

CAMERON COUNTY PRESS.

H. H. MULLIN, Editor.

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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 line.

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.

A New Jersey man who is said to be half-witted fired a shotgun loaded with tacks at a party that was trying to do the charivari act.

Western capitalists propose to tunnel the great continental divide 80 miles west of Denver and operate an electric road through it.

Economic statisticians say the productive energy of each inhabitant of the United States is 1,940 foot-tons daily, while the European has only 590 foot-tons.

The introduction of trolley roads has not seriously disturbed the business of steam roads, as was predicted.

The old custom in the English parliament of members wearing their hats dates from 1199.

Judge Robinson, of Raleigh, N. C., apparently thinks that clergymen have in their own hands the power to keep order during divine service.

Three years ago John Harris, a prisoner in the county jail in Chicago, was carried out of prison dying of consumption.

Hundreds of horses and thousands of cattle in the Hawaiian islands never take a drink of water.

A new method has been discovered whereby balloonists may communicate while at an altitude of over 6,000 feet with those on the ground.

Uncle Sam has a regular contribution to the general fund of the government. Promptly the first week of every quarter a check for \$75 is received at the treasury department.

OUT FOR M'KINLEY.

President Eliot, of Harvard, Supports Republican Ticket.

Personal and Political Histories of Candidates Make Them Preferable—Deplores Actions of Democrats.

President Charles W. Eliot, of Harvard university, contributes to the Outlook for October 20 an academic article on "Political Principles and Tendencies," in which he supports the republican national ticket.

Sentiments of Americans. At the outset Dr. Eliot says that it seems to him "those men and those parties that suppose the American people likely to be permanently guided in their political action by any sort of national selfishness or other form of national commercialism or other form of national selfishness are grievously mistaken."

The American people have long had a characteristic political and social enthusiasm. The steady, passionate sentiments are for the security, prosperity and honor of the republic, and for the spread among the white races of free institutions and of the good social conditions which grow out of them.

He then takes up the three principal subjects in regard to the domestic policies which have engaged public attention during the last 35 years, and puts first the establishment of the gold standard and sound banking system, regarding which he says:

"The important gains which have lately been made on this subject are due to a majority of the republican party and a minority of the democratic; but at this moment the great cause of sound currency is particularly defended by the republican party alone."

The second fundamental topic of political discussion, in Mr. Eliot's opinion, "is a public service based on merit only." The most competent statesmen of both parties have promoted this reform, "but the mass of neither party is as yet to be trusted with it."

The third important subject of political debate during the last 30 years has been the protective tariff, and Dr. Eliot inquires which of the two parties is likely, on the whole, to be able to adopt legislation tending toward freer trade.

"Since the democratic party has absolutely thrown away the low tariff position, which such leaders as Cleveland, Carlisle, Wilson, and Russell on it, the reciprocity doctrine of the republican party seems to afford the best immediate opportunity for liberal legislation, although it must be confessed that progress toward world-wide trade is more likely to come through the logic of events than through legislation—that is, through the increasing superiority of American industries and the manifest insufficiency of the home market."

Another "portentous" subject which has attracted much attention since 1893, he says, is the frequent outbreak of popular disorder and violence in various parts of the country, conspicuously the Chicago railroad strike of 1894, in which local mob rule was suppressed by the democratic national executive and the United States courts, with the approval of both political parties.

"The striking thing about many recent outbreaks of mob violence has been that they have not been effectively dealt with by any public authority, national or local, republican or democrat. This alarming phenomenon is probably due in some measure to the absence in many parts of the country of an effective public force. Indeed, unlike European countries, the rural districts of the United States in general have no well-organized and trustworthy police, constabulary or militia. Hence the impunity with which trains are held up, country banks and railroad stations are robbed, and numerous crimes of violence are committed in secluded places on private properties and persons. Even in large cities race riots and strikes, accompanied by prolonged violence, have repeatedly taken place."

As to Foreign Policies.

Turning his attention to foreign policy, President Eliot says:

"Whenever a powerful nation goes to war no man can tell what the real issues are to be. The war for Cuba was no exception in this respect. It had inevitable consequences, which no mortal could have foreseen, and the gravest of these consequences are that the country is already committed beyond immediate recall to the maintenance of a large navy, and that it is involved in the struggles of the nations of Europe for new territory, influence and trade in the far east. Under these circumstances the patriotic citizen has to consider this fact whether the public interest would be better advanced by maintaining in power the present administration, with all its shortcomings, or by providing a wholly untried one."

"In regard to foreign policy," Dr. Eliot continues, "it is not easy to state any material difference between the declared policies of the two great parties. President McKinley and Mr. Bryan use different phrases in describing their foreign policies; but when it came to action, they will probably find their policies would be much alike."

He criticizes the course of the administration in Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philippines, saying:

"President McKinley, in his unwonted function of sovereign and arbitrary ruler, committed a lamentable error in the tone of his proclamation to the Philippines of December, 1898, and thereby involved his country in a cruel war—rather a long series of military executions—with a semi-civilized but lively and energetic people, who ought to have been invariably addressed with the utmost consideration, not as purchased subjects or conquered foes, but as comrades and friends."

"His administration is responsible for gross delinquencies of public officers in Cuba, and for a less than generous treatment of the people of Porto Rico. It has also succumbed deplorably to a temptation which always besets rulers in time of war, to the knowledge, not only of future plans, but of past events and of documentary evidence relating thereto. This is one of the worst incompatibilities between war and public liberty. It may be wholly innocent, or temporary excitement, to bear in mind that our free institutions have been two centuries and a half in attaining the present imperfect development, and that it will doubtless take as long to perfect them. It is almost the universal American belief that they are not destined to be destroyed."

Sees Danger in a Change.

On the other hand, he says:

"The patriotic citizen may well hesitate to contribute by vote or influence to a complete change of administration. President McKinley is now surrounded by cabinet officers of capacity and experience, and he has put good men at the head of affairs in Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philippines, while in case of a change in the presidential office, we can tell to what sort of persons the great offices of the government would be intrusted."

"It must be confessed that a peace-loving citizen, who would like to see his country keep her breath to cool her own hot politics, might be tempted to choose as a loss how to select his immediate political associates. The republican administration, supported by a republican majority in congress, has, as a matter of fact, been fighting in foreign parts for two years and a half; the last democratic administration took a very important tone with Great Britain in a significant dispute about an undivided portion of the boundary of Venezuela, and the actual democratic ticket, in spite of Mr. Bryan's definition of the paramount issue, is supported by eminent advocates of the world-wide trade."

"The war-hating citizen, who clings to a domestic definition of his country's business, is further embarrassed by the reflection that some widespread and pregnant benefits have already resulted from the administration of the republican party. He is reminded of the West and East Indies—indeed, in Cuba, and probably in Porto Rico, the Philippines and China."

BRYAN SCORED BY A FRIEND.

A Nebraska Democrat Leaves the Party and Denounces the Candidate.

Matthew J. Gering, of Plattsmouth, Neb., the brilliant orator, democratic leader, and personal friend of W. J. Bryan, on October 20 left the democratic party. His change has created a big sensation. On the subject he says:

"I stumped the state for the party in 1896 and 1898, when I felt that it was no longer the party of the people; that was the farthest from the teachings of Tilden and Jefferson. I have stayed with democracy for four years simply through my love of it, in the hope that it would come back to its old principles. Now, when it takes a direct stand against the government, I will support the statesmen and patriots who are at the nation's head."

"Bryan is going about the country a Robespierre and Danton rolled into one. He is using his oratory and magnetism to stir up discord between employer and workmen. He has such a grasp on the hearts of the people that clergymen and courtiers alike will throw their dollars into his campaign fund. But that is not statesmanship."

"McKinley is pure-minded leadership. He does not rant about his patriotism in public; it is something which he cherishes in his heart. Bryan flourishes his patriotism; he appeals to men's passions; he is developing into the most colossal demagogue of the age. He is urging men to support the government; he is pretending to them that the white house is a rendezvous of traitors. There is no such thing as militarism in America, as the like, is not at all new in respect of the government of unorganized territories of the United States."

"All these phrases and epithets were used and applied to Jefferson and his administration of the newly acquired Louisiana purchase under the bill signed by him and drawn by Madison."

Old Cry Is Familiar.

"The same is practically true of Florida, when, following the Jefferson precedent, its government was debated. An article of the constitution that all the principles of the constitution be declared to be applicable to the said territory as paramount acts" was voted down. Webster endorsed the same theory as to Florida in 1850.

"The Philippine question is a problem to be solved by the congress so far as the whole territory is concerned. It may be determined to withdraw the flag, as in Cuba."

"But in no place on earth must that flag be hauled down under fire."

"On the finance question, two or three respected friends use this logic substantially: Wedded to Free Silver."

BRYAN IS A BOXER.

That Is What Don M. Dickinson Calls Nebraskan.

Postmaster General Under Cleveland, an "American" Democrat, Comes Out Strongly Against the Popocratic Candidate.

A Washington special of October 22 announces that the following letter has been written by Don M. Dickinson, who was postmaster general in the first cabinet of President Cleveland, to a gentleman in that city:

"Dear Sir: Since the adoption of the Kansas City platform and his nomination I have never entertained a thought of voting for Mr. Bryan."

"I confess, however, that, in common with very many democrats, I hoped for a time that, with a clear conscience, stay away from the polls. But Mr. Bryan's speeches, particularly his later ones, have destroyed that illusion and convinced me that I must vote at the coming election."

"I criticize a man of different views who can reconcile himself to the other course, but as for me, with the light I have, I am forced to the conviction that I would be a recreant American, false to my country and false to my party as well, if I should take to the woods."

An American Democrat. "I am a democrat on all the fundamental issues on which our party joined battle in the past with the republicans, the whigs and the federalists—a democrat without the prefix 'gold,' because my party has been the party of sound finance from Cleveland."

"I could not be a republican if I would, and I say the creed of democracy with all my old-time sincerity and faith."

"But I recognize scarcely a vestige of democratic principle in either the Chicago or the Kansas City platforms. The organization is in the hands of the populists, and by these the livery of true democracy has been stolen in which to serve all the devils that make for social disorder."

"Mr. Bryan is preaching the gospel of hate. Votings that he appeals to the ignorant, the discontented, the imprudent, the incompetent and unworthy idle."

Calls Bryan a Boxer. "The words of the Prophet Samuel were aptly quoted in Gen. Bragg's speech the other day as applying to Mr. Bryan and his following:

"And everyone that was in distress, and everyone that was in debt, and everyone that was discontented gathered themselves unto him, and he became a captain over them."

"But worse still, he endeavors to set friend against friend, neighbor against neighbor, family against family, section against section and nation against nation."

"He makes the always dangerous appeal to the evil in human nature."

"He speaks no encouragement to the unsuccessful, but tells him to lay the blame at the door of his more fortunate neighbor, and that his sole remedy is to attack him."

Has No Word of Hope. "He invariably speaks of creditors as 'merciless creditors,' and to the debtor he teaches that his friend who has loaned him money or trusted him is his enemy."

"When a man falls and becomes despondent he is to inspire him with the American spirit of perseverance; he does not appeal to him to be up and doing and to try again, but he tells him to stop trying, and that the remedy is to pull down the more successful neighbor."

"Where is the intelligent citizen who believes in his heart that his republican neighbors are not as good Americans and as good patriots as himself? And yet, in connection with his making a charge that the republicans demanded a larger army (an increase, by the way, that was voted for by the Bryan men of the senate and carried in the house with a minority vote of but 39, he has repeatedly said in his public speeches 'I am an Indian!')

"Why do they want it? So that they can build a fort near every large city and use the army to suppress by force the discontent that ought to be cured by remedial legislation?"

Teacher of Treason. "This from a candidate for the presidency of the United States, using all the power of his eloquence to carry conviction, especially to our foreign-born workmen, whose votes he solicits!"

"What intelligent citizen loving his country, who lives in a home, in a family, or in property, however great his sympathy for the unhappy Boers, would, if he could, have had his government aggressively interfere for their protection at the risk of war with Great Britain?"

"We seek no more wars. We want the friendship of all nations. But now, as ever, we stand at peace but ready to battle with any of them for the integrity of our territory, for the honor of our flag, and the protection of Americans everywhere who believe that policy is a safe man to trust with power in this country?"

"Imperialism? The theory of our government does not seem to inspire him with one change in form or in substance unless our congress, with its house fresh from the people, and the supreme court of the United States are parties with the executive to the conspiracy."

"With a written constitution, the unique feature of our system of government and its sheet anchor is that great court at Washington, removed by the law of its establishment from partisan conflicts and from the influence of popular clamor, whose chief and exclusive function is to construe that constitution and its distribution of powers, and which can say to the congress: 'Thus far and no farther,' and to the chief executive: 'Thy power is here and no elsewhere.'"

"This talk about 'despotism' and 'despote' and 'abs of eastern potentates,' the exercise of 'royal powers,' governing without the consent of the governed," King George III, is not at all new in respect of the government of unorganized territories of the United States."

"All these phrases and epithets were used and applied to Jefferson and his administration of the newly acquired Louisiana purchase under the bill signed by him and drawn by Madison."

"The same is practically true of Florida, when, following the Jefferson precedent, its government was debated. An article of the constitution that all the principles of the constitution be declared to be applicable to the said territory as paramount acts" was voted down. Webster endorsed the same theory as to Florida in 1850.

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STOLE A FORTUNE.

A Bank Teller Is a Defaulter for \$700,000.

His Peculations Were Carried on for a Long Period and He Deceived Bank Examiners and Expert Accountants by Falsifying the Books.

New York, Oct. 24.—Charles L. Alvord, jr., note teller of the First national bank of this city, is a fugitive and a defaulter to the extent of \$700,000.

The announcement, when it was made Tuesday, created the utmost excitement in the financial district of the city, but the well-known stability of the bank and a statement issued by the bank had a quieting effect. This statement was as follows:

"The note teller who has been in the employ of this bank for a great many years is a defaulter for a large amount. His operations have been skillfully concealed through a manipulation of his balance book. The discovery was made by one of the bank's employees a few days after the completion of the examination of the books by the United States bank examiners. During the continuance of his peculations periodical examinations have been made by several distinct corps of examiners representing the comptroller's department, all expert accountants; and the bank has also had frequent independent examinations; neither of which developed any irregularity. The aggregate of the false entries, amounting to \$700,000, has been charged off on the books of the bank out of the reserve fund, without diminishing the surplus and profits of the bank as reported in its last published statement. It is expected that the shortage will be materially reduced by a substantial sum, of which there is fair prospect of recovery."

Alvord had been with the bank for 20 years and was one of the most trusted men in the institution. His stealings extended over a long period, but no suspicion of the truth was known until ten days ago, when he sent word that he was ill at his home. After he had been away for a day or two the bank put experts at work and some irregularities were found. As the experts delved deeper and deeper into Alvord's books the extent of the robbery began to dawn on the officers until they were overwhelmed to find that it reached the enormous figure of \$700,000. Whether that sum is all that he took is not yet known.

It has not yet developed how the note teller was able to put his hands on so much money, but one of the directors said that Alvord was able to take such a large sum because a note teller he had charge of the mail. This he opened every morning and he had ample opportunity to extract notes, checks and money. Of course he had to be especially skillful to make his accounts balance. This director admitted that he was at a loss to account for the failure of the bank examiner to discover Alvord's peculations at their last examination.

Forest Raynor is in charge of the national bank examiner's office here. What Alvord did with all the cash is also a mystery as yet, except that as usual in such cases it is said that a large amount of it went in stock speculation. One story is that he had lost \$75,000 in one deal, but what deal it was is not stated. During the summer Alvord visited Saratoga, where he cut a great figure, spending money like a prince. He rented a cottage, kept a fine stable of horses and besides playing the races is said to have frequented gambling houses.

In this city he was known as a man of very regular habits. Among his associates he was looked up to, and on Wall street was known as "Happy Alvord" because of his cheery ways. His home was in the suburb of Mount Vernon. This home is a magnificent place located on Chester hill, one of the most aristocratic sections of the suburb. It is surrounded by luxurious grounds and there are extensive stables.

Alvord has long been considered one of the big men of the town. His family entertained lavishly and gave large sums to charity. He was prominent in church circles and his wife is considered one of the most beautiful women in Mount Vernon.

Invitations had been sent out for a grand dinner at the Alvord home a week ago to-night. The day set for the dinner messengers recalled throughout Mount Vernon regarding the invitations. That night the house was in darkness. Friends of the family were told that Mr. Alvord was ill. The darkened windows since then and the fact that no callers were admitted led the neighbors to believe that his illness was serious.

It was not until yesterday that the residents of Chester hill heard of his default. There was a rumor that he left the town on the day that the dinner invitations were cancelled and that he took a steamer for South America. This could not be corroborated.

Mrs. Alvord is said to have told friends that, owing to his position in the bank, Mr. Alvord was able to obtain tips which enabled him to make \$40,000 to \$50,000 a year over his salary by operating in Wall street. She boasted that her husband's tips were so straight that he never lost a cent in the street and always made a gain.

Limon's Great Fire. Mobile, Ala., Oct. 24.—Details of the Port Limon fire reached here Tuesday. The fire began at 2 a. m. October 14 and raged for more than eight hours, completely destroying four blocks of buildings and partly destroying two blocks. The office of the commissary department is a total loss. The property loss is estimated at \$1,500,000 and there are about 2,000 natives homeless. The progress of the fire was only stopped by blowing up buildings with gunpowder. The fire is supposed to have been started by an escaped convict.

THINK IT OVER.

Exports and Figures That Will Interest Every One Who Has a Vote.

Exports of the United States for two years under the Dingley tariff, in the ranks of the true democracy, I shall go to the polls and cast my ballot for President McKinley.

Exports of the United States for the first two years under the Wilson democratic tariff, 1,600,145,102.

Balance in favor of republican tariff \$ 768,360,529

Exports of the United States for the year 1899, \$1,450,000,000

Imports of the United States for the year 1899, 727,000,000

Balance in our favor for 1899, \$ 723,000,000

Savings bank deposits under democratic administration in 1899, \$1,841,000,000

Savings bank deposits under republican administration in 1899, 2,129,000,000

Increase under the prospering McKinley administration, 258,000,000

Estimated number of idle men in the United States at the close of the last democratic administration, 2,000,000.

Estimated number of idle men in the United States at the close of McKinley's first term—none who were willing to work.

Estimated increase of wages under republican rule, from 15 to 25 per cent.—Judge.

In Croker's Power.

Mr. Bryan has conspicuously put himself in Croker's power and Croker will as relentlessly exact his pound of flesh, should Bryan win, as ever Shylock did. We don't know what Croker will demand, but what ever it may be he will get it. Mr. Bryan has never had any experience of that kind, and probably never will have any; but he has surrendered himself to the archconspirator against good government in New York, and if he should happen to pull through in November he may depend upon hearing from Mr. Croker. That would be sad for Bryan, but it would be worse for the country. Fortunately, we have no reason to lose any sleep by worrying over the prospect of it.—Rochester Democrat and Chronicle.

Populistic Patriotism.

Here is the patriotic sentiment voiced by a populist orator at Wellington: "The American flag in the hands of McKinley has become an emblem of the skull and crossbones, and it should be torn down and trampled under foot."—Kansas City Journal.

Eating Up the Profits.

Experts estimate that Croker's display of fireworks in honor of Bryan cost a sum equal to the profits of the ice trust for an entire week.—N. Y. Mail and Express.