CAMERON COUNTY PRESS. H. H. MULLIN, Editor.

Published Every Thursday.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

ADVERTISING RATES:

Advertisements are published at the rate of see dollar per square for one insertion and fifty ests per square for each subsequentinaertion Rates by the year, or for six or three months, sre low and uniform, and will be furnished on application. are low and uniform, and application. Legal and Official Advertising per square, Legal and official Advertising per square.

Legni and Omenia Acteriant for a problem bree times or less, 42 each subsequent inser-tion 30 cents per square. Local notices 10 cents per line for each subsequent sersecutive insertion. Obituary notices over five lines, 10 cents per riages and deaths will be inserted free. Business, cards, five lines or less, to per year; over live lines, at the regular rates of adver-tions.

No local inserted for less than 75 cents per

JOB PRINTING. The Job department of the PRESS is complete set affords facilities for doing the best class of Work. PARTICILAR ATTENTION PAID TO LAW PRINTING. No paper will be discontinued ntil arrear-pres are paid, except at the option of the pub-linher. apers sent out of the county must be paid in advance.

Tongue Reading Now.

Various persons have elaimed to be able to read character from the lines in the palm of the hand, from the irregularities in the surface of the skull, from the eyes, from the ears and even from the nose; and now a young woman in Paris asserts that she can read it from the tongue. The guiding signs are as follows: If the tongue is long, it is an indication of frankness; if it is short, of dissimulation; if it is broad, of expansiveness; if narrow, of concentration. When the tongue is both long and large it implies that the possessor is a great gossip, frank to disagreeableness and thoughtless. If the tongue be long and narrow, its owner is only half frank, thinking as much as is uttered, but not always uttering what is thought. If the tongue be short and broad, there is promise of plenty of gossip-and falseods; it talks a great deal, but says little of what is really thought. If short and narrow, it indicates deep cunning and lying, impenetrability and great prudence. This tongue belongs to those persons always ready to make mistakes, but eager to inspire confidence. Perhaps by close study of the new science, physicians will become able to tell, when they examine a patient's tongue, not only his physical condition, but also whether he is likely to pay their fee.

A long coal train was creeping slowly up a steep grade on the Reading road near Philadelphia when the engine began to perform in a very peculiar manner. "What's the matter? Look out of the window and see what's wrong?" said the engineer. "Wheel's going 15 miles an hour," replied the fireman, "but there's the same telephone post we passed five minutes ago!" The ngineer shut off steam, climbed down from the cab, and, with the assistance of the fireman and conductor, found that the track had been smeared with lard, soap and axle grease. To haul the train over such rails was impossible, so flagmen were sent front and rear, the engine was detached from the train and it crept slowly ahead to Glenside. where the conductor telegraphed for help from Philadelphia. As soon as the engine disappeared there swarmed out of the adjoining woods a score of men with wagons, wheelbarrows and sacks, and proceeded to steal a car load of coal. The few trainmen were powerless, and before the engine returned they had not left in the car as much as would fill a cook stove.

A well-known Philadelphia professional man, who is noted among his He has more personal friends in that body than he has in the house. Indeed, friends for his absent-mindedness. thought he had reached the height of absurdity when he was forced to ask his principal backing is in the senate. his wife his first name a short time ago in order to answer properly a question isked by the assessor His memory, however, played him an even worse trick the other day, and the joke was so good that he told it on himself.. He was writing a letter in the post office corridor one evening. when a seedy-looking person came up with a hard luck story. The writer paused long enough to tell the beggar that he had nothing for him and to go away. The fellow persisted, and again poured forth his woeful story. A watchman finally chased the beggar away, and the absent-minded writer started to read what he had written Great was his surprise when he found that he had transcribed word for word part of the hard luck tale that had been poured into his unwilling ears. Critics of missions, who delight in saying that "it takes a dollar to carry a cent" to the beneficiaries of these organizations, are conclusively refuted by facts given in connection with the missions of the Methodist Episcopal church. During the church year 1897-8 this body expended in the foreign and domestic mission fields about \$1,200,000. The "salaries of missionary bishops, secretaries, etc.," together with the "office and incidental expenses," took just 61/ cents out of each dollar given to be expended in mission work. The "children of the world" may be wiser in their generation than the "children of light;" at least the critics think so; but the fact remains that a business corporation which could keep its "cost of administration" within seven per cent. of its total expenditure would feel that it exhibited very commendable f'worldly" skill.

PROSPERITY AND BRYAN.

THE WAGE IMPROVEMENT.

Better Times Have Been Coming

Ever Since the Republican

Victory of 1896.

The numerous announcements of ad-

vances in wages, particularly for the

many thousands employed in the iron and cotton industries, is but the natu-ral movement toward better times for

wage-earners which set in soon after the election in November, 1896. At that

time a million would-be workers were out of employment, and those who had

employment were not fully occupied The improvement from the date of the recovery in December, 1896, was slow

but progressive. Industries began to work full hours and then they began

to employ more men as prospects im-proved. Two years this improvement

went on silently, until the mass of men who were idle in 1896 were taken off of the streets into the workshops and the

factories which had been working ten

hours on half the days were operating

on full time and some of them day and

All this time there was no apparent

improvement in wages. Agitators, calamityites and demagogues allied to

disaster declared that there could be no better times until there should be

an advance in wages. The regular em-ployment which succeeded three or four days a week and the demand for

labor which had absorbed the million

of idle men, thus adding to the ag-

gregate weekly amount paid to wage-workers 15 or 20 per cent., were as

much an advance of wages as if a few

cents a day had been added. It is the

full employment of labor at a fair

price which measures the general pros-

perity of the country, because such em-

ployment gives to workers the largest aggregate of wages.

As the year opened the improvement in demand and prices made it possible

to take the next step in two or three of

the larger industries, which was the advance of wages. This followed natu-

rally after the absorption of the un

employed. The upward movement had

begun. In the past two weeks the wages of more men were advanced ten

per cent, than during any similar time in our industrial period. And the re-markable fact about this advance is

that it has been made without a strike

without a demand, but by the free ac of employers. In this connection the returns of wages by the recent bulletin

of the Massachusetts bureau of labor shows some interesting facts. The av-

erage of daily wages paid in 18 employ-ments in 12 cities of the United States

was as follows: 1870, \$2.201/4; 1880, \$2.311/2; in 1890, \$2.48; in 1893, \$2.49; in 1896, \$2.40; 1897, \$2.40; 1898, \$2.381/2.

But for the fall in the wages of brick-layers the wages of 1898 would have

shown a gain over the preceding year. By Bradstreet's index numbers it ap-

pears that in October, 1890, given quan

the same quantities could be pur-

chased during the entire year 1896 for 65.777, and that prices began to rise in

1897, and during 1898 the cost thereof averaged 75.527. This means that be-tween 1890 and 1896 wages fell only 3.22

and between 1890 and 1898 prices fell

This means that if all wage-earners

could have had full employment be-tween 1890 and 1896 at ten or fifteen per

cent. lower wages, the fall in prices was so much greater that they would

have been quite as well off if not better off. It was not the decline in wages

of the employed which caused the dis

tress during the period which followed

the inauguration of Mr. Cleveland in The inauguration of Mr. Cleveland in 1893, but the entire loss of pay by a considerable per cent. of those who live by wages and the partial loss by half or two-thirds employment by others.

-Indianapolis Journal

Special

26.8 per cent.

cent., while prices fell 38 per cent

that

tities of 107 staples cost 105.996,

night.

Good Times Have a Depressing Effect on the Free Silver Booster.

Mr. Bryan has been down in Houston, Tex., telling the people that "pros-perity has not come." Just what meaning Mr. Bryan attaches to the word "prosperity" we do not know. If it conveys to his mind nothing more than the present or prospective realization of his personal political ambition, it must be admitted that he proclaimed the truth to his hearers in the south. But if the word signifies good times in industrial and business circles, Mr. Bryan is either helplessly or wilifully blind to the conditions that exist al around him.

For some of the undeniable facts of the situation are these: Most of the shops and factories of the country are working at their full capacity. The dis tributive movement of goods throughthe United States is larger than out ever before. The masses of the people are selling what they produce and buying what they want in quantities which in the aggregate are immense beyond all previous records. The export trade of the United States is of a magnitude never before attained. Our domestic needs are supplied from domestic sources to an extent never before known. These large sales abroad and this large consumption of home prod-ucts bring and keep money in our own channels of trade and fields of labor. Money, in fact, is abundant and available for all legitimate and profit-yielding enterprises. A million more men are at work now than were employed in 1896, and the wages in the majority of their industries are ten to twenty per cent, higher than they were then. These are facts recognized and pro-claimed by all newspapers of all parties, and easily verified by anyone who goes around with his eyes open. And the great change from hard times to good times has come about without the aid of those policies which Mr. Bryan advocated in 1896 and which he declared were necessary to the restora-

tion of prosperity. The last-mentioned fact is probably the one which keeps Mr. Bryan in the dumps. He has seen his theories shattered and his prophecies brought to naught. He is unhappy because pros-perity has come in company with policies exactly opposite to those on which he staked his presidential hopes. Consequently he denies that there is any prosperity. Possibly he is honest in the matter. He may be organically incapable of perceiving that anything can flourish as long as the country refuses to ride his own political hobby. He may actually believe that adversity must reign as long as Bryanism is under a cloud; that the personal prosperity of the political Bryan cannot be separated or differentiated from the general pros-perity of his countrymen; just as he once professed to believe that the prices of silver and wheat must go up and down together.

To be subject to these delusions is a great misfortune, and perhaps Mr. Bryan is to be pitied rather than blamed. However this may be, the people at large do not share in his delusion. They know prosperity when the see it and experience it. They can recognize the real thing as distinguished from the bogus article which Mr. Bryan evidently has in mind. The latter may deny the existence of prosperity to his heart's sactent, but by so doing he only furcishes accumulating proof that his friends and admirers builded better than they knew when they constructed for him the title of "boy orator." Rochester Democrat and Chronicle.

PRESS OPINIONS.

The corporations that are advance

Col. William Jennings Bryan has been seen a great deal in Washington "The writer of the letter referred is very prominent in democratic p tics and "Coin" Harvey have indicated in a circular that they want to be put off at Olney's favor is well under way. fately. He has been a frequent visitor at the capitol, and in his calls shows a marked preference for the senate.

a funny man to call plenty of work and higher wages a crucifixion.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

wages will

THEY WANT TEN MILLIONS.

Delegates from Cuba's Military Assem-bly Arrive in Washington-Are Not Modest in Their Demands. Washington, March 29.—Senors Jose R. Villalon and A. Hevia, who were ap-pointed by the Cuban assembly to pre-sent to the Washington authorities the resolution of that body, have arrived in this city. Their mission, in addition this city. Their mission, in addition to the presentation of the resolutions, is to explain in detail the situation with reference to the insurgent army While the assembly did not reject the \$3,000,000 which Gen. Gomez arranged with Robert P. Porter to receive and and the Cuban troops, they believe it to be entirely inadequate to meet the situation. They desire at least \$10,-000,000 and as much more as can be obtained. They argue that if the Cuban army

OF

is disbanded the distribution of but \$3,000,000, which would give to each enlisted man about \$65, the money so obtained would be barely sufficient for them to procure clothes and return to their homes, leaving them no margin upon which to enter upon the peaceful pursuits of life. Without the means of subsistence, Senor Vil-lalon says, disorders would almost inevitably follow and perhaps brigand-age. The object both of the United age. States and of the assembly, says Mr. Villalon, is to secure tranquility in Cuba preparatory to the setting up by the Cuban people of an independent government, and he says that it is therefore as much to the interests of the United States authorities as to those who immediately represent the Cuban patriots to see that the dis-banded soldiers are given an oppor-

tunity to return to civil pursuits. Senor Villalon and his colleague will probably seek an audience with the president, and if this is denied them they will see the secretary of war. If the president receives these gentlemen it will be as visiting citizens, not in their representative capacity. No such recognition will be accorded them. No

THE BRIBERY INQUIRY.

Pennsylvania Legislators Testify that Money was Offered Them to Vote for Mr. Quay. Harrisburg, March 29.—The legisla-tive committee investigating the charges of alleged bribery in connection with the consideration by the house of the McCarrell jury bill and the balloting for United States senator held sessions yesterday and several members admitted that offers had been tendered them for their vote. several

Representative Kendall, of Somerset, testified that a resident of Bedford county, not a member of the legisla-ture, had told him that if he could see his way clear to vote for Quay for senator he would receive \$5,000. He He

declined to name the man. Representative Laubach, of Philadel-phia, testified that a man named Frank Jones, of Philadelphia told him that if he would vote for Quay he (Lau-bach) could have the chief clerkship of the mint or the custom house. Representative Brown, of Union,

Representative Brown, of U to remain away on the day of the first joint ballot for senator. When he rejoint ballot for senator. When he re-fused the offer was raised to \$300 and he was told that if he would go to the convention and vote for Quay the price

would "be altogether different." All these offers were refused. Mr. Brown said that the person who made him the offers was ex-Congressman Monroe H. Kulp, of Shamokin.

MR. OLNEY'S BOOMLET.

Ex-Secretary of State Is Said to be a

Ex-Secretary of State Is Said to be a Candidate for the Presidency. Milwaukee, Wis, March '2'.- & . Journal says: "That a movement is under way to make ex-Secretary of State Richard Oincy the democratic candidate for president next year is revealed in a letter from Boston to the Journal Journal. "Mr. Olney's campaign is based on

The corporations used at a vin-ing wages must be inspired by a vin-dicitive hatred of William Jennings Bryan.—Syracuse Herald. "The writer of the letter referred to the user of the letter referred to the democratic poli-Mr Buffalo next June.—Chicago Tribune. urged in his behalf that he, though a gold demo∘rat in 1896, did not make upon a cross of gold,"said Bryan. What

OTHERHOOD is woman's natural destiny.

Many women are denied the happiness of children through some derangement of the generative organs. Actual barrenness is rare.

Among the many triumphs of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is the overcoming of cases

of supposed barrenness. This great SORROWS medicine is so well calculated to regulate every function of the generative organs that its efficiency is vouched for by multitudes of women. STERILITY

MRS. ED. WOLFORD, of Lone Tree, Iowa, writes: "DEAR MRS. PINKHAM—Before taking Lydia E. Pinkham's

Vegetable Compound I had one child which lived only six hours. The doctor said it did not have the proper nourishment while I was carrying it. I did not feel at all well during pregnancy. In time I conceived again, and

thought I would write to you for advice. Words cannot express the gratitude I feel towards you for the help that your medicine was to me during this time. I felt like a new person; did my work up to the last, and was sick only a short time. My baby weighed ten pounds. He is a fine boy, the joy of our home. He is now six weeks old and weighs sixteen pounds. Your medicine is certainly a boon in pregnancy." MRS. FLORA COOPER, of

Doyle, S. Dak., writes: "DEAR MRS. PINKHAM-

Ever since my last child I suffered with inflammation of the womb, pains in back, left side, abdomen and groins. My head ached all the time. I could not walk across the floor withoutsuffering intense pain. I kept getting worse, until two years ago I wrote to you for advice, and began taking

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. I had not finished the first bottle before I felt better. I took four bottles, and have been strong and perfectly healthy ever since, and now have two of the nicest little girls.

Lane's Family Medicine.

"Oh, I knowed I would get it," said the man who had been fined for selling tinted butter, "and I guess I can stand it. But it does seem kinder hard to have been fined by a judge with dyed whiskers."—Indianapolis Journal. Moves the bowels each day. In order to be healthy this is necessary. Acts gently on the liver and kidneys. Cures sick head-tche. Price 25 and 50c. Opens February 23. In the Ozark Moun-tains. Delightiul climate. Beautiful scenery. Unequaled medicinal waters. Cheap ex-cursion rates. Through sleepers via Frisco Line. Address J. O. Plank, Manager, Room H. Arade, Century Building, or Frisco Ticket Office, No. 101 N. Broadway, St. Louis, Mo.

Cleared. "Now," said Bunker, "I can once more face the world an honest man. The last of my debts is outlawed."-Philadelphia North American.

To Cure & Cond in One Day Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets.. All truggists refund money if it fails to cure. 25c. There is only one thing more important than to learn patience, and that is to learn when not to use it.—Town Topics.

A mixed pain has bruise and sprain. St. Jacobs Oil cures the twain.

A muddy street may look like "hasty pudding," but it's hard to stir-about in.— L. A. W. Bulletin. Stricken with Sciatica? St. Jacobs Oil will strike it out and cure.

If you want a friendship to last, you must put a little money into it, and keep putting it in.—Atchison Globe.

Piso's Cure for Consumption relieves the most obstinate coughs.-Rev. D. Buch-mueller, Lexington, Mo., Feb. 24, '94.



As winter passes away it leaves many people feeling weak, depressed and easily tired. This means that the blood needs attention and sensible people always take a tonic at this time of year. Purgatives are not the right medicine — they weaken instead of strengthening. Dr. Williams Pink Pills for Pale People are.

the best tonic medicine in the world and do not act on the bowels. They stimulate the appetite, enrich the blood, strengthen the nerves and make people feel bright : active and strong.

No one is better able to speak of this fact than Miss Hazel Snider, charming young woman of Arlington, Ind. To-day she has rosy No one is better able to speak of this fact than Miss Hazel Snider, s charming young woman of Arlington, Ind. To-day she has rosy checks, sparkling eyes and a plump form, which prove that she is in good health. A year ago Miss Snider was very thin, her checks pale, eyes sunken and duil. She was troubled with nervousness and general debility. She says: "After several months' treatment from the family physician we saw he could do no good. I was discouraged and did not know what to do. One day I read an item in a paper of the wonderful curative qualities of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. I tried the medicine, and when nearly through with the second box noticed a change for the better. After I had taken eight boxes I was cured, and have had no occasion to take any kind of medicine since. I owe much to Dr. Williams Pink Pills for Pale People, probably my life, and I advise any one suffering with troubles similar to mine, to take these pills." Miss Hazet SynDer. advise any one suffering with troubles similar ese pills." Miss Hazer



Cruelty.

Paradoxical.

It seems strange that a fellow isn't "im the swim" when society throws him over-board.—Philadelphia Record.

Travel quickly, comfortably, luxuriously to Cuba by palatial steamships of Plant Line, sailing five times weekly. Port Tam-pa to Havana, either by direct ship or via Key West. Apply to L. A. Bell, 205 Clark Street, Chicago.

Some men escape the traps of others only to get caught in their own.—Chicago Daily News.

Why suffer with Neuralgia? St. Jacobe Oil will drive it all away.

2

for many an impromptu reception. To day he fails to arouse more than a languid interest, and he may haunt the marble room or parade the rotunda all day without being interfered with by people getting in his way. Judging from surface appearances, the colonel is overtrained, and his sponsors and managers would be much delighted if he would seek much needed seclusion from public observation for awhile. atiate greed for notoriety pre-His in cludes that, however. - Washington

Up to within a few months Col. Bryan's

appearance at the capitol was the sig

nal for crowds to gather around him

The United States is in better shape than any other nation for cross-ing the Pacific. Its geographical position and rights of defense entitle it to this advantage. West of San Francisco, the first stopping place is Hono-lulu, a distance of 2,100 miles. From Honolulu to Guam is 3,337 miles, and from Guam to Manila, by the course usually traveled around the north end of Luzon island, 1.750 miles. Most of the larger ships of the navy can make the runs without recoaling. Within a few years the American cable will be in operation along this route, and it is probable that we shall acquire some coaling stations on the coast of Asia. In a chort time it will be seen that our xpansion in the Pacific is not imperial-stic, but legitimately commercial.-St. Louig Globe-Democrat.

Treasury officials say that within three years the stock of free gold in the treasury and in the reserve of national banks has more than doubled. That means that the currency of the country means that the currency of the country they have learned a thing of two. It is has been enriched and strengthened in a good example, and likely to be imitated, now that the pretensions of elected president in 1896 the situation would now be very different,—Indianwould now be very different,-Indianapolis Journal.

The increase vince wage-earners that the gold stand-ard does not impoverish them, as Col. Bryan told them so many times in 1896. -Indianapolis Journal

■ refer a Wall street "boom". The street "boom." Perhaps they would prefer a Wall street panic. The people at large would not. Panics have a habit of spreading — Sound Merry. of spreading .- Sound Money.

The talk of adding an anti-expansion plank to the Chicago platform is not helping the democratic party, even with its own supporters. In the recent election at Philadelphia the democrats did not even carry one precinct .-- Rockford Republican-Register.

According to the latest published letter of Mr. Bryan he sticks to the old issues because he doesn't want to read up on the new ones. He wouldn't go through such another intellectual struggle as his first tussel with "Coin's Financial School"-no, not for the presidency .- Chicago Times-Herald. General prosperity? Take a look at Bradstreet's statement that the wages of "110,000 operatives" in factories were substantially advanced last week. Bradstreet's is **c**ne of Uncle Horace's "great commercial agencies, and it generally knows what it is talk-ing about in its weekly commercial reports .-- Iowa State Register.

The pacification of the Philippines under American rule is going on all right. When the natives on the island of Negros, one of the largest and most important of the group, voluntarily raise the stars and stripes, it shows that they have learned a thing or two. It is ploded .- Troy Times.

distant islands to the territory of United States, Mr. Olney's views on the acquisition of foreign territory are pronounced. He believes in the Un ted States striving with other nations of the world for commercial greatness but not for political expansion.

RIOTOUS SAILORS.

A Bloody Encounter Between Seamen of Sampson's Fleet.

Kingston, Jamaica, March 29.—The crews of the American fleet ashore on leave started rioting among themselves Monday night over an old feud about the flagship New York's absence from the fighting at the battle of Santiago. The trouble lasted over two hours be fore the officers and police succeeded in suppressing it. Several men were slightly wounded and Green and Armstead, of the Texas, were seriously in-jured. The former had his bowels ripped and the latter was twice stabled ripped and the latter was to be standed in the side. Both men are in the hos pital, where they are in a dangerous condition. The wounds were inflict-ed by a colored man named Johnson, also of the Texas, who is a Jamaican born. He was surrendered by the po-lice and is now in double irons on board bis ship. his ship.

Located the Portland Wreck.

There's

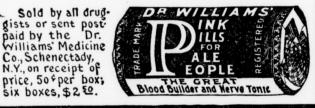
Stand-

ard of

Only

One

Boston, March 29 .- It is believed that the hull of the lost steamer Portland has been located. The crew of the the hull of the lost steamer Portland has been located. The erew of the schooner Maud S. on Monday hauled up a quantity of steamer furnishings entangled in their fishing travils. The point at which it was brought up was 22½ miles east half north from Bos-ton Light, 17 miles S S E of Cape Ann ton Light, 17 mines 5 S for Cape Ann and the depth of the water between 50 and 60 fathoms. The articles found when brought ashore were positively identified by Agent Williams, of the Portland line, as being a part of the furniture in one of the cabins,



"WELL BRED, SOON WED." CIRLS WHO USE ARE QUICKLY MARRIED

