

## CAMERON COUNTY PRESS.

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No local inserted for less than 75 cents per issue.

## 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.

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 not a little amazing to note a sentiment at Plymouth, Mass., opposed

**Plymouth Rock** to the carrying off

and the **Pearl** to St. Louis during

the world's fair. Plans are now being

made to bring this much desired project

to success and millions of thrilled Americans may vibrate between Liberty bell and Plymouth rock, if old Plymouth, guardian of this sacred granite relic, will consent.

Plymouth, observes the St. Louis Globe-Democrat, should pause to

reflect that the "rock" is an inheritance

of every one of the 80,000,000 Americans

that now throng this great land,

and that each one of them feels as pro-

found a sense of ownership in it as the

people of Plymouth. Upon it, in the

person of Mary Chilton, that vigorous

Puritanism which has marked its im-

print on our laws and customs from

one ocean to the other, first set foot. It

is the rock of our liberties. Though it

weighs but five tons, all Europe cannot

outbalance it; it was the stumbling

block on which Great Britain stubbed

her toe in 1776. It represents to us the

birthplace of liberty as the liberty bell

does its cradle. Pennsylvania is gen-

erous. Why cannot Massachusetts emu-

late her? Give us the "Rock."

Press advices from Washington state

that Dr. Wiley, chemist in the agricul-

**Dr. Wiley's To-** tural department, is

**bacco Tests.** about to begin an-

other interesting

test. This time the effect of tobacco

upon the human system will be investi-

gated. As described in a dispatch, a

certain number of young men will be se-

lected for the experiment. These per-

sons will be given certain allowances of

tobacco of various grades and qualities

and designed for varying uses. Exam-

inations and conditions will be made

and enforced, intended to make the re-

sults as reliable as possible. Work along

this line of investigation follows the

idea embodied in the tests recently con-

cluded with 12 young men to determine

the effects of certain food adulterants.

The idea of the experiment is intensely

practicable. It only remains to see if it

is possible to secure reliable results. In

a considerable measure any reliable in-

formation that will develop from the

data will be valuable to the government

in promoting its work in developing and

growing the tobacco plant. Added to

this there will be a certain amount of in-

formation forthcoming to the general

public that will be interesting, to say the

least, and possibly facts that will be pro-

ductive of some notable results.

Alfred Moseley, of England, who re-

cently investigated industrial condi-

tions in America, made this prediction:

"Labor and capital must be partners in

the best sense. They ought to be at

peace with each other. In this regard

the work of your Civic Federation is ex-

cellent, bringing together, as it does

the reasonable elements of the two

great active factors in production. I

think that profit sharing in some form

must finally come. There must be a

minimum wage for labor, with old age

pensions, interest on capital, a fund for

expansion, another for depreciation,

and a division of the balance between

capital and labor. This is an ideal, but

it is possible to attain it, in the course

of time, peacefully."

They don't do now as they used to do,

says Mark Twain, international joker

and burden lifter. Time was when a lec-

turer appeared in a place to fulfill an

engagement he was taken out in a wagon

or a sleigh and driven around the town,

to the courthouse, the cemetery, and

the jail, and to a number of other places

that he didn't feel as though he was

quite ready for just yet. But nowadays

a lecturer goes into a place and out

again without much stopping to see

things.

Baron von Echt, an Austrian who has

been traveling in this country, is in raps

over his treatment here. "I do not be-

lieve," he says, "that such hospitable

treatment would be accorded a stranger

in any other country in the world. I

have sojourned in many lands, but in no

other have I been received with such

marked courtesy and open-hearted hos-

piability. My tour of the United States

convinces me that the American people

in many respects are superior to the

inhabitants of all other lands."

## THINGS ARE DIFFERENT.

**Conditions Under Cleveland Not What They Are Under Roosevelt Administration.**

At this time ten years ago an extra session of congress had been called by President Cleveland and that body was soon to assemble. In April, 1893, for the first time after the republicans' specie resumption law took effect in 1879, the gold in the treasury available for greenback redemption dropped below the \$100,000,000 mark. This was a month after Cleveland's second term began. The decline continued, and at one time the free gold in the treasury was down as far as \$41,000,000. Alarm seized the people; "runs" were made on the banks in many cities; many banks suspended and others collapsed; great business houses went down in some of the big centers and carried many smaller concerns down with them; mills and factories shortened their hours of work or closed altogether; wages were reduced on all hands, and a panic was on. This condition of things impelled Mr. Cleveland to call congress in extra session, and it met on August 7, 1893.

A widely different condition prevails today all over the country, says the St. Louis Globe-Democrat. Instead of the declining gold reserve and the runs on the treasury, we have a larger hoard of gold in that depository than was ever in it at any time in the past. In addition to the regular reserve fund of gold, which was fixed at \$150,000,000 by the law of 1900, over \$72,000,000 of gold coin and bullion is in the treasury vaults now. President Cleveland was obliged to sell bonds four times during that fateful second administration of his in order to protect the gold reserve. He increased the interest bearing debt of the government to the extent of \$262,000,000 in this way, but he was unable to keep the gold fund up to the \$100,000,000 line. Greenbacks were rushed into the treasury and gold was forced out by them almost as fast as the gold could be gathered there by bond sales. A general feeling of depression prevailed all over the land. There was a fear that the country would have to drop to the silver basis. For a time there was alarm lest the republicans' gold resumption law, which went into effect in 1879, under which Cleveland made his bond sales, would be inadequate to protect the country against the assaults which were being made on the treasury's gold fund.

This is not an unfair statement of the situation, says the Des Moines Register and Leader. The Iowa platform promises revision, but not until the next congress convenes in December, 1903, unless earlier called in extra session.

There is no reason to believe the Herald's correspondent is not right in his guess that the Iowa idea will be the national idea next year. It is known to be the Roosevelt idea. It is incorporated in gold to-day, the treasury officials would be glad to sell some of it or to get rid of it in some other legitimate way. The "endless chain" which Mr. Cleveland talked about—by which the greenbacks after displacing gold in the treasury, were used to force more gold out—has been abolished. Nobody is going to the treasury these days with greenbacks to exchange for gold. The current to-day is in the reverse direction. It gives gold in exchange for greenbacks. The "financial distrust and fear" which Cleveland mentioned in his message to congress when it met in called session ten years ago has been succeeded by prosperity and confidence. Everybody in the country to-day who wants work has it. All the great interests and activities are busy. The country is happy, prosperous and hopeful. Where President Cleveland found calamity President Roosevelt sees good times in a higher degree than the country has ever before known. Here is a tale of two administrations which carries its own moral to the minds of the American people.

## COMMENTS OF THE PRESS.

Mr. Bryan is going to travel in Europe, but he need not be disappointed if half the people over there never heard of him.—Chicago Daily News (Ind.)

What! Mr. Bryan to stay in Europe four months making a study of conditions there? Well, things will go to the dogs down here, that's all.—Indianapolis News (Ind.)

It did not require the result in Iowa to make it entirely plain that neither the Kansas City platform, nor anything like it, can receive the endorsement of the national democratic party next year. That has been evident for some time. But what shape will the party's next deliberation take? Avoiding ground that has proved unsafe is not half so difficult as choosing new ground which may be relied upon to bear the weight of a great contest and enable a great host to march to victory. The Iowa democrats have solved one phase of their party's difficulty.—Washington Star.

It was shortly after his second election, with his party in possession of all departments of the government, that Mr. Cleveland wrote: "After a hard struggle, tariff reform is directly before us. A reduction of tariff charges upon the necessities of life will bring benefits palpable and substantial, seen and felt by thousands who will be better fed and better clothed and better sheltered." Those results came several years later than Cleveland expected. They followed the democratic nightmare and republican success in 1896.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

The hunt for a democratic Moses continues. So far the various booms laboriously and cunningly manipulated have not materialized to an extent at all satisfactory to the different boomers. The latest movement is reported to be in favor of Judge Gray, of Delaware, who came into prominence as the chairman of the anthracite strike commission. Judge Gray is a very excellent and worthy gentleman, but if his boomers think the democratic party "reorganizers" are going to be hysterically happy over a candidate from the little state of Delaware with only three electoral votes, they are not very familiar with political arithmetic.—Troy Times.

## THE NATIONAL PLATFORM.

**That of Iowa Republican Convention Will in All Probability Be Adopted.**

The Boston Herald's Washington correspondent sums up the prevailing sentiment at the national capital, and says the Iowa platform will be adopted by the national convention next year. This is the disinterested opinion of a non-partisan observer. The Herald is independently democratic, and like other democratic papers, rather inclined to disparage the tariff revision sentiment in Iowa. The democrats intend to make the campaign next year on this issue, and will monopolize it if they can. To this end they agree with substantial unanimity that the Iowa idea is now more fair and just than the democratic press in general says:

"As to the merits of the original dispute between the parties I have no knowledge. Certain truths, however, we all hold to be self-evident. With or without reason, alone or together, workmen may leave their employers. By argument or persuasion, by appeals to sympathy or prejudice, they may lead others not to take their vacant places. But here they must stop. Every man may work upon the terms that suit him best. If he cannot his personal liberty is abridged. It is his right as a free man. To protect him in this right governments and courts may use their full powers. If they fail to do so they fail in their duties.

"It was to force these every day rules that the injunction in this action was granted. It permitted the use of all peaceful methods. It simply prohibited the use of terror or violence. It sought to prevent riot or disorder, acts made criminal by our penal code.

"I find that the three men deliberately disobeyed the order of the court. This makes it a case of criminal contempt. The only question left is as to the proper punishment to be inflicted upon them for what they have done."

## CONTEMPT OF COURT.

**For Violating an Injunction Issued at Syracuse, N. Y., Judge Andrews Sentences Union Molders to Jail.**

Syracuse, N. Y., July 25.—Hiram Powers, John Lillis and Otto Benz, striking molders from the Stearns Co., were found guilty of contempt of court yesterday by Judge Andrews by his confirmation of the report of William G. Tracy, who heard the motion for contempt in reference.

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