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ADVERTISING RATES:

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local inserted for less than 75 cents per

JOB PRINTING.

Job department of the Press is complete fords facilities for doing the best class of Particular attention Paid to Law ting. Mo paper will be discontinued ntil arrest-ages are paid, except at the option of the pub-tisher. Papers sent out of the county must be paid for in advance.

Some extraordinary bidding took place on a doll auctioned off at a charity bazaar held at Witley, Surrey, the other day. The puppet was only worth about seven shillings, but the bids came rapidly, and a Mr. Labou-chere (not the Mr. Labouchere of Truth) finally secured the prize for £350.

It is rumored in Washington that our new ambassador to Great Britain will be instructed to do what he can toward securing the release of Mrs. Florence Maybrick, and her friends hope that, while all such efforts have heretofore failed, a pardon may now be secured because of the increased cordiality of feeling between the two countries.

Boston's mammoth station, which was recently dedicated, marks an epoch in the railroad history of the country The terminal occupies 35 acres at the foot of Summers street, and the sta tion itself occupies 12¼ acres. The length of the depot is 850 feet and the width is 725 feet. It is the largest railroad station in the world. It cost

THE church is already separated from the state in Cuba. The revenue are cut off and the American method i being adopted. The bishop of Havana has issued a letter to the clergy directing that the parishes be hereafter maintained by private contribution. The renting of pews and the placing of contribution boxes in the churches in recommended.

THE annual report of the interstate commerce commission again calls atthe inability to prevent the cutting of rates by railroads. This cutting of rates, the report alleges, fosters trusts to the detriment of the small shipper An amendment to the law is asked lowing the railroads to combine under proper supervision for the preservation

According to statistics prepared by the government of Sweden and Nor way and sent to the state department there are in use in the world 1,288,163 telephones, the service covering a distance of 1,509,499 miles. An idea of the extraordinary use of the telephone in the United States is derived from the fact that the figures credit this country with more than half of the instruments in use and the amount of the mileage of the whole world.

In spite of the ridicule that has been east upon it, the absurd practice of providing costumes for canine pets still prevails in Paris. In the windows of the dog tailors may be seen little astrakhan overcoats with linings of pink or blue satin and collars of ermine or sheepskin. For traveling there are lighter wrappers fastened round th waist, if a dog has a waist, by belts of tanned leather. Cambric shirts with lace frillings are quoted at 16 francs, and patent leather shoes—where is the French S. P. C. A.?—complete the cos-

The Lotos club has increased its annual dues from \$60 to \$75. Club membership in New York is an expensive luxury. The dues of nearly all the first-class clubs are \$75 to \$100 a year. The Union, the University, the Union League, the St. Nicholas, the Racket, the New York and the Merchants' have dues of \$75, while those of the Law yers', the Manhattan, the Metropoli tan and the Progress are \$100. The initiation fees range from \$100 to \$300. The annual income of the Union League club, from dues alone, is over \$120,000.

Hon. John J. Upchurch lives on th boundary line between Florida and Georgia; he is a wealthy mill man and so popular on both sides of the line that he alternates his public service as a legislator between the two states He represents Charlton county, Georgia in the lower house of the legislatur at the present session. He was a member of the Florida senate at that body's last session; before that he was sent to the lower house of the Georgia assembly and further back was in the Florida house and Georgia senate, in alternate sessions.

In 1890 la grippe first attracted world wide notice under that name. Since then hardly a year has passed that its attentions have not been pressed upon mankind, until it is coming into the front rank with consumption and pneu monia and diphtheria. What it is and whence it comes and what to do with it are questions the medical men are pretty much at sea about. Some trace a pretty close relationship between it and what we used to call the "epizoo tic;" others find it closely related to epidemics of influenza that are rec ed as far back as 1510; others find a semblance in it to the dengue

GOLD AND SILVER. TO MR. DINGLEY'S CREDIT.

A Radical Change in Money Conditions Which Has Unsettled Free Silverites.

It is beyond question that many sensible and talented men, believing in free silver, have advocated the free coinage of both the precious metals by our government; and it is undeniable that in the light of existing conditions many of these advocates are beginning to ask whether changing conditions will not compel a radical change of judg-ment on their part regarding this question. The startling statement is made by

Hon, George E. Roberts, the director of the mint, in his recent annual report, that the gold coinage of the world in 1897 was the largest ever recorded, reaching an aggregate value of over \$437,000,000, against a little over \$105,-000,000 in 1896. Of the former, \$146,-000,000 was recoinage, leaving nearly \$300,000,000 as the year's net addition \$300,000,000 as the year's net addition to the stock of gold coin. Mr. Roberts also reports that the stocks of gold in sight in European banks and treasuries increased from 1892 to 1897 about 5550,000,000, or over 40 per cent., and in the United States, Canada, Australia and South America, over \$110,000,000. So that nearly \$1,000,000,000 in gold has

been accounted for.

This sudden increase in the amount of gold coin in circulation is coincident with a marked increase in the prices of many commodities. Free silver was advocated largely because of the ap-parent scarcity of gold and the apparent reduction in the prices of many of our agricultural products. The radical change in these conditions has led many free silver men to change their minds on the silver question. The fu-ture of free silver must depend on fuincreasing production of gold will, in on account of the Pacific railroad sale,

Showing of Customs Duty Returns Which Speaks Highly for His Tariff Bill.

Not so very long ago the free trade papers were ridiculing the Dingley bill and predicting dire disasters for the finances of the government. In his own behalf, and in behalf of the party which passed the bill, Mr. Dingley stated that the receipts, during early months when the law was in operation, were low by reason of advance importations to escape the new and higher duties. He was right, as time has shown.

The bill has been in operation about 17 months. It now supports the government from the standpoint of a peace footing. A recourse to figures will show the statement well founded. Here is a table giving the receipts from cus toms and internal taxes for the calendar

year just p	assed:	*	
Month. (customs.	Internal	Tota
		Revenue.	Receip
January	14,269,492	\$ 12,443,199	\$37,333.
February .	15,040,680	12,003,318	28,572,
March	15,450,431	12,888,234	32,958,
April	14,193,976	14,819,037	33,012,
May	13,466,534	14,492,208	30,074,
June	14,555,729	16,683,365	33,509,
July	15,169,680	26,170,697	43,847.
August	16,249,699	24,015,934	41,782,
September.	16,759,574	21,555,288	39,778,
October	15,555,234	22,356,511	39,690.
November.	15,335,200	21,336,743	38,900,
*December	17,000,000	22,500,000	41,500,

Totals. \$177,046,234 \$221,264,540 \$440,900,664

The principal change made in the customs duties was in the tax on tea, which has yielded about \$25,000 a month. From internal revenue receipts there should be deducted about \$10,-000,000 a month, or about \$60,000,000, as there is fair ground for believing that the war internal revenue taxes have yielded about that much during the last half of the calendar year. In addition, ture conditions. It is possible that an \$14,000,000 was paid into the treasury

"THE BOY ORATOR" UNDER THE GLASS.



UNCLE SAM-Gracious! The More That Young Man Talks the Smaller

time, make the comparative values of gold and silver very different from what they have been during recent years, embracing a period when there was an apparent over-production of silver and an under-production of gold. If it were possible for silver to be worth more in the market relatively than gold, no one would care to advo-cate free silver, because it would be more profitable to sell silver for gold commercial product than to it into dollars, which would be worth more than their coinage value.

The discussion of the money ques tion has been a good lesson for the United States. The free silver agitation of 1896 was much in the nature of a campaign of education for the people. But the best school, after all, is experience, and the wise man is he who profits as much by the experiences of others as by his own. It is wiser to do this and it is generally much less expensive -Leslie's Weekly.

Settlers for Bryan.

Col. William J. Bryan said to a Washington reporter that he saw no signs of a diminution of the interest in the silver cause and that there was no sigificance in the November elections

No significance in the fact that Kansas changed its Bryan plurality of 12, 269 to a republican plurality of 15,739. No significance in the fact that Ne braska, Mr. Bryan's own state, reduced its Bryan plurality of 13.576 to 3,422.

No significance in the fact that the republicans gained 50,000 in Colorado. 12,000 in Idaho, 24,000 in Montana, 1,500 in Wyoming, 6,000 in Nevada, 40,000 in

No significance in the fact that the tate of Washington, where the allied silver forces made a desperate fight gainst the republicans who stood on straight-out gold-standard platform. hanged its Bryan plurality of 12.493 o a republican plurality of 4,000.

No significance in the fact that the epublicans of Oregon increased their lurality of 2.117 in 1896 to 10.574. No significance in the fact that Calfornia's republican plurality of 2.797 n 1896 was increased to 30,000 in the ast election, with a gain of a senator congress and four representatives .lichmond (Va.) Times.

Senator Teller is to leave the demcratic national committee and it is tated upon very good authority could leave the party and come back to he republican fold were he not afraid of exciting the derision of the whole

If these sums are deducted from the total receipts mentioned, there remains in round numbers \$365,000,000, an even \$1,000,000 for every day in the year. Or-dinarily this would have been ample, though the increased expenses made necessary by the war will make some of the new war taxes a necessity for

If there had been no war, the Dingley bill would have furnished ample means to run the government. Of that there is no doubt. Up to the end of the year the war expenditures were estimated at \$194,000,000. The bond sale. and \$60,000,000 brought in by war taxes, have covered that and left a material surplus, which, however, will be needed before matters are in normal shape. Everything considered, the Dingley hill has done well. The framers have no reason to be ashamed of their work .--Cincinnati Commercial-Tribune.

DRIFT OF OPINION.

Col. Bryan and Aguinaldo are un alterably opposed to our system of gov-ernment, but neither seems to be able to set up anything better .- Cleveland Leader.

Gov. Boies of Iowa asked a friend to change a bill for him the other day, "Do you want silver?" he was asked. "No, sir," was the reply, "I'm sick of silver."—Chicago Tribune.

The speeches of William Jennings Bryan indicate that he would like to join Aguinaldo to help him in hauling down the American flag in the Philippines .- Springfield (Ill.) News.

We can't believe that Teller and Stone are preparing to throw Bryan overboard. But if we could we are sure the unfought colonel wouldn't sink He's too buoyant.—Phiład€lphia North American.

Candidate Bryan and Chairman Jones are said to be at loggerheads over the policy of the democratic party in the coming campaign. Meanwhile the procession is moving rapidly away from them and before 1900 arrives they will be looking for a party to take up their retrogressive policy.-Minneapo

DOf course Croker is a politician rather than a statesman, while Bryan does not seem to be either. That is why Croker knows enough to drop the six-teen-to-one idea. A statesman never would have taken it up and a politician knows enough to let go. Under these circumstances we hardly know how to class Brvan unless it is simply as a Bryanite.-Chicago Post.

A REVOLT AGAINST GOBIN. Pennsylvania's Lieutenant Governor Arouses the Ire of Many Legisla

Harrisburg, Pa., Jan. 19.-The feelng between the candidates, their man agers and followers in the great bat-tle for United States senator has been intensified by the ruling of Lieut. Gov. Gobin at Wednesday's joint assembly of the senate and house. Mr. Gobin re-fused to entertain an appeal from his decision excluding a series of regulating the procedure of the con-ference and declaring the assembly adjourned when three-fourths of the actors and representatives voted

therwise. The anti-Quay republicans and dem crats were called together after the onference adjourned by Senator ocrats were called together after the conference adjourned by Senator Flinn, of Allepheny (rep.), chairman of the anti-Quay organization in the general asembly. A roll call showed 135 members present. Of these five republicans who voted for Quay participated in the meeting and indicated their sympathy with the movement. A committee of seven was appointed to prepare a series of resolutions to be submitted to an adjourned meeting be submitted to an adjourned meeting which was held last evening in the hall of the house of representatives.

The hall of the house was crowded with legislators and politicians when the night meeting was called to order Mr. Flinh presented the report. It recites the excluded rules and the right to prescribe such, declaring that the presiding officer's action violated all rules and precedents, and resolves that "the joint assembly has the undoubt-ed right to govern its own procedure and to elect or change a presiding officer at pleasure," the same rules be offered at Thursday's meeting of the joint assembly and their consideration demanded prior to any ballot for Uni-ted States senator.

This report is signed by 19 senators

and 120 representatives, four more than attended the day meeting. In explaining the resolutions Mr. Flinn aid there was no law or contsitution al mandate that allows the dieutenan governor to preside at a joint assembly to elect a senator. It was simply a matter of courtesy. The report was adopted and copies were distributed among the senators and representa-tives for signatures.

A motion was offered by Senator David Martin (rep.), and adopted, that the committee of seven be continued with power to call the independent republicans and democrats together any time the necessity arises. Mr. Fow read Section 6, Article IV, of the constitution, to show that Mr. Gobin, who is a brigadier general in the volwho is a brigather general in the volunteer army, has no right to preside at the conference. The section follows: "No member of congress or person holding any office under the United States or this state shall exercise the office of governor or lieutenant governor." ant governor.

The joint ballot for senator taken yesterday resulted as follows:

Quay 112, Jenks (dem.) 84, Dalzell 15, Stone 9, Stewart 9, Huff 5, Tubbs 4, Irvin 3, Charles E. Smith 1, Rice 2, J. F. Downing 2, Grow 1, Alvin Markle Necessary to choice 125. No elec tion.

TOWARD HOME RULE.

n. Wood's Administration of San tiago's Affairs Tends that Way.

Washington, Jan. 19.—Gen. Wood, milifary commander of the department of Santiago, was before the senate committee on military affairs yester day. He gave a detailed account of his operations in the province and in the city of Santiago and also gave his estimate of the military force neces-sary to maintain order in the island On the latter point he expressed the opinion that for some time the 7,500 men now in the province of Santiago should be continued, but after a time 5,000 would be sufficient for the service. He considered, however, that a military force would be necessary t the maintenance of order for some years and said it should be sufficient to chek any trouble before it could gain headway. This remark applied to the island as a whole and he thought 50,000 troops should be stationed throughout Cuba.

Outlining his mode of governing the province he said he had made no ap-pointments to office except upon the commendations of Cubans, and that he had in all cases put them upon their honor in making such recommendations. He had shown absolut trust in them in all matters, going among them always unarmed and leaving the books of the administraon always open to their inspection had Cubans in all departments and his private secretary had at one time been a member of Gomez's staff. Thus they always knew how their money had been expended and knew jus

that he was doing as their governor Gen. Wood said his first effort had been to encourage the people of the towns to establish self-government and he had been especially zealous in having them select their local officer open schools, establish courts, build roads, etc., and in cases where they did not have the money for these pures he had aided them by making contributions for the general fund.

Young Firebug Confesses.

Bristol, Conn., Jan. 19.—Lizzie Tay-lor, 14 years old, the adopted daughter of W. S. Taylor, of this place, has been committed to the Connecticut hospital for the insane. The child coafess of to the setting of seven fires in Bristo during the last 18 months.

Depew's Election Declared.

Albany, N. Y., Jan. 19.—The senate and assembly in joint session Wednes ady formally declared Chauncey M. Depew the successor to Hon. Edward Murphy as a representative of New York in the United States senate for term of six years.

A Boomlet for Cockrell.

Kansas City, Jan. 19.—In a leading ditorial to-day the Kansas City Times which has been a staunch supporter of W. J. Bryan, urges the candidacy of United States Senator Francis Marion Cockrell for the democratic presidential nomination in 1900.

PHILIPPINE PROBLEMS.

President McKinley Has Appointed Commission of Five Experts to Study

Washington, Jan. 21.-Two mempers of the Philippine commission President Schurman, of Cornell, and Prof. Worcester, of Ann Arbor, wil leave Vancouver January 30 for Manila. They will be followed a fortnight later by Col. Denby. At Manila they will be joined by Admiral Dewey and Gen. Otis, who will complete the commission. Schurman and Worces ter have had their final interviews with the president and have received their instructions which shall govern them in making their investigations

The work of the commission will be of an economic and not of a political nature. They will study the manners and habits of the Filipinos, the material resources of the country and its commercial possibilities, but they will not attempt to deal with the problem of government for the islands.

The president has been anxious for some time past to have a commission of this sort upon whose information he could rely. The personnel of the commission is considered excellent rom the standpoint of expert knowl edge. Admiral Dewey and Gen. Otis have become familiar with many sides of the Philippine problem. Col. Denby was for many years minister to China and is thoroughly familiar with the people and many or the problems of the Orient. Prof. Worcester lived for years in the Philippines, hunted with the wildest of the Moros and Sulus attended their tribal rites and studied the political economy of the islands at close range. He has written a book on the Philippines which is considred a standard reference work.

The commission is not expected to commit the United States government to recognition of the independence of the natives, nor is it to frame a scheme of government for the islands, as was the case with the Hawaiian ommission. Undoubtedly, however the commissioners will confer with the natives and advise with the military authorities, it being felt there that men of their experience will be valuable counsellors in the conditions now existing.

It is believed that the natives can be kept from hostilities until the arrival of the commission at Manila, and then it is hoped that the best results will follow the visit, including the re-assurance of the natives upon many points as to which they are now doubtful. It will also be perceived that by the appointment of the commission the president is granting the appeal of some of the best Filipinos, who are confident that both sides will be enlightened by its creation and declare that the United States government will be shown that the abilities of the Filipinos for government have been underestimated.

THE COURT IS NAMED.

Thirteen Army Officers are Detailed to Sit in Judgment on Gen. Eagan's Utterances.

Washington, Jan. 19.—The detail for the court-martial which is to try Commissary General Eagan on charges growing out of his statements before he war investigation commission last week, in which he severely attacked Gen. Miles, was made public at the war department last night. The court is made up of 13 army officers, of whom Maj. Gen. Wesley Merritt is at the head, and a judge advocate; and it is to meet in this city on Wednesday, the 25th inst., or as soon thereafter as practicable, this qualification being necessary begause a number of the members are at distant points and will require some days to adjust their affairs and reach this city. All the officers composing the court save one officers composing the court save one are from the regular army, a number of whom, however, during the war accepted volunteer rank and still hold those commissions. Gen. Butler is the only one who is not connected with the regular army.

Following is the detail of the court: Maj. Gen. Merritt, Maj. Gen. James F. Wade, Maj. Gen. M. C. Butler, Maj. Gen. S. B. M. Young, Brig. Gen. Royal T. Frank, Brig. Gen. A. C. Pennington, Brig. Gen. G. M. Randall, Brig. Gen. J. G. Kline, Brig. Gen. Richard Combe, Col. P. C. Haines, Col. G. L. Gillespie Col. C. R. Suter, Col. Francis L. Guen-ther, Lieut. Col. George B. Davis, deprty judge advocate, judge advocate of court.

Washington, Jan. 20.—Gen. Eagan was yesterday served with legal notice of the ordering of a court-martial for his trial. This notice was delivered by the messenger of the adjutant general and had the effect to relieve Eagan from duty as commissary general o the army, pending the conclusion of the court-martial. The office was placed in charge of George B. Davis.

Extensive Mail Robbery.

Niles, Mich., Jan. 18.—Evidences of a mail robbery were discovered Tuesday a mile west of here, alongside th Michigan Central track. It would It would eem that a mail bag was stolen in Detroit or in Canada, the contents procured and the thief, boarding a west bound train, extracted the contents retaining only the cash found in the etters and throwing the money orders tamps and checks, after mutilating of envelopes found show that hun dreds of letters were addressed to Montgomery Ward & Co., Chicago,

Court Clerk a Defaulter.

St. Louis, Jan. 20.—Al J. Wagen-nan, clerk of the court of criminal correction, has disappeared and it is said by his friends that he has conessed to a subversion of witness and urors' fees to the amount ... \$30,000. His friends fear he has committed sui-Wageman filled one term as clerk of the court and was re-elected to the office last fall. Ever since the proposition for a legislative investigation of the city affairs of St. Louis was made Wageman's friends have noticed that he seemed depressed.

Warm Blood

and sustains all the organs, nerves, muscles and tissues of the body. Hood's Sarsaparilla makes warm, rich, pure blood. It is the best medicine you can take in winter. It tones, invigorates, strengthens and fortifies the whole body, preventing colds, fevers, pneumonia and the grip.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Is America's Greatest Medicine. Price \$1. Prepared by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Hood's Pills cure Sick Headache. 25c.

Try Grain-O! Try Grain-O!

Ask you Grocer to-day to show you a package of GRAIN-O, the new food drink that takes the place of coffee.

The children may drink it without injury as well as the adult. All who try it, like it. GRAIN-O has that rich seal brown of Mocha or Java, but it is made from pure grains, and the most delicate stomach receives it without distress. 1 the price of coffee.

15 cents and 25 cents per package. Sold by all grocers.

Tastes like Coffee Looks like Coffee

Insist that your grocer gives you GRAIN-O Accept no imitation

Ŧ-----Guarding Against Twin Germs.

A village clergyman tells this story: He was walking through the outskirts of his parish one evening, when he saw one of his parishioners very busy whitewashing his cottage. Pleased at these somewhat novel signs of cleanliness, he called out: "Well, Jones, I see you are making your house nice and smart." With a mysterious air Jones, who had recently taken the cottage, descended from the ladder, and slowly walked to the hedge which separated the garden from the road. "That's not 'xactly the reason why I'm a doing of this 'ere job." he whispered, "but the last two couples as lived in this 'ere cottage 'ad twins; so I says to my missus, I'll take an' whitewash the place, so as there manyn't be no infection. Ye see, sir, as 'ow we got ten children already."

—Cornhill Magazine. Guarding Against Twin Germs

by local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube gets inflamed you have a rumoling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases of of ten are caused by catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure, Send for circulars, free.

F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O. Sold by Druggists, 75c.
Hall's Family Pills are the best. Deatness Cannot Be Cured

No Use at All.

"Mistletoe is awfully scarce this year," he said. "I'm afraid ma won't be able to get any."
"What's the use?" he asked.
And the sounds which forthwith ensued indicated that it was absolutely useless.—
Philadelphia North American.

A Remedy for the Grippe.

A Remedy for the Grippe.

A remedy recommended for patients afficted with the grippe is Kemp's Balsam, which is especially adapted to diseases of the throat and lungs. Do not wait for the first symptoms of the disease, but get a bottle to-day and keep it on hand for use the moment it is needed. If neglected the grippe has a tendency to bring on pneumonia. The Balsam prevents this by keeping the cough 'oose. All druggists sell the Balsam.

Sanitary Notes.

"It seems to me, doctor, that your prices are rather steep."
"Well, you must bear in mind that it is not my own health for which I am running a sanitarium."—Indianapolis Journal.

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 head ache. Price 25 and 50c.

Jamie—Pa, what is "less majeste?"
Pa—That's the Latin way of calling a crowned head a blamed chump.—Cleveland Leader. I believe Pisc's Cure for Consumptio saved my boy's life last summer.—Mrs. Alli Douglass, LeRoy, Mich., Oct. 20, '94.

Well, anyhow, the man at the foot of th ve to worry about falling off.—L. A. W. Bulletin.

Cure Rheumatism with St. Jacobs Oil Promptly. It saves money, time, sufferin The more worthless the man, the better health.—Atchison Globe.



it Cures Colds Coughs, Sore Throat, Croup. Influenza. Whooping Cough, Bronchitis and Asthma A certain cure for Consumption in first stages and a sure relief in advanced stages. Use at once You will see the excellent effect after taking the

