

CAMERON COUNTY PRESS.

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JOB PRINTING.

The Job Department of the Press is complete and affords facilities for doing the best class of work.

A movement has been started in France which has for its purpose the cultivation of the kangaroo.

A new bill for the regulation of the "sale and use of feathers as millinery" has been drafted by the Humanitarian League of England.

There are 300 professional pallbearers in Philadelphia and a few professional mourners, whose business it is to make a show of sorrow for the dead.

The Smithsonian Institution at Washington will open to the public a special department for children.

Coal in Greenland seems as much out of place as palm trees, yet, on two occasions, coal found in the cliffs of a snow-clad, ice-bound island.

A restaurant for concentrated food is to be started in Paris by an enterprising French chef.

In a certain hairdresser's establishment in Paris it is now possible to obtain a genuine "lightning hair-cut."

Miss Jessie M. Fry is one of the successful ranchers of Idaho.

A new church was opened recently at Notting Hill, London, the chairs in which are most comfortable and convenient.

It is somewhat unusual for patrons of a telephone system to talk over a broken wire, but such was the case when a wire on the line of the Delaware and Atlantic Co. became severed.

THE SUBSIDY WILL COME UP.

Certainty of the Return of the Shipping Bill at the Next Session.

One of the subjects that is certain to receive early attention when congress meets again is that of a subsidy system for American ships.

In some directions, to be sure, there has been active and very energetic opposition. Naturally the foreign transportation companies which are drawing annually from American pockets scores of millions of dollars.

And of course our free trade friends are against shipping subsidies to the bitter end. They always have been against everything in the shape of protection to American industries.

The American people are coming to be familiar with all these points and to comprehend the motives that lie behind the hostility to shipping subsidy measures.

PRESS OPINIONS.

All is quiet and promising in the new possessions. The "colonial crash" for which Senator Vest is waiting refuses to materialize.

Bryan's Aguinaldo statement is a year late, but it confirms the statements made by the republican newspapers and speakers during the presidential campaign of 1900.

Ex-Gov. Altgeld, who was one of the most noisy of the Bryan men in 1896, says that "the old-time boodle element of the Ohio democracy ran the convention and that it has nothing emblazoned on its banner but appetite."

The Ohio democracy bungled badly. It threw off Bryan and the national platform, thereby attracting to itself the contempt of all Bryanites.

A prominent Pennsylvania politician is of the opinion, it is said, that if the newspapers would refrain from mentioning the sayings and doings of one William Jennings Bryan he would in three months be politically as dead as Rameses I.

Mr. Bryan can now look back on his five years' debauch and ask himself if it paid. He is too observing a man not to know that his day of leadership is over.

SCHEMES OF DEMOCRATS.

The Ohio Compromise at Columbus Neither Impressive Nor Formidable.

The injection of much Johnsonism into the platform adopted by the democratic state convention recently and the nomination of a McLean ticket, may be taken as evidence that the two millionaire bosses of the Ohio democracy realized the necessity, from the practical point of view, of making at least such a show of harmony so that they might have some faint chance of enough success at the polls to make it worth while to fight their quarrels out in the legislature.

They both know that there is only the forlornest sort of a forlorn hope for a Bourbon majority in the general assembly to be elected next fall, but they also understand that without a fair show of outward peace and good will there could be no chance whatever for anything more than the unenviable position of chief mourner at their party's funeral.

McLean wants a solid organization and the control of patronage, if the fates should be kind to Ohio Bourbons this year. So he took the ticket. Both magnates united in kicking the rubbish heap all free silver nonsense and pretty much everything else that looked like Bryanism.

All this scheming does not mean anything more serious than hard and loyal work for the republicans of Ohio. They must not let the campaign go by default, in their extreme confidence of victory at the polls.

BIRTH OF A NEW PARTY.

Probability of Mr. Bryan's Having a Party That Will Be All His Own.

The birth of a new "third" party cannot be said to be an event of great novelty in this country. It would be conservative to estimate the number of "third" parties now existing, or claiming to exist, at a dozen or more.

The latest addition to the third party list comes from Kansas City, where the "allied third party" is being cradled. Its statement of principles contains many old friends. Perhaps the most interesting plank is that relating to the currency, declaring that "whatever is used as money should be full legal tender, issued by the general government in sufficient volume for business purposes, and that volume fixed in proportion to population."

There seems to be some dispute as to the relation of Mr. W. J. Bryan to this new party. The active organizer, Mr. Lee Meriwether, made a pilgrimage to Lincoln, and since then has been throwing out hints to the effect that Mr. Bryan is "with" the scheme, but Mr. Bryan is reticent.

The Massachusetts democrats talk of turning down Bryan and helping to elevate Tom Johnson to the leadership of the national party. Do the democrats of the great commonwealth believe that the elevation of Johnsonism means the suppression of Bryanism?

A BOGUS CORN POOL.

A Gigantic Swindling Scheme Is Exposed by a Chicago Broker.

Chicago, July 31.—George H. Phillips, of the board of trade, reported to the postal authorities his discovery of an alleged attempt at a gigantic swindle.

The address of the "New York office" of "Phillips & Company" is given as 6 Wall street. In concluding the circular says: "Our Mr. Phillips and his operations in the corn market during the past year are undoubtedly well known to you, and we therefore need no further introduction."

"The opportunity to invest \$1,000, or as much more as you may desire in this syndicate is hereby presented to you. Subscription books will close August 1. You will therefore see the necessity of prompt action on your part."

"Make all drafts payable to our New York office and treat this communication as personal and strictly confidential, whether you join us or not, as success depends largely upon the secrecy of our plans and operations."

WASHBURN HAS A SCHEME.

A Prominent Populist Proposes to Promote a Combine of Cotton Planters.

Boston, July 31.—George F. Washburn, president of the Commonwealth club, of this city, sailed for Europe yesterday to inquire into the co-operative methods of several bodies in England, Belgium and Switzerland, with a view to the formation of a \$50,000,000 cotton combination in this country.

Mr. Washburn has worked out a plan to unite the cotton producers of the south into one great co-operative trust with headquarters at St. Louis and central warehouses in Memphis. He said he had been selected for this mission because of the special study he had made of co-operation from a business man's standpoint.

A SENSATIONAL SPEECH.

A Democrat Leader Denounces the Plan to Disfranchise Alabama Negroes.

Montgomery, Ala., July 31.—The constitutional convention yesterday adopted Section 4 of the suffrage article, which includes the "grandfather clause" and other qualifications for the electorate, but not until Mr. Lowe, of Jefferson, who is chairman of the state democratic committee, had made a sensational speech denouncing the whole scheme.

HAVE DOUBLED IN VALUE.

Prices of Vegetables are Much Higher Because of the Drouth.

Chicago, July 31.—"Though the drouth is broken," says the Post, "the woeful effect of the agricultural situation is now being brought home to Chicago and to other cities as well. Prices of vegetable average double what they were a year ago, and to make both ends meet boarding house keepers and restaurants have been compelled either to raise their prices or to curtail the quantity served."

"Potatoes, which last summer sold from 30 to 40 cents per bushel, are now moved at \$1.25 to \$1.50. During the past few days beans have advanced 50 cents a bushel."

Strike Situation Is Critical.

Tampa, Fla., July 31.—The situation in the cigarmakers' strike is serious. The removal of certain anarchistic leaders from the city has been publicly advocated. The irritation among the strikers is such that it is probable an act of this kind would bring about a conflict.

Trying to Recover Carter's Loot.

New York, July 31.—The first step by the government looking to the recovery of a part of the \$2,250,000 alleged to have been embezzled by Oberlin M. Carter, late captain of the coys of engineers, now serving a sentence at Leavenworth, Kan., while supervising government work in Savannah, Ga., was taken Tuesday when Marion Erwin, special assistant attorney general of the United States filed bills in the United States court of the southern district of New York and in the district of New Jersey against O. M. Carter and Lorenz D. Carter, his uncle.

HUNTED DOWN.

A Notorious Anarchist Is Arrested in Switzerland—Has a Bad Record.

Zurich, Switzerland, Aug. 1.—An anarchist named Gallioti was arrested at Vedikon Monday by order of the prosecutor general, on information received from Paterson, New Jersey. Many documents were found at his lodgings.

Paterson, N. J., Aug. 1.—It develops that Gallioti's name was connected with the story which was circulated months ago in Paterson that King Humbert's death was sought by anarchists. At that time Careno Fossini, foreman in a dye works at Paterson, was shot and killed by Guiseppe Sprenzi. The latter was cornered and when the police were closing in on him he shot himself. There was a letter found on him which told of the plot to kill King Humbert. It called on Sprenzi to act as one of 27 men to leave this country to wreak vengeance on the crowned heads of Europe.

It is now said that the letter found on Sprenzi was signed by Gallioti. It has always been claimed that Sprenzi's killing of the foreman was to make up for his refusal to be one of those to go to Europe.

It is recalled that Gallioti when he lived in Paterson had one pet hobby and this he was forever preaching to his countrymen. This was the reclaiming of the Hackensack meadows and the building thereon of a city, the inhabitants of which would be devoted to the cause of anarchy. But no money was ever forthcoming to carry out the idea.

WAR IN SOUTH AMERICA.

An Invasion of Venezuela by Colombian Rebels Ends in Their Defeat.

Washington, Aug. 1.—The state department has received the following telegram from the American legation at Caracas: "Martial law has been declared in Venezuela by the president of the country, in consequence of the invasion of a revolutionary force from Colombia."

New York, Aug. 1.—Gonzales Esteves, consul general of Venezuela, said last night: "I have just received a cable message from President Castro which says that Dr. Rangel Garviroso has been routed on the Colombian frontier. A battle has been fought between the revolutionists and our government. We have achieved a great victory and Venezuela is at peace."

Gen Rafael Uribe, who is again battling in Colombia for liberal supremacy, has been declared an outlaw by the Colombian government. This action carries with it a confiscation of his property. It is threatened that if he again dares to enter the country, whether in time of peace or war, he will be imprisoned for life.

The above statements appear in the Times to-day and also the following: Gen. Herbert O. Jeffries, adjutant general of the department of Panama, who is in the city, announces that the object of his visit is to purchase a vessel to be used on the coast as a gunboat. The department of Panama, which acts independently of the federal government, has recently shipped several cannon from this port.

WILL TEST THE LAW.

New York Gamblers Claim that the Penal Code of that State Is Unconstitutional.

New York, Aug. 1.—The gamblers and pool room proprietors of New York have instituted, through their attorneys and John R. Dos Passos, counsel, a proceeding to take the case of Charles Bennett, an alleged associate of "The Allen," to the United States circuit court on the ground that Sections 343 and 351 of the penal code of this state in regard to gambling are "Contrary and repugnant to the constitution of the United States and the laws of the United States."

Mr. Dos Passos said that if the United States circuit court sustained the allegations that the state laws were unconstitutional, it would have the effect of making illegal the sentences of all the gamblers raided and afterward convicted by the committee of fifteen, and would necessitate a revision of the laws as they pertain to gambling in the state of New York. This is the first time a step of this character has been taken in this state.

A STRIKE THAT GROWS.

Non-Unionists Join the Ranks of the Union Grain Shovelers Now Out at Ogdensburg, N. Y.

Ogdensburg, N. Y., Aug. 1.—After unloading its western freight here yesterday the steamer Haskell went to the elevator at Prescott, Ont., with 30,000 bushels or export grain. The union shovelers refused to work on the steamer, acting on a request from Ogdensburg, and after five hours at the dock, the Haskell returned here and discharged the cargo.

All but two of the non-union operators of the Westbrook grain shovels at the elevator have joined the strikers, and foreigners will do the elevator work until a settlement is reached. So far there has been practically no delay in handling boats and cargoes.

The Longshoremen's union will inaugurate a movement looking towards gaining assistance in the strike against the Putnam Transit Co's boats at all ports from Ogdensburg to Duluth.

Threaten a Sympathetic Strike.

Seattle, Wash., Aug. 1.—A strike of all unions, which is as fatal to business in this city as in San Francisco, is imminent in Seattle. It is stated on good authority that the proposition is being considered earnestly that all men belonging to labor unions shall walk out simultaneously, in sympathy with the Machinists' union. The reason given by the men is that the members of the Metal Trades association have declared they will not allow their former employes to return to their work on any reasonable basis, and have simply done this to destroy unionism.

BACTERIA IN COFFEE.

Ohio Grocer Convicted of Violating the Pure Food Laws of the State.

Toledo, July 30.—The jury in Judge Meek's court in this city has found James White, a local grocer, guilty of selling adulterated coffee. The prosecution was based on a package of Arbuckles' Ariosa coffee.

The State of Ohio, through the Pure Food Commission, prosecuted White. The case was on trial for nearly a month and attracted national attention.

The manufacturers of Ariosa coffee conducted the defense for Grocer White. The best attorneys in the country were retained to defend him but, after a short consultation, a verdict of guilty was returned by the jury. The State of Ohio considers this a big victory. Pure Food Commissioner Blackburn has been waging a warfare on spurious food articles and the department has been very successful.

The complaint of the State of Ohio was that Ariosa coffee was coated with a substance which concealed defects in the coffee and made it appear better than it is. The State charged that this coating or glazing was a favorable medium for the propagation of bacteria.

Prof. G. A. Kirchmaier, of this city, a well-known chemist, was the principal witness for the State. He had made scientific examinations of samples of Ariosa purchased in the open market from Grocer White. He found that each Ariosa berry contained an average of 300 bacteria. Mr. Kirchmaier further testified that other coffees he examined contained few bacteria or none at all. He declared that the glazed coffee was not a wholesome food product.

Chemist Schmidt, of Cincinnati, corroborated the testimony of Prof. Kirchmaier. The State did not present further testimony.

The defense, through the Arbuckles, who prepare this glazed coffee, secured some of the most eminent chemists and scientists in the United States to give testimony in their behalf. Prof. H. W. Wiley, of the United States Agricultural Department; Prof. Vaughn, of Ann Arbor University; Profs. Bleile and Webber, of the Ohio State University, were called to defend Ariosa. Dr. Wiley had made a careful examination of the method of manufacturing Ariosa. He told of the 19,000,000 eggs used by the Arbuckles yearly in the preparation of this glazing. On this point in cross examination, the State's attorneys deftly drew from him the information that these eggs might be kept in cold storage by the Arbuckles for a year or two at a time.

The experts who heard Dr. Wiley's testimony were pleased to be able to "catch" so famous a chemist. The doctor at one point in his testimony explained very clearly how it is that the egg put into the coffee pot by the housewife settles the coffee. He said that the heat coagulates the egg, and as it sinks to the bottom of the pot it carries the fine particles of the coffee with it, and thus clarifies the drink. It is the act of coagulation in the coffee pot that does the work. Later on in his cross examination, he had to admit that when the egg was put on Ariosa coffee at the factory, it became coagulated and as egg cannot be coagulated but once, that the coating on coffee was of practically no value as a "settler" when it reached the coffee pot.

Prof. Wiley acknowledged that the glazing might be a favorable medium for the propagation of bacteria, although he would not testify positively either way because he was not a bacteriologist.

Prof. Vaughn, of Ann Arbor University, also a witness for the Arbuckles, said he found bacteria on Ariosa coffee.

Prof. Bleile, another witness for the defense, found any number of lively bacteria on the Ariosa coffee he examined, and he agreed that glazed coffee surely was a more favorable medium for the propagation of bacteria than unglazed coffee.

The verdict of the jury in this case is of national importance because a great many other states have Pure Food Laws like that of Ohio, and it is natural to suppose that similar action will be taken by other Pure Food Commissioners to prevent the sale of glazed coffees.

Pure Food Commissioner Blackburn says: "The State is very much elated over its victory against this big corporation. We are now considering the advisability of informing every grocer in the State of Ohio that it is an infraction of the laws to sell Ariosa, and at the same time give warning to consumers that the coffee is an adulterated food article."

Discomfiting Comment.

A quack doctor stood on his wagon in Chamberlain, selling his cure-all. A group of people gathered about him, and he undertook to explain to them the construction of the throat. "My dear friends," he began, "perhaps you don't know it, but there are two passages in the throat. One is called the esophagus, and the other the esophagi. Now, the solid victuals go down the first, and the liquids down the second. Over the top of the passage is a cover, with a hinge down the middle, and when you swallow beefsteak the little door over the esophagus flies open and the little door over the other drops down, and vice versa when you take a drink of coffee." This description proved too much for a farmer, who, shaking with laughter, called out in a loud voice: "Gosh! but those doors go flipper-flopper when a fellow eats bread and milk."—London Answers.