

CAMERON COUNTY PRESS.

H. H. MULLIN, Editor. Published Every Thursday.

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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.

Men and women who had the good fortune to be schoolmates of George Dewey are making the fact known wherever a newspaper is printed in the English language.

The mayor of Foggia, Italy, recently granted a public holiday to the villagers of the old town in honor of the baptism of the children of a Signora Rosa Zurlo, who has presented her husband with four sons, all born on the same day, and who are to be called Dante, Petrarch, Tasso and Ariosto, after the four great Italian poets.

The large number of rejections of volunteers has caused much comment in the army medical corps. However, the physicians who have conducted the examinations say that outside of the ranks of cigarette smokers there are even fewer rejections than there were in the days of the civil war.

Admiral Dewey entered the naval academy at Annapolis in 1854. As a young ensign he was in the service of the United States during the civil war and was part of the naval operations at Mobile and New Orleans.

A correspondent having asked where are all the girl violinists who started out in the profession with such high promises ten years ago, the Chatterer of the Boston Herald replies: "Well, we don't know where all of them are, but the best ones have married, and the fiddle and bow are hung up until the children are old enough to be taught to play as well as their mammams once did."

A New York detective says there are probably at least 1,000 men in that city living under names assumed after reaching the age of 21 years, many of them respected and trusted citizens. He adds: "Men who have been unfortunate in other cities, who have committed some petty crime, and want to hide from the world, come here to begin life anew, leaving their old names and reputations behind."

The alarms of war are punctuated at increasingly shorter intervals by the sound of merry marriage bells. Engagements by the score are giving place to nuptial ties and hurried ceremonies are augmenting the number of prospective widows, whose patriotism and blessing to their departing husbands will inspire to deeds of glory.

Before long we will be quite independent of foreign countries for those fruits which we have been in the habit of importing. Fig culture is a pronounced success in Louisiana and Mississippi and is also being carried on in Texas, Alabama, Florida and California.

A woman in Paris has conferred a boon on humanity in the discovery of a new science called "Linguisticology." This is nothing more than the delineation of character from the shape of the tongue. A big tongue indicates frankness, a long tongue generous feelings, a short one dissimulation, a narrow tongue concentration of ideas.

The antiquity of civilization is being pushed back every day. There was astonishment when it was shown that Akadian civilization ran back 6,000 years, and this was dwarfed when an expedition to Mesopotamia found that the civilization of Nippur went back 9,000 years. Since then a French expedition finds evidence that civilization in the valley of the Euphrates extends back between 10,000 and 12,000 years, and an exploring party unearthed the tomb of Osiris at Abydos that indicates Egyptian civilization at that place began 8,000 years before the Christian era.

FACTS ABOUT WHEAT.

The Increase in Price Helps the Farmers and Hurts the Free Silverites.

A few years ago wheat was selling for less than 60 cents a bushel. The low price was not due to the fall in that of silver, but to the existence of a supply in excess of a demand at remunerative prices.

It happened that at that time there had been a succession of good crops in the wheat-producing countries of the world. The wheat acreage had been increased greatly. Countries like India and Australia, which prior to the opening of the Suez canal never dreamed of sending wheat to Europe, became heavy exporters of that grain and serious competitors with the United States.

But in 1896 and 1897 there came a sudden change in the situation. The Indian crops failed and there was a famine there. The locusts and bad weather played havoc in Argentina. There was a terrible drought in Australia, and that part of the world, from being an exporter of wheat, became an importer.

The advance in the price of wheat began in the late summer of 1896. It plagued the Bryanites a good deal, and they attributed it to manipulation of the markets by Mark Hanna. That advance was simply the first indication that the demand for wheat was beginning to catch up with and outrun the supply.

While that price is not to continue indefinitely, it is certain that cheap wheat need not be looked for in the near future. The American farmers need have no fears about not receiving remunerative prices for the wheat they are going to harvest this year.

The American farmers will bear in mind also the fact that the domestic demand is increasing. The population of the United States is growing at the rate of 1,500,000 a year at this time. That means an increased home consumption of 7,500,000 bushels. There will be that much less wheat to be disposed of abroad.

As long as wheat stays up, as it is certainly bound to for some time to come, corn will bring a good price. In view of the grand scale on which that cereal is grown in the United States this is a matter of great congratulation to the agriculturists. And when corn is up meat is up also.

The farmers are in clover. They had a hard time of it a few years ago, but they are having good times now and there is no likelihood of a change in the situation. The Bryanites view this prosperity with sour faces.

The premium on gold in Spain has doubled within the past few days, and a gold dollar is now worth nearly three silver dollars in that nation. It is also a notable fact that gold is at a premium in all of the Latin nations, for even in France gold is now held at a premium.

As Mr. Bryan sees the development of a war president, several war governors and a popular hero or two, his gloom throws a deep, dark shadow over the full length of the Platte. Who will care for Bryan now?—San Francisco Chronicle.

FINANCIERING OF SILVERITES.

A Dangerous Scheme for Raising Revenue to Carry on the War.

When the silver majority of the senate finance committee decides to strike out the bond provision from the revenue bill it is important to know what they propose to substitute therefor. It is a very excellent idea that this generation shall pay for the present war.

But let it be remembered that some money must be borrowed for some length of time if the treasury is not to be depleted of its cash and gold reserves. The war revenue measures proposed will require time to come into effective operation. They cannot possibly be put into full effect until well after the beginning of the next fiscal year, and we are at the moment in the very thick of the war.

The call was not due to any latent or serious emergency, but was rather in the line of getting together a large body of men to be drilled and seasoned and to constitute a sort of second reserve to be drawn upon later when the campaigns were fully under way.

The 75,000 men will suffice for the formation of 75 regiments. With three regiments to a brigade, which is the present basis of organization, this will make 25 brigades. In turn, eight divisions of three brigades each will be formed, and out of the eight divisions the entire force will be divided into three army corps.

The new force will require, either by appointment or by officers already appointed, three major generals and about 24 brigadier generals. The law authorizes the president to appoint one major general for each army corps and one brigadier general for each brigade.

It was stated at the war department that the details for the work of organizing this new force would not be actively taken up for the present. Just now the adjutant general's office is engaged in completing the enlistment of the 125,000 volunteers under the first call. It will take some time to complete this work, and not until then will the real work of organizing the volunteers under the second call begin.

The OREGON ARRIVES. The Battleship Con75 to Jupiter Inlet, Fla., with the Marietta and Buffalo. Washington, May 26.—Secretary of the Navy Long made the important announcement yesterday of the safe arrival of the battleship Oregon at Jupiter Inlet, Fla., about midnight Tuesday night.

The locating of the Oregon came about by means of the beach watchers who are on the alert for the approach of hostile ships. These beach patrols continue night and day, and Tuesday night the patrol was rewarded by sighting the American battleship. Signaling was begun by the use of torches, and in this way messages to and from the battleship were exchanged throughout the night.

Philippine Insurgents Lack Arms. New York, May 26.—A cablegram from Manila, via Hong Kong, to the Telegram says: Arriving here Monday on the McCulloch I found the American squadron anchored off Cavite. Five foreign warships were anchored off Manila. Gen. Aguinaldo and 12 insurgents who came from Hong Kong in the McCulloch landed at Cavite. They tell me the rebels have taken possession of Subig and have 30,000 men ready to fight the Spaniards as soon as they get arms.

Their Quotas Figured Out. Washington, May 26.—Under the president's call for 75,000 additional volunteers it is said that the quotas of Pennsylvania, New York and Michigan will be as follows: Pennsylvania 6,458, New York 7,507, Michigan 2,622.

Negotiations Have Begun. Washington, May 26.—The negotiations designed to bring about a settlement of all controversies between the United States and Canada were begun at the state department yesterday between Sir Julian Pauncefote and Sir Louis Davies on one side and Gen. John W. Foster and Hon. John A. Kasson on the other.

Are Face to Face. Madrid, May 26.—Official telegrams from Cuba confirm the report that Rear Admiral Sampson and Commodore Schley, with their combined squadrons, are now in front of Santiago de Cuba, blockading Admiral Cervera.

A SECOND CALL.

The President Asks for 75,000 More Volunteers.

The Proclamation was a Surprise to Nearly All Army Officers—The Term of Enlistment is for Two Years—The Call Does Not Limit Enlistment to the Militia.

Washington, May 26.—The event of Wednesday in the war situation was the issuance of a proclamation by the president calling for 75,000 more volunteers, to serve for two years unless sooner discharged. It added a stirring phase to the lethargic conditions which have prevailed of late and came with unexpectedness even to many high officials in the army.

At Rio Janeiro, Capt. Clark was told that the Spanish torpedo boat Temerario was following him. This report gave new interest to the trip for a day and a night, but at the next port of call he was informed that the Temerario had gone into dry dock at Rio Janeiro after the departure of the Oregon.

The Oregon's 25 officers and her crew of 450 seamen were well and happy when the battleship cast anchor off Sand Key lighthouse yesterday. The Oregon is in first class shape and ready for another cruise as long as the one just ended.

AN UNPATRIOTIC LETTER.

Officers of the Universal Peace Union Condo with the Queen Regent and Sagasta Because of the War. Philadelphia, May 27.—There was an outburst of popular indignation here Thursday, caused by the discovery that the Universal Peace union, which is permitted by the city to occupy rooms in Independence hall free, had forwarded to the queen of Spain a letter expressing sympathy.

"It is in our hearts to say, as the Universal Peace union, representing many thousands of friends of peace in all parts of the world, and from the United States, that we have appreciated your many concessions in this Cuban trouble in behalf of peace, and we want you to hear from the people, the real representatives of the American heart, that we believe all that is desired could be obtained by peaceful means.

"O, how you would elevate your nation. What a contribution to this age of intelligence if you could send a message to America. Our hearts are full of sympathy for you, in your no doubt embarrassed position, but the right will sustain you. Our country would receive you if your people rebel in your efforts to avail of any opening to still avert war, and meet the demands of humanity, freedom and peace."

When this unpatriotic utterance was placed in the mails it was sent back from Washington to President Love, the postal authorities refusing to transmit it. President Love, however, informed a reporter that he had outwitted the government and forwarded it in a "roundabout way."

They Deserved Defeat. Captain of a Spanish Cruiser Destroyed at Manila Says Montojo's Fleet was in a Disgraceful Condition. Hong Kong, May 27.—Capt. Concha, of the Spanish cruiser Don Juan de Austria, destroyed at the battle of Manila, says that the Spanish commanders were quite aware that fighting was hopeless, but were forced to it by the state of public opinion at Manila. He and other officers wished to steam out of the harbor to meet the Americans, but Admiral Montojo forbade that move.

Capt. Concha says the Spanish fleet was in a disgraceful condition. The engines of the cruiser Don Antonio de Ulloa were broken; the Castilla was leaking and needed engines to keep the water under; the Don Juan de Austria had only two guns that could be fired; the Marques Del Duero had only one gun; while the Isla de Cuba and the Isla de Luzon had only their decks protected.

Train Robbers Kill Three Men. Albuquerque, N. M., May 27.—Under Sheriff Frank Vigil, Deputy Sheriff Bustamante and an Indian trailer were killed Wednesday by the two desperadoes who held up the Santa Fe passenger train last Tuesday. The two officers with a number of Pueblo Indian trailers had surrounded the camp of the robbers on Alamosa creek, 65 miles west of Belen. When the robbers were ordered to surrender they opened fire with Winchester rifles with deadly effect. One of the robbers is thought to have been wounded, but both escaped.

A MIDNIGHT ALARM.

Crew of the Oregon Were Called to Quarters in the Darkness of a Tropical Region—Capt. Glass Tells of the Battleship's Long Voyage.

Key West, May 27.—The battleship Oregon arrived here Thursday. Capt. Clark and other officers of the Oregon came ashore and reported all well on board and the ship in good condition. The Oregon picked up the cruiser Marietta and the dynamite cruiser Nietheroy between Rio Janeiro and Bahia, but parted company with them after a few hundred miles.

Alarming rumors met the Oregon at every port. At Rio Janeiro her crew heard a report that dynamite had been found in the coal, and at Callao the officers were informed that plans had been discovered to blow up the ship. All these reports proved groundless.

During the entire trip the crew expected to meet the Spanish. Only once, however, was there a call to arms. This was shortly after midnight on leaving Rio Janeiro. As the Oregon was plowing through the sea, a dark object was discovered ahead. The call to quarters was sounded, the men rolled out of their berths with the enthusiasm of boys on a circus day, and every gun was manned. The Oregon left her course, and circled around her black pursuer, only to find it a harmless bark instead of a Spanish warship.

Back to their berths crept the men with mutterings of disgust. At Rio Janeiro, Capt. Clark was told that the Spanish torpedo boat Temerario was following him. This report gave new interest to the trip for a day and a night, but at the next port of call he was informed that the Temerario had gone into dry dock at Rio Janeiro after the departure of the Oregon.

The cruise through the straits of Magellan was interesting. It was at this far southern point of the American hemisphere that the crew expected to receive a visit from the Spaniards. In many places the channel is very narrow and crooked, with hidden bays and coves, and back of them, mountains tower into the clouds on either side. Moreover they were in the land of icy winter.

The Oregon's 25 officers and her crew of 450 seamen were well and happy when the battleship cast anchor off Sand Key lighthouse yesterday. The Oregon is in first class shape and ready for another cruise as long as the one just ended.

THIS IS A "HOT" ONE.

Lake Crystal, Minn., July 31st, 1897. April 5th, 1892, my little boy, just four years old, was terribly scalded by falling backward into a pail full of boiling water. He fell into it in such a manner that he remained doubled up until his mother, who was in the next room, could come to his rescue.

The burn was deep and the case desperate. For two months he was under the care of our family physician. We then took him to St. Paul and acting under his advice called in one of the leading surgeons of the city, who took the case in charge. Other physicians were called in consultation; sixty pieces of skin were grafted at one time, yet notwithstanding all the skill of the doctors and the most unremitting care, two months afterwards all hope had been given up.

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There are few sermons neither too long nor too short.—Ram's Horn.



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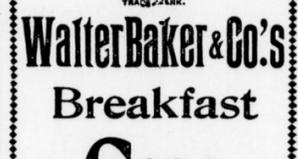
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There are few sermons neither too long nor too short.—Ram's Horn.

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