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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.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN'S nomination for the presidency of the United States is to be commemorated by a tablet that will be inserted in a ten-story steel frame building now reaching skyward at the southwest corner of Lake and Market streets, Chicago.

It has been announced by the American Society of Professors of Dancing that the dizzy and mazy waltz, which is the hugging feature of the terpsichorean business, has got to go. It is out of fashion. Hereafter empty arm dancing is to be in vogue.

THE prince of Wales is the champion godfather of Great Britain, his record being 75 occasions on which he has officiated in that capacity. He also holds another unique record in this respect in having stood as godfather to the duke of Marlborough, as well as to the duke of Marlborough's infant heir—that is, godfather to both the father and the son.

THERE are in the world several kinds of animals that have never swallowed a drop of water in all their lives. These include the llamas of Patagonia and certain gazelles of the far east. A parrot lived 92 years in the London Zoological gardens without drinking a drop, and some naturalists think that hares take no liquid except the dew that sometimes forms on the grass that they eat.

BOARDING house keepers will rejoice to know that the war with Spain will not cut off entirely the supply of their staple table delicacy—prunes. California has come to the rescue with a crop of 84,000 tons this year from orchards which aggregate 55,000 acres. At least 10,000 more acres will be in bearing next year, and a crop of 100,000 tons of green prunes is prophesied for the first year of the next century.

POPE LEO XIII. is said to have accumulated more wealth during his pontificate than any of his predecessors in the chair of St. Peter. Pius IX. collected \$10,000,000, and that was looked upon as a large sum. But Leo is said to have acquired twice as much for the vatican. The greater part of the money is said to be deposited in the Bank of England, and the remainder rests in various other European banks.

PROBABLY the smallest monarch in the world reigns over the Hindoo vassal state of Bhopal, and governs a people of more than a million souls. This dwarf is a woman, Djihan-Becum by name; but although she is about fifty years old, she does not appear larger than a child of ten. Her diminutive size does not prevent her, however, from holding the reins of government with a firm hand, and in her realm quiet and order are supreme.

THE problem of choosing a president for the Cuban republic has already agitated the patriots who have been struggling against the rule of Spain for years. There is much talk of Dr. Eleuterio Betances for the first president of the Cubans. He is a noted savant, Hellenist and oculist of Paris. He was born in Porto Rico but has long lived in Europe, and attained great prominence because of his ability as a surgeon and a man of letters.

EMPEROR ELIZABETH did not permit herself to be guarded by detectives. As soon as she noticed them she avoided them. Seven Austrian detectives followed her to Switzerland, but they were ordered to remain at Gilon while she went to Geneva. Her majesty often complained of the watchfulness imposed by the Swiss government for her safety. When leaving the hotel on the day she was assassinated, and perceiving detectives outside, she left by a side door to escape them.

LUINAKA, the king of Barotse Land, says a traveler, is held in great fear and respect by his people. His court has as much etiquette and ceremonial as that of Louis XIV. His band of musicians make both day and night hideous with their performances. The music is done to drive away evil spirits. Luinaka himself is an imposing spectacle. He wears a long blue dressing gown, trimmed with red braid, trousers and shirt, and on his head a scarlet nightcap, and above it a black tural hat.

RR. ADM. SAMPSON will receive as prize money and bounty about \$0,000. Rr. Adm. Dewey will receive about \$9,000. Rr. Adm. Schley's share will be about \$5,000—less than that of some of the captains in the navy who were capturing prizes while Schley was "bottled up" in Hampton Roads at the beginning of the war. The seamen, including the "men behind the guns," will get from \$50 to \$200 or \$300, according to their pay and the number of prizes captured by their respective ships.

THE NATION'S FINANCES.

Creditable Work of the Administration Shown in the Treasury Department.

Not the least remarkable of the achievements of the present national government at Washington is found in its skillful and accurate adjustment of the nation's revenues to the nation's expenses. The success with which this has been done, both in peace and war, stands out in striking contrast with the failure of the democratic government of the preceding years. An examination of the official figures for the last year shows a remarkable accuracy in making the revenues meet the disbursements of the treasury through the Dingley tariff and allied sources, and an examination of the figures for the month of August shows the same thing with regard to the war revenues.

For purposes of clearer comparison it will be helpful to separate the provisions for peace times and those for war expenses and to reduce each to daily averages. As the postal service is almost exactly self-supporting, it may be left out of the calculation. Exclusive of this, the government expenditures have for several years averaged a little less than \$1,000,000 a day, so that a revenue of that amount sufficed to meet peace expenses at the start and provide a slight surplus as the population increased. The act of 1897 was intended to yield about \$190,000,000 in customs, averaging \$520,000 daily; \$157,000,000 internal revenue, averaging \$430,000 daily; and about \$22,000,000 miscellaneous receipts, averaging about \$60,000 daily—a total of \$1,010,000 daily. When war broke out it was judged that at least \$138,000,000 should be added to the yearly revenues, or \$378,000 daily, these being the figures given by Chairman Dingley in his estimate of what the war tax would yield. This was expected to raise the total internal revenue to \$808,000 daily, and the total income of the government to \$1,388,000 daily.

How closely the actual receipts have approximated these calculations is now shown in the official returns for August, the second month after the new act went into force. The following table explains itself:

Table with 3 columns: Amounts expected, Actual, Daily. Rows for Customs, Internal, Miscellaneous, and Totals.

The internal revenue and miscellaneous receipts are naturally smaller in August than in July or in other months which include quarterly payments. The internal revenue for July was \$26,171,000, making the average \$25,033,000 monthly. The miscellaneous receipts for July also bring the monthly average in that department up to \$2,012,000, so that in each branch the calculations are surprisingly sustained by the actual results. Customs receipts naturally fell off a little during the war, but August, the first month of peaceful commerce, shows receipts slightly in excess of the calculations. Taking all branches together, the income and outgo have maintained a steady and reassuring balance alike in peace and war, thus laying a solid foundation for the return of confidence and for a firm belief in the practical business ability of the republican party.

This large revenue in August, coupled with the receipts from the popular bonds sold by the treasury, caused the receipts to exceed the expenditures during the month. The cost of running the government and the war in August was \$56,260,717, yet \$22,358,025 was added to the cash in the treasury. A part of this was necessarily withdrawn from circulation by the buyers of bonds, but the large deposits in the national banks fully offset this, and the \$17,104,799 decrease in circulation during the month was not felt—for the good and sufficient reason that the money still in the hands of the people was \$1,792,096,545, or \$23.96 per capita. After this month there will be no more payments to make on the war bonds, and the treasury reserve, which has been piling up unnecessarily high, will probably be pulled down a little by continued war expenses. In the end the expenditures will come remarkably close to balancing the receipts. It is no mean triumph of statesmanship to go through a war without a hitch or jar in the nation's finances.—Chicago Tribune.

Anti-Prosperity Bryanites.

August is almost always a dull business month. Last August was a notable exception. The clearings were the largest ever known in that month. They exceeded by 23 per cent. those of 1897. There have not been for five years as few failures in any one month as in that which closed last week. As one of the commercial agencies puts it: "Business is larger than in the best of all past years, and yet there is every prospect of much further increase." Nevertheless in a few weeks Altgeld and other Bryanites will be roaming from place to place proclaiming to all who can spare the time to hear them that there is no real prosperity and there never can be any until 44-cent free coinage silver dollars flow from the mints in a flood and inundate the country. These prophets of evil will go past busy factories, through fertile fields from whose products the farmers are getting good prices, and through cities and towns where all is activity and confidence, and will cry out continually: "Yet a little while and prices will be low and laborers idle if the country does not have cheap dollars and debtors are not enabled to swindle creditors." It is no wonder that the Bryanite orators who are about to start out on their fall anti-prosperity crusade feel blue. They have a terribly up-hill job of it this year. As "the stars in their courses fought against Sisera" so is the jubilant prosperity of the country fighting against the Bryanites.—Chicago Tribune.

ISSUES OF THIS YEAR.

The President Should Have a Partisan Congress to Help Handle New Difficulties.

The congress which will be elected a few weeks hence will have to deal with more questions of great importance than presented themselves to any congress which has met since the civil war and reconstruction days. It will have to devise a system of government for each of our new possessions with the possible exception of Hawaii, which may be attended to in the coming short session of the present congress. The work of forming a permanent army to meet the new needs which enlarged territory will impose may possibly be transacted in the coming four months' session of the existing congress, but the chances are that it will go over to the next body. Then, too, a staff organization for the army in line with modern requirements will have to be devised. The old issue of the staff and line wrangle in the navy will have to be settled, and a new system of naval promotions must be created.

Work enough to keep a congress busy during nearly all of its term, aside altogether from the routine business of the government, has here been cited. The task of framing governments which will recognize the local capabilities and meet the peculiar needs of the people of Cuba, Puerto Rico and the Philippines demands time and intelligence. In a considerable degree the conditions here are new. Some of the peoples to be dealt with may have to remain in a state of dependence forever. The full territorial status which is enjoyed by New Mexico, Arizona and Oklahoma cannot be extended to any of our new possessions immediately, though the indications are that it may safely be given to Puerto Rico before many more years pass. An entirely different and a less advanced sort of a government will have to be provided for the Philippines. Government for Cuba will involve some delicate questions of a different order from those which will come up in the Puerto Rican and Philippine matters.

For the adjustment of all these complex questions the republican party will be held primarily responsible. The necessity, therefore, for the republicans to elect a majority of the next house of representatives and to gain the two or three seats which will give them control of the senate is particularly urgent. A republican congress should be chosen to assist the republican president in dealing with these delicate issues. Not since 1870, when Georgia, the last of the seceded states, was restored to her old relations to the union, has congress been called upon to deal with so many questions requiring discrimination, balance and tact as will present themselves to the congress which is to be elected a little less than two months hence. The president in managing the war which has brought all these troublesome issues to the front, and in dealing with some of them in their rudimentary stage since the armistice began, has shown excellent judgment. It is particularly essential that the congress elected on November 8 shall be in partisan accord with him on these and the other great issues which may arise.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

PRESS OPINIONS.

If the democrats make an issue of the sick soldier there will be a very decided increase in the number of sick democrats next fall.—Chicago Inter Ocean.

The typographer who made his paper speak of the "silver plank" in the democratic platform was not so far out of the way. The democratic silver plank is full of silvers.—Troy Times.

Prosperity cannot always be assured, but it will depart never to return so long as there is any doubt about the continuance of a dollar worth a dollar in the markets of the world.—Indianapolis Journal.

At first Bryan complained that there was a plot to prevent him from obtaining military glory by keeping his regiment out of the army. Now he is afraid there is a plot to injure him politically by keeping him and his regiment in the army. It is pretty hard to satisfy some people.—Cleveland Leader.

The republican party under whose policies and administration prosperity has been restored and a foreign war successfully conducted, has earned the right to be further intrusted with the task of solving the territorial, colonial and commercial problems that have resulted from the war.—Iowa Republican Platform.

Mr. Harvey—better known as "Coin"—is lecturing on free silver in Colorado. While this looks much like "carrying coals to Newcastle," it would probably be more just to regard it as evidence that missionary work is needed to keep the free silver party from going to pieces in the champion free silver state.—Chicago Tribune.

The responsibility for the greater part of the sickness and mortality? It rests upon all who favored the war, and it is a pretty widely distributed burden. The newspapers who are now waxing wrath and censorious over stories of privations and sufferings will have to bear a portion of the blame. And it is not their fault that the horrors of war did not begin sooner.—Detroit Free Press (Dem.).

Some of Mr. Bryan's friends think he will catch the soldier vote if he runs again. But they deceive themselves. He has another record which will drag him run away from and that will drag him down. The sixteen-to-one business is completely out of sight as far as national politics is concerned, and the soldiers will be against the eloquent champion in a ratio just about the same.—Cincinnati Commercial Tribune.

TEN LIVES LOST.

Explosion of Grain Dust Destroys a Grain Elevator.

Toledo, O., is Visited by One of the Most Frightful Calamities in Its History—Six of the Injured Will Die—Property Loss Over Half a Million.

Toledo, Sept. 21.—Eight men cremated and eight more fatally burned in the result of the most disastrous fire that ever occurred in Toledo. The spontaneous combustion of dust in the grain elevator owned by Paddock, Hodge & Co. caused this terrible destruction of life last night and none of those who were taken out after the fire started were far enough from death's door to tell any of the details. The dead:

Samuel Alexander, Bert Wainwright, Fred Carrett, Harold Parks, John Smith, Grace Parks, Frank Van Housen and John Carr.

The injured: David Kemp, Barney Welch, Charles Keifer, Fred Pargillis, Elliott, Charles Brooksecker, Everett Smith, Hamilton Parks, William J. Parks, W. C. Jordan, Peter Haas, Al Baldie. Four others, names not known.

William J. Parks, the superintendent, after being blown through the window of the lower story, was conscious for a moment and said that about 8:30 a terrible explosion occurred on the south side of the elevator, and that he knew there were about 20 men at work on the seven floors of the building. Besides these regularly employed at the elevator the three children of Superintendent Parks were visiting him at the time. One of these may recover from his burns, but Grace, a 17-year-old girl, is burned almost beyond recognition, and Harold, the third child, has not been found, being either blown to atoms or cremated.

At 8:30 last evening the people of East Toledo were startled by a terrific explosion which caused a panic all over the neighborhood. Houses were shaken as in an earthquake and windows were shattered for blocks around. Those in the vicinity of the Union elevator soon noticed flames bursting from all sides of the building. In a few minutes the fire department began the work of rescue.

The river cut off escape on one side and there the flames seemed to be less fierce. The families of a dozen men who were at work within rushed to the scene, and women calling for their imprisoned husbands, brothers and fathers made a scene indescribable.

The force of 20 men expected to load 80,000 bushels of grain during the night. Not one of the entire number could be seen in any part of the building and it was impossible to reach them in any way. William Parks was found first. He was 20 feet from the building, frightfully burned and his clothing almost entirely torn off. He had been hurled from his place in the main room through a window and his agonizing cries were most pitiful. Another employe, John Carr, was hurled from the fifth floor of the building and was found bleeding and burned with many bones broken. He did not long survive. Fireman David Kemp and Charles Keifer, the engineer, were found at their places in the engine rooms. They were wounded by falling timbers and their faces were charred.

The little daughter of William Parks was sitting at the desk in the office at the time of the explosion and she was hurled out of the door. She walked down the elevation on which the building stands and dropped down to be carried away unconscious, suffering from wounds from which she can not recover.

John Smith was fatally burned. He was literally dismembered and was taken to the hospital to die. The missing men are doubtless all dead. No trace can be found of any of them and as they were employed at the top of the elevator their chances for escape were but slight.

Superintendent William Parks and one of the unknown injured men died early this morning of their injuries, making the total number of fatalities ten.

There were between 500,000 and 600,000 bushels of grain in store at the time. The property and the grain is an entire loss and will reach \$550,000. The insurance is \$403,000.

DONS ARE MOVING OUT.

Less Than One-Third of Porto Rico is Now Held by Spanish Troops.

San Juan, Porto Rico, Sept. 21.—The evacuation of the outlying positions occupied by the Spaniards began Monday. Aguadilla, San Sebastian and Iares were abandoned by them and the troops of Gen. Garretson's brigade moved in and hoisted the American flag. The Spanish troops from the abandoned positions are being concentrated at Arecibo, from whence they will reach San Juan by railroad as soon as transportation is available. They could not enter the city before, owing to its crowded condition. On Wednesday the Spaniards will evacuate the island of Vieques, where a company of American troops from Gen. Grant's brigade has been landed. The Spanish troops from Vieques will remain at Humacao until the Spaniards fall back on the line of the military road. Spanish control is now confined to less than one-third of the island.

Miners' Strike Ended.

Monongahela City, Pa., Sept. 21.—The coal miners' strike in the third pool is over and work will be resumed in all the pits to-day, pending a settlement of the differences by arbitration. Both sides have agreed to abide by the decision of the arbitrators. The acceptance of the arbitration proposition is regarded as a victory for the miners. The operators have agreed to withdraw the suits against the strikers who are now locked up in the Washington county jail, charged with riot, and to refund the money withheld from the employer.

HOSTILITIES AVERTED.

But It Took the United Efforts of the Whole Crowd to Prevent a Hot Engagement.

"One of the liveliest brushes I have witnessed since the opening of hostilities," said one of the representatives at the recent meeting of the credit men, "took place in a quiet New England village of my state. Both participants had passed their three score years and ten, but were still vigorous in mind and body, and especially vigorous in language, for both had been followers of the sea.

"One of these old fellows espoused the cause of Spain, declaring that she had been jumped on because she was little, and that this country was playing the part of a great big bully. After they had exchanged hot shots for a few minutes, the champion of the government got things to going his way by shouting that the other fellow came honestly by his principles and was bred a traitor.

"What do you mean, you old shrimp?" from the advocate of Spain.

"During the war with Great Britain the British entered the harbor and burned the town of New London, didn't they?"

"Course they did. What of it?"

"Why, somebody piloted them there and when he come home his pockets was full of British gold, paid for his dirty work, and his neighbors, hearin' of what he had done, got ropes and made him an evenin' call. He scudded by the back door and never stopped till he got to Bermuda, and he never had the cheek to come back.

"What you tryin' to get at?"

"That there pilot was your grandpap." And it took a dozen bystanders to keep the two old sea dogs from clinchin'.—Detroit Free Press.

THE RUSH FOR GOLD.

From the Times, Bluffs, Ill.

The rush of gold seekers to the Klondike brings thrilling memories to the "forty-agers" still alive, of the time when they bridged the continent or faced the terrors of the great American desert on the journey to the land of gold. These pioneers tell some experiences which should be heeded by gold seekers of to-day. Constant exposure and faulty diet killed large numbers, while nearly all the survivors were afflicted with disease.

"I had been a sufferer of rheumatism for a number of years and the pain at times was very intense. I tried all the proprietary medicines I knew of, but received no relief. I finally placed my case with several physicians and doctored with them for some time, but they failed to do me any good. Finally, with my hopes of relief nearly exhausted, I read an article regarding Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, which induced me to try them. I was anxious to get rid of the terrible disease and bought two boxes of the pills. I began using them about March, 1897. After I had taken two boxes I was completely cured, and the pain has never returned. I think it is the best medicine I have ever taken, and am willing at any time to sign my name to any testimony setting forth its good merits."

ADAM VANGUNDY. Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 20th day of September, A. D. 1897.

FRANKLIN C. FUNK, Notary Public. Mr. Vangundy's statement ought to be regarded as a criterion of the good merits of these pills, and what better proof could a person want than the above facts.

She Wanted Healthy Ham.

Mrs. Murry—Give me tin cents worth' w ham. Grocer—Sugar-cured, madam? "No! I want some that has never bin de-azed."—Judge.

Lots of men don't know enough to stop boring when they strike oil.—Chicago Daily News.

Fever patients should be kept in good spirits.—Buffalo Times.

Every now and then a man's mind is stretched by a new idea or sensation, and never shrinks back to its former dimensions.—O. W. Holmes.

A good tire is all it's puffed up to be.—L. A. W. Bulletin.

If salt used at the table is damp it should not be kept in the cellar.—L. A. W. Bulletin.

He—"It costs me \$5,000 a year to live." She—"Is it worth it?"—Town Topics.

"Charge bayonets!" said the clerk in the arms factory, as he billed a consignment of small arms to the government.—L. A. W. Bulletin.

A Comforting Thought.—She—"I hope we will always be able to keep the wolf from the door." He—"Well, if he ever comes to this flat he's a pretty sure to find the door-bells out of order!"—Puck.

"Why," asked the youngest boarder, "do they measure the speed of a ship in knots?" "I think," said the Cheerful Idiot, "that it has something to do with the tied."—Indianapolis Journal.

"My whole family was in the country a month, and the house was closed up; yet the gas bill was as large as ever." "Of course. Gas meters never take a vacation."—Brooklyn Life.

"Dere's always bound to be kickers," exclaimed Meandering Mike. "Did you ever know a time when de people agreed unanimously dat dey had de right man in de right place?" "Only once," replied Plodding Pete. "I was bein' put into jail on de occasion."—Washington Star.

Changed Circumstances.—"They say that Mrs. Bondly throws on a great deal of agony since they became suddenly rich." "Well, rather. That woman used to walk in her slippers. Now she gets up and rides a chainless bicycle or orders a carriage."—Detroit Free Press.

We all talk too much to talk well.—Athenion Globe.

MUST TRANSPORT HER TROOPS.

United States Will Not Agree to Send Back to Spain Any But Soldiers Who Surrendered.

One of the most important questions which will be settled by the two military commissions will be whether Spain or the United States will bear the expense necessary to send the Spanish troops in Cuba and Puerto Rico back to Spain. The administration is opposed to paying for the transportation of the Spanish army, other than those troops which surrendered to Gen. Shafter or Gen. Miles. For all such troops which are in reality prisoners of war the United States is perfectly willing to provide transportation. This is being illustrated at the present by the sending of Gen. Toral's army back to Spain.

It is feared by officials of the administration that Spain hopes and expects that this government will be as liberal and provide transportation for the Spanish armies in Cuba and Puerto Rico. Army and navy officers say, however, that no such plan will be agreed to by the military commissions representing the United States.

Improvements in Flying Machines.

Inventors are plenty who can make a machine that will rise and float in air, but the one improvement which none has succeeded in making is an apparatus that will guide the machine through the many treacherous currents of air. In this respect humanity is fortunate in having Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which acts as a safe guide by curing treacherous stomach, liver and blood diseases, giving a good appetite, a strong constitution and nerves like steel.

Enough. Author—What excuse have you for abusing my book? Critic—I read it.—Up to Date.

The War is Over

And now our thoughts are all of peace and home. There are, too often, people to be found who have no home, and it is to them these few words are addressed. If you really want a home you can easily get one, but you should act at once before the relapse from the war puts prices on the advance. In Marinette County, Wisconsin, the very finest farming land is to be had now at a most modest figure. Excellent home markets are at hand to take whatever the farmer raises, and good prices are given. These lands are on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway, and full information concerning them will cheerfully be furnished by C. E. Rollins, Immigration Agent, 161 La Salle Street, Chicago.

Some people wear such good clothes all the time that they can't have a good time.—Athenion Globe.

To Cure a Cold in One Day. Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund money if it fails to cure. 25c.

The expense of repairing tire punctures should be added to our in-come taxes.—L. A. W. Bulletin.

Free Homes in Western Florida.

There are about 1,000,000 acres of Government land in Northwest Florida, subject to homestead entry, and about half as much of railroad lands for sale at very low rates. These lands are on or near the line of the Louisville & Nashville Railroad, and Mr. R. J. Wemyss, General Land Commissioner, Pensacola, will be glad to write you all about them. If you wish to go down and look at them, the Louisville & Nashville Railroad provides the way and the opportunity on the first and third Tuesday of each month, with excursions at only \$2 over one fare, for round-trip tickets. Write Mr. C. P. Atmore, General Passenger Agent, Louisville, Ky., for particulars.

The man who wants the earth probably never stopped to think what the taxes would be.—Puck.

Hall's Catarrh Cure

Is a Constitutional Cure Price 75c. Shall we call the "stoop" of the scorchers a front stoop or a back stoop?—L. A. W. Bulletin.

Advertisement for Walter Baker & Co's Breakfast Cocoa. A perfect type of the highest order of excellence. Walter Baker & Co's Breakfast Cocoa. ABSOLUTELY PURE. Delicious—Nutritious. COSTS LESS THAN ONE CENT A CUP. ESTABLISHED 1780.

Advertisement for Castoria. For Infants and Children. Bears The Signature Of Dr. J. C. Fletcher. Over Thirty Years. The Kind You Have Always Bought. THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 37 MURRAY STREET, NEW YORK CITY.