

# EDITORIALS

OPINIONS OF GREAT PAPERS ON IMPORTANT SUBJECTS

## The Sensitive Temperament Belongs to All Great Men.

**F**OR comfort it is better to have a thick skin, but for accomplishment that is worth while power lies in the sensitive temperament. The sensitive man suffers a good deal on his way through life. He is jarred by discord and opposition. His craving is for peace; criticism stings him like a whip. Sensitive men, as a rule, endeavor to hide their sufferings from the public gaze. In this endeavor they assume an arrogance or a cynicism that is not genuine. Some of the boldest flouters of critics and opponents are really the most sensitive. Behind their outward show of contempt they suffer the keenest agonies of soul-torture.

But the sensitive is the creative temperament. A man that does not feel cannot perform. He is not creative, nor original. The sensitive man shuns polemics, the give and take of contest, but once in a fight he stays. All the great men have been sensitive. The sensitive man takes things seriously. The sensitive temperament is the temperament of the thoroughbred whose pride keeps him from ever giving up. It is the sensitive man that battles for an ideal, for a principle.

Sensitiveness is a symptom of brains. The dull wit is protected by a thick skin. But the thinker is sensitive because he thinks. He is self-analytical. He meditates on criticism and measures himself by it. To the world he may appear to be as hard as steel and as cold as ice, but he feels deeply as very man of brains does. Intensity of feeling is a necessary element of genius and intensity of feeling is possible only to the sensitive temperament.

Genuine sensitiveness must not be mistaken for a spurious sensitiveness which is very common and which is nothing but vanity and conceit. One finds people proclaiming themselves "sensitive" because their vanity is easily offended. These people are quick to imagine slights where none were intended. They expect from the world a deference to which they are not entitled and they fret when this deference is denied. The true sensitive does not cry out his hurts. He suffers in silence as every great soul does. His feeling is not a shallow vanity, but a deep movement of the soul.—San Francisco Bulletin.

## History of Japan's Commerce.

**J**APAN has a history antedating that of any of the nations of Europe now existing. Its pages have been shut to us on account of our ignorance of the Japanese language and literature, but these obstacles to the acquisition of knowledge are gradually being removed and many interesting and important facts are coming to light.

The subjugation of Korea in 200 A. D., is proof that Japan had made considerable advancement in maritime power at an early date. The use of packhorses and oxen, the spanning of rivers by bridges, and the establishment of stations at the distance of a day's journey apart, as far back as 313 A. D., show that domestic trade and commerce and interior means of communication at that time had reached a fair state of development. Peddlers were known as early as 457 A. D., while a systematized market was organized and a law of measurement and prices was enacted in 701, and in 790 the ratio of monetary metals was established at the rate of one to ten for gold and silver, and one to a hundred for silver and copper.

By 1540 more than 2,000 Chinese merchant vessels, it is said, went yearly to Japan, mostly to buy silk. Prior to this, and about 1280, the Japan Islands were made known to European nations by an Italian who had lived many years in China. The first navigation line from Europe to Japan was established in 1541 by three Portuguese merchants. The Spanish secured a few trade privileges in 1549, and in 1601 the Dutch came and began to do a large business under the name of the East India Company.

But before or shortly after these events Japan had established herself as a sea power through her own efforts in the Pacific Ocean. The communication with the Philippine Islands, with Amoy, with Siam and with India began before 1500, and there were then more than 100 Japanese emigrants living at Manila, and thousands living in Siam. For a short while the Philippine Islands were under the control of Japan. In 1600 William Adams, an English shipwrecked mariner, landed in Japan, and was naturalized. Captain John Smith, sent by James II, arrived in 1613. In

September, 1611, a world atlas was first introduced into the country and stimulated the study of geography and the desire for trade and discovery. So with the assistance of William Adams two schooners were built. In them the Japanese crossed the Pacific and opened trade relations with Mexico, only eighty years after Columbus discovered America. So active was the commercial spirit that during this epoch over 1,000,000 Japanese emigrants had settled in the islands and mainland of Southern Asia.

But in 1639 the Japanese Government became afraid of foreign religious influence and alarmed on account of the enormous export of gold; so it issued a law shutting up ports, confiscating all ships large enough to go to sea, and prohibiting shipbuilding. China and Holland alone were allowed to continue trade relations, but their operations were confined to one port. As a result of this law, the growing power of Japan was crippled, and for over 200 years she led practically a hermit existence.—Kansas City Journal.

## State Aid to Good Roads.

**S**EVERAL of the Eastern States are taking a practical part in road building. New Jersey, the first to make a State appropriation, passed a law in 1891 by which the State pays one-third of the cost of improving the roads. The counties furnish the other two-thirds, with the privilege of charging a part of this proportion to the towns in which the roads are built. At first the farmers were opposed to the measure, but now co-operate with it gladly. A State Commissioner of Highways furnishes the plans. Nearly 1,000 miles of roads in New Jersey have been macadamized since the law went into effect. In Massachusetts the State meets the entire cost, but requires the counties to pay back one-fourth. The State appropriations of \$500,000 a year have reached a total of \$5,000,000, and, as a result, Massachusetts has constructed hundreds of miles of fine roads. Connecticut operates on much the same system, and its \$1,500,000 in appropriations has produced 500 miles of excellent roads. On a smaller scale Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Rhode Island and Delaware assist in the building of good roads.

By the New York plan the State pays one-half the cost of building roads, the counties 25 per cent, and the townships 15 per cent. Appropriations have reached a total of over \$2,000,000, last year's installment being \$690,000. Pennsylvania, at the last session of the Legislature, appropriated a lump sum of \$9,500,000 for good roads, the State to pay two-thirds and the counties and townships one-sixth each. But there seems to be a loophole in the law in the matter of determining routes, and the rivalry, or jealousy, of neighborhoods has prevented much headway thus far. The principle of State aid to improved roads has been firmly established, on the ground that the whole people are interested in the best highways and that all citizens should bear a fair proportion of their cost. Already the roads built on this basis in Massachusetts, New York, New Jersey and Connecticut are an impressive lesson on the value of the good roads movement.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

## The Morals of Americans.

**D**R. CHARLES CUTHBERT HALL thinks that the moral standard of the American people is degenerating. Dr. Hall is president of the Union Theological Seminary in New York. In the course of an address before the Religious Educational Association in Chicago he spoke of the "relatively good state of the common morality of the American people," but a deeper examination of the social side of our American life reveals, he thinks, a situation that causes anything but satisfaction. Our activity has astonished the world, "but morally we are rapidly going astern—so rapidly that one is dumfounded at the contrast after a visit to some of the countries of Europe." Religion, he finds, has very little part in our civilization today; our home life might be better, and our people are generally apathetic about their spiritual interests. To much the same intent but more specific are the conclusions of Dr. Coyle, of Denver as disclosed by him May 19 at the opening of the Presbyterian general assembly at Buffalo. He noted the drift of the people away from lofty ideals and from organized Christianity. It means something, he thought, when conservative observers called our time "the age of graft."—Harper's Weekly.

## ON THE WINGS OF THE WIND.

The dangers of ballooning, writes Santos-Dumont in "My Air Ships," are confined usually to the landing. But the sea of air presents many kinds of dangers, and sometimes the balloonist encounters more than one on the same voyage. In Nice, in 1900, he went up from the Place Massena in a good-sized balloon, alone, intending to drift a few hours amid the enchanting scenery of the mountains and the sea. His experiences were enough to make most people content with solid earth.

The weather was fine, but the barometer soon fell, which indicated a storm. For a time the wind took me in the direction of Cimiez; but as it threatened to carry me out to sea, I threw out ballast, abandoned the current, and mounted to the height of about a mile. Soon I noticed that I had ceased descending. As I had determined to land soon, I pulled on the valve rope and let out more gas, and here the terrible experience began.

I could not go down! I glanced at the barometer and found that I was going up. Yet I ought to be descending, and I felt, by the wind and everything, that I must be descending. I discovered only too soon what was wrong. In spite of my continuous apparent descent, I was, nevertheless, being lifted by an enormous column of air rushing upward.

The barometer showed that I had reached a still greater altitude, and I could now take account of the fact by the way in which the land was disappearing under me. The upward-rushing column of air continued to take me to a height of almost two miles. After what seemed a long time the barometer showed that I had begun to descend.

When I began to see land, I threw out ballast, not to strike the earth too quickly. Now I could perceive the trees and shrubbery. Up in the storm itself I had felt nothing.

Now, too, as I continued, falling lower I could see how swiftly I was being carried laterally. By the time I perceived the coming danger I was in it. Carried along at a terrific rate, knocking against the tops of trees and continually threatened with a painful death, I threw out my anchor. I caught in trees and shrubs and broke away. I was dragged through the small trees and yielding shrubbery, my face a mass of cuts and bruises, my clothes torn from my back, fearing the worst and able to do nothing to save myself.

Just as I had given myself up for lost the guide rope wound itself round a tree and held. I was precipitated from the basket and fell unconscious. When I came to I had to walk several miles until I found some peasants. They helped me back to Nice, where I went to bed and had the doctors sew me up.

## DIVORCE LAWS OF CANADA.

They Are Far More Stringent Than Those Existing in the United States.

It will not be advisable for mismatched couples in this country who may desire a legal separation to go to Canada to obtain it. Recently published statistics show that during one generation of thirty-four years—the divorces granted in Canada numbered only sixty-nine. In the United States during the same period the number of divorces was almost 700,000. The population of the United States has averaged twelve times that of the Dominion, while its divorces were 10,000 times as many.

If divorces in the United States during the time mentioned had been the same per capita as in the Dominion there would have been less than 2,000 in this country—reduced, in other words, by 998,000.

Were these figures reversed—if Canadians had outnumbered our divorces by 10,000 times, relatively—would we not be looking upon our "lady of the snows" with something of the regard bestowed upon the biblical

scarlet woman? Yet no especial opprobrium, nationally speaking, has been attached to our national laxity.

Here a trivial excuse, spider-webby in its validity, may serve as a pretext for separation. But in Canada it is a much more serious affair. Only one cause, the Scriptural, may be taken as ground for legal separation, and then the matter is not left to the indifferent, insignificant weighing of a local justice of the peace, or even to the courts; it is made the concern of Parliament, both houses of which must pass the bill which is entered by counsel in behalf of his client.

In addition, a published notice of intention to apply for divorce, giving name of applicant, and accused with ground of accusation, must be inserted for six months in two newspapers published in the applicant's residential town as well as in the Canada Gazette, the official government organ.

As a further bar the cost of securing a divorce is so high that few people of the lower classes can afford it. The fee varies according to the eminence of the counsel retained, but the average cost including traveling expenses—for both applicant and accused must appear at Ottawa, the seat of government, when the bill is heard—government fee, solicitor and counsel fees and so on, is not less than \$500, and oftener reaches \$1,000 or more.

## The Freshest Yet.

"This order of poached eggs on toast doesn't look very nice," said the cranky guest. "Are you sure the eggs were fresh laid?"

"Sure," replied the waiter; "they were laid right on the toast."—Philadelphia Ledger.

## Not Doing It.

"He left numerous relatives to mourn his death."

"Well, he might as well have taken them with him; they're not carrying out instructions."—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

What is there that silly enthusiasm will not lead some people to do!

## LOCATING A BOOM TOWN.

Early Days in Guthrie Were Exciting to an Eminent Degree.

A. H. Huston, who has practiced law at Guthrie since the opening of the territory, in recalling incidents of early days tells this story of how Guthrie was first settled:

"I made a heroic effort to be the first man on the ground that day, but, despite all my endeavors, I found a whole city full here ahead of me. Just as I crossed what is now Division street, going east from the Santa Fe, I first met John Golobie; he was engaged in an animated discussion with a surveyor and a number of other gentlemen upon the question of the right of settlers to take lots east of that section line. All of the others were surveying, staking off and claiming their lots, but John was just arguing the point, and making no attempt or effort to take a lot himself. I do not know whether he has ever got one since or not. But as a debater John established a reputation then and there which entitles him to high rank.

"A peculiar affinity manifested itself in those early days between the men from Kansas and the men from Texas. They organized a machine and captured all the offices in East Guthrie. When it appeared that there were not offices enough to go round the machine, being untrammelled by constitutional limitations or conscientious scruples, made new offices. Colonel Tom Soward, of Kansas, and Judge T. J. Lowe, of Texas, were among the principle manipulators of the East Guthrie machine.

Not appearing to have been properly appreciated by the machine myself, I assumed the attitude of an anti, and of a representative of the common people. In a short time, however, when I was notified that my services were required in the administration of the government of the city, I felt constrained to look with less suspicion and criticism upon the official acts of good men and soon we were all working together for the advancement and up-building of the community. We set up courts for the preserving of the public peace and the protection of property, and while the physical boundaries of the government were the city limits, yet we assumed and exercised jurisdiction between Kansas and Texas on the north and south. No Man's Land on the west and a United States court at Muskogee on the east.—Kansas City Journal.

## WHAT DO YOU MEAN BY "LOVE"?

The Landlady, the Psychologist and Some Others Attempt Definition.

"What is love?" was the burning question asked by the company of Immortals.

"Love," said the landlady, "is that power so subtle as to defy analysis, which draws two people together who cannot afford it, and enables me to fill my third-story front."

"Love," said the society woman, "is the alliance of two families in such a manner as to produce the fewest offspring and then cut the greatest swath."

Said the psychologist: "Love is that set of sensations which, finding their way through the afferent nerves, stimulate certain ganglionic centers of the occipital portion of the brain, and extend upward through the higher areas of cerebral consciousness. It is purely subjective in its action, and while it has no regular synthesis, being extremely diverse in all of its aspects, it seems to be subject to some higher definitive law as yet undetermined."

Said the college graduate: "Love is the supreme folly."

Said the octogenarian: "Love is eternal."

Said the theologian: "Love is that divine force, coexistent with Jehovah, that has dwelt in the hearts of men since the shepherds have watched their flocks, and which enables us to force every one to believe in our own particular views, even if we have to dot it with the edge of the sword."

Said the actress: "Love is the angel—with plenty of money."

Said the bachelor: "Love is an amusement."

Said the married man: "Love is the dearest thing in the world. It's the only thing that prevents me from living within my income."

Said the widow: "Love is constant in its change."

Said the dressmaker: "Without love I should go out of business. Love says all my bills."—Life.

## The Tomato.

The tomato has a curious history. After the revolution of Santo Domingo many French families came from there to Philadelphia, where they introduced their favorite "pomme d'amour." Although introduced from South America as early as 1596 into England, it was looked upon with suspicion and its specific name, lycopersicon, derived from lykos (wolf) and persikon (a peach), referring to the beautiful but deceptive appearance of its fruit, intimates pretty closely the kind of estimation in which it was held. It is now, however, almost universally used.

## Long-Distance Consolation.

Mrs. Topnotch—Our children act superior to us.

Mr. Topnotch—Cheer up, Eustacia; their children will act superior to them.—Indianapolis Journal.

When a preacher is going to be away from home on Sunday, he has as much trouble sneaking away from his congregation as a woman has in getting away from her children.

Talk! What an unreliable thing it is!



Useful records of the joltings of different railway cars have been obtained by F. Omori, the Japanese earthquake student, by means of the seismograph, or earthquake recorder.

When the transformation of cities by electric power and light is completed we may expect the air to be practically as pure as that of the country. It is estimated that the carbonic acid exhaled yearly by the people of New York City is about 450,000 tons, but that this is less than three per cent of that from fuel combustion.

The Russian government is considering a scheme to connect Riga, on the Baltic Sea, with Cherson, on the Black Sea, by means of a deep draft canal following the rivers of Dwina and Dnieper. Although there is to be a paved tow-path on one side, the canal, as planned, will run for more than 1,000 miles in the bed of the Dnieper, where the river is several times wider than the full width of the canal, which is to be 266 feet. The line of the canal amidst the river-water will be indicated by elevated signals.

A Kansas dental instructor points out that the teeth, the most indestructible of all animal tissues, have been strangely neglected as a means of identifying decomposed bodies. They have many peculiarities, and dentists could easily keep records showing the size and width of the arch, the size, shape and color of the teeth; missing or altered teeth; kind of fillings and location; gold crowns, bridges or artificial plates and other features. Such records would be of special value to insurance companies, often saving tedious and expensive litigation.

The visibility of eighty-five "canals" on Mars is traced by Percival Lowell for different periods from 375 drawings. The canals are supposed to represent vegetation, and they seem to follow the water, which is believed to be almost entirely locked up in the polar snowcaps in winter and to be released by the melting of the snow and ice at the summer solstice. The water after its release seems to have a remarkably steady flow toward the equator of fifty-three miles per day. The spherical form of the planet indicates a condition of fluid equilibrium, and this in itself is held to be strong evidence that the water channels are artificial.

Of the strange and rare animals now inhabiting the earth the thylacines of Tasmania, commonly known as the Tasmanian wolf, are among the most singular in appearance and habits. They have been almost exterminated by the Tasmanian sheep farmers, whose folds they ravage. They are represented in Regent's Park, London, by a single living specimen. The thylacine looks like a cross between a wolf and a hyena, but it has tiger-like stripes on its back and hind quarters, and belongs to the marsupials, like the kangaroo. But whereas the kangaroo feeds on vegetables, the thylacine is carnivorous. When Europeans first settled in Tasmania thylacines were very common in the rocky and mountainous districts, and they are not now found in any other part of the world.

## CAVES IN WESTERN HILLS.

Some Singular Natural Formations Found Out in Oklahoma.

In Green County, Oklahoma, are located the Gyp hills, almost large enough to be called mountains. In those elevations there are some curious formations. They are scattered all over these hills and many of them run so far back that, so far as known, no one has ever had the temerity to thoroughly explore them. They are hollowed out of the face of solid rock and some of them are composed of sets of chambers with high vaulted ceilings sloping down to a narrow entrance into the next chamber. Through most of them streams of living water flow, which never run dry, even in the most drouthy season, and the water from them is always clear and cold.

Of all the caves in these hills the Black Bat cave, near Francis, and the Jester cave near Jester, are the most renowned. Both of these are very large and plentifully supplied with water. The Jester cave is named for D. C. Jester, on whose place it is located. This is one of the largest ones which has never been explored. Several hundred yards from the entrance is a pool of deep, forbidding-looking water, which deters many from going farther. Those who have crossed this say these pools recur at frequent intervals farther back in the cave and the only party which ever made a systematic effort to explore the giant fissure was compelled to turn back because of the failure of torches.

Beyond the second pool, it is declared, the names "Jesse James" and "Frank James" are inscribed in the soft rock, and it is the general impression in that neighborhood that this cave was at one time the rendezvous for these bandits and their band. It is also believed that the Daltons made other outlaws of early Oklahoma and these caves a hiding place when pursued by officers.

## Conservative Papa.

At the end of thirty years Hiram had accumulated a fortune. His wife and daughter were delighted. "For," said they, with becoming modesty, "we now not only have money enough to cut a splurge, but poor, dear papa is too broken down to appear among the best people."

## PRESIDENTS AS SPORTSMEN.

Roosevelt Not the Only One to Indulge in Hunting.

Persons interested in the big game hunting trips and the daily athletic exercises of President Roosevelt need only to examine the records of former presidents to learn that he is by no means the first executive to spend his vacations and leisure hours in the pursuit of sports, says the Philadelphia Ledger. No more arduous fisherman and duck shooter could be imagined than President Cleveland. At his home near Buzzard's Bay he spent every moment of his leisure time in his favorite pastime with the rod and reel. It was a common thing to see Mr. Cleveland out to catch the proper tide even before dawn, and his skill is said to have been equal to that of any of the old shellbacks in the neighborhood when it came to playing a bass.

Nor was President Cleveland the first to dignify the ground which is popularly called the "presidential hunting preserves." President Harrison went duck shooting along the shores of these waterways and hunted every foot of them clear to the sea. All sorts of wild duck abound in this district, among them canvasbacks, and besides these quail, pheasant, snipe, and wild turkey are to be found. President Harrison was a fairly good shot with a gun, but his first venture proved slightly disappointing, for he mistook a black pig belonging to a negro for a raccoon. He offered at once to settle for the pig, but the patriotic owner declared on the ground that he had been highly honored by a president of the United States shooting his pig, and that the proud distinction would be handed down from one generation to another in his family. President Harrison never took much to horseback riding nor to field sports, but with shooting he fell more and more in love as he became older. He even shot buck from a "sneak-box," an achievement of which any duck hunter may well be proud.

Before George Washington became Gen. Washington he hunted all over this same ground. After he became a general he had little time for hunting and shooting, but he was passionately fond of horseback riding and was considered an excellent horseman even during the days when lumbering stage coaches were responsible for much riding in the saddle and when horsemen were plentiful.

Curious to say, fond as President Cleveland and Harrison were of the water front, neither of them ever found pleasure in swimming. President John Quincy Adams was by all odds the swimmer president of the White House. Next to Benjamin Franklin he was the best swimmer of any public man in Washington. President Adams also was a remarkable walker and frequently combined his two hobbies. Often he arose before dawn, walked as far as Georgetown, where he had a secluded nook, and stripping plunged into the Potomac. Then, after a long, refreshing swim, he would dress and walk back to his home, where he arrived by break of day, ready for whatever came.

President Arthur was always especially fond of camping and hunting and fishing, and on one occasion was 100 miles from where he might have been reached by telegraph wire. Bass and trout were Mr. Arthur's favorites. He is said to have been remarkably expert at casting the fly, and once, when on a visit south, the Fishing club of Louisville presented him with an exquisite rod, suitably engraved, and of this the president ever felt especially proud.

President Garfield was also given to the pursuit of sports. He did not care for fishing, however. Hunting was his pet diversion. But aside from this he took a lively interest in all sorts of field sports, especially in the national game, baseball. At no time was there a more enthusiastic baseball "crank" in Washington than was the president. He was elected an honorary member of the old National baseball club, and he frequently attended the games played by his team, and followed its victories with a jealous eye in the morning newspapers. Billiards was another favorite diversion with President Garfield. During his administration a new billiard table was placed in the basement of the White House, and here he played almost regularly every afternoon. President Garfield also was fond of horseback riding. Taking him all in all, he was probably the most all-round sporting president, for no matter what the sport he felt at least a mild interest in it.

## Drunkenness and Coffee Drinking.

A traveler has made the observation that coffee drinking people are seldom given to drunkenness. In Brazil, for instance, where coffee is grown extensively, and all the inhabitants drink it many times a day, intoxication is rarely seen. The effect is not only noticeable among the natives, but the foreigner who settles there, though possessed of a passion for strong drink, gradually loses his liking for alcohol as he acquires the coffee drinking habit of the Brazilian.

## Original Decent.

Mrs. Mushroom—That's a very pretty dinner service you've got, Mrs. Lineage.

Mrs. Lineage—Yes, those are some specimens of our family heirlooms. They have been in our family for generations. You see, each piece bears our family crest.

Mrs. Mushroom—That's just splendid! But wait till you see the family china I've ordered. I'm going to have a different family crest on each plate.

Some doctors claim to be able to cure anybody who is sick.