plank is as follows:

"We recognize the necessity of comprehensive and enlightened monetary legislation, and believe that the declaration in the St. Louis national republican platform for the maintenance of the gold standard and the parity of all our forms of money should be given the vitality of public law, and the money of the American people should be made, like all its institutions, the best in the world."

This is a recognition of the fact that the existing laws, which make United States bonds payable in "coin" and the legal tender notes redeemable in "coin," must be amended by requiring those payments and redemptions to be made in "gold coin." When that has been done there will be no question and no difficulty about the maintenance of the gold standard. The whole world will understand that the United States is committed definitely and irrevocably to the world's money standard.

As long as that naked word "coin" remains in the laws, and the United States has half a billion of legal tender silver money the bullion in which is worth only about 44 cents on the dollar, a Bryanite president could slump the currency and breed a panic. It would not be necessary for him to have a Bryanite congress behind him to enact a free coinage law. All he would have to do to destroy public and private credit would be to order his secretary of the treasury to redeem the greenbacks in legal tender silver instead of gold. But a Bryanite president could give no such order if the law ordered redemption in "gold coin." It will be the duty of congress after the free silverites have lost their majority in the senate to insert the word "gold" before "coin." Then it will be necessary for the Bryanites to elect a president and have a majority in the House and senate before they can tamper with the gold standard.—Chicago Tribune.

Every sign shows that gold will be plentiful enough for a monetary medium at least for years to come, and each day the unreasonableness of the demand for an inflation of the currency becomes more apparent.—Chicago Times-Herald.

STORM OF STEEL.

The Mangrove Ran Into a Hornet's Nest at Caibaren.

The Little American Gunboat was Assailed by Two Spanish War Vessels and by the Batteries on Shore—News of Peace was Received in the Midst of the Fray.

Key West, Aug. 18.—Details have been received here as to the bombardment of the port of Caibaren, on the north coast of the province of Santa Clara, Cuba, last Sunday by the Mangrove. The Mangrove left here last week to protect the landing of an expedition under Col. Bozas, which had gone ahead on the schooners Adams and Delie. When the Mangrove reached Santa Maria key, near Caibaren, she found the Cuban party had safely disembarked, but feared to advance because of the presence of the Spanish gunboat Hernan Cortes and a smaller gunboat which were evidently making Caibaren their base. On Saturday afternoon the Mangrove anchored at Key Francis, just outside Caibaren, and as she lay there the Hernan Cortes came out and ran around the Key to get a peep at her, scurrying back into the harbor as soon as she was discovered. The Mangrove followed as far as the shoal water would permit, but could only get about half way in the harbor.

The next morning Capt. Stuart, commander of the Mangrove, decided to have a shot at the gunboats. He was alone and the odds against him were heavy, but he did a bold thing. Sounding her way, inch by inch, the Mangrove crept along the channel, drawing eight feet of water in an average depth of 8 1/2 feet until about 9 o'clock she sighted both the Spanish gunboats. The Hernan Cortes was anchored near the shore, about 1,000 yards to the right of the town, with her broadside to the sea. The small gunboat lay at the wharf. The Spaniards evidently were anticipating a battle. The shore was crowded with Spaniards, citizens and soldiers, while the roof of every building that commanded a view of the harbor was literally covered with people anxious to see the fight.

The Hernan Cortes carried two 47-inch guns and four 1-pounders, while her smaller companion was armed with three 1-pounders and a Hotchkiss rapid fire gun. The crews of both, numbering between 75 and 100 men, could be seen on the decks. Ashore were several 1-pound field pieces, while the Spanish troops were armed with Mauser rifles. The Mangrove, whose entire battery consists of only two 6-pounders, worked into a range of 3,000 yards. The channel was so narrow that only one gun could be fired at a time. At 10:45 a. m. she got up her port gun at the Hernan Cortes. The shot fell short. Instantly the whole shore line burst into flame, both gunboats and the field pieces pouring in a heavy fire upon the American vessel. Every shot of this volley struck the water ahead of the Mangrove, which continued pumping away with her 6-pounders. She concentrated her fire on the Hernan Cortes and the next five or six shots fell on the Spaniard's deck between the bow gun and amidships, scattering a body of men. Some of the latter must have been killed, although the Spaniards later denied that they suffered any loss.

For a while no Spanish gun was fired, but soon the Spaniards got the Mangrove's range and a veritable avalanche of shots and shells was hurled at her. It was nothing less than a miracle that her loss of life was not heavy. Shells from the big guns of the Hernan Cortes dropped within 20 feet of the tug, several bursting and the fragments chipping bits off her hull. Others went whizzing through her shrouds, and Mauser bullets peppered the surrounding water like a summer shower.

In the midst of all this, and while the Mangrove was swinging cautiously around to bring her starboard gun into play, the watch shouted: "Flag of truce," and sure enough not only one but three white flags could be seen, one flying from the small gunboat and two from the government houses on shore.

The Mangrove acknowledged the signal and presently a small boat came out with a Spanish officer, who clambered aboard the Mangrove and announced: "Peace is proclaimed and I have instructions for your commanding officer from the military commander of this district." He added that during the engagement the Spanish authorities in Caibaren had wired the military commander of the district that the American ships were bombarding the port, and that immediate response had been received, informing them that peace had been restored and the firing should cease. The crew of the boat which brought this officer to the Mangrove said the Spaniards had not lost a man. The fight lasted an hour and ten minutes.

Distress at Dawson.

Port Townsend, Wn., Aug. 18.—The steam schooner Rival arrived yesterday, 14 days from St. Michaels, with 100 passengers from Dawson. There were a few miners aboard who had gold estimated at \$100,000. N. H. Sylvia, a pioneer of Yukon, says that when winter sets in there will be a general exodus of people from Dawson, as the country cannot support the people there. Wages dropped from \$1.50 to 70 cents an hour. Even at that price only a few can obtain work. There is much sickness at Dawson and the hospitals are full.

World Ruin His Business.

Railroad stories are all more or less pithy, especially when told by railroad men. A certain system running in the southwest is known for its slow trains from one end of the line to the other. The trains are slow enough at best, but when washouts and overflows occur, time doubles up on engineer, train crew and passengers. Not long ago a flood of complaints was poured in upon the general manager of the line from all kinds of people who travel over this system. One of them came from a prominent undertaker, somewhere in an adjacent state, and this is what he wrote:

"If you do not run faster trains over your line you will ruin my business. My customers will not ship their corpses over your system for fear that they will not reach their destination before the resurrection day."—St. Louis Republic.

Wind Won, as Usual.

There was great jubilee and there would have been feasting in Madrid had provisions been cheaper. "Shout, stranger, shout!" urged the high-born Hidalgo. "An American town was completely destroyed!" "Ah, by Camira's squadron?" inquired the stranger.

"Well, the information from American sources says it was destroyed by a cyclone. What that may be none of us know, but it surely means some form of Spanish power. At any rate, it was a great victory."—N. Y. World.

Her First Trip.—"What are we stopping for now?" "We're going to put the pilot off." "How cruel! What did the poor man do?"—Truth.

"So that is the famous playwright? But why is it that one reads so little about him nowadays?" "Oh, he has been famous too long."—Fliegende Blaetter.

Mr. Simper (to child of the house)—"Come and kiss me, Dolly." Dolly (bashfully)—"You do it, mamma."—Tit-Bits.

The most shiftless man in town can give advice by the hour.—Washington (Ia.) Democrat.

A Proposition.—First Summer Girl—"I liked George at first, but I've become tired of him." Second Summer Girl—"Yes? That has been exactly my experience with Harry!" First Summer Girl—"Indeed? Why can't we arrange an exchange of prisoners?"—Puck.

"You were a long time in the far corner of the conservatory with Mr. Willing last evening," suggested the mother. "What was going on?" "Do you remember the occasion on which you became engaged to papa?" inquired the daughter by way of reply. "Oh course I do." "Then it ought not to be necessary for you to ask any questions." Thurgently the news was broken that they were to have a son-in-law.—Chicago Post.

"Yes, I tell you I am going to the club to-night," declared he. She became petulant at once, and it looked as if the first cloud to mar their honeymoon was in sight, as she reminded him laughingly that they had only been wedded for six days. "Well," he replied, testily, "even the Creator rested on the seventh day."—Town Topics.

A Distinction.—"Isn't that new neighbor of yours rather eccentric?" inquired the commercial traveler. "No," answered one of the village's prominent citizens. "He ain't rich enough to be called 'eccentric.' He's just a plain crank."—Washington Star.

His Impression.—"Hiram," said Mrs. Cornsattel, who had been reading a Latin Quarter novel, "what's a lay-figger?" "Well," replied her husband, after long and serious thought, "I couldn't do no more'n make a guess at it. But eggs is only bringing us 12 1/2 cents a dozen now."—Washington Star.

First Swell (pretending to mistake for a waiter a rival whom he sees standing in dress clothes at the cloak-room of the theater)—"Ah! have you a programme?" Second Swell (up to snuff)—"Thanks, my man; I got one from the other fellow."—Tit-Bits.

Lost His Life Saving Others.

A country boy visiting New York stopped a frantic runaway team that was about to dash on the sidewalk where there were hundreds of women and children. He saved their lives, but lost his own. Hundreds of lives are saved every year by Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. People who are fast going to their graves with disorders of stomach, liver, bowels and blood are brought back to good health by it. All the sick should try it.

Fishing for the Cash. Landlady—If you give me a check, Mr. Lagger, it will require a stamp and all that bother. Can't you arrange another method? Mr. Lagger (inspired)—Let me see. Oh, yes; I'll give you a four months' note.—N. Y. Journal.

Shake Up Your Shoes

Allen's Foot-Ease, a powder for the feet. It cures painful, swollen, smarting feet and instantly takes the sting out of corns and bunions. It's the greatest comfort discovery of the age. Allen's Foot-Ease makes tight or new shoes feel easy. It is a certain cure for sweating, callous, hot, tired, aching feet. Try it to-day. Sold by all druggists and shoe stores. 25c. Trial package FREE. Write to Allen S. Olmsted, LeRoy, N. Y.

If a married man compliments a pretty woman in the presence of his wife, his wife reproves him, and if the wife is not present, the pretty woman thinks it her duty to reprove him.—Athenion Globe.

Piso's Cure for Consumption is an A No. 1 Asthma medicine.—W. R. Williams, Anthon, Ill., April 11, 1894.

Advertisement for SYRUP OF FIGS. Includes an illustration of a woman holding a bottle and text describing the product's benefits for various ailments like constipation and coughs.

Advertisement for PAINT Your Own WALLS and CEILINGS. Features CALCIMO FRESCO TINTS for decorating walls and ceilings, with contact information for The Muralo Company.

Large advertisement for Battle Ax PLUG chewing tobacco. Features the text 'Remember if you are dissatisfied with the size of piece or with the quality of the chewing tobacco you are now using— get Battle Ax PLUG and you 'll get your money's worth. The 10-cent piece of Battle Ax is larger than the 10-cent piece of any other brand of the same high quality, and is the largest piece of really good chewing tobacco that is sold for 10 cents. Remember me name when you buy again.'