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Telitale Footprints of Old.

A man never knows when he is covering up his tracks; he never knows how long they will stay covered or who will get on his trail, says the Baltimore Sun. Up in Canada, where they are digging for the new Toronto water works, the diggers found in the blue clay 70 feet below the water line the footprints of a gentleman who had tramped around that way some years ago. The geologists disagree as to the exact time, some holding that the freshness of the footprints indicates that it was only 50,000 years ago, while others believe that the toe-nail prints indicate that it has been about 100,000 years since the gentleman passed that way. Not that this slight discrepancy matters to the gentleman or to us; for nobody had to sit on the fence there and wait for him 50,000 years, even if he did happen to be late.

. Sir Robert Hart, for many years inspector general of Chinese customs, has made a striking suggestion as to the possible future of China. The world has long wondered what would happen if that great country of 400,-000,000 people should awake to its full power and stand up like a giant among nations. Sir Robert's idea is reassuring. The Chinaman is a lover of peace. China would turn round to the rest of the world and say, "Gentlemen, there must be no more fighting." strongest nation would become a beneficent policeman, keeping us little fellows in order. Sir Robert says that it is a curious statement, but not so unreasonable as it seems to those who do not know China.

What boy born during the current year will be the Abraham Lincoln or the Charles Darwin of the century? Both Darwin and Lincoln were born on February 12, 1809. The same year saw the birth of Oliver Wendell Holmes, Edgar Allan Poe, Alfred Tennyson, Elizabeth Barrett Browning and Felix Mendelssohn-Bartholdy, to say nothing of scores of men famous in other branches of learning.

Few people will have had the courage to sit down 13 at a table for the greetings of a new year. But fiveand-fifty years ago Lord Roberts was one of 13 who sat down to dinner on New Year's day at Peshawar. Eleven years later-though most of them had been through the Indian mutiny and a half of them had been woundedthey were all alive. And Lord Roberts is still very much alive.

Minnesota is the banner state in the matter of female labor, statistics show. ing that every third girl in the state between the ages of 16 and 20 is a wage-earner, while in Minneapolis and St. Paul every second girl works for hire. The woman question up there seems to have been solved by putting the woman to work

Tests made by the Swedish naval authorities lead them to declare that a rifle bullet which will go through a five-inch piece of wood will not go through three inches of pasteboard. Why not pasteboard navies, then, and reduced appropriations?

Down in Sharon, Pa., a preacher recently announced that he hoped all the ladies of the congregation except the elderly ones would remove their hats. It is needless to say that one minute after his request was made not a lady in the church had ner hat on.

A Cleveland judge has ruled that a young girl has a perfect right to sit on her sweetheart's knee. This seems fair enough, but can't a man even ask her to get off when his foot's asleep?

You frequently encounter the chap who dwells upon the great things that he would do if he had the money. But the really great thing, from the commercial viewpoint, is to get the money

Mr. Rockefeller has a new joke. Besides his native geniality he is bound to keep up his reputation as a member of the American Humorists' associa

Petrified remains of whales have been found on hill tops in California When whales were younger they may have been good climbers.





CROSSING THE DELAWARE BY LEUTZE HOUGH the pages of American history are adorned with the names of many great men, none are brighter and more beautifully described in letters of chased gold than those of Washington and Lipcoln.

WASHINGTON

Students of history are divided in their

judgment which of the two men is the greater. But it is not really important that this question be decided. Destiny planned a certain line of work for both men, and they did that work well. Their innate ability is only partly responsible for their success; it was their unselfishness and desire to do well whatever they under-took which helped them to succeed where others might have failed. If Lincoln deserves praise because necessity spurred him on to greatness, Washington deserves as much credit because he became great without being driven on by necessity. Destiny demanded a double role of Washington—she made him a soidler and a statesman, and he performed both well. His trials resident were almost as great as those he encountered as commander-in-chief of the army. He was placed at the head of a new form of government, and did not have precedents to guide him in his undertaking. It was his early training which taught him to think calmly and with judgment. His mind once

He was born on the banks of the Po-omac river in a farmhouse; though the house was far better than a log cabin. it was not the mansion it is supposed to have been. It was a large, roomy place, with a deep sloping roof and a big outside chimney at either end. was one of many children. His father was rich in crops and land, though he had little real money. Most Virginia farmers planted tobacco, and when mon scarce they traded this product for food and clothing. His early years

were spent on the farm, with plenty of exercise and little schooling. George loved to exercise and inthe schooling. George loved to tramp across the fields, forests and to swim in the streams. His education was gained at a country school where he was taught for three hours a day. Limited as his education was, he was fond of reading, and he had a book into which he copied everything he wished to remember. In this book he put many rules which he himself had formulated. These are only a few of the many:
"Labor to keep alive in your breast that lit-

tle spark of celestial fire called conscien-"Think before you speak."

"Whisper not in the company of others."

Lawrence, one of the half-brothers, had been sent to England to school, and had planned the same for George, but the had planned the same for Washington realized she could not afford to send him acro the ocean. The boy had spent considerable time on the wharf and talking to seamen had awakened a desire for adventure. ries created a desire to earn a living as a sailor, and he suggested it to his mother. Mrs. Washington did not like the idea of having George leave home nor did she approve of career. He was sent back to school to study surveying. When not studying he was training his company of boys to become soldiers, and he often got very impatient when they made mis-Shortly after his brother Lawrence had mar-

ried the daughter of Lord Fairfax a member of this family took a great interest in the boy. He had such a fancy for the lad he put him to surveying a large tract of land in the Shenandoah valley. Though the work was no easy task, he was so strong and enthusiastic he acquitted himself exceedingly well. He did not go alone—a boy, George Fairfax, went as his aid. They rather enjoyed the new experience of hunger, cold and facing Indian strategy. In later years George recalled his experience of roughing it in the Shenandoah val ley with great pleasure. This work was suddenly interrupted by sickness in the family. Lawrence, his half-brother, was ill and the physicians sent him to the West Indies. went along to keep him company, only to be taken with smallpox. Although Lawrence started for home, he died after his return.

This was a great shock to George, for the brothers were exceedingly devoted; but the sting of this loss was partly forgotten by a commission to go to the French who were building forts on English territory." He was

made major at the age of 22 and sent on a perilous jour-ney of over a thousand miles. He had many narrow escapes in his journey over mountains, fording streams and through forests where Indians lay in hiding. After

made up, to act without fear.

WASHINGTON TRENTON, BY FAED GOED his interview with the French commander he started for home. The journey back was worse than going, for the rivers were exceed-ingly treacherous. The French governor refused to heed English commands and continued to build forts, so George Washington was appointed to command soldiers to march against the French in the spring. This was the beginning of a war between the French and English, which lasted seven years. Gen. Braddock was

sent over from England and George was made a colonel and commanded the Virginia troops. Though Braddock was a capable general, he did not understand the art of fighting the Indians and refused to heed young Washington's advice. The general was shot in one of these With this the Redcoats began to run, but Washington tried to call them back. All day he was in the midst of the fight. Four bullets went through his coat and two horses

were shot under him. The war at an end, Washington returned home. He was anxious to see his mother, whom

he had not seen in some time. Though Mrs. Washington was not a brilliant woman, she had plenty of good judgment and common sense, and was always ready to give her son wise counsel. Proud though she was of her boy's energy and desire to serve his country she was careful not to spoil him by excessive

She loved to hear of the hazards of war, but she emphasized the dangers more than her boy's success.

Hardships and long-fought campaigns had done much to impair his health, and he went to Williamsburg to consult a physician. On this trip he met Mrs. Martha Custis, widow of Daniel Parke Custis, one of the wealthiest planters in the colony. They were married some five months later. Very little is known of her except that she was petite, pretty and exceedingly devoted to her husband. She very proud of his successes, and used all her energy to make his trials as easy as she could. There are those who attribute Washington's first step upward to his marriage. This is ceruntrue, for he was on the road to cess when he married her. Whenever Wash ington went on a long campaign his wife took up headquarters where she might be near him. These winterings gradually became a regular custom. She seldom complained, although she frequently had to put up with inconvenient headquarters. When Washington was chosen commander-in-chief of the army he did not ac cept the place with great eagerness, for he

knew it was to be a long and hard fought war, and a posi-tion latent with responsibili-The struggle was as difficult as he imagined, for many times during the war the soldiers were ready to lay down their arms and go home, but his courage never failed him and

pushed on.

When the sky looked blackest he would plan ome campaign to make of defeat a victory. A happy illustration of this was when one Christmas night the soldiers were quite ready to give up and go home. They were camping on the banks of the Delaware. Pointing to the other side, he said: "Our enemy is camping there." They were Hessian soldiers, and since it was Christmes in the control of the ing there. They were fleshall some since it was Christmas night, they were celebrating. It was with difficulty the army brating. It was with difficulty the army crossed, for the night was wild, dark and cold. But in spite of the great blocks of ice on the Washington managed to get his army across, and a victory was the result. difficult year was spent in Valley Forge. It was a long, cold winter, the soldiers hungry for food, and they did not have enough clothing and blankets to keep themselves warm. Many times they were on the verge of mutineering. It was only by means of his tact and good judgment that he brought harmony into camp

and gave the war a successful ending. After leaving the army he went back home and spent much time improving the farm. The Mount Vernon estate gradually became an expensive affair. Here he kept open house, and never a day went by without his receiving callers and friends. Some of the dinners and levees were often elaborate, and he struggled hard not to appear bored. He had hoped to spend the rest of his life among these pleasant surroundings. He often told his friends: "Let those who wish such things as office be at the head of things. I do not wish them. All I desire now is to settle down at Mount Vernon and to enjoy my farm." But after the constitution was ratified and the votes of the electors were opened and counted it was found that everyone had voted for Washington. During presidency he had many knotty problems, but he met them all with good sense and judg-Because he played the double role commander of the army and the first president of this nation equally well he is entitled to the name, the Father of His Country.

"END JUSTIFIES THE MEANS."

"The end justifies the means." This motto, from the coat-of-arms of Washington, will no doubt flash into the minds of certain admirers of the father of his country who glance at the genealogical tree, which is England's latest contribution to the oft-debated question of

Washington's ancestry.
"Let no man fancy he knows sport," said the

late Moncure D. Conway, "unless he has family treed an ancestor of George Washington." Yet, despite the many clever scholars and antiquarthis "sport," it has remained for a fellow of the Royal Historical society of England, Rev. Frederick W. Ragg, to convey to us the latest interesting revelation regarding the ancestry of our first president.

Barring those that champion the truly democratic standpoint, less prevalent to-day than it was in 1620, which scorns to connect itself with old world titles and abhors royalty, there remain many liberal souls among us who do not grudge to one who was acknowledged first in war and first in peace a share in the homage accorded the first family of England.

Edward I. was himself a mighty warrior, and first in many wars; his prowess was early exercised on the Turks, during the last crusade ever embarked on by England's kings, and when the throne became his own fully carried out his project of uniting England, Scotland and Wales. He brought the famous stone of Scone to Westminster abbey, and under him England became a mighty nation. He was a monarch wise and great, even though he had little leaning toward democratic government and did not display special fondness for Magna Charter. Edward Longshanks was not an ancestor to be despised by his descendant George, of kingly bearing and equally long legs.

That this direct line of descent has not until now been established may seem a bit surprising in view of the exhaustive research that has been devoted to the Washington ancestry. The reason is, however, not difficult to understand when one reflects that such research has been concerned exclusively with the male line, while this royal blood is introduced into the family by Margaret Butler, who married Laurence Washington in 1588.

Mr. Worthington Chauncey Ford and others who have made a special study of the Washing ton pedigree trace the line back to John Wash ington of Whitfield, five generations back of the aforesaid Laurence and his wife Margaret. These students state that this Margaret Butler was the daughter of William Butler of Tighes. Sussex, but do not follow the Butler pedigree back of this point. Here Mr. Ragg has taken up the quest, and after careful study of old records, tombstones, and entries in church registers has proved that William Butler, father of Mrs. Laurence Washington, stands tenth in direct descent from Edward I.

Reference to the above genealogical tree just completed by Mr. Ragg, and verified since its arrival in America by various genealogical experts, who have pronounced it satisfactory, will show conclusively that George Washington is in the sixteenth generation in direct descent from the monarch in question, and is, therethe great-great-great-great-greatfore. great-great-great-great-great-great-grandson of Edward I. Plantagenet.