

CAMERON COUNTY PRESS.

H. H. MULLIN, Editor. Published Every Thursday.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION. Per year in advance \$2.00. If paid in advance \$1.50.

ADVERTISING RATES: Advertisements are published at the rate of one dollar per square for one insertion and fifty cents per square for each subsequent insertion.

Legal and Official Advertising per square, three times or less, 12 cents; subsequent insertion 10 cents per square. Local notices 10 cents per line for one insertion; 5 cents per line for each subsequent consecutive insertion.

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.

Chemistry and Crime. So frequent of late have been the murders and attempted murders by poison that one is tempted to ask if the spirit of the Borgias is not haunting the end of the nineteenth century.

Not So Over Here. To crusty old bachelors or the woman who is out of the running the marriage question is assuming some rather amusing phases in foreign countries. The diet of Hesse has introduced a tax on unmarried men, they being compelled to pay 25 per cent. more taxes than their married brethren, and it is said that the effect of this resolution by the government is being watched with great interest by the maidens of Hesse, who are anticipating an epidemic of proposals.

Our Country Must Win. One thing is clear. The United States cannot in honor and decency withdraw its armies from the Philippines until a substantial and permanent victory has been gained and the foundations for a settled government by its people are laid. Neither W. J. Bryan, ex-Gov. Altgeld, Acting Chairman Stone, of the democratic national committee, nor any other anti-imperialist democrat would say now that the American flag should be hauled down from the Philippines and our troops ordered to "scuttle out" from the country.

It is the heavy man who now has his innings. The slim Apollos have had their day. The fashion plates for fall perusal show the president and his cabinet as sturdy specimens with heavy shoulders and not too much but just enough abdominal development. The willowy "Slim Jim" was for many years the glass fashion, but he is no longer an eagle, observes the Des Moines News. Your man of substance is coming into popularity. The right sort of a compromise seems to be half way between Shafter and Joe Wheeler. The heavy-weight need no longer be jealous of the attenuated bean. The latter has gone out of style.

Boston has a charity which, if emulated, would be of inestimable value to the sick infants of any city. It is called the Milk fund, and is an organization whose contributions pay for the food of children of impecunious parents during the hot weather. The charity supplies not only milk, but any kind of nourishment that is needed in the individual case. It saves many lives that otherwise would not be able to sustain the dual ordeal of trying heat and improper food. The charity is nonsectarian and practical, and is endorsed by a long list of the best physicians of Boston.

THE GOLD STANDARD.

Good Example Set by the Bankers of the Country in Their Convention.

The bankers represented at the convention of the American Bankers' association at Cleveland, O., have followed their president in a plain-spoken declaration for a gold standard of currency values. The unanimous action of this body of practical financiers is worthy of attention. They know what money is by handling it and not by guessing at it, and are as good and honest and patriotic citizens as any in the land, including those who rail at wealth and never refuse it. The resolutions unanimously adopted are so clearly drawn that they deserve restatement here:

"The bankers of the United States most earnestly recommend that the congress of the United States at its next session enact a law to more firmly and unequivocally establish the gold standard in this country by providing that the gold dollar, which under the existing law is the unit of value, shall be the standard and measure of all values in the United States; that all paper money, including circulating notes of national banks, shall be redeemed in gold coin, and that legal tender notes of the United States when paid into the treasury shall not be reissued except upon the deposit of an equivalent amount of gold coin."

The last recommendation has already been made to congress by President McKinley as his suggestion for definite and immediate action. It is indisputable that there could be no better currency in the world than a currency so based on the gold standard as is recommended by the bankers. Every paper dollar then would be backed with gold, and not only backed, but riveted with gold. It would inaugurate a golden age of national currency and national credit.

It has been said by some friends of the gold standard that it already exists and that no legislative action is needed to confirm it. In opposition to that it is urged that a silver administration, by insisting upon paying government obligations in silver coin, could enforce practically a silver standard, with the destructive results which would be implied to business, as there is a large amount of standard silver dollars, of legal tender authority, which could be used for that purpose. As it is settled that the gold standard is to be the policy of the republican party and of the country, that policy should be buttressed now, while the executive and legislative departments are in accord, beyond the possibility of even temporary disturbance.

The time is more favorable now than ever before for unyielding and aggressive advocacy of the gold standard. A faithful and thorough and even sympathetic attempt has been made to find if there were enough international bimetalism to hang a hope on. The attempt was given up in despair, and since that abandonment the gold standard has been more firmly based as a world fact by the turning of several silver basis countries to gold as the final regulator of values. Then, again, the new discoveries and larger output of the precious metal nullify all apprehensions of scarcity or fear of a reduction of quantity below the limits of a practicable standard.

With an out and out flatfooted declaration for the gold standard, the republican party will be even stronger on the financial question in the next campaign than in the last. Then there was the "if" of international bimetalism. That "if" has been removed. Moreover, the rejection by this country of the free coinage of silver has justified itself by its works of prosperity, assured credit and high and honorable standards of public conduct.

The bankers of the country have set a good example in declaring for the gold standard. Every republican convention should follow that example. There should be an unmistakable gold standard plank, without any qualification, in the next national platform. On that basis the republican party, which will then be not only the sound money party but the soundest money party, can overthrow by even a larger majority than before the party of free silver and a degraded standard of values.—Troy Times.

It is a mighty sight easier to stay in town and howl about the wrongs of the working man than to heed the call of the farmers and go into the country and work.—Brooklyn Eagle (Dem.). Bryan is looking after so many political fences in different parts of the country that he will have difficulty in covering the ground fast enough to keep up with ordinary wear and tear.—Washington Star. It is to be hoped the democrats will hold their next national convention somewhere else than in Chicago, and so fasten some new name upon their platform. Chicago is tired of being identified with the sixties and a one declaration.—Chicago Times-Herald. The Chicago Record remarks that "the republican party is much more unanimous in favor of having sixteen to one in the democratic platform than the democrats themselves." The republicans are anxious to deliver the death blow, and settle the matter for all time.—Iowa State Register. The plan suggested by William Jennings Bryan as a proper solution of the trust problem is just such a one as might have been expected from such a source. In brief, while he intimates that trusts are now run in an illegal manner, he would license that illegality and bring them under the protection of the general government.—Philadelphia Inquirer.

John R. McLean testifies that the democratic nomination for governor of Ohio cost him \$600, no promises and no sleepless nights.—Detroit Free Press (Dem.).

THE DEMOCRATIC RECORD.

They Have Always Taken Sides with the Enemies of This Country.

In the light of the record of the democratic party, there is nothing surprising in the attitude of the democratic leaders who are taking sides with the enemies of this country against the national administration. Those men merely demonstrate again their party's faculty for getting on the wrong side of an issue. They are pursuing the same course which the democracy pursued in 1864 when the internal strife in which the integrity of the union was at stake had been going on for nearly three years and a half. The union army had suffered great losses, but its eventual victory had never been doubted by loyal citizens. Yet, when the democratic national convention met in August of the year mentioned, a platform was adopted in which the war was denounced as a failure and the demand was made that the cause for which thousands of men had fallen under the stars and stripes should be surrendered and the government should sue for dishonorable peace. These were the words of the infamous declaration made by the men who at that time in convention represented the national democratic party.

"That this convention does explicitly declare, as the sense of the American people, that after four years of failure to restore the union by the experiment of war, during which, under the pretense of a military necessity of a war power higher than the constitution, the constitution itself has been disregarded in every part, and public liberty and private rights alike trodden down, and the material prosperity of the country essentially impaired, justice, humanity, liberty and the public welfare demand that immediate efforts be made for a cessation of hostilities, with a view to an ultimate convention of all the states, or other peaceable means, to the end that, at the earliest practicable moment, peace may be restored on the basis of the federal union of all the states."

In short, the democracy declared that the union forces should retreat and lay down their arms before the forces of the states which had seceded and risen in arms against the government.

This declaration was made, moreover, at a time when at last the tide of warfare was turning decidedly in favor of the government troops and when all indications pointed to a speedy termination of the strife, with victory for those who fought for the preservation of the union. President Lincoln had just called for 500,000 additional volunteers. The time was critical, yet hopeful; but the democracy denounced the war as a failure and demanded that the union forces should be withdrawn from the field.

What followed is recorded in history. The democratic candidates sustained defeat, and several months after the traitorous declaration had been made by the democratic convention, the war was completely successful and the nation entered upon an era of peace and prosperity.

It may be mentioned in this connection that of the 25 states which took part in the election of 1864, the democratic candidates carried only three—Kentucky, Delaware and New Jersey. One might think that the democrats of to-day would remember the consequences of the unpatriotic action of their party of 35 years ago, and profit thereby; but it is well known that the democracy never profits from experience. In its blundering it is conspicuously consistent.

But who will doubt that as democratic history now repeats itself in the attitude taken by William Jennings Bryan, John P. Altgeld, Congressman Lentz and other men who occupy a prominent position in the democratic party, so national history will repeat itself in the rebuke which the American people will administer to the party which takes sides with those who assail the country's flag?—Albany Journal.

POLITICAL DRIFT.

In the absence of grasshoppers or a drought the Kansas populists will have to fall back on Coin Harvey.—St. Paul Dispatch.

Bryan will have to wear goggles when he comes to Ohio if he does not want to be blinded by the smoke of prosperity.—Cleveland Leader.

No man in the audience who has a real feeling of kindness for Col. William J. Bryan will interrupt him to ask what he would do with the army now in the Philippines.—Chicago Tribune.

Men who pray for the utter defeat of the American army and the humiliation of Old Glory are traitors of the worst kind, and we are willing to stay by the assertion.—Manila Freedom.

It is a mighty sight easier to stay in town and howl about the wrongs of the working man than to heed the call of the farmers and go into the country and work.—Brooklyn Eagle (Dem.).

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A BATTLE IN A BANK.

A Young Man Attacks the Cashier and Both Are Fatally Wounded.

Chicago, Sept. 21.—Frederick J. Filbert, the aged cashier of the Palatine bank in Palatine, Ill.—26 miles north of Chicago—is lying close to death as the result of an attack made upon him Wednesday by a young man who gives the name of Walter Lawton. The latter, who is unknown to anybody in Palatine, and apparently of good education, is in the county jail suffering from a bullet wound in the abdomen which will probably prove fatal. Henry Plaggio, 70 years old, a farmer, whose intervention at a critical moment prevented the outright murder of the cashier, is at his home cut and bruised and disabled as a result of his struggle with Lawton, whose motive for the assault, according to his statement, was not robbery. The attack upon Filbert was made with a tack hammer and the aged cashier was struck at least a dozen times before Plaggio interfered.

The attack occurred at 3 o'clock in the afternoon. At this hour many residents of the community were thrown into a tumult by hearing the report of a revolver and the noise of a fierce struggle in the bank rooms, William Garms, a farmer, was among the first to reach the bank rooms. As he entered he almost fell over the form of Cashier Filbert, who, with torn clothing and bleeding head was feebly trying to crawl through the open door. Garms turned and ran into the street shouting "Murder" and then returned to the bank. Sounds of struggling still came from the rear room and Garms hurried to that apartment. As he pushed open the glass door he found the old German farmer, Plaggio, bleeding from a number of wounds, but fighting vigorously with a stalwart young man who lay on the floor with Plaggio on top of him. A bloody tack hammer and a revolver with a broken butt lay on either side of the struggling men. The young man's clothes were stained with blood.

The crowd which had gathered rapidly after the alarm had been given separated the two men and took the supposed robber to the village lockup. Lawton's confessed motive for the assault was revenge on Filbert, who, he alleges, alienated the affections of his wife. His story is not believed by the police. They have no doubt the looting of the bank was his ultimate design.

The robber says he tracked Filbert for five years and that he discovered only recently where the object of his pursuit lived. He went to the bank, he asserts, to demand \$1,500 in satisfaction of the old injury. The cash balance of the institution was \$100,000, all of which was in the vaults at the time the assault took place.

BARRED OUT.

Many Government Clerks Now on the Temporary Roll Cannot be Transferred to the Permanent List.

Washington, Sept. 21.—The attorney general has given an opinion to the state department which is of great interest to the large army of government clerks in this city who are on what is known as the temporary roll. The attorney general holds that the amendment to Rule 8 of the civil service rules, recently made by President McKinley, applies only to those persons holding temporary appointment in the government service at Washington, who were certified by the civil service commission for such temporary appointment.

The effect of this opinion is to completely shut out from possibility of transfer to the permanent rolls of the departments all persons holding temporary appointments not certified by the civil service commission. Nearly all the persons on the temporary roll of the war and treasury departments come within this prohibitory category, for the reason that they were appointed by the heads of the respective departments during the Spanish war without certification from the civil service commission.

Earthquakes in Alaska.

Seattle, Sept. 21.—The steamship City of Topeka arrived from Lynn canal last night with news of an earthquake which began September 3 and continued until September 10. The earthquake extended from Lituya bay, 150 miles below Yakutat, 500 miles northwest into the Cook Inlet country. It was the greatest phenomena witnessed in Alaska since a similar occurrence in the Russian days. Three distinct shocks were felt at Juneau. The earthquake was most severe at Yakutat, Kanan Island, at the entrance to Yakutat bay, sank 26 feet into the sea. At high tide only the tops of trees are visible. Huge fissures opened in the earth.

Strikes in Havana.

Havana, Sept. 21.—The strike has assumed serious proportions. It is now estimated that there are 12,000 striking masons, painters, carpenters, cartmen and laundry workers, and if, as is threatened, the hackmen, stevedores and cigarmakers strike within the next few days, there will be another 4,000. The cartmen went out Wednesday, thereby paralyzing the wholesale business houses. They give as a reason for their action the unfair treatment they have been receiving at the hands of the police, a majority being Spaniards. Many business men say this strike of the cartmen is the only legitimate strike.

Week on the P. & O.

Parkesburg, W. Va., Sept. 21.—Train No. 3, on the Baltimore & Ohio, was wrecked yesterday near Petroloum, W. Va. Engineer William Meyers was killed. Three postal clerks and their trainmen were injured. The engine mail car and the baggage car left the track. Passengers not hurt.

Congregationalists' Council Meets. Boston, Sept. 21.—The first international Congregational council to be held in the United States and the second in the history of the body began its session yesterday in Trenton Temple.

ANTI-TRUST CONFERENCE.

Officials From Eleven States Meet in St. Louis to Discuss Means for Crushing Combines.

St. Louis, Sept. 21.—The governors of Arkansas, Tennessee, Michigan, Missouri, Colorado and Iowa, most of them accompanied by their attorneys general, and the attorneys general and other representatives of Montana, Indiana, Mississippi and Washington, in response to the invitation of Gov. Sayers, of Texas, to meet in conference for the purpose of discussing the trust question, assembled Wednesday at the Planters' hotel, where three sessions were held. The conference will be concluded to-day, when the committee on resolutions will report.

Gov. Sayers was present with his attorney general and was chosen permanent chairman of the conference. Govs. McLaurin, of Mississippi; Foster, of Louisiana, and Candler, of Georgia, sent regrets. Most of the day was spent in speech-making and almost every one of those present was afforded an opportunity to air his views on the question. There were several tilts between speakers of opposite political faith, that gave spice to the proceedings.

At the morning session Gov. Stephens, of Missouri, made a partisan fling at the republican national administration, criticizing its expansion policy and declaring that trusts and imperialism go hand in hand. Gov. Shaw, of Iowa, took up the gauntlet thrown down by Stephens and at the afternoon session answered him in a speech which brought smiles to the faces of those present.

In turn Gov. Jones, of Arkansas, took Iowa's chief magistrate to task for using facetious language at such a gathering.

There seemed to be a great difference of opinion as to the best method of remedying the so-called trust evil. Some of those present thought that the state laws now in vogue were sufficient to control the operations of the combinations complained of, while others were of the opinion that uniform laws should be enacted by the several states and by congress. Some were for the complete annihilation of the trusts, while others favored their regulation. Govs. Sayers and Pingree in their speeches showed themselves strongly in favor of the first idea, as was Gov. Jones, of Arkansas. Govs. Thomas, of Colorado, and Shaw, of Iowa, favored the enactment of laws to restrict the combines. There was almost as much difference of opinion among the attorneys general who were heard.

DREYFUS IS FREE.

Doors of the Prison at Rennes Open and the Captain Starts for an Unknown Destination.

Rennes, France, Sept. 21.—Capt. Dreyfus at 3 o'clock Wednesday morning left the prison here in which he had been confined since his return from Devil's island and proceeded to Vern, where he took a train for Nantes. His departure was completely unnoticed.

Nantes, Sept. 21.—Dreyfus arrived here from Rennes, accompanied by his brother Mattion, the chief of the secret police and one policeman. The party traveled as ordinary passengers. The train reached the station at 8:17 a. m. The Dreyfus brothers alighted on the platform first, followed by the police. A waiter said they could have a private room and the brothers entered and ordered two glasses of milk while the police remained outside in the public bar. Inquiry was then made concerning the Bordeaux train, which left at 8:58 a. m. All four then entered a first class compartment, in which there were other passengers. It was intended by thus refraining from any attempt to secure privacy to avoid exciting curiosity and this apparently succeeded. The police only went as far as the first stop, Vertoux, whence they returned to Nantes to catch the express for Paris, leaving the brothers to continue their journey alone. It is believed they alighted at an intermediate station to take a fresh start in an unknown direction.

Paris, Sept. 21.—The Aurora publishes the following declaration from Dreyfus: "The government of the republic has given me my liberty, but liberty is nothing to me without honor. From to-day I shall continue to seek reparation for the frightful judicial error of which I remain the victim. I wish France to know by a definite judgment that I am innocent. My heart will only be at rest when there remains not a single Frenchman who imputes to me the abominable crime perpetrated by another."

REFUSE TO PARADE.

G. A. R. Men Will Not Participate in New York's Dewey Celebration.

New York, Sept. 21.—Unless the plans of C. E. Roe, chairman of the land parade committee of the Dewey celebration, are changed the G. A. R. will not be represented in the parade. Joseph W. Kay, department commander of the New York G. A. R., has sent a letter to Mr. Roe, declining the invitation for a number of reasons. These are that the G. A. R. forces have been placed at the end of the procession, instead of at the head of the column; that Roe has taken no cognizance of Commander-in-Chief Albert D. Shaw and has sent him no invitation to any of the functions, and that O. O. Howard has been placed in command of the G. A. R. forces on the day of the parade, contrary to the regulations of that organization.

Washington, Sept. 21.—The arrangements for the president's western trip are being perfected. The president will go west even if the present difficulties in connection with the Chicago celebration are not adjusted. He will be in Columbus, Ill., on October 7, and at St. Paul to receive the Minnesota volunteers returning from the Philippines, on the 19th. From the 25th to the 11th he will be in Chicago unless the celebration there, which is set for the 10th, is abandoned. There are a number of other engagements in contemplation.

"Necessity is the Mother of Invention." It was the necessity for a reliable blood purifier and tonic that brought into existence Hood's Sarsaparilla. It is a highly concentrated extract prepared by a combination, proportion and process peculiar to itself and giving to Hood's Sarsaparilla unequalled curative power. Remember Hood's Sarsaparilla NEVER DISAPPOINTS.

THE SERIOUS CERUEUS.

Mr. Smith Thinks There Are Times When They Amount to a Tragedy.

"Night-blooming cerueus are no joke," remarked Smith to his partner as he arrived at the office about 12 o'clock in the day.

"Serious things, I suppose," remarked Brown, jocularly. "Smith groaned. 'Serious? Well, I should say so. They are a tragedy. We had one in our family, and just as soon as I can persuade my wife to go down to her mother's for a few days that hoodoo of a botanical specimen goes in the ash barrel. For some reason or other my wife decided that the cerueus was going to bloom last night. It has threatened to bloom so many times and then backed out at the last minute that nobody but a woman would have any more faith in it. But it was a sure thing this time and Mrs. Smith sent runners all over town to summon our friends in to see that dastardly thing burst into flower; certain bills to blossom out at midnight. When I came home Mrs. Smith said:

"Now, Henry, a night-blooming cerueus is something you don't see often. I had more than once in a century—or is it a thousand years? Anyway it's an awful long time. And I've invited the Jones and the Collinses and the greens and—"

"Well, about 50 people, half of 'em living seven miles out of the city side. I had arranged to meet a man at the club, but I telephoned him I wouldn't be there. Then the caterers came and they turned the house into an ice-cream parlor. All my papers and books and fishing rods and guns were carried out of the study to clear a suitable place for that confounded cerueus. It took the center of the stage and kept it, and as far as I am concerned I wish today was at the bottom of the sea. The layout cost me \$50 besides losing in the melee a deed to ten lots in Englewood."

"Well, but the cerueus?" queried Brown. "Oh, yes, hang it, the thing didn't bloom. Flunked for the twenty-fifth time!"—Chicago Inter Ocean.

RUFFLES DAD'S DIGNITY.

The Young Baseball Rooter Causes His Paternal to Feel Too Prominent.

He is a Chicago board of trade man, dignified to a degree, has luxuriant, bushy side whiskers, clean chin and upper lip, and he dearly loves baseball. He also has a son six years old, who loves the game as dearly as does his father, and while the elder enjoys the playing in a solid, placid, contented way, the boy bubbles over with enthusiasm and outcries all other rooters.

During the last Chicago-St. Louis game father and son sat in the grand stand under the intense strain of knowing that St. Louis had two men on bases and two out, and if the man at the bat made a base hit the score would be tied. The latter smote the ball heavily. It soared upward and onward, far back into what the baseball reporter calls "the left garden."

Left fielder Ryan was there, and, after a long, hard spurt, caught the fly on his finger tips and held it. The crowd screamed joyously and the small son of his father nearly went out of his skin for glee. The father merely smiled with dignity.

Finally the crowd ceased its yelling after the left fielder had doffed his cap thrice. There was silence as he walked to the bench twirling his blond mustache with either hand.

Then, with his father's clean shaven upper lip in mind, and with a voice that drew the attention of the assembled hundreds toward his devoted dad, the six-year-old roofer fairly yelled: "O, pap, don't you wish you had a mustache like Jimmie Ryan's?"—Chicago Tribune.

ONE REASON.

Green—Why is it that some doctors have so small a practice?

DeWitt—It may be because they are practicing physicians.—Cleveland Leader.

Teacher—"What do you know about Jonah?" Scholar—"He was the first man to take a trip in the vicinity of the oil region."—Yonkers Statesman.

SUFFERED 25 YEARS.



Congressman Botkin, of Winfield, Kansas.

In a recent letter to Dr. Hartman, Congressman Botkin says: "My Dear Doctor—It gives me pleasure to certify to the excellent curative qualities of your medicines—Peruna and Man-a-Lin. I have been afflicted more or less for a quarter of a century with catarrh of the stomach and constipation. A residence in Washington has increased these troubles. A few bottles of your medicine have given me almost complete relief, and I am sure that a continuation of them will effect a permanent cure. Peruna is surely a wonderful remedy for catarrhal affections."

J. D. Botkin. The most common form of summer catarrh is catarrh of the stomach. This is generally known as dyspepsia. Congressman Botkin was a victim of this disease twenty-five years. Peruna cures these cases like magic. Address Dr. Hartman, Columbus, O., for a free book.

The microbes that cause chills and fever and malaria enter the system through mucous membranes made porous by catarrh. Peruna heals the mucous membranes and prevents the entrance of malarial germs, thus preventing and curing these affections.

UMBRELLA Holders, Catalogue FREE. CRANK BRON, Eves, Westfield, Mass.