

CAMERON COUNTY PRESS.

H. H. MULLIN, Editor.

Published Every Thursday.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Per year, \$2.00. In advance, \$2.00. If paid in advance, \$1.50.

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.

Legal and Official Advertising per square, three times or less, \$2; each subsequent insertion, 10 cents per square.

Obituary notices over five lines, 10 cents per line. Simple announcements of births, marriages and deaths will be inserted free.

Business cards, five lines or less, 35 per year; over five lines, at the regular rates of advertising.

No local inserted for less than 75 cents per issue.

JOB PRINTING.

The Job department of the Press is complete and affords facilities for doing the best class of work. PARTICULAR ATTENTION PAID TO LAW PRINTING.

Rev. E. E. Dixon, a prominent Methodist clergyman of Stroudsburg, Pa., will be called upon to defend in court for praying an answer to a prayer offered, calling for Divine vengeance on a brewery.

Prosecution will be called upon to defend in court for praying an answer to a prayer offered, calling for Divine vengeance on a brewery.

Capitalists recently erected a large brewery in Rev. Mr. Dixon's parish. It caused much comment, reports the Philadelphia Times, and was made the subject of a vehement prayer from the minister, in which he called upon God to strike with lightning the new brewery being erected in that place.

Shortly after, during a violent storm, lightning struck the brewery, partially wrecking it, and knocking from a ladder two sons of another Methodist minister who were at work on the building.

No one was killed and the brewery was not burned, but the prayer created so much comment that the capitalists, who are prominent in social circles, decided that they were engaged in a legitimate calling, and should not be made the target of pulpit imprecations, as it injured the social standing of themselves and families.

Lawyers who have looked up the case say the men have a first-class cause of action, and it is stated the case will be fought to a finish.

Rev. Mr. Dixon claims he cannot be held responsible for an act of Providence, which brought the subjects into unenviable notoriety, and the question promises to be one of the most novel ever tried in a Pennsylvania court.

A sensational and well authenticated snake story comes from Pleasant Valley, about five miles west of Westminster, Md., the principal actors in which were the snake and Miss Cora Legore, a domestic employed by Frederick G. Yingling, a well-known farmer residing near that place.

Miss Legore went to the barn to milk the cows as was her customary duty. She did not return as promptly as usual and, becoming uneasy after a time, Mrs. Yingling sent one to the barn to look for her.

She was found lying in a dead faint in a cow stall, and upon being revived appeared dazed and frightened. Finally she became sufficiently composed to tell the cause of her unconsciousness.

She said that while milking she felt something moving about her clothing, but supposed it was a cat, until she felt a constriction about her waist, and found herself looking into the eyes of a snake which had wrapped itself about her, and reared its head in front of her face.

She was too much frightened to notice what sort of a serpent was thus confronting her, but, striking at it with her hand, fainted away. When she was found the snake had disappeared.

This account of a budding genius is taken from the Mount Sterling (Ky.) Sentinel-Democrat: "Near the poor-house farm for some time the people have been on the lookout for a large snake which had been crossing the road and making a bed the size of a child's body. One day lately it was seen making its way across the road, and it proved to be a small boy crawling on his all fours. He did not want to work, and would make the track toward the cornfield in which he and his father were working, and would go and hunt the snake for half a day at a time. This is a bright young man, and ought to be given a chrono."

A Minneapolis paper which apparently has started in to grab off the palm for tall story telling, gives us this yarnlet to ruminate on: "A cow which was picketed on a rope was picked up by the cyclone and carried up the length of her rope—about 60 feet—where she remained until the storm had passed, when she quietly climbed down the rope and resumed her grazing." The narrator failed to say whether the cow came down head or tail first.

The Daughters of the American Revolution of Arkansas. Helen M. Norton, state regent, host of one "real daughter," who resides in Fayetteville. Little Rock chapter is proud of the honor of having recently elected to membership two of the nearest living relatives of the "Father of His Country," Mrs. Mary Washington (Smith) Dewey and Mrs. Mary Norma Smith Langdon.

IT HAS NO POLICY.

The Democracy Has No Plan to Build Up Shipping.

Opposes Republican Policy of Enlarging Our Foreign Commerce But Offers Nothing Better.

The platform utterance of the democratic party regarding American shipping is a clear index of the inherent inability of that party to construct. It seems only to be able to oppose and denounce the constructive policies of its progressive political opponents.

The foreign commerce of the United States is regarded the world over as the most important of all. To this country come the finest foreign ships. The greatest and most powerful steamship lines vie with each other for our trade. The largest, the swiftest, the safest and most luxurious ships that are built are for the carrying of the trade in merchandise, passengers, specie and mails from and to the United States.

But 8 per cent. of our foreign trade is carried in American ships. Foreign ships carry 92 per cent. This carrying is worth fully \$200,000,000 each year. All but 8 per cent. of it goes out of the pockets of American producers and consumers for paying foreigners for doing our foreign carrying. Not only does it go out of our people's pockets, but it goes out of the coun-

ternative of the shipping subsidy bill is to keep on paying nearly \$200,000,000 a year to foreign ship owners, whose governments in paying them subsidies enable them to prevent American ships from competing. Rather than have our government pay a subsidy to American ships the democrats would prefer to have our people send nearly \$200,000,000 out of the country each year to build and sustain foreign ships.

In their platform the democrats "especially condemn the ill-concealed republican alliance with England." When we remember that democracy's subsidy bill will nowhere be received with such favor and gratitude as in Great Britain, whose command of the sea and especially of American foreign carrying the democrats would perpetuate, and which present British monopoly the passage of that bill would do much to destroy, the insincerity and the secret pro-British leanings of the democrats are clearly discerned.

Not a word have the democrats to utter in behalf of a policy that would cause the building of the ships our foreign commerce employs out of American material and with American labor, instead of, as now, their construction out of foreign materials by foreign labor in other countries. No policy is suggested by them—they merely denounce the republican policy that would substitute American for British and other foreign ships in our foreign trade. Having no plan of their own to suggest for building up our shipping in the foreign trade, expressing no regret at seeing nearly \$200-

BENEFITS THE PEOPLE

Under Uncle Sam's Rule the Porto Ricans Are Content.

Harsh Spanish Laws Modified or Abolished—Industry, Health and Prosperity Under Our Government.

Mr. Charles E. Buehl, who was secretary of the United States special commission to Porto Rico, and is familiar with the various conditions of which he speaks, makes it plain that our occupation of that island has been of great benefit to the people of Porto Rico.

Under Spanish rule imprisonment without a hearing, or the preferring of charges against persons arrested, was common, and the imprisoned persons frequently passed several years without being informed of the nature of the offense for which they had been thus held.

Under American rule this has been changed, and no more Spanish methods are permitted in dealing with those charged with unlawful acts.

Before the American occupation of Porto Rico it was a common custom to rent a burial place in the cemeteries, and to demand a renewal of the rent from year to year, after the first five years; a failure to promptly pay the renewal resulted in the disinterment of the body and the throwing of the skull and bones promiscuously into a common bone heap to be thereafter forever exposed to the gaze of the curious and to the action of the elements.

This custom was discontinued upon an order issued by the military governor, making it unlawful to disinter bodies without a special permit from the governor general, and then only for the purpose of reinterment.

Under the Spanish rule marriage had been hedged about with arbitrary rules which had made it impossible for the poor, especially in the rural districts, to enter into marriage. The result was that more than half the families were living in a state of concubinage, and more than half of the children born on the island during the latter years were illegitimate, and deprived of natural rights under the laws.

By order of the military governor the contract of marriage can be entered into without cost, before a magistrate or priest, or minister, and every barrier to marriage was removed. Those having children could marry, and the legal status of the offspring of such as had been born out of wedlock was thereby established.

Under Spanish rule the island was scourged with diseases due to unsanitary conditions, and to a lack of care for the people, by those in authority. The military governor established a vaccine farm, and army physicians vaccinated the population of the island. Every disease is being conquered by government agencies, and every sanitary measure is being carried out to prevent filth diseases.

Under Spanish rule everything was taxed, and to all the very exacting taxes on property, real and personal, were added duties on imports, port dues and a consume-tax of no small rate. In addition there were exactions by the crown and insular government, and, last, but not least, there was a government lottery. The mayors were instructed to sell a certain amount of the drawings, and they invited the citizens to purchase a drawing, which was understood to be a thin-veiled order to contribute the amount asked for to the government.

With the occupation by the Americans the lottery disappeared, and the burden of taxation dwindled down to 15 per cent. of the tariff upon imports, and, what was more important, the amounts thus collected are handed over to the island government for paying the expenses of running that government; so that the 15 per cent. of the tariff does not burden the people at all.

Leading men of both political parties in Porto Rico were in Washington during the preparation of the bill to provide revenues and civil government for Porto Rico (Public No. 69) and they were strong in their expression that they were satisfied with the provisions of this bill.

When Porto Rico was storm swept the quick response of our people to the cry of distress, and the liberal sending of tens of thousands of tons of supplies for the stranded victims of the storm gave evidence of the true feeling which this country entertained toward the new possession. A loyal lady of San Juan remarked that "the United States is great because it is liberal; it is prosperous because it is humane."

Under Spanish rule the weak were robbed; the foreclosure of a mortgage was permitted to be done in a most unwarranted manner, and always to the loss of the debtor. A military order checked this. Under Spanish rule a large percentage of the property owners were absentees, conducting their estates through agencies, and exacting a most ruinous course against other interests. The property of the absentee class has been put under taxable conditions that will make them bear their portion of the burden of the government which gives security to their property.

Under Spanish rule the money of the island was subject to the most extraordinary fluctuations; when the planter needed money to pay his help, and for supplies, the peso would be held at 60 cents in gold, and as soon as the money had passed into the hands of the men whom the planter had owed the value of the same peso declined to 42 cents. This ruinous variation in money has been made to give place to certainty and stability by changing the currency of the island to United States currency.

Under the rule of Spain the mass of the people dared not make an outcry against any oppression; the bakers of

San Juan testified that their hours of labor were from four o'clock p. m. till 12 o'clock noon, of the day following, and that they worked every day in the year; other artisans gave similar testimony; with American occupation shorter hours were demanded without fear, and fair-dealing began to be the place of the ancient wrong.

Aside from the 50,773 property owners of Porto Rico, made up largely of absentees, priests and pro-Spanish residents, the people of the island are loyal to our methods, and appreciate our efforts in their behalf, so far as they can realize the enactments.

M'KINLEY'S AMERICANISM.

Englishmen Do Not Enthusiasm Over the Promise of His Re-election.

London, June 23 (Copyright, 1900, by the New York Tribune).—If there be any doubt in the United States respecting English opinion of McKinley and republican politics, it may be dispelled by the reticence of the London and provincial press respecting the work of the Philadelphia convention. There are few comments on it, and such as there are have a perfunctory sound. These are not eulogies of McKinley, and the republican party is not embarrassed by English patronage or flattery.

The English press is preoccupied with affairs in South Africa and China, and has no space in reserve for a trivial incident in Anglo-Saxon history, such as the election of a president by a nation of 80,000,000. More-over, there are no illusions here respecting either President McKinley or the republican party. Both are known to be downright American and not in any sense English. President McKinley is not suspected of having ever made an apology for introducing the tariff bill which bore his name, and the party which renominated him, so far from repudiating protectionism, has reaffirmed it and added to it subsidies for American shipping.

Nobody in England ever speaks of McKinley as anything but an uncompromising champion of American ideas and politics. Hence his renomination is received here without enthusiasm and with quiet reserve, as possibly not the best choice, but one which divides the republican party least. Exports of American Made Goods and Imports of Foreign Materials. Forty million dollars' worth of manufactures were exported from the United States, and \$25,000,000 worth of manufacturers' materials were imported into the United States last May. This is a higher record for both than was ever made in any preceding month. This assures a total exportation of manufactures in the fiscal year 1900 of fully \$425,000,000, and an importation of manufacturers' material of \$300,000,000. On only four occasions has the importation of manufacturers' materials reached the \$200,000,000 line, while in the year just ended it will be about \$300,000,000—an increase of 50 per cent. over the average of the past five years. Exports of manufactures in 1899 were \$338,000,000, and will be fully \$425,000,000 in 1900—an increase of nearly or quite \$90,000,000; while no earlier year ever showed an increase of as much as \$50,000,000.

AMERICAN MANUFACTURES.

The total importation of manufactures for the year will aggregate about \$325,000,000 and the total exports of manufactures will aggregate about \$425,000,000.

HOW WILL BRYAN VOTE?

His Increased Prosperity Should Cause Him to Support McKinley.

"The republican party is on the defensive. It will talk prosperity, of course, but we'll be willing to take the votes of all the people who have not had their share of prosperity, and leave them the votes of the people who have been prosperous." — W. J. Bryan, at Chicago, June 13, 1900.

The following figures are taken from the books of the assessor for the Fifth ward of the city of Lincoln, Neb., which is the ward in which Mr. Bryan makes his home, and they show the assessed valuation of his personal property for the years indicated:

Table with 2 columns: Years and Assessed Valuation. 1893: \$280.00; 1894: 290.00; 1895: 340.00; 1896 (last year of democracy): 270.00; 1897: 1,485.00; 1898: 2,880.00; 1899: 2,850.00; 1900: 4,250.00.

The above figures are official and prove conclusively that Mr. Bryan should vote for William McKinley in this year of our Lord, 1900.

The Price of Cattle.

The average price of cattle on the farm was \$16.65 per head on January 1, 1897, just before President McKinley was inaugurated. At the beginning of this year cattle were worth \$25 per head on the farm. The increase in the last three years has been 50 per cent. These figures are from the reports of the department of agriculture, and may be accepted as absolutely reliable.

Makes Prices Better.

War is especially distasteful to the democratic party. In addition to the display of bravery called for it makes higher prices for the products of the American farmer.

SOMETHING NEW IN SURGERY.

An Operation That Was Deserving of World-Wide Celebrity.

"I see," said the old man Pimpernel the other evening, relates the Cleveland Plain Dealer, "that they've mended another broken neck for a feller. He had a fall somewhere out in the country, an' when they got him to th' hospital th' doctors found that his upper spinal column was cracked clean across. Feller couldn't hold his head up, an' his voice was clean gone."

"How did they patch him up?" inquired John Bowman. "You'll be s'prised when I tell you," replied the old man. "It was so dead easy. First, they crowded over th' left phalanx till it happened the right vertebra, an' then they stuck th' two ends together with anty-toxum glue. That's fer blood pisenin', you know. Then they got the broken ends of the medulla together an' fastened 'em in place with strips of adhesion plaster. After that they nailed narrow rods of zinc up an' down his backbone and clinched 'em together with rivets. When this was all fixed the surgeon sent out an' got an old-fashioned bootjack, an' they tied it on his chest so that the opening at the top would just catch under his chin—an' hold it up till the glue hardens. An' as soon as it does harden the young feller'll be just as sound as ever, with a few rivets thrown in."

"Thunder!" cried Josh Bowman. "An' it it wonderful!" "You jest bet it is," said the old man.

He Feared to Presume.

The American tourist is so firmly convinced that he is being cheated on all hands during his European travels that he occasionally oversteps the bounds of prudence. "What is the price of this pin?" asked a young man in a Paris shop, handing a small silver brooch of exquisite workmanship. "Twenty francs, monsieur," said the clerk. "That's altogether too much," said the young American. "It's for a present to my sister. I'll give you five francs for it."

"Zen it would be I zat gave ze present to your sister," said the Frenchman, with a deprecatory shrug. "An' I do not know mademoiselle!"—The King.

Archaeology.

"These pictures," the archaeologist of the distant future is explaining, "represents the cake walk of the ancients. The cake walk consisted of a number of movements evidently designed to assist the digestion of cake. Hence the name."—Detroit Journal.

What Hurts.

"The other side," observed the candidate, in much apprehension, "are putting some damaging reports in circulation." "But no money to speak of," rejoined the chairman of the campaign committee, complacently.—Detroit Journal.

One of the baffling mysteries of nature is the pie that gets in the stomach.

One of the baffling mysteries of nature is the pie that gets in the stomach, but is a soldier than a brick in the stomach.—Detroit Journal.

HEALTHY WOMEN.

Mary J. Kennedy, manager of Armour & Co.'s Exhibit at the Trans-Mississippi Exposition at Omaha, Neb., writes the following of Peruna, as a cure for the common phase of summer catarrh, known as indigestion. Miss Kennedy says:

"I found the effect of a change of diet incidental to eight years' traveling completely upset my digestive system. In consulting several physicians they decided I suffered with catarrh of the stomach."

"Their prescriptions did not seem to help me, so, reading of the remarkable cures effected by the use of Peruna I decided to try it, and soon found myself well re-

juvenated. I believe I am permanently cured, and do not hesitate to give unqualified praise to your great remedy, Peruna."

The causes of summer catarrh are first, chronic catarrh; second, derangements of the stomach and liver; third, impure blood. Such being the case, anyone who knows anything who never about the operation of Peruna can understand why this remedy is a permanent cure for summer catarrh. It eradicates chronic catarrh from the system, invigorating the stomach and liver, cleanses the blood of all impurities, and therefore permanently cures by removing the cause—a host of maladies peculiar to hot weather. The cause being removed the symptoms disappear of themselves.

"Summer Catarrh" sent free to any address by The Peruna Medicine Co., Columbus, Ohio.

CHICAGO TO OMAHA

Double Daily Service. New line via Rockford, Dubuque, Waterloo, Fort Dodge and Council Bluffs. Buffet, Library, Smoking-cars, sleeping cars, free reclining chair cars, dining cars. Send to the undersigned for a free copy of "Plains and Routes Illustrated" containing this new line as seen from the car window. Tickets of agents of I. C. R. R. and connecting lines. A. W. HANSON, G. P. A., Chicago.

Everybody enjoys custard made from Burnham's Cream Custard. Just dissolve in hot milk and set away to harden. Indorsed by physicians as a healthful and nutritious food for Children and Invalids. All Grocers are giving a 10c. package free to a purchaser of a package of Burnham's Hasty Jelly—The Finest Jelly preparation. Order to-day.

RHEUMATISM

Van Buren's Rheumatism Remedy is the only positive cure. Fast experience speaks for itself. Demand it. S. C. TORRES, Ave. Chicago.

READERS OF THIS PAPER DESIRING TO BUY ANYTHING ADVERTISED IN ITS COLUMNS SHOULD INSIST UPON HAVING WHAT THEY ASK FOR. BEARING ALL SUBSTITUTES OR IMITATIONS.

A. N. K.-C 1822

WISCONSIN CURE FOR CONSUMPTION

WISCONSIN CURE FOR CONSUMPTION. CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists.

DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL TICKET FOR 1900. FOR PRESIDENT, WILLIAM J. BRYAN. FOR VICE PRESIDENT, ADLAI E. STEVENSON.



"They didn't put me on the ticket, but I'm with them anyhow."

600,000 annually paid by Americans to foreign ship owners (chiefly British) for carrying our commerce, the democrats, on the shipping question, at least, proclaim themselves the allies of England.

THE NATION'S MONEY.

Over \$31,000,000 of Silver and More Small Money Have Been Coined.

For the fiscal year that has just ended the coinage executed at the United States mints amounted to \$184,323,793 pieces, valued at \$141,301,960, as follows: Gold, 7,662,786 pieces, valued at \$107,937,110; silver, 75,359,254 pieces, valued at \$31,121,333; minor coins, 101,301,753 pieces, valued at \$2,243,017.

In 1899 the total number of pieces coined was 122,270,945, and the value \$136,855,675. In value the increase over 1896 is inconsiderable, but there is an increase of 62,000,000 pieces, representing a great deal of hard work for the mints and showing the activity in trade circles.

The total circulation of national bank notes at the close of business June 30, 1900, was \$309,559,719, an increase for the year of \$68,291,023, and an increase for the month of \$9,070,830. The circulation based on United States bonds was \$274,115,552, an increase for the year of \$68,851,458, and an increase for the month of \$11,026,435.

A Point to Decide.

The people are to be called upon to say at the next general election whether, in their judgment, the country has reached the height of its power and capacity to grow, or whether they have confidence enough in American methods of government to believe that the country may both grow and be a blessing to those who may come under its influence.

Farmers Too Busy.

It is now harvest time and the farmers are too busy to go hunting for the fellow who knew that an ounce of silver and a bushel of wheat were married so firmly that nothing under the sun could separate them.

Incredibly. The democrats would have the world believe that the American army, which never lost a war, and never furl'd the flag, cannot conquer, and pacify an irregular insurgent force in the island of Luzon.

Labor Organizing. Labor has the right to organize as well as capital, and the American Federation of Labor has gained upwards of 300,000 members this year.