# Cameron County Press. ESTABLISHED BY C. B. GOULD.

HENRY H. MULLIN, Editor and Manager.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY.

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JOB PRINTING. e Job department of the Parss is complete affords facilities for doing the best class o ... PARTICULAE ATTENTION PAID TO LAW

rock. PARTICULAR ATTENTION FAID TO Law Writing. No paper will be discontinued until arrearages are paid, except at the option of the publisher. Papers sent out of the county must be paid for madvance.

## **REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS**

For Auditor General EDMUND B. HARDENBERGH, of Wayne.

Congress-at-Large, GALUSHA A. GROW, of Susquahanna. COBERT H. FOERDERER, of Philadelphia. JOSEPH C. SIBLEY, of Venango.

COUNTY ORGANIZATION. B. W. GREEN, Esq., Chairman A. C. BLUM, Esq., Secretary,

# EDITORIAL MENTION.

Our total foreign trade this fiscal year is likely to exceed two and a quarter billion dollars.

Kansas has experienced a few cyclones, but they were not all of sufficient severity to offset the prosperity now raging in the state. ---

Middle-of-the-road Populism pos sesses the courage of its convictions. But the other variety possesses the falcuty of political dickwing.

Pettigrewism is the running mate of pessimism, and Tillmanism is hooked up with tiffishness. The face of Democratic leadership is constantly turned gloomward.

When Kansas City convention denonnces trusts the Tammany delegation will ask for a special dispenration in favor of its ice combine.

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Indications are that our total foreign trade for the fiscal year, ending June 30 next will be \$300,-900,000 larger than in the year anding June 30, 1899.

We have imported \$70,000,000 tunity is now afforded. worth more free goods this fiscal year, up to April 30, than in the corresponding ten months of the last fiscal year.

The Illinois Republicans have ruined a large batch of Democratic expectations by holding a harmonious convention and placing an ex- preaching is different from Democratic cellent ticket in the field. The in- practice. dications are that this is going to be a record breaking year for Democratic disappointment.

Birmingham is shipping three

POINTED COMMENT. The policy of condensed Americanism is not making any perceptible gains.

The wage-raising employers are also raising Cain with the Democratic platform-makers.

The per capita circulation is now \$26.58. This is another Democratic prediction destroyer.

The Hon. Arthur Sewall is going abroad this year in preference to going on the Chicago platform again.

In addition to its other troubles the Democratic party now has a severe case of bifurcated Populism on its hands.

Abdul Hamid shows a disposition to join Aguinaldo in holding out in the hope of Democratic success in November.

A Republican platform will fit any State in the Union. A Democratic platform would be embarrassing if it were to stray over a State line.

During the ten months of the current fiscal year ending with April 30, our exports were \$135,948,857 greater in value than in the corresponding months a year ago.

The scarcity of issues for Democratic campaigning is shown in the eagerness of the leaders of that party to lug in the South African war and other foreign questions.

#### The Republican party has always depended upon commercial tranquility and prosperity for its success. Democratic hope is founded upon strikes and business depression.

In April we exported \$43,485,765 more than we imported, and we exported \$30,130,000 more of American products and manufactures than in April, 1899. Expansion still continues.

The Virginia Democrats didn't do a particularly bright thing when they hissed Admiral Dewey. The Demo cratic party is not so heavily stocked with heroes that it can afford to hiss them.

#### The Kentucky Democrats are clamoring for the election of United States Senators by the direct votes of the people. At the same time they are committed to the policy of electing governors by the skullduggery of partisan legislatures.

Secretary Hay quickly made it clear to the Boer envoys that the Administration could not do more than it al ready has done to bring about peace in South Africa. The United States Government acted promptly when an opportunity offered, through the appeal made to the representatives of the various nations at Pretoria, and was the only nation which did act. As its offer of mediation was then courteously declined by England no further oppor

Democrats who are so eager to show their hostility to Great Britian by trying to involve the United States in a war with that country on account of the Boers in South Africa, are at the same time doing their utmost to secure the passage of an act of Congress that would permit British-built ships to be registered as American. Democratic

While interested in watching the contest between the two German steamship lines as to which shall build the biggest and the fastest steamship for their trade with the United States the American people should not forget that they are paying the bills. If we did our duty to our country we would be building those ships in the United own citizens, as the shipping bill, still unacted upon in Congress, provides.

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# MEMORIAL SERVICES Continued from 1st page

way we must not forget has added its contingent to the list of heroes who have died in the nation's battles—has contingent to the list of heroes who have died in the nation's battles—has marked the beginning of a new era in our internal history; for it has demon-strated the unfeigned loyalty of the South'to country's flag. Its people have not, indeed, as a matter of sentiment, repudiated the cause for which they fought in the Civil War. It would be asking too much of human nature to expect that. But all the more we must admire and commend the strong, man-ly, good sense which leads them to re-gard their cause, however just from their point of view, as irrevocably lost and buried, and to turn their faces res-olutely to the present and future, ac-cepting cheerfully their destiny as citizens of the great republic. They have given ample proof that they have accepted the nation's flag as their own, and that Southern swords will leap as quickly from their scabbards, as will the swords of the North, when that glorious flag is assailed. It is therefore in no sectional spirit that we glorify the cause for which your comrades laid down their lives. Much less do we glorify that cause in any spirit of political partisanship. No political party has a monopoly of virtue and patriotism. The cause for which you fought was not the cause of the nation. No political party is divine; but the

a party; it was the cause of the nation. a party; it was the cause of the nation. No political party is divine; but the nation, we hold, is divine. And the noble man and great statesman who stood at the head of the govern-ment during that fearful crisis, whose spirit inspired and dominated, whose wisdom guided, whose strength upheld, the nation—his name is the heritage, not of a party alone, but much more of the nation. the nation.

With this much of explanation we

the nation. With this much of explanation we need not make any apology for calling attention to something of the higher meaning of the victory which you helped to win, in the most momentous strife of the century. In most of the war songs which had their birth during the period of the Civil War, the dominant note is the note of freedom. In "Marching Through Georgia," in "Rally Round the Flag," and in the "Battle Hymn of the Republic," it is the note of freedom that gives these songs their life and power of inspiration. "As Christ died to make men holy, let us die to make them free." And yet, the war, as fought by the North, was not ostensi-bly or primarily a war for liberty. Rather it was the South that was pro-fessedly fighting for liberty. The Southerners asserted their independ-ence of the Federal Government and Constitution, and they fought to estab-lish it. They thought that their cause was the same sacred cause for which the fathers of the Revolution had con-tended in 1776. Our sympathies natur-ally go out to a people numerically tended in 1776. Our sympathies natur-ally go out to a people numerically weak and of limited resources, who make a heroic struggle for independmake a heroic struggle for independ-ence in the face of overwhelming odds. That is one reason why public senti-ment in England was to a great extent on the side of the South during the Civil War. Why should the liberty-loving people of the North have resist-ed the demands of the South? And how came it that the people of the ed the demands of the South? And how came it that the people of the North, in compelling the South to re-turn into the Union, should have been inspired with the feeling and convic-tion, that instead of destroying free-dom, they were actually tighting to maintain and spread the cause of free-dom? How could those whom the South denounced as tyrants and op-pressors, make use of the name of Freedom as their rallying battle cry? From the point of view of our tradi-

pressors, make use of the name of Freedom as their rallying battle cry? From the point of view of our tradi-tional love of independence and liberty there was much to be said on the side of the seceding states. They could point to the undoubted fact that the Union of 1787 was formed through the free and unforced consent of the states which entered the union. When the Union was first established, it was gen-erally understood as being of the ma-ture of a confederation or partnership. None of the thirteen states were forced into it; none entered it until they were quite ready to do so. This partnership, said the South, was for the mutual ben-eft of the parties contracting it, and if ever the time should come when any of the parties to the compact should become dissatisfied with the arrange-ment, they had a perfect and sovereign right to withdraw from it. It is doubt-ful if any person in 1787 would have called such a statement into question. Had any of the states chosen to remain outside the Constitution, there would have been no attempt on the part of the other states to compet them to enright to withdraw from it. It is double, full if any preson in 175 would have ended such a statement into question, into stopped line the Union from with a displied line the Union from with the other states to compete them to en-the other states to compete them to en-ind string the first factors, binding the people of the states states to the Chino, it is more of the other states to compete them to en-ind string the first face years after the adoption of the Constitution, it is more of the other states to compete them to en-ind string the first face years after the adoption of the Constitution, it is more of the other states to compete the to the the temp. The whole tendency of the error of secssion lay in the failure to the Union, and the permanence of the Union and the permanence of the the Union and the over the states in the owner the states to the the the owner descent the the owner the other state the states to the the the owner descent the the owner the owner against the wilk. The sense of a forder government which the beam of the the states the the owner descent the the owner descent the theory that men the right to unnake. This theore is a parallel between this and the Gespel the theore of the train the right of government which the theore of the train the right of the right the owner the states the theore of the train the right to with the states the theore of the train the right to with the states the theore of the train the right to with the states the theore of the train the right to with the states the theore and theore the right to with the states the theore and theore the right to with the states the theore and theore the right to with the states the theore and theore the readed the theore and theore the readed the theore and theore the right t

the air in the last half of the eighteenth century. Franklin, who spent much time in France, must have been influ-enced by it; and Thomas Jefferson was an avowed advocate of it. The result of the Union under the Constitution was generally understood at the time to be a confederation rather than a nation. The peculiar name, or rather designation, of our country—the Unit-ed States—seems to show this. When in the preamble to the Constitution it is stated that the Constitution is or-dained and established by the people of the United States, it was generally understood then as meaning, not the people of the astion as a whole, but the people of the separate states. There was thus from the time of the adoption of the Constitution an appar-ent presumption in favor of the docadoption of the Constitution an appar-ent presumption in favor of the doc-trine of state sovereignty, since the states were the units which voluntarily entered the Union and ratified the Constitution. And the right to seced Constitution. And the right to seeede was a corollary of the doctrine of state sovereignty. If the Constitution did not become binding upon a state until it had of its own unforced choice rati-fied and accepted it; surely, had not that same state a right at any time to give notice of a dissolution of the com-pact? This was the legal theory upon which the secession movement of 1860-1 was based. It was a most plausible theory; it appealed strongly to the hu-man love of liberty and independence; and when the issue first arose, the friends of the Union were at a hard loss to answer the arguments of the champions of secession and states' rights. rights

rights. But time, and the spirit of progress, and a higher constitution, a constitu-tion not made with hands, were all against the theory of the South. "The very stars in their courses fought against Sisera." If human society were but an artificial structure, if in-stitutions of law and government rest upon no other foundation than the ar-hitrary will of men, if the states of the Union were only so many lifeless sticks held together in a bundle by an exter-nal band; then, indeed, there would have been no ground upon which to resist the claims of secession. But the Union, whatever may have been the thought of those immediately con-cerned in the adoption of the Constitu-tion, was not an artificial structure; it was a living organism. It was not a But time, and the spirit of progress was a living organism. It was not a house built with hands, the stones and timbers of which were put in place by human hands, and which human hands could therefore take apart at any time; could therefore take apart at any time; it was a living temple, the result of living growth, and not of artificial con-struction. Just as the rite of marriage is not the artificial creation of a rela-tionship, but is the solemnization of a union already made by the divine laws of nature; so the adoption of the Con-stitution was not the artificial creation of a union between the states, but was simply the formal consumation of a union already existing in the nature of things. The Constitution was no more the effective bond between the states things. The Constitution was no more the effective bond between the states than is the splint the effective bond which holds a grafted branch to the tree, or than is the surgeon's thread the effective bond which heals a gaping wound. Had the states been mere dead sticks, held together by an ex-ternal band, the removal of this band could at any time let the sticks fall apart; but the Union was of such a naapart; but the numbers of it could no more fall apart thus than could the living branches of a tree fall away when the splints which once held the grafts in place are removed. To break up the Union it would be necessary, not mercly to undo what man once up the Union it would be necessary, not merely to undo what man once had done, but to undo also what the forces of living growth had done; in other words, what God had done. Al-though the marriage relationship is one into which men and women may enter voluntarily and unforced, yet it is a relationship which God Himself, and not man, has made, and from which men and womenmay not volun-tarily depart when fancy may seize tarily depart when fancy may seize them or convenience may dictate. What God hath joined together let no man put asunder. Equally sacred was the union of states, for it was the work of God; those who sought to sever its bonds were seeking to put asunder what God had joined together. Just as the marriage relationship becomes

as the marriage relationship becomes in time the foundation and center of other relationships, relationships which imperatively demand the sacred per-manence of the marriage bond, out of which they have grown; so out of the Union of 1787 there had grown a vast and complex set of institutions and re-lationships, new states, for instance, not adopted into the Union from with out but born and brought up within the bonds of the Union, just as children are born and brought up within the

body and minister to the body; and if it should thereupon seek to sever its connection with the body; would it really find freedom thereby? It would find that the freedom of separation and isolation is the freedom of death It would certainly bring death to it-self, and its loss would horribly maim, if not kill, the body from which it had separated itself. The well-being, the life, the true freedom, ot the body and all its members, are inseparably bound up together. If one of the members suffers, all the members, yes, and the body as a whole, suffer with it. The hand is freest and healthiest, when it is in most vital connection with the body, and most faithfully serves the body, and is in turn nour-ished and strengthened by the life cur-rents which pulse through it from the body. Liberty and union are indeed one and inseparable. It was a true in-stinct, therefore, which led the North to think of the nation's cause as the cause of freedom. Perhaps this was owing somewhat to the fear of an in-vasion of the North by the Southern armies; it certainly was owing in no inconsiderable degree to the anti-slavery sentiment of the North; but back of all it was due to the instinct-ive conviction that the cause of the Union and the cause of freedom are at bottom the same. Freedom does not lie in the path of isolation, it does not lie in the path of isolation, it does not The conviction that the class of the Union and the cause of freedom are at bottom the same. Freedom does not lie in the path of solation, it does not lie in the path of separateness, it does not lie in the path of a blind and head-strong desire for independence. It lies in the path of organic union, and in the harmonious co-operation of every one of the parts with the whole organism. Every being is free, only so long as it continues in the place which God has marked out for it. A bird of the air is not free in the water; neither is a fish free in the air. A lo-comotive might complain because its movement is restricted to the rails on which it runs; but let it escape from the rails, and let it bump over ties and rocks, and it will quickly find that its new-found freedom is only freedom to wreck itself. It was the instinctive conviction that the destruction of the

week itself. It was the instinctive conviction that the destruction of the Union meant the destruction of liberty that caused the North to fight the na-tion's battles to the rallying-cry of freedom.

What higher type of loyalty and patriotism can exist than that inspired by a conviction of the divine origin and nature of the nation? This kind of loyalty is not called forth by a busi-ness partnership, however extensive. Monarchists, especially those who be-lieve in the divine right of kings, claim a monopoly of the sentiment of true loyalty. A lady who was a monarchi-cal enthusiast once said to me, "I could never in the world be an Ameri-can; you are a people without a mon-arch; you have no one to whom to be loyal!" But the truth is that there is no people on the earth that knows a

arch, you have no one to whom to be loyal!" But the truth is that there is no people on the earth that knows a deeper, truer, or purer sense of loyalty than do Americans. The only true object of patriotic loyalty, whether in monarchy or republic, is the nation it-self, and that sentiment is truly felt wherever it is recognized that the na-tion itself is a divine institution. And if loyalty of a more concrete and personal kind be demanded, rev-erance and loyalty for a personality as the representative and embodiment of the nation's life, we are lacking neither in that. The regard of Americans for their chief magistrates is quite as pro-found and genuine, though not per-haps so marked in outward ways, as is the regard which monarchists feel to-wards their sovreigns. And in our roll of inmortals there are names which we cherish as sacredly as do others cherish the memories of those kings called Great or Good. We shall make mention of but one such nameothers cherish the memories of those kings called Great or Good. We shall make mention of but one such name-the name of Abraham Lincoln, since he was the President during the per-iod of the Civil War, and since he was in a superlative degree the embodi-ment of those conceptions and senti-ments which have made America great and noble He it was whose whole soul thrilled with a deep sense of the sacred nature and origin of the nation. His personality, great beyond the measure of common minds, the embodiment of clear-sighted vision of what the nation really is and is meant to be, the embodiment of the most proto be, the embodiment of the most pro-found reverence and loyalty for the nation, and of the most devoted con-secration to the nation's service—his personality and life was the chief in-strument chosen of God to bring the nation to a true and full consciousness of itself. A double crown of glory he wears, as the saviour and uplifter of his nation, and the emancipator of a subject race. In saying all these things about the cause for which you fought, and about

perfect freedom; but secession from the Kingdom of Heaven, self-willed revolt against God, will land us in the weakness and slavery of death. And it is through a personality that we realize this kingdom of Heaven, and enter into it. It is the Kingdom of God, but a God with a human heart, and with a human experience; and so that glorious kingdom is Christ's king-dom. What Lincoln was to us as the interpreter of the nation, and as our leader into the true life of the nation; that, in an infinitely higher degree, is Christ to us, as the interpreter and revealer of the Heavenly Kingdom and as our Leader into its life. He whose ascen-sion from earth we at this season com-memorate is the great Personality and Power which fills and dominates the unseen world, that realm of the etern-al realities, that realm which is the seat and source of all life: out of which we unseen world, that realm of the etern-al realities, that realm which is the seat and source of all life; out of which we have come, and back to which it is our destiny to return. It is impossible to separate between the Kingdom of Heaven, and Christ, who is the Life and Soul of that Kingdom. We can-not separate between loyalty to that Heavenly Nation, and loyalty to Him in whose character and life is realized the fulness of the life of that King-dom. dom.

And since there is such a striking And since there is such a striking parallel between the cause of the nation for which you fought, and the cause of Christ; is it not reasonable to infer that the same divine power has inspired both. And ought not every soldier of the nation to be also a faith-ful soldier of Christ, as loyal to the nation in Heaven as to the nation on earth? earth?

And if we prize union in the earthly And if we prize union in the earthly nation, should we not equally prize union in the Heavenly nation? Does not the same logic which points to the unity of the nation, point also to the unity of the Church? It would be strange indeed if the same patriots who fought so bravely that the nation might not be rent asunder, should view with complacency and approval the spectacle of a Christendom split into countless sects. But already the conviction has taken deep hold upon conviction has taken deep hold upon the hearts of Christian men of all de-nominations, that our unhappy divis-ions in the Church are a deplorable evil; and I have no doubt that the logic evil; and I have no doubt that the logic of our political history has had its marked influence in bringing us to see that Church secession is as deplorable an evil as is political secession. The day has not yet come when unity can be restored; but a long step in that direction has been taken, now that Christian men everewhere recognize the evils of division, and are praying that "as there is but one Body and one Spirit, and one hope of our calling, one Lord, one Faith, one Baptism, one God and Father of us all; so we may be all of one heart and of one soul, united in one holy bond of truth and peace, of faith and charity, and may with one mind and one mouth glorify God." God."

Yesterday the graves of the patriotic dead were strewn with flowers-comrades and committees being appointed to visit all the cemeteries of the county. Thus closed another Memorial Day and a grateful Nation has again manifested its respect for the illustrious dead

The graves of nearly all in the silent city, aside from those of the departed soldiers, displayed tokens in profusion, from the hands of loving friends who wist not to forget their dead, and in consequence of this elaborate manifestation of keen memoriam the cemetery never before presented so beautiful an appearance. "Dead, but not forgot-

The ancients believed that rheumatism was the work of a demon within a man. Any one who has had an attack of sciatie or inflammatory rheumatism will agree that the infliction is demoniac enough to warrant the belief. It has never been claimed that Chamberlain's Pain Balm would cast out demons, but it will cure rheumatism, and hundreds bear testimony to the truth of this statement. One ap plication relieves the pain, and this quick relief which it affords is alone worth many times its cost. For sale by L. Taggart mar

CASTORIA For Infants and Children. The Kind You Have Always Bought

train loads of pig iron per day to New Orleans, where it is loaded on vessels for the foreign trade. This in a measure accounts for the ex- States, and manning them with our pansion sentiment in Alabama. The only regret in this connection is found in the fact that the output of the Birmingham furnaces is carmied abroad in foreign bottoms.

Republicans are willing that the United States Government should contribute to the upbuilding of an American merchant marine, so that the ships employed in doing our import and export carrying may be built by Americans in our home shipyards. Democrats on the other hand, favor the purchase of ships built abroad by aliens, chieffy the English.

## An Epidemic of Whooping Cough.

Last winter during an epidemic of whooping cough my children contracted the disease, having severe coughing spells. We had used Chamberlain's Cough Remrelieved the cough and effected a com-plete cure.—John E. CLIFFORD, Pro-prietor Norwood House, Norwood, N. Y This remedy is for sale by L. Taggart. mar

Protection has built up the great land industries of the United States until they are able to make the country unprecedentedly prosperous. Free trade upon the sea has so decimated our shipping during the same time, that we have but one-third as much tonage under our flag to-day as we had forty years ago, although our commerce is four times as great now as it was then. The shipping bill, now pending in Congress, would, if adopted, change all this.

At last the truth is out. A private letter from Porto Rico says that everybody there is pleased with the new tariff except one man. That man is the British consul at San Juan, Mr. Finley, who had bought up all the sugar and tobacco in sight, anticipating its free entrance into the United States. No wonder the Democrats in Congress were so anxious for a free trade with Porto Rico! They were up to their old addy very successfully for eroup and natur-ally surned to it at that time and found it the American market into the laps of the British, just as they did by the Wilson bill.

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# for the people,

# GUARANTEED FITS.

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STYLISH BUSINESS AND DRESS. SUITS. R. SEGER & CO.