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TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

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. Rates by the year, or for six or three months, are low and uniform, and will be furnished on spulication.

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onsecutive insertion.

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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 PAIDTO LAW
PRINTING.
No people and the press of th PRINTING.

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

Papers sent out of the county must be pay for in advance. "What is to be done with the petitions presented to congress?"

with the requests Petitions to themselves, but Congress. with the paper on which they are expressed. They have become so bulky, it is said, that it is impossible to examine them, and it is even a problem to provide storage room for them. The privilege of petitioning to those who make the laws is one of the fundamental rights of a free people, and no one desires to restrict it. But in these days of easy letter writing the average congressman asks himself, when he sees a pile of letters and petitions: "Who has

been starting all this up?" For usually some one makes it a business to have congress bombarded with petitions in order to bring influence to bear upon it. Word goes out to the labor unions, to the farmers' associations, to the commercial bodies, or to religious societies to petition for this thing or that, and thousands, sometimes hundreds of thousands, of responses follow. One man has been so active in bringing pressure upon congress on behalf of several matters in which he is interested that he is said to have doubled the volume of mail received at the capitol. His system of stimulating the public to present petitions is most elaborate. When the case of Mr. Roberts, of Utah, was before congress, the petitions against his admission, piled in front of the speaker's desk, made a larger load than a horse could draw. Sometimes petitions are presented in picturesque form. The collar makers of Troy, during a tariff debate, once submitted a great book shaped like a coffin, which contained thousands of signatures. Some petitions have been pushed into the house in a wheelbarrow, to give dramatic effect to the outburst of popular opinion which they were supposed to represent. Nevertheless, says Youth's Companion, a simple letter from a constituent to his representative, which bears evi-

The man who did a juggling act at the Park theater last week and concluded his performance by tossing a number of apples into the audience for people to throw at him while he made an attempt to catch them on a fork held between his teeth got all that was coming to him the other afternoon, says a New York exchange. The first apple tossed out fell into the waiting hands of a young man well known in this city for his athletic prowess It took less than a second for him to send the apple flying toward the juggler, and the force in a well-developed right arm was behind it. The juggler saw it coming, but wasn't quick enough to get out of the way. The apple caught him plump between the eyes and was shattered into a thousand pieces before the actor knew what struck him.

dence of having come spontaneously

from the writer, sometimes exerts as

much real influence as a million sig-

aatures obtained by organization, and

affixed to a petition as a result of per-

sonal solicitation.

Pneumatic transit of mails is attracting increased attention in all the large American cities, and is working well wherever it has been introduced. It would save nearly half an hour in the closing of mails in St. Louis, and its adoption here at an early date ought to be urged by the whole community. One line is working in Boston and two others are proposed, to cost, respectively, \$35,000 and \$30,000 a year. A pneumatic tube service for parcels will be constructed in Boston by a company this spring, leading from the main retail district to the suburbs. Ten-inch tubing will be used for the parcel delivery.

New York has been the graveyard of many legal reputations. A writer in a current magazine says: who dominate their towns and even their states; men who have cut great figures as governors and senators, come to New York and open a law office, and almost immediately they sink out of the public recollection. The fact is, New York is the one place in this 'ountry where politics and law will n mix. Politics is now as much of a) ofession as law, and each must let the other severely alone in that city.'

VIEW OF A GOLD DEMOCRAT.

Doubt as to the Success of Bryan in the Democratic Convention.

The New York Times, an independent democratic paper that would like to support a candidate for president who is a democrat in accord with such men as Cleveland and Olney, and holds to the party traditions before the advent of Bryan began an editorial one day lately with the declaration that "Bryan is not growing stronger, but weaker, as the day of the convention draws nearer." The Times goes on to

"The popular defection from Bryan is visible, widespread, and due to perefectly well-understood causes. In this year of very great prosperity, when debts are being paid off or have been paid off, when labor is employed at good wages, and when cotton is almost ten cents a pound, no considerable class of the American people any longer feels that it has need of Mr. Bryan's services or of Mr. Bryan's principles. The times have changed and he has not really changed with them, but he has made awkward efforts to change, which have served merely as a public exhibition of the weakest side of his shifty character. * *
The meddling of the populists has hurt Bryan among democrats who still cherish some regard for the traditions and name of their party. Democrats know that it was not an accident that the platforms of the democrats and the populists in Nebraska are identical in substance and principles. They know that Mr. Bryan saw and approved the democratic platform before it was submitted to the convention. As the populist platform was a close copy of that of the other convention, held at the same time, the conclusion is irresistible that Bryan accomplished practically the fusion of the democrats and the populist in his own state, and his speech was equally acceptable to both. That ovil companionship was barely tolerated four years ago. It is much more distasteful now."

The Times calls* attention to the increasing frequency of reports from the The popular defection from Bryan is vis-

The Times calls attention to the in-creasing frequency of reports from the south, the middle states and the northwest that Mr. Bryan may be beaten in the democratic convention if those in the east opposed to him can unite upon a man hostile to free silver, and cites the defeat of Gen. Grant in the republican convention in 1880 by the organization of the Blaine, Sherman and other factions, which united on Garfield. The cases are not similar. The republicans were agreed upon a platform, and all the men who were voted for in the convention were in harmony regarding the party policy. In what is called the democratic party to-day the Clevelands and the Olneys are as far removed in their political opinions from the Bryans and Altgelds as they are from the out-and-out populists. Evidently the Times discovered that the case to which it alluded would not apply to the democracy at the present time, as it alluded to reports that gold democrats would vote with the populists for Mr. Bryan, and added that they would not do it. "The gold democrats," it says, "are sensible men, and it is hard for a sensible man to be a fool." To this statement it adds the

fool." To this statement it adds the following prediction:
"Long before the campaign is over W. J. Bryan will make himself impossible to all save a negligible few of the most fanatical anti-imperialists. All of these gallant gentlemen who now talk of their stern purpose of rebuking McKinley by voting for Bryan will confess that after all it is better that Aguinaldo should lie in the bed he has made than that a man without capacity and without principles should be pitched into the white house by votes cast in the heat of passion. They will either provide themselves with a candidate of their own or they will go to the polls and vote for Maj. McKinley, and be glad of the chance."
—Indianapolis Journal. -Indianapolis Journal.

SUCCESS OF SECRETARY HAY. Diplomatic Triumph Scored by the Representative of Re-

publicans. Nothing could be more gratifying than the reception accorded to an-nouncement of the completion of the "open door" negotiations set on foot "open door" negotiations set on foot by our government by the public press of America and Europe. Everywhere the acknowledgment has been general that Secretary Hay has scored a diplo-matic triumph of the most far-reaching nature in a truly masterly fashion. Where all Europe stood aloof from undertaking negotiations because each nation interested in (Lina might have been suspected of having some ul-terior end to serve, Mr. Hay on behalf

without having his motives impugned. What makes Mr. Hay's success especially gratifying to his fellow countrymen is that nothing was staked on the negotiations. If the governments of Europe did not choose to acquiesce in the proposal of equal rights to all in their various spheres of influence in China the United States would have been no worse off than before. Hay simply ventured to win without

staking anything to lose. When we consider what has been won, not only for American trade and presin the orient but for the equal trade of the world in Chinese ports, it seems impossible to overestimate the value of this stroke of American diplomacy. No wonder that it has evoked nothing but praise and congratulations from the entire press of America.-Chi-

cago Times-Herald. The Shipping Subsidy Bill.

The democratic and the independent papers opposed to protection are making much ado over the shipping subsidy bill as a scheme to enrich a class of American capitalists. All of them are very much concerned about the giving away of \$9,000,000 a year. Yet we cannot recall the democratic paper that raised its voice in favor of the Loud bill, which would have saved \$20,000,000 yearly to the postal department—a measure urged by the postmasters general of four administrations. The democratic congressmen who howl about he "subsidy steal" voted almost sol-\$20,000,000 to the government. It is not remembered that independent papers, as a rule, had much to say for the Loud bill. Papers and men that were silent regarding the Loud bill or op-posed it are not in a position to set themselves up as tenchers of economy. —Indianapolis Journal.

DEMOCRATS AND STRIKES.

Efforts of Calamity Howlers to Fo ment Strife Among Laboring Classes.

The news which comes from Washington, to the effect that democrats high in the national councils of the party are trying to foment labor troubles, with the purpose of inaugurating an epidemic of strikes during the coming summer, should not be surprising.

While it is not likely that there is anything political in the present strike of the machinists, it is undoubtedly true that the followers of Bryan hailed the announcement of a possible general industrial tie-up with joy. The demoeratic party thrives on that sort of thing. Eight years ago it made and won its national campaign on the issue of the Homestead strike, and four years later it appealed to the passions and prejudices of the people on the issue of hard times. A series of big strikes during the coming summer would give Bryan and the democratic orators an unlimited supply of ammunition, and they would use it to the best possible advantage. That is why the leaders of the party will do their utmost to foment labor troubles and create a feeling of unrest among the people. They are willing to go to any lengths to destroy prosperity by upsetting business and industrial conditions, if they can

thereby gain an advantage at the polls. On this account manufacturers who wish the present conditions to continue should use their utmost endeavors to maintain pleasant relations with their employes. This is not the time for an industrial war, and it should be avoided by all honorable means that can be em-ployed. If the democrats are trying to promote an epidemic of strikes in the interest of that party they should be checkmated by the employers of labor, if that can possibly be done.-Cleveland Leader.

BRYAN THEIR FRIEND.

Philippine Insurgents Trying Hold Out Until He Is Elected.

A dispatch from Lincoln, Neb., Col. Bryan's capital, to the St. Louis Globe-Democrat is an instructive commentary on Col. Bryan's campaign against imperialism. Capt. J. H. Culver, of the Thirty-second regiment of United States volunteers, is now at his home in Milford, Neb., on leave of absence. He s a veteran of the civil war and is described as a conservative man. He says that the insurgent army is divided into small bands, which "have been instructed by Aguinaldo to hold out in small parties, harass the Americans and carry on a bushwhacking warfare until after the fall election, when they expect their friend Bryan to be elected. Bryan's name is as well known to them as the name of Aguinaldo, because of the publication of extracts from his speeches in the Tagalo language and the free

distribution of them."

The admiration of Aguinaide Bryan, the democratic party and the rest of the anti-imperialist tagrag is well known. The necessarily delusive hopes of an Aguinaldian victory in the United States have been and are the chief support of the remnants of rebellion in the Philippines. Wherever Aguinaldo is hiding or running, he knows that his only friends are the democratic party and the Atkinsonians. Undoubtedly he exaggerates their importance as they exaggerate his. But he has a right to take such allies as he can find. The position of an American political party and an American political leader that are regarded by the enemics of the Inited States as their friends and their eliance is not honorable or fortunate.

-N. Y. Sun. OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

It is quite possible that the south may spring some surprises in Novem-The people down that way are ber. much in earnest about expansion, and they see a great many things to their liking in sound money and a protective tariff. - Kansas City Journal.

power the democratic party was distressed about the treasury surplus, and a repetition of the trouble is at hand. Perhaps the missing issue may turn up yet .- St. Louis Globe-Demo

crat. It is denied that William J. Bryan has decided to move from Nebraska to Texas. But the people may have something to say about that. We miss our guess if when the election returns are read next November Mr. Bryan will not hear the people say: "Go to Texas."-

The democratic enemies of the administration in congress must lie awake nights to think up things about which to ask for information. They are groping in the dark trying to find something that will reflect upon the president or his administration.— Cleveland Leader.

The gold production of the world in 1891 was \$130,000,000, compared with \$321,000,000 in 1899. At the present time reports of new and rich finds of gold are reported. Yet the real Bryan-ites declare that the free coinage of 50cent dollars is needed by the country.

—Indianapolis Journal.

No doubt the democratic editors standard law enacted by congress would relegate the money question to the background will be sorely disappointed by Col. Bryan's determination to make the free coinage of silver the leading issue.—Ohio State Journal.

heartily congratulate themselves on the fact that the cheap money and reidiation agitation, inspired and main ined almost wholly by demagogues tive and final establishment of a sound financial system in the great republic of the world.—Philade!phia Times.

EARNED THE VICTORIA CROSS.

Gallant Deed of a Wisconsin Soldier of Fortune Wins for Him a Rare Distinction.

Distinction.
Chicago, April 12.—A special to the Chronicle from Kenosha, Wis., says:
A letter has been received in this city under date of Johannesburg, South Africa, stating that Charles J. Spruce, a former resident of this city, has been decorated with the Victoria cross for brayers on the field of heaters. cross for bravery on the field of bat tle while fighting against the Boers near Ladysmith.

Spruce is a typical soldier of for-tune. Many years ago he went to South Africa and was one of the original Jameson raiders. Later he re turned to this city and remained till five years ago, when he returned to Johannesburg. As soon as the war broke out he enlisted as a volunteer and became a member of one of the companies of the British light horse.

The deed which won Spruce the honor of the Victoria cross was the saving of the life of an officer in the British army. Spruce and a number of his comrades had been sent out to stop the advance of a small body of Boers, but, when the parties met, the Boers were largely in the majority The British were fighting in trenches and during the advance of the Boers one of the companions of Spruce fell wounded in a temporary trench. The victory of the Boers was complete and the British soldiers fled, leaving their wounded comrade in the ditch. This was seen by Spruce and at the risk of his life he returned to the trench and, throwing aside his arms, carried the soldier to a place of safety.

A WELL DESERVED TRIBUTE. Lord Cromer Praises the Enterprise of

American Locomotive Builders. London, April 12.—The report of the consul general of Egypt and the Soudan for 1899 was issued in a blue book last night. Summarizing the financial situation, Lotd Cromer, the British minister plenipotentiary and consul general, says: "The figures are sufficient to show the treasury is strong enough to meet any further loss arising by reason of the low

Referring to the use of American locomotives, Lord Cromer says: "They have done well, but as they differ in many respects from our standard, it required some time to learn their peculiarities and we may not have been able to get their best results. "The action of the board in order-

simply due to the fact that the American firms, while not in a position to tender more favorable terms than others on our designs, almost invariably offered us engines or wagons built on standard designs almost invariably offered us engines or wagons built on standard designs almost invariable of the British within a week at Meerkatsfontein, killing and wounding 600. He are the same standard designs almost invariable of the British within a week at Meerkatsfontein, killing and wounding 600. built on standard designs of their own at lower prices, and in less time, while the English and other European firms contented themselves with tendering on our designs, not being as a rule in the habit of manufacturing to standard designs of their own. prefer adhering to our standards, but in cases where time and cost are of great importance, such an offer from America cannot be passed by.'

Trouble Over Hennessy's Will.

Dubuque, Ia., April 12.—Michael J.

Hennessy has filed a petition to have
the will of his brother, Archbishop
Hennessy, declared null and void. He
claims that the will on file was not
the last; that there were two new he last; that there were two new wills, one disposing of church property and the other of private property, which bear date of January 18, 17, which bear date of January 18, 1900, while the original bears date of January 17. The new wills have the same witnesses as the first and have many erasures. The wills, he says, are in possession of his attorney, who refuses to make public their provisions. A contest is likely to be made in the courts.

Does Not Depend Upon Congress.
Washington, April 12.—The war dependentment yesterday complied with the recent resolution of the house calling for an opinion relative to the extension of the constitution over Porto Rico. The opinion was given in May, 1899. After referring to Spain's cession of the island the opin-Spain's cession of the island the opinion says: "Thereupon the territory conveyed became a part of the United States and as such subject to the constitution. No further action by congress was possible. The constitution does not depend upon congress for authority in any part of the United States. The verges of the proposition of the United States and assuch subject to the constitution does not depend upon congress for authority in any part of the United States. The verges of the proposition of the island the opinion opinion of the island the opinion opinion of the island the opinion States. The reverse of the proposition is the fact."

Natives' Revolt Spreads.

Acera, Africa, April 12.—Uncorroborated reports are in circulation and at Cape Coast Castle that the governor of Kumassie is in the enemy's hands. Mr. Basel, the missionary, writes from M'Preiso, under date of April 7, that five English officers and 40 Haussas have been killed and com-plications are feared with surrounding native states.

A New Starch Combine.

Chicago, April 12.—Plans for the combination of the United States Glucose Co., of Waukegan, the National Starch Manufacturing Co. and the United Starch Co. provide for the included Starch Co. provide for the in

Military Departments Consolidated. Washington, April 12.—The president has issued orders merging the departments of Havana and Pinar Del Rio, Cuba, under the command of Gen. Fitzhugh Lee, with headquar-ters at Quemados. The change will take effect May 1.

Hayes Quits the Army.

Washington, April 12.—Lieut. Col. Webb C. Hayes, of the Thirty-first infantry, son of the late President Hayes, has been honorably discharghis own request. He has been serving in the Philippines, but is now or list way to San Francisco. No reason is assigned at the war department for his retirement from the military service, but it is assumed that he does not care to devote his time to the guervilla warfare into which the op-erations in the Philippines have de-

LITTLE BATTLES. CLEANSE

Reports of Several Come from South Africa.

Gen. Gatacre Is Relieved of His Com en. Gauere is Relieved of His Cor mand and Ordered Home to En-gland – Members of an Ambu-lance Corps from Chicago Were Suspected of Filibustering.

Pretoria, April 9.—It is reported that Gen. De Wet attacked and de-feated a large force of British cavalry at De Wet's Dorp, southeast of Bloemat De Wet's Dorp, southeast of Bloemfontein, capturing 450 prisoners and a
large quantity of ammunition and
camp stores and inflicting heavy loss.
The federal loss was two silled and
four wounded. All is quiet with the
other commandos.
London, April 9.—The Cape Town
correspondent of the News says:
"Owing to a lack of horses and to
the sufferings of the men from pneumonia, due to thin clothing, Lord
Roberts has decided not to make a big
move until the troops are provided

more until the troops are provided with thicker uniforms."

When it is borne in mind that all the dispatches from the front are severely censored, there is little in the news to bring satisfaction to England news to bring satisfaction to England.
Assurances that nothing need be feared, even if the railways and telegraphs are cut and Bloemfontein isolated, together with the news that
the ladies and other civilians are being ordered away, do not augur well.
The result of the recent serious
checks to the British arms is that the

checks to the British arms is that the whole Free State is up again and that the Boers are full of activity over the entire field.

Pretoria, April 9.—It is officially announced here that at the Bloemfontein waterworks the republican forces captured Ii officers and 362 men, with II guns, two ammunition wagons, other wagons and nules. other wagons and mules.

other wagons and mules.

London, April 10.—Britons are now beginning to realize that Lord Roberts is in for a winter campaign, lasting several months. This is the end, in a few words, of the high hopes based upon Lord Roberts' brilliant dash to Kimberley and Bloemfontein.

London, April 11.—The Daily News has the following from Pretoria, dated Monday, by way of Delagoa bay:

"It is officially announced that a battle has been fought south of Brandfort, in which 600 British troops were killed and wounded and 800 tak-

were killed and wounded and 800 take

The Boer attack on Gen. Brabant's force at Wepener was resumed again at dawn Tuesday. The enemy's attack on two or three sides on Monday lasted until 2:30 in the afternoon, when the firing ceased and it was believed that the enemy had been bestlieved that the enemy had been beat-en off; but it was announced Tuesday morning from Aliwal North that the fighting had again begun. Brabant's

fighting had again begin. Brabant's force, numbering from 2,000 to 3,000, hold positions in a rough country.

London, April 12.—There is little fresh intelligence from the seat of war in South Africa.

The Duke of Marlborough has arrived at Bloomfontein.

ived at Bloemfontein.

The war office has received the following dispatch from Lord Roberts: "Bloemfontein, April 11.—Methuen reports that the party of Boers defeated on April 5 made a good resistance for four hours and only gave in when our troops with fixed by yones. when our troops with fixed bayonets were within 15 yards of them. Seven of the enemy were killed, 11 were wounded and 51 were made prisoners. Beside Lieutenants Boyle and Wil iams, Sergeant Patrick Campbell wa killed and ten of our men were wounded. Williams was killed deliberately after the white flag had been held up. The perpetrator of the held up. The perpetraterime was at once shot.

The Bloemfontein correspondent of the Times, telegraphing Wednesday

says:
"It is announced in general orders been ap-

wavered when it came to the final issue and have struck the point where they are greatly handicapped by their proximity to the Basuto border.

The war office has received no news of the death of Col. Baden-Powell and

utterly discredits the rumor.
The correspondent of the Daily Mail
at Lorenzo Marquez, telegraphing
Wednesday, says: "The departure of Wednesday, says: "The departure of the Chicago ambulance corps for Pre-toria was delayed on suspicion of filibustering. The members left special train this afternoon, accompanied by a motley fond French and Germans, 100 in following

corporation of a new company under the name of the National Starch Co. The authorized capital will be \$10, she knows some of them personally, but many openly expressed their intention of fighting. The Boers are paying from £30 to £40 per month

paying from £30 to £40 per month for such recruits.

"Thirty-five thousand Boers, with 90 gnns, are concentrated on the range of hills between Kroonstad and Winburg. The whole line is fortified and is almost impregnable."

A Fight at Middlesboro.

Middlesboro, Ky., April 9.—Much excitement prevails here over a clash of the authorities Saturday night. Will Mesely, a special policeman, shot Charles Cecil, a deputy sheriff, and was himself later killed by unknown persons. Warrants have been sworn out for the arrest of Chief of Police King, John Mosely, a brother of the latter two, who were extra policemen, went with Chief of Police King to arrest. rest a negro who had been released by the city judge. The fight is the outcome of the bitter feeling that has existed here between the two factions.

YOUR BLOOD

The thing most desired of a Spring Medicine is thorough purification of the blood. With this work of cleansing going on there is complete renovation of every part of your system. Not only is the corrupt blood made fresh, bright and lively, but the stomach also responds in better digestion, itsreadiness for food at proper times gives sharp appetite, the kidneys and liver properly perform their allotted functions, and there is, in short, new brain, nerve, mental and digestive strength.

HOOD'S SARSAPARILLA

Possesses the peculiar qualities-Peculiar to Itself-which accom-plish these good things for all who take it. An unlimited list of wonderful cures prove its merit.



Grain-O is not a stimulant, like coffee. It is a tonic and its effects are permanent.

A successful substitute for coffee, because it has the coffee flavor that almost everybody likes.

Lots of coffee substitutes in the market, but only one food drink-Grain-O.

All grocers; 15c. and 25c.



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Genuine

Carter's Little Liver Pills.

Must Bear Signature of



Very small and as easy

to take as sugar. CARTER'S FOR MEADACHE. FOR BILIOUSNESS. VER PILLS. FOR TORPID LIVER. FOR CONSTIPATION. FOR SALLOW SKIN. FOR THE COMPLEXION Price 26 Costs Purely Vegetable.

CURE SICK HEADACHE.

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In 3 or 4 Years an Independence Is Assured If you take up your ho in Western Canada land of plenty. I trated pam hiets, gi

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to manufacture most sale able food in use. Prefits one-quarter. Highest refc. MADISON SMITH, FORT PLAIN, N. Y.

Use Certain Cough Cure. Price, 25 cents,