CAMERON COUNTY PRESS.

H. H. MULLIN, Editor.

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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 ntil arrearages are paid, except at the option of the publisher.

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

A South Dakota judge has undertaken to prevent elopement by injunction. Now let him secure marriage by mandamus and the harmony of law and love will be complete.

In balancing the accounts of Massachusetts it is found that there are 83,000 more women than men in the state. This is not exactly a surplus, but it is an inequality that ought to be promptly adjusted.

The new counterfeit $100 bill is a quarter of an inch shorter than the genuine. To test this it is only necessary to borrow one of the counterfeits and then borrow one of the genuine and compare them.

An Englishman named Bateman, who has been collecting statistics of the drink bill of various countries, reports the reassuring fact that the Americans are growing more temperate than any of the European nations.

Baltimore is shipping terrapin and oysters to Queen Marguerite of Italy, while Kansas has just consigned a cargo of apples to Queen Victoria. Somebody has also been forwarding soft-shell crabs to the official family at Prague—at least it is reported that there is great turbulence in the Bohemian diet.

"The Deacon's One-Hoss Shay" has been outdone by the colonel's "one-hoss" sleigh. A sleigh made by Col. David Moseley in 1776 has been in the family service ever since. It is now owned by Edward Moseley, of Westfield, Mass., a great-grandson. It is a low-backed affair and a "hansum critter" even now.

The record-breaking case of modesty occurred at Elizabeth, N. J., the other day when Rev. Martin Gessner, a Roman Catholic clergyman, ran away to avoid receiving a purse containing $2,500 in gold in honor of his twenty-fifth anniversary as a priest. It is probably the only case on record where a man has run away from $2,500.

Miss Margaret Long, the second daughter of the secretary of the navy, has just passed a brilliant examination and matriculated in the senior class of the medical school of Johns Hopkins university at Baltimore. She intends to continue her studies in this institution until she is prepared to practice medicine at her home in Boston.

England is making great preparations to hold her supremacy upon the seas. She has 117 war vessels now in course of construction. Fifteen are battle ships, 12 first-class cruisers, 9 second-class cruisers, 10 third-class cruisers, 6 twin-screw gunboats, 56 torpedo boats, 8 light-draught gunboats and 1 royal yacht. Many of these are nearly completed.

Germany has set a pace that so-called temperance nations would do well to follow. The new German civil code, to go into effect in 1899, excludes from the ordinary rights and privileges of citizenship all persons who through inebriety are unable to provide for themselves and their families, or who bring themselves or their families into danger of want, or who imperil the safety of others.

Hail, all hail to the Chicago woman! Also the Washington Post, which is first to discover the because-whyness of her supremacy. The Chicago woman, says the Post, does not seek divorce from the bonds of matrimony because she craves excitement, or because she has fallen in love with another fellow, but simply that she again may be her solitary, unapproachable, majestic and sole-centered self.

The cries of "Long live the republic!" which have been frequently heard of late on the streets of Brussels do not necessarily mean that a revolution in Belgium is close at hand. They do mean, however, as did the recent demonstrations in Austria, the mutterings in Italy, the threatened Carlist and republican risings in Spain and the Dreyfus ructions in France, that there are some cyclonic portents in Europe's political atmosphere.

The people of California recently celebrated in San Francisco the fiftieth anniversary of the discovery of gold in that state under the name of the golden jubilee. The yield during the first year (1848) is estimated at $5,000,000, and in 1897 it was estimated at $18,000,000. The total gold production of the state since the discovery of the metal there is estimated at $1,300,000,000—a greater amount than was ever obtained from a single district of like character, though the Alaska gold fields may equal or exceed it in the course of time. California is a great state.

THE PRESIDENT ON MONEY.

A Firm Declaration for a Gold Standard.

President McKinley's address at the banquet of the National Association of Manufacturers was primarily a reply to the speeches which the free silver senators had been making during the week. They have been advocating the adoption of the old Matthews resolution, interpreting it as a demand for the free coinage of silver dollars, which cheap dollars they claim the government would have the option to use in the payment of its bonds.

Senator Teller admitted in effect that the Matthews resolution introduced by him contained the dishonorable doctrine of free coinage at the ratio of sixteen to one, changing the money standard of the country to silver monometallism, and creating a debased currency worth 40 cents on the dollar.

He, Cockrell and other senators defended the use of that debased currency in paying public creditors on the ground that it would be "legal." The president's swift rejoinder to these infamous declarations is:

"The money of the United States is and must forever be unquestioned and unassailable. If doubts remain they must be removed. If weak places are discovered they must be strengthened. Nothing should ever tempt us—nothing ever will tempt us—to scale down the sacred debt of the nation through a legal technicality. Whatever may be the language of the contract, the United States will discharge all its obligations in the currency recognized as the best throughout the civilized world at the times of payment."

This is as much a reply to Vest, Teller, Daniel and the other senators who have been insisting that the government should use a technicality to defraud its creditors as if he had sent a message to congress stating his position on the question of the standards.

Instead of sending a message to congress the president has sent one to the country. He assures the people that while he is president there shall be no such tampering with the currency as shall stain the honor of the nation or injure one of its citizens.

The free silver senators call for cheap, dishonest dollars in order that the creditors of private individuals and corporations may be cheated as well as those of the government. The answer of the president to them is:

"Nor will we ever consent that the wages of labor or its frugal savings shall be scaled down by permitting payment in dollars of less value than the dollars accepted as the best in every enlightened nation of the earth."

That is the pledge the president gave before he was elected. He came out victor in the contest because of that pledge. He proposes that the executive branch of the government shall be true to it. That is his latest message to the men who supported him in 1896.

The free silverites who reintroduced the Matthews resolution did so as a defiance—with the intention of serving notice on the president and the house of representatives that nothing could be done in congress to strengthen the gold standard, and also of serving notice on the sound money men generally that the battle of 1896 is to be fought over again.

The reply of the president to this challenge is emphatic. He declares that:

"Under existing conditions our citizens cannot be excused if they do not redouble their efforts to secure such financial legislation as will place their honorable intentions beyond dispute. . . . For us to attempt nothing in the face of the present fallacies and the constant effort to spread them is to lose valuable ground already won and practically to weaken the forces of sound money for their battles of the future."

The house of representatives, where the sound money men are in the majority, must not be inactive, because no measure it adopts, no matter how salutary it may be, can pass the senate. It must indorse the gold standard unequivocally and send that indorsement to the senate and the country. "Better an honest effort with failure than the avoiding of so plain and commanding a duty."

As the free silver democrats intend to make "sixteen to one" the issue at the congressional elections this year and the presidential election two years later, the sound money men must not be inert, but must from now on combat the fallacies of their opponents as strenuously as they did during the campaign of 1896.

This advice must be acted on. The second campaign in behalf of sound money must commence now, not merely in Washington, but throughout the country. The sound money men committed an almost fatal blunder by failing to meet the demand for the cheap silver dollar long before so many had been deluded into supporting it. They cannot sleep on their arms now while their adversaries are up and doing.

The president has replied in no uncertain tones to the men who are supporting the insidious, dishonest, treacherous Teller resolution, which is intended to serve as a plank in the democratic-populist congressional platforms next fall. He deserves the thanks of all sound money men for his prompt action and his wise advice.—Chicago Tribune.

Gold Standard for Republicans.

The republican party's position on the standard of monetary value was clearly stated in the senate when Senator Spooner, of Wisconsin, offered to substitute for Senator Teller's kite-flying resolution a declaration that it is the financial policy of the United States to maintain the gold standard until an international agreement with the leading nations of the world for the free coinage of silver can be reached. That is what the republican party said at St. Louis in June, 1896, and at the polls, with the indorsement of the nation, in November, 1896. It is what President McKinley has said in his messages and actions. The republican party will fight it out on this line, and expects to win every time. No silver mon metallism The gold standard until bimetallism can be made to answer its own definition and not that of silver fanatics.—Troy Times.

FACTS ABOUT SILVER.

Comments of a Former Director of the Mint.

E. O. Leech, formerly director of the mint, and now second vice president and cashier of the National Union bank at 30 Nassau street, said, in speaking of the situation in the silver controversy:

"It is somewhat remarkable that the Teller resolution that the obligations of the government are legally payable in silver dollars—a fact no one disputes—should have been reported to the senate just at the moment that the Indian government took the final step to place that great empire on a gold basis by a law authorizing the issue of currency notes against deposits of gold. Next to the closing of the mints of India to the free and unlimited coinage of silver this is the most significant and important fact in recent monetary legislation—far more important than the adoption of the gold standard by Japan, for the reason that for ages India has been the great absorber of the surplus silver product, the 'silver sink of the world,' and the most active mover in the efforts for international bimetallism. In marked contrast to the action of the great silver nations of the orient, in the efforts to place their domestic and foreign commerce on the same basis of valuation as that of the commercial countries of Europe, is the pitiful piece of political bravado now being enacted in the senate of the United States, where grave and reverend senators declare with mock solemnity that the obligations of the government of the United States—which has had the gold standard practically since 1834, and legally since 1873—which is bound by duty, honor and self-interest, as well as by an unbroken line of practice for over 35 years, to pay its obligations in coin of full value—may legally be paid in dollars which contain less than 50 cents' worth of pure metal.

"To what a helpless and ridiculous position has the silver controversy in the United States degenerated, when the only feasible way of keeping it alive is to get an irresponsible combination of democrats, populists and 'silver-producing' senators to resolve that the bondholders better watch out, that the foreigners better keep shy of the obligations of this government, for the said combination declare that the bonds 'may be' paid in silver dollars. What an inspiring spectacle it must be to the youth of the country to see the highest legislative body of our land seriously at work to injure the national credit and dishonor the national faith! Fortunately, every intelligent citizen knows that the farce which is being enacted in the senate chamber is simply an effort to galvanize Bryanism, and still more fortunate is the fact that the people of this country decided by a decisive majority at the last national election that 'all our silver and paper currency must be maintained at a parity with gold, and we favor all measures designed to maintain inviolably the obligations of the United States, and all our money, whether coin or paper, at the present standard, the standard of the most enlightened nations of the earth.' The resolution reported from the finance committee of the senate ought to be entitled: 'The senate against the people in the matter of free silver.'"—N. Y. Sun.

PRESS COMMENTS.

☞The adoption of the gold standard in India will add one more to the countries which the popocrats will not look to for aid or consent.—Milwaukee Sentinel.

☞President McKinley's position on sound money is not likely to be disputed again by republican senators who are weak kneed on silver.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

☞Mr. Bryan discusses the labor question in a way that is not only misleading, but unbecoming in a man who aspires to again lead a great political party.—Mobile Register. (Dem.).

☞The free silverites are preparing to put on the road a melodrama called "The Curse of Gold." The author who christened that play evidently can't distinguish a melodrama from a farce. —Chicago Times-Herald.

☞Speaker Reed, now that he is being abused for standing by the president on the Cuban question, should comfort himself with the thought that if he didn't stand by the president he would be abused just the same.—Chicago Record (Ind.).

☞Bryan can plant no willows which will take root and Teller cannot turn honesty and repudiation into interconvertible terms. If prosperity has not returned, that which looks very much like it has come and we can almost afford to be patient with chronic croakers whom unfortunately we can neither cure nor love.—Brooklyn Eagle (Gold Dem.).

☞Since Mr. Bryan's return from Mexico he has furnished no light upon the condition of the workingmen in that country—a question in which a large number of his followers are deeply interested. If he had he would have been compelled to tell them that wages in that country are only from one-third to one-half what they are in the United States, besides being paid in a currency worth less than 50 per cent. of our own. —Chicago Tribune.

☞Nobody has discovered that the Teller resolution had any effect on the prices of stocks or wheat, or had aroused any concern of any sort at home or abroad. The president's courageous words in favor of the maintenance of the gold standard and in advocacy of legislation to make that standard permanent and unquestioned have, on the other hand, strengthened the national credit in Europe as well as in the United States, have assured the republicans of a large vote from the gold democrats in the congressional elections this year, and have made republican success in this canvass exceedingly probable. The president's speech will make a grand campaign document for 1898.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

DE LOME MUST GO.

His Criticism of Mr. McKinley Can't be Tolerated.

Spain's Minister at Washington Declines to Deny that He Penned the Insulting Letter and Only One Course Remains for Our Government to Take—His Recall Demanded.

Washington, Feb. 10.—The publication in yesterday's newspapers of what purported to be an autograph letter written by Senor Dupuy De Lome, the Spanish minister, to his friend Canalejas criticizing the president with the utmost freedom caused a sensation in official circles at Washington and soon will be followed by De Lome's departure from the United States.

At the outset there was a disposition to question the authenticity of the letter, but as bit by bit the circumstantial evidence accumulated until it was finally announced officially that the minister declined to deny the authorship of the letter, all doubt was dissipated and the only question that remained was as to the line of action to be pursued by our government toward the offending minister. The writing of this letter is unquestionably an offense against the amenities of diplomatic relations, and such offenses almost invariably have been regarded as sufficient ground for the termination of the official status of the letter writer.

As soon as the letter appeared in the press the state department officials began an effort to settle its authenticity, and when they learned all that could be developed on this point and had been told that the minister himself did not deny writing it, the consideration of the next step began. Assistant Secretary Day was in consultation with the president on the subject at least four times during the day, and then spent much time in framing a message to United States Minister Woodford at Madrid. The official statement of the sending of this message was accompanied by a declination to indicate its contents at this time, the department merely giving to the press the following statement:

"Minister De Lome does not deny writing the letter. This department has communicated with Gen. Woodford on the subject. Until that communication reaches the Spanish government it would be improper to in any manner state the contents of the message to Gen. Woodford."

While the department refused to add anything to this meagre announcement, it can be stated without question that Mr. Woodford was directed to lay the facts developed before the Spanish government, together with the statement that in view of the minister's refusal to deny the authorship of the letter the Spanish government is looked to with confidence to deal with the case properly. This amounts to an invitation to recall the minister, presuming that he himself has not already taken steps to vacate his position. No doubt is entertained of a compliance with the implied suggestion, but in case there should be undue delay in acting, the state department would feel called upon to move directly in the matter and give the minister his passports, as was done when Sir Julian Pauncefote's predecessor, Lord Sackville, wrote the celebrated Murchison letter.

The circumstances under which a letter of this character could escape the privacy of the two persons between whom it passed excites much comment. The general belief is that it was never delivered to Senor Canalejas, but was stolen while en route. Canalejas was in Washington some months ago and then went to Cuba for the purpose of observing the condition of affairs there. As a former minister in liberal cabinets—having been minister of justice—and as the editor of El Heraldo at Madrid he was accorded a warm reception by Minister De Lome, who gave a banquet in his honor, which was attended by a number of prominent public men. He then left for Cuba, and his mission brought him into continued correspondence with De Lome.

The mention of the approaching autonomous cabinet, establishes that it was before the inauguration of the cabinet, January 1. This places the letter as having been written about the middle of December. At that time Canalejas was at Havana, prosecuting his mission. The handling of the mail is done by the Spanish authorities, so that in this case it is believed the loss of a letter of this character could occur only in one of two ways: Either through treachery of an official in the postal service, or by being taken after it had reached the hotel where Senor Canalejas was stopping.

Senor De Lome received a number of callers during the day and to those sustaining a close relation to him he did not question the authenticity of the published letter.

Filibusters Slip Away to Cuba.

New York, Feb. 10.—Another filibustering expedition to the Cuban insurgents is believed to have got away from the Long Island coast near Montauk Point on Monday night and to have carried the members of the expedition that was shipwrecked on the Tillie a couple of weeks ago. The arms and ammunition for this last expedition are said to have been carried from this city by the steam lighter Agnes, alleged to be owned by McAllister Bros., who owned the Tillie.

Americans' Losses Because of War.

Washington, Feb. 10.—A memorial was presented to the president yesterday by a delegation of New York business men representing a large number of influential firms in that city asking that action be taken by this government looking to the re-establishment of peace in Cuba. The memorial recites that the war in Cuba during the last three years has resulted in a yearly loss of import and export trade between Cuba and the United States of $100,000,000. In this sum is not included the heavy sums lost by the destruction of American properties in Cuba.

The Alternative.

The police justice had formerly been a bar-tender. He had gone into politics and had been elected by a big majority. This was his first case. Mary McMannis was up before him for drunkenness. The justice looked at her a minute and then said sternly:

"Well, what are you here for?"

"If yer please, yer honor," said Mary, "the copper beyant pulled me in, sayin' I was drunk. An' I don't drink, yer honor; I don't drink."

"All right," said the justice, his former bartender habit getting the best of him; "all right; have a cigar."—Detroit Free Press.

Women Government Employes.

Uncle Sam employs 6,000 women at Washington.

It's Not Cold in the South.

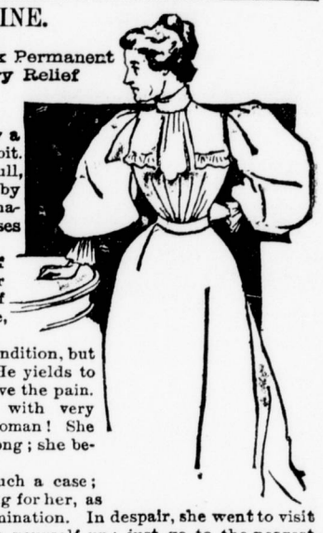
The weather this season in the South has been all that could be desired, and all who have already reached the resorts of Florida and the Gulf Coast are charmed with their locations. The Louisville & Nashville Railroad Company's arrangements for through service of sleeping cars and Coaches from Northern cities are unsurpassed this winter. Tourist tickets, good to return until May 31st, are on sale by this line from all points, at low rates. For full particulars write to C. P. Atmore, General Passenger Agent, Louisville, Ky., or Jackson Smith, D. P. A., Cincinnati, O.

Just So.

Quite frequently a man's views on religion depend to a considerable extent on what kind of a job he has.—Puck.

BEWARE OF MORPHINE.

Mrs. Pinkham Asks Women to Seek Permanent Cures and Not Mere Temporary Relief From Pain.



Special forms of suffering lead many a woman to acquire the morphine habit. One of these forms of suffering is a dull, persistent pain in the side, accompanied by heat and throbbing. There is disinclination to work, because work only increases the pain.

This is only one symptom of a chain of troubles; she has others she cannot bear to confide to her physician, for fear of an examination, the terror of all sensitive, modest women.

The physician, meantime, knows her condition, but cannot combat her shrinking terror. He yields to her supplication for something to relieve the pain. He gives her a few morphine tablets, with very grave caution as to their use. Foolish woman! She thinks morphine will help her right along; she becomes its slave!

A wise and a generous physician had such a case; he told his patient he could do nothing for her, as she was too nervous to undergo an examination. In despair, she went to visit a friend. She said to her, "Don't give yourself up; just go to the nearest druggist's and buy a bottle of Mrs. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. It will build you up. You will begin to feel better with the first bottle." She did so, and after the fifth bottle her health was re-established. Here is her own letter about it:

"I was very miserable; was so weak that I could hardly get around the house, could not do any work without feeling tired out. My monthly periods had stopped and I was so tired and nervous all of the time. I was troubled very much with falling of the womb and bearing-down pains. A friend advised me to take Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound; I have taken five bottles, and think it is the best medicine I ever used. Now I can work, and feel like myself. I used to be troubled greatly with my head, but I have had no bad headaches or palpitation of the heart, womb trouble or bearing-down pains, since I commenced to take Mrs. Pinkham's medicine. I gladly recommend the Vegetable Compound to every suffering woman. The use of one bottle will prove what it can do."—MRS. LUCY PEASLEY, Derby Center, Vt.

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Some berries will be white, some black and others red, and some of the plants runnerless. Perfectly hardy in any garden and bear continually from May to Nov. Greatly superior in flavor to other sorts. Fruits well in pots summer or winter. Plants from seed sown now will fruit freely all the coming summer and fall. One plant has yielded a pint of berries at one picking as late as November.

For 10c. we will mail a packet of this Strawberry seed and our great Catalogue of New Seeds, Bulbs, Plants and Fruits, 160 pages, 12 large Colored Plates. Or for only 25c. we will mail Catalogue, Strawberry Seed, Chinese Lantern Plant, Shoo-fly Plant, Jubilee Phlox, Prize Verbena and THE MAYFLOWER Monthly Magazine for a year; illustrated—colored plate each month—devoted to Flowers and Gardening. *Order now; this offer may not appear again.*

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