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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.

CURRENT TOPICS.

JAPANESE children are taught to write with both hands.

ON an average the letters received for the German emperor number 600 a day.

IT is stated that 1,000,000 bonnets were sold in London during one week recently.

THE University Press at Oxford has appliances for printing in 150 different languages.

CASHMERE shawls are made of the hair of a diminutive goat found in Little Tibet.

FIFTY pounds (\$250) a year is devoted to dusting books in the library of the house of lords.

GEN. MAXIMO GOMEZ has grown a beard, which he now wears in the style of Napoleon III.

VIENNA policemen are required to understand telegraphy and to be able to swim and row a boat.

ACCORDING to census taken by the Maine bureau of statistics there are 1,577,252 men in that state.

No married man in Vienna is allowed to go up in a balloon without the formal consent of his wife and children.

ONE of the most eminent scientists has lately succeeded in taking no. f. w. r. than 2,000 photographs entirely in darkness.

FOR the hide of a full-grown giraffe, greatly sought after in Africa for whip and sandal making, the native hunters get from \$3 to \$5.

UNCLE SAM is now maintaining 147 well-equipped boarding schools for Indians. There is an average daily attendance of 24,000.

ABOUT 100 years ago the use of starch for stiffening the frills round the neck was considered highly reprehensible, if not positively sinful.

IT is said that the rubber tires on a carriage add 25 per cent to the durability of the vehicle and decrease the cost of repairs 50 per cent.

In a recently discovered Roman tomb the skeleton of a woman was found which had a complete set of false teeth, beautifully wrought in pure gold.

THERE are quite 100 roads of one kind and another over the Pyrenees between France and Spain, but only three of these are passable for carriages.

A JAPANESE admiral receives, by a recent ordinance, 6,000 silver dollars a year; a vice admiral 4,000, while first-class captains get 2,499 and 2,263 respectively.

Two towns in Kansas, Lost Springs and Romana, have not an idle man or boy, or an unoccupied house, or a dog. Each town has a population of about 200.

THE total length of the streets, avenues, boulevards, bridges, quays and thoroughfares of Paris is set down at about 600 miles, of which 200 are planted with trees.

ALMA SEGER, of Wichita, Kas., a pretty schoolteacher, was bitten by an ant on the face the other day. She went insane in a few hours and died shortly afterwards.

THE income of the emperor of Russia for one day is \$5,000, that of the sultan of Turkey \$3,600, while the president of the United States only gets about \$20 a day.

LAST year the United States government's profits on money orders amounted to \$800,000. When the system first went into force, in 1865, the government lost \$7,000.

In a ton of Dead sea water there are 187 pounds of salt; Red sea, 93; Mediterranean, 85; Atlantic, 81; English channel, 73; Black sea, 26; Baltic, 18, and Caspian sea, 11.

FROZEN milk is no longer a novelty in Europe. Milk is taken when fresh and frozen in bricks of different sizes and sold by size. The milk is said to be more hygienic than liquid milk.

IT would be difficult to imagine more extraordinary digestive powers than those of the hyena. One of these beasts has been known to swallow six large bones whole without crushing them.

AUSTRALIAN savages eat the green ants raw. They stamp upon an ant hill until the ants run up their legs, when they scrape them off as fast as they come up and transfer them to their mouths.

THE 15 surviving members of the Washington Artillery, mustered into service in 1869 at Newport, Ky., and never mustered out, will present claims to the state for \$185,656 for 26 years' service.

A MOVING staircase will be a novel feature of the Paris exhibition. It will consist of an endless belt in perpetual motion, upon which it will be necessary to step to be transported from floor to floor.

MAIL is delivered in the Philippines about a month after it is posted in the United States. The time depends on connections, especially at Hong Kong.

SIXTEEN TO ONE A MENACE.

A Repetition of the Silver Agitation in 1890 Will Hurt the Whole Country.

The free and unlimited coinage of 46 cents' worth of silver into dollars and the free and unlimited coinage of lies designed to bring upon the military organization of the country the contempt of Europe are the issues which the democratic leaders of Indiana are making most prominent.

There is no possible excuse in the situation to thrust the silver mine owners' job before the people after its repudiation in 1896, when that repudiation was followed by a revival of confidence and a marked improvement of industry and business throughout the country.

The Bryan orators told us that continuing the gold standard would narrow the volume of money, make it scarce and advance the rates of interest.

The volume of available money was never so large as it has been since 1896, and the rates of interest were never so low.

During the last year western banks have been carrying larger deposits than ever before in their history.

This marked improvement in regard to the volume and ease of the money market began with the defeat of the silver agitation in November, 1896.

The improvement of business began as soon as the free and unlimited coinage of silver was no longer a menace.

And yet with the good results of the defeat of the free silver proposition in 1896, reckless politicians who now dominate the democratic party in this and other western states insist on making the free coinage of silver the paramount issue in the campaign.

In the east every democratic convention in states which the democrats have carried whenever they have elected a president has had the good sense to ignore the sixteen to one issue.

There is every reason to believe that democrats in Indiana who are business men would have the silver question ignored, but such men have no influence in the party councils.

Those who will take time to consider the matter must see that a repetition of the silver agitation of 1896 in 1900 will destroy confidence in business circles and paralyze industry.

If that agitation should be as aggressive and as formidable as it was in 1896 business will be paralyzed as it was then, and thousands of men now fully employed will be idle.

Whether the country shall have a repetition of the Bryan campaign of 1896 depends largely upon the results of the elections in the western states this fall.

With sixteen to one ignored in the east by the democrats of New York, Connecticut, New Jersey and Pennsylvania, and the defeat of the silver democrats in Indiana and other western states, the silver question cannot be made a menace to the industry and business of the country during 1900 as it was in 1896.

Such being the situation, why should not all those whose welfare depends upon business confidence act in regard to this matter as they do respecting other matters affecting their interest?

Men employed in factories insure themselves against loss by accident connected with their employments; those having employment look ahead to make sure of it in the future; that they may have a good wheat crop next season, farmers have already prepared their land and sowed the seed.

In fact, the prudent man is always looking ahead to protect or further his interests. Knowing, as all men of fair intelligence who are candid with themselves must know, that the agitation of the heresy of sixteen to one is a menace to the general prosperity which extends over the country, how can they do themselves and the country a better service than by going to the polls and voting the ticket which is pledged to continue the present "sound-money" policy which has brought confidence and prosperity to the nation?

Do not look upon voting to sustain "sound money" and to protect the country against the paralyzing influence of sixteen-to-one agitation in 1900 as simply a party organization, but regard it as a matter of personal interest the same as protecting an employment or trading steps to insure a good crop or a good business next season.—Indianapolis Journal.

Free coinage at the ratio of sixteen to one would place the United States on a silver basis. We should then have the honor of being the second country in population which would be on a silver basis. But does the United States desire to be a second to China?—Indianapolis Journal.

Mr. Bryan is reported to be looking for a furlough. Mr. Bryan is hard to please. The furlough which the people gave him in 1896 has not expired as yet.—Chicago Times-Herald.

SENATOR HANNA'S OPINION.

Importance of Controlling the Next House and Sustaining President McKinley.

Senator Hanna, the chairman of the republican national committee, in conference with the managers of the republican congressional campaign, made some pointed and interesting comments on the political outlook.

"One can appreciate the exact situation of the campaign when he recalls that in 1896 there were 60 congress districts in which members were elected by majorities of less than 1,000 votes.

This was true of democrats as well as republicans. The majority of these districts were carried by less than 500 plurality, and you can see at once how important it is to arouse interest and activity in these districts.

The republicans must not let the democrats get ahead of them in work. I have every expectation of a republican majority in the house, and it is to the interest not only of the republicans but of the country at large that the next house should be in accord with the president, so as to carry out his policy and sustain him in great matters of state and government for the next two years.

History shows that usually the congress elected in the middle of an administration has a majority adverse to the dominant party. There are many reasons for this, the chief among them being the apathy among the voters, the result of patronage. The offices have been distributed, and the men who worked in the presidential campaign with the hope of reward afterward have either secured places or have been disappointed, and they lose interest in the congress elections, or remain away from the polls because of their disappointment. We do not want history repeated this year, and, as I have said, it is to the interest of the whole country to have the house of representatives in accord with the president.

The republican party has carried out its pledges made at St. Louis so far as a senate opposed to us has enabled us to do so. The prediction that prosperity would follow the election of McKinley has been verified, and no one dares dispute it.

The country is now prosperous because confidence has been restored, and the question at the polls this fall is: Shall we maintain that confidence and keep prosperity, or shall we unsettle conditions again? The war has been successfully waged, and our victories have been great and glorious.

There are tremendous questions yet to be solved, and the president's policy in regard to these matters is to be carried out. Shall we have a congress willing to aid him in the wonderfully successful policy he has already pursued, or will the people of the United States by their votes declare our war a failure and refuse to sustain the president?

There is another question also in the congress elections, and that is the financial one. By the republican victory in 1896 the country declared that silver was no longer an issue.

But the democratic party is still declaring it is an issue, and in all the state conventions held so far, except Connecticut, New Jersey and New York, the Chicago platform has been reaffirmed.

Senator Jones, chairman of the democratic national committee, in his speech in St. Louis in August last, stated that silver as an issue was not dead, and would not be until the democratic party declared it so. He stated that the democratic fight would be made at this election on this issue, and would be continued as long as the democratic party saw fit.

With the official head of the democratic committee thus declaring the issue for this campaign, it remains for the people again to show by their votes whether silver is really an issue in national affairs or not.—N. Y. Tribune.

"Coin" Harvey Gets a Job. "Coin" Harvey, the newly-appointed manager of the free and unlimited coinage agitators, says in his first announcement: "My first work will be the raising of money to carry on the cause in which we have enlisted.

Where shall we get the money?" He added: "From the people, I suppose." But he knows that the millionaire silver kings' trust will supply all the money that he will need.

The millionaire silver kings' trust knows that its members would receive all the benefits that would result from free silver coinage, and that free coinage would increase their profits at least 1,000 per cent. per day.

The people of the United States have lost more labor, money and business by the silver kings' trust than by all the other trusts combined, and it is still more dangerous than all other trusts and calamities. While "Coin" Harvey is getting "the money" from the silver kings' trust every American should be doing everything within his power to vote that trust to death in this year's election.—Iowa State Register.

During the month of September the gold coin and bullion in the treasury were increased by \$25,313,938, a sum more than one-quarter as large as that which the Cleveland administration moved heaven and earth to keep as a reserve. This increase was not the result of artificial stimulation, but came as the natural result of the nation's prosperity.

If the "endless chain" has been in operation lately it has very evidently run just the opposite way to the direction it took when Cleveland and Carlisle were conducting their negotiations with bond syndicates.—Troy Times.

The democratic state convention of New Jersey refused by a decisive vote to endorse the Chicago platform. New Jersey democrats thus put themselves in the same column with their brethren of other eastern states in repudiating free silver.—Chicago Times-Herald.

HARVEY AS MANAGER.

The Great Exponent of Cheap Money Gets a Chance to Work His Gait.

"Coin" Harvey's appointment as "manager of the silver democratic party" does not meet with that chorus of joy from the party generally that might have been expected.

The local leaders particularly do not approve, and it dazes them as much as the "orphan dodger" did. That "dodger" contained nothing but what they professed to believe and to which they had over and over set their hands, but they nevertheless repudiated it because it was unofficial.

Now they have an official act by the very highest moguls of the party that compels them to swallow the "dodger," and they growl again.

Curses not loud but deep penetrate their discourse, for, as one of the candidates said: "Here we have been straining every nerve to get the gold democrats into line and have succeeded, and along comes this blunder and promises to upset everything.

There is only one thing more needed to put us in prime condition for defeat," said another, in a vein of satire. "We ought to have Gen. Coxy appointed assistant general manager." Harvey and Coxy would make a very attractive and stylish team, and the way they would pull subscriptions out of the pockets of the gold democrats would be a great instruction to all political beggars!

Still more important considerations, however, seem to puzzle the heads of some of the local silver democrats. They themselves are "no slouches"—to use their own elegant style of speech—at political finance, but there are two things about this move they would like to understand.

How does it come that Harvey has all cooked and primed to spring his plan of financing the party at the very moment he was notified of his appointment; and second, and most important, what is going to be his "rake-off"?

He is laying plans to raise \$2,000,000 in the next two years, and if ten per cent. of it—a very moderate compensation, indeed—goes into his own pocket, there are envious democrats who think he has a pretty soft thing, and he will have if he raises the \$2,000,000.

There are those, too, who think, and with some reason, that the dollar subscription business is only a cheap blind, and the money will come, if it comes at all, from the men who produce silver and are financially interested in its free and unlimited coinage.

Now that we have a bankruptcy law, it seems clear enough that nobody wants even cheap silver with which to pay his debts, so that none but silver mine owners are really concerned about free coinage.

For the rank and file of the democratic party, why should they give a dollar a month to a cause which if successful would cut all their remaining dollars in two?

In the end it will be the silver mine owners who will have to come down with the dust, and from this point of view those local democrats are right in thinking Mr. Harvey has a particularly good thing.—Chicago Times-Herald.

TESTIMONY OF A DEMOCRAT.

Unprejudiced Evidence as to the Treatment of Uncle Sam's Soldiers.

A Difference of Opinion is Expressed by Witnesses Before the War Commission in regard to the Conditions in Various Camps.

Jacksonville, Fla., Oct. 20.—The war investigating commission examined a large number of regimental and other officers yesterday. One of the most outspoken witnesses of the day was Dr. Frye, of the Third division hospital.

He condemned some of the methods in vogue in the hospitals and said that in many cases the contract physicians and members of the hospital corps were incompetent.

Dr. Frye expressed the opinion that in several instances convalescents had which he was connected before they were sufficiently advanced to permit them to go in safety.

He thought these instances were due to insufficient supervision, to ignorance of physicians and to a desire to clear the wards for new patients. He spoke in very uncomplimentary terms of the men in the hospital corps, saying they had been picked up at random over the country and were "generally a scabby looking lot," not fit to adorn any walk of life.

He also spoke deprecatingly of the contract surgeons, saying he would not be willing to trust his family or friends to 50 per cent. of them.

Col. Dows, of the Forty-ninth Iowa, followed Dr. Frye, and he was in turn followed by various members of his regiment. Col. Dows said there had been no deficiency in the commissary supplies. Speaking of the medical supplies, Col. Dows said a physician whom Gov. Shaw had sent to the camp had spoken with surprise of the variety and quality of the medicine and medical appliances on hand.

Gen. E. B. Williston, in command of the First brigade of the Seventh corps, was questioned about various points, having been stationed at Camp Thomas, Montauk Point, Aniston and other points before coming to Jacksonville. He said the principal objection he had to Camp Thomas, in Chickamauga park, was that it was impossible to have sinks more than two or three feet in depth.

"Never," said he, "was a prettier camp pitched in the United States than was that camp at Montauk." He said there were tents erected for 10,000 men before men arrived and all they had to do was to walk into them. He said that the camp was abundantly supplied with stores of all kinds.

Argonauts in Dire Distress. Tacoma, Wash., Oct. 20.—Charles Farnsworth, of Massachusetts, has returned from Kotzebue Sound, where he went last April on the schooner Marion from San Francisco. He says his voyage north with 57 men aboard was something terrible.

Farnsworth's party became disgusted with prospecting in August and returned to Kotzebue, where they found 800 hungry and for the most part penniless prospectors, living in tents. Farnsworth says not one in ten had money to pay his return passage and not one in fifty had supplies for the winter.

PEACE JUBILEE PAGENT.

Parade of Military and Civic Organizations is Reviewed by President McKinley, Gen. Miles and Gen. Shafter.

Chicago, Oct. 26.—One brief gleam of sunshine has been thrown upon the ceremonies of the peace jubilee. It was a fleeting, short-lived burst of third-class sunshine, but it fell upon the president's reviewing stand just as the head of the great jubilee parade was approaching, and the dense crowd which lined the streets accepted it as an augury of better things and cheered lustily, but before they were half through with their shouts the little shudder of light was gone and the cold, dark, dismal weather that from the first has dampened the jubilee festivities, was on again.

Chicago has seen many parades greater than that of Wednesday, but she never has seen one that pleased its people better, nor has there ever been a parade in this city which has been witnessed by so many people.

There were more stands, and larger stands erected for sight-seers than have ever been seen here before. All were filled to the utmost. Notwithstanding the elaborate arrangements of the police department, the banishing of every street car and vehicle of every description from the down town streets, in order that the crowd might have an unobstructed way, there were times when the crowd was too great for the police to handle and at many places the crush at times was dangerous.

The greetings extended to President McKinley were enthusiastic in the extreme, as were the plaudits showered upon Gen. Miles and Gen. Shafter as they passed through the streets.

The president in his carriage was surrounded by members of the Chicago Hussars formed in square, and detachments of the Grand Army and of Confederate Veterans acted as an escort.

In the reviewing stand with the president were Gen. Miles, Gen. Shafter, both in full uniform; Gov. Tanner, Mayor Harrison and Chairman Truax, of the jubilee committee.

The advance of the parade after the presidential escorts had wheeled out of the line of march was given to the veterans of the Grand Army, who were present in great numbers.

Behind the veterans came numerous civil societies, rank after rank until it seemed as though they would never end. Their gay uniforms and their many banners of many hues, stripes and sizes made a brilliant and glowing panorama.

The First Illinois, which gave more lives during the war than any Illinois body of enlisted men, set the people frantic. The Seventh infantry closed the parade.

Directly the Seventh infantry had passed, the president left the reviewing stand, going into the club house. Three cheers were given him as he left. The crowd lingered in front of the club house and called for the president. He was at luncheon, but the crowd would not be denied and the president stepped once more upon the reviewing stand and made a brief speech.

DIVERGENT VIEWS.

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The Fall

With its sudden changes, its hot days and chilly nights, dampness and decaying vegetation, is peculiarly trying to the health. A good Fall Medicine is as important and beneficial as Spring Medicine.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is America's Greatest Medicine.

Hood's Pills cure all liver ills. 25 cents.

As Exemplified.

Tiresome Canker—How do you get rid of it? Eminent Statesman—My valet generally knows them and reminds me of some engagement. (Tap at the door.) Well, Harris, what is it?

Valet (thrusting his head in)—I beg your pardon, sir, but I think you have an engagement to dine with Gen. Hogo in about an hour.—Chicago Tribune.

In Plain English.

Johnny—What does the paper mean, pa, by saying that Mr. Tomlinson bore the loss of his handsome property by fire very philosophically? Johnny's Pa—Umph! It means that he was insured.—Stray Stories.

Deacon Pewser—"Don't see you at church of late, Mr. Noodle." Noodle—"No; the fact is it cost me so much for tickets to socials and entertainments that I've made up my mind that I'll have to save my soul in some other way if I want to keep my body alive a few years longer."—Boston Transcript.

Give the Children a Drink

called Grain-O. It is a delicious, appetizing, nourishing food drink to take the place of coffee. Sold by all grocers and liked by all who have used it, because when properly prepared it tastes like the finest coffee but is free from all its injurious properties.

The Place to See It. Miss Sheaf—Oh! just look at that wheat rising and falling in the breeze. How beautiful it is. Mr. Cityman—Ah, but you ought to see it rising and falling in the corn exchange.—Tit-Bits.

Lane's Family Medicine.

Moves the bowels each day. In order to be healthy this is necessary. Acts gently on the liver and kidneys. Cures sick headache. Price 25 and 50c.

Couldn't Be Marked Twice.

Lawyer—You have an excellent case, Mr. Client—But a friend of mine said he had an exactly similar case, and you were the lawyer on the other side, and you beat him. "Yes, I remember that; but I will see that no such game is worked this time."—Green Bag.

St. Jacobs Oil cures Soreness. St. Jacobs Oil cures Stiffness.

Justification—"How dared you strike a woman!" he yelled, indignantly. "Well, there was no man around from whom I could borrow anything," pleaded the culprit.—Philadelphia North American.

It is easy, sure. It will vanish. Use St. Jacobs Oil for Neuralgia. It's done.

She—"You never see my husband laugh at his own jokes." He—"No; but you can't blame him for that."—Yonkers Statesman.

It Hangs On

If it was only health, you might let it cling. But it is a cough. One cold no sooner passes off before another comes. But it's the same old cough all the time. And it's the same old story, too. There is first the cold, then the cough, then pneumonia or consumption with the long sickness, and life trembling in the balance.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

loosens the grasp of your cough. The congestion of the throat and lungs is removed; all inflammation is subdued; the parts are put perfectly at rest and the cough drops away. It has no diseased tissues on which to hang.

Dr. Ayer's Cherry Pectoral Plaster

draws out inflammation of the lungs.

Advice Free. Remember we have a Medical Department. If you have any complaint whatever and desire the best medical advice you can possibly get, write the doctor freely. You will receive a prompt reply without cost. Address, Dr. J. C. Ayer, Lowell, Mass.

Stock Speculators

I have valuable information of a profitable deal now under way. Write for particulars. E. P. J., P. O. Box 2397, New York.

DROPSY NEW DISCOVERY

gives quick relief and cures worst cases. Sent for book of testimonials and 10 days' treatment free. Dr. R. H. Allen's Sons, Atlanta, Ga.

WISCONSIN'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION

CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists.