CAMERON COUNTY PRESS

H. H. MULLIN, Editor

Published Every Thursday.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION. Fer year. \$2 00 If paid in advance 1 00

ADVERTISING RATES:

Advertisements are published at the rate of one dolar per square for one insertion and fifty cents per square for one insertion and fifty cents per square for each subsequent insertion. Rates by the year, or for six or three months, are low and uniform, and will be furnished on application.

Legal and Official Advertising per square, three times or less, 42: each subsequent insertion: 6 cents per square. Local notices lo cents per line for one insersertion: 5 cents per line for each subsequent consecutive insertion.

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JOB PRINTING

The Job department of the Press is complete and affords facilities for doing the best class of work. Pratticular attention ratio Law Printing.

No paper will be discontinued until arrearpaper will be discontinued until arrear-are paid, except at the option of the pub-

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

There has been a movement on foot for the past two years to organize a First Settlers society in Illinois to gather up and

of Illinois. perpetuate the history of the men and women who came into this state in the days when Illinois was a wilderness. This, reports the Springfield State Journal. first took shape with a number of older citizens, and a meeting was held on the 1st of January, 1900, when a committee was appointed to devise plans and formulate rules to govern the work. This resulted in the incorporation of "The Illinois society," May 18, 1900. The membership is composed, first, of men and women born in the state prior to January 1, 1850, who are the controlling class; second, the honorary members, men and women who have been residents of the state since January 1, 1850; third, juniors, men and women, chil dren of parents who were residents of the state prior to January 1, 1850, and are 35 years of age. Active steps will be taken to extend the organization all over the state. This society has no reference to the State Historical society. Their work will be helpful one to the other. Already more than 100 names have been secured. Only two men who were eligible have declined to become members.

You have heard persons say: "I never read poetry." If this remark is made affectedly, as if to say: "Poetry is silly. and I am above such frivolity as reading it," there is no need to comment upon the foolish ignorance of anyone who knows no more than to talk so absurdly, says a writer in St. Nicholas. But if it be said modestly, and because the speaker believes that poetry is a strange and foreign thing, requiring a peculiar talent for its appreciation then the state of mind from which the remark comes is one to be pitied. Poetry is the earliest form of writing All the oldest books are either in verse or are in poetical style. Babies begin with "nursery rhymes," and under stand them before they can under stand prose. Prose requires training for its appreciation, and a young reader who can see the literary beauties of prose needs little teaching in lit

The twentieth century will have 24 leap years, the greatest number possible. February will have five Sundays three times-1920, 1984 and 1976. The earliest possible date on which Easter can occur is March 12. The last time it occurred on that date was 1818. The latest date that April can occur is April 25. It will occur but one time in the coming century on that date-1943. The middle day of the century will be January 1, 1951. There will be 380 eclipses during the coming century.

Educated Chinamen, it is stated, de clare that the accounts of the disturb ances occasioned by the Boxers are greatly exaggerated, and that they are simply being taken advantage of by the great powers as an excuse for land ing more troops. The Boxers, it is said, are a lawless element, such as may commit depredations in any country during great strikes, for instance, and the recent condition of affairs in St Louis is pointed to as an example of what is meant.

The postmaster of Round Up, Kan. recently received notification from the department in Washington that he would be compelled to give a larger bond for the faithful performance of his duty, as the business of his office was increasing. The postmaster draws a salary of \$25 a year, and he returned Bristow's letter with the word 'Nit" written in red ink at the bottom. At last accounts the postmaster was doing business under the

According to Mr. Wilson, secretary of state for agriculture, the skins of superfluous dogs in Nebraska are tanned and made into gloves. This might give a valuable hint to many large cities, including Chicago, where great numbers of stray dogs are killed annually. Hundreds of thousands of dollars' vorth of canine pelts are imported annually for this very purpose, dogskin being one of the best materials for gloves.

INCREASE OF WAGES

Results of McKinley's Policy of "Opening the Mills."

Twice as Much Money in Wages Lust Year as They Did in 1894. Akron, O .- "In the campaign of 1896

Mr. McKinley made one remark that went to the hearts of the people from one end of the country to the other. It was: 'Open the mills,'" said Gen. Charles Dick, secretary of the republican national committee.
"Those three words met with a re-

the polls and voted for a full dinner ill and for the opening of the mills.
"In order to gain some idea of the

effect of restoring the home market to our own people, the republican national committee sent out blanks to members the National Association of Manu facturers asking them to kindly furnish us with the number of men whom they had employed in each year from 1890 to 1899, inclusive, as well as with the total amount of wages which they

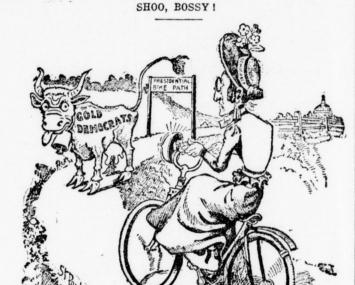
had paid during the same years.
"We have received 200 replies. These show that there was a steady increase in the number of hands employed in the 200 factories until the year 1893, after which there was an immediate drop of 10,000 men in 1894. But under President McKinley's administration the in- ing of interest due foreigners on in

TRADE BALANCES.

Apparent and Real Favorable Ba ances of American Foreign Trade.

Nothing so perpetuates the debto condition of the United States as its Two Hundred Factories Paid Out annual payment to foreign shipown When to that amount is added the sum paid for insurance, banking and exchange to foreigner. exchange to foreigners because they control the means of transporting ou. exports and imports, the cash or it equivalent in our products annuall drawn from the United States largely exceeds \$200,000,000. To so legislat as to foster an immense shipowning and shipbuilding industry in th United States—sufficient to enable ou sponsive chord from the tens of thousands who had been idte during the last democratic administration, and the empty dinner pail brigade went to the polls and voted for a full dinner \$200,000,000 each year that now goe out of the country to afford employ ment to aliens at our expense. T keep such a vast sum at home would rapidly transform the United State into a creditor nation.

During the last four years the ap parent balance of trade in favor of the United States has closely approx imated to two thousand millions o dollars. Were that an actual rathe than an apparent favorable trade bal ance we would soon cease to be debtor nation. But when we deduc about one-half of that trade balance because of the payment made to for eign shipowners, bankers and insur ance companies, and again deduct th large but unknown amounts consist



crease in the number of men employed | vestments in the United States, money by these same factories has been startling. In 1894 they employed 90,-483; in 1897 they employed 109,600; in In short, the number of wage-earners employed by these same 200 factories has increased from 90,483 men in 1894 up to 174,645 last year—almost doubled,

But the contrast is even more striking when applied to the amount of wages paid, and the following table shows the returns received from the 200

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'The amount of wages paid by these same 200 manufactories increased steadily from 1890 to 1892, then there was a drop in 1893 and another drop in 1894. During the next two years wages picked up, but it was not until 1897 that these same manufacturers were paying out as much money wages as they had paid in 1892. The increase of their pay rolls in 1898 and 1899 is as gratifying to me as it must be to the men who are now busy at

wages. "Between 1894 and 1899 the 200 manufacturers of the National association who reported to us had increased their pay rolls by upwards of \$38,000.000-in fact, the amount of wages which they distributed last year was almost double what they paid out in 1894.

"If this ratio of increase were apto the whole country, without taking into account the number of new actories that have been started in the last few years, who can deny that general prosperity has visited the coun-try? And what a depth of meaning those three words: 'Open the mills,' uttered by Mr. McKinley less than four years ago, has really conveyed.'

When Our Credit Is Good.

American credit stands higher than that of any other nation .- Republican Platform.

was not so when the last democratic president was trying to borrow money in England.

Solid for Silver.

Bryan is the candidate of three parties whose only sentiment in common is love for free silver. Yet we are told that silver is not an issue in the present campaign.

Against Apperlean Labor.
Boss Bryan's ano-pop party favors eans work for forfree trade, w' or American labor. York. eign labor

spent abroad by Americans and the sums remitted by immigrants, we find our favorable trade balance dwindles 1898 they employed 131.428 men, and down to very small proportions. As a consequence, we are but slowly emerging from our condition of for-eign indebtedness.

Free silver advocates must see, how ever, the golden opportunity our present enormous exports in excess of imports gives us to once and for all free ourselves from foreign indebtedness. Did our own people but earn the \$200,000,000 or more each year now paid to foreigners for charges incident to the carriage of our imports and exports, European gold would be forced into the United States at an enormous rate to meet the balances due us, or else Europeans would send back to us the American securities which the now hold in such enormous sums and which at present keep the country &

debtor nation. We have in the past forty years paid to foreigners easily four thousand millions of dollars for doing our foreign carrying, a sum that has gone out and stayed out of the country to its permanent impe verishment. national wealth to-day is all of four thousand millions of dollars less than it would have been had American ships carried the same proportion of our foreign commerce during the past forty years that they did during preceding seventy years. More than that, to keep on paying foreigners at the rate we are now doing for the car riage of our imports and exports will during the next quarter of a century alone, take out of the United States fully five thousand millions of dollars additional.

Not only will the country be drained of this colossal amount, but American labor in the mines, the mills, the factories, the shippards and on board the ships will be denied the employment incident to the building of ships, from the mining of the ore and the felling of the forests to

the completed ships.

The passage of the shipping bill. which will quickly put an end to our present dangerous and impoverishing dependence upon foreign shipping for our foreign carrying, should, for the reasons outlined, if not for the very many others unstated for lack of space, command the active support of not only every monometallist. bimetallist in the United

Semething Like Grover.

There is no serious danger that Bry-n's military history will overload the ticket with militarism. It will be re embered that he resigned just before his regiment was ordered to the front.

May Be Toothless. Croker's \$4,000 bull pup will be an old

dog before free silver carries in New

ROBBING THE BOERS.

Democrats Collected Money for Widows and Orphans.

Only Eighteen Dollars Left Out of \$1,134.38 - Congressman Sulzer Said: "Tear Up the Vouchers" -Big Wine Bill.

A short time ago, just prior to the adjournment of congress, there was a grand reception given to the Boer envoys in the nation's capital at the Grand opera house, when the British lion's tail as twisted, not to the queen's taste Democratic campaign material was se curely bottled, to be opened and used in platform building, and that special vintage was opened at Kansas City amid the plaudits of the shouting, thirsty multitude of the unterrified. Thereby hangs a tale.

There was collected on that occasion by subscription, solicitation and collec-tion the respectable sum of \$1,134.38 for the widows and orphans of the Boers who had fallen in the war. This was a generous contribution and would have carried comfort to many a mourning home in South Africa, and the contributors no doubt thought they had per-formed a deed of noble charity.

A statement of account, however, has been called for. Figures are merciless even when dealing with trust funds. The treasurer of the Boer collections, Capt. O'Farrell, reports that there is about \$18 on hand that is at the dispo-sition of Dr. Leyds, who will forward the money to the widows and orphans of the patriotic heroes of the South African republics.

The sum of \$18 out of \$1,134.38 is all that is left. The treasurer, in defense of this strange showing, says: "Mr. Sulzer (a vocal Boer champion, and vocal contributor also) told me to tear up the vouchers and say no more about it." Very convenient bookkeeping for the champions of the oppressed, but a system not exactly popular with the American people, who have a strange habit of wanting the books to be pened. The truth has now come to

The entertainment of the Boer delegates was an expensive affair. The were not content, while in Washington to outspan in the avenue and eat jerked beef. Vouchers in the hands of Capt O'Farrell show among other things the following items, paid for with money contributed to alleviate the distress of the widows and orphans:

Room and board for the three delegates at the Arlington.
Wine bill
Hacks Hacks.
Fireworks on night of arrival
Expenses of reception party to New
York and Mauri, (Not including fare
of the envoys;
Band on night of envoys arrival
Decoration of Opera Louse
Flags

Flags
Advertising meeting
Badges for the reception
Dinners for delegates on their way
to New York and sundry Pullman
expenses Congressman Wilson advanced the

amount of this last item, but after-wards reimbursed himself from the funds contributed for the widows and orphans. He may be an orphan, but even the affirmation of Congressman Sulzer could not make Washington people believe he is a widow.

The meeting was not prompted by charity, love for the Boers or anything of that sort, but was a plan to discredit the administration, and the result is that those connected with the scheme are to-day the laughing stock of every one.

Capt. O'Farrell, speaking of the \$18. still on hand, says: "It will do my heart good to send it for the relief

of the poor in South Africa."

The whole business is pathetic, ridiculous and dishonest. Under democratic management it has taken \$1.116 to put \$18 where it belongs. Even after this exposure the democrats pose as the friends of the oppressed. Comment is

What McKinley Wanted.

The president urged that the Dingley tariff duties should be so levied as "to relieve and encourage agriculture. That agriculture has been relieved and encouraged is shown by the increased prices for agricultural products, all of which have materially advanced in crease in exportation in the products of agriculture, which, in the fiscal year 1899, were \$100,000,000 greater than in the fiscal year 1897, and in 1898 were \$200,000,000 in excess of those of 1897.

A Strong Team. In President McKinley, the people have a man of high character, unsullied reputation, unswerving patriotism, and a stronger candidate than he was in 1896, because his remarkable experience has strengthened and broadened him and better equipped him for executive duties. In Gov. Roosevelt, the people have a representative of the stalwart American of the day, and a man as closely identified with the polof expansion as is the president himself. They make a strong team.

It, is evident already in the campaign that the democratic party expects to depend on declamation rather than proofs, and expects the country to be ieve that it is going to the bow wows simply because they say so. The coun try is bigger, the republic is more secure and civic virtue is stronger today than ever before in the history of our nation. All the declamation that the democrats can pour into the cam paign will not change these facts.

Supplying the World.

Upwards of \$50,000,000 more of Amer ican agricultural products were export ed in the fiscal year just ended than in 1899. Our exports of American man-ufactured goods have increased by more than \$90,000,000 this year.

Bryan's election means composed of such men as Sulzer, Towne Altgeld, Coin Harvey, George Fred Williams and others of their iik.

PEACE IN PHILIPPINES.

Native Paper Says Let War Cease at Once-Interests of the Country at Stake.

The civil commission presided over by Judge Taft will soon arrive at Ma-nila, charged with establishing in the archipelago a provisional government, a preparatory step to the establishment of a permanent government, adapted to the conditions found in the Philppine Islands.

Judging from the impressions set forth in the press concerning the plans of this commission, the questions which will be submitted to their consideration will be carefully stud consideration will be carefully studied, and as the chief of the commission is to restors peace as soon as possible, it will undoubtedly hear the opinions of all those who pretend to direct the politics of the country

The different elements which now find themselves in opposite camps into which Philippine politics are now divided, should blot out their differences in order to labor with the com mission as soon as it commences its difficult labors. The interests of the country demand this, the future of our children calls for it.

Filipinos should set forth with sincerity all their aspirations, and those will be adopted which are not opposed to the progress and liberty of the no-ble American in the Philippines, and we believe that peace will soon be realized on a basis of love and mutual esteem of peoples caried to be

Peace with such a solid foundation peace prompted by love, is the peace which must bring to the Philippines the happiness desired, because it will be a perpetual peace, maintained and supported by the noble and magnanimous North American nation, the model of free people and the redeemer of the oppressed.

Let the war cease at once as it is

sarcasm in these times of civilization and progress.

Cubans Are Grateful.

[From La Lucha, Havana, Cuba, June 30, 1900.] Cubans can never be too grateful to Foraker for saving their island for them. Military officials are not competent to deal with questions which in volve personal and public interests in such a peculiar manner as they would be in the matter of concessions. Again. Americans have no right on earth to grant concessions for work which will affect public and private interests of Cubans permanently. This island of Cuba belongs to Cubans, and the day is coming when Cubans will govern it The Foraker bill, while having been subject to some criticism, has been of untold benefit to the island, and will stand as a monument to the sincerity of purpose on the part of the American government.

Gold and Silver.

The following table shows the per capita stocks of gold and silver in 13 principal countries in the world in 1873 and 1899: . Per Cepita.

				1.61		1010	1.		
l			- 0	Fold			Sil	ver.	
l	Countries.	15	873.	15	199.	18	73.	18	99.
l	United States	3	24	\$12	56	\$ 0	15	\$ 8	48
l	Great Dritain	5	03	11	50	2	99	2	78
l	France	12	47	21	05	13	85	10	92
Ì	Germany	0	91	12	86	7	47	3	98
l	Russia	1	81	5	69		23		63
l	Italy		75	3	09		86	1	38
l	Belgium	4	81	4	54	2	88	6	82
l	Netherlands	3	08	6	04	9	56	11	28
l	Austria-Hungary		08	4	82	1	11	3	21
١	Australasia	19		25	90	1	15	1	37
l	Denmark	2	28	7	35	4	16	2	35
ł	Sweden		41	2	60		98	1	30
l	Norway	4	22	4	10		89	1	09
I	Only France C		me	n.	• 17	a A	110	tro!	in

Only France, Germany and Australia now have more gold per capita than the United States. Only France and the Netherlands have m capita than the United States.

McKinley Encouraged Mining.

President McKinley recommended that the Dingley tariff should be so levied as "to aid and develop mining."
That mining has been greatly encour aged is amply shown by the figures relating to the two great mining industries-coal and iron. The coal produc tion of 1899 exceeds 200,000,000 tons against 179,000,000 in 1897 and 171,000, 000 in 1896, and has placed the United States at the head of the world's producers of this article, our product in 1899 being greater than that of any other country. The pig iron production in 1899 was 13,620,703 tons, against 9,652,680 tons in 1897 and 8,623,127 tons in 1896. In pig iron, as in coal, the United States now holds the first place in the world's production.

The Tin Plate Industry. The production of tin plate in the

١	United Stat	es has	been as i	follow	s:
1		Long			Lon
1	Year.	Tons.	Year.		Ton
ı	1892	.18,803	1896		.160.30
1	1893	55,182			
١	1894				
ı	1895	113.666	1899		200 7

The democratic platform forgot point with pride to this young industry, which gives direct employment to fully 17,000 people, earning \$10,000. 000 a year in wages in the United

Farm Crop Values.

Note the difference in values of the following three farm crops in 1896 and

Corn	310,603,000	Crop Value. \$668,864,000 220,164,000 216,416,000
	\$934,095,000	\$1,215,444,000

It is evident that the democratic platform builders forgot that there was such a body as the supreme cour whose business it is to interpret the constitution of the United States. Indeed four years ago they expressed their hearty disrespect for that honorable body.

Sheep Values in Oregon. Prices paid for sheep in Oregon were

A FRIENDLY HAND.

Uncle Sam Will Mediate on Behalf of China.

Imperial Government's Request that American Statesmen Use Their Good Offices with European Powers Is Granted, with Certain Conditions.

Washington, July 24 .- The president has listened to the appeal of the Chinese government as transmitted through Minister Wu, and has signified his willingness to mediate be-tween the Chinese government and the powers, but only upon conditions which first must be met by the Chinese government.

It would not, of course, be possible

It would not, of course, be possible to take even the initial steps toward mediation were either party to the negotiations to entertain open distrust of the accuracy of the statements of the other. There must be confidence between them. The United States' answer does not go to the length of the French answer to a similar appeal in laying down conditions which the Chinese government could which the Chinese government could not meet, even if so disposed, if it actually is struggling for its own existence. It does, however, look to the immediate relief of the foreign ministers in Pekin and to the protection of all foreigners, missionaries and traders of Chinese and to the restore. traders n China, and to the restora-tion of order. With that much ac-complished the state department feels that it can properly approach the powers with the Chinese propositions for a settlement for what has occurred.

Washington, July 25.—The state department is again in a waiting attitude regarding China. It has frankly, promptly and fully answered the Chinese emperor's appeal for mediation, and the correspondence makes it apand the correspondence makes it appear that the next move is for the Chinese government. It is expected to accept or reject our terms at once, and in either case the answer must convey the tidings of the state of affairs at Pekin and the welfare of the legationers. The belief is not concealed here that the chances for successful regular depictions are designed. cessful mediation are slight. Mediation cannot be forced upon a party to a cause; it must be acceptable to all the parties, If the United States is to mediate in China's interest she must first secure the assent of the powers who have suffered in life or powers who have suffered in life or

powers who have suffered in life or property at Pekin.

The difficulties in the way of such an undertaking are likely to be many and serious, in view of the feeling in Europe. But it is said here that the United States will undertake the task, provided its conditions are met. If it succeeds in inducing the European powers to be lenient in their treatment of the government of China, the United States government will not be United States government will not be drawn into further hostilities after we have taken care of our own affairs, but we will withdraw, taking care, however, to let it be understood that

however, to let it be understood that this government will not allow its interests in China to be injured by the action of any of the powers that may choose to remain obdurate.

One fact regarded as now beyond need of further demonstration, in view of the Chinese appeal, is that the Chinese officials at the coast ports are in communication with whatever remains of the imperial government at Pekin, and the text of Kwang Su's appeal appears to establish the fact appeal appears to establish the fact that the Chinese government itself is

sanctioning the resistance to the in-ternational advance upon Pekin.

The state department does not ex-pect a reply to the president's answer until six or eight days have elapsed.

The Chinese appeal is an adroit production. The president's answer is equally clever and more sincere. The equally elever and more sincere. The president has succeeded in asking for conditions precedent to mediation quite as valuable as those laid down in Europe, yet he has so tempered his requirements as to make them unexceptionable to the Chinese government. At the same time there is sething in the pote to which the Exercision. ment. At the same time there is nothing in the note to which the European chancellories can object, openly at least. The president expressly states that his mediation is subject to the approval of the powers; he will not attempt to force it upon Europe. And the Chinese government must produce the ministers in safety.

IT WAS A CANARD.

Report that Admiral Seymour Killed His Wounded Men Seems to Have Been a Fake.

San Francisco, July 24.—There is nothing in the extensive report of Admiral Seymour which was received here Monday by the American Maru to prove the sensational story that was circulated the earlier part of this month to the effect that Admiral Sevmour, who commanded the Pekin re-lief expedition, killed his wounded to

save them from the Chinese.

Commander Very, U. S. N., who returned from the Orient on the steamer, and others who were at Hong Kong when Admiral Seymour returned from Tien Tsin, did not hear the story and the admiral's report, which is an elaboration of the cablegraph. is an elaboration of the cablegram published on the 30th of June, makes not the slightest mention of the affair, but, on the contrary, goes into particulars of the bravery of the al-lies in guarding the wounded, who were placed in flat boats and towed; down the river by details of soldiers and marines, while the main body of the troops fought the Chinese off

with rifles and Maxims. Booked for Six Speeches in New York

New York, July 24.—The announcement was made at democratic state headquarters last night that Mr. Bryan will visit New York state after October 1, making six speeches in as many different cities. He will talk in New York, Brooklyn, Syraeuse, Buf-falo, Rochester and Utiea. The details of the meetings in this city and Brooklyn will be made before he reaches the east, for which part of the country he will leave Lincoln Oc tober 1. It is said that an eastern branch of the national headquarters, will be established in this city