

## CAMERON COUNTY PRESS.

H. M. MULLIN, Editor.

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JOHN 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.

No paper will be discontinued until arrears are paid, except at the option of the publisher. Papers sent out of the county must be paid for in advance.

The normal human body has in it enough iron to make seven large nails.

Some people are so sharp that it is said the iron would make tacks instead of nails.

Two grandsons of President Polk have seats in the present congress. They are R. K. Polk, of Danville, Ky., and his cousin, James K. Polk, of Ridgeway, Pa.

In one year the American copper mining shares have advanced in value from \$100,000,000 to \$205,000,000. The mineral wealth of the United States loomed up remarkably in the year 1898.

The execution of Joseph Vacher, the French "Jack the Ripper," by Mr. Deibler, was the last act of that kind performed by him. Deibler has held the post of public executioner in France for 38 years, during which time he has executed 53 people, and he now relinquishes the work to his son.

A Siberian paper says that a syndicate of French and Russian capitalists has been formed to start factories, open hotels and business houses, and build towns in Siberia along the route of the great trans-Siberian railroad. This railroad will be the longest and greatest in the world when fully completed.

It was the late Senator Morrill who drew up the educational land grant bill passed in 1862 and signed by President Lincoln. The total grant to all the states was 9,597,840 acres. New York's share was 989,920 acres, and it brought \$661,473. Cornell university is one of the numerous monuments of the law.

The lack of timber supply for the world is not likely to cause much uneasiness for some years yet. It is stated that in the province of Archangel, Russia, there are forests belonging to the government which cover 88,979,400 acres in which the ring of the woodsman's ax has as yet scarcely been heard.

The doorkeeper of a Boston theater, who died recently, held his place 37 years, and in all that time never witnessed a play there or anywhere else. On only one occasion he asked for a holiday, and that was to attend a clam-bake down the harbor. He missed the boat, and was in his place at the theater door at the regular hour.

An electrician in Lockport, N. Y., who was shocked by a current of 900 volts, says he felt no sensation whatever. He saw a blinding flash and was thrown violently to the floor. After staggering to his feet he fainted. He says his brain seemed to be partially paralyzed, and everything around was dreamlike, but he felt no pain, though his hands and ankles were badly burned.

Cordelia Vian has been sentenced at Montreal, Quebec, to be hanged on March 10 for the murder of her husband. The defense was that hypnosis controlled the hand that committed the murder. The official hanging of a woman on this side of the earth is very rare, though quite a number are lynched. During the past year seven colored women have been lynched in the south.

There were 66,073 deaths in Greater New York in 1898—one death for every nine minutes in the year. So says a New York correspondent, and he added that 36,294 of the deaths were in tenement houses, and that 25,325 of the whole number were of children under five years of age—more than half in tenement houses and nearly half children under five years of age. The death rate was 19.21, on an estimated population of 2,948,830.

The United States senate, which is sometimes called the millionaires' club, might with equal appropriateness be designated as an old gentlemen's club, for there are a considerable number of members who are well on in years and there are no really young senators, with the exception of Senator Penrose, of Pennsylvania, who is but 38 years old. Most of the senators are on the shady side of 60 and a number of them are past 70 while the late Senator Morrill, of Vermont, was in his eighty-ninth year.

Official figures by the director of the mint show that the gold product in the United States in 1898 amounted to \$65,782,677, or more than \$8,000,000 in excess of the total for 1897. Of this total Alaska furnished only a little over \$2,600,000, or less than the output in Colorado, California, South Dakota, Montana, Arizona, Nevada, Idaho or Utah. Further investigation may place Alaska high up in the list of gold-producing states and territories, but at present it is of relatively small importance. The Klondike region is on the Canadian side of the border.

## NO CHANGE IN THE TARIFF.

American Business Men Have Accepted as Final the Protective Principle.

Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee Dingley is reported as having said that the war revenue law would not be changed this winter, for the reason that the government needs the revenue that is produced by it. Congressman Dingley might have added another reason had he not thought that the necessity of the government was of itself sufficient. He must know that in this city, and probably in every manufacturing community in the United States, a protest that would be impressive would be raised were it understood that it was the intention of the ways and means committee to change in any material way the existing law, or at least that part of it which applies to the customs tariff.

In fact, this feeling is so strong that a reported interview with Senator Hanna has occasioned some anxiety here, and it is a common remark that it is to be hoped that Senator Hanna was inaccurately reported. The opinions which are quoted as coming from him have been carefully read and as a result it is the impression here that the senator does not mean that the war revenue measure or the tariff law must be changed in any important respect, but simply that some minor changes are advisable, and perhaps some additions either to the internal revenue list or to the tariff list which will bring us a larger income.

Nevertheless, the anxiety which the reported remarks of Senator Hanna have occasioned of itself shows how intense is the desire that, for a time at least, business and commerce be permitted to continue undisturbed by any tariff legislation, upon the path which the amazing figures furnished by the bureau of statistics shows to be one of unprecedented prosperity.

It was noticed in the campaign which has just been ended in this state that in none of the resolutions, either of the state or of local conventions of the democratic party, was there any reference to the issue which Cleveland made preeminent in both of his administrations. Not a word was said about the tariff in resolution nor upon the stump. The question was not ignored as a matter of policy, but it was treated as an issue that had been determined and that belongs now to history rather than to the present administration of the government.

The only democrat in the campaign who did speak of the tariff question was Abram S. Hewitt, and he stated two or three times that as a question of policy or of expediency the view which he for many years took, and which was preeminently the view of Cleveland in his first administration respecting the tariff had been, in the light of new conditions and of trade expansion, rendered obsolete.

Hewitt is understood to be of the opinion that the American people have accepted as final the principle embodied in the Dingley law, and will consent to no modification of it until possibly after experience in the administration of colonial governments it may be found expedient to modify it in some respects.

Roswell P. Flower is confirmed by recent experience in the view which he took a year ago. However much the Chicago platform of the democratic party may have displeased him, he discovered in it, or rather out of it, something which gave him the greatest gratification, and that was that for the first time in many years the party had subordinated the tariff question.

Flower is now of the opinion that any man who is in business or who depends upon the income or labor of others for his support, who would advocate any change in the tariff laws, should have a conservator appointed over him as a person of unsound mind.

He thinks that business has now thoroughly adjusted itself to the revenue legislation and defies anyone successfully to refute that statement in view of our trade experiences, and especially our foreign commerce of the past year.

In that view other democrats, who were once conspicuous as ardent followers in the footsteps of Cleveland, now agree, and it is even observed that at the Reform club, whence a few years ago went forth in the form of millions of pamphlets the gospel of practical free trade, there is no longer any vivacity or especial interest in public questions, and the club has lapsed into the luxurious lethargy of a purely social organization.—N. Y. Letter in Philadelphia Press.

## CURRENT COMMENT.

✶The admirers of Col. Bryan should lose no time in presenting him with a rangefinder.—Milwaukee Sentinel.

✶Free silver and socialism weight down democracy. They assure McKinley's reelection.—Chicago Chronicle (Dem.).

✶Mr. Bryan must have realized by this time the helplessness of getting his party together on a free coinage, anti-trust or anti-expansion platform.—Chicago Times-Herald.

✶Mint officials estimate that there are \$910,000,000 of gold in this country at the present time. If "gold is a coward," as the silver boomers assert, it certainly isn't afraid of America.—N. Y. Mail and Express.

✶A brass band at Carson, Nev., has secured a judgment for \$40 against Senator Stewart for playing for him during the recent campaign. In future he will no doubt prefer to toast his own political horn.—Denver Post.

✶The volume of business for the year just ended has been the greatest ever handled in this country. And yet a few demagogues are going about telling the people that we ought to have a change of government.—Cleveland Leader.

## A YEAR OF PROGRESS.

Confidence in the Republican Trade Policy Has Brought Great Prosperity.

Part of the story of the wonderful commercial development of the United States during the past calendar year is told in the weekly trade review issued by Dun & Co. Most of the story is familiar to our readers.

Not only have all previous records been eclipsed in the foreign trade of the country, but they have been broken by prodigious figures. During the past twelve months the value of the exports has exceeded those of any previous 12 months by almost \$300,000,000, and the value of the exports and imports combined is greater by about \$100,000,000 than in the previous banner year of 1892.

Furthermore, during the year just closed, the balance of trade in our favor reached the enormous total of \$617,000,000, against \$357,000,000 last year. In only two other years did the balance in our favor rise to \$300,000,000. Never before this year did the imports of gold exceed the exports by \$75,000,000. During the year just closed the excess of gold imports over the exports reached the enormous total of \$140,000,000. Not only have we paid big debts we owed abroad, but we are now lending so much money in Europe that the foreign bankers are looking to New York to fix the rate of exchange. Thus have we been released from the "domination of the European money kings," which has been the burden of popular complaint, and the United States can today be counted as an independent nation in a financial, as well as many other senses.

The triumph in financial affairs, says the trade review, is largely due to industrial progress. For the first time in the history of the country, the exports of manufactured products have exceeded the imports of manufactures, that excess in iron and steel products alone amounting to about \$74,000,000, and industrial activity is noticeable everywhere, mills and factories running now as they have seldom been operated before.

When it is remembered that all this industrial and commercial progress has come during the year in which the United States has fought and won a foreign war, and on the heels of a long and disastrous panic, the people ought to be convinced that the result is due in a great measure to the policies that have been inaugurated and maintained by the party that was entrusted with the control of the government by the voters at the election of 1896, and which will assume complete control of all branches of the government when the next congress begins business, one year hence. When the merchants and manufacturers of a country have confidence in the financial and industrial policy that is in force, and the farmers are getting a fair return for their toil, there is bound to be prosperity, and such prosperity should continue as long as the conditions remain favorable.—Cleveland Leader.

## RESUMPTION OF GOLD.

Ultimate Results of the Sound Money Act of the Republicans in 1875.

From January 1, 1875, onward to this hour, every dollar of the country's circulating medium—greenbacks, national bank notes, Bland dollars, Bland certificates and all other sorts of currency—has been worth everywhere in the United States 100 cents in gold. This was the immediate effect of the gold resumption act. Now for some of the act's other consequences. The banks, the national treasury and the country at large have a far greater amount of gold now than ever before. The clearances of the country's railroads, the output of the country's textile and metal manufactures and the sum total of the country's business interests and activities are greater than at any time in the past. In the year just ended we have sold more goods abroad than England, thus taking the primacy in that particular heretofore held by that state. New York, in the past few months, has passed London in the extent of its imports and exports and in the amount of its business transactions, and the world's monetary center is shifting to this side of the Atlantic. The country's social and political prestige among the nations of the world was never so high in the past as it is now. The prosperity and general well-being of its people never before reached the high mark which it touches at this moment. These are some of the ultimate effects of the act which the republican party placed upon the national statute book in 1875, and which went into operation in 1875. Here are a few of the reasons why the law which began its work 20 years ago constitutes the greatest date mark in the financial and business history of the United States.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

✶That doughty warrior, Col. Bryan, is now opposing the increase of the army. One cause for his opposition is this: "The army is the impersonation of force. It does not deliberate, it acts; it does not decide, it executes; it does not reason, it shoots." How does Col. Bryan know all this? He did not act. He did not execute. He did not shoot. He only resigned. It might also be urged, though it is not specially to the point, that he does not deliberate, does not decide, and does not reason. Col. Bryan only incessantly talks.—Chicago Tribune.

✶With his resignation from the army and return to civil life, Bryan, if he be wise, will take down his neglected Shakespeare and read that "in peace there's nothing so becomes a man as modest stillness and humility." There is little hope of Bryan's "stillness and humility." He will go on talking more copiously than ever, but ought to find the hole of a new political issue to bark into.—N. Y. Tribune.

## A TRIBUTE TO DEWEY.

German Officer Who was at Manila. Eulogizes the American Admiral's Conduct.

New York, Jan. 13.—Maj. Alphonse Von Sonnenburg, the German military expert who was at Manila during the blockade by the United States navy after the battle of Cavite, and who is now in this city, speaking yesterday about Rear Admiral Dewey said:

"There were never any honest difficulties between Dewey and the German admiral, Von Diederich; there was only a theoretical difference about the interpretation of one word in the expression 'droit de visite'—the right of search. That was the meaning of 'visite,' for the forms of search were different towards different kinds of vessels, towards merchantmen and ships of war. But after the friendly exchange of letters by the two admirals an understanding was at once reached. To show you the spirit that was in it, I will tell you that the American squadron once received supplies of frozen mutton, and your admiral sent Admiral Von Diederich a present of half a sheep. The other returned the compliment by sending Dewey a living calf, procured somewhere in the islands. You see how stupid it is to think they wanted to begin shooting at each other."

"The English," Maj. Von Sonnenburg continued, "were at the bottom of this story of a misunderstanding. All that the English in Manila could do to create suspicion and trouble between the two countries they did. They sent false stories to Hong Kong, which from there were telegraphed over the whole world."

"Here is another example of the great broad-mindedness of Admiral Dewey. When the consuls of various neutral countries became frightened for fear Manila would be bombarded, the German consul went to Dewey at Cavite and asked if he had any objections to chartering Spanish steamers then lying in the river Pasig, placing on board the neutral refugees and anchoring those vessels in between the neutral warships. Dewey answered: 'Well, why not? I do not make war against women and children.' Even the Spanish non-combatants were granted this privilege."

## WAS A YEAR OF DISASTER.

The Past 12 Months Were Fraught with Ruin to Wool Manufacturers.

Boston, Jan. 12.—The annual meeting of the National Wool Manufacturers' association was held here Wednesday. Secretary North's report was an exhaustive review of the year. "With all classes of animals," he said, "it has been a year of small business, of much anxiety and often of hardship and embarrassment. The chief exceptions have been in mills where large orders for the army and navy have been obtained, but the extraordinary demands of the government have failed to exert any such influence upon the market as would ordinarily have followed them. The number of failures and assignments in the wool manufacture have been larger probably than in any previous year since the panic of 1857."

"These many disasters among woolen mills are not due merely to the bad business conditions of the current year. They are the culmination of a series of years of short business at less than living prices. In the year and a half since the new tariff became operative the imports have been the smallest in quantity for 50 years and not of a character to disturb the market for staple goods. The year's experience has again sharply raised the question whether it is not possible by concerted action to enforce some remedy for the vicious methods of business which have crept into the trade."

## CHOATE IS THE MAN

He Is Nominated for Ambassador to England.

Washington, Jan. 12.—The nomination of Joseph Choate, of New York, to be ambassador to Great Britain to succeed Secretary Hay, was sent to the senate by the president yesterday.

Joseph Hodges Choate was born in 1832 in Massachusetts. He graduated in 1854 from Harvard Law School and was admitted in 1855 to the bar. He formed a partnership with William H. Barnes, but in 1859 became a member of the firm of Evans, Southmayd & Choate. For the last ten years Mr. Choate has been acknowledged to be the leader of the New York bar.

Mr. Choate's political career practically began in 1856, when he took the stump for Fremont. Since then he has been known as an ardent republican, though he has never held office. At times he has not been in touch with the party organization. From 1873 to 1877 he was president of the Union League club, of New York City.

Brooke to Have a Cabinet.

Havana, Jan. 13.—Gov. Gen. Brooke has been considering the formation of a cabinet of civil advisers and has decided to have four secretaries—the first, of state and government, the second, of finance, the third of justice and public instruction and the fourth of agriculture, industry, commerce and public works. Only prominent residents of the island will be invited to join the cabinet. The governor general has received acceptances from two, whose names are reserved until all four can be announced. One of the other two may be a Spaniard, though it is probable that all four will be Cubans.

Substantial New Year's Gift.

LaCrosse, Wis., Jan. 11.—Henry A. Salzer, manager of the John A. Salzer Seed Co. of this city, sent the Charles City (Iowa) college a New Year's gift of \$3,000 in gold. Although a very busy man, Mr. S. devotes time and means to the encouragement of educational and benevolent enterprises.

Sold to Carnegie.

Bethlehem, Pa., Jan. 12.—The plate mill of the Bethlehem Iron Co. has been sold to the Carnegie Co. and it will be removed to Homestead. The mill has been idle for a year.

## A LEADER DIES.

Congressman Dingley Yields to an Attack of Pneumonia.

For Two Weeks He Hovered Between Life and Death—Represented the Second Maine District in Congress for 17 Years.

Washington, Jan. 14.—Hon. Nelson Dingley, of Maine, leader of the republican side on the floor of the house of representatives, died here last night at 10:30 o'clock of heart failure resulting from extreme weakness due to pneumonia. He was unconscious during most of the day, and death came quietly without consciousness being regained. There were present at the time Mrs. Dingley, Miss Edith Dingley, Messrs. E. N. and A. H. Dingley, sons of the deceased; James C. Hoce, an intimate friend of the family; Dr. Deale, one of the physicians who has been attending him throughout his illness, and the two nurses. To within a few hours before his death the family firmly believed, as it has throughout his illness, that Mr. Dingley would recover.

Mr. Dingley's illness dated back to December 29, when he complained that he was not well. The physician diagnosed his case as one of grip, and cautioned the patient to keep to his room. The following Saturday pneumonia developed in the left lung, complicated with great irregularity of the heart.

Small Realization.

"Of all my expectations in life," said the somber-visaged man, "I have realized only one; and that was the expectation that I should fail to realize the others."—N. Y. Sun.

How's This?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that can not be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. Cheney & Co., Props., Toledo, O. We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by their firm. West & Truax, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.

Walling, Kinnan & Marvin, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, Ohio.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Price 75c. per bottle. Sold by all Druggists. Testimonial free.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

When True Love Tells.

If the engagement lasts long enough, the girl grows careless and makes her appearance before her steady in her kitchen clothes, and with her hair uncombed. Then Love, in the man's heart, folds its tired hands on its breast and breathes its last.—Acheson Globe.

Coughing Leads to Consumption.

Kemp's Balsam will stop the Cough at once. Go to your druggist to-day and get a sample bottle free. Large bottles 25 and 50 cents. Go at once; delays are dangerous.

New Form of an Old Question.—"So you wish to marry my daughter?" "Yes, sir." "Well, can you support her in that condition of illness to which she has always been accustomed?"—Chicago Daily Record.

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.

The average man prides himself on the possession of his neighbor can't afford.—Washington (Ia.) Democrat.

To Cure a Cold in One Day

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund money if it fails to cure. 25c.

"I always want introductions to long-haired men." "Why?" "I like to discover what subjects they are foolish on."—Chicago Daily Record.

Dropsy treated free by Dr. H. H. Green's Sons, of Atlanta, Ga. The greatest dropsy specialists in the world. Read their advertisement in another column of this paper.

Success consists in persuading others to take up at your own valuation.—Towns Topics.

THEY WANT TO TELL

These Grateful Women Who Have Been Helped by Mrs. Pinkham.

Women who have suffered severely and been relieved of their ills by Mrs. Pinkham's advice and medicine are constantly urging publication of their statements for the benefit of other women. Here are two such letters:

Mrs. LIZZIE BEVERLY, 258 Merrimac St., Lowell, Mass., writes:

"It affords me great pleasure to tell all suffering women of the benefit I have received from taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. I can hardly find words to express my gratitude for what she has done for me. My trouble was ulceration of the womb. I was under the doctor's care. Upon examination he found fifteen very large ulcers, but he failed to do me good. I took several bottles of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, also used the Sanative Wash, and am cured. Mrs. Pinkham's medicine saved my life, and I would recommend it to all suffering women."

Mrs. AMOS TROMBLEY, Ellenburgh Ctr., N. Y., writes:

"I took cold at the time my baby was born, causing me to have milk legs, and was sick in bed for eight weeks. Doctors did me no good. I surely thought I would die. I was also troubled with falling of the womb. I could not eat, had faint spells as often as ten times a day. One day a lady came to see me and told me of the benefit she had derived from taking Lydia E. Pinkham's medicine, and advised me to try it. I did so, and had taken only half a bottle before I was able to sit in a chair. After taking three bottles I could do my own work. I am now in perfect health."

PEACE VERSUS PAIN

We have peace, and those who are sorely afflicted with NEURALGIA will have peace from pain and a perfect cure by using ST. JACOBS OIL.

A Natural Black is Produced by Buckingham's Dye for the Whiskers.

50 cts. of druggists or R. P. Hall & Co., Nashua, N.H.