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H. H. MULLIN, Editor.

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ever five lines, at the re-tising.

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JOB PRINTING

The Job department of the Press is complete and affords facilities for doing the best class of work. Particular attention Paid to Law Printing.

No paper will be discontinued until arrest. 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.

"He walked in perfect and noble self-control," said Bishop Andrews in his address over the bier of Presi McKinley in Washington. yond that," continued the bisho "this man had somehow wrought continued the bishop him a great and generous love for his fellowmen." All the world seems to have grasped the truth of this es-

Unless all the old and reliable signs fail us the football season this year is to be one of the best. There certainly promises to be a breaking of records in everything but the style of wearing the hair and of the fear fully and wonderfully constructed uniforms, the only predicted change in the latter being that they must be more so.

The messages from foreign coun tries in relation to the assault upon the life of President McKinley speak of the crime in varying terms. Eng of the crime in varying terms. Eng-land refers to it as "infamous," Rus-sia "ignominious," Greece "terrible," Turkey "heinous," Japan "odious," China "foul," France "treacherous," Germany "execrable," Bolivia "horrible," and Norway "dastardly."

Mrs. Ciemence Ferlinghetti, aged 23, who resides at the fashionable Bath Beach, near New York city, has brought suit for divorce on the ground that "when she married him she made the greatest mistake of her life." Ferlinghetti represented himself to be a Italian count, but after the wedding the young American bride found tha he was a waiter in a cheap New York restaurant. The moth and the flame.

Mrs. Mary Berry, a wealthy Crip-ple Creek widow with an annual in-come of \$20,000, must serve a term of five years in prison. She was arrest year ago on a charge of stealing a house, was tried, convicted and sen tenced, and now the supreme court has refused to interfere. It is the old story of human nature-neve being satisfied and always reaching out greedy fingers for more and

A report submitted to the Interna tional Ecumenical conference of the Methodist church in London shows that there are 24,899,421 adherents of the Methodist faith, and that the total value of the property held throughout the world by the church \$300,000,000, there being Methodist churches and 48,334 Methodist ministers. It is estimated that during the past ten years the church has added 2,500,000 members.

Mr. Joseph McDuff, of Greenville. Ark., is an iconoclast. In pursuance of the ancient custom, Rev. Jame Porter, upon the conclusion of th iage ceremony, proceeded to kis McDuff. Thereupon, Mr. Mc Duff's fist came into violent contact with the minister's jaw, stretching him limp in the corner of the room. Mr. Porter would not want to be an idol if Mr. McDuff is to do the idol smashing-and that's no idle thought

An Indiana editor returned to the scenes of his boyhood a short time ago and found that the little red schoolhouse from which he had been graduated was being used as a hen-coop and a pigsty. "We may be misgraduated was supported by the may be mistaken," he says, with evident feeling, "and we hope we are, but it looks us that poetry is fast becoming a lost art in this country when a man' alma mater can be yanked around on skids and eventually used as an asy-lum for hogs and old hens."

The death of President McKinley should serve as a reminder to writer and talkers to make a sharp distinction between the presidency and the occupant of the presidentia chair. Criticism of the presiden presiden should always be respectful of the office and mindful that whatever the president's personal character the fact that he is the chosen head the nation entitles him to considerat treatment. Of course, it is hardl conceivable that an utterly unworth man might be elected president, and it is far from probable.

There are all kinds of stories float ing around about the growth of trees, but about the biggest of the whol Mass., where it is alleged may seen a maple tree which measures 12 feet 3 inches in circumference foot above the ground. Fifteen fee from the ground there are one or two that higher up on the tree are current and raspberry bushes that bear fruit birch limbs growing, and it is alleged and raspberry bushes that each year. Massachusetts still "speaks for herself," but that tree story indicates that she is talking too much.

POLICIES OF ROOSEVELT.

Kintey.

Theodore Roosevelt is now president of the United States. He succeeds a president with whom he held the most rdial relations, personally and officially, and of whose policies he was the conspicuous exponent.

When Vice President Tyler succeeded Harrison, in 1841, there was fear of a reversal of party policy. When Filmore succeeded Taylor, in 1849, there was doubt as to the attitude of the new president on certain party measures. When Johnson succeeded Lincoln, in 1865, there was fear on one side that he would go too far, and on the other that he would not go far enough. When Arthur succeeded Garfield, in 1881, the ublic was disturbed by fears of a change of policy, which, happily, were

But in the case of Roosevelt there are held a position that associated him closely with the initiative in carrying out the war policy. All through the out the war policy. All through that administration he was one of the president's most trusted friends and advisers. When nominated for the vice pres idency he discussed and approved the same policies as were discussed and approved by the candidate for presi-

and Roosevelt were conspicuous for their harmony and for their forceful speech during his last visit to St. treatment of distinctively American questions. Mr. Roosevelt's speeches "We have one flag, one destiny, and

when benefits are sought. Through and wage workers, and yet we must al-Thoroughly in Accord with Those of so remember in dealing with other the Late President Mc- nations that benefits must be given treaty or by direct legislation, it may at least in certain cases become ad vantageous to supplement our present policy by a system of reciprocal benefit and obligation."

There is as close a resemblance be-tween the public utterances of Mr. Mc-Kinley and Mr. Roosevelt on the Mon roe doctrine, the expansion policy, the Philippine policy, the suppression of disorder, and in fact on every great principle enunciated or policy defined in republican platforms.—Chicago Inter Ocean.

COMMENT AND OPINION.

Coin". Harvey has blamed the two defeats of Mr. Bryan on Senator Jones, of Alabama, Mr. Harvey himself, though, has not been able to completely prove an alibi.—Cincinnati Enquirer (Dem.).

Mr. Bryan again writes that sildianapolis News (Ind.).

The democratic state chairman announces that Bryan will be invited to speak in Ohio. If he comes it will be interesting to watch his efforts to keep off that McLean platlent. form. It will require some livide-stepping.—Cleveland Leader.

President McKinley said in a during the campaign of 1900 were masterly presentations of the expansion, we will have hearts strong enough to

THE PATH HE WILL FOLLOW.



President Roosevelt-"I wish to state that it shall be my aim to continue absolutely unbroken the policy of President McKinley for the peace and prosperity of our beloved country."

The president's message in Decemmeasures which Roosevelt had dis- newspaper, the Commoner, that

But no possibility of doubt remains when the last public utterances of the two men are compared. In the first week in September Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. McKinley delivered carefully prepared addresses at Minneapolis and at country," shows a becoming record pared addresses at Minneapolis and at country," shows a becoming regard Buffalo, respectively. Both had the for what must be esteemed the desire dignity of state papers, and the tragedy of the party responsible for the adthat followed gives to each increased ministration of the government. significance.

A comparison shows that each man habit of doing the thing he says .had in mind the same high purpose as | Philadelphia Record. to the missions of this government, the same determination as to persistence the Springfield (Mo.) Republican, is in the policy that has given the United States such prosperity and prestige, concern: "Emma Goldman, the noted and illustrates in a most striking way their unity of thought, their similarity Kinley is only a tool in the hands of of view as to the possibilities of and confidence in the future of this na-

Without doubt these two addresses even before the tragedy at Buffalo, gave comfort and confidence to the American people, and most particularly to the business and financial inter-

In his address at Ruffalo the president said: "We have a vast and intricate business, built up through years of toil and struggle, in which every

due selfishness.

growth of our wonderful industria! development under the domestic policy now firmly established. * * * The period of exclusiveness is past. The is the pressing problem. Commercial profoundly shocked as by the report wars are unprofitable. A policy of good that President McKinley has been as will and friendly trade relations will sassinated. It is doubly tragic that

Minneapolis speech, Mr. Roosevelt undoubtedly will rank as the most noteworthy utterance of his public that has been so brilliantly successful career. Never before had Mr. Mcin the past and so shape our economic system as to give every advantage to skill and energy and intelligence of our statesmanship than in this last farmers, merchants, manufacturers speech .- Boston Transcript.

financial and economic policies of the meet its responsibilities." That president. The inaugural addresses of cheerful, patriotic voice is stilled, but president and vice president were on the same key.

its lessons of duty will abide.—St Louis Globe-Democrat.

Mr. Bryan takes the trouble to ber, 1900, emphasized the policies and deny, through the columns of his As president and vice presi- has bought any oil lands. He says dent the two were in the closest personal and official relations. With this record in mind, there can be no suspicion of a change of policy through the cepted him and his 16 to 1 declarations of Mr. Possenski to the record in mind, there can be no suspicion of a change of policy through the cepted him and his 16 to 1 declarations of Mr. Possenski to the record in the control of succession of Mr. Roosevelt to the prestions he has his opinion of such flirtatious conduct .- Troy Times.

President Roosevelt's unasked ministration of the government. President Roosevelt has a confirmed

The following paragraph from Kinley is only a tool in the hands of Mark Hanna, who is the real president and the 'power behind sounds familiar. Where and when have we heard it before?"—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

III President Roosevelt is report ed correctly, he favors the establishment of steamship lines to South and Central America and other points where trade can be developed, rath er than to European ports which there is already an abundance part of the country has its stake, which of steamship lines. There is reason will not permit of either neglector unto believe that a ship subsidy bill to establish such lines as the president "Reciprocity is the natural out- has mentioned will not meet the opposition which the proposition to aid European lines called out.-Indianap-The olis Journal.

period of exclusiveness is past. The expansion of our trade and commerce have the American people been so prevent reprisals. Reciprocity treaties the president should have been are in harmony with the spirit of the time; measures of retaliation are not." exposition where only a day before Touching on the same point in his he had delivered an address which

IS FOUND GUILTY.

McKinley's Assassin Is Convicted of Murder.

The Trial at Buffalo Consumed Less "han Two Days-Prosecution Occupied Nearly All of This Time, as No Defense of Any Consequence was Made,

Buffalo, Sept. 24.-Leon Czolgosz was yesterday placed on trial, charged with the murder of President McKinley. He entered a plea of "guilty," which was subsequently changed to "not guilty" by direction All the events of the day indicated

that the trial will be short. Court convened at 10 o'clock. Within two hours eight jurors had been secured. Technicalities were not raised by examining counsel, but it was signifi cant that every man who said he had cant that every man who said he had not formed an opinion on the case was excused by the district attorney. Justice Truman C. White, one of the oldest supreme court judges, was on the bench. Immediately after the opening of court and after the prisoner had pleaded, Justice Lewis, senior counsel for the defendant, announced that together with his colleagues, ex-Justice Robert C. Titus and Carlton E. Ladd, they were ready to act in behalf of the prisready to act in behalf of the pris-

The work of securing the jury was then undertaken with a celerity that was amazing. Before the day was was amazing. Before the day was over the entire panel had been sworn, the jurors had listened to a description of the Temple of Music, where the crime occurred; had seen photographs of the interior of that structure and had been told by three surgeons what caused the death of the president and the effect of the assassin's shot upon the various organs of the body.

The first witness, Samuel J. Field, chief engineer of the Pan-American exposition, described the ground floor plan of the Temple of Music and was followed by Perry A. Bliss, a photographer, who presented views of the interior of the building. The remainder of the afternoon was taken up with the testimony of three physicians, two of whom had attendphysicians, two of whom had attended the president during his last days, while the other performed the autopsy. The latter, Dr. Harvey R. Gaylord, described the location of the wounds in the stomach and the direction of the bullet. The cause of death was attributed to the gunsher wound but fundamentally be of death was attributed to the shot wound, but fundamentally, he snot wound, our fundamentary, ne said, it was due to the changes back of the stomach, in the pancreas, caused by the "breaking down" of the material of the pancreas, as a result of the passage of the bullet.

Dr. Herman Mynter followed and his testimony brought out the fact that the reason why the fatal bullet had not been located at the autopsy was because of the unwillingness of the president's relatives to have the body further mutilated by their in struments. ents. Dr. Mynter and Dr. who followed him, both testi-Mann, who followed him, both testified that the primal cause of death was the gunshot wound in the stomach. One effect of this wound was, they said, to cause gangrene to form in the pancreas and the spot of poisoned tissue was as large as a silver dollar. ver dollar.

Buffalo, N. Y., Sept. 25 .- Leon F Czolgosz was yesterday found guilty of murder in the first degree by a jury in the supreme court, in having shot President McKinley, the wounds inflicted afterwards resulting in the death of the president.

The wheels of justice moved swift-ly. The trial of the assassin con-sumed eight hours and 26 minutes and covered a period of only two days. Practically all of this time was occupied by the prosecution in presenting a case so clear, so con-clusive that even had the prisoner entered the plea of insanity it is doubtful if the jury would have re-turned a different verdict.

Before adjournment Justice White said that he would pronounce sen-tence on the defendant on Thursday afternoon at 2 o'clock. The prisoner was taken at once through the tunnel, under Delaware avenue, back to the jail. To all appearances he was in no way affected by the result of the trial.

The father, brother and sister of

The father, brother and sister of the assassin were put through a rigid examination last night by Assistant District Attorney Haller in the pres-ence of Assistant Superintendent Cu-sack and Detectives Geary and Solo-mon. For an hour and a half they were under a scorching fire of ques-tions which resulted in the informa-tion that they knew nothing about tion that they knew nothing about the dastardly plot; that they came from Cleveland to vindicate their own name and, if possible, to aid the

own name and it possible, to all the authorities by securing from the prisoner some statement as to his reasons for the assassination.

Buffalo, N. Y., Sept. 27.—Leon F. Czolgosz, the assassin of President McKinley, was yesterday sentenced to be electrocated in Auburn state prison during the week beginning. prison during the week beginning October 28, 1901. Before sentence was pronounced the assassin evinced a desire to speak. "There was no a desire to speak. "There was no one else but me," the prisoner said in a whisper. "No one else told me to do it and no one paid me to do it. I was not told anything about the rime and I never thought anything about it until a couple of days before committed the crime."

Czolgosz was taken from Buffalo to Auburn prison last night.

To Suppress Anarchists.

Wichita, Kan., Sept. 25 .- What is designed to be a national organiza-tion for the suppression of anarchy in the United States was formed her last night. by-laws provide that subordinate lodges shall be or-ganized all over the United States; that business and manufacturing con cerns that employ persons of known cotted, and each subordinate lodge shall report all anarchists in its jurisdiction to the head lodge, which in turn shall give their names to the national secret service bureau.

THE SCHLEY COURT.

It Resumes Its Sessions and the Tak-

It Resumes its Sessions and the Taking of Testimony Begins.

Washington, Sept. 24.—The part played by the battleship Texas in the naval battle off Santiago, July 3, 1858, in which the famous Spanish fleet under Admiral Cervera was sunk, was the basis of the greater part of Monday's proceedings in the Schley court of inquiry. Of the four witnesses examined during the day, three had been officers on board the Texas during the battle and two of them were new witnesses. These them were new witnesses. These were Commander Gorge C. Heilner, who was navigator on the Texas, and Commander Alexander B. Bates, who was the chief engineer on that bat-tleship. Commander Harber, execu-tive officer and the chief surviving of-ficer of the ship since the death of Capt. Philip, was recalled. The fourth witness was Commander Sea-ton Schroeder, executive officer on the Massachusetts and now governor of the island of Guam.

The testimony several times during

the day was somewhat exciting and it was especially so when Command-er Heilner described the battle and the part the Texas had taken in it. the part the Texas had taken in it. He said that when the Brooklyn made its loop at the beginning of the battle it had passed across the Texas' bow at a distance not to exceed 100 or 150 yards and that at the command of Capt. Philip the Texas had been brought to a dead stop.

Engineer Bates testified that the

starboard engines had been stopped and said he thought this also had happened to the port engines. Commander Heilner expressed the opin-ion that three miles had been lost by this maneuver and the fact that part of the machinery was deranged. He said he considered that the Texas was in greater danger when the Brooklyn crossed her bow than at

any other time during the battle.
Washington, Sept. 25.—The Schley
court of inquiry was brought to a
sudden termination for the day 18 minutes after convening yesterday by the announcement of the sudden death of Jeremiah Wilson.

Washington, Sept. 26.—Two new witnesses were introduced in the Schley court yesterday. They were Admiral Cotton, who as captain com-Admiral Cotton, who as capitain commanded the auxiliary cruiser Harvard, and Capt. Wize, who commanded the auxiliary cruiser Yale during the Spanish war. Both these vessels were used as scouts and both came up with the flying squadron off Santiago on the 27th of May before the retrograde meanment. Key West was gade movement to Key West was begun.

Admiral Cotton testified that he Admiral Cotton testified that he had gone aboard Schley's flagship, the Brooklyn, on that date to take dispatches to him and he said at first that he gave him four or five dispatches addressed to the commander of the squadron.

He afterwards modified this statement with the repeak her.

ment, saying that probably all but two of these dispatches were ad-dressed to himself (Admiral Cotton), but that they contained information which he thought should be in Ad-miral Schley's possession. One of-these was a copy of a dispatch from Admiral Sampson, which had not been printed in the official records, stating that the Spanish fleet was at Santiago. He also said that coal could have been taken from the Merrimae on May 27, the day on which the retrogade movement to Key West

was begun for the purpose of coaling. Washington, Sept. 27.—The Schley court of inquiry was in session for only an hour and three quarters yesterday, adjourning in order to permit its members to attend the funeral of Judge Wilson, late chief counsel for Admiral Schley. Capt. Wise con-cluded his testimony, Admiral Cotton made a brief statement and Lieut. Spencer S. Wood, who commanded the

dispatch boat Dupont during the Spanish war, began his testimony. Capt. Wise was questioned as to what he had done before the arrival of the flying squadron off Santiago towards locating Cervera's fleet in the harbor. He said that while he the harbor. He said that while he had satisfied himself of the presence of the Spaniards, he had been content to communicate his knowledge to Admiral Schley through Capt. Sigsbee, not considering it necessary to make direct communication with Schley. Schley.

Lieut. Wood gave the particulars of his delivery of dispatches from Admiral Sampson to Admiral Schley on May 22, while the admiral lay off Cienfuegos. He said that Schley seemed very nervous and especially anxious to know what Sampson's intentions were.

NICOLAY IS DEAD.

Man Who Was President Lincoln's Private Secretary Passes Away at His Home in Washington.
Washington, Sept. 27.—John George Nicolay, private secretary to President Lincoln and widely known as the author of several works on the life author of several works on the life of the great war president, died Thursday at his residence here, aged 70 years. He had been in feeble health for several years and since his neath for several years and since his resignation as marshal of the United States supreme court in 1887 had been living quietly at his Washington home with his daughter, Miss Helen Nicolay, the only surviving member of the family Nicolay, the he family.

Mr. Nicolay was a native of Bavaria, but came to America at an early age and settled in Illinois. In 1859 he became Mr. Lincoln's secretary and served in this capacity during the civil war. He was appointed consul at Paris in 1865, holding the office four years. He was marshal of the supreme court for 15 years.

The Farmers' Congress.

Sioux Falls, S. D., Sept. 27 .- The 21st annual meeting of the farmers' national congress will begin here Ocober 1. The governors of nearly all the states have appointed delegates and an attendance of at least 1,500 is anticipated. The object of the oranticipated. The object of the organization is to promote closer social and friendly relations between persons in different sections of the country interested in husbandry, and to casseminate a wider knowledge of the best methods for the advancement of agricultural interests in the United states. Watching the red and greez lights making progress up tower, in accordance with ting positions of the yachts.

THE YACHT RACES.

First One of the Series Resulted in a Fizzle.

Breeze Died Down When the Contest-ants Were a Few Miles from the Finish and the Race was Declared Off — Shamrock Made a Poor Showing.

New York, Sept. 27 .- One of the biggest crowds that ever put to sea went down to the Sandy Hook lightship yesterday to witness Sir Thomas snip yesterday to witness Sir Inomas-Lipton's second challenger, Shamrock II., and the white flyer Columbia, which successfully defended the old America's cup against his first trophy America's cup against his first trophy hunt two years ago, and the struggle for the yachting supremacy of the world, in the first of the cup races of 1901. But the excursion fleet returned disappointed. The great single stickers went out in the morning fresh for the battle, but the seas refused them a field of conflict. fused them a field of conflict.



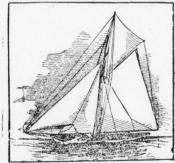
THE AMERICA'S CUP.

The wind, never more than nine and sometimes as low as three knots, was too light and shifty to carry the contestants over the 30-mile course in contestants over the 30-mile course in the time allotted by the rules. At the end of five and a half hours, the prescribed time, the race was officially declared off and the yachts were towed back to their berths inside of Sandy Hook. When the gun aboard the committee boat was fired to call structure to the signal dealaring to attention to the signal declaring the race off, the American yacht was still five miles from the finish line. The Englishman was well astern of her, the experts estimating her distance beyond the Columbia at over threequarters of a mile.



THE COLUMBIA

In windwork the Columbia beat the foreigner seven minutes and 15 seconds to the outer mark and increased onds to the outer mark and increased her lead somewhat in the broad reach for home. While the test was unsatisfactory, the yachting sharps who have been skeptical up to this time as to the ability of the Columbia to successfully defend the cup are more confident that it will remain on this side of the Atlantic a while longer. side of the Atlantic a while longer



SHAMROCK II.

Certainly Columbia's superiority in light airs appears to have been dem-onstrated. Shamrock II. did not light airs appears to have been demonstrated. Shamrock II. did not make as good a showing as did Lipton's first challenger in the first half dozen flukes that preceded the races two years ago. What the Shamrock may be able to do in heavy weather is of course problematical, but Columbia has been tried and all her admirers insist that she is distinctly a heavy weather host.

heavy weather boat.

Two years ago Sir Thomas' prayer was for wind, but when he got a smart 25-knot gale in the last race Columbia's victory was even more decisive than in the first. Since then Columbia's ability in heavy weather has been proven again and again. The harder it blows the faster she goes and the better she behaves. It is not strange, therefore, that the patriotic skippers and spectators who went down to Sandy Hook with misgivings,

returned last night reassured. Britons are Chagrined.

London, Sept. 27.—The failure of the yachts to cover the course in time to constitute a race has created general disappointment in Great Britain, eral disappointment in Great Britain, but chagrin at the apparent poor showing of Shamrock II. overshadows all other expressions of feeling. The suburban population of London was kept advised of the progress of events by pyrotechnics at the Alexandra and Crystal palaces. The London crowds chiefly gathered on the embankment, watching the red and green electric. lights making progress up the high tower, in accordance with the vary.