

CAMERON COUNTY PRESS.

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Business cards, five lines or less, 45 per year; over five lines, at the regular rates of advertising.

No local inserted for less than 75 cents per line.

When a woman makes up her mind to get into the charmed circle of society...

Help the Enumerator.

On June 1 many thousands of men officially known as enumerators began to take the twelfth census of the United States.

The Boston Transcript tells of an Episcopal church that is being sued because it is not sufficiently "High church."

"English as she is spoke" was exemplified at the bridge soon after the consolidation of the roads.

Lending Money to Europe.

New York bankers have loaned France \$15,000,000 and would be pleased to do a little more accommodating in that particular line.

Our Colonial Trade.

Hawaiian imports from the United States last February were \$1,467,553, an increase of \$450,000 over the corresponding month in 1899.

OHIO'S GOOD TIMES.

Prosperity Felt by All People in the Buckeye State.

Congressman Bromwell Talks About Increased Wealth of Farmers—Protection for Wool an Important Factor.

"There is no reason why Ohio should not give President McKinley this year the biggest majority that it has ever given to any republican candidate for president. On the contrary, there is every reason why it should," says Hon. Jacob H. Bromwell, of Cincinnati, O.

"The increase in business, the greater employment of labor, with a much larger amount of wages circulated within the last few years, when contrasted with the poverty-stricken conditions under a previous administration, are conclusive proof that a republican administration is the best thing for the United States, and certainly for Ohio. It is safe to say that every person in the Buckeye state has felt, in some shape or manner, the benefits arising from President McKinley's administration, and that he has always been the strongest advocate in the country.

"The increase in wealth in our state has been enormous. Deposits in the national banks jumped from \$32,000,000 in 1894, to \$49,000,000 in 1899. In the state and private banks within the same period, the gain was from \$4,000,000 to \$11,000,000. In the loan and trust companies it was from \$3,000,000 to \$9,000,000, and in the savings banks the increase has been from a little less than \$5,000,000, in 1894, to almost \$11,500,000 in 1899. In fact, the bank deposits in our state were more than 80 per cent. larger last year than they were in 1894.

"Now this shows a most decided increase in the wealth of the state. But what is far more satisfactory is that the prosperity has been felt by more people. For instance, in 1894 there were less than 92,000 depositors in the national banks, while last year there were over 122,000. In the state and private banks the number of depositors has more than doubled, from less than 16,000 in 1894 to nearly 38,000 last year. In the loan and trust companies the number of depositors has increased from 4,500 to over 7,000. In the savings banks, which hold the accumulated wealth of the poorer people, the number of depositors has also more than doubled, from 30,032 in 1894 to 60,189 in 1899. Notwithstanding the large increase in the number of depositors, the average amount to the credit of each holder of a bank account was \$357 last year, as against \$314 five years ago.

"Prosperity can be gauged not only by the bank deposits of Ohio, but also by its bank clearings and record of business failures. The bank clearings have shown enormous gains, while the trade failures have shown correspondingly large decrease, both in numbers as well as in the amount of the liabilities.

"Farmers, as well as the workers in the factories, have benefited by the improvement in business under President McKinley. With all the factories busy, and many of them running overtime, there has been a much better demand, right in our own state, for what the farmer grows. The factory hands earn better wages, and more of them, than they did under the last democratic administration. They are, therefore, able to pay better prices for their food. Talk to any farmer in the state, whether he be democrat, populist or republican, and he cannot help acknowledging that he has received better prices in the last two years, and that his farm is in better shape both financially and as to its appearance and conditions.

"There has been a wonderful improvement in the value of live stock in Ohio, particularly in sheep, and that is due entirely to the protective tariff on wool. Under the free wool tariff of the democratic party, the best grade of Ohio wool sold at 17 1/2 cents in Boston; under the McKinley tariff it sold at 33 cents, so that free wool meant a loss of 15 1/2 cents a pound. But this year, in January, the same grade of wool which sold at 17 1/2 cents a pound in 1895, was sold for 35 cents, having doubled in value under the protective tariff, which is now in force during President McKinley's administration. It is the same with sheep. On January 1, 1897, just before President McKinley was inaugurated, all the sheep in Ohio were worth \$5,877,171, according to the figures of the department of agriculture. Three years later, on the first day of this year, they were worth \$10,535,250. So you see, that not only has the price of wool doubled, but the value of the sheep is now almost 100 per cent. more than it was before the farmer's wool was protected, and before the country began to realize the benefits of this republican administration.

"If this is not cause enough for every farmer in the state of Ohio to vote for the reelection of the president from his own state, then no degree of prosperity or well-doing can make a republican out of him."

Lending Money to Europe. New York bankers have loaned France \$15,000,000 and would be pleased to do a little more accommodating in that particular line. There must be prosperity when our bankers are compelled to go away from home in order to find people to loan their money to.

Our Colonial Trade. Hawaiian imports from the United States last February were \$1,467,553, an increase of \$450,000 over the corresponding month in 1899. From all other countries the imports amounted only to \$283,275, being \$50,000 less than in 1899.

THE FARMER TALKS.

Tells Eli Perkins How Congress Can Make Money for the Country.

"The trouble down in Washington, Eli," said an old Dakota farmer on the train the other day, "is caused by their having too many one-horse eastern farmers in congress. Now we are so prosperous that we sold twelve hundred million dollars' worth of stuff to Europe last year, and only bought back six hundred million dollars' worth. This gave us a surplus of six hundred million dollars, which came back to us in gold and bonds. That's all right. If we go on that way for ten years longer, we'll have six billions of their money—about a fourth of the money in the world! Now, why can't we let well enough alone? What's the use of flying off on free silver and free trade again?"

"Then again they say we ain't managing our commerce right. They say we don't own the ships that carry this stuff to Europe. They say European ships get \$200,000,000 for carrying this stuff across the ocean. Now, why don't congress bolster up our ships a little, as it did our tin factories, glass factories and silk factories? Why, suppose congress should give our ships ten or twenty million dollars to help them start in? Call it a subsidy. What of it? By and by, when the ships get started, we'll save \$200,000,000 a year from going to European ship owners. We bait a trap to catch a rat, don't we, but we don't have to feed him cheese after he is caught.

"We farmers won't squeal if congress will spend twenty millions to save two hundred millions. England and Germany back up their ships and give them a bonus on the money they make for their country. They steal the carrying trade and take \$200,000,000 out of our pockets every year. I say fight them with their own ammunition, as we fight the Russian thistle. By and by when we sell Europe a billion and a half dollars' worth of cotton, corn, meat and manufactured goods—and get paid for carrying it to them—why then they'll have the whole earth! You hear me!"

Democratic Boer Trick.

Referring to the visit of the Boer peace delegates to the United States, the Daily Express, of London, says that the democratic Tammany leader, of New York city, Mr. Croker, is running the delegates for all they are worth for political purposes. It adds:

"Records of Tammany are already black enough without the addition of this new infamy. What makes the action peculiarly infamous now is the fact that Mr. Croker claims the hospitality of an English domicile and poses as an English country gentleman, yet he is aiding and encouraging the worst of England's enemies. Mr. Croker's position is practically on all fours with that of the duke of Orleans."

The paper points out that the duke of Orleans paid the penalty of his offense by being socially banned. It suggests that Mr. Croker, having reasons for spending as little time as possible in the United States, take an Italian villa near the duke of Orleans, whose company, it says, he will probably find congenial.

Best Record in Kansas.

Kansas has made another record. Not content with plastering the walls of her state buildings with canceled mortgages; not content with doubling her bank deposits since 1896; Kansas now has but one inmate in the state poor farm. Dining-halls and bedrooms that a few years ago were crowded with the idle, with the hungry, and with the poorly clad, now echo and re-echo the solitary tramp of their sole inmate, who is without kith or kin, and who is too old and feeble to work. But one sad relic remains in the Kansas poorhouse, to remind the taxpayers of the days when its free soup, free bed and free clothes were donated to those who were compelled to idleness under a democratic administration, and under its policy of destruction to all American industries, both of farm and factory.

National Bank Deposits.

In March, 1893, when President Cleveland was inaugurated, the deposits in the national banks of the United States amounted to \$1,751,439,374. In three years' time, in 1896, they had declined by \$100,000,000. Three years later, in 1899, they had increased by nearly \$600,000,000. Note the figures: March, 1893 \$1,751,439,374 March, 1896 1,651,439,374 March, 1899 2,351,439,374

Have the Most Money.

We are not so very poorly off, after all judging by the following comparison of last year's per capita circulation of money: In—Per Capita. England \$17.65 Germany 19.84 United States 25.75 And now the per capita of the United States is over \$26, and still increasing.

Exporting Woolen Goods.

American woolen goods are beginning to reach the markets of the world, under a tariff that protects the farmers' wool clip. Last year we exported over a million dollars' worth of American woolsens, and our imports of woolsens were a mere trifle compared with those under the Wilson law.

Banks in Kansas.

Deposits in Kansas banks were as follows at the given dates: September 1, 1892 \$29,142,584 December 15, 1896 11,523,532 December 2, 1899 25,044,085 No wonder Kansas is going republican this year.

Value of Hogs.

Hogs sold in Nebraska at \$2.85 per cwt. in 1896. This year they have sold at \$4.95. Yet farmers there are to be asked to vote for a democratic president and a democratic congress again, so as to get back to the old \$2.85 price.

THE GOLD STANDARD.

Caused a Saving of \$6,664,454 to the Government.

Total Amount of Bonds Exchanged Was \$260,020,750—Applications for New National Banks Under New Law.

Representative Brosius, of Pennsylvania, chairman of the house committee on banking and currency, has made a statement, official in character, and based on information carefully prepared by the treasury department, on the workings of the recently enacted financial law. The statement says in part:

"The refunding provisions of the law are working out an achievement in finance without a parallel in the history of the world. The statement I submit is official and shows the amount of bonds of each kind exchanged since the law went into operation, March 14, to the 1st day of May, 1900, together with the saving in interest, the premium paid, and the net saving."

The statement shows the following totals: Amount refunded, \$260,020,250; saving in interest, \$32,699,255; premium paid, \$26,034,771; net savings, \$6,664,454.

The "net savings" shown by this statement represents the difference between the amount of interest the government will pay upon the bonds refunded to the date of their respective maturities, and the amount of interest the government would have been obliged to pay had not the bonds above described been thus refunded.

It will be observed that the total amount of bonds exchanged is \$260,020,250. The treasurer has already made full settlement for bonds amounting to \$259,051,950, and of the premiums paid and to be paid, \$26,034,771, the treasurer has already paid \$25,923,732, leaving unpaid only about \$110,000. Of the \$260,020,750 bonds exchanged, \$48,508,000 were from institutions or private persons other than national banks.

"The operation of legal tender redemption under the provisions of the law exhibits a highly satisfactory condition of public confidence in our government paper and is a happy omen for the success of that branch of our monetary system in the future. The secretary of the treasury informs me that the amount of United States notes redeemed in gold out of the reserve fund since the new law went into operation is \$5,133,149."

The most interesting of Mr. Brosius' statement is a table prepared by the treasury showing the extent to which new national banks have been organized under the new law. The total number of applications approved is 244, with a capital of \$8,380,000. The total applications on file for authority to organize national banks is 508, the total applications for the conversion of old banks into national banks is 382, making a total of all kinds of new bank organizations of 890.

Mr. Brosius also adds, from unofficial but reliable sources, a detailed estimate of \$124,788,858, as the amount of currency the national banks may issue in the near future, as gathered from their expressed intention.

Live Stock in Iowa.

Iowa's live stock study is interesting as taken from the department of agriculture's figures:

Table with columns for Year (1895, 1900) and rows for Horses, Cows, Cattle, Sheep. Total value for 1895 is \$123,995,270 and for 1900 is \$168,317,955.

Prosperity in Colorado.

Colorado's bank deposits have more than doubled in five years, increasing from \$9,379,733 in 1894 to \$20,058,377 in 1899. The number of people who had bank accounts increased in the same time from 18,532 up to 30,047. This can be credited up to McKinley prosperity, and accounts in part for the fact that thousands of Colorado men who left the republican party in 1896 are returning to it.

Buying Shovels.

A shovel cost six and one-half cents more last year than in 1896. Corn was 14 cents a bushel higher, so that the farmer could buy two shovels last year, and the only additional cost would be his extra profit on two bushels of corn. Even then he would still have a cent left to put in the baby's bank.

Mr. Morton's Position.

Hon. J. Sterling Morton declines to reenter the democratic fold unless the party indorses the gold standard. Mr. Cleveland's secretary of agriculture is undoubtedly out for some time, as the democratic party always takes its time in getting round into republican positions.

Wisdom in His Choice.

Ex-Representative Belford, of Colorado, has severed his connection with the demo-pop combination and returned to the republican party. He prefers pleasing reality to dismal and unreliable prophecy.

Robbing the Poor.

The Tammany ice trust selected the poor of the tenement house districts as its special victims. Tammany's sympathy is all reserved for the export trade.

New Democratic Trick.

Mr. Clark's effort to introduce a trick democratic donkey into the United States senate possessed the merit of novelty.

Stick to Stars and Stripes.

Populistic pessimism doesn't make appropriate flag following material.

TO GET HARMONY.

Senator Hanna Makes an Impassioned Plea.

THE DELAWARE CONTEST.

The Ohio Leader Wants the Factions to Get Together.

WAITING FOR A POINTER.

Delegates Who Have Arrived at Philadelphia Would Like to Have President McKinley Express His Choice in Regard to His Running Mate.

Philadelphia, June 16.—The republican national committee yesterday put in three long sessions on the contests brought before it and adjourned late at night with all of the controversies practically disposed of except that from Delaware. This has been referred back to the sub-committee, with instructions to again endeavor to bring the factions to a basis of agreement and will receive final action to-day. An important action Friday was the seating of the Brownlow delegates in the Tennessee contest and refusing admission to the friends of Pension Commissioner Evans. The contest was very bitter and at one time there was the possibility of a serious encounter between Brownlow and Evans.

The most interesting feature of the day was the speech of Senator Hanna in the Delaware case. Senator Hanna is anxious to harmonize the factions in Delaware and his speech before the committee urging another attempt at agreement showed his feeling in the matter. The action of the committee in the various contests has caused it to be generally remarked that it has not been influenced in the least by the leaders. Senator Hanna's friends from the south, especially the office-holders, have received scant consideration. Where there were rival factions of office-holders, as in Alabama, both sides have been denied seats. The defeat of Wimberly in Louisiana and the elevation of Warmouth is said to have been antagonistic to the wishes of the close friends of the administration.

Speculation, gossip and informal conferences among national committeemen and other leading republicans who are here have failed to indicate a crystallization of sentiment around any individual. Neither Senator Hanna nor those who are close to him give any intimation that the administration has a choice. The number of delegates who will vote for any man that the administration favors seems to accentuate the general impression that the nominee will be the man most satisfactory to the president. "If you would take us into your confidence on this vice presidential matter it would simplify the situation greatly and give us an opportunity to do what the president would like," said a prominent republican to Senator Hanna yesterday, and the reply he made was: "You know all that I know about it."

Senator Platt's talk of Odell, of New York, caused a little flutter here, and Dolliver took an upward turn about the same time, the cause being the impression that in case Odell should be pressed by New York there would be a concentration on the Iowa congressman by those who do not favor the New Yorker. The candidacy of Lieut. Gov. Woodruff, of New York, who has arrived here, is still being kept in evidence by his friends, but apparently without any backing from the republican managers and with the distinct disapproval of Senator Hanna.

It is generally believed that Senator Allison has made it plain that he will not be a candidate under any circumstances. The position of Secretary Long causes considerable comment, and it is being freely asked why the Long candidacy should proceed so far unless it has the tacit consent of the president. The fact that Long is a member of McKinley's cabinet gives rise to a widespread belief that the secretary of the navy will finally receive the support of the administration. If such is the case, however, it is being carefully kept from view. As the matter stands now it would seem that Long, Dolliver and Fairbanks are the leading possibilities for vice president.

"Otis Day" at Rochester.

Rochester, N. Y., June 16.—"Otis day" was a memorable occasion for Rochester and the people of western New York who extended a welcome back to his old home of the man who for two years ruled the Philippines. There were 100,000 strangers in the city. Gen. Joseph Wheeler reached the city about noon, and was given an enthusiastic reception. The celebration began with the firing of a major general's salute and reached its climax in the parade which took place in the afternoon. The United States army was represented by about 1,200 men. The Marine band from Washington was also a feature of the procession.

Dewey Sees He Is Out of the Running.

New York, June 16.—The Herald's Washington correspondent sends a report of an interview with Admiral Dewey, in which he is represented as confessing that his presidential prospects are not good. He said: "Some time ago the leaders, or those whom we have always regarded as the leaders, asked me if I would allow my name to be used in connection with the presidency. After thinking this proposition over I said 'Yes,' and announced that if the people wanted me to serve in that capacity I would gladly do so. But I thank God they do not appear to want me."

Try Grain-O! Try Grain-O!

Ask your grocer to-day to show you a package of GRAIN-O, the new food drink that takes the place of coffee. The children may drink it without injury as well as the adult. All who try it like it. GRAIN-O has that rich seal brown of Mocha or Java, but it is made from pure grains, and the most delicate stomachs receive it without distress. 1-4 the price of coffee. 15 cts. and 25 cts. per package. Sold by all grocers.

A Feminine Butter.

"And now, children," said the teacher, who had been talking about military fortifications, "can any of you tell me what is a buttress?" "Please, ma'am," cried little Willie, snapping his fingers, "it's a nanny goat."—Philadelphia Press.

Marquette, on Lake Superior.

is one of the most charming summer resorts reached via the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway.

Its healthful location, beautiful scenery, good hotels and complete immunity from hay fever, make a summer outing at Marquette, Mich., very attractive from the standpoint of health, rest and comfort.

For a copy of "The Lake Superior Country," containing a description of Marquette and the copper country, address, with four (4) cents in stamps to pay postage, Geo. H. Headford, General Passenger Agent, Chicago, Ill.

It is just as easy to look pleasant as it is to wear a long face and look as though you had dined on crabapples.—Chicago Daily 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.

"George says he doesn't know the taste of liquor." "Pours it down so fast, I suppose, that his palate doesn't get a chance."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Pink's Cure cannot be too highly spoken of as a cough cure.—J. W. O'Brien, 322 Third Ave., N., Minneapolis, Minn., Jan. 6, 1900.

One of the keenest disappointments a misanthrope meets is the lack of a demand for his sentiments when an epitaph is to be written.—Chicago Democrat.

Straight Road To Health

Is by the way of purifying the blood. Germs and impurities in the blood cause disease and sickness. Expelling these impurities removes the disease. Hood's Sarsaparilla does this and it does more. It makes the blood rich by increasing and vitalizing the red globules and giving it power to transmit to the organs, nerves and muscles the nutrient contained in digested food.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the Best Medicine Money Can Buy.

C. W. Rosenbach, (31st St. and Indiana Ave., Chicago, Ill.), wrote, Feb. 11, 1888, "I have been troubled with

QUIRSY SORE THROAT

for ten years, and I find

Palmer's Lotion

the quickest remedy I ever tried."

Lotion Soap

Prevents and assists in curing all skin diseases. At Druggists only.



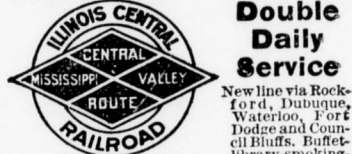
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FOR RATES, MAPS, TIME-TABLES, ETC., IF YOU ARE CONTEMPLATING A TRIP, ANY PORTION OF WHICH CAN BE MADE OVER THE



"AMERICA'S MOST POPULAR RAILWAY." GEO. J. CHARLTON, GENERAL PASSENGER AND TICKET AGENT, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

CHICAGO TO OMAHA



Double Daily Service. New line via Rockford, Dubuque, Waterloo, Fort Dodge and Council Bluffs. Buffet-library-smoking-dining cars. Send to the undersigned for a free copy of Pictures and Notes En-Routé illustrating this new line as seen from the window. Tickets of agents of I. C. R. R. and connecting lines. A. H. HANSON, G. P. A., Chicago.

Delicious Desserts. Burnham's Hasty Jellycon makes the finest dessert jellies, clear and sparkling and deliciously flavored. Prepared in a minute. It is only necessary to dissolve in hot water and set away to cool. Flavors: orange, lemon, strawberry, raspberry, peach, wild cherry and unflavored "calf-foot" for making wine and coffee jellies. All grocers sell it.

RHEUMATISM Van Burden's Rheumatic Compound is the only positive cure. Past experience of agents of I. C. R. R. and connecting lines. 33 S. California Ave., Chicago.

Use Certain Corn Cure. Price, 15c.

