

CAMERON COUNTY PRESS.

H. H. MULLIN, Editor.

Published Every Thursday.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Per year in advance \$2.00. Single copies 5 cents.

ADVERTISING RATES.

Advertisements are published at the rate of one dollar per square for one insertion and fifty cents per square for each subsequent insertion.

Legal and Official Advertising per square, three times or less, \$2. each subsequent insertion 50 cents per square.

Local notices 10 cents per line for one insertion; 5 cents per line for each subsequent consecutive insertion.

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

Business cards, five lines or less, \$5 per year; over five lines, at the regular rates of advertising.

No local inserted for less than 75 cents per line.

JOB PRINTING.

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

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

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

It is estimated that \$60,000,000 will be expended on new railroads in the United States in 1898, the largest showing since 1893.

Among the cities of the United States Honolulu will be one of the first favorites as both a winter and a summer resort.

Judging from the results of the present war, the safest place in battle is on board an American warship.

Exports of corn and corn meal last year went up to the unprecedented figure of \$75,260,957, an increase of \$20,000,000 over any preceding year.

Natural gas has been flowing for ages in several sections of the Caucasian provinces bordering the Caspian sea.

Before the war Commodore Schley remarked that according to his observation the gunners of the United States navy are unequalled in marksmanship and general service of their pieces.

One of the gratifying and unexpected developments of the war has been the friendly attitude of Japan.

Prof. C. C. Georgeson has gone to Alaska as a representative of the government to ascertain the agricultural resources of that country.

This administration, the closing one of the nineteenth century, will be a historic one. It will have witnessed the beginning and ending of the Spanish war, the recognition of the United States as a world-power.

The railway from the Congo river's mouth to Stanley pool, 240 miles in length, has finally been completed.

On Sunday, May 1, Commodore Dewey attacked and destroyed the Spanish fleet in Manila bay.

Statistics published by the treasury bureau show that the foreign trade of the United States for the year ended June 30 was the greatest in its history.

What is described as the first American tramp steamship built in the United States has just been launched at Bath, Me., for a New York firm.

It shows the grandeur of a country to which a foreign war is an incident that is not embarrassing.

It shows the absurdity of the cry that "the rich are growing richer and the poor poorer"—an absurdity demonstrated by the revelations of the distribution of wealth among the people.

ILLINOIS DEMOCRATS.

Still Under the Delusion That Bryanism is the Only True Doctrine.

Messrs. Altgeld, Harrison, and a number of other free silver democrats of less prominence, held a state convention at Springfield the other day and adopted a platform, so that the rank and file of the party may know what they are to believe for the next two years.

This is the doctrine preached by Bryan two years ago, and the Illinois democrats are notified that they must be faithful to it or be denounced as traitors.

Honest platform writers would tell the plain, simple-minded, ignorant democrats that and then proceed to explain to them why they and their fellow citizens who do not belong to the democratic party, ought to be subjected to such grievous loss.

The platform denounces "government by injunction." Illinois democratic conventions will keep on denouncing the righteous decision of the supreme court in the Debs case as long as Altgeld runs conventions in this state.

The platform further denounces the state civil service law and recommends that the question of its repeal be submitted to a vote of the people at the next general election.

STAND BY THEIR COUNTRY.

The People Hasten to Accept a Low Rate Loan of the Government.

The applications for the government's war loan of \$200,000,000 aggregate \$790,000,000. The success of the popular feature of the loan appears in the fact that subscriptions in \$500 and less have been received to the amount of \$40,000,000, which is expected to be largely increased from the July 1 withdrawal of savings bank deposits.

This hurry to accept a low rate loan of a government engaged in war is one of the most impressive signs of the times. It shows the American people's confidence in their own nation, in which they are the governing power.

It shows the grandeur of a country to which a foreign war is an incident that is not embarrassing. And it shows the absurdity of the cry that "the rich are growing richer and the poor poorer"—an absurdity demonstrated by the revelations of the distribution of wealth among the people.

Nor should it be forgotten that the credit of this nation which finds an eager competition for its bonds reported from the record of this country as an inflexible opponent of repudiation. Those who in party platforms and in legislative halls have refused the enticements that lead to repudiation, and have fought with great labor the battle of financial integrity, have their works following them in a government which can borrow at will and find its creditors among its own people.—Troy Times.

CONDITIONS ARE FAVORABLE.

The Country is Feeling Pretty Comfortable After One Year of McKinley's Administration.

The first full fiscal year of President McKinley's administration closed with the beginning of July. The country finds itself in the midst of a war which is being indorsed by every political convention, democratic as well as republican.

We must wait a few days longer for the statistics of the old fiscal year. But enough is known to warrant the assertion that it will make a most encouraging showing, especially as compared with the previous fiscal year.

The total receipts of the treasury for the first ten months of the three tariffs of this decade have been published and serve as a powerful statistical indorsement of the present administration.

Commerce in Santiago revives since the occupation of the city by American soldiers. Santiago de Cuba, July 21.—Santiago presents a bright and cheerful picture to what it did a few days ago.

THE DINGLEY REVENUE.

It is by \$70,000,000 a Better Producer Than Its Predecessor, the Wilson Law.

With June 30, the fiscal year, the government receipts which will be charged against the Dingley bill, although it did not take effect until July 24, 1897, came to a close.

As a matter of fact more than \$40,000,000 credited to the last fiscal year under the Wilson law was in the nature of anticipatory payments for importations and withdrawal from bond which in the ordinary course of business would have been paid during the fiscal year 1897-1898 and would have added that much to the receipts under the Dingley bill while reducing those under the Wilson law by so much.

The unrevived expenditures for the last fiscal year were as follows: Civil and miscellaneous, \$96,544,673; War, \$1,977,967; Navy, \$8,847,741; Indians, \$1,022,156; Penitents, \$47,450,920; Interest, \$7,152,622.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

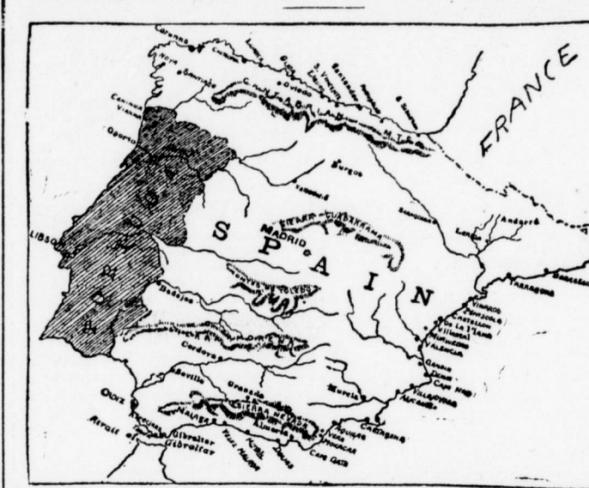
And now Mr. Cleveland can quietly mourn over "the perversion of our national mission."—Cincinnati Commercial Tribune.

During the last fiscal year 10,602,780 standard silver dollars were coined, or 2,000,000 more than were coined from the establishment of the mint to 1872.—Indianapolis Journal.

It would be just nuts for the republicans for the democratic party to make a platform based on giving up the Philippines or any other country over which the American flag once waved. The democrats could not carry Texas on that platform.—Poughkeepsie Eagle.

There is one man who has done great things in this war, and yet the people can never promote him. That man is William McKinley. Dewey and Schley, and all the rest, deserve their honors, but McKinley is the man whose judgment, firmness and statesmanship made most of our navy's performances possible.—Cincinnati Commercial Tribune.

Spain's Seacoast, Showing Towns Which Watson May Attack.



THE ISLAND OF PUERTO RICO.

About to be Invaded by 30,000 American Soldiers Under Gens. Miles and Brooke.

AN INFUSION OF NEW LIFE.

Commerce in Santiago Revives Since the Occupation of the City by American Soldiers.

Santiago de Cuba, July 21.—Santiago presents a bright and cheerful picture to what it did a few days ago. Over 30 steamers flying the stars and stripes lie in or near the harbor.

Everything denotes bustle and activity. The graveyard appearance of the city recently has succeeded a scene of life and energy, traffic and general activity.

The change in the appearance of the city is kaleidoscopic and a couple of days, when further shipments arrive, will suffice for the normal business to revive.

The electric light plant is working. The pawnshops are doing a rushing business, their counters being crowded by people of all sorts of color and condition, pawning heirlooms, clothes, dresses and furniture.

There is no ready-made clothing in the city except blue and white striped linen uniforms, and many of our men are dressed in these Spanish uniforms.

Many of the Spanish soldiers are anxious to become American citizens. A number of the officers of high rank in the Spanish army condemn their government's policy in dividing its forces in Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philippines.

The cutting of the fleet is also strongly censured and the Spanish naval officers all argue that it is impossible under the present crippled condition of Spain to make a successful resistance anywhere.

The Spaniards say that on July 1 our troops could have walked into the city without having a shot fired at them, as there were no soldiers left within the walls at that time.

Hundreds of American and Spanish soldiers who but a few days ago were shooting at each other, crowd the streets of Santiago to-day, meeting and mixing on the most friendly terms.

Reunion of Confederate Veterans. Atlanta, Ga., July 21.—Ten thousand Confederate veterans and their friends filled the vast auditorium at Piedmont park yesterday and cheered to the echo speeches which eulogized the Confederacy, extolled "one nation" and cast glowing tributes upon the records of the soldiers of the south in the war with Spain.

Howell Puts Up the Bars. Washington, July 21.—Assistant Secretary Howell, of the treasury department, has made a ruling in regard to the admission into the United States of Chinese persons which is more comprehensive in its restrictions than any hitherto made since the passage of the Chinese exclusion act.

Eighty Cases of Typhoid at Fort Myer. Washington, July 21.—Interest at Camp Alger was divided yesterday among the subjects of moving camp, typhoid fever and a possible order to move southward.

Howell Puts Up the Bars. Washington, July 21.—Assistant Secretary Howell, of the treasury department, has made a ruling in regard to the admission into the United States of Chinese persons which is more comprehensive in its restrictions than any hitherto made since the passage of the Chinese exclusion act.

OFF TO PORTO RICO.

Gen. Wilson's Division, 4,000 Strong, Departs from Charleston on Three Steamers—An Enthusiastic Farewell.

Charleston, S. C., July 21.—With bands playing and 30,000 people cheering, the first expedition to follow Gen. Miles to Porto Rico got away from here at 7 o'clock last evening.

The expedition is under command of Maj. Gen. J. H. Wilson and will, when complete, consist of the Second and Third Wisconsin, the Sixteenth Pennsylvania and two companies of the Sixth Illinois.

The scene which accompanied the departure of the vessels from their docks was one of indescribable enthusiasm. The entire population of the city was in evidence.

Washington, July 21.—Secretary Alger said last night that he expected Gen. Miles, one brigade of infantry and some artillery would leave Cuba immediately under convoy of a strong naval squadron for the invasion of Porto Rico.

There is no ready-made clothing in the city except blue and white striped linen uniforms, and many of our men are dressed in these Spanish uniforms.

Many of the Spanish soldiers are anxious to become American citizens. A number of the officers of high rank in the Spanish army condemn their government's policy in dividing its forces in Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philippines.

The cutting of the fleet is also strongly censured and the Spanish naval officers all argue that it is impossible under the present crippled condition of Spain to make a successful resistance anywhere.

The Spaniards say that on July 1 our troops could have walked into the city without having a shot fired at them, as there were no soldiers left within the walls at that time.

Hundreds of American and Spanish soldiers who but a few days ago were shooting at each other, crowd the streets of Santiago to-day, meeting and mixing on the most friendly terms.

Reunion of Confederate Veterans. Atlanta, Ga., July 21.—Ten thousand Confederate veterans and their friends filled the vast auditorium at Piedmont park yesterday and cheered to the echo speeches which eulogized the Confederacy, extolled "one nation" and cast glowing tributes upon the records of the soldiers of the south in the war with Spain.

Howell Puts Up the Bars. Washington, July 21.—Assistant Secretary Howell, of the treasury department, has made a ruling in regard to the admission into the United States of Chinese persons which is more comprehensive in its restrictions than any hitherto made since the passage of the Chinese exclusion act.

Eighty Cases of Typhoid at Fort Myer. Washington, July 21.—Interest at Camp Alger was divided yesterday among the subjects of moving camp, typhoid fever and a possible order to move southward.

Howell Puts Up the Bars. Washington, July 21.—Assistant Secretary Howell, of the treasury department, has made a ruling in regard to the admission into the United States of Chinese persons which is more comprehensive in its restrictions than any hitherto made since the passage of the Chinese exclusion act.

THE DIGNIFIED WOMAN.

She Was a Little Severe on the Curious Woman, But She Was Provoked.

She is a dignified woman, and sometimes she is overpowering. The unwary do not perceive this quickly, however. The dignified woman has been spending some time in one of the hospitals of this city.

The dignified woman was walking down the hall one day when she was accosted by the curious woman. The curious woman had been wondering about the dignified woman, and she said:

"I beg your pardon, madam, but I would like to know what you have been operated on for?"

"What?" exclaimed the dignified woman. "Well, explained the curious woman, 'my friend in the next room and I have been wondering about you. You walk about the hall with such a light and springy step that we wonder about what kind of an operation you have undergone.'"

The curious woman held her ground. She was determined to know what was the matter with the dignified woman.

The dignified woman replied: "I have not been operated upon yet."

"Oh!" said the curious woman, sympathetically. "No, I am not familiar with operations," said the dignified woman.

The curious woman interrupted: "They are very successful here. Don't be worried."

"I am wondering about an operation on the brain," said the dignified woman, in a very dignified and distant manner. "I wonder if they could operate upon the brain in such a way as to enable people to attend to their own affairs."

The curious woman snorted and walked away in high dudgeon.

The dignified woman was severe, it is true, but she was provoked to it.—St. Louis Republic.

JACOB WAS WILLING.

He Knew What Was Wanted, But He Didn't Know Exactly How to Express It.

Of course it was because Jacob Nuzenschmitt had never attended a meeting of the Hamilton common council that he made the break that is credited to him. Nearly everyone laughed when he was elected alderman, but the day after the new council's first meeting they laughed harder.

Jacob had a seat up toward the front. He was fat and the desks were further apart there, that's why he was given the position.

At the beginning of the meeting a resolution was offered advocating the paving of Sibley street.

"Is there anyone to second this?" asked the president of the council, for that's the way they do things in Hamilton.

"What does dot mean? Dot seckoning?" asked Jacob of his neighbor. He was informed.

Thereupon he rose to his feet, and, tapping his breast three times, he exclaimed: "Dot ees seckoned by me, aind it."

"What is it you second?" asked the chair, having forgotten the original resolution in the time that it had remained unsupported.

And Jacob replied: "I seckoned dot dot Sibley strasse he mit car plocks galornined."—Detroit Free Press.

A Cuban Talisman.

A touching feature of the hopeful and prayerful Cuban character is described by Grover Flint where it came under his notice.

It was a little emblem, consisting of a scolloped strip of white flannel, embroidered in silk floss, with a crimson heart, a green cross and a scroll of leaves, and the motto in Spanish: "Cheer up; the heart of Jesus is with me." It is worn pinned to the shirt, and is a talisman so far as danger is concerned, as well as a passport among the insurgents in Santa Clara and Santiago. It is made by the wives and daughters of the Cubans, and is worn to-day wherever a native is struggling for liberty and independence.—Philadelphia Press.

Sure Enough!

Mrs. Hoon—Why isn't this war prosecuted more rapidly?

Hoon—Why, you see, my dear, we can't lick the Spaniards any faster than we can catch them!—Puck.

Safe.

Mrs. O'Flannigan—Ain't yez afraid yer bve Denny will get kilt in the war?

Mrs. O'Flannigan—Not a bit of it. Sure, he's on wan of them proticeted cruisers.—N. Y. Journal.

An Open Letter to Mothers.

We are asserting in the courts our right to the exclusive use of the word "Castoria" and "Pitcher's Castoria," as our Trade-Mark I, Dr. Samuel Pitcher, of Hyannis, Massachusetts, was the originator of "Pitcher's Castoria," the same that has borne and does now bear the fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher on every wrapper. This is the original "Pitcher's Castoria" which has been used in the homes of the mothers of America for over thirty years.

Look carefully at the wrapper and see that it is the kind you have always bought, and has the signature of Chas. H. Fletcher on the wrapper. No one has authority from me to use my name except the Centaur Company, of which Chas. H. Fletcher is president.

SAMUEL PITCHER, M. D. March 8, 1897.

Colored Philophy.

"You kin git yo' daily bread by prayin'," says Uncle Mose. "But de night de chicken has to be hustled fo'."—Indianapolis Journal.

Try Allen's Foot-Powder.

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-Powder. It cools the feet and makes walking easy. Cures swollen and sweating feet, blisters and callous spots. Relieves corns and bunions of all pain and 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.

Futures.

"Some young men," remarked the observer of men and things, "have such dazzling futures that they can't see where they are stepping."—Detroit Journal.

You Will Stand the Heat

Much more easily and comfortably by putting and keeping your body in trim condition by taking Hood's Sarsaparilla. It makes good blood, promotes proper circulation and keeps every organic operation free from friction.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is America's Greatest Medicine. Hood's Pills are gentle, mild, effective. All druggists. 25c.