

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. PARTICULAR ATTENTION PAID TO LAW PRINTING.

A Frenchman who ran away from his adversary in a duel is certified by his physician to have been suffering from tachypodia. It sounds better than "quickfoot," just as kleptomaniac is preferred to the commoner word.

A car load of Illinois eggs passed through a railroad wreck the other day without having a single shell disrupted. This variety of non-explosive and armor-clad poultry product must be intended for the exigencies of the naval service.

A French paper makes much of the idea that "the American army has yet to be brought into existence." The editor, unfamiliar with the history of the American volunteer, should be restrained from shedding ink about this country.

"Now that the government has decided to abandon the Klondike relief expedition what is to be done with the 537 reindeer, 418 sleds and the 133 Lapp, Finn and Norwegian immigrants?" asks an exchange. Well, the reindeer and sleds will come handy at Christmas, and the Lapps and Fins can settle down and go to work, or sail back, as they desire.

An ordinary western county seat contest is bad enough, but Oklahoma now proposes to convulse the civilized world with a mad scramble for the territorial capital, in which four cities stand ready to shoot as they vote. Most of the rivers down there are naturally red, so that the presence of artificial carnage can only be detected by an abnormal blueness in the atmosphere and the clash of rival knives against opposing ribs.

Seven years ago William Rodgers, a convict serving a 30-year sentence in the penitentiary at San Quentin, Cal., was told by Lieut. McLean, of the force of guards, to stop talking and attend to his work. The prisoner replied: "I'll not talk any more. He kept his word until the other day, when he was informed that McLean had left the prison. Then Rodgers broke his silence of seven years by remarking that his view was off and he now converses freely with his fellow convicts.

The work of the Christian Endeavor society extends almost all over the world. According to official returns this sixteenth year of the organization has been one of the best on record. The movement includes besides the United States, the parent country, Great Britain, Germany, India, Burmah, Ceylon, South Africa, Scandinavia, Switzerland and several other European countries newly listed in the work. The world's international convention will be held at Paris in 1900.

"Private" John Allen, of Mississippi, is a total abstainer. He is now serving his seventh term in the national house of representatives and he gives this characteristic reason why he never touches liquor: "Of course, if I drank any at all I should have to indulge while stumping my district. Now, you just think what would happen to me if, while on a stumping tour, I should take a few drinks and then attempt to say: 'Fellow citizens of Itawamba, or Oktibbeha, or Tishomingo county.' My finish can be easily imagined."

The British government has awarded a contract to the Carnegie company for 5,000 tons of armor plate for its war vessels. This is a triumph for the United States. Orders for all sorts of iron and steel for private persons in England have often been filled in this country, but this is the first time that the British government has come here for any of them. Exports of nearly all sorts of manufactures from the United States have been largely on the increase in the past year or two. Uncle Sam is fitting up a great workshop for the whole world.

The Chinese question has been definitely settled at Baltimore. A China man wanted to marry a negress, and it at once became of paramount importance to decide whether he was white or colored. If white, the law against miscegenation applied to the union; if colored, no objection could be raised. The negroes decided positively that he was not one of them and the white people were equally certain that he should not be classed with them. Thereupon he was put down as "yellow," and, of course, a "yellow" man was privileged to marry whom he chose.

Arizona is looming up as an orange-growing state. The oranges ripen earlier than in California, and those produced have a fine, rich flavor like the Florida oranges. Eight hundred acres have been planted, and now there are 500 acres of bearing trees.

ONE RESULT OF FREE COINAGE.

The Sixteen to One Policy Would Bankrupt the Nation.

Ever since the national government was established individuals who have suffered property losses by reason of the acts of its agents have been applying to congress for relief. Their claims have been pressed by congressmen and by lobbyists. An enormous amount of money has been paid out in a hundred years on account of private claims, a large percentage of which, it may be stated, were exaggerated or fraudulent.

So successful have these claimants been that every man who can make out a shadow of a case against the general government makes application for relief, confident that if he keeps at it long enough he will be sure to obtain redress. He expects his representative to take up his case and work for him. If that representative seems to take no interest in the matter, then the claimant and all his relatives and friends begin to hound him.

Suppose congress were to change and debate the money standard in the manner demanded by the Chicago platform, thus enabling those who owe gold value money to force on their creditors dollars whose actual value, as measured by the old standard, would be less than half face value, then millions of men and women would be damaged directly to the amount of billions of dollars.

The indirect damage need not be considered, enormous though they would be. But there would be a direct pecuniary loss falling on depositors in savings and commercial banks, on persons who had sold real or personal property on time or who had loaned money in any way, and on all beneficiaries of life insurance policies. Each of these would be deprived by the act of the government of a portion of his property.

The first act of these sufferers would be to apply to congress for relief. Among these applicants would be many men who voted for the congressmen who changed the money standard and thus deprived so many citizens of their property. They would be sorry for what they had done when they felt the effects of the policy they had ignorantly indorsed.

There would be so many of these claims that it would be impossible to introduce a separate bill in each case. It would be necessary to lump the cases. There would be bills "to indemnify bank depositors for losses sustained by reason of the change of monetary standard," "to indemnify mortgage holders, and bondholders, and life insurance policy holders.

The persons in whose behalf these different bills were introduced would not ask for a restoration of the gold standard. They would simply ask congress to appropriate enough cheap money to pay them for the property they had been deprived of by the change of standards. A single claimant sometimes nearly drives a congressman wild. It is easy to imagine what the state of mind of representatives and senators would be when each of them had several thousand men at his heels begging for the passage of relief bills and threatening vengeance at the polls if the matter was not attended to quickly.

What would the free silver democrats in congress do? What would free silver democrats outside of congress advise them to do? Many of these congressmen would feel that it was hardly safe for them to return to their districts if indemnity measures were not adopted.

But to settle all these claims would call for appropriations amounting to many billions. If the losses footed up \$5,000,000,000 in gold value money, then it would be necessary to appropriate \$16,000,000,000 in cheap silver dollars to cover the losses. That sum would have to be obtained by the sale of cheap silver "relief" bonds, and the taxes would have to be increased considerably to raise the money with which to pay the interest on them.

So if the free silver democrats were to come into power and carry out their "sixteen to one" policy their representatives in congress would straightway find themselves in a pretty pickle. They would be besieged by legions of men claiming compensation from the government for damages inflicted by it. On the other hand, the magnitude of those damages, which could be made good only by selling vast quantities of bonds "in time of peace," and taxing the entire community heavily to pay the interest on them, would appal congressmen. Those senators and representatives who voted for free silver "with a light heart" would feel differently after the damage claims were pressed on them.—Chicago Tribune.

The Dingley tariff law during February produced a revenue of more than a million dollars a day. For the first seven months of its operation the total customs receipts were \$175,818,781, against \$159,825,258 for the same period of the Wilson law, a gain of \$15,015,743 for the Dingley statute. And the latter had to contend with warehouses packed with imported goods in anticipation of increased duties. February shows a surplus, \$1,845,358, for the first time since Mr. Cleveland and his "wild team" were running things at Washington. Republican legislation is the kind that meets public needs and does away with deficits.—Troy Times.

Crocker has turned down silverism, and Hill and Gorman did this long ago. These men are a power in their respective states. They know the direction of the political currents. On this issue they undoubtedly voice the view of an overwhelming majority of the democracy in their locality. Their attitude, however, should not be misunderstood. The fact that silverism is dishonest is not the reason they are against it. They are against it because they know it will bring swift and certain defeat to any party which champions it.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

AN IDEAL PRESIDENT.

Widespread Confidence in President McKinley.

The admirable address of President McKinley on the character of Washington has elicited from thoughtful men of both parties hearty expressions of thankfulness that the executive responsibility now rests on the shoulders of a man so resembling the first chief magistrate in many traits. Ex-President Harrison has just borne testimony to the profound confidence which President McKinley has inspired by his conduct thus far. There is no posing for effect, no sensationalism, no feverish haste to decide, lest those not charged with grave responsibility should think him too slow, but also no lack of care and thoroughness in preparation, or of decision and promptness in action when the proper time has come. It is with a deep sense of relief that the country finds its gravest interests in the hands of a man of singular calmness and self-command, not flurried by most exciting events, able to set the country a grand example of patience, deliberation and scrupulous justice, and at the same time preparing with singular energy for any course which the occasion may require.

President McKinley clearly realizes that the way to preserve peace is to make ready for war. If any event whatever compels the nation to repel attack or wrong, it seems that the executive will not be found unready, within the limits of possible preparation fixed by congressional failures. Congress also begins to act rather than talk, and the passage of the bill to raise two artillery regiments for service in coast fortifications is an important though belated step. The men ought to be drilled already. The senate's increase of appropriations for defense should lead the house, not lacking in patriotic vigor and promptness of action in many other cases to revise its course. With something done, much remains to be done. Less than a third of the guns and their emplacements asked for by the board on fortifications has yet been provided by congress. The first great 16-inch gun is completed out of 32 deemed necessary. Congress has appropriated in all less than \$10,000,000 for completion up to July of 24 12-inch guns out of 200 required; 82 ten-inch out of 180 required, 33 eight-inch out of 100 required, 16 heavy rapid-fire out of 250 required, and 232 12-inch mortars out of 1,032 required. Unless congress is prepared to take the responsibility of differing from the board as to requirements for national defense, the work of preparation should not be limited any longer by want of money.

One or two senators have expressed doubt whether more money should be spent for powerful battleships. The statement of Capt. Mahan as to the necessity and safety of this arm of the nation's defense is worthy of the highest weight. But respecting all the details of preparation for national safety, it is only fair to say that congress should be largely guided by information obtained from the executive departments. Much of that information ought not to be made public. But the country knows that the executive responsibility is under the personal charge of President McKinley. He is the active and controlling head of the state and navy and every other department, and the country has in him such strong confidence that it will not fail to sustain congress in authorizing the expenditures which he deliberately pronounces necessary for public defense. A calm, cool man, swayed by no excitement or passion and resolutely facing every emergency, is a man upon whose judgment congress and the country may safely rely.—N. Y. Tribune.

February receipts at the treasury department have averaged over a million dollars a day under the new revenue law, thus fulfilling the pledges made by its framers that it would produce sufficient money to meet the running expenses of the government, which averages only a million dollars a day, taking one month with another, the year around.—Cincinnati Commercial Tribune.

Once upon a time the democrats were greatly worried over the surplus revenue. A surplus reappeared last month, but no party is likely to view it with alarm.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat. One fact stands out in bold relief at the present time. The entire nation approves of the course of President McKinley, and has unlimited confidence in his coolness and his wisdom.—Chicago Evening Ocean.

During the first year of President McKinley's administration the deficit, exclusive of the Pacific railroad receipts, has been reduced more than one-half. All of it will be wiped out now that we are in good working order under the new tariff. Bear in mind that a year ago the Dingley law was still almost six months from its passage. It is really remarkable how well that law has been straightening out our finances.—Iowa State Register.

PRESS OPINIONS.

"A million dollars gold from Japan en route to the subtreasury in New York detained for eight hours at Cedar Rapids, Ia." This very metal like as not originated in California, crossed the continent in the form of double eagles, was shipped to London and converted into sovereigns, went perhaps to France, and, after circulating for a time in the shape of 20-franc pieces, was sent to Japan in payment for silks, and, completing the circuit of the earth, comes back to us in payment for cotton. The ceaseless ebb and flow of gold round the globe in settlement of trade balances proves that independent of all statutes it is by natural laws the money of the civilized nations. When one reflects on the heavy expense of transportation and the great loss from attrition, however, it is surprising that in this age of peace and international trade relations there has not been established a world's clearing house.—N. Y. Herald

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"This was really a surprise to me," Laine's narrative continues. "I had referred to the letter to Gen. Lee and had also spoken to him about what I had seen during my imprisonment in the Cabanas fortress, which lasted for more than a year, during the most bloody period of the reign of Weyler. My investigations during my imprisonment were carried on as far as a political prisoner could in a Spanish fortress, but it was sufficient for me to ascertain with certainty that the quantity of dynamite placed in the harbor in different places was two tons, and that the wires of the mines were connected with the Cabanas fortress and the marine headquarters."

"The Correspondents are Not Wanted." Havana, March 18.—The question of the expulsion of several American correspondents who are very obnoxious to the authorities is again being considered, now that the court of inquiry has left Havana. Clippings from the papers they represent have been inclosed with Spanish translations to the palace officials, accompanied by demands for their instant deportation. It really seems as if now for the first time the probability of an open breach with the United States is being seriously considered in Spanish official circles in Cuba.

WAS MINED BY WEYLER.

Startling Statement Made by Correspondent Laine.

He Claims to Have an Authentic Copy of a Letter Written by the Ex-Captain General in Which the Maine Disaster is Foreshadowed.

New York, March 18.—The New York Journal prints a statement written by Honore F. Laine, the newspaper correspondent recently arrested and searched by Spanish officials in Cabanas prison, Havana, and later expelled from the island. This is the opening of Laine's statement: "On January 24, at 10 p. m., I met in the cafe Inglaterra, the headquarters of the reporters in Havana, Francisco Diaz, a reporter of the rabid Spanish newspaper, La Union Constitucional, with whom I frequently exchanged news."

"On asking him if he had anything to give me, he took from his pocket a letter and gave it to me, saying: 'Weyler wrote this letter to Santos Guzman, who sent it to Nove (the editor of the Union Constitucional) for him to read and write an article on the acceptance by Weyler of the candidacy of deputy to the cortes for Havana. I took this copy, which you can keep.'"

The following is the alleged letter referred to above: His Excellency, Don Francisco De Los Santos Guzman:

My distinguished personal and political friend: Since the latest events I have changed my views about the attitude which our political party in Cuba ought to assume. If I have thought before that it was more dignified for us to abstain from the electoral contest, I believe now that it is a patriotic duty for us to go to the polls. Our success cannot be doubted, nor that with a programme of defense of the national honor, we will have side by side with us all those lukewarm politicians who, though Spaniards at heart, are deceived by the inside combinations of Moret and Sagasta and take as scientific solutions of our colonial problems what are really dishonorable humiliations of our country before the United States.

Write on your flag, the flag of Spain, 'Defense of National Honor' and I offer you my name as your candidate. After having commanded during two years 200,000 Spanish heroes in Cuba, I shall be more proud of the title of deputy from Havana to the cortes of Spain. By the way, I have read these days that the Americans are pondering about sending one of their warships to that city. During my command in Cuba they did not even dare to dream about it. They knew the terrible punishment that awaited them. I had Havana harbor well prepared for such an emergency. I rapidly finished the work that Martinez Campos carelessly abandoned.

If the insult is made I hope that there will be a Spanish hand to punish it as terribly as it deserves. VALERIANO WEYLER. Madrid, January 8, 1898.

Laine says that he read the letter and pigeonholed it. When the Maine disaster occurred, he called at the office of the Union Constitucional to see Diaz, in an effort to secure the original of the letter. Some days after the Maine explosion Laine met Diaz, who asked him if he remembered the letter, and what its contents were about an American warship. Laine replied that he did, and that he believed someone had followed Weyler's advice. Laine says that he has since found out that Diaz informed the chief of police that he (Laine) had a copy of a letter written by Weyler which might bring trouble to the Spanish government, especially as he was an American newspaper correspondent who was associating with Capt. Sigbee.

On March 4, Laine was arrested by Col. Paglieri, chief of police of Havana. His friends were informed of his being imprisoned by a cabman who knew him. According to Laine, Chief Paglieri said: "Well, sir, we have you here secured, and let me tell you that the secret that I know you possess will never be known through you by others, as no one will ever know what becomes of you."

Laine replied: "If you think that you can murder me as were Ariza and Posasa, the two young men who were taken from here and killed in the Cerro, you are mistaken."

The colonel replied: "No, sir; I am not mistaken."

"You may not be mistaken," said Laine, "but I can tell you that at this moment the French as well as the American consul have been notified that I am here."

This changed the chief's attitude somewhat, but he persisted in trying to secure information from Laine. "I know," he said, "all about a copy of a letter of Gen. Weyler which you have, and the trouble you intend to cause with it, but I do not care very much about that. What I want to know now is, what information you gave to Consul Lee on February 21 about your suspicions of a plot suggested by that letter and the placing of dynamite mines in the harbor, with which fact you said you became acquainted during your incarceration in the time of Weyler?"

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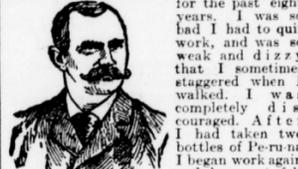
"Some men enjoy nothing much better than being a pall bearer."—Washington Democrat.

No woman has pretty hands without knowing it.—Washington Democrat.

COMPLETELY DISCOURAGED.

Are Thousands of People Who Have Chronic Catarrh.

As a result of our changeable climate catarrh has become one of the most prevalent and universal diseases known to man. Nearly one-third of the people of the United States are afflicted with catarrh in some of its many phases or stages. Add to this fact that catarrh rapidly tends to become fixed or chronic; also the further fact that it is capable of producing a great many other diseases, and we begin to realize the true nature of this dread disease. So formidable has catarrh become that in every city or town of any size numerous doctors are to be found who make the treatment of catarrh a specialty. Mr. Ralph W. Chulip, La Porte, Ind., in a recent letter to Dr. Hartman says: "I have been troubled with catarrh for the past eight years. I was so bad I had to quit work, and was so weak and dizzy that I sometimes staggered when I walked. I was completely discouraged. After I had taken two bottles of Peruna I began work again and have not felt a letter in ten years."



I feel so grateful that it seems as though I could never stop talking in praise of the medicine."

On application to The Peruna Drug Manufacturing Company, Columbus, Ohio, a free book on catarrh will be sent to any address.

JUST MARRIED.

How "Hubby" Orders His Supplies Through the Telephone.

When a young man marries and opens up a home one of his chief anxieties is to appear master of the situation and as much like a veteran as possible. Blueton, who would be widely known by his real name, is a new benedict and just settled. Here is a sample selected from his almost continuous conversation at the telephone: "Send me up a pound of carpet tacks. Number? I don't know anything about the number of tacks in a pound. All you've got to do is to tell my order. And, say, send me half a peck of nails. Tenpenny? Yes, half a peck; that's what I said. Now I want a saw. Don't you know your business? This is a private residence—Mr. Blueton's residence. It's no lumber mill. I don't want any buzz saw or gang saw just a regular house saw. Throw in a hammer and a hatchet and a stapler. And say, I want a good strong stove leg. We broke one in moving. None of your business who made the stove. None of you got to do is to send up the leg." After swearing for a few minutes Blueton was rattling away at the grocery: "Three pounds of steak. What kind? Beefsteak, of course. We're not eating horsesteak or sheep steak at our house. Three yards of sausage. Never mind, now, how other people buy it. I always buy by the yard. A gallon of coffee, two dozen frying onions, half a bushel of oranges—yes, half a bushel. Now, whose make of canned goods do you handle? All right, send me a couple of cases of selected, a quarter of a section of cheese, half a bale of lettuce, two of those cigar-shaped loaves of bread, a pair of butter and a sack of sugar. Yes, just a regulation sack, you know. And, hold on, put in a basket of eggs. Good-by."—Detroit Free Press.

FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE LEAGUE OF AMERICAN WHEELMEN'S REPORT.

National Assembly 1898.

"A copy of the resolutions of the League of American Wheelmen, together with a separately typewritten letter, were sent to each one of upwards of 1,100 different persons, comprising manufacturers, dealers, etc., within the United States, and each of these letters, after setting forth the work and objects of the league, invited a subscription of any sum which might be afforded to aid this general work in which the league was engaged. The maximum limit of any subscription was placed at \$100, and notice was given with each letter that no greater sum would be received from any person, firm or corporation. But one subscription was received. It came from Col. Albert A. Pope, of Boston, whose munificent and open-handed work for road improvement has placed him conspicuously alone among the manufacturers of the world, and whose constant and consistent efforts for better roads have not only marked his generous and broad-minded disposition, but have proved him to be a coadjutor to whom and to whose work wheelmen of the United States must ever yield homage."

Selfish. "Brown—You owe as much as that! I don't understand how you get on so far behind. Now as for me, it is always a pleasure to pay off a debt."

Black—Sort o' selfish in you to give way to such indulgence, isn't it? I can truly say that I never felt that way.—Boston Transcript.

"Nothing feels quite as good as an excellent bed when one is awfully tired."—Washington Democrat.

"I'd rather," said the actor, "that you would devote fewer of your stories to my personal traits and adventures and more of them to my acting." "Billy, my boy," said the press agent, with the easy familiarity of a man with an ironclad contract, "it is your acting that I am trying to draw the public's attention away from."—Cincinnati Enquirer.

"A beautiful face is like a beautiful flower, it feeds our enthusiasm, stimulates human courage, and makes all things possible to man."—Michael Angelo wrote: "The might of one fair face sublimed my love." "Talent develops itself in solitude, character in the stream of life."—Goethe.

We make unlovely all our every days by the little soul we put into our efforts, by the way in which duties push us forward, by lack of that electric something which makes all word, all deed, quiver and glow.—J. F. W. Ware.

What May Happen.—Congressman Dennis (ten years hence)—"Mr. Speaker, I desire to present a bill granting a pension to Mr. Fake Scribbler, ex-editor of the Hullabaloo, whose health was ruined by the excitement consequent upon waging in his columns the late war against Spain."—Philadelphia North American.

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No woman has pretty hands without knowing it.—Washington Democrat.



ONE ENJOYS

Both the method and results when Syrup of Figs is taken; it is pleasant and refreshing to the taste, and acts gently yet promptly on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels, cleanses the system effectually, dispels colds, headaches and fevers and cures habitual constipation. Syrup of Figs is the only remedy of its kind ever produced, pleasing to the taste and acceptable to the stomach, prompt in its action and truly beneficial in its effects, prepared only from the most healthy and agreeable substances, its many excellent qualities commend it to all and have made it the most popular remedy known.

Syrup of Figs is for sale in 50 cent bottles by all leading druggists. Any reliable druggist who may not have it on hand will procure it promptly for any one who wishes to try it. Do not accept any substitute.

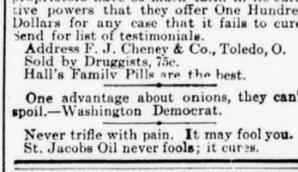
CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO. SAN FRANCISCO, CAL. LOUISVILLE, KY. NEW YORK, N.Y.

Where the Danger Lies. "She—Don't you think it is dangerous to eat mushrooms?" "He—Not a bit of danger in it. The danger is in eating toothpicks."—Chicago Evening News.

\$100 Reward \$100. The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials. Address F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O. Sold by Druggists, 75c. Hall's Family Pills are the best.

One advantage about onions, they can't spoil.—Washington Democrat.

Never trifle with pain. It may fool you. St. Jacobs Oil never fools; it cures.



BAKER'S CHOCOLATE

Celebrated for more than a century as a delicious, nutritious, and flesh-forming beverage. Has our well-known YELLOW LABEL on the front of every package, and our trade-mark "La Belle Chocolatiere" on the back. NONE OTHER GENUINE.

Made only by WALTER BAKER & CO. LTD. DORCHESTER, MASS. ESTABLISHED 1760.

DO YOU COUGH DON'T DELAY TAKE KEMP'S BALSAM THE BEST COUGH CURE

It Cures Colds, Coughs, Sore Throat, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis and Asthma. A certain cure for Consumption in first stages, and a sure relief in advanced stages. Use at once. You will see the excellent effect after taking the first dose. Sold by dealers everywhere. Price, 25 and 50 cents per bottle.

MAKE YOUR WILL, and do it yourself, without assistance, publicity or expense. Send us \$1.00 and we will mail you, under no circumstances, directions which, "minus" for drawing PLAYS, NEWS, and FORTHWARD will, in accordance with the laws of this state. O. H. W. CO., 20 Euclid Ave., Room 39, Cleveland, Ohio.