

CAMERON COUNTY PRESS.

H. H. MULLIN, Editor.

Published Every Thursday.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION. Per year in advance...

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

LEGAL AND OFFICIAL ADVERTISING. Legal notices for divorce, etc., are published at a special rate...

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

Business cards, five lines or less, 15 per year; over five lines, at the regular rates of advertising.

No local inserted for less than 75 cents per issue.

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

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

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

Most persons will probably be surprised to learn that the copper product of the United States exceeds in value that of either gold or silver, yet such is the fact.

The report of the United States geological survey on the "Mineral Resources of the United States" shows that the gold product of 1900 was worth \$79,000,000, the silver product \$36,000,000, while the value of the copper product was \$98,000,000.

More surprising still is the statement that the value of building stone taken out during the year exceeded that of silver, \$48,000,000, against \$36,000,000, while that of clay products was \$22,000,000 greater than that of gold, being \$96,000,000.

It is further asserted that "two-thirds of the output of silver in the United States is obtained as a byproduct from mines which would be operated no matter what the price of silver might be."

The superior capacity for work of American mechanics has often been noticed and an explanation of it is suggested by J. H. Schooling in The Fortnightly.

He gives figures which show that while each Frenchman drinks an average of 33.5 gallons of spirits, beer and wine in a year, and each Briton 33.2 gallons, and each German 30.09, the American people average but 14.7 gallons.

While the average Frenchman drinks 31.6 gallons of wine and beer, the Briton 32.1 and the German 29, the American drinks but 13.5 gallons, and he drinks but a little more than half as much distilled spirits as either the Frenchman or the German.

No wonder that a temperance revival has been well started in Europe.

An anti-suit campaign is going on in Kansas City. A "snitch," according to one of the papers, "is a cheap lawyer, very frequently a young lawyer, a man of small practice and precarious income, who is excessively active in drumming up trade. His specialty is the individuals who have suffered a supposed or real injury, and his method is to induce such individuals to bring damage suits, or to threaten suits, with the object of extracting money."

Supplementary letter boxes intended solely for special delivery letters and attached to the posts which hold the ordinary boxes in the cities are among the devices for improved service which the department is considering.

The letters from these boxes will, of course, be collected more frequently than those placed in the ordinary boxes. Perhaps the department thinks the city ought to have some favors to keep the rural districts from growing "bigoly" over the free delivery.

The Pan-American Exposition company is so deeply embarrassed financially that exhibitors will probably have to pay for the diplomas themselves.

About 10,000 are to be issued, and the total expense will be \$3,000, and this sum the company is unable to meet.

Two women of New Jersey who are sisters have just been defeated in their claim to \$30,000 which they thought had been left to them by a deceased relative because the word "and" was used at one place in the will where the word "or" should have been used.

Great fortunes hang on small words when it comes to making wills.

There is a man at Millbrook, O, who claims to be the champion sugar eater of the world, and probably, the Chicago Record-Herald supposes, some foolish girl thinks he is just too sweet, too.

A case of smallpox has been discovered at the Mills hotel in New York, where a man can stop for 50 cents a day. You can't have everything at a public hostelry for three dollars a week.

From Patagonia comes the report of a new animal to which has been given the name of "hymehy." The female will of course be known as "herchy," and the united family as "themehy."

"Men should try men and women should try women," says Minister Wu. As it is many men try women and many women try men.

THE BRYAN TEST.

Applies to the Campaign of 1896 and Not to That of Four Years Later.

The following interesting paragraph appears in a late issue of the Commoner:

"An agent reports that one democrat refused to subscribe for the Commoner because he had read in some paper that Mr. Bryan had gone over to the gold bugs and was booming Hill for president. If the aforesaid democrat read the Commoner he could not be deceived by such absurd rumors. Those who take this paper know that the editor neither has boomed, is booming, nor will boom any one for the democratic nomination who was against the party in 1896 or even doubtful."

And so the Bryanite test of democracy applies to the campaign of 1896 and not to that of 1900, says the Washington Star. This is important, because there are men—some of considerable prominence—who have been nursing the notion that by their support of Bryan in 1900 they washed away the sin of opposing him in his first race.

Their awakening to the real situation will be a little bitter. They may hold a conference and decide that they are being unduly punished—something forbidden by the law of the land.

But while Mr. Hill alone is named by Mr. Bryan, he is not the only man to whom the Bryan decree applies. There are others. Mr. Hill very well heads the list. He sulked all through the campaign of 1896, and, while he supported Mr. Bryan in 1900, his stumping was done in Virginia, where the republicans had about as much of a chance to win as the democrats had in Maine. He had no heart in the campaign, but was a democrat merely for regularity's sake.

Mr. Watterson is ruled out. It is true he was not in the country during the campaign of 1896, but the influence of the newspaper over which he presides was thrown against Mr. Bryan that year, and Kentucky, for the first time in the state's history, cast all but one of her electoral votes for the republican national ticket. Subsequently Mr. Watterson returned to the fold, and in 1900 carried his state by a few thousand for Mr. Bryan. But that, according to this latest edict, does not clear his title sufficiently to recommend him to Mr. Bryan as a man to be boomed for the presidency.

And there is Mr. Olney. It has always been understood that he opposed Mr. Bryan in 1896. But by 1900 this accomplished attorney for syndicated wealth had become alarmed at the growth of the power of syndicates in the United States and voted for Mr. Bryan. And yet the Bryan rule excludes him. The Olney boom has never been very promising, but there is something that goes by that name. It may not survive this frost.

Mr. Gorman escapes. He supported Mr. Bryan in both campaigns, and with the same serene ineffectuality. Maryland gave her votes in both years to Mr. McKinley. But Mr. Bryan understands Mr. Gorman, and regularity or no regularity, would not boom him for president under any circumstances.

OPPOSITION IN DEFAULT.

Democrats Have No Other Statesmanship Than Blind, Pig-Headed Contrariness.

The function of a capable and patriotic opposition party is of high use and even of necessity. It is to the distinct advantage of the country that there should be intelligent and honest criticism of the party in power. Otherwise that party may not always be held up to its highest standard or be faithful to its largest opportunity. Despising its adversary, it may grow too secure, and err both in the direction of undertaking too much and of neglecting too much, says the New York Sun.

The democratic party, incapable at present of injuring the republicans in any direct and legitimate way, may yet bring upon them ultimately some of the consequences of power unchecked by a reasonable opposition. Judged by the general tone of the democratic speeches on the Philippine tariff bill, the leaders of the democratic party have no appreciation of the immovable hostility to breaking the integrity of American territory, no appreciation of the services of American soldiers in the Philippines, no other statesmanship than a blind and pig-headed opposition to republican policies. Through all the splenetic and violent speeches of Tillman and Money and Dubois, with their coarse insults and their preposterous whoppers, runs the impotence of a partisanship which has nothing practical to propose, nothing even honorable to propose. There was a democratic party once that was ready enough to win new territory for the United States and never cowardly enough to wish to give it up. There are plenty of democrats now faithful to the great traditions of their party who will not throw away their patriotism simply for the sake of butting against the republican party.

In the senate itself there are democrats who don't believe in the let-the-Philippines-go-to-the-devil policy. But the speeches of the advocates of the runaway programme seem to represent the state of mind of the majority of democratic leaders. Not only have they not learned anything since 1900, but, if possible, they have lost something of what knowledge they retained. They don't know enough to respect the territorial rights of the United States or the soldiers of the United States. An opposition so led must continue to founder in the mud. The republican party must depend upon its own members for intelligent criticism.

THE MAN IS WANTING.

No One in Sight Who Can Restore the Democracy to Safer Methods.

About 40 years ago the democratic party confronted the issues of the civil war. It had every opportunity to acquit itself honorably and loyally. But the party turned away from the great Douglas and settled back in the hope that the war would be a failure.

Three years later the same party had the opportunity to reconsider its disloyalty and disastrous action—to recall the war democrats to their party allegiance and to go before the people once more as a thoroughly American organization. Yet again it turned its back on the men who would save it, and declared that the war was a failure.

On this declaration, says the Chicago Inter Ocean, the democratic party was banished by the people from the white house for 20 years. For 20 years it carried the burden of the declaration that the war was a failure. For 20 years it fought the old fight on one result of the war or another. Then it dropped the issue and was rewarded by a temporary restoration to power.

Four years ago the democratic party was confronted again with the issues of the war. At first it met them honorably and loyally. Then, unwarned by the disasters of 20 years, it wavered and faltered. Finally, on the main question of the war—that of annexation—it took the old familiar position—the war was a failure.

On this issue the party divided and went down in 1900. Yet now the caucus of democratic senators in Washington has gone back—back to the broken idol of a generation since—and decided that the party shall again go before the people on the issue of 1900—the issue that the results of the war with Spain were evil, and hence that the war was a failure.

Among the vivid questions pressing for settlement just now are reciprocity with Cuba, the construction of the Nicaragua canal, tariff concessions to the Philippines, and the upbuilding of our merchant marine. But, as represented by its senators, the democratic party has no time for these. Why heed them? The Philippines are a burden; the war was a failure.

Is there really no sane thing left in the democracy of to-day? Must the party remain without policy and without leadership? Must it go on indefinitely staking its hopes of success on a moan and a protest? Must the democrats wander in the wilderness again for 20 years, while their so-called leaders croon over a dead past. "It was a failure—a failure—a failure?"

Every good citizen must hope not the country needs two really great parties. But, then, where is the man to restore the democracy to safer methods?

ONLY THE REAL FACTS.

Senseless Utterances of Democrats Regarding the Appointment of Secretary Shaw.

The attempt of some newspapers to assign political reasons for the selection of Gov. Shaw to be the successor of Secretary Gage is senseless. Surely, if President Roosevelt had formed the intention to gain some real or fancied political advantage through the filling of the place to be left vacant by the resignation of Secretary Gage, that intention would have been discernible in his first choice for the position. But not even the most diligent seeker after political motives would have been able to find the semblance of one behind the selection of a man from Massachusetts. And nobody will readily believe that President Roosevelt suddenly took it into his head to make a political point with the filling of this cabinet position, after Gov. Crane had declined the offer of the appointment, says the Albany Journal.

The simple fact of the matter is that it has been the President's aim to find the right man for the right place. He had found him in Gov. Crane, but Mr. Crane did not feel inclined to sacrifice his personal interests in order to enter the service of the government. Now the president has found another man just as well fitted for the secretaryship as Gov. Crane, and he will accept. These are the simple facts of the matter.

The best evidence of the excellence of the president's choice is the complete absence of criticism of it, even on the side of the political opponents of the administration. The confident expectation that Gov. Shaw will fully meet all requirements that will confront him in the discharge of his new duties seems to be unanimous and firm.

CURRENT COMMENT.

Several prominent men have lately put the presidency behind them. No news of that sort from Nebraska, though.—Cincinnati Enquirer (Dem.).

Senator Hanna is not so apprehensive over affairs in Ohio as to be unable to mingle in the customary social functions of official life.—Washington Star.

The democrats in congress have practically decided to adopt a go-as-you-please policy and oppose everything the republicans favor. That will save them the trouble of thinking.—Cleveland Leader.

The unrepublican newspapers are with Babcock and against Col. Henderson, says Aunt Florence, of the Iowa City Republican, but "the real republicans will not seek this bad company." Not as long as tariffs can be reduced by a reciprocity that will not decrease American labor.—Iowa State Register.

TO SETTLE LABOR TROUBLES.

Committee of 36 Met at New York City to Plan for Arbitration.

New York, Feb. 20.—The first meeting of the executive committee of 36, appointed by the National Civic Federation to arbitrate labor troubles, was held here Wednesday with Senator Hanna in the chair. The object of the gathering was to receive a report on a working plan by means of which strikes, lock-outs and other forms of disputes between capitalists and the laboring class may be settled.

This plan was presented by a subcommittee in the form of a set of by-laws, which provide that the chairman of the executive committee of the federation shall appoint a committee on conciliation to consist of nine members, three of whom shall be selected from each group of the executive committee, representing capital, labor and the general public, whose duty it shall be upon information of threatened strike or lockout of more than local magnitude, to use its good offices in restoring harmonious relations.

Should the efforts of the conciliation committee prove ineffective, and should both parties to the dispute desire the service of the executive committee, it is directed that they may be invited to select two employers and two wage earners from the executive committee, to serve as an arbitration board. Should the four find it necessary to appoint an umpire to finally decide the dispute, they may select a fifth member from the division representing the public.

Should a controversy seem of such magnitude as to justify such action, the officers of the executive committee shall be authorized to call a meeting of the entire executive committee to consider the situation, and take such action as may be required. The executive committee may appoint auxiliary committees to deal with local disturbances, the rules governing the same to be in harmony with the general purpose of the industrial department.

At the close of the meeting Senator Hanna said: "The meeting was very satisfactory. Thirty out of the 36 members were present, and the spirit displayed was splendid. We feel delighted with the results of our efforts toward utter harmony between capital and labor."

MONSTER COMBINE.

It Would Try to Control the Soft Coal Trade in the Middle States.

Pittsburg, Feb. 20.—The Post says: Plans for one of the greatest coal mining company mergings in the history of the country, which includes the consolidation of the Pittsburg Coal Co., the Monongahela River Consolidated Coal and Coke Co., and practically all of the competing interests of these companies in the Ohio, West Virginia and Illinois fields are again attracting attention in financial circles.

Recent rumors of the consolidation of the river coal combine with the United States Steel Corporation have been officially denied. That there are admitted and conferences have been held in the east during the past week by officials of the two Pittsburg coal combines and at these conferences representatives of leading New York financial houses were present. From some of the Pittsburg stockholders of the river combine it is learned that the plan for one gigantic combine of all of the larger bituminous coal companies had been revived. The preliminary steps to this end are said to be in the recent incorporation of the combines of the Central Pennsylvania and West Virginia companies, such as the Fairmont Coal Co. and the proposed consolidations in Ohio and Illinois.

One of the next steps, according to the coal men, will be the merging of the two big Pittsburg coal companies into a single-headed corporation, the river combine with a capitalization of \$30,000,000 and the rail combine with \$64,000,000, or a total of \$94,000,000. The other corporations that are slated for this final merger will, in the rough estimate make a combined capital of over \$250,000,000.

DIED UNDER A WALL.

Two Firemen are Killed During the Progress of a Fire at Milwaukee.

Milwaukee, Wis., Feb. 20.—Two firemen are dead, and two others are seriously, though not fatally injured, the result of the falling of a brick wall of the plant of the George H. Smith Steel Casting Co., which was destroyed by fire last night. The loss is estimated at \$100,000, partly covered by insurance. The dead: Christ Matteson, truck No. 8, head crushed and body terribly mangled; died soon after reaching hospital.

Edward W. Kinsella, pipeman, engine No. 3, back broken, died late last night.

The injured: Max Bulski, left leg broken, will recover. Joseph Kenney, left leg broken, will recover.

The plant was a two-story brick structure, located at No. 500 Clinton street, and consisted of a foundry and machine shop. The east wall fell outward when the supporting beams were burned away. The firemen were not more than 20 feet away when the wall fell.

W. B. Fasig Dies.

Brewster, N. Y., Feb. 20.—William B. Fasig, the well known horse dealer, one of the firm of the Fasig-Tipton Co., died last evening at his country place.

A Disputed Election.

Duluth, Minn., Feb. 20.—The recount of the mayoralty vote in Duluth was completed yesterday and the result is more sensational than was the original count. The recount has so cut down the margin of votes that both sides are claiming the election. Fourteen of the disputed ballots have not the initials of the judges on the back, as required by law, and all of them are for Hugo. The Truelson faction claim the court must throw these ballots out. Besides these, there are four or five others that are open to question.

THE SCHLEY CASE.

The President Upholds Verdict of the Court of Inquiry.

Sampson Was in Command—President Roosevelt Also Says that Neither Sampson or Schley Did Anything to Deserve Unusual Reward.

Washington, Feb. 20.—The president yesterday made the following statement public: I have received the appeal of Admiral Schley and the answer thereto from the navy department. I have examined both with the utmost care, as well as the preceding appeal to the secretary of the navy. I have read through all the testimony taken before the court and the statements of the counsel for Admirals Sampson and Schley; have examined all the official reports of every kind in reference to the Santiago naval campaign, copies of the logbooks and signal books, and the testimony before the court of claims.

It appears that the court of inquiry was unanimous in its findings of fact and unanimous in the expressions of opinion on most of its findings of fact. No appeal is made to me from the verdict of the court on these points where it was unanimous. I have, however, gone over carefully over the evidence on these points. I am satisfied that on the whole the court did substantial justice. It should have specifically condemned the failure to enforce an efficient night blockade at Santiago while Admiral Schley was in command. On the other hand, I feel that there is a reasonable doubt whether he did not move his squadron with sufficient expedition from port to port. The court is a unit in condemning Admiral Schley's action on the point where it seems to me he most gravely erred, his "retrograde movement" when he abandoned the blockade.

It should be remembered, however, that the majority of these actions which the court censures occurred five weeks or more before the fight itself.

The question of command is in this case nominal and technical. Four of the five ship captains have testified that they regarded Admiral Sampson as present and in command. He signalled "Close in" to the fleet as soon as the first Spanish ship appeared, but his signal was not seen by any American vessel. He was actually under fire from the forts and himself fired a couple of shots, at the close of the action with the torpedo boats, in addition to signalling the Indiana just at the close of the action. But during the action not a single order from him was received by any of the ships that were actively engaged.

In short, the question as to which of the two men, Admiral Sampson or Admiral Schley, was at the time in command, is of merely nominal character. Technically Sampson commanded the fleet, and Schley, as usual, the western division. The actual fact, the important fact, is that after the battle was joined not a helm was shifted, not a gun was fired, not a pound of steam put on in the engine room aboard any ship actively engaged, in obedience to the order of either Sampson or Schley, save on their own two vessels. It was a captain's fight.

Therefore, the credit to which each of the two is entitled rests on matters apart from the claim of nominal command over the squadron; for so far as the actual fight was concerned neither one nor the other in fact exercised any command. Sampson was hardly more than technically in the fight. His real claim for credit rests upon his work as commander-in-chief.

Admiral Schley is rightly entitled—as is Capt. Cook—to the credit of what the Brooklyn did in the fight. On the whole she did well; but I agree with the unanimous finding of the three admirals who composed the court of inquiry as to the "loop." It seriously marred the Brooklyn's otherwise excellent record.

But, as the loop had once been taken, Admiral Schley handled the Brooklyn manfully and well.

Under such circumstances it seems to me that the recommendations of President McKinley were eminently proper and that so far as Admiral Sampson and Admiral Schley were concerned it would have been unjust for him to have made other recommendations. Personally I feel that in view of Capt. Clark's long voyage in the Oregon and the condition in which he brought her to the scene of service, as well as the way in which he actually managed her before and during the fight, it would have been well to have given him the same advancement that was given Wainwright. But waiving this, it is evident that Wainwright was entitled to receive more than any of the other commanders; and that it was just to Admiral Sampson that he should receive a greater advance in numbers than Admiral Schley—there was nothing done in the battle that warranted unusual reward for either.

Both Admiral Sampson and Admiral Schley are now on the retired list. In concluding their report the members of the court of inquiry unite in recommending that no further action be had in the matter. With this recommendation I most heartily concur.

Hunted Down.

Montreal, Feb. 20.—Charles Savage, a negro, was arrested here Wednesday, charged with the theft of a trunk full of jewelry valued at \$10,000 from the Portland hotel, Portland, Ore., last November. Savage was employed by the hotel as a bell boy and the trunk was the property of a commercial traveler named Lowenthal, of New York. Savage was suspected, but left the city before he could be arrested. He was traced from city to city until arrested here. Savage admits his identity, but declares his innocence of the robbery.

Patriotic Blood.

Out in Cincinnati there is an Irishman who, like many other good Irishmen, is firm in his loyalty to his native land. One morning not long ago he was at work near the top of a telegraph pole, painting it a bright green, when the paint slipped and splashed on the sidewalk. A few minutes later another Irishman came along. He looked at the paint, then at his countryman on the ladder, coming down at the pole, and inquired, with anxiety in his tone: "Doherty, Doherty, how you had a him-or-hange?"—Youth's Companion.

Seemed to Need It More.

"What are you doing here?" said the woman to the tramp that had got over the wall just in time to escape the bulldog.

"Madam," he said, with dignity, "I did intend to request something to eat, but all I ask now is that, in the interest of humanity, you'll feed that dog."—Stray Stories.

Handsome Calendar of the Season.

The Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Co. has issued a beautiful Calendar in six sheets 12x14 inches, each sheet having a ten color picture of a popular actress—reproductions of water colors by Leon Moran. The original paintings are owned by and the Calendars are issued under the Railway Company's copyright. A limited edition will be sold at 25 cents per calendar of six sheets. Will be mailed on receipt of price.—F. A. Miller, General Passenger Agent, Chicago.

Heresy.

"Don't you know, Bro. Slope, dear, there is no such thing as a headache? You haven't any headache. It's merely a delusion."

"I know it, mamma, but it's so strong upon me that I've just got to take something for the delusion."—Chicago Tribune.

PUTNAM FADELESS DYES do not spot, streak or give your goods an unevenly dyed appearance.

Miss Trill—I love to hear the birds sing. Jack Downright (warmly)—So do I. They never attempt a piece beyond their ability.—Tit-Bits.

Subscriber (to Editor)—"How's the newspaper business now?" Editor (to Subscriber)—"Splendid. Just had my leg cut off, and sued the road for damages!"—Atlanta Journal.

How My Throat Hurts!—Why don't you use Hale's Horehound and Tar? Pike's Toothache Drops Cure in one minute.

If you keep both hands busy in patting yourself on the back, and your rival uses his in honest work, he will soon get ahead of you.—Acheson Globe.

Her Father—"You must never see my daughter again." Gawley—"Well, I'd just as lief do my courting in the dark."—Philadelphia Record.

Piso's Cure for Consumption is an infallible remedy for coughs and colds.—N. W. Samuel, Ocean Grove, N. J., Feb. 17, 1900.

The man who attends strictly to his own business may have less business to attend to, but it will pay him larger dividends.—Christian Endeavor World.

Everyone is accused of eating too much, as a joke. But it's no joke.—Acheson Globe.

Stops the Cough and Works Off the Cold. Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. Price 25c. You like your own way. Ever occur to you that possibly other people like to have their own way?—Acheson Globe.

Some people seem to think they can make a long story short by telling it over again.—Indianapolis News.

The longer we know a man the more things we find out about him that we never should have suspected.—Indianapolis News.

A man's sighs usually overshadow his earthly troubles.—Chicago Daily News.

KIDNEY TROUBLES.

Mrs. Louise M. Gibson Says That This Fatal Disease is Easily Cured by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I felt very discouraged two years ago, I had suffered so long with kidney troubles and other complications, and had taken so much medicine without relief that I began to think there was no hope for me. Life looked so good to me, but what is life without health? I wanted to be well."

MRS. LOUISE M. GIBSON.

"Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound cured me and made me well, and that is why I gladly write you this, and gladly thank you; six bottles was all I took, together with your Pills. My headache and backache and kidney trouble went, never to return; the burning sensation I had left altogether; my general health was so improved I felt as young and light and happy as at twenty."

—Mrs. Louise Gibson, 4813 Langley Ave., Chicago, Ill.—\$500 forfeit if above testimonial is not genuine.

If you feel that there is anything at all unusual or puzzling about your case, or if you wish confidential advice of the most experienced, write to Mrs. Pinkham, Lynn, Mass., and you will be advised free of charge. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has cured and is curing thousands of cases of female trouble.

\$500 FROM \$1.00. Wm. Kelley, Lawrence Co., Mo., made on \$1.00 worth of tomato seed, bought from the John A. Salzer Seed Co., LaCrosse, Wis., last summer, over \$500. That pays.

Now cucumbers is one of the best paying vegetables, so are earliest radishes, peas, tomatoes, beets, etc.

For 16c and this Notice the John A. Salzer Seed Co., LaCrosse, Wis., send you 150 kinds of vegetable and flower seeds and mammoth catalog telling all about money making vegetables. Market gardeners list, 2c.