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CURRENT TOPICS.

A CAPTAIN in the navy ranks with a colonel in the army.

DOCTORS say that pure alcohol is the best disinfectant for the hands.

WHEN Columbus discovered Cuba in 1492, he named the island Juana.

MANILA is the diminutive of mano (hand), and therefore means "little hand."

EGGS are quoted at ten cents each in Havana, but the price of good eggs is not even hinted at.

MATANZAS, the scene of Adm. Sampson's first bombardment, means "the place of butchering."

Of the shoes imported into British colonies more than 45 per cent. are of American manufacture.

THE Thirty-fifth Ward, of Philadelphia claims to be the banner asparagus-growing district of the world.

It is said that it has been decided to have the entire country of the South African republic surveyed geologically.

THE Chinese government levies a regular tax on beggars, and gives them in return the privilege of begging in certain districts.

It is estimated that 40 per cent. of the prisoners of Austria die of consumption caused by the dark cell mode of punishment.

LONDON has a resident population of nearly 1,000 professional orchestral instrumentalists. Of this total nearly 700 are violinists.

By experiments on rabbits Prof. Fischl has demonstrated that getting chilled has a most important effect in predisposing to disease.

THE longest fence in the world is a wire netting fence in Australia, 1,236 miles long, its object being to keep the rabbits from the cultivated fields.

THE new oxygen treatment for wounds is regarded by the medical profession as of the greatest value and as a distinct advance in surgery.

In the famous frozen mines in Yakutsk, in Russia, the frost has finally been passed through at a depth of 700 feet below the surface of the earth.

THE London Lancet tells of an English woman who had become the mother of 19 children in 20 years of married life. She never had twins.

In India there is a species of butterfly in which the male has the left wing yellow and the right one red. The colors of the female are exactly opposite.

CHINA has drawn the largest check on the Bank of England of which the bank has any record in settlement of the Japanese indemnity. It was for \$11,098,857 10/16.

A SHEFFIELD (Eng.) firm has just turned out an ingot of steel 50 tons in weight. It is the yield of four furnaces, and will be used in the making of heavy guns.

BETWEEN Madagascar and the coast of India there are about 16,000 islands, only 600 of which are inhabited, but most of which are capable of supporting a population.

THE swiftest elevator in the world is at the Onida mine, in Amador county, Cal. The ascent of 1,500 feet was lately made in 29 seconds. This was at the speed of a mile in 70 seconds.

THE most northern lighthouse in Great Britain, the northwest tower on the coast of Shetland, is built on a rock 200 feet high, the summit of which barely affords room for the necessary buildings.

AND now it appears that the torpedo boat, the Temerario, which so many feared would destroy the Oregon, is disabled and has made arrangements to remain in a neutral port until the close of the war.

THE creature most tenacious of life is the common sea polyp. One may be cut in two, and two creatures are the result. If one be slit lengthwise into half a dozen sections, half a dozen animals are the result.

WEARING braids down the back is not permitted at Berlin university. Two women students, who wore their hair in that fashion, have been excluded from the lectures on the ground that it made them look like school girls.

LIEUT. CHAS. YOUNG the only colored officer in the United States army, and the only one of the men of his race who ever passed through West Point, has been chosen major of a colored battalion of Ohio volunteer infantry.

THE largest library in the world is the National library of Paris, which contains 40 million shelves, holding 1,400,000 books. There are also 15,000 manuscripts, 300,000 maps and charts and 150,000 coins and medals.

THE value of bicycles and parts of bicycles exported from the United States in March, 1898, was \$958,739. The increase for the 12 months ending with that month, as compared with the year ending with March, 1897, was \$353,373.

SILVER AND BONDS.

The Cheap Money Men Have Again Shown Their Disregard of National Wealth.

The senate has again surprised the people and demonstrated what an uncertain and untrustworthy body it is. When it rejected the corporation tax and the Gorman substitute its action was construed by all reasonable observers to indicate the defeat of every one of the peculiar and preposterous amendments of the democratic silver combination of the committee.

But while the approval of a loan is gratifying, the concession to the silver sentiment embodied in the absurd and vicious amendment for the coining of the so-called silver seigniorage is as dangerous as it is unexpected. It is not the mere addition of \$42,000,000 of "silver greenbacks" to the present amount of this form of currency that is most objectionable; it is the principle that is pernicious and intolerable.

What is this seigniorage? Under the silver purchase act of 1890 the government issued treasury notes in payment for a certain quantity of silver bullion. These notes are redeemable in coin. The reasoning of the silverites is as follows: Since the silver dollars in which the notes are redeemable have a higher face value than an intrinsic commercial value, the difference is clear profit to the government. It will need only about 155,930,000 silver dollars to redeem the aggregate amount of the notes, whereas the bullion purchased can be coined into over 218,084,000 silver dollars.

And it is this "seigniorage" which 45 senators have voted to coin. It is this absurdity which such men as Gray, Lindsay and White (democrats) and Thurston and Wolcott (republicans) encourage and endorse! It is generally believed that the senate will not recede from this amendment and that the house will be forced to accept it as the price exacted from it for passing the bond and treasury certificate propositions. It is said that this step to the "bimetallists" was necessary in order to do away with obstruction and indefinite delay.

MEXICAN DOLLARS.

An Object Lesson in Money Values for Believers in the Bryan Doctrine.

It is emphatically denied that the United States government has any intention of paying the troops sent to the Philippines with Mexican silver dollars. The story was palpably a canard, but the man responsible for it was evidently fully aware of the monetary conditions in Manila, and he has furnished a hint to enterprising speculators that is likely to be acted upon.

If the American soldiers intend to spend their money in the Philippines they will in reality receive double pay, providing they are wise enough to exchange their Yankee dollars for "greasers," which do not have the credit of the government behind them.

It is impossible to believe that they will be so shortsighted as to regard one dollar as being quite as good as another. This is practically the Bryan teaching, but even those men in the expedition that are most devoted to the silver cause are likely to realize that there are dollars and dollars. It will be an object lesson to many of them which will possess the utmost significance.

William J. Bryan wanted to be colonel of a Nebraska regiment of volunteers. Then he was a candidate for the captaincy of the company raised at Lincoln, his home. Now he will not take it because the choice was not made unanimous.

A bill providing for the coining of the silver seigniorage was passed by the senate, and is now before the house. But little notice need be paid to this objectionable measure, however, for it cannot pass the lower house, and even if it did so, it would be vetoed by the executive.

SOUND MONEY WANTED.

An Illinois Representative Gives the Feeling of Business Men on the Money Question.

Congressman George W. Prince, of Galesburg, Ill., has returned to his duties in the house, after a hard campaign which resulted in his renomination. Mr. Prince believes that his work for currency reform helped rather than injured him in the campaign for renomination, and he said to-day, in discussing the question:

"The silver craze, so far as Illinois is concerned, is rapidly running its course. I hear similar reports from other western states. The republicans of my district are 'sound money' men. But they go farther. They believe not only in the gold standard, but they agree with the president in his speech before the Manufacturers' association of New York last January, that 'it must not only be our purpose to maintain the gold standard, but we must give that purpose the vitality of public law.'"

"In other words, if we give the isolated regions of the south and west adequate banking facilities, the demand for free silver will gradually cease. If we retire the greenbacks—and we do retire them without any contraction of the currency or an issue of bonds in the bill now on the house calendar—we shall remove the menace to our national credit which now exists, and will continue to exist so long as the government is required to redeem greenbacks in gold. Our bill, you will remember, places the redemption upon the banks."

"That question was only incidentally discussed. The business men, however, are a unit in demanding that our monetary system shall be placed on a more stable and scientific basis. I have three large manufacturing towns in my district—Galesburg, Rock Island and Moline. There is not in these towns a business man of any prominence who is not a currency reformer."

"Some of these gentlemen had other candidates before the convention, but when it was manifest that they could not win their influence was thrown for me. This was largely due to my support of the gold standard, and to my connection with the movement to improve our monetary system. Our business men will stand no nonsense on this question. It was they who lent the weight of their influence and contributed liberally of their means in 1896 to elect Mr. McKinley. Included in this number were nearly 1,500,000 of gold democrats."

"These business men appreciate the necessity for reforming the currency and for a rigid maintenance of the gold standard. They have no patience with men who try to evade the issue and seek the support of both sides. The candidate for congress who does not face this issue bravely and announce his belief in the gold standard will find the business element solidly arrayed against him."

"My currency reform views brought me the support of the business community without a single exception, and they did not lose me a vote in any other direction. In my judgment the house should pass the bill now on the calendar before congress adjourns. It will be the means of maintaining our control of a score of districts whose members were elected by the aid of gold democratic votes. Its passing will help the republican party in the congressional contests this year, and I do not believe it will lose us a single district in the east, west or south."—Chicago Inter Ocean.

CURRENT COMMENT.

If Mr. Bryan wants to figure in the war for private reasons why not do it as a private?—Chicago Times-Herald.

Of course it is immaterial to Col. Bryan whether he goes to Cuba or to the Philippines. Both are on a silver basis.—Chicago Post.

It is not the silver question that occupies Mr. Bryan's thoughts now, but how to harness himself to that sword.—Detroit Free Press (Gold Dem.).

The free silver senators would be delighted to pay the soldiers and sailors in Mexican dollars, or what is the same thing, in American silver dollars not kept at the gold level. Anything to debase the currency is the cry of these jingoes for silver.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

The procrustean war upon the thrifty is being waged quite as vigorously as in 1896. The proposed war revenue tax upon corporations is directed against every man, woman and child who has a deposit in a savings bank. Why they should be made to pay tribute while the individual merchant, manufacturer or business man is exempted is a procrustean puzzle most difficult to solve.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

William J. Bryan wanted to be colonel of a Nebraska regiment of volunteers. Then he was a candidate for the captaincy of the company raised at Lincoln, his home. Now he will not take it because the choice was not made unanimous. William is always a great stickler for unanimity when "playing to the galleries." But what's the matter with being a private? William McKinley enlisted as a private soldier in the union army. Now he is president of the United States. But he never made "grand stand plays."—Troy Times.

Dewey has been elected an honorary member of the democratic club of New York "because he is a democrat," and the famous hero has also been elected a member of the Union League club of Chicago "because even if he is a democrat the platform of the club is broad enough to take him in." Politics do not count in this fight. It seems by the way that Admiral Dewey's politics are unknown. Senator Allison stated the other day that he is a republican. But no matter; there is no question about his being an American.—Iowa State Register.

PLANTING THE STARS AND STRIPES ON CUBAN SOIL.



GAGE'S BOND CALL

The People are Asked to Subscribe for a War Loan.

The Amount Required is \$200,000,000 and Investors of Small Amounts Are to be Given Precedence on the Subscription Books—The Terms of the Loan.

Washington, June 14.—Immediately upon receipt of information from the White House that the war revenue bill had been signed by the president, Secretary Gage yesterday issued a circular explaining the proposed bond issue which is in part as follows:

"The secretary of the treasury invites subscriptions from the people of the United States for \$200,000,000 of the bonds of the 3 per cent. loan authorized by the act of congress approved June 13, 1898. Subscriptions will be received at par for 32 days, the subscription being open from this date to 3 p. m. on July 14, 1898. The bonds will be issued in both coupon and registered form, the coupon bonds in denominations of \$20, \$100, \$500 and \$1,000, and the registered bonds in denominations of \$20, \$100, \$500, \$1,000, \$5,000 and \$10,000. They will be dated August 1, 1898, and will be redeemable in coin at the pleasure of the United States after ten years from the date of their issue, and due and payable August 1, 1918."

"The bonds will bear interest at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum, payable quarterly. The interest on the coupon bonds will be paid by means of coupons, to be detached from the bonds as the interest becomes due, and the interest on the registered bonds will be paid by checks drawn to the order of the payees, and mailed to their addresses."

"The law authorizing this issue of bonds provides that in allotting said bonds the several subscriptions of individuals shall be first accepted, and the subscriptions of the lowest amounts shall be first allotted."

"All individual subscriptions for \$500 or less will be allotted in full as they are received, and such subscriptions must be paid in full at the time the subscription is made. If the total sum subscribed for in amounts of \$500 or less should exceed \$200,000,000 the allotments will be made according to the priority of the receipt of the subscriptions. Allotments on subscriptions for over \$500 will not be made until after the subscription closes, July 14, and will then be made inversely according to the size of the subscription, the smallest subscription being first allotted, then the next in size next, and so on, preference being given to individual subscriptions."

"In order to avoid a too rapid absorption of funds into the treasury with a possible consequent evil effect on the industry and commerce, any subscriber for more than \$500 will be permitted to take his allotment of bonds in installments of 20 per cent., taking the first installment within ten days after the notice of the allotment, and the balance at four equal intervals of 40 days each in four installments each of 20 per cent. of the bonds allotted."

"The secretary of the treasury will receive in payment for the bonds post office money orders payable at Washington, D. C., and checks, bank drafts, and express money orders collectible in the cities of New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Cincinnati, Chicago, St. Louis, New Orleans and San Francisco. All money orders or bank drafts must be drawn in favor of the treasurer of the United States."

The Twickenham Arrives at Key West. Key West, June 16.—Jamie Ferneres, who says he is the first officer of the Spanish hospital ship Alicante, was brought in here Wednesday as a prisoner of war on board the British prize steamer Twickenham, captured by the cruiser St. Louis on June 10 off the coast of Jamaica. Conflicting stories are told concerning the Spaniard's presence on board the Twickenham and there is strong suspicion that he is a more important capture than superficial circumstances might indicate. The Twickenham has on board 3,000 tons of coal for Admiral Cervera's fleet.

ANNEXATIONISTS WIN.

The House of Representatives Passes the Newlands Resolutions—What They Provide For.

Washington, June 16.—By a vote of 209 to 91 the house yesterday adopted the Newlands resolutions providing for the annexation of Hawaii. The debate, which had continued since Saturday, was one of the most notable of this congress, the proposed annexation being considered of great commercial and strategic importance by its advocates, and being looked upon by its opponents as involving a radical departure from the long established policy of the country and likely to be followed by the inauguration of a pronounced policy of colonization, the abandonment of the Monroe doctrine and participation in international wrangles.

From a party standpoint the result was awaited with the keenest interest. The republicans presented practically a unanimous support to the resolution. But three republicans voted in opposition. In the democratic ranks the division was more marked, 18 democratic members voting for annexation.

The vote in support of the resolutions was made up of 179 republicans, 18 democrats, 8 populists and 4 fusionists. The vote against annexation comprised 27 democrats, 3 republicans, 7 populists and 4 fusionists.

The resolutions adopted recite the offer of the Hawaiian republic to cede all of its sovereignty and absolute title to the government and crown land, and then by resolution accept the cession and declare the islands annexed. The resolutions provide for a commission of five, at least two of whom shall be resident Hawaiians, to recommend to congress such legislation as they may deem advisable. The public debt of Hawaii, not to exceed \$4,000,000, is assumed. Chinese immigration is prohibited, all treaties with other powers are declared null, and it is provided that until congress shall provide for the government of the islands, all civil, judicial and military powers now exercised by the officers of the existing government shall be exercised in such manner as the president shall direct, and he is given power to appoint persons to put into effect a provisional government for the islands.

FUSION IN MINNESOTA.

Democrats, Populists and Silver Republicans Name a State Ticket. Minneapolis, Minn., June 16.—The state conventions of the democrats, populists and silver republicans were held here Wednesday and fusion was accomplished by a compromise. The middle of the road element of the populist party, led by Ignatius Donnelly, nearly accomplished the bolt they had planned.

With the populists the friction was so great that the entire day was consumed in discussing fusion, the anti-fusionists threatening to leave the hall. During this discussion Sidney Owen administered to Ignatius Donnelly one of the most scathing arraignments that was ever given to a man in public life. He accused him of being a traitor to the people's party for a money consideration and called him a villain, a monster and vile thing. The wildest excitement prevailed.

Both the democrats and silver republicans indorsed the Chicago platform and the candidacy of W. J. Bryan for the presidency. The joint conference committee held a lively session and it was agreed to divide the offices to the three parties, allowing the conventions to make the nominations. John Lind, silver republican, was nominated for governor.

A "Scorching" Fatalité.

New York, June 16.—Frank Murphy, aged 40 years, is dying and two other men named Thompson and Hunt, are in the hospital in Newark as the result of "scorching" on the streets of that city yesterday. Thompson and Hunt on a tandem and Murphy on a single bicycle were racing down Broad street, heads down, when a cab turned into the street. Murphy crashed into the cab with such force as to break the side of the vehicle, while the tandem riders struck it with almost equal velocity. Murphy's skull was fractured and Thompson and Hunt were hurt internally.

OF A LOWER ORDER.

Woman Has Progressed, But Man Is Yet in a Heightened State.

A few weeks ago a new play was tried upon a town near New York. The author was a man, but in some way he had learned a good deal about women's mental processes; and when they were by methods strictly feminine, a girl in the audience beamed appreciatively.

"Oh, you wily creature," she murmured, addressing the absent dramatist. Then she turned impulsively to a serious-looking woman who sat beside her.

"Now how could he have known she would do just that? He certainly must have been a woman in some far-off incarnation."

Her neighbor's seriousness became severity, and she frowned the frivolous young person down.

"That is quite impossible," she said, with impressive gravity. "Evidently you haven't studied the subject. Woman is a progressed state. A man may look forward to being a woman in a future incarnation, but he belongs to a lower order and has never been feminine in the past."

Then she wondered why the girl found the rest of the play so funny.—N. Y. Sun.

HOUSEHOLD PATRIOTISM.

Ma Made a Good Bluff at Bravery Until Pa Called Her and Came Out Ahead.

"Ma an' I went to see the soldiers go marching off," said Johnnie.

"I tell you I was great fun to see 'em. Pa asked ma how she liked it an' ma said it made her feel real patriotic. She said she wished she was a man an' there wouldn't nobody ketch her staying to home such a time as this; she said she would be off fightin' for her country every time."

"Pa said she needn't stay to home on account of bein' a woman 'cause she could go as a nurse just as lots of others were goin'." An' ma said that wasn't what she wanted. She'd like to get right into the thick of the battle, where the bullets were whizzin' round an' 'cannon goin' off an' soldiers fallin' all round. An' pa laughed an' laughed.

"He said he'd just like to see ma in a place like that. An' he said out in the corner of the back room where his empty gun was standin', the dust was three inches thick 'cause ma was so 'fraid o' that gun she didn't dare to get near enuf to it to sweep the floor up. An' pa said ma would average 17 fits a minute if she got in sight of a real battle, to say nothin' of what would happen if she was right in it. An' then pa laughed an' laughed, an' ma was mad an' said there was times when she'd like a regular idiot."—Lawrence American.

ONLY PORTUGOSLINGS.

And When They Grow Up They Will Be Portuganders and Not Portuguese.

There was a look of great disappointment on the face of the boy who was coming out of the front gate. His brother, slightly younger, but with a very aggressive and tenacious disposition, was conspicuously tattered. His garments bore the marks of conflict, but his face showed no signs of remorse.

"Come on in the house," said the older boy.

"What for? I'm waiting for that other Spanish boy to come out."

"Well, it's no use. We've made a mistake and we've got to lose. They're nothing but Portugoslings now, and when they grow up they'll be Portuganders."—Washington Star.

The Chinese Flag.

The standard of the Celestial Empire is a very queer looking affair. It represents the most grotesque of green dragons on a yellow ground. The latter is suggestive not only of the national complexion, but also of that of a sufferer from biliousness. To remove this unbecoming tint from the complexion, use Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which will speedily regulate your liver, prevent malaria, and remedy dyspepsia, nervousness, rheumatism and kidney complaint.

Doubtful Meaning.

George—And will you miss me while I am away, Ethel?  
Ethel—Indeed I will, George.  
"That's some consolation to me."  
"And to me also, dear."  
"Why to you?"  
"It will be such a consolation to have the pleasure of missing you."—Chicago Evening News.

Try Allen's Foot-Ease.

A powder to be shaken into the shoes. At this season your feet feel swollen, nervous and hot, and get tired easily. If you have smarting feet or tight shoes, try Allen's Foot-Ease. It cools the feet and makes walking easy. Cures swollen and sweating feet, blisters and callousness. Removes corns, bunions of all painful kinds gives rest and comfort. Try it to-day. Sold by all druggists and shoe stores for 25c. Trial package FREE. Address, Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y.

The best time to pick a stray watermelon is in the dark of the moon.—L. A. W. Bulletin.

Appetite---Strength

Without the First You Cannot Have the Last.

Hood's Sarsaparilla gives both. It gently tones the stomach and gives digestive power, creates an appetite and invigorates the system. By making the blood rich and pure it strengthens the nerves and gives refreshing sleep.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is America's Greatest Medicine. \$1; six for \$5. Hood's Pills are the favorite cathartic. 25c.

OLD SORES CURED

Allen's Eucalypti Balm is the only sure cure in the world for Cuts, Ulcers, Bone Ulcers, Herpetic Ulcers, Varicose Ulcers, White Swelling, Fever Sores, and Old Sores. It never fails. Drawn out all poisons. If he is eagerly taken by all classes. A bonanza for agents. Secure terms and credit given to agents. Full line of all fresh Wonders. By mail, small size, large size, Book free. J. P. LITTLE, MEDICINE CO., St. Paul, Minn. Sold by Druggists.

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