

CAMERON COUNTY PRESS.

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JOB PRINTING.

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

CURRENT TOPICS.

New York cloth examiners demand \$24 a week.

New York pipe calkers get \$3 for eight hours.

Georgia and Alabama have fine wheat crops.

The population of Oklahoma is something over 400,000.

A contract is to be let soon for a 20,000 spindle cotton mill at Columbus, Ga.

Mrs. Wm. Neill, of Augusta, Ga., has a mockingbird which she has taught to talk.

A flour war is on in Chattanooga, and prices have been cut fifty cents a barrel.

Grasshoppers are playing havoc with the cotton crop in the Mississippi delta.

On the 110 square miles of London's area, it is said 1,000 tons of soot settles yearly.

The Chattanooga opera house is to be remodeled and made a ground-floor theater.

There are 30,000 more exhibitors at the present Paris fair than there were in 1889.

Portland is the largest prison in England. Nearly 2,000 convicts are located there.

The annual production of jute fabrics in Germany now amounts to \$11,900,000 in value.

New Orleans has an ice war, and ice is sold at eight cents a hundred pounds at the factory.

Joseph Quong, a Chinese laundryman, is a candidate for a seat in the city council of Toledo, O.

For some years the Nova Scotia government had expended about \$25,000 yearly upon agriculture.

Queen Victoria never removes from her hand the three rings connected with her courtship and marriage.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Schofield, of New Canaan, Ct., have been married sixty years—the record for the state.

Russia's war debt has been wiped out. In eight years the remaining total, 742,000,000 rubles, has been paid off.

Nine important British steamship companies earned in 1899 a net profit of \$4,966,000, against \$4,743,000 in 1898.

Henry James, the novelist, has turned mountain climber and will try his prowess this summer in the Swiss Alps.

Tarantulas are being raised in Australia for their webs, which are being used in making threads for war balloons.

A new substitute for celluloid resembling horn in appearance is now manufactured under the name of maroid.

Since pigs were introduced into the New Hebrides the natives, it is said have come to regard human food as second best.

The English peerage is divided into dukes, marquises, earls, viscounts and barons, and the spiritual peerage into archbishops and bishops.

A Russian count and a French prince are among the prisoners captured by the British and now enjoying the sea air of St. Helena.

Charles A. Towne, nominated for the vice presidency by the populists at Sioux City, is 42 years old—two years older than Mr. Bryan. He was born in Michigan, and all his forefathers on both sides were republicans.

During the czar's recent visit to Moscow his sanction was obtained to the project for the erection of a church in commemoration of the liberation of the serfs nearly forty years ago. Only half the money has as yet been collected.

From Manila to Australia is "like going down a river, for one is out of sight of land only two days." The voyage lasts twenty-one days, but the course is through the South Sea islands, which accounts for its resemblance to river navigation.

The French authorities controlling the athletic events to be held in connection with Paris exposition have announced that, as a concession to America's desire to eliminate Sunday games, the sports which were scheduled to begin Sunday, July 15, will instead commence Saturday, July 14, the great French national holiday, and will continue on the following Tuesday and Thursday. The finals, in which Americans are entered, will be put ahead, and the games will conclude on Saturday, if possible.

Two persons named William McKinley are on Uncle Sam's pay-roll. One draws a salary of \$4,166 a month as president, and the other \$100 a month as engineer in the Louisville custom house.

IOWA IS PROSPEROUS

How J. P. Dolliver Talks About His State's Prosperity.

Great Increase in Wealth Among Farmers and Wage Earners Due to Better Prices for Farm Products.

"Iowa is brimful of prosperity this year," said Hon. J. P. Dolliver, member of congress from the Tenth district of that state.

"The factories out there have been running as they never ran before, receipts for farm crops have been larger during the last season than in any previous season in the history of the state. Money is abundant, debts are being paid off, interest is lower, labor is well employed, wages are better, and no man need look for a job unless he wants to take a vacation.

"In the last five years," continued Mr. Dolliver, "there has been an increase of 80,000 bank depositors in our state alone, and the total amount of the bank deposits has increased by \$35,000,000. That money has been distributed among the farmers and wage earners than among the business men, is shown by the fact that both in the savings banks and the smaller state banks the deposits have doubled, while in the national banks the increase has been about 75 per cent. Every man or woman in Iowa, who has a savings bank account, has an average of \$350 to his or her credit. Taking the whole population of the state at 2,230,000, there is \$34 for each one of us on deposit in our banks, so you see we have \$8 more

of the company. Take the case of the Illinois Central, which runs through Iowa. There are now about 1,000 of its employees who hold considerably over 3,000 shares of stock in that company. An employee is offered the privilege of subscribing for one share at a time. This he can pay for by installments in sums of \$5 or \$10 or \$15, and when one share is paid for the owner has his name registered on the books of the company, when, if he wishes, he can begin to buy another share on the installment plan. While paying for his stock the employee receives interest at the rate of four per cent. per annum, provided he does not allow 12 consecutive months to elapse without making any payments at all. In case the employee leaves the service of the company he must either pay in full for the share to which he has been subscribing, or withdraw his money with the interest that is due thereon.

"This is an excellent system. It gives the men a direct, personal interest in the affairs of the company for which they are working, and makes an investment at a fair rate of interest for their savings. Besides this, they become partners in one of the gigantic corporations or trusts of the country, and may be classed among those who are decry by the democrats as being capitalists, monopolists and extortionists. But the men out our way don't mind what they are called, as long as they are well employed, with good wages, have a mutual interest in the ownership of the property for which they are working, and can see a little capital accumulating every year for their families. And these are conditions that exist in Iowa to-day, both among the railroad hands, the farmers and the factory people. Business, of

THEIR METHODS WERE LOOSE.

Post Office Inspectors Did Not Attend to Their Duty in Cuba—Another Chapter of the Neely Case.

Havana, June 1.—Acting Director of Posts Bristow says that Inspectors Seybold and Neal, who reported on April 23 that Neely's accounts were correct did so because they took the report of Reeves as a basis of judgment, a system regularly observed. These inspectors point out that the auditor's report was always taken as a voucher at full value. Mr. Bristow declares, however, that no man could have inspected Neely's office without being thoroughly convinced that the gravest irregularities were being committed. In his opinion Seybold and Neal were completely under the influence of Neely, who seems to have dominated the whole department of posts. They have not yet been discharged, as they may yet be needed.

Gen. Wood had a long conversation yesterday with Mr. Ones, the American counsel, who has been detailed especially for work in connection with the frauds. Corydon Rich was brought down to the palace by the detective who has him in charge, but he did not furnish any information beyond what was contained in the statement to which he had already sworn. Rich, as well as Reeves, says that another man profited to the extent of at least \$15,000, as an investigation of mortgages paid off and of other expenditures would prove, but at present absolute evidence of this is wanted, neither Rich nor Reeves swearing that he saw the individual in question receive the money.

La Discussion has a bitter article regarding Mr. Rathbone, in which it says: We did not know that political economy required the object lesson of a minor official paying his coachman, gardener and day laborer out of the public funds."

Mr. Bristow yesterday issued an order more sweeping than any of its predecessors, an order practically completing the reorganization of postal headquarters. Its financial reductions aggregate \$23,300, making a total reduction of expenditures at headquarters of more than \$42,000. One special agent, in number, who have been getting \$3,200 each, are cut down to six, and their clerical force is correspondingly diminished, the salary of the chief clerk of the bureau being reduced from \$1,800 to \$1,500. The bureau of transportation loses the services of one \$1,200 clerk, the translation bureau loses one \$1,400 clerk, the salary of the chief clerk being reduced \$200, and the bureau of dead letters is treated in the same way, losing a clerk, while the salary of its chief clerk is reduced. P. H. Bristow, chief clerk of the department, had his salary reduced from \$4,000 to \$2,500.

THEY ARE NOT DISCOURAGED.

Boer Envoys Do Not Seem Depressed by News of Disaster.

Boston, June 1.—Messrs. Fischer, Wolmarans and Wessels, the Boer envoys, were received at the city hall here Thursday by Mayor Hart and subsequently called at the state house. The mayor alluded to the day's news from South Africa, and hoped that the adversity sustained by the Boers might be for the best. Mr. Fischer responded, affirming that all he and his compatriots asked was for justice. The envoys did not seem greatly depressed by the news from Johannesburg and Pretoria. Chairman Fischer reiterated the statement that the war is by no means ended.

"Have you noticed," he asked a reporter, "that the English forces have not captured a single piece of artillery or any considerable munitions of war from us since our men have been executing their mastery retreat? This material hasn't ascended into the air, nor has it gone up in Lord Roberts' balloons, and the English will find it out to their sorrow. Our guns, supplies, etc., have been taken along with our troops, and they will yet be used effectually, if I am not greatly mistaken.

"The fact that President Kruger has retreated to Waterval Bovan and that this is declared the capital of our government shows that our people are still determined to win their independence. Our capital is where our president chooses to make it. "The fact that Lord Roberts annexed the Orange Free State the other day means nothing. The United States could annex Canada by proclamation, but something more effective would have to follow to make it a fact."

Mr. Fischer said that President Kruger would not surrender while there was a bullock cart and 16 oxen in the Transvaal to transport him from place to place.

Amid a storm of applause a long set of resolutions expressing sympathy with the South African republics and calling upon the United States government to represent to Great Britain that this country is opposed to the actions of England in the war in South Africa were unanimously adopted at the close of the reception to the Boer envoys in Faneuil hall last night.

Coke Ovens Closed.

Pittsburg, June 1.—The Frick Coke Co. has ordered the shutting down of 10 per cent. of its coke ovens in the Connellsville region this week. As the Frick Co. operates two-thirds of the ovens in the region, this means a closing down of over 1,000 ovens and the curtailment of production by from 700 to 800 tons of coke a day.

Revenue Stamp Swindle Suspected.

New York, June 1.—Behind the arrest of three young men in Brooklyn the police believe is a revenue stamp swindle of considerable proportions. The men are George and Charles Morgan and William Brower. In a furnished room which they recently rented was found a large number of revenue stamps, ranging in denomination from ten cents to \$10. Detectives assert that some of the stamps had been freed of the cancellation mark and two bottles were found in the room filled with a preparation for removing cancellation.

Money in Idaho.

Idaho's bank deposits amounted to \$904,412 in 1894. Last year they were \$1,358,668, showing an increase of \$454,256 in five years. A better demand for lead and protected wool, were the main factors in bringing about this prosperity under the republican administration.

HE WISHES TO KNOW.

Rev. Parkhurst Asks Mayor Van Wyck to Explain His Alleged Connection with Gotham's Ice Trust.

New York, June 2.—Before sailing for Europe Rev. Charles H. Parkhurst wrote a letter to Mayor Van Wyck interrogating him upon his connection with the American Ice Co. He gave the letter to Henry V. Parsell to be delivered to the mayor if he should go on the witness stand in the ice case. Mayor Van Wyck did not go on the witness stand to offer testimony, but Mr. Parsell has decided to make the letter public. It follows: "Under a form of government like our own a public official is answerable to the people, and not only his public conduct but his personal dealings are proper subjects for interrogation and inquiry. Conforming with that fact and in pursuance of instructions given me by the Society for the Prevention of Crime, I write to inquire of you as to your connection with the ice trust and to ask of you whether you hold stock in the American Ice Co., or in any of the companies that have been merged in that company.

"If you could hold such stock without compromising your character my inquiry might be unwarranted, but the ice trust is a devilish scheme for wringing shakels out of the poor and speculating upon their distresses, and no man, yourself or any other, can become contemptible in his personal capacity without a forfeiture of all the consideration otherwise due him in his official capacity, particularly when, as in a position like your own, the grand essential is personal probity, dignity and a gracious shepherding of the people whose interests you are set to safeguard.

"The people want to know what the facts are in the case, and the longer and more obstinately you evade the issue the more damaging the construction that will be placed upon your reticence. You said a week ago that the people need not fear that any fact could be proved that would challenge your official conduct. Such generalities do not meet the case. What the city wants to know is—Do you hold stock in the American Ice Co.? Yes or no?"

TRADE REVIEW.

Downward Movement of Prices Continues—Failures Increase.

New York, June 2.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s Weekly Review of Trade says: While returns of failures in May by branches of business cannot be given until next week, it can be stated that no month in more than six years has shown as large defaulted liabilities as May will show, owing to the failure of a firm principally engaged in cotton brokerage.

The most conspicuous feature of domestic news is the steady progress toward a lower level of prices for the chief materials of industry. Without excitement and with very small sales—it is believed the smallest ever recorded in May in the three chief eastern markets except in 1893—prices of wool have declined so that quotations average about 21.84 cents, against 24.72 at the highest point February 1. Orders for boots and shoes have been reduced much more than shipments, because many works had orders which are not yet exhausted. The shipments in May have been smaller than in any year since 1892.

The decline in pig iron continues, grey forge reaching \$18.50 at Pittsburg. Only small changes have appeared during the week in prices of finished products, but these are toward lower figures. There are statements that some of the properties taken by the Steel Sheet Co. have been sold back to former owners, and that properties of the Steel Hoop Co. will be divided likewise, but it is not surprising if a few out of so many combinations result in the disappointment of some.

Failures for the week have been 150 in the United States, against 145 last year, and 21 in Canada, against 14 last year.

RAISED THE SIEGE.

A British Relief Party Enters Koomassie, but the Situation is Still Critical.

London, June 2.—The colonial office has received a dispatch from Cape Coast Castle, dated May 31, saying it is believed there that Capt. Hall, with a relief party, entered Koomassie May 26. The governor, Sir Frederick Mitchell Hodgson, with the sick, wounded and refugees, was expected to arrive at Fumusi, May 30. Notwithstanding the optimistic tone of the dispatch, it reveals a serious situation, inasmuch as apart from the possibility of Gov. Hodgson's party being cut off by the enemy north of Fumusi, it practically announces the evacuation of Koomassie, which will be interpreted by the hostile tribes as a British retreat and thus tend to spread the rising. The rainy season is now in full swing and no punitive expedition can be successfully undertaken until autumn.

Smith Delivers His Message.

Philadelphia, June 2.—The North Philadelphia has received a dispatch from Pretoria stating that Messenger James Smith delivered to President Kruger on Tuesday the greeting from the school boys of Philadelphia. Mr. Kruger in reply tendered his thanks to the American people for their sympathy and requested Smith to return his (Kruger's) greetings to the citizens of the United States.

Disgraced His Uniform.

Washington, June 2.—By direction of the president First Lieut. Samuel G. Hazard, First artillery, has been dropped from the rolls of the army for desertion. Hazard was stationed at Tampa, Fla., and disappeared from that post February 21 last, since when nothing has been heard of him. It is reported that, before his departure, he forged some checks and borrowed a large amount of money. He was also short in his accounts. Another allegation was that he had run off with a woman with whom he had become infatuated.



ALL THE DONKEY HAS TO DO IS TO FOLLOW.

in our one state than the per capita of circulation for the whole country.

"What has brought about this prosperity? Why, the busy factories have created a better demand for the farm products. You know that it is the home market that is the best for the American producer, and when people are steady at work they have money to spend, with which to buy what the farmers grow. The more factories we can get out west, the better it will be for our farmers. Since the last democratic administration has become a matter of history, the value of the live stock on our farms has increased by \$45,000,000, that is to say in five years, being now worth, according to the department of agriculture's figures, \$168,000,000, as compared with the total valuation of \$123,000,000 at the beginning of 1895.

"Talking about factories: You remember how the free traders ridiculed the idea of making pearl buttons in the United States? A duty was first put on pearl buttons by the McKinley tariff in 1892. Of course the Wilson bill cut this down and checked the growth of the business. But the Dingley tariff of 1897 again made another effort to build up another American industry. What was the result? There are now upwards of 40 pearl button factories in Iowa. Shells from which they are made are procured from the river beds. There are nearly 1,500 people employed in the factories alone, besides the hundreds of fishermen occupied in getting the mussel shells, and the people employed in making the machinery for the factories. Indirectly, the merchants, draymen, transportation companies, as well as the farmers, are benefited by this one little industry, which has been as successful in its way as the greater American tin plate industries, which were also inaugurated by the McKinley tariff of 1892.

"Another instance, and I may say, a cause of the prosperity in Iowa," continued Mr. Dolliver, "is to be found in the railroads. A large number of railroad men live in our state, and when you consider that the railroads in the country are now employing over 100,000 more men than they had in 1895, and are paying out fully \$60,000,000 a year more in wages, you will see what an important factor railroad prosperity is to the country, and prosperity is to the railroads. The roads made good money last year, but this has not been at the expense of the farmers, because freight rates are lower now than they were five years ago. I am within the mark when I say that there was over 200,000,000 tons more freight carried by rail last year than in 1895.

"Stock in western railroads is gradually being acquired by the employees

course, is better for the merchants and store keepers, and for these reasons which I have been talking about Iowa will give President McKinley a bigger majority in 1900 than the state in 1896."

Foreign Trade Facts.

Figures of the bureau of statistics of the treasury department show:

That we exported \$42,459,765 more of our own goods last April than we imported.

That we exported \$30,130,000 more of our goods in April this year than in April, 1899.

That our exports were \$135,948,857 greater in value in the ten months ending with April, than in the corresponding ten months of the last fiscal year.

That our exports in the last ten months were \$455,495,141 greater than our imports.

That, under the Dingley protective tariff, the articles which we import free of duty were \$70,000,000 greater in value the last ten months than a year ago.

That our total foreign trade for the fiscal year ending June 30 next, will be \$300,000,000 larger than in the fiscal year ending June 30, 1899.

That our combined import and export trade for this fiscal year is likely to exceed two and a quarter billion dollars, of which exports will be \$1,407,000,000.

When We Buy Bread.

In 1894 there were only 231,848,596 bushels of wheat retained for home consumption; in 1899 the quantity retained was 452,530,285 bushels. In 1894 there were thousands of people too poor even to buy bread. In 1899 everybody could buy bread. These two comparisons represent the different conditions of the country under democratic and republican administrations.

Corn and Silver Values.

A bushel of corn worth an ounce of silver! Pretty near it. On May 7 corn was worth 45 1/2 cents a bushel in the New York market. Silver was worth 59 1/2 cents on the same day. In 1896, at the time of Bryan's prophecies as to free silver, corn was worth only 2 1/2 cents on the farm. But it has kept on advancing in price under the gold standard.

Number "Sixteen."

In his history of New York, one of the classes of American authorships, Diedrick Knickerbocker (Washington Irving) wrote lovingly, yet with unobtrusive sarcasm, of the quaint and traditional of his loved "New Netherlands," the peaceful valley of the Hudson from Albany to Manhattan, the many legends with which the entire region abounds—notably that of Rip Van Winkle and his long sleep—and of the ancient names and families whose descendants are still a power in that locality. So far-reaching were the effects of the "History" that in time the name "Knickerbocker" became the popular one for the patron saint of New York City, he usually being represented as a benign old German of ample girth, clutching firmly the long stemmed pipe which Irving immortalized and gazing over his beloved City.

Recognizing the vein of sentiment in the American people long ago a train service was inaugurated to New York from St. Louis to which Father Knickerbocker lent his name and through the efforts of the line which introduced the service the "Knickerbocker Special" has become as familiar to the average and uneducated American as to the residents of his own City. Leaving St. Louis at noon, the traveler is borne swiftly and safely to Father Knickerbocker's abode, traveling by daylight those scenes with which he was so familiar, arriving at New York the next day in time for a leisurely preparation for evening.

So popular has the service proven that the Big Four has started a new train as a companion, it leaving St. Louis 8:00 A. M., receiving all Western and Southwestern connections and arriving in New York at 2:55 the next day. This train is known as the New York and Boston Limited, but the wayfarer who travels much will call it Number Sixteen in emulation of his railroad brethren and inquire "How's Number Sixteen?" A month's business has demonstrated that it is a success. The Big Four's motto is "Comfort in travel," and the train amply lives up to the motto, as a trip on it will prove to those who desire convenience in travel, a letter to the General Office of the Big Four at Cincinnati about any of their trains will always receive a prompt and courteous reply.

Not Quite Ready for Heaven.

An Osage Indian named Laboring Miles was taken before Indian Agent Pollock a few days ago for some medicine. As it is a rare thing, says the Chicago Inter Ocean, for an Indian to ask for "Doc's man's medicine," the agent said: "Sick, Laboring?"

"Sick, heep sick," replied the redskin. "Pretty sick, eh?" continued the agent.

"Pretty near die," replied Laboring, after a pause. "Looked up in sky. Saw big light; saw Jesus and Jesus' mother. He said: 'The Indian then said his father beckoned him to come up into the clouds.

"You ought to have gone," advised the agent. "Maybe you won't be called again."

The Indian shook his head.

"Do you want to go to Heaven?" asked the agent.

"Not now," said Laboring Miles. "I want to kill one heep d—d Indian before I go."

One Night to Denver

Via Chicago, Union Pacific & North-Western Line. "Colorado Special" leaves Chicago 10:00 every morning, arriving Denver 1:20 the next afternoon, Colorado Springs and Manitou same evening. No change of cars. All meals in Pullman. Cars leave for last train at 10:30 P. M. Daily. New hook "Colorado," illustrated, mailed on receipt of four cents postage. Ticket Offices, Chicago & North-Western Ry., 193 Clark St., and Wells St. Station.

Adding Color.

Larry—Do you remember our old tomcat that wud run if a kitten looked at him? Will, he kin lick 't' hould alley by himself now.

Denny—Phwat brought about th' change? "Wae toied a grane ribbon arund' his neck."—Chicago Evening News.

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 50c.

Pussy Willows, Perhaps.

Mr. Homewood—Are you doing any gardening this spring?

Mr. Willingsburg—I have made a beginning. I planted a cat under a peach tree yesterday evening.—Pittsburgh Chronicle Telegraph.

You Will Never Know

what good ink is unless you use Carter's. It costs no more than poor ink. All dealers.

An old bachelor says that when a man hasn't enough worry he should marry.—Chicago Daily News.

Remember that Glenn's Sulphur Soap presents all the advantages of sulphur baths. Try it.

Hill's Hair and Whisker Dye, Black or Brown, 50c.

At the age of 21 a man has more ideals than ideas.—Chicago Daily News.

How Much You Eat

Is not the question, but how much you digest, because food does good only when it is digested and assimilated, taken up by the blood and made into muscle, nerve, bone and tissue. Hood's Sarsaparilla restores to the stomach its powers of digestion. When appetite is natural and healthy, then dyspepsia is gone, and strength, elasticity and endurance return.

Stomach Trouble—"My mother had a very bad stomach trouble. She weighed only 111 pounds. After taking four bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla she weighed 136 pounds. She took it again after the grip and one bottle got her up." Miss Orie McCoy, 628 Lafayette Ave., Lebanon, Ind.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is America's Greatest Blood Medicine.

W. L. DOUGLAS \$3 & 3.50 SHOES UNION MADE

Worth \$4 to \$6 compared with other makes. Indorsed by over 1,000,000 wearers. The genuine have W. L. Douglas name and price stamped on bottom. Take no substitute claimed to be as good. Your dealer should keep them—if not, we will send a pair on receipt of \$1.00. Miss Orie McCoy, 628 Lafayette Ave., Lebanon, Ind. W. L. DOUGLAS SHOE CO., Brockton, Mass.

FREE Musical Parlor Clock

Eagle Havana Cigars in every city or county, reliable persons furnished FREE A MUSICAL PARLOR CLOCK. The clock is best American made, runs with one winding, strikes hours and half hours, has real Winsted tone, and is a beautiful piece of art. To every person sending us a name, with full address, six clear stickers, we will ship, free of charge, a musical parlor clock, securely packed, in a gift box of our own design. Write to: EAGLE HAVANA CIGARS, full size, 1000. EAGLE MFG. CO., John Street, New York.

PISOSURE FOR CONSUMPTION

CURES WHILE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists.