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THE JOB PRINTING. The Job department of the Press is complete and affords facilities for doing the best class of work. PARTICULAR ATTENTION PAID TO JOB PRINTING.

THE state department has informed United States consular officers in all parts of the world that they may issue bills of health and certify invoices for Santiago, Ponce and Manila, and all other ports in actual possession of the United States.

LOUIS CHARLES BERESFORD, the noted sailor, charges a half crown for each of his autographs. He does not pocket the money thus made, although in a year it amounts to a very considerable sum, but devotes it all to the various naval charities in which he takes so lively an interest.

It is estimated that between 5,000,000 and 6,000,000 rabbits will be exported from New Zealand this season. One exporter is at present receiving from 15,000 to 20,000 rabbits per day, and is paying in wages to trappers between \$4,000 and \$5,000 a week.

Too little blood in the brain is a frequent cause of headache and may be recognized by the ache being on the top of the head, by constant dizziness and by noises in the ears. The best cure is a slight stimulant, such as strong tea or coffee or hot soup—anything which will increase the circulation.

JOHN HAY, the ambassador to Great Britain who will shortly become secretary of state, has always been better known as a poet than as a diplomat. Yet he secretly wishes that he had never penned "Jim Bludsoe" or "Little Breeces"—poems that have given him a place among American literary men.

NINETY-SIX thousand dollars a pound would seem to be a stupendous price for any drug, but a prescription was recently filled in New York city which would, in the ratio of the price charged for the quantity ordered, bring the retail cost of a pound up to that figure.

A FAMOUS brigand was lately shot in public execution at Belgrade, Serbia, but the firing party and the spectators were horrified when the smoke lifted to see a second body beside the brigand's. "Mon Dieu! There are two of them!" exclaimed the Black Mousquetaire.

MOST of the navy titles that differ from army titles explain themselves. Ensign is an old title obsolete in the land forces, but still preserved in the army. Admiral comes to us from the Spanish, who borrowed it from the Arabic amir al-barr, commander at sea.

A POSTAGE stamp map of England and Wales has been made by Mr. D. M. Murrow, Wood Green, London. Although it took Mr. Murrow only two months to draw the outline of the map and to affix the stamps, yet the entire collection, which is valued at 200 guineas, was begun at the age of seven years.

A STATEMENT just prepared by direction of the commissioner of internal revenue shows that for July the average daily shipment of internal revenue stamps aggregated, in number, 22,775,527. Counting 27 days to the month, the total is shown to have been 614,939,120.

BERLIN has now women guides for the city. They are partly elderly and partly middle-aged ladies, with a certain amount of knowledge of the world, some acquaintance with languages and an assured and amiable demeanor, to whose care lone female travelers or the lady traveling parties recently imported from Scandinavia and America intrust themselves.

SUSTAIN THE ADMINISTRATION

A Leading Democratic Journal Pays Just Tribute to President McKinley.

The administration has conducted the war in a way to command the confidence of the American people. The conduct of the war to its close will involve the conclusion of a treaty of peace, for such a treaty will be "the close of the war."

The administration should therefore be trusted in the making of peace just as it has been trusted and is trusted in the making of war.

It is the duty of patriotic and thoughtful citizens (and newspapers) to stand by the administration.

It is not their duty to sow distrust, to engender destruction of confidence, to plant doubt or suspicion or difficulties among the people or in the path of the administration. We have very pronounced views about what ought to be done. We have not hesitated and shall not hesitate to express them.

Between what we think ought to be done and what can be done the distance and the difference may be great. The administration should be trusted equally well to know what is most desirable and what is most wise or feasible.

It is a patriotic American administration. It carried American opinion and congressional action unanimously with it in embarkation on war. It has carried them unanimously with it in the conduct of the war. It should receive—for it will honestly and earnestly strive to deserve—unanimous public and congressional support in the terms and work of making peace.

It is entitled to the benefit of a full and candid statement of every opinion. But, most of all, it is entitled to a free hand and to an assurance of the loyal unanimity of citizenship and of journalism in any programme which it may put forth, after all the questions of public opinion, of national rights and of international considerations have been carefully studied by it.

This is a time for advice. It is no time for hectoring, for arrogance or for threats. It is a time for unity and not a time for division. It is a time for judicial mindedness, not a time for sectional passion, local prejudice or personal insistence.

The thoughtful, patriotic, diligent, conciliatory but firm and self-centered statesman who is president of the United States is entitled to the confidence and cooperation of every true American, for he is a true American himself. He is entitled to a greater consideration for his own views than any private citizen can claim for contrary opinions. For the president has the chief, almost the sole, responsibility for action on peace or war questions under our system.

The president, with his great receipt of information, with the great aids in counsel he can command and with the great consciousness of the consequences of his course to the age and to history, as likely to be wise as it is certain to be final.

This is the time to stand by the administration. This is the time to hold up the hands of William McKinley, president of the United States, as one who will have every reason and who should have every support to be as wise, just and upright in the making of peace as he has been in the making of war.

Stand by the administration. Trust the president. — Brooklyn Eagle.

PRESS OPINIONS.

Gen. Alger stands the bombardment very well. In fact, most of the shells thrown have fallen wide of the mark. — Cincinnati Commercial Tribune.

Bryan made one big whoop against territorial expansion when the subject first came up, and has been in a brown study ever since. — Cleveland Leader.

Kansas republicans estimate that they will carry the state this fall by from 15,000 to 30,000. Prosperity on a 100-cent basis is bad for frank politics. — St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

The European papers that denounced McKinley for his tariff bill when he was in the house are now loudest in their praise of his statesmanship. Time works wonders, even across the sea. — St. Louis Star.

American silver now passes in Santiago at par with American paper currency, and American paper currency passes at par with the best gold money in the world. The American invasion led the advance of honest money into Cuba. — N. Y. Mail and Express.

President McKinley is receiving congratulations from all parts of the world. The fact that he did everything in his power to prevent a war, and that he did every thing in his power to make it short, sharp and decisive when once it had to be commenced, is remembered by all those who send in their greetings. — Chicago Inter Ocean.

DON'T WANT BRYAN.

The Chicago Peace Jubilee Can Well Dispense with the Cheap Money Moses.

The chairman of the peace jubilee executive committee states that the question whether William J. Bryan shall be invited to be present at the jubilee and make a speech has not been considered yet. If the question is brought up at any future time it should not be considered favorably.

If it should be suggested to the committee that he be invited to attend the peace jubilee, will it be because of his advocacy of "sixteen to one" and of a change by congress of the money standard of this country whereby obligations contracted on the basis of the world's money standard and of 100-cent dollars may be liquidated retroactively in 44-cent dollars? If Bryan is to be "recognized" at all in connection with the jubilee it must be on account of his advocacy of a dishonest monetary policy as scoundrelously as it devised by men who had learned their morals in a penitentiary.

The adoption by the government of Bryan's financial schemes would rob the working classes of this country of billions of dollars, the hard-earned savings of their incessant toil. It would create a panic which would prostrate industry and deprive millions of wage-earners of work. Those who did have employment would find the purchasing power of their wages cut down nearly 60 per cent, because they would be paid in cheap silver dollars instead of what the Bryanites call "appreciated" gold dollars.

Considering what Bryan stands for, he is the last man to be invited to participate in public rejoicings over any event. He is the last man whom those Chicagoans who comprehend the immoral and destructive nature of his doctrines want to see or hear. Poor, deceived, credulous ignorants may yearn to gaze upon his fixed smile and listen to his stereotyped speeches. But they were in the minority here two years ago, and there are not as many of them now as there were then, for some of the men who voted for him in 1896 have learned that he is their enemy and not their friend.

Bryan has won no prominence as a soldier. He is a colonel of volunteers who has seen no service. Bryan has been prominent as a politician, but his prominence is of an unenviable nature, which would make his presence at the contemplated peace jubilee undesirable. He is the advocate and representative of doctrines which if enacted into laws would inflict more injury on the material interests of this country than Spain could have inflicted with all continental Europe as an ally. He would be a wet blanket on the jubilee. Therefore it may be taken for granted the committee will not invite him. — Chicago Tribune.

THE SOUND MONEY OUTLOOK.

Prospect of Favorable Action by Congress on the Currency Question.

Chairman H. H. Hanna, of the monetary commission, has addressed a letter to the business interests containing a statement as to the present condition of currency reform. In the address he expresses the opinion that the prospect for favorable action by congress is good.

"While appreciating the force and influence upon the next election that would surely have followed if an affirmative action could have been had during the session just closed," says Mr. Hanna, "the committee is glad to assert at this period that, everything considered, the present status is probably more favorable to ultimate legislation than would have been the case had a number of leading republicans in the house disapproved of the action sought during the session."

The conflicting interests among those who were in practical agreement as to the need of currency reform have been partially, if not entirely, reconciled. All these advocates of sound money are cautioned against any laxity of effort in the fall elections. Mr. Hanna thinks there is every reason for the friends of the cause to entertain the most positive hope of early success, but to make assurance doubly sure the most determined spirit should be shown in the struggle yet to come.

The success of the work is all the more desirable in view of the new trade certain to come to American shores. Any misstep in financial legislation might annul all the fruits of the war and cost more than the millions paid out to bring Spain to her senses. — Cincinnati Commercial Gazette.

"Robbed by trusts," shouts the Manchester Democrat; and it adds: "Today it is the whisky trust. Yesterday it was the plate glass trust. Tomorrow it will be some other trust. Every one of these trusts are protected by the republican administration." What is the use of indulging in that sort of idleness? You might as well say that the trusts are protected by the Manchester Democrat. Trusts are universal, and the majority of the trusts of the United States are operated by democrats, as an examination of the political faith of the owners of trusts will fully prove. The very worst trust that has ever attempted to oppress the people of the United States is the silver king's trust, and the Manchester Democrat supported that trust in its efforts to increase its profits more than 500 per cent per day! If the silver king's trust could have gained possession of the government it would have been more oppressive and ruinous than all the other trusts the world has ever known. — Iowa State Register.

NOT SO VERY BAD.

Gen. Boynton's Report on Chickamauga Hospitals.

Result of His Investigations is Given to Secretary Alger. The Medical Service is Said to be Efficient, and there is No Lack of Comforts for the Sick Soldiers.

Washington, Sept. 1.—Secretary Alger has received the report of Gen. H. V. Boynton upon the state of affairs in the hospitals at Camp Thomas. The report is dated August 29.

The general says his instructions were to report the number of sick, character of illness, number of tents, floor space per patient, the adequacy and suitability of attendants and whether the medical officers have discharged their duties faithfully, and to make any recommendation in the interest of all concerned. He says that he visited all of the hospitals in the camp, without giving notice of his purpose. Says Gen. Boynton:

Believing the death list of this camp to afford an excellent standard by which to measure its conditions as to health and hospital service, a full report was obtained of all deaths in the camp, and in its hospitals since its establishment the middle of April last. The result shows a total death list of 198 up to the 23d of this month, when the breaking up of this camp began. Between these dates, including regulars and volunteers, fully 75,000 troops have been in camp in Chickamauga park. The record of burials in the national cemetery at Chattanooga shows a total of 120 volunteers and two regular soldiers. One of these was killed by falling from a railroad train.

The report takes up in detail first the two permanent hospitals—Leiter and Sternberg—and states the exact accommodation afforded by each. The first is at Crawfish Springs, under charge of Maj. Carter, and was converted from a large summer resort hotel into a hospital, receiving the worst typhoid cases from the camp. Each patient has abundant room, woven wire and hair mattresses and abundant bed clothing. The ventilation is perfect, plumbing entirely new and bathing facilities ample. The number of attendants, when all are well, is entirely satisfactory and attendants are on the way to take the places of those who are broken down, broken down.

Maj. Carter has secured a herd of cows and pastures them without expense to the government. He has sufficient money from the hospital fund to buy whatever is wanted in the way of milk, ice and other delicacies. There has been at this hospital full supplies of ice, milk, commissary stores and delicacies, such as sick ought to have.

The sewerage of the hospital is excellent, and, contrary to persistent assertions, none of the sewage has ever drained into the Chickamauga river or approached it at any point.

Taking up the Sternberg hospital, in charge of Maj. Giffen, Gen. Boynton shows that it is one of the most complete field hospitals ever seen, according to veterans of the civil war. All the tents are closely floored and they are separate; at present only four men are in any tent, and in addition to the tents there are nine large board pavilions. Every tent and pavilion has woven wire mattresses, iron bedsteads and hair mattresses. There are special diet cooks, five cold storage rooms for delicacies, separate refrigerators for each row of tents and every proper measure of sanitation is observed with respect to the sinks.

The report states that in times when the hospital was crowded there was a lack of nurses, the deficiency being supplied by details from the regiments, which were not as satisfactory as trained nurses.

Leaving the details about the hospitals the report proceeds to treat the whole subject generally, as follows: "In two of the hospitals opportunities occurred for discovery of what undoubtedly originated many of the sensational stories which have been printed over the country to the effect that patients in the hospitals lacked sufficient food and in many cases had been on the verge of starvation. In the wards where the convalescent typhoid fever patients were found, many of the men were constantly asking for food and, as a matter of course, were denied everything except the lighter forms of food, which can alone be safely administered to recovering typhoid patients. This refusal of food throughout the hospitals, by which care alone can the lives of typhoid convalescents be saved, has been distorted into the cry which has been spread throughout the country that patients were being starved in the government hospitals. There has been no lack of proper food in these hospitals, and competent cooks for preparing it have been present, and the only reason for depriving the patients of what so many of them have clamored for has been the necessity of such dieting as the disease demands.

"So far from believing that medical officers have been heartless or negligent, I believe that these officers and the hospital attendants, as a whole, have exerted themselves to discharge their duties faithfully. It would seem as if they were sufficiently shown by the fact that they have worked unceasingly, until a quarter of the whole force has itself been stricken by disease resulting from their exhausting labors."

The Olivette Sinks. Ferdinand, Fla., Sept. 1.—The hospital ship Olivette, which has been lying near the quarantine station, through some mysterious agency sank yesterday. Aboard of her was a hospital corps of 35 and a crew of 45 persons, all of whom escaped without injury.

Labor Troubles Cause a Fatal Riot. Galveston, Tex., Sept. 1.—In a riot which occurred on the Mallory docks in this city yesterday one man was killed and six injured. The riot grew out of labor troubles, the longshoremen demanding an advance in wages.

FALSE EVIDENCE.

Officer Who Manufactured It Confesses and Suicides.

Lieut. Col. Henry, of the French Army, Admits His Guilt in Forging the Document that Sent Capt. Dreyfus to a Living Tomb and then Takes His Own Life.

Paris, Sept. 1.—The arrest of Lieut. Col. Henry on the discovery that he is the author of an important letter which figured in the Dreyfus case, is one of the most sensational developments in this extraordinary affair. Col. Henry has been the champion of the army against Col. Picquart, with whom he fought a duel. This new development alters the aspect of both the Dreyfus and the Zola cases, and nullifies the evidence of Gens. Pellieux and Boisdeffre and the declarations of the minister for war, M. Cavaignac, in the chamber of deputies.

As soon as M. Cavaignac assumed the office of minister for war he charged the official bureau to make a thorough research of the Dreyfus case, and it was this inquiry which resulted in the discovery of documents lately read in the chamber of deputies by M. Cavaignac, showing that proof of the guilt of Dreyfus was forged. When Col. Henry was summoned to the ministry for war and questioned by M. Cavaignac, in the presence of Gen. Boisdeffre and others, he at first affirmed the authenticity of the incriminating document. But when discrepancies were pointed out, he at first admitted adding sentences and finally confessed to fabricating the whole letter.

Col. Henry confessed to having committed forgery, "owing to the absolute necessity for finding proofs against Dreyfus." It is understood that the document in question is the letter which hitherto has been alleged to have been written by the German military attaché to the Italian military attaché in October, 1896.

It is also said that when the interpellation in the Dreyfus case was coming up in the chamber of deputies this letter was secretly communicated to the court-martial and was the chief evidence upon which Dreyfus was convicted. The anti-Dreyfus papers are dumbfounded at the arrest of the colonel.

Col. Henry's confession threatens to rekindle the Dreyfus agitation more heatedly than ever, and seems likely to shake confidence in the army.

It is reported that at yesterday's cabinet meeting the ministers admitted that a revision of the Dreyfus trial was unavoidable. Col. Henry was attached to the war department when Dreyfus was convicted, and he was one of the prominent witnesses who testified unfavorably to M. Zola during the latter's sensational trial on the charge of libeling military officials.

Gen. Boisdeffre, chief of the general staff of the French army, has tendered his resignation to the government. Gen. Boisdeffre, in his letter of resignation, explains that he resigns owing to his misplaced confidence in Lieut. Col. Henry, which led him to present as genuine what was forged evidence.

Col. Henry suicided yesterday by cutting his throat with a razor.

CAME ON A CATTLE SHIP.

Men of a Massachusetts Regiment Arrive at Montauk from Santiago After a Voyage that Proved Fatal to 14 of Their Number.

New York, Sept. 1.—The transports Allegheny and Panther arrived at Montauk Point yesterday from Santiago. On board the Allegheny are eight companies of the Ninth Massachusetts, in all 625 soldiers, of whom 145 are sick. Fourteen men died on the voyage and all were buried at sea. This is the largest number of deaths at sea on any of the incoming transports and the deaths were mainly in the cases of those who were critically ill when placed aboard at Santiago. Dr. Magruder and inspecting officers say the Allegheny is a cattle ship, not even fit for well troops, much less for sick soldiers.

The Panther carries 106 members of the Ninth Massachusetts and 15 are on the sick list. One man died and was buried at sea.

Some of the men who were taken on board the Allegheny at Santiago are said to have been so sick that it was never expected that they would live until the end of the voyage. Many of those who died during the voyage had to be carried on board. The trip was a long one, as the ship sailed on August 24. The Allegheny's condition must have been bad before the troops were put on her and, according to Dr. Magruder, they were frightful before they arrived here.

There is no change in the program of the government as to getting all the volunteers out of Camp Wikoff just as fast as they can be sent away.

The general hospital is getting smaller rapidly now and despite the fact that there are new arrivals every hour, the number is decreasing. Three hundred sick were taken out of the hospital yesterday and transferred to the Shinneck, which is now a division hospital under command of Surgeon Major Borden. The Shinneck sailed for New York, where the sick will be transferred to hospitals. The Red Cross yacht Red Cross took 15 more away in the afternoon to New London, Conn.

Aguinaldo Asks for Recognition. Manila, Sept. 1.—Aguinaldo has issued a proclamation to the powers, asking recognition from them of the independence of the Philippines. The insurgent leader recites the fact that the Philippines have formed a government under the constitution adopted on June 23. In his proclamation he makes no mention whatever of the United States or of the American forces at Manila. In his proclamation Aguinaldo says that the Filipino forces have carried on a campaign of liberty, taken 40 provinces, reduced Manila and have 9,000 prisoners.

THE CAPTAIN'S SPEECH.

It Was Interestingly Brief and Decidedly to the Point, But Un satisfactory to the Orator.

One of the volunteer companies recently at Camp Alger possesses a beautiful new flag, which was made and presented by a number of patriotic women in the Pennsylvania town from which the company comes. It was presented just before the company marched away—or steamed away, to be accurate—and the presentation was the occasion of much ceremony. The company was drawn up in a long line—"company front," I believe, is the military term for it—and a very charming young lady read a very charming and somewhat lengthy address, which contained a great deal of flowery language. The captain was "it" then, and had to reply. He is not an eloquent man at any time, and he is extremely shy; but he had written out a graceful speech of acceptance, and he stepped forward confidently and received the banner.

"Ladies," he began, in a Fourth of July voice, "Ladies, we will accept this flag. Ladies, we will accept this flag." Here his color forsook him. He had forgotten the best of his speech. One trembling hand sought the pocket of his blouse. The manuscript was gone. "Ladies, he began again, desperately, with a gulping kind of gasp, "Ladies, we will accept this flag, and, and, and thanks awfully for it, don't you know?"

TOLD BY THE SERGEANT.

From the Democrat, Grand Rapids, Mich. At the Michigan Soldiers' Home, in Grand Rapids, lives Sergeant Richard Dunn, hale and hearty, although he carries the scars of several wounds sustained in some of the battles of the Civil War. In recounting his experience to a reporter, Mr. Dunn said: "About a year and a half ago I began to have trouble with my stomach. My suffering was so intense that I tried different medicines and doctors and several physicians, but without permanent relief."



A Wounded Soldier.

I do now, even in my younger days. I am naturally a robust man, but that stomach trouble, together with rheumatism, which afterward set in, were making fast inroads upon my health and I am satisfied that it would have been but a short time before my comrades would have been conducting the regulation funeral ceremonies over my remains, had I not chanced to read of and taken Dr. Williams' Pink Pills.

"There are several others in the home who are taking these pills and are receiving great benefit." RICHARD DUNN. Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 1st day of Nov. 1897. HENRY GIBSON, Notary Public. Sergeant Dunn is perfectly willing that anyone should write him in reference to his case, provided stamp is enclosed for reply.

WELL-NIGH BRUTAL.

But the Stern Parent Was Not Wholly Without Cause for His Unkindness.

He was a well meaning young man. He had a way, however, of standing by the side of a piano and rolling his eyes at the chandelier while some suppers were being dished from his throat. Friends were too kind to suggest to him that his efforts were other than melodious. Such is the patient charity of this much maligned world. The man with iron gray side whiskers and an eagle eye showed signs of overtaxed endurance. It was his daughter who was playing accompaniments, and it was his gas that were burning. "Did I understand you were going to sing 'On the Banks of the Wabash, Far Away?'" "Yes." "When?" "Why, right away."

The questioner took out his watch and said: "Well, I'm afraid you haven't much time to spare. The next train for the west goes in less than three-quarters of an hour, and you'll have to start for the Wabash far away, right away, if you're going to sing there before the wick is out. Good-by. I hate to have you cut your visit short, but I wouldn't have those folks on the Wabash, far away, disappointed for anything!"—Washington Star.

The Fighting Seventy-First. Out in Salt Lake City, when a paper speaks of "the fighting Seventy-first," one is in doubt whether the item refers to the regiment now in Santiago or some man's latest matrimonial venture.—Yonkers Statesman.

In a Job Lot. Dason—What sort of a policy do you think Spain ought to adopt now? Mason—Accident, fire, marine and so many other kinds of policy as she can lay hands on.—N. Y. Journal.

ENTIRELY CURED ME.

No Mother Should Be Without Pe-ru-na.

So Mrs. Margaret Veldman, of Lake Mills, Wis., writes in a recent letter to Dr. Hartman. Pe-ru-na is the special friend of women in all of her peculiar ills, irregularities, painful periods, weakness, dizziness, nervous charges, exhausting drains, unavoidable excesses, overwork, prostration, and debility. Mrs. Veldman's letter states: "Five years ago I was pronounced incurable. I suffered with a complication of diseases—kidney trouble and catarrh of the bladder. I tried a number of medicines without relief. Pe-ru-na was recommended and I took it as a last resort. Then I thought I would write to Dr. Hartman. He advised me to take Man-a-lin also. I took the two remedies. My troubles were of long standing. No mother should be without Pe-ru-na. We keep it in the house all the time and recommend it to everyone complaining. Pe-ru-na entirely cured me and I believe it will cure others who are similarly affected." "Send to Dr. Hartman, Columbus, O., for his free book written expressly for women."

In almost everything in life a little more or a little less salt and pepper would improve the flavor.—L. A. W. Bulletin.