

CAMERON COUNTY PRESS.

H. H. MULLIN, Editor.

Published Every Thursday.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION. Per year... \$2.00

ADVERTISING RATES: Advertisements published at the rate of one dollar per square for one insertion...

Legal and Official Advertising per square, three times or less, 12 cents; each subsequent insertion 50 cents per square.

Local notices 10 cents per line for one insertion; 5 cents per line for each subsequent consecutive insertion.

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, 15 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.

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

Papers sent out of the county must be paid for in advance.

The virtue of print is, indeed, a remarkable thing, and especially that of newspaper print.

Faith in the A man may tell a newspaper.

Newspaper. roomful of people something, and they will pay no attention or disbelieve him; but if, instead of telling them, the same man goes down to an office and writes the same thing on paper, and it appears in the dignity of print next morning, not only those people, but all their kind, as many as read the paper, will accept it with implicit confidence, adopt it as their own, force it upon their friends, and stoutly maintain its validity against all comers, says a writer in the National Review.

"Oh, but it is in the papers," they say, and that settles the matter. Singular faith, yet shared, in a measure, by everybody. The widespread power of the printed letter is constantly being forced upon my attention, as my occupation brings me in contact with many fresh people in different places, and belonging to different classes and lines of life—quite solid and serious people. It happens to me very often to be told something or other—facts, or supposed facts. I ask: "How do you know that?"—for acquired distrust prompts me almost automatically to demand my informant's authority. The answer, "It was in the papers," is considered sufficient. The papers! What papers? Why, almost any papers. The print is a great thing. As for the less educated, it fairly hypnotizes them, and that is the secret of advertising quack medicines and the like. Of course, this is commonplace to the very intelligent person, who knows the ropes; but he, too, is not exempt from the same weakness, for all his superior acumen. Else we should not have the flood of quotations from foreign newspapers that is served up to us daily at great expense. The most intelligent honor it with an amount of attention which they would not dream of bestowing on the same matter if it came to them in any other shape. I am aware that there are some, though in my opinion insufficient, reasons for this striking homage to the most ephemeral and hurriedly produced form of printed matter, but that is not my personal point. I am merely insisting here on the importance attached by mankind to the productions of the newspaper printing press.

A citizen of Lexington, Mo., J. T. Greene by name, claims some degree of fame by reason of the fact that on a postal card 3 1/2 inches in extent he has written 14,685 words, consisting of this mixture: Declaration of independence, 1,309; constitution of the United States, with preamble and amendments, 5,809; the articles of confederation of the original states, 3,460; the Lord's Prayer, 67, the one hundred and nineteenth psalm, 2,435; 145 lines of Longfellow's "Evangeline," 1,614.

There is a church bell in Salt Lake City, Utah, which seems to have a peculiar effect on dogs. On Sunday morning, as soon as the bell begins to ring, the canines within hearing distance start in single file for the church, in front of which they keep up a howling chorus until the bell stops ringing. No other bell in the city has the same effect.

A curious legal wrangle has arisen in Chapman, Kan., over the attempt of the county authorities to collect the dog tax on a canine belonging to a clergyman. The latter insists that the animal watches faithfully about the sanctuary, and, therefore, as church property is exempt from taxation by state law.

The sea serpent is appearing on the New England coast. This fascinating reptile always does appear upon the advent of the summer excursionist. Scientists have sized him down to nothing more or less than a common giant eel, which is out of his halibut in this part of the world.

Morton county, Kansas, claims to be the healthiest county in the United States. It has a population of 400, but for a year past has been without a physician. In that time, it is declared, there has not been a case of sickness so serious as to call for a doctor's assistance.

FOUR FINANCIAL ACTS

Important Laws That Have Been Enacted by the Present Administration.

Success Achieved Under the Dingley Tariff—Reform in the Currency—War Loan—Pacific Railroad Debt.

Washington—Four achievements in the management of the public finances and revenues under the administration of President McKinley stand out with marked prominence: First, in point of success, is the Dingley tariff; second, the reform in the currency; third, the war loan of 1898, and fourth, the settlement of the Pacific railroad indebtedness.

Perhaps never before in the history of this country have so many important fiscal achievements been accomplished in so brief time. With the exception of the Pacific railroad settlement, these events bear, to a considerable degree, relationship to each other. Underlying the success of the war loan of 1898 and the reform in the currency was the basis of prosperity established by prompt and effective tariff legislation. The president well understood the necessity for speedy modification in the tariff. Within 48 hours after his inauguration he issued a proclamation for an extra session of congress to assemble March 15, 1897. The brief message sent to congress when it

538, there were net receipts of \$1,040,618,070. The expenditures for the same period aggregated \$1,366,663,406, and deducting the treasury department's estimate of war expenditures of \$372,000,000, the net expenditures for the period stand at \$994,663,406, leaving for the 32 months' operation of the Dingley tariff an excess of net receipts over net expenditures of \$45,954,664.

The president urged that the new duties be so levied as "to revive and increase manufactures." In the fiscal year 1897 the imports for the consumption of articles in a crude condition which enter into the various processes of domestic industry amounted to \$207,268,155, and in the three years 1895, 1896 and 1897 averaged less than \$200,000,000 annually, while in the calendar year 1899 the imports of this class amounted to \$267,493,950, an increase of nearly \$70,000,000 over the average for the three years of low tariff, in which many of these articles, notably wool, were upon the free list. At present the importation of manufacturers' materials is running at the rate of \$28,000,000 per month, or more than 50 per cent. higher than the monthly average in the year prior to the enactment of the Dingley law.

The president also urged that the new duties should be so levied as "to relieve and encourage agriculture." That agriculture has been relieved and encouraged is shown by the increased prices for agricultural products, all of which have materially advanced in the home market, and by the large increase in exportation in the products



HOW THE "PARAMOUNT ISSUE" HIDES FREE SILVER.

convened on that day clearly demonstrated the urgent necessity for prompt action.

The house of representatives promptly responded to the president's message. On the same day in which it was read in the house, the late Mr. Dingley, of Maine, chairman of the committee on ways and means, introduced the new tariff bill. Such unusual expedition had been made possible only by the untiring work of the members of the committee on ways and means for several months previous.

The bill was passed in the house of representatives March 31, 1897, less than a month after the inauguration of President McKinley and two weeks after congress had convened in extra session. It passed the senate July 7, 1897, with amendments. Two days later its consideration was begun by a conference committee of the two houses, and it finally passed the house July 19 and the senate July 24. It became a law on the latter day, when the president signed the bill.

Thus within five months (no other tariff law was ever passed in so short a time) after the inauguration of the president a new tariff law was placed on the statute books. Under its beneficent influences the United States has enjoyed a commercial and industrial revival the greatest in its history. The hopes of the president as expressed in his message have been realized; ample revenues were provided for the ordinary expenses of the government, and in providing them duties were levied upon foreign products, so as to preserve the home markets; manufactures have revived and increased; agriculture has been relieved and encouraged; domestic and foreign commerce have been increased; mining and building have been aided and developed, and more liberal wages have been paid to labor.

Under the operation of the Wilson act, from September 1, 1894, to July 24, 1897, a period of 35 months, there was a total deficit of \$108,003,243. This deplorable state of the revenues was largely responsible for that lack of confidence which prolonged the hard times inaugurated by the panic of 1893.

The Dingley tariff became a law July 24, 1897. Under its operation ample revenues have been provided, as urged by President McKinley. During the period of 32 months the law has been in force, July 24, 1897, to April 1, 1900, the receipts of the government from all sources, exclusive of Pacific railroad items, were \$1,224,325,608. Deducting from these receipts the treasury department's estimate of collections under the war revenue act, amounting to \$183,708,

of agriculture, which in the fiscal year 1899 were \$100,000,000 greater than in the fiscal year 1897, and in 1898 were \$200,000,000 in excess of those of 1897.

The message also recommended that the new duties should be so levied as "to aid and develop mining." That mining has been greatly encouraged is amply shown by the figures relating to the two great mining industries, coal and iron. The coal production of 1899 exceeds 200,000,000 tons, against 179,000,000 in 1897 and 171,000,000 in 1896, and has placed the United States at the head of the world's producers of this article, our product in 1899 being greater than that of any other country in the world. The pig-iron production in 1899 was 13,620,703 tons, against 9,652,680 tons in 1897 and 8,623,127 tons in 1896. In pig iron, as in coal, the United States now holds the first place in the world's production.

Exports of Breadstuffs.

Table with 2 columns: Fiscal Year and Value. Shows a steady increase in the value of breadstuffs exports from 1890 to 1899.

Because Business Was Better.

The books of the third assistant postmaster-general for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1900, show an increase in the sale of postage stamps for 1900 over the year ending June 30, 1899, of 467,417,460 stamps, the total number sold being 3,963,374,310 stamps, valued at \$76,276,904. The increase in revenue was \$9,474,413.50. In addition to these stamps, there were issued 2,263,040 books of 12 stamps each, valued at \$350,648.48, making the total increase of sales of stamps \$10,505,661.98, or about 13 per cent.

Demand for Provisions.

Exports of provisions from American farms last year were worth \$180,000,000, or \$17,000,000 more than in 1896. This sort of expansion is what the democrats call "imperialism."

The Treasury Surplus.

Receipts of the national treasury for the fiscal year just ended were \$568,988,948, and the expenditures \$487,759,171, making a surplus for the year of \$81,229,777.

ROACH ON THE ISSUES.

The Distinguished Iowa Discusses the Political Questions of the Day.

In accepting the temporary chairmanship of the Iowa republican state convention at Des Moines on Wednesday, August 1, W. L. Roach, of Muscatine, made an address which was characteristic of the enthusiastic delegates and spectators. In a clear, concise and comparatively brief manner he outlined the policy of the two parties and their history, and in his introduction said:

"The outcome of the campaign of 1899 will either be the destruction of Bryanism or the destruction of prosperity. Prosperity and Bryanistic rule cannot exist at the same time. Bryanism is populism, and populism is born of and sustained by the masses of the people. The principles and policies of Jefferson and Jackson have no abiding place in the creed of Mr. Bryan. With reckless disregard of the known facts of history he prostrates these illustrious names in support of visionary and socialistic theories of government."

The time was when the democratic party stood for the least possible amount of government and the largest degree of liberty to the individual. In recent years, since the party has become tainted, or, more correctly speaking, since it surrendered its time-honored principles and put in their stead the vagaries of populism, the party has become impractical, impractical and exploded, every visionary theory in relation to government. It has become thoroughly saturated with the socialistic spirit, which is antagonistic to individual achievement, and the triumph of which would be absolutely destructive of the existing order."

The Trust Question.

The question of trusts was dealt with at length, and in this connection he said in part: "The trust question has been one of absorbing interest to the American people. Mr. Bryan and his followers have made a desperate effort to make political capital out of the trust question. They claim the republican party is responsible for the existence of the so-called trusts. There have recently been some very embarrassing developments in connection with the trust question from the democratic standpoint. It matters not, however, how much the democrats may brag in connection with the democratic New York ice trust have embarrassed the sincere leaders of the democracy, the republican party is true to its history, frankly and courageously recognizes the importance of this question. The republican party is neither the creator of trusts, nor the defender of monopoly. She recognizes it as one of the highest duties of government, national, state and municipal, to restrain in every possible manner all attempts of organized capital to plunder the people. The only question for thought and action in the country is on the part of those charged with the responsibilities of the government concerns the means to accomplish the end which all intelligent people recognize as desirable. The republican party was the first to recognize the issue by enacting the national legislation upon the subject. In the last congress it was prevented by the democratic minority from taking a most important step for the enlargement of the powers of the general government to deal with this problem. In defeating the proposed constitutional amendment the Bryanites who seek to make political capital out of the trust question stand convicted of insincerity."

It is All in a Name.

One Reason Why the Conservative Negro Whitewasher Lost His Occupation.

"What's in a name?" asked Shakespeare. Everything may be answered, and no one has made the answer more plain to the ordinary mortal than Booker T. Washington, the noted colored orator, says the Chicago Times-Herald. While lecturing in Omaha last winter he paused in the midst of his remarks and asked: "How many negro boys in Omaha are learning a mechanical trade?" And from the vast audience came the reply: "Not one."

Then Mr. Washington proceeded to tell the negro boys what they should do. The old colored man with his brush and pail of whitewash once made a good living. But he was a whitewasher. The first thing he knew a white man came along with an assortment of brushes and several colors of wash under fancy names. The white man called himself an "interior decorator," and the old colored man's job was gone forever.

"You negro boys," continued Mr. Washington, "must become interior decorators, for the whitewashing job is done."

An Insinuation. The Plumber—I believe that we will all follow the same vocation in the next world as we do in this.

The Carpenter—Well, if that is true, you will be out of a job.

"Why so?"

"What use will they have for plumbers where there is no water?"—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

An Emergency. Assistant—The Irish stew has burned.

Chef—Well, put some spice in it and add "A la Francais" to its name on the menu.—Puck.

HE WASN'T GROWLING.

Was Merely Seeking Information as to Prices of Country Comforts and Conveniences.

"What!" carpenter ejaculated the summer boarder from the city, as he glared pop-eyedly at the altitudinous bill which, says Puck, the honest agriculturist had just presented to him. "Ninety-six dollars and thirty cents for two weeks' board for myself, wife and three small boys? Now, look here, Mr. Hooks—"

"Ye had the use of the hoss and carry-all whenever ye wanted 'em," interrupted old Farmer Hooks, doggedly. "Your boys ett up considerable many of my apples, and, then, there's the fishin' and the scenery, and the—er—grangers' picnic, and Uncle Hiram Tinker's funeral, and the eclipse of the moon, and—er—ah!—all that, and—"

"But, pshaw, man! the only time we used your old carry-all the horse was so sulky that I had to lead him most of the way, and the vehicle broke down and I paid more for having it repaired than it was worth. Your green apples made the boys sick to within a hair's breadth of an agonizing death, and to the extent of a \$9 doctor bill. I caught cold but no fish, fishing. We didn't eat any of the scenery, nor do we expect to carry any of it away with us. We were in no way responsible for the late Mr. Tinker's funeral, and, I may add, did not particularly enjoy it. We did not attend the grangers' picnic, and, as for paying you for the eclipse of the moon, I'll be—"

"Looker here! Do you mean to insinuate that I'm tryin' to gouge ye?"

"Oh, no; certainly not! But, by the way, the present wealth of the United States is estimated at \$100,000,000,000, and—"

"Well, I was merely wondering if you were tryin' to gouge it all at once?"

A RESCUE AT SEA.

Perilous Situation Relieved by the Timely Utterances of a Spell-Blinder.

"Help! Help!"

In a panic the passengers rushed to the side of the ship, and gazed helplessly at those struggling in the waves, says Harper's Bazar.

It was indeed a perilous situation. What was to be done? There seemed to be no rope at hand, and there was trouble in lowering the lifeboat, and, as is usually the case, none of the sailors could swim.

A lawyer suggested a writ of habeas corpus, but that was found impracticable, as there was not a judge on board, and no one to serve such a writ, anyway.

At that instant a man of commanding presence pushed into the frenzied crowd and struck an attitude, close to the rail.

The drowning ones recognized him as a famous political orator, and their spirits rose:

"Fellow citizens," he began, "we face a crisis!"

The next moment a cry of joy went up.

For the people in the water were hanging on his words, in which position they continued till the boats were lowered.

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Like the Deadly Under-Current



which grasps one without warning, the mucous membrane which lines the entire body suddenly becomes weakened in some spot and disease is established. It may be of the lungs, the head, throat, stomach, bowels, or any other organ. Wherever it is, and whatever it seems, it all springs from the same cause—

CATARRH

or inflammation of this delicate pink membrane.

The system is weakened in winter. The delicate lining is more susceptible to irritation or inflammation, and thus we have pneumonia, grip, colds, coughs, fevers, etc., all catarrhal conditions which may easily be checked by one catarrh cure—Pe-ru-na.

That's the only way out of it. You may dose forever—you will not be well until you try the true cure and that is Pe-ru-na. You may think your trouble is some other disease and not catarrh. Call it what you will, one thing is sure, your system is affected and must be treated, and Pe-ru-na is the only remedy which reaches the right place and does cure.

ABSOLUTE SECURITY. Genuine Carter's Little Liver Pills. Must Bear Signature of Scott's Food. See Fac-Simile Wrapper Below.

Advertisement for Carter's Little Liver Pills, including a list of ailments it treats like headache, dizziness, and constipation.

Advertisement for 900 Drops Castoria, a vegetable preparation for infants and children, promoting digestion and relieving constipation.

Advertisement for Castoria, featuring the signature of Dr. J. C. Fitch and the text 'The Kind You Have Always Bought Bears the Signature of'.