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JOB PRINTING. The Job department of the Press is complete and affords facilities for doing the best class of work.

A Volunteer's Appetite. A Nebraska soldier who served faithfully in the Philippine campaign, never missing a scrap his regiment was engaged in, says an Omaha exchange, wrote home to his wife: "I see they are preparing to give us a grand banquet when we return to Omaha."

The Ferris Wheel. The mammoth Ferris wheel will probably be taken away from Chicago before many months have passed. What is to be done with it is still in doubt; but the company now owning it is thoroughly convinced it can no longer be made a paying amusement investment in Chicago, says a local exchange.

Over in a mountainous country east of Echo where 60 sleek Jerseys walk with the regularity of clockwork into their stalls at 4:30 every afternoon, says the Hartford (Conn.) Times, lives Amri Stone, who likes raw eggs with their shells on. Recently, on a bet, in Fluteville, he swallowed 25 of these eggs. This eclipsed all his former records.

It was rumored in the city of Providence awhile ago that the pastor of the Center church was about to marry a certain Miss S., a beautiful society young woman, but belonging to the Episcopal church. The good people of the pastor's church talked it over and came to the conclusion that he might choose more wisely.

A midway, of course, is a feature of the national export exposition at Philadelphia. It includes an Egyptian theater, a Georgia plantation colony and a large Chinese village. There is also a trained animal exhibit, whose manager gave a unique dinner a few days ago.

The silver papers suffer from the same difficulty which afflicted Gen. Butterfield—inability to discriminate between accurate and inaccurate expressions. But the general has got over his trouble, and the free silver papers show no signs of recovery.

NEXT YEAR'S CAMPAIGN.

Bryan Will Lead the Democrats in an Attack on American Integrity.

As soon as the returns of the election of 1896 came in, with the vast number of 6,502,925 votes polled for Bryan, it was manifest that though defeated then he had only to live to be renominated by the democratic party in 1900 and that the issue represented by him in that election would again be fought out.

It was not merely because Bryan had received about 1,000,000 more votes than were cast for Grover Cleveland at his election four years before that his renomination was inevitable if he lived until the democratic national convention in 1900, but because also he represented and embodied a spirit which had taken possession of the democracy to the exclusion of any other.

The aggregate vote for McKinley and Bryan in 1896 was 13,607,704, or 2,874,678 more than the aggregate for Cleveland and Harrison in 1892. This great increase in the number of votes polled at two successive quadrennial elections was unexampled in American history.

That is, the election of 1896 was the most remarkable in our history; it brought out the greatest vote proportionally, and therefore was the election in which the interest of the people was shown the most profoundly. It can never be forgotten; it left both of the contending parties in new shape.

The renomination of Bryan and the renewal of the contest are consequently inevitable, and the indications now are that he will be nominated by acclamation next year, and that there will be no opposition to him which will dare express itself, however feebly.

POLITICAL DRIFT.

To a man up a tree it looks as if John Peter Altgeld is about to take a header into the cold and cruel outdoors.—Washington Post.

Mr. Bryan is letting his oratory spread over so much ground that his credit for successes in some states is sure to be neutralized by the disaster in others.—Washington Star.

The free traders are not saying much about the Dingley law just now. The government receipts for August showed a surplus of more than a million dollars, and they were \$4,500,000 in excess of the revenues for August of last year.—Cleveland Leader.

The leaders of the democratic party are not only radically wrong on national politics, but they are willing to be wrong if so they can deceive the people for personal advantage. The Bryan motto may be read: "I would rather be wrong than not president."—Troy Times.

The trust problem, said Gen. Roosevelt in a speech in Ohio, will be solved by republicans and not by democrats. Political history teaches that this is the natural course of all such problems in this country. Democrats bluster, republicans accomplish.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

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DELUDED DEMOCRATS.

Nothing Upon Which to Base Their Hysterical Declarations and Charges.

The Atkinsonians are overstating their case. There is nothing to justify the hullabaloo they are trying to raise. The question of tariff reform as originally stated was not a demand for free trade, nor yet an unqualified denunciation of protection. The specifications made afforded a good basis for discussion, and some prominent republicans were inclined to support the proposition, the gist of which was that tariff duties, by reason of the growth of the country and the development of business, should be rearranged.

The country was slow to respond. Several national campaigns were fought before the change was voted. Then came an exposure, the humiliation of which has never been exceeded in our politics. The men who had pledged themselves to destroy protection took and branch were now forced to take shelter under that policy. The business of the country, as they found was so intimately connected with protection that the destruction of the latter, as promised, would bring about wholesale bankruptcy.

It may be admitted with regard to our new possessions that they afford a legitimate topic for discussion. How shall they be developed? Precisely. What form of government will be best for them and best for us? We are responsible for them, and should exert ourselves to do a good part by them. Men may differ as to these matters and serve public interests by discussing them. But when an alarm is sounded that the country is on the high road to perdition, and will shortly reach that destination unless it executes a right about face, withdraws from its new possessions and snuggles up within its old borders again, hysteria is permitted to take the place of reason.

Just as the free traders, having won their fight by playing upon fears and prejudices, were exposed and repudiated, just so would these shouters about Caesarism and imperialism fare if it were possible for them to win. No party in office would dare to surrender the fruits of our victory over Spain, or even seriously to temporize with the duties imposed by national pride and national development. A campaign cry is one thing. The responsibility of office is another thing.—Washington Star.

THE SILVER SCARECROW.

Anti-Expansionists Trying to Raise the Buzzaboo of "Imperialism."

The reported failure of the Bryan spellbinding tour in Nebraska, the manifest indifference of the people of Iowa to the declamatory alarms of Candidate White and the dull thud with which McLean's anti-American attack upon the president's Philippine policy fell upon the people of Ohio are all significant straws indicating the direction of public sentiment on the "expansion" issue.

It was a most inopportune time to inaugurate the campaign against "imperialism" in these states, when the people of all parties are engaged in genuine rivalry for precedence in the public ceremonies arranged with lavish elaboration for the reception of the naval hero who, more than anyone else, is responsible for the sudden revival among the people of the sentiment of expansion—a sentiment that has been coexistent with our national growth and progress. It is a poor time to ask the people to pull down the flag when the people are covering with honors unparalleled the man who raised it in the Philippines.

But even though Admiral Dewey had remained in the far Pacific it would not be possible for Bryan, White and McLean to persuade the American people that our determination to honorably discharge the national obligation imposed upon us by the victory in Manila bay is the forerunner of any policy of "imperialism" on the part of the present administration. The people are intelligent enough to know that there is no "dream of empire" involved in our efforts to set up law and order in the Philippines. No man who has personally investigated the condition of affairs in the Philippines or who has any accurate knowledge of their people has yet claimed that the Filipinos are capable of self-government. If the suppression of insurrection in these islands and the establishment of a stable and humane government under our flag is "imperialism" then the present administration should welcome the issue and the people would sustain it overwhelmingly at the polls.

But there is no such issue before the American people. The campaign in Iowa is already old enough to demonstrate that the people will not be stampeded away from national expansion and international duty by the silver scarecrow, "imperialism."—Chicago Times-Herald.

Republican interest is on the alert and will have the hearty aid and approval of every class of a progressive, patriotic people, who hold principle above partisanship. There is no doubt of republican victory in Ohio in November; the vital point is to make it overwhelming.—Cincinnati Com Tribune.

KANSAS HEROES RETURN.

Funston's Warriors Land in San Francisco and are Given a Magnificent Reception.

San Francisco, Oct. 12.—The Twentieth Kansas regiment and the 400 discharged soldiers who arrived here Tuesday night on the transport Tartar landed yesterday. When the quarantine inspection was finished and the word was passed among the soldiers that the vessel would be docked immediately a great hurrah greeted the announcement and the soldiers commenced their preparations for debarkation. The water front was black with people. As the Tartar passed slowly along the water front the soldiers were cheered again and again. Flags were dipped and whistles and calliope added to the din.

The march to the Presidio reservation was a continuous ovation. The streets were thronged with excited people, all anxious to honor the returned heroes. Cheers upon cheers passed up and down the lines of people. Cannons were fired at intervals, bells clanged and whistles and steam calliope added their noises to the occasion.

Gen. Funston marched with Gov. Stanley, of Kansas, and escort. The throngs surged around Gen. Funston and he had great difficulty in making progress. Rounds of cheers greeted him.

The crowds simply would not let the soldiers pass in peace. Relatives and friends broke into the ranks and marched with the soldiers, some smiling and laughing and others crying. The regimental colors, little the worse for wear, in spite of the arduous campaign through which they had passed, called forth tremendous applause whenever they were sighted. Taking it all in all the soldiers looked to be in fair health, but of course there were some who showed the effects of the severe campaign. Bringing up the rear of the regiment were the hospital wagons, not very heavily laden with sick.

Gen. Funston, in an interview, said: "This is America, you know—and I am an American. That tells the story best of our delight in reaching home again. There is nothing like the great joy of being back here again, among people whom we know are our countrymen and kin. I have only this to say of the campaign in the Philippines—everything is being done that could be to carry the war to an early and successful conclusion. The report that I am an anti-expansionist is ridiculous and not worthy of serious consideration. I never intimated such a thing and have been wrongly quoted in the matter.

"The people must stop to consider when they are passing judgments that there are countless conditions to be constantly overcome before headway can be made. I fear that the exact difficulties of the situation are not fully understood. "Some mistakes may have been made, but the campaign has been conducted in a most able and conscientious manner and every man has done his best. No grave errors have occurred, but it is always easy to look back and comment upon what has been done, even though that might have been accomplished under trying circumstances."

AN ENGINEER'S BLUNDER.

It Resulted in the Injury of Eight People, Two of Whom Will Die.

Wheeling, October, 12.—Yesterday at Short creek, nine miles above the city, a northbound passenger train collided with a special from Pittsburg, the latter bringing delegations from western Pennsylvania to the tri-state encampment of the Uniform K. K. Knights of Pythias. Eight persons were seriously injured, two fatally. The special had orders to take the siding at Short creek, but the engineer of the special forgot and a minute later the two trains came together and were badly wrecked. The injured: Reuben King, of Steubenville, fireman; fracture of skull, will die. P. J. Walsh, of Midway, Pa., a passenger, paralyzed below waist, may die.

Julius Medlow, of Boston, passenger, badly shaken up, but no bones broken, will recover. Abe Frankland, of Pittsburg, passenger, left foot crushed—has been amputated.

Engineer Pollock, of Dennison, O., back of left hand crushed, amputation probable. Conductor Ellsworth Ranney, of Steubenville, collar bone broken. Fireman Edward Martin, of Dennison, and baggage-master J. R. Stevenson, of Steubenville, slight injuries.

MR. HILL IS TURNED DOWN.

New York's ex-Senator Is Defeated by Mr. Croker in a Contest for Supremacy.

New York, Oct. 12.—The followers of ex-Senator Murphy and Richard Croker defeated ex-Senator D. B. Hill in a struggle for supremacy at the meeting of the state democratic committee at the Hoffman house last night. Just what the victory means the campaign alone will tell, for Mr. Hill in a strong speech on other matters emphatically declared that while Croker had won the fight in the committee, he could not ride roughshod over the rights of democrats at the polls, and followers of Hill declared that Croker's victory meant defeat for every member of the legislature above the New York City line.

The vote on a Bryan resolution was adverse to the Hill forces and stood 38 to 16 in favor of the adoption of the statement declaring Bryan the leader of the democratic party.

Republicans Nominate a Democrat.

New York, Oct. 12.—The republican county organization has been forced to nominate Justice G. C. Barrett, democrat, for justice of the supreme court, being unable to gain the support of the City club, the Citizens' union and other independent organizations for an anti-Tammany fusion ticket on any other terms, and being threatened with opposition of the Bar association if Justice Barrett was turned down. The republican county convention last night nominated a ticket which has the approval of the anti-Tammany organizations.

IT MEANS WAR.

Boers Send an Ultimatum to England.

The Britons are Told to Remove Their Soldiers from the Frontiers at Once—Failure to Comply with the Demand Will be Regarded as a Declaration of War.

London, Oct. 11.—The ultimatum of Transvaal is the absorbing topic of conversation and the late editions of the afternoon papers containing the text of the ultimatum met with a good sale in the central parts of London. There was no apparent excitement, however, but a general feeling was expressed that the Boers had made a mistake, as their forcing matters would tend to alienate the sympathy which might have been extended to them had they thrown the stigma of declaring war on England. The text of the Boer ultimatum was sent with all speed to Lord Salisbury, who came to town in the afternoon, and a dispatch box was sent to the Prince of Wales, which is only done in cases of special urgency.

War preparations by England are being pushed with the greatest energy. The Woolwich arsenal has already forwarded to South Africa over 3,000,000 cartridges for rifles and machine guns and the reserves continue to respond eagerly to the mobilization proclamation.

The Transvaal ultimatum, which is signed by F. W. Reitz, secretary of state, concludes with the following four demands:

First—That all points of mutual difference be regulated by friendly recourse to arbitration, or by whatever amicable way may be agreed upon by this government and her majesty's government.

Second—That all troops on the borders of this republic shall be instantly withdrawn.

Third—That all reinforcements of troops which have arrived in South Africa since June 1, 1899, shall be removed from South Africa within a reasonable time, to be agreed upon with this government, and with the mutual assurance and guarantee on the part of this government that no attack or hostilities against any portion of the possessions of the British government shall be made by this republic during the further negotiations, within a period of time to be subsequently agreed upon between the governments; and this government will, on compliance therewith, be prepared to withdraw the armed burghers of this republic from the borders.

Fourth—That her majesty's troops which are now on the high seas shall not be landed in any part of South Africa.

To these demands is appended the definition of the time limit for a reply: "This government presses for an immediate and affirmative answer to these four questions and earnestly requests her majesty's government to return an answer before or upon Wednesday, October 11, 1899, not later than 5 o'clock p. m.

"It desires further to add that in the unexpected event of an answer not satisfactory being received by it within the interval, it will with great regret be compelled to regard the action of her majesty's government as a formal declaration of war and will not hold itself responsible for the consequences thereof."

The Mail's Cape Town correspondent telegraphs: A short and very dignified reply has been communicated to Conyngham Green, the British diplomatic agent at Pretoria, by Sir Alfred Milner, British commissioner in South Africa, to be handed to the Boer government to-day.

Cape Town, Oct. 12.—A dispatch from Sandpspruit says a council of war has been held and developments are expected to-day. No further council will be necessary, as all plans are matured. The dragging of the enormous siege gun which has been posted by the German detachment on the Free State-Natal border in a position to aid Walkerstrom, up the declivity to the point where it was to be placed, was a splendid feat. Four teams of oxen failed in an attempt to move the gun to the desired position, whereupon a body of men built a road and dragged the gun up the declivity in six hours.

Sir Alfred Milner, governor of Cape Colony and British high commissioner in South Africa, has issued a proclamation declaring all persons abetting the enemy in a state of war with Great Britain to be guilty of high treason.

London, Oct. 12.—A dispatch from Glenora camp says the burghers are reported to be beyond the president's control and hostilities are expected at any moment.

A telegram from Pretoria says: The situation is becoming more critical. Numerous Americans, Germans, Frenchmen, Swedes, Belgians, Norwegians, Danes, Italians, Dutchmen, Swiss and Cape Afrikaners have gone to the border to fight for Transvaal, although they are not burghers, while many British residents also have taken the oath of allegiance. The hope is expressed by many that war will yet be averted.

A dispatch to the Telegraph from Ladysmith alone among the specials recedes declares that war has been begun by the Boers in Natal.

Montague White, consul general of the South African republic in London, closed the consulate yesterday and immediately left for the continent.

Chadwick Gets the Sword.

Morgantown, W. Va., Oct. 11.—Chadwick day was celebrated by 25,000 people yesterday. The special train with naval officers arrived at 6 o'clock and a salute in honor of Admiral Sampson was fired. The parade was divided into three divisions, composed of the veterans of the civil and Spanish American wars, national guard of West Virginia and Pennsylvania and civic societies. The procession was reviewed by the distinguished guests. Then Gov. Atkinson presented the sword to Capt. Chadwick on behalf of the people of the state.

"What's in a Name?"

Everything, when you come to medicines. A Sarsaparilla by any other name can never equal Hood's, because of the peculiar combination, proportion and process by which Hood's possesses merit peculiar to itself, and by which it cures when all other medicines fail. Cures scrofula, salt rheum, dyspepsia, catarrh, rheumatism, that tired feeling, etc.



PLEASED THE DRIVER.

The Stout Lady Was Less a Burden to Him When She Was Least Obliging.

One of the most delightful women in New York is one who discarded her waist line years ago. She is built on the order of the tub, but she has a genial and accommodating disposition and laughs heartily when she tells this story on herself:

She had been to the Catskills for a few weeks, staying at one of those mountain top houses that it takes you four hours to drive up to and half an hour to come down from. She was met at the nearest railway station, and half a dozen others, by a stage that set off up the mountain road. It was hot and the stout lady had a kind heart. She pitied the horses and as the road grew steeper she volunteered to get out and walk. The driver helped her down and she trudged along as far as she could. Then she was helped into the stage again and at the next steep grade she insisted on being helped out. She had returned to the carriage another time, when they came to a still steeper stretch of roadway. The stout lady was just too tired to walk another step.

"Well," she said, "I'm not going to get out again. I'm too tired."

The driver turned to her with a look of gratitude. "That's all right," he said. "Set still. I'd a lot rather haul you than haul you in and out so often."

And he "hauled" her to the very steps of the hotel.—N. Y. Sun.

The only people that know that love dies only with the soul are those who can't marry each other.—N. Y. Press.

If you would have friends, you must have faith in them.—Ram's Horn.



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