

## CAMERON COUNTY PRESS.

H. H. MULLIN, Editor.

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## ADVERTISING RATES:

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## JOB PRINTING.

The Job department of the Press is complete and affords facilities for doing the best class of work. PARTICULAR ATTENTION PAID TO LAW PRINTING.

No paper will be discontinued until arrears are paid, except at the option of the publisher.

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## Buried in Style.

Bazzel Foster, Indiana's famous woman-hater, has been laid to rest at a cost of \$1,700. His corpse lies in a coffin mounted in gold which cost \$500 and his funeral was probably the most expensive and "swell" ever carried out in Indiana by a man of private life, says an Attica exchange. He was a miser in life, a lord in death. The coffin was constructed under his special orders, and was an exact duplicate of the one in which President Garfield was laid away and was made by the same men. The cost was \$500 at the factory. Every cab in Attica and surrounding cities was engaged by the miser before he died, and everybody, including the women, whom he hated worse than snakes, had a free ride. The grave in Beulah cemetery was lined with the finest broadcloth decorated with expensive roses and smilax. Foster was the most eccentric man in Indiana without exception. No woman hater ever reached the thirty-third degree he attained. He was 62 years of age. When a youth, 40 years ago, he was disappointed in a love affair. It soured him on women, and he turned to amassing a fortune. He had the old homestead. He locked the gates against women, and it is claimed that for over 40 years no woman entered. He did his own work, and would not even let a woman mend his clothing, and he wore them threadbare. He was a great student of the Bible, and had it down "pat" on the woman question and could prove by it that they were a curse. He amassed a fortune and then arranged the great funeral to advertise to the women that here, at least, had died one man whom they could not control.

A government school to teach how to cook for sick soldiers is carried on at the barracks in Washington under the direction of Miss Elizabeth Stack. The classes, numbering 50, are composed of sturdy private soldiers enlisted in the hospital corps, and the course embraces 24 lessons, with four reviews. Milk is the first subject taken up, followed by broths, jellies and cereals. Especial attention is given to rice on account of operations in the Philippines. Bacon is a leading topic, and ten ways of preparing hardtack are explained. Army hospitals are allowed 40 cents a day for each patient with which to buy milk and other nourishing articles, and the course includes lessons on the principles of buying food. Miss Stack is the daughter of a naval captain, and has been scientifically trained for this work.

A man who says he has never sinned has been found in New York. He is George Remke, driver for a milk company. Remke saw an old woman steal two bottles of milk, valued at ten cents, from a doorway, and appeared in the Harlem court against her. The culprit, who showed plainly the lack of nourishment, said she stole the milk because she was hungry. Remke, when asked by the magistrate if he had ever done anything wrong, said no. The judge told him he was an exceptional man, and said the court would pay for the milk, if necessary. Remke was shamed into saying that he did not want any pay and finally decided not to press his complaint against the prisoner. The woman was given a dollar by the judge and sent away.

The Frankfort (Ky.) Call, right in the midst of the heated political term, springs a fishy story like this: "Mr. Mike Pryor, pilot on the government boat General Poe, vouches for the following story: 'While the Poe was ten miles above Frankfort, a few days ago, a large sycamore log was seen floating in the river. It is the mission of this boat to clean the river of snags, so, while getting the log out of the river, they heard a great noise inside the log, which, upon investigation, proved to be two catfish, weighing 42 pounds each. The next day they saw another log of the same kind, sycamore and hollow, and in this log they found one fish weighing 45 pounds.'"

The world's production of gold last year amounted in value to nearly \$295,000,000. That is an enormous sum, yet it is a mere trifle in comparison with the value of other products far less glittering. The output of the wheat fields makes that of the gold mines seem poor indeed.

## LOOKING FOR A GRAVE.

The Democracy Is in as Bad a Plight as It Was in the Year 1863.

The resolutions committee of the Massachusetts democratic convention rejected a resolution demanding the prompt and vigorous prosecution of the campaign in the Philippines and repudiating Aguinaldo's statement that he had the support of the democratic party in the United States. Mr. Jaquith, who introduced the resolution, gave the committee an opportunity to disavow sympathy with Aguinaldo. The committee in rejecting the resolution accepted Aguinaldo's statement as to a virtual cooperation between him and the democrats and declined to censure the leader of the rebellion against the United States government. On the rejection of his resolution, Mr. Jaquith resigned from the committee.

At a meeting of the democratic state convention in Massachusetts in 1863 a resolution was introduced declaring that "in the present emergency the democratic party, banishing all feelings of mere passion and resentment, will recollect only its duty to the whole country." It was laid on the table, and there was adopted instead a resolution declaring that the democratic party was opposed "to any and all efforts on the part of the administration to continue the present deplorable civil war."

## A VOICE FROM THE FRONT.

The Opinion of a Soldier Who Is Battering for the Flag in the Philippines.

There is published in Manila a weekly newspaper called Freedom, "an American newspaper for American soldiers." Its existence is a characteristic token of American progress in the Philippines. Whenever an American army sets out on a business errand its equipment includes printing presses and spelling books, as well as guns and provisions. Side by side with every advance of the flag, it establishes schools and newspapers, the educational forces which are to defend the ground which has been won by the valor of heroes in the field. The Manila newspaper, fifty named Freedom, sends back to America a message from the firing line which shows how the Atkinsons, Aitfelds, Lentzes and their fellow disloyalists are regarded by the fighting men at the front. Take the following extract from the leading article in a recent number of our esteemed Philippine contemporary:

"The war in Luzon must go on; it was brought on by the overbearing natives, and there is only one course under heaven to pursue. The sovereignty of the United States must be acknowledged in the archipelago before the next step can be taken. Any other course would be folly.

"Why not cease this chatter about the

## IN WASHINGTON.

Admiral Dewey is Greeted by President McKinley.

The Journey from New York to the Capital is Marked by Many Overtures—The Admiral Reviews a Big Parade and is Presented with a Magnificent Sword.

Washington, Oct. 3.—The home-coming of Admiral Dewey—for henceforth the national capital is to be his home—was made the occasion for the greatest tribute ever paid by Washington to any individual. After the preliminary welcome in New York, itself unsurpassed in its kind, it remained for the highest in the official world to hold out the hand of greeting to the famous admiral, and to join with the people who are to be his fellow citizens in bidding him welcome.

The citizens had made every preparation to make the occasion worthy of their hero. The decorations were elaborate. Pennsylvania avenue was one mass of colored bunting along the entire line of march from the station to the White House and, not content with this, few private citizens failed to make some display of color on their residents. Unique designs in fairy lamps dotted the horizon; great searchlights threw broad beams of bright light across the blue sky of a clear October evening, and the stately Capitol stood revealed in all its beauty in the powerful rays of many concentrated lights.

The admiral's journey from New York was a continuous ovation, limited in its intensity only by the density of population. It was said by the railroad officials and trainmen that the ovation during the run from New York to Washington was the most remarkable demonstration that has ever taken place along the line. Every town turned out its full population and every house and crossroads settlement was turned inside out to see the flying special pass.

On arriving at the White House Col. Fingham, representing the president, stepped forward to escort Dewey to the east room, where Secretary Long, Assistant Secretary Allen and a brilliant assemblage of naval officials were ready to extend to him the greetings of the navy. Secretary Long was at the door, and after the first greetings Secretary Long invited the admiral to accompany him to the president's library, where Mr. McKinley and the cabinet were awaiting him.

Arm in arm, Secretary Long and the admiral proceeded to the upper floor of the mansion. The members of the cabinet had assembled in the cabinet room, while the president was alone in the library adjoining. As Secretary Long entered with the admiral the president came forward to greet the famous sailor and, grasping his hand, wished him a hearty welcome.

The greetings with the cabinet were brief and then the president and Admiral Dewey headed the party toward the reviewing stand. The crowd seemed to know that the hero was approaching, for a great wave of cheering went up and Pennsylvania avenue was bathed in light from end to end.

The stand had been erected at the head of Pennsylvania avenue just south of the treasury building and as he moved through the stand to the prow built out from its front, leaning on the arm of President McKinley the crowd started a mighty cheer which passed down the avenue and was taken up for blocks.

The head of the civic parade which had been arranged in honor of the admiral began to pass in review before him shortly after 5 o'clock. There were many novel and interesting features. The spectacle as the marchers came up the avenue in the glare of the red lights, under sweeping arches of stars from thousands of Roman candles was beautiful. The beginning of the march was heralded by the bursting of thousands of giant crackers, while bombs along the line sent showers of fire into the air.

Washington, Oct. 4.—The culmination of Admiral Dewey's triumphal home-coming was reached yesterday in the shadow of the dome of the national Capitol. Here he received from the hands of the president the magnificent jeweled sword voted him by congress in commemoration of the victory of Manila bay. This was the official proclamation for the ceremony. But mere official sanction could never have thrown into the demonstration the enthusiasm that was meted out to the admiral as he appeared before the vast audience, composed not only of the highest officials in the land, but of spectators drawn from every quarter of the United States.

The battle of Manila bay was not forgotten, but it might be said to have been relegated almost to second place in the desire to do honor to the man who had proved himself as great after victory as before it, and who had shown in the long and trying months that followed his naval triumph the qualities of a statesman and a wise administrator, as well as those of the fighting leader of a victorious fleet.

President McKinley in honor of Admiral Dewey last night gave the largest dinner party in the history of the White House social functions. Covers were laid for over 80 persons. The guests included the cabinet, the governors of nine states, justices of the supreme court, some of the members of both houses of congress, army and navy officials and others. It was a brilliant affair.

A 35 Per Cent. Rate for Call Loans. New York, Oct. 3.—The call loan rate was carried up to 35 per cent. in Wall street yesterday. None of the expected relief to the money market was in sight. The developments in London lessen the probability of further gold imports and the condition of New York exchange at interior points indicates a continuance of the demand for funds from that source. The money left in the city by the visitors to the Dewey celebration was not in evidence in Wall street, though much had been made of this prospect of relief by the speculators.

## MILLIONS FOR WAR.

England's Parliament Will be Asked to Furnish \$2,000,000 for Fighting the Boers—A Treasure Train Seized.

Bloemfontein, Oct. 5.—The government publishes a telegram from Bosh of stating that the British forces have crossed the border and that fighting has commenced. Another telegram says the troops have crossed the border, but that no fighting has occurred.

London, Oct. 5.—The most interesting announcement in connection with the Transvaal crisis is that the chancellor of the exchequer, Michael H. Pench, has already sanctioned the provisional expenditure of £3,000,000 and that the government will not exceed that limit without authority from parliament, which will be asked to vote a sum not exceeding £3,000,000.

The war board yesterday discussed and drew up arrangements to insure the safety of the route from Durban to Laings Nek, so that large bodies of troops may on disembarkation be rapidly forwarded up the country to the front without confusion or crowding at the base. It is stated that the war office has decided that the army corps for service in South Africa shall be much larger than originally estimated and that it now consists of over 40,000 men. The preparations for the dispatch of this force, including the chartering of big ocean liners, are steadily proceeding.

The Press association learns that the dispatch drawn up by the cabinet on Friday was still unsent up to last evening. On the other hand a telegram from Brussels gives from a "well informed source" the news that Herr Leyds, the representative in Europe of the South African republic, has received confirmation of the report that President Kruger has addressed an ultimatum to England demanding the withdrawal of the British forces from the frontier within 46 hours and that it was delivered on Monday. This report, however, lacks official confirmation.

The confidence of the military authorities at the cape is shown by a dispatch received last night from Cape Town, which stated that at a conference between the military authorities there and Gen. White, who will command the British forces in Natal, and Gen. Walker, held to consider the situation, Gen. White expressed himself as confident that the British would be able to present a force sufficient to repel any attack.

A dispatch from Volksrust says the Boer camp on the Natal border now comprises 8,000 men and is growing daily. The camp breathes a religious fervor. The commissariat arrangements, the dispatch says, are defective. One of the largest corps lay in the veldt without shelter during a heavy thunder storm. Commandant Joubert is momentarily expected to assume command of the Boer forces.

The report of a seizure by the Transvaal government of £300,000 in gold which was on the way to Cape Town from Johannesburg is confirmed from two sources.

The Cape Argus asserts that the Beers made the seizure at Verening's the amount being the week's shipment of gold from the rand to Cape Town, and forwarded the treasure to Pretoria.

## INSURGENTS ARE ACTIVE.

Reports of Fighting at a Number of Points Come from Manila—Two Attacks on Calamba are Repulsed.

Manila, Oct. 5.—Several hundred insurgents have reoccupied Ponce, which was captured by Gen. MacArthur on September 28 and evacuated by the Americans the following day. The insurgent forces are reported as moving toward Mexico, southeast of Angeles. The object of the double movement is, apparently, to get behind the American garrison on both sides of the Manila-Dagupan railway.

Reconnaissances from Mexico by the Fourth cavalry toward Santa Ana, northeast of Mexico, and toward Arayat developed the fact that the insurgents are in position at both points.

An American private was killed in the skirmish at Santa Ana. The Arayat party learned that Scott and Edwards, of the Twenty-fifth infantry, who are missing, are prisoners at Magalaya. The insurgents on Wednesday made two attacks on Calamba, in which the commanding officer reports 60 Filipinos were killed and many wounded. Two companies of the Twenty-first regiment repelled each attack, losing two men and seven wounded.

Bolomen surprised an American outpost near Cuagua, killing two privates. The other two escaped.

While four sailors of the cruiser Baltimore were entering the Bacoor river in a boat after the fight on Tuesday they received a volley, wounding three. It is understood that the volley came from United States soldiers who, having been ordered to prevent the passing of boats, fired by mistake upon the Baltimore's men.

Rear Admiral Watson announces the recovery of the United States gunboat Urdaneta, which was captured and beached by the insurgents near Orani, on the Orani river, where she had been blockading. The expedition was entirely successful, the Americans suffering no casualties.

An attack upon Paranaque was made by the insurgents last night, and rebel sympathizers in the town set fire to a number of buildings. Col. Daggett repulsed the attack and declined offers of assistance from Bacoor. The extent of the damage done by the incendiary fires has not been learned.

## Carter's Case in Court.

New York, Oct. 5.—Oberlin M. Carter, the former engineering captain who is under sentence of five years' imprisonment after conviction on a charge of conspiracy to defraud the government, was taken from Governor's island to the United States circuit court yesterday on a writ of habeas corpus on his behalf obtained last Monday. Judge Lacombe was on the bench. Counsel submitted briefs, Judge Lacombe reserved decision on the writ and ordered Carter back to the custody of Capt. Roberts, of Governor's island.

## IS DEWEY TO BE HOBSONIZED?



Aunt Democracy—Oh, isn't he too sweet for anything!  
Admiral Dewey—I'll bet my boots Hobson didn't face anything like this.

for the purpose of subjugation or emancipation." To this the Massachusetts republicans offered a resolution which pledged unwavering and unconditional support to the national government in its effort to suppress the rebellion. On the issue thus joined 23,000 democrats fell away from their party and the republican candidate for governor was elected by a majority of 41,276.

In Ohio in 1863 the democrats made an issue of sedition by denouncing the Lincoln administration for the arrest of Vallandigham. On that issue, in the largest vote ever polled in that state, the republican candidate for governor obtained a majority of 101,095. In New York in 1863 the democratic convention protested against the arrest of Vallandigham, and recommended a policy of conciliation and the suspension of hostilities. The democrats had all the machinery of election in their hands, but upon this issue Chauncey M. Depew, republican, was elected secretary of state by a majority of 29,405, whereas Gov. Seymour, democrat, had been elected in 1862 by a majority of 16,748.

In every state in which the copperhead issue was presented in 1863 the people sustained the union or republican candidates. In Illinois the copperhead spirit was shown in the action of the democratic legislature which was sent home by Gov. Yates. In Indiana the Indiana legislature attempted to retard the organization of Indiana regiments by tying the hands of the governor. At the next election in 1864 the republicans carried Indiana by a majority of 20,883 and Illinois by a majority of 31,675.

Copperheadism in 1863 ostentatiously offered sympathy for the rebels, derided the president, opposed the war policy, resisted the draft, described the union soldiers as vandals and hirelings, and intrigued with traitors in Canada who were plotting to defeat American armies in the field. Copperheadism in 1899 encourages the rebels in the Philippines, vilifies the president, repudiates the war policy, endeavors to excite mutiny in the army, strives to prevent enlistments, describes American soldiers as murderers, and incites the traitors and pirates in Hong-Kong and Manila to destroy American influence.

Not one thing advocated by the copperheads of 1863 came to pass. Everything that they opposed triumphed. And yet they were stronger—ten times stronger—than the copperheads of that day who seek to make a campaign on exactly similar issues.—Chicago Inter Ocean.

Independence of the Filipinos until the Philippine commission has reported?

"People of America, if you have a flag, honor it; if you have a government, support it; if you have an administration, strengthen it; if you have troops at the front, uphold them; and if you have traitors, damn them eternally."

There is no faltering whine in this sturdy voice. It rings with the courage of the patriot who knows that his cause is just, and that his fellow Americans are with him heart and soul in the wearisome task to which duty has called him. He is planting the standard of liberty in a land where it has never been seen before; he is opening a new empire to the influence of peace, commerce and Christian civilization, and already he sees upon the horizon the rising dawn of victory.

Which speaks more truly the sentiment, impulse and aspiration of true Americanism—the voice of Lentz proclaiming Aguinaldo as "one of the world's heroes," or this rugged voice from the outposts, crying: "Shame on him that would halt—slams on him that would trail the flag in the dust!"—N. Y. Mail and Express.

## OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

✓The democratic party is having some difficulty in postponing until after election a settlement of the question: "Who are the real democrats?"—Washington Star.

✓In Nebraska Mr. Bryan talks a little more sixteen to one than in his recent speeches outside that state, but he puts anti-trust and militarism a long distance ahead of silver.—Indianapolis Journal.

✓Fred E. White, the democratic gubernatorial candidate in Iowa, is right in saying that the sixteen to one silver issue can wait. It can wait a long time. In fact, that is what it will have to do.—Chicago Post.

✓Senator Foraker says there are two sides to the Philippine war, and one of them is the American side, where all true Americans should be found. This does not look much as if the senator intended to "lead the fight against the administration."—Cleveland Leader.

✓All the democratic conventions are reaffirming the Chicago platform, which declares that "we are unalterably opposed to monometallism, which has locked fast the prosperity of an industrial people in the paralysis of hard times." A misfit like this would make any other party blush.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

## "A Gentle Wind of Western Birth"

Tells no sweeter story to humanity than the announcement that the health-giver and health-bringer, Hood's Sarsaparilla, tells of the birth of an era of good health. It is the one reliable specific for the cure of all blood, stomach and liver troubles.

**Hood's Sarsaparilla**  
Never Disappoints

## Not Wasted.

"Johnny, did you take your cough medicine regularly in school, as I told you?"  
"No; Tommy Budds liked it, an' he gimme an apple for it."—Stray Stories.

Traveling on the Burlington Railroad on the way to Denver, a little town called Atlanta, near Hastings, Nebraska, is pointed out as a point of interest because of the corn cribs built there along the tracks. In all there are 24 separate cribs, 12 feet wide and 12 feet high, with a total length of 5,904 feet, or a distance of nearly a mile and a quarter. This year it was expected that three hundred million bushels for the State of Nebraska will test their capacity. Everybody seems prosperous in Nebraska, and it is said there is little complaint except by bankers, who find it difficult to lend money, for nobody seems to want to borrow.

## Brilliant.

Cora—These electric lights are so hard on the complexion.  
Dora—Yes; one can see so well by them.—Puck.

## 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 50¢.

"No, sir," said a passenger on a steamship to the captain. "I am not seasick, but I am disgusted with the motion of the vessel."—Ohio State Journal.

## To Cure a Cold in One Day

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

There is nothing more discouraging to a girl than to return home from a big town with a new wrinkle in style and find that it has preceded her.—Archon Globe.

We think Piso's Cure for Consumption is the only medicine for Coughs.—Jennie Pinckard, Springfield, Ill., Oct. 1, 1894.

An affair between prize-fighters is usually called a mill, though it might be more appropriately called a windmill.—Baltimore American.



Is your breath bad? Then your best friends turn their heads aside. A bad breath means a bad liver. Ayer's Pills are liver pills. They cure constipation, biliousness, dyspepsia, sick headache. 25¢. All druggists.

Want your moustache or beard a beautiful brown or rich black? Then use  
**BUCKINGHAM'S DYE for the Whiskers**  
50 CTS. OF DRUGGISTS OR R. P. HALL & CO., BOSTON, MASS.

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If you will send us 25c, we will send you Demorest's Family Magazine for three months and give you two handsome pictures in ten colors, exact reproductions of famous oil paintings. They are 8 by 11 inches. This offer of this great family magazine is only good for 60 days.

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You deny yourself pleasure and comfort if you don't use it.

Send for free booklet. Mito H. Stevens & Co., Washington, D.C. Established 1884. Branches: Chicago, Cleveland, Detroit.

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