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JOB PRINTING

The Job department of the PRESS is complete nd affords facilities for doing the best class of tork. PARTICULAR ATTENTION PAID TO LAW o paper will be discontinued until arrear-s are paid, except at the option of the pub-Papers sent out of the county must be paid for in advance.

Nature did some very excellent

work in the early days, and consid-Revising the Ways of Nature. ering that she had no models or standards to guide her, we must admit a certain sort of genius in her performances. But in the light of the more modern crea tions in the department of agriculture at Washington, and by independent minds elsewhere, we see the first efforts some hundreds of thousands of years ago were but glimmerings. For instance, as the St. Louis Globe-Democrat points out, a grape has just been developed that contains no seeds. Hundreds of thousands of years ago, a seedless grape was inconceivable. There was then, of course, no great demand for it, for the vermiform process had not become an appendix. It was an active associate of the other vitals, and did not set itself up as a superfluous member, to exist without toil, and recognized, as it is now, as only a marplot. The vermiform appendix has made the seedless grape a neces sity, therefore we have it. The busy wizard at Washington has produced a combination of the tangerine and the pomele, or grape fruit, which he calls a "tangelo." Likewise the strawberry and the raspberry have been merged with a suggestion of A plum has been brought both. forth which has discarded its pit, but strangely enough retains the kernel of it, so that it really becomes a sort of piece of confectionery with a nut in the center. This sort of thing will be kept on, we foresee, until chocolate creams can just as well be grown on the cacao bushes as not, by a kind of chemical relation set up between them and a few stalks of sugar cane near by, suggesting the old idea of hybridizing the strawberry and milkweed plant to produce strawberries and cream. The whole plant world will soon be brought to a state of the utmost bewilderment by these necromancers, and that ancient simile about the acorn containing the embryo of the mighty oak become purely fictitious; it may turn out nothing but a flowering bean bearing acorns. Dame Nature will then be in a perpetual state of mystification like the hen whose chicks prove to be ducklings. We, as masters of the universe, have no desire to play tricks on the good dame, out of mis chief, but are only beginning to cor rect the many errors that would naturally occur in constructing the flora and fauna and other branches of animate and inanimate life hastily.



Editor of the Western Druggist and Student of Anthropo

Old Adam was right-it is the woman. The rape of the Sabine women is not an isolated historical fact; the "best" man of to-day is but the dim memory of the days when men, or tribes, went forth to woo by force their "helpmeets." Or to procure sustenance, or help, or ornamentation for their mates, the men were, and are, willing to do battle for them. Practically all that man does beyond keeping himself alive, or for play, is for woman. Hence, allowing some unimportant exceptions, woman is at the bottom of all warfare.

Next, woman is dependent upon man for protection for self and offspring. But the man who has proven his prowess in combat is the one chosen as a life partner. Knowing that the victorious warrior will have his choice among the maidens of his tribe, will not men face bloodshed and death in order to win the coveted prize? That women do prefer fighting men there is evidence in abundance, if one will but keep his eyes open.

But further, woman's heart is fond of tinsel and gew-gaws: What plain-dressed civilian stands any show in the presence of the epauletted and gold-braided son of Mars, who, in addition, is bedecked with the symbols of physical force, and, perchance, by the tailor's art made to look more imposing and stronger?

If woman-collective woman-is looking for a mission-here you have it; and it will keep her busy for generations to come. With this to engage their attention, women need not bother their dear little heads about equal rights and other frilis. Let women educate the rising generations in the true spirit, and endeavor to regenerate mankind, including themselves. Let them DETERMINE that there shall be no more wars.

Women ALONE can make wars impossible; and that not through any patent process, such as woman's suffrage, or economic revolution, or some other quack remedy offered as a cure-all but by their will and determination. To this end women must realize that wars are destructive and set back the constructive processes of civilization, and that we cannot inflict injury upon others without harming ourselves. The race must be made conscious of this truism, and we must begin with the rising generation, our school children.

It is impossible to change abruptly human nature, but under civilization reason supplants the impulses born of instinct and passion, the latter being kept in a latent, undeveloped state. My premises being assumed to be true, then we must banish from our schools and homes all reminders of war and glorification of warriors; we must cease to make histories of nations a record of bloodshed and destruction, but in its stead let us learn what has been accomplished in the field of human progress in the arts of peace; we must cease to erect monuments to war heroes, but instead remember those who by their labors have benefited their fellow men; we must cease to teach FALSE reverence for the flag, and no longer drum into our children's ears: "My country-right or WRONG-my country." And, withal, we must open our eyes to the fact that the recent and thoroughly surprising recrudescence of the war spirit in this country would not have been but for the years of "patriotic" drills in our schools and churches and in the forum; and also open our eyes to the further fact in this promulgation of the war spirit that the women teachers seem the most enthusiastic-a phenomenon not strange, however, in the light of the foregoing argument and the fact of woman's more emotional nature.

Woman must try to suppress her natural emotions and see things in the new light. She must learn to abhor war and to despise the warrior. Man, the weaker vessel, is as wax in the hand of woman and unable to resist, even as Samson was shorn of his power by Delilah. When collective woman folds her soft arm around collective man's rugged neck, and softly whispers into his ear: "You must not go out, my love, and kill, and maim, and destroy, for I shall grieve if you do; yea, I shall surely frown upon you if you do!" Then will he press a kiss upon her rosy lips and meekly return to his plowshare -and then there will be peace on earth; and gradually, in the course of eons, the human heart may grow better and better, and then, per-

haps, wars will become impossible.

Udolf J. Vogeler.

THE PROGRESS OF JAPAN By K. TAKAHIRA.

WHERE THE MONEY GOES.

Expenditures of the Fifty-Seventh Timely Move in the Direction of

Much Needed Financial

Reform,

Mr. Aldrich, chairman of the senate

committee on finance, announces that

meet during the recess of congress, which will draw up a finance bill to

be submitted to the senate at the open-ing of the next session in December

There is no doubt that the committee

is desirous of making quick work with

financial reform this time. The bill

for this purpose which was before the

recent congress was prepared too late to have any chance for enactment.

The proposed measure will be one of the first which will go on the senate's

calendar, says the St. Louis Globe

The senate, on one netable occasion

showed that it was capable of very

This was in 1874. When the

quick work in the way of financial re-

democrats carried the house of rep

resentatives in November of that year,

thus endangering the work of placing

the country's currency on the gold

basis, which was in the minds of the

republican leaders, President Grant,

Senator Sherman and the rest of the chieftains of their party de-

termined to postpone resumption no longer. Accordingly, Sherman, from

the committee on finance, reported a

resumption bill to the republican sen-

ate on December 21, less than three weeks after congress met, and six

weeks after the election of the demo-

cratic house, which would meet a year

later. It passed that body on Decem-

ber 22, went through the republican

house on January 7, 1875, was signed by President Grant on January 14 and

went into operation on January 1, 1879.

gress did 28 years ago a republican president and congress can do now.

The resumption act was a republican

measure throughout. It was opposed

by the democrats at every step in each

branch of congress. The democratic

national convention of 1876, in St. Louis, which nominated Tilden, de-

clared for the repeal of the resumption

act. It went into effect on time, how-

ever, raised all the country's currency

up to the gold level by the stipulated

day, at the beginning of 1879, and has

kept it up to that line ever since. That

was one of the most important finan-

cial measures ever placed on the

Aldrich bill, which is also in the direc-

tion of a needed financial reform, can

be put through congress quickly if

there is the same energy behind it which passed the greenback redemp-

LAST CONGRESSIONAL WORK.

Important Legislation Put Through

in Furtherance of National

Interests.

Of the finished legislation of the ses-

sion just closed, the trust bills dealt with the subject of widest and deepest

portant as preparatory work than as

complete devices for holding the forces of monopoly in check and insuring jus-

tice in commerce and industry. It was

understood in Washington, when con-

gress adjourned, that if the bills which had become laws did not serve the pur-

pose intended other steps would follow.

The end of the trust question has by

no means been reached. Various legis

lative bodies have been feeling their

way along toward a goal which must

many slips and mistakes. They realize that their task is not yet completed,

Another piece of legislation which is

bound to attract wide attention was the creation of a ninth department in

the president's cabinet. The commer

country have never been more in the

minds of the people of the United

States than they are now, and any addi-

and industrial interests of the

says the Cleveland Leader.

cial

attained, though probably after

interest, but they may prove more

The

im

statute book in the United States.

tion act of 1875.

What a republican president and con-

Democrat.

form.

will appoint a subcommittee, to

Congress Justified by the Country's Needs.

A few years ago-it seems but yesterday-the appropriations of a republican congress aggregated about \$1,000,000,000. The democratic party sought to make a campaign issue of the fact. In the press and from the stump the country rang with denunciations of 'republican extravagance" and of the "billion-dollar congress,"

To these attacks Speaker Reed re-sponded with the brief remark that this had become a "billion-dollar coun-Common sense men appreciated try the force of the argument, but the democratic party continued to rave. Then a democratic majority appeared in congress, and was forced by practical experience to learn something of the size and needs of this nation. And behold, that democratic congress was "billion-dollar congress," says the Chicago Inter Ocean.

While the Spanish war did not inspire the democratic party with cour-age to face the task of dealing constructively with the consequences of a conflict for which its representatives in congress had clamored, it did at open democratic eyes a little to the dimensions of the United States is measured by national expenditures Even the stunted democratic imagination managed to grow just a little

Thus it came about that when Sen-ator Allison, in the closing hours of the Fifty-seventh congress, announced that its appropriations had aggregated \$1,554,108,514, he was able to add that not only had the people of the country indorsed this expenditure as necessary but also that the opposite political party had concurred in it. The democratic members, in fact, had come to understand that this is not only a billion-dollar, but even a billion-and-a-half-dollar country.

The expenditures of the Fifty-seventh congress exceeded those of the Of this Fifty-sixth by \$113,619,080. \$50,000,000 goes to begin the isthmian canal, about \$50,000,000 to improve the postal service, especially in the matter of rural free delivery, and the rest for rivers and harbors, for which the Fixty-sixth congress did much less than usual. And the people are glad to have their money spent for these purposes.

The democratic party learns very slowly, and often seems to have forgotten everything it was supposed to have learned. But it has at least learned that there is nothing disgrace-ful, but quite the reverse, in spending your money for things that you need and for your own and others' welfare.

A DENIAL THAT EVADES.

Bryan's Wily Statement Regarding His Contemplated Course in the 1904 Convention.

Mr. Bryan was recently quoted to have denied the published report that he had declared his intention to lead a bolt from the next democratic convention if the conservative element should secure control and proceed to reor ganization of the party on a platform not including the essential planks of the Kansas City platform. But hi denial is peculiar, says the Albany Journal.

Mr. Bryan did not say that he would not bolt the convention, but only he said that he did not say he would He added: "Never will you find the gold democrats capturing any demo-cratic convention of national importance. The very idea is absurd."

It may be inferred from this that Mr. Bryan has not directly threatened to bolt the convention if the reorganization faction should gain control, merely because he deems it to be impossible for the occasion for a bolt to He has not said that he would not bolt if that which he declares to be impossible should nevertheless come to pass.

tion to the cabinet would attract much Mr. Bryan will have to make a clear-

THE ALDRICH FINANCE BILL. HIS WESTERN TRIP.

President Roosevelt Starts on His Long Journey.

He Is Received by Large Crowds at the Different Stopping Places-Attends Banquets and Delivers a Number of Addresses

Aberdeen, S. D., April 7.-The feature of yesterday was the large number of children in the various audiences that greeted President Roose-velt. He referred to them several times, saying that he was glad to see

times, saying that he was glad to see that the stock was not dying out. At Tulare the president departed from his usual custom and, descend-ing from his car, shook hands with the people gathered at the station. Yankton was the first stop after the train left Sioux Falls. To the multitude at Yankton, the president spoke on the tariff and the qualities of good citizenship.

spoke on the tariff and the quanties of good citizenship. At Mitchell the president made the longest address of the day. Mandan, N. D., April 8.—President Roosevelt yesterday traveled through familiar country and received hearty gractings wherever his train stopped. greetings wherever his train stopped. At many places he recognized old friends and from his conversation it friends and from his conversation it is evident that it was one of the most enjoyable days of his trip. At Far-go, Jamestown and Bismarck he made stops of from half an hour to an hour and discussed the conditions in the Philippines, the tariff and the general prosperity of the country. Stops also were made at Casselton, Tower, Valley City, the home of Gov. White; Dawson and Medora. Bismarck, N. D., April 8.—Standing in the private office of Gov. White at the state capitol Tuesday afternon, President Roosevelt received the as-surance of the friendship and sup-

surance of the friendship and sup-port of the great Sioux Indian tribe similar assurances from the chiefs of the Mandans and Gros Ventres.

tres. At the same time Grass presented the president a peace pipe of beauti-fully carved pipe stone. Cinnabar, Mont., April 9.—Presi-dent Roosevelt is in Yellowstone Park and for the next 16 days he ex-pects to enjoy complete rest and ces-sation from public duties. He will be in almost daily communication with in almost daily communication with Secretary Loeb at Cinnabar, but noth-ing except of the utmost importance will be referred to him. In company with John Burroughs, the naturalist, who accompanied him from Washing-ton, he will study closely the nature of the various animals that inhabiti the park. The president has looked forward to this outing for some time,

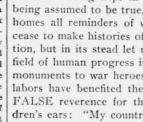
forward to this outing for some time, and he was in a particularly happy frame of mind when he led the caval-cade into the park yesterday. Every trail leading into the pre-serve will be closely guarded and no one will be allowed to disturb the president's solitude. His headquart-ers will be at the home of Maj. Pitch-er, the superintendant of the park er, the superintendent of the park. Several camps have been established in different localities and these will be occupied by the president from time to time. The special train bear-ing the president and his party ar-rived at Gardner, the entrance to the park, Wednesday afternoon and was met by a detachment of the Third cavalry and a number of cowboys.

Killed a Bank Cashier.

Sherman, Tex., April 9.—Ben. L. Thompson, eashier of the Bank off Commerce, was shot to death here-Wednesday afternoon by W. E. Stone, of Texarkana. The men met on the stret and without any prelimon the stret and without any prelim-inary words drew their revolvers and opened fire. Thompson was struck by one of the first shots and fell mortally wounded. He died a few hours later. Stone is about 22 years of age and is a traveling salesman for a Dayton, O, house. Stone sur-rendered. He stated that the trag-edy was the result of a family diffi-culty. culty.

Can't Close the Gap.

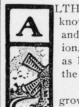
s of the re in the 9 United any addi-act much It is a cious matering the Hymelia crevasse was practically abandoned yesterday. All day a terrific current swept around the broken ends of the cribbing and through the great 700-foot gap in the leave underwing the light nilling



Intellectual honesty is worth more to a woman than skill on the piano

Keeping an or the mandolin, Honest Mind. taste in poetry or

millinery. Happy she who is not ashamed of the plain yea and nay of her mind! She has not only a virtue, but also a fresh charm which will make her companionship agreeable and desired when wiser folks are tiresome. Doubtless, observes the Youth's companion, it is good to prefer Shakespeare to modern fiction, but if one does not actually find "Hamlet" as good reading as the latest novel, it does not help matters to pretend one does. A Beethoven sonata has been adjudged by the verdict of time a higher place than any ragtime melody is likely to attain. Still the girl who assumes an admiration for Beethoven which she really feels only for the "coon song" advantages neither herself nor her friends. Honesty is the path, and the only path, to growth. For faulty taste there are a hundred remedies. For affected taste there is none. The woman who pretends to a conventional enthusiasm suspects, and for good reason, the enthusiasm of others. Distrusting herself, she locks fast her doors against other suspicharacters, and becomes intellectually a recluse. The honest mind has always a new point of view. The owner of it may not write learned criticisms, but she has a bright word for an odd minute. She can talk well of hens or cats or buttons. She meets every experience of life with a wholesome relish. She is likely to have passed upon her that well-worn but flattering judgment: "She is interesting!'



THOUGH Japan had been shut off from the world, knowledge from abroad had crept in by various channels and had permeated and influenced intelligent public opinion. And so, when Perry knocked at Japan's door, he found, as has been said by a distinguished Japanese, "a man on the inside to help him open it."

Japanese progress has really been a plant of slow growth. It has been tended and nourished at no small cost of labor and sacrifice. Now that it has borne fruit

it is the earnest desire of the Japanese people that kindred nations, their neighbors, should undertake the same labor for themselves and enjoy like benefits. That sums up Japan's attitude toward other eastern nations.

It has been said that Christianity must be the basis of all genuine national progress. I admire and respect Christianity and acknowledge the great good it has accomplished, but I think it is not so much the form as the spirit that matters in this regard.

Japan is not a Christian nation in the sense in which the term is used. Her religion consists of what Dr. Griffls calls an "amalgam' of three systems of morality and religion-Shintoism, Confucianism and Buddhism. The moral lessons drawn from the three have been combined into a system of ethics peculiar to Japan.

Perhaps the most important result has been the inculcation of a spirit of loyalty and devotion to duty which has been taught for centuries, an adherence to which has enabled the Japanese people to adapt themselves to new circumstances with cheerfulness and to surmount difficulties that might otherwise have barred the way to all national progress.

It is her desire that peace and orderly development shall prevail. The maintenance of peace and of mutual interdependence among the eastern nations she regards as the only means by which prosperity can be assured to them. This does not mean that there should be a coalition, either offensive or defensive, among the eastern nations against the rest of the world.

A country to be truly prosperous must have prosperous and ontented neighbors. Japan desires that her neighbors shall be proserous and contented both for their own sakes and for hers,

er, more definite statement before the suspicion will be allayed that a change of control of the party would cause him to place himself at the head of those who would follow him out of the regular democracy, and set up a party of his own

After all that he has said against those democrats who have opposed the declarations and principles of the Kan-sas City platform, it seems inconceivable that he would ever bring himself to join them and work with them.

PRESS COMMENTS.

"Stuffed prophet" is old, to be sure, but a man has to be a stuffed something to have influence with the democratic party .- Sioux City Journal. WMr. Bryan complains of the ex penditures of the last congress, and in speaking of the treasury surplus says: "The wonder is they did not take it all." The last congress of which Mr. Bryan was a member did more than that—it took it all, and then some more leaving in the vaults of the United States treasury a generous vacuum which the administration was compelled to fill by issuing bonds and build ng a handsome addition to the public debt.-Shelbyville Republican.

DMr. Bryan in the role of universa critic is one the people are becoming accustomed to, but he should not object when he in turn is held up to criti-cism. As an old laconic saying ex-presses it: "He who would shun criticism must not be a scribbler; and he who would court it must have great abilities or great folly."-N. Y. World Col. Watterson's remark that "free silver is as dead as Judas" is an unpleasant association of ideas for many democrats. The colonel's vote

against Bryan in 1896 and for him in 1900 should induce a milder use of metaphors.-St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

attention among all classes. change in the visible and obvious ma-change in the visible and obvious ma-chinery of the government. No one which it had taken 13 days and

Other important legislation has been less conspicuous. The immigration laws have been improved. The war The immigration taxes left after the preceding reduc-tions since the close of the Spanish war have been removed. Some important improvements have been made in the laws affecting the Philippines. The army and navy have been improved in organization and equipment. Porto Rico has been helped by timely legis-lation, and something has been done to give Alaska good government. The important census bureau has been placed on a permanent basis. Altogether, congress has not been idle or futile.

II having been reported that William J. Bryan would convert a piece of woodland on his place into a public park, he denies it. He says: "I have considered the idea of making changes so that there will be desirable shade, but it will not be a public place." From present indications Mr. Bryan will have much use for desirable shade in the future.-Indianapolis Journal.

IT is curious that on the eve of every disruption that is predicted to take place in the republican party to differences between owin clothed with responsibility the political sea becomes calm and the prophecy regularly fails. The latest malicious endeavor to open a breach has failed .---Albany Journal.

The democrats engaged in eliminating each other grow more wrathful as 1904 approaches. It is a wise prophet who can estimate the size of the ir repressible conflict in the party next year .- St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

who keeps informed at all about the affairs of the nation can fail to notice the growth of the cabinet. nights to build. There is not one chance in a thousand to close the crevasse. The levee board has practically reached the end of its re-sources and planters are building protecting levees about their places.

A Volcano Destroys a Village.

New York, April 9.—The steamer Allegheny, which arrived Wednesday from Central American ports, brought tidings of an eruption of the old volcano, Del Tierna Firma, in Co-lombia near Galera Zambie, on March 22. The village of Tiojo was dewere killed and wounded. During the night of March 24, flames from the volcano were seen by passing vessels at a distance of 60 miles.

Ran a Dead Heat.

Memphis, Tenn., April 10.—For the first time in years the judges an-nounced a dead heat at Montgomery park yesterday when, in the fourth race at a mile and a sixteenth, Floyd K. and Banter crossed the wire in a desperate drive, nose and nose. The finish was the most sensational ever-seen here and winners and losers alike rose and cheered the two horses. and riders to the echo.

May Reopen the Dreyfus Case.

Paris, April 8.-The debate in the chamber of deputies yesterday is likely to lead to the reopening of the Dreyfus case and perhaps to the rehabilitation of the former prisoner of Devil's Island. This is mainly due to two facts brought out by the socialist leader, M. Jaures. One is a falsified document bearing alleged annotations by the German emperor which were forgerles and which helped to convict Dreyfus, and the other is that the letter written by Gen. Pellieux to M. Cavaignac when the latter was war minister in 1898,