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Legal and Official Advertising per square.

Legal and official subsequent inser-

three times or less, \$2; each subsequent inser-tion 10 cents per square.

Local notices 10 cents per line for one inser-sertion: 5 cents per line for each subsequent consecutive insertion.

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

Business eards, five lines or less, \$5 per year; over five lines, at the regular rates of adver-tising. over five lines, at the containing.

No local inserted for less than 75 cents per

JOB PRINTING.

The Job department of the PRESS is complete and affords facilities for doing the best class of Work. FARTICELAR ATTENTION PAID TO LAW PRINTING. paper will be discontinued until arrear-are paid, except at the option of the pub-

Papers sent out of the county must be paid for in advance. America is now in good condition in Tacoma, Wash. When the 3rst settle-

ment was made on Commencement Bay, Puget Sound, a church was built but there was no bell tower, so a big fir tree was selected. The bell was placed in the top of this tree, a ladder extending from the roof of the church to the improvised tower. The colored fir still stands, with the bell in its top. Greater attention to the eyesight of

school children appears to be a press-ing need of the age—in cities, at least. An investigation shows that eye defeets are increased one-third by the first three years of school life, and that in ordinary schools 32 per cent have only two-thirds of ordinary keenness of sight, while in one school this proportion reached 48 per cent. The dullness of pupils is due in great measure to eye defects.

It is said that the Bank of France has an invisible studio in a gallery be hind the cashiers, so that at a given signal from one of them any suspected customer can instantly have his photograph taken without his knowl-The camera has also become very useful in the detection of frauds a word or figure that to the eye seemed completely erased being clearly re-produced in photographs of the document that had been tampered with.

Kentucky boasts of the oldest mail carrier in the United States in the person of "Uncle Sam" Gibbons, who resides at Hodgenville, three miles from Lincoln's birthplace. Uncle Sam has retired from active service now, but he enjoys pointing to the fact that for sixty-one years he carried the gavernment's mail, without the loss of a single sack, and with scarcely a dozen delayed trips due to heavy rains or otherwise inclement weather.

Dr. Ludwig Mond, whose discovery a cheap gas promises a revolution in the production, is a native of Caswho, although he went to England nearly forty years ago, still retains a trace of his German accent. He has invented many wonderful chemical esses and has thereby acquired wealth sufficient to indulge in his fancy for ancient Italian works of art. He keeps up a palace in Rome, a town and country house in England and is a member of five London clubs.

Arabian horses manifest remarka-ble courage in battle. It is said that when a horse of this breed finds himwounded, and perceives that he will not be able to bear his rider much longer, he quickly retires from the conflict, bearing his master to a place of safety while he has still sufficient strength. But if, on the other hand, the rider is wounded and falls to the ground, the faithful animal remains beside him, unmindful of danger, neighing until assistance is brought.

A puzzling problem is how to get rid of empty nitroglycerin casks. The wood of the casks become so saturated with nitroglycerin that in explosiveness it equals the nitroglycerin itself. It does not pay, nor is it safe, to refill the casks. To burn them is out of the question. If left around, they are a constant menace, for while all men are prone to show their respect for a dangerous explosive, there are few that think that harm can come of a kick at an empty barrel. There is nothing to do but to explode

Since King Edward's accession he has developed "stand of shness" to-ward his old little are, which is little sort of startling. Intimations the sort of startling. Intimations that he will not in the future diae or sup with a subject have caused endless heart-burnings. "Favorite" is to be an unknown work in his court, accounts and the support of the suppo cording to present calculation. Many of those who enjoyed the royal favor while the king was the Prince of Wales, have received a gentle hint to keep their distance in the future, which is being generally observed by his whilom associates.

A painstaking meteorologist has undertaken the laborious task of measuring the dimensions of rain-drops. He finds that the largest are about one-sixth of an inch, the smalone five-hundredths of an inch, in diameter. They are larger in the summer than in winter, and larger in hot than in cold climates. The size of the drop when it reaches the earth depends on the height from which it has fallen. In summer the lower strata of air are warmer than in winter, and therefore clouds are formed at a greater height.

THE IMPERIALIST PARTY. Democratic Presidents and Leaders Who Advocated the Acquire-

ment of Cuba.

While the great majority of Amer ican citizens are, irrespective of par-ty, in favor of the ultimate annexation of Cuba to the United States, there is no doubt that the democratic party was the first which openly and emphatically declared in favor of emphatically declared in such a policy. Not, indeed, for Cuba's good, nor for the good of the United States, did the old slave-holding oligarchy which so long dominated dem-

peratic councils take this stand. In the early days of American In the early days of American statesmanship, when expansion was the order of the day, a necessity not alone to the growth but to the perpetuation of the republic, we find that Jefferson, in a letter to President Madison, dated April 27, 1809, declared explicitly for the acquisition of Cuba by the United States. Four-teen years later John Quincy Adams, when secretary of state, enunciated

the same policy.

Jefferson wrote, June 11, and again June 23, 1823, to President Monroe, favoring Cuban annexation, stating, on the latter date, that "her addition to our confederacy is exactly what is wanted to round out our power as a nation to its utmost interest." Henry Clay, secretary of state under John Quincy Adams, was not a democrat, but clearly affirmed that this country could not see with indifference the transfer of Cuba from Spain to some other European power. Clay, writing Mr. Everett, April 13, 1826, intimated that the acquisition of Cuba was not at that time desirable. He said that if "the acquisition of Cuba were desirable, there is believed to be no reasonable prospect of ef-fecting that object."

When the extension of slavery became a paramount issue in American politics democratic leaders eagerly sought the acquisition of the island, to cut it up into two or three states, with proportionate representation in the national house and senate. President Polk, an intense slave-holding democrat, proposed to acquire Cuba by purchase from Spain, but the latter treated the offer as an insult. In 1854 the ministers of the United States at London, Paris and Madrid, all democrats, one being James Buchanan, afterward president, sent a joint dispatch to the secretary of state emphatically urging a fair of-fer for the purchase of Cuba, and if Spain should refuse the United States should forcibly seize the island.

In his second, third and fourth annual messages President Buchanan declared the possession of Cuba of vast importance to this republic. This was, for partisan purposes solely, the view of ante-bellum democracy. The outbreak of the civil war put an end to the agitation of the slave-holding democratic imperialists in favor of Cuba's forcible seizure and annexa-tion. Not one among their leaders was ignorant of the truth that Spain would accept no cash offer for the island, and that the making of such an offer was to serve as a cover for war to obtain the island.

Grant, the first republican president to speak on the subject, de-clared in his very first annual message that America had no desire to interfere with Spanish ownership of Cuba, but hoped to see the island become in time an independent power. Hamilton Fish, in February. 1874, while secretary of state for President Grant, affirmed that "Cuba ought to belong to the great family of American republics, and that the desire of independence on the part of the Cubans is a natural and legiti-mate aspiration."

This is practically the doctrine of

the republican party to-day. We fa-vor freedom and self-government to the fullest possible extent for Cuba. and oppose its annexation to the United States except on terms mutually acceptable to both peoples. We cannot, however, permit in Cuba the prove an agent of anarchy, disease or foreign attack imperiling America. We are expansionists, not imperialists. We believe in our flag, but shall freedom do not command. The democrats would have seized Cuba by force and made it a slave-holding dependency. The republican party drove Spain from the island and has made it a seat of self-government and freedom, with brightest promise and fair est hope, Which is the party of imperialism? - Cincinnati Commercial Tribune.

COMMENT AND OPINION.

The former advance agent of pros perity need fear no complaint any-where that the goods delivered were not as represented.—Albany Journal.

President McKinley says: "We never go to war unless we have to make peace." The speeches made by Mc-Kinley on this western tour of his will have a permanent place in history .-Iowa State Register.

DEditor Bryan is having his men-torship sadly tested by the persistent divergencies in definition of party principle by his variegated assortment of democratic disciples.—Cincinnati Commercial Tribune.

D'A democratic paper in Boston remarks: "Expansion within rational limits is well. Imperialism must soon become but a name to conjure with. The deserted Atkinsonian circle at the Hub is speechless in its wee .- St. Louis

Globe-Democrat. What makes a democrat? asks the Philadelphia Press. In some places they are born and in others they just

TRIUMPH OF M'KINLEY.

Policies of the President Have Comto Be Approved All Over the Country.

It has been the good fortune of President McKinley at every stage of his administration to demonstrate the essential unity of the country. He did it when the tariff passed in the first year of his administration and won southern support. When, a year ago, the gold standard came to be placed by fresh legislation on a sure and certain foundation the business sentiment of the south responded to his policy. Expansion has had throughout southern support. At no time has the solid sense of the south sympathized with northern democratic opposition to the extension of the territory and the expansion of the power of the United States. Lastly. President McKinley has discouraged any prospective action toward the south when the census demanded a

new apportionment.
All this has been known. It has become visible in the trip the president is now taking. For a week he has been passing through the south. He has spoken daily. As president, he was certain to be received with respect. His personal popularity insured a cordial The prosperity which hi welcome. administration has brought prompted popular enthusiasm and filled men and cities with a sense of growing wealth, enlarging trade, increasing manufactures and all the fruits of sound money, protection and expansion.

But more than this has come. Be-ginning with the broad and general utgeneral and generous pride in our country and its swelling tide of pros-perous peace, President McKinley in his speech at New Orleans sounded the wider and higher note of the essential unity of the land at the present time. All business men are to-day agreed on the gold standard. All manufacturers want a larger foreign trade. Every port and every river desires internal improvements. Neither capital nor labor, north or south, wishes current prosperity disturbed by tariff agita-tion. Any objection which may once have existed to expansion in certain quarters is disappearing before the

quarters is disappearing before the manifest success of this policy. Political differences still exist. Par-ty division continues. Nothing is more desirable for the best interests of the land than a strong, honest, sincere, united democratic opposition. Only thus can the party in power be kept to its best work. Nothing can be worse for our national politics than an oppo-sition split into impotent factious fragments. But on those issues on which rest material prosperity, like the gold standard, the great and over-whelming majority stands to-day ready to have an end of controversy and call the question closed. President McKinley's trip has gone farther to demonstrate this than any event for a generation.—Philadelphia Press.

AMERICAN GOVERNMENT.

Remarkable Progress of the Admin Rule in the Philippines.

Despite the predictions of the little band of irreconcilable anti-imperialists, the American government has made remarkable progress in pacifying the Philippines and instituting civil rule in the islands. The Louisville Courier-Journal, which certainly cannot be classed among the admirers of the McKinley administration is nevertheless moved to expresgreat satisfaction over what has been achieved there, as well as in the apparently near approach of a good understanding in Cuba. It remarks:

derstanding in Cuba. It remarks:

"The surrender of G-n. Tinlo, Gen.
Alejandrino and divers and numerous other Filiplino leaders, so mon after Aguinaldo's proclamation calling for peace, gives assurance of a speedy and to the troubles in the Philippines. As there also seems to be an impending collayse of the organized opposition to the Platt amendment in Cuba, the result may be described as a complete victory so far for the United States insular policies. The conduct of this country has been characterized throughout by kindilness, forbearance and such regard for the been characterized throughout by kindliness, forbearance and such regard for the real welfare of the citizens of these dependencies that any other termination would have been monstrous. We say dependencies, though Cuba, upon which we lay no ultimate claim, is included, for Cuba is essentially a ward of the United States and must always continue so, notwithstanding the island's future independent government."

The Courier-Journal attributes this success to the remarkable faculty which the Anglo-Saxon has for geting on successfully with men of er races.

The American people have enough of the Anglo-Saxon temperament, improved and modified by certain inherent national characteristics, to make them at least as considerate and efficient administrators as the English. And they are showing their capacity in the fresh and novel responsibilities that have come to them. They have had but a few months in which to show the metal of which they are made as guardians of new depend-encies, and the record in that short space of time is one of which they have no reason to be ashamed .- Troy

In a recent issue of the Commoner Mr. Bryan said that "if the production of gold increases to such an extent as to furnish a volume of money that will keep pace with population and business the restoration of bimetallism will not be necessary." This admission would seem to indicate that Mr. Bryan will not be necessary." This admission would seem to indicate that Mr. Bryan is trying to soak himself loose from the principal one of "the principles to which I adhere." But if he renounces his allegiance to silver he falls. It is the one thing that has enabled him to retain his commanding position in his party so long. If he drops 16 to 1 he will hecome at once like unto a let of this peat and there is little sign of

A FINE GIFT.

President McKinley Is Presented with a Paper Weight Containing \$350 Worth of Gold.

San Francisco, May 24.—President San Francisco, May 24.—President McKinley yesterday received a delegation of federal officials. President McKinley asked these officials to provide a position for an old man named Ritter, who served in his regiment during the civil war. Mr. Ritter lost a leg in battle and is now a resident of San Laredo. The president remarked that this was the first appointment he had asked for and hoped his old comrade would be provided for. The officials promised to vided for. The officials promised to grant the request. The most important event of the

day came next. It was the president's visit to the Presidio, where he reviewed the Forty-fifth and Forty-sixth volunteer infantry regiments, just returned from the Philippines to be mustered out of service. When the president mounted the reviewing stand the soldiers charged him and stand the soldiers cheered him and he made a speech. The president next visited the hospital, going through every sick ward speaking words of cheer to every sick soldier. In the afternoon the president was the guest of honor at the reception of the Union League club, the Ohio

the guest of honor at the reception of the Union League club, the Ohio Society of California, the Mexican War Veterans and Native Sons. The latter three societies presented him with a paper weight containing \$350 worth of gold. At each reception the president responded briefly to presentation speeches.

On his way to dinner President McKinley stopped at Union square and turned over the first shovelful of sod, where the monument to the Amer-

where the monument to the Amer-can navy in commemoration of Ad-niral Dewey's victory in Manila bay s to be erected. President McKinley attended the reception last night given in his honor by the G. A. R. posts of the city.

BILIBID'S PRISON GATES.

They Close Behind Three Army Offi-cers Convicted of Fraud.

Manila, May 24.—The gates of Bili-id prison, Manila, swung open last night and admitted a wagon bearing three former United States officers, who alighted and begun to serve sentences in expiation of crimes in connection with the commissary scan-dals. Capt. Frederick J. Barrows, late depot quartermaster of the de-partment of Luzon, is sentenced to five years' imprisonment; Capt. James C. Reed, late depot commispartment of Luzon, is sentenced to five years' imprisonment; Capt. James C. Reed, late depot commis-sary at Manila, to three years' im-prisonment, and Lieut. Frederick Boyer, late depot commissary at Ca-lamba, to one year's imprisonment. Reed and Barrows seemed compar-atively approved by their situation

Reed and Barrows seemed comparatively unmoved by their situation. Lieut. Boyer protested his innocence and seemed vindictive toward Barrows, who, he alleged, was alone guilty of misappropriating bacon.

Maj. Hale, commandant of the prison, cleared a store room to be occupied by the trio apart from the Filipino prisoners, but as Lieut. Boyer avoided speaking to Capt. Barrows, other arrangements are probows, other arrangements are prob

GOES TO AN ASYLUM.

Woman Who Killed Her Six Children is Taken to a Hospital for the In-sane, to Remain Until Death.

worcester, Mass., May 24.—Mrs. Elizabeth Naramore, who killed her six children at their home in Cold Brook Springs, March 14, by beating out their brains with an ax and a club, was arraigned in the criminal court of Worcester county yesterday on an indictment charging her with murdering her little daughter Ethel. She pleaded not guilty and the case was given to the jury on an agreement of, facts by the district attorney and counsel for Mrs. Naramore, The counsel agreed that Mrs. Naramore killed the children and that she was insane at the time.

Drs. Quinby and Scribner, superintendents of the insane asylum in Worcester, testified that the woman was insane at the time of the killing and for some time after that, but Dr. Only the case that is reasonable to the counter that the co

and for some time after that, but Dr. Quinby says she is now sane, although she needs medical attention. By order of the court the jury returned a verdiet of not guilty because of insanity and Mrs. Naramore was committed to the Worcester insane asylum for life.

sane asylum for life. A TROPICAL WELCOME.

Gov. Allen's Return to San Juan Is Made the Occasion for a Big Demonstration.

San Juan, Porto Rico, May 24.—The welcome tendered to Gov. Allen, who arrived here Thursday on the May-

arrived here Thursday on the Mayflever, surprised any similar preless dense tration.

Gov. Allen landed at the water
front at 11 o'clock. The public
square fronting the docks was
thronged with thousands of people.

There was a procession half a millong, formed by the noise, 1,500
school children, a tentmental band,
labor organizations from San Juan
and other towns and delegations
from Mayaguez ad Ponce that had
chartered steamers to reach San thom Mayaguez and Ponce that had chartered steamers to reach San IV and Citizens were in carriages and on foot and the balconies were decorated with bunting and flags. Arriving at the palace All an was made welcome by speeches by the mayor of San Juan, Senor Rossy, the speakof San Juan, Senor Rossy, er of the legislature, and others. To a crowd of 5,000 persons Gov. Allen made a long speech in reply. He said that since his visit to Washing-ton the wishes of the people of Porto Rico are better understood and that he brings them hope and encourage

Good Outlook for Wheat.

New York, May 24.—Dispatches from correspondents of R. G. Dun & Co. throughout the wheat winter bolt grow. But here in Kentucky we have a machine that can make them out of a machine that can make them out of configuration of this pest and there is little sign of the rodinary democrats who have nothing to distinguish them and look for no distinction.—Albany Journal.

The story of the pest and there is little sign of this pest and there is little sign of the rodinary democrats who have nothing to distinguish them and look for no distinction.—Albany Journal.

"It Seems as Though my Back Would Break."



Is it not true? Women suffer, feel the very life crushed out of them, grow old before their time. Each morning wake up determined to do so much before the day ends,

Before the morning is very old the dreadful BACKACHE attacks them, the brave spirit sinks back in affright; no matter how hard they struggle, the "clutch" is upon them and they fall upon the couch crying:

"Why should I suffer so? What can I do?"

The answer is ready, your cry has been heard, and a woman is able to restore you to health and happiness.

Backache is only a symptom of more fatal troubleheed its warning in time.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound will stop your torture and restore your courage. Your pains come from unnatural menstruation or some derangement of the womb. Let those who are suffering read Mrs. Morton's letter and be guided by her experience.

AN OPEN LETTER TO WOMEN.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I have been so delighted with Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound I thought I would write and thank you. My system was entirely run down. I suffered with terrible backache in the small of my back and could hardly stand upright; was more tired in the morning than on retiring at night. I had no appetite. Since taking your Compound I have gained fifteen pounds, and am gaining every week. My appetite has improved, have no backache, and I look better than I ever looked before.

"I shall recommend it to all my friends, as it certainly is a wonderful medicine."—MRS. E. F. MORTON, 826 York St., Cincinnati, O.



When a medicine has been successful in restoring to health more than a million women, you cannot well say, without trying it, "I do not believe it will help me." If you are ill, don't hesitate to get a bottle of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound at once, and write Mrs. Pinkham, Lynn, Mass., for special advice-it is free.

Owing to the fact that the questioned people have from time to time questioned the genuineness of the testimonial letters deposited with the National City Bank, of Lynn, Mass, \$5,000, which will be paid to any person who can show that the above testimonial is not genuine, or was pulished before obtaining the testimonial permission,—Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co.



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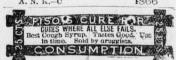
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