

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

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STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION: State of Nebraska, Douglas County, ss.: George B. Tschuck, secretary of The Bee Publishing Company, being duly sworn, says that the actual number of full and complete copies of The Daily Morning, Evening and Sunday Bee printed during the month of July, 1901, was as follows:

Table with 3 columns: Number, Circulation, Total. Rows 1-16 showing circulation data for various editions.

Total 754,015. Less unsold and returned copies, 9,092. Net total sales, 744,923. Net daily average, 25,000.

Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before me this 31st day of July, A. D. 1901. M. J. HINSHATE, Notary Public.

Strange no one has suggested that possibly it was Pat Crowe who stole the gold from the San Francisco smelter.

A marked improvement is noted in the editorial columns of the World-Herald since the horse editor assumed control of that paper.

Now that the silver republican acrobats have turned up their toes we will have a two-ringed circus instead of a three-ringed circus.

The present prospect is that the 991 holes in the Sixteenth street pavement will be an even 1,000 before the repair work is undertaken.

Corn King Phillips says he has had enough of grain pools. Plenty of others accumulated all the experience they wanted at the same time.

A nomination by a republican state convention in Iowa is equivalent to an election and Cummins reads his title clear to the chair now occupied by Governor Shaw.

It is announced that J. Pierpont Morgan is willing to settle the strike providing it can be settled on his terms. We had suspected this all along and are glad to have our suspicions confirmed.

With only \$70,000 in the state treasury to the credit of the school fund and more than \$150,000 to pay out before the new year, the Board of Education is confronted with a well-defined financial problem.

Populist leaders care nothing for warnings that fusion simply means being swallowed by democracy. They are perfectly willing to be swallowed if a chance for an office goes along with the operation.

The free silver republican committee has dissolved the party and attempted to dump the remains into the demo-pop trough. They will discover democracy is not a solvent for anything which has even a trace of republicanism remaining.

An agent of the Interstate Commerce commission is in St. Louis investigating charges of discrimination in rates. The office boy in the railroad offices has gone on his summer vacation and the big magnates know nothing about the special rates.

Now that the silver republican party has been officially interred the politicians in these parts will be curious to know where the stock yards statesman will cast his fortunes. Will he become a full-fledged Bryan democrat or a republican prodigal?

Mr. Yeiser's aspirations to become a contingent candidate for governor, on the assumption that there is a vacancy to be filled at the coming election, was summarily snuffed out by the populist state committee, but that will not prevent Mr. Yeiser from becoming a petition candidate.

Judge Shoemaker had the floor for a while at the popocratic committee meeting at Lincoln and heroically maintained that position until his stock of exuberance had run low. He was finally forced to yield to the hungry patriots who have been jarred loose from the reform pie counter.

Chicago is to lose its direct steamship line to Europe on account of the excessive insurance rates. Chicago has a reputation of not giving up for trifles and will doubtless in time surmount this obstacle. The nearer the seaboard can be brought to the grain fields of the west the better it will be for the grain producers of this section.

General von Walderssee is back in Germany. When he started for China there were columns of dispatches concerning the general's habits and "knock-down" house, but they are silent regarding those features of the return. Can it be possible that the tub and dwelling behaved in such a manner when in the Orient as to incur disgrace?

IOWA REPUBLICANS.

After a protracted preliminary canvass Iowa republicans have selected the standard bearers who are to carry the party banner in the impending campaign. The nomination of A. B. Cummins for governor is a distinct victory for him and his friends as against the forces that have been entrenched in the established organization and as will be generally admitted, was achieved in a contest in which the opposing strength proved to be almost equally divided. If the success of Mr. Cummins in convention means anything it means that the rank and file of Iowa republicans are in sympathy with the demand for a new deal in the party directory. It also demonstrates the ability of the party to settle the questions of policy and control within its own circles.

As to the nominee, Mr. Cummins, no one, not even his most persistent antagonists, questions his ability or doubts his capacity to administer the affairs of Iowa as its state executive with credit to himself and satisfaction to the taxpayers. He has a right to the undivided support of all good citizens irrespective of the personal disappointments suffered by other ambitious party leaders.

Nothing short of a political cataclysm can prevent the triumph of Mr. Cummins and his associates on the republican ticket at the polls in November. The realization of this fact is what made the struggle for convention honors so stubborn, because in the Hawkeye state a republican nomination is the same as an election. It will be so again this year.

TRADE RELATIONS WITH CANADA.

Canada is a good customer of the United States, whose trade it is desirable to retain. She buys much more of us than we purchase of her. Since 1895 our exports to Canada have increased 100 per cent. from \$55,000,000 to \$110,000,000, while in the same period our imports from Canada have increased a little more than 40 per cent. from \$41,000,000 to \$59,000,000. The New York Evening Post remarks that we sell more to Canada than we do to all South America "and yet we get excited over Latin-American trade and politics, while we give to the joint high commission, which will probably meet again this fall, only the most languid attention." The Post thinks we make a mistake in levying excessive duties on Canadian oils, barley, dairy products, steam coal, wood pulp and lumber, but it expresses the opinion that the Canadians on the other hand, might concede something to our manufacturers, such as iron and glass and cloth.

But that is a concession which the Canadians have hitherto shown no willingness to make, hence the failure of negotiations for closer trade relations. What Canada has wanted—and we are not aware of any change in her position—is a reciprocity treaty that would favor her natural products, without any sacrifice to her manufacturing interests or any detriment to British manufacturers. She has asked concessions for her agricultural products, regardless of the effect such concessions might have upon our agricultural interests, but has not proposed equivalent favors to American manufacturers. In a word, Canada does not seek a fair and equitable reciprocity, but a commercial agreement from which her people would get all or nearly all the benefit. This utterly selfish attitude may be quite natural, but it is safe to say that so long as it is maintained closer trade relations between the United States and Canada cannot be brought about. No party in this country would enter into or approve a trade agreement the advantages of which would be very largely with the Canadians.

The Evening Post says that in any attempt to renew a reciprocity convention the first move should come from the American commissioners; that "we owe it to the Canadians to remove any prejudice concerning our motives and intentions." We cannot see that it is incumbent upon this government or its representatives on the joint high commission to make the first move for a reciprocity convention, nor do we know of any good reason for prejudice in the Canadian mind concerning our motives and intentions. Canada has been most obstinately perverse and obstructive in regard to all questions between our country and this. She has insisted upon conditions that make her wholly responsible for the failure to accomplish anything at the sessions of the joint high commission. Why, then, is it incumbent upon our government to take the first step for renewing negotiations as to reciprocity or any other matter? As to Canadian prejudice, there is no substantial ground for any. We have dealt with that country in a uniformly friendly and neighborly spirit and have patiently borne a great deal of ill-treatment from Canada which few other nations would have failed to resent. We certainly would not have tolerated such treatment—such disregard of our rights and interests—from Mexico or any South American republic. The American people have no motives and intentions inimical to Canada, but they are not disposed to make undue sacrifices for the benefit of a people whose expressions of friendship have never been any too cordial and who have missed no opportunity to annoy and offend this country.

VON WALDERSEE'S RETURN.

Field Marshal Count von Walderssee, who was commander-in-chief of the allied forces at Pekin, is back in Germany. Great preparations had been made to receive him, but the death of the emperor's mother necessitates the abandonment, at least for the time, of the count, however, was warmly welcomed on his arrival at Hamburg and doubtless there will be enthusiastic popular demonstrations wherever he shall go, while it is probable that after the funeral of the late empress dowager there will be other manifestations of respect for the field marshal.

It is quite natural that this attention should be shown Count von Walderssee, who is unquestionably an able soldier, but what he did in China was hardly

of a nature to enhance his fame. It will be remembered that he started for Pekin with a great deal of martial display and with a promise of doing great things, but he did not arrive on the scene of action until all the serious fighting was over and it was too late for him to be of any practical use. The legations had been relieved, the Chinese court had fled and Pekin was completely under the control of the foreign troops. It was a disappointing situation for a soldier ambitious to win new glory, but Walderssee accepted the command of the allied forces and remained to the end, though except for the so-called punitive expeditions he sent out, which became mere looting expeditions, he was little more than a figurehead. He got no chance to show his military ability and history will not record that his presence in China was of any real value to the cause of the powers. However, he performed his part and therefore has a claim to the respect and commendation of his countrymen.

NEGOTIATIONS AGAIN DELAYED.

The negotiations at Pekin have again been delayed, the obstructionist in the present case being the British government. The ministers of all the other powers were ready to sign the protocol, when the British representative announced that he had received instructions from his government not to sign and an indefinite postponement has been the result. No definite information has been received as to the nature of Great Britain's objection, but it is assumed at Washington to have reference to adjusting the tariff, the question being whether this should be on an ad valorem or specific basis. This may be important, but it would seem that it ought not to be very difficult to reach an agreement regarding it.

All the powers having agreed that there must be an increase in Chinese customs, the safer course and the one least likely to cause difficulty would undoubtedly be to make duties, so far as practicable, specific. This is in accord with the experience of most countries having a tariff and there is no apparent reason why it would not be found the more expedient plan in China. At all events, the matter is one which should not prove a very great obstacle to the progress of negotiations. It may develop, however, that there are other and more serious objections to the protocol.

CONVICT FARMING IN TEXAS.

One of the great problems that has baffled the administration of the affairs of state government has been that of the employment of convict labor without bringing it into competition with free labor. It has frequently been suggested that the employment of penitentiary convicts in the cultivation of the soil would go far toward removing the evil of competition between convict and free labor.

The state of Texas has inaugurated this reform in the employment of convict labor on a very large scale. Two years ago a tract of land covering an area of over 8,000 acres was acquired by that state and set apart as a convict reserve. The state has now growing on its farm 1,000 acres of corn, 550 acres of sugarcane, 400 acres of cotton and about 200 acres of sorghum and other forage crops. There is now being cleared and prepared for planting during the next spring between 1,000 and 1,500 acres of new ground, so that the penitentiary commissioners will find themselves next season with about 2,200 acres in sugarcane and about 1,500 acres in corn and forage to be placed under convict cultivation.

To make the experiment still more effective, the governor of Texas, in his message to the legislature that is now in session, recommends that authority be given to the penitentiary commissioners to erect a mill and to purchase suitable machinery for the purpose of grinding the sugarcane grown next year and thereafter upon the penitentiary farm, and this recommendation will doubtless be carried out.

With its vast area, its constantly growing population and its high percentage of criminals, Texas is in position to try convict farming on a colossal scale. Its convicts being for the most part negroes, plantation work will be much more congenial and healthy than hard labor within the penitentiary walls.

The Texas experiment sets an example which sooner or later the western states will find it profitable to follow.

NO MEN IN HEAVEN!

Startling Theory Advanced by a Chicago Minister. Washington Post. If the Rev. Mr. Leach of Chicago is laying the flattering unction to his soul that he is making himself solid with the women folk by assuring his flock that men will be scarce in heaven, he is blundering egregiously. The woman's idea of heaven is not a place from which men are excluded, but a place in which men are plentiful and all of good Brother Leach if he were to say that no good woman could be happy in this life or die rejoicing if she believed with him that most of her male relations and friends were bound to eternal woe, mothers and sisters all together, the tall of masculine and sinners all shielded, and while the women fill the contribution boxes and help in all active charities, the men folk, the sinner whom Brother Leach consigns to endless punishment, are earning most of the money which goes for the support of the gospel. It is mainly by means of the tall of masculine and sinners that funds are provided for the erection of churches, the payment of pastors' salaries, the support of missions and all the great and good works which the churches are carrying on.

The women understand this much better than the men do. They don't believe that he will be half as lonesome in heaven for lack of the society of man as he says he expects to be. They may be willing that he should promenade the avenues of the New Jerusalem as Sir Joseph Porter, K. C. B., told the quarter deck of H. M. S. Minerva, surrounded by his sisters, his cousins and his aunts, but they expect St. Peter to admit them to the society of their male relatives and hosts of good men—the poor fellows whom Rev. Leach so glibly consigns to another place.

will be greatly increased. There would probably be as little reason to fear as there was in this country a few years ago when British capitalists were buying up American breweries. The buyer soon accumulated a vast fund of experience and the original owners got their property back.

The 150,000 people who failed to secure one of the 13,000 claims in the newly opened reservation are now petitioning the government to open up the land originally reserved from the drawing. As there are only about 3,000 claims in this district the chances of securing land would not be overly bright, even should the demand be complied with. The time lost in waiting for a free claim would almost buy a better farm in Nebraska.

Developments show more politics to the acre in Hawaii than in any other portion of United States territory. From the day the white man first gained a foothold in the islands they have been the foot ball of schemers and the present trouble is another contest between the old and the new regime. If a trial should show the new is no better than the old it will be incumbent for the government at Washington to call for a new deck.

MIGRATION OF KUCKERS.

San Francisco Bulletin. Twenty-five loads of mules have been gathered up in the Sacramento valley and shipped east. To think of such a quantity of pure business going out of the state all at one time is distinctly gratifying.

SOME TOUCHING REMARKS.

Chicago Inter Ocean. The threat made by the sleeping car porters that unless the traveling public continues to hand over the fees they will look elsewhere for their pay does not seem to have had the effect of inducing any of the regular patrons to apply for an injunction.

WATTERSON TO TILLMAN.

Louisville Courier-Journal. When Tillman turns his eye from the Tagals of the Philippines to the negroes of South Carolina he announces that "all men are not created equal," and let mankind be thankful that few men are created equal to Tillman in vicious and vulgar animosity.

HONORS ABOUT EVEN.

Cleveland Plain Dealer. The Nebraska rainmaker banged away at the heavens until tired. Then he concluded he was wasting good powder and wadding and withdrew from the field. Yet he may find it some satisfaction to remember that he was fully as successful as the Missouri prayermaker.

WANTED—A COURAGEOUS CONGRESS.

Chicago Chronicle. Perhaps when all of the states in which the black vote is a troublesome factor have amended their constitution in this manner they will find themselves face to face with a congress which will have the honesty and the courage to enforce the fourteenth amendment, cutting down their representation in the house, and thus reducing their power in the electoral college.

A LITTLE SELF-LANDLORD.

New York Tribune. No other state in the union can show a cleaner record than that of New York in its wholesome legislation with respect to savings banks. No commonwealth guards more jealously the property of the hundreds of thousands of men and women who are setting aside week by week, month by month and year by year what they can spare from their present earnings for the time when old age or sickness or other misfortune may put them on the shelf.

TRADE AND THE FLAG.

Springfield (Mass.) Republican. The flag is in Cuba, but the War Department is obliged to report that while Great Britain increased its exports of cotton to the island from \$2,152,025 in the calendar year 1899 to \$2,385,307 in 1900, the United States exports of cotton to Cuba in the same time fell off from \$1,337,741 to \$420,142. Germany, France, Austria, Switzerland and most other nations exporting countries increased their trade with Cuba along with Great Britain. Explanations are wanting, but one thing is perfectly clear: Trade does not necessarily follow the flag, and the theory that it does is about the sublimate piece of idiosyncrasy to be found in the cyclopaedia of jingo thought.

STARTLING THEORY ADVANCED BY A CHICAGO MINISTER.

Washington Post. If the Rev. Mr. Leach of Chicago is laying the flattering unction to his soul that he is making himself solid with the women folk by assuring his flock that men will be scarce in heaven, he is blundering egregiously. The woman's idea of heaven is not a place from which men are excluded, but a place in which men are plentiful and all of good Brother Leach if he were to say that no good woman could be happy in this life or die rejoicing if she believed with him that most of her male relations and friends were bound to eternal woe, mothers and sisters all together, the tall of masculine and sinners all shielded, and while the women fill the contribution boxes and help in all active charities, the men folk, the sinner whom Brother Leach consigns to endless punishment, are earning most of the money which goes for the support of the gospel. It is mainly by means of the tall of masculine and sinners that funds are provided for the erection of churches, the payment of pastors' salaries, the support of missions and all the great and good works which the churches are carrying on.

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Preventing Drouths

Louisville Courier-Journal.

It has been demonstrated by experiments in the old world, and also that reforestation has a very wholesome influence in remedying the evil in part, but while the destruction of forests goes on steadily and rapidly, their restoration requires many years of concentrated effort and an amount of self-sacrifice which the masses of men will not undergo except under a strong conviction of its necessity. Since the Agricultural department is from the nature of the case limited to diffusing information and advice in such matters it can be of service by doing what is possible to rouse public sentiment to the need of sparing the forests which still remain and to taking steps to replace those that have been destroyed. In this way the losses from drouths may ultimately be lessened, but it involves a long look ahead.

It is not assumed that the cutting down of forests constitutes the only element of the problem. Drouths have been very destructive over large areas where no forests have existed in historic times. If scientific study shall disclose any other means than reforestation to reduce the destructiveness of drouths it will be most welcome, both to agriculturists and all others having at heart the general good. But until some new discovery has been made it is impossible to be sanguine of the success of efforts to control the elements.

DISPOSING OF PUBLIC LANDS.

Time to End the System of Gratuitous Allotment. Boston Transcript.

The public domain of the United States has been a source of expenditure instead of revenue to the government. Large sums have been expended in purchasing titles, and comparatively little has been received from sales. The best part of the public lands has been given away to individuals and corporations. This policy of free distribution was based upon the idea that the government ought to get the land into the hands of settlers as rapidly as possible, and in this way promote the development of the country. This end has certainly been attained. But it may be questioned whether the growth of the west would not have been more normal if the government had adopted a more conservative course in disposing of the public lands. The hasty and indiscriminate distribution of these lands has often benefited speculators and adventurers rather than bona fide settlers. The government can no longer find justification for this prodigal policy in any necessity of attracting settlers to the western lands at any cost. At the present time no valid reason exists for continuing the system of gratuitous allotment. The remainder of the public domain should be disposed of by some method of sale. This patrimony of the people ought to be administered in a way that will bring financial returns to the nation and not simply give prizes to a few lucky individuals who do nothing whatever in return for the land which they receive. There is no excuse for more Oklahoma rushes or land lotteries.

THE WAY THE DROUTH

Reduced Food Supply and Advanced Prices. Philadelphia Press.

It is twenty years, 1881, since a drouth as serious as that of last July has reduced the food supply. Advancing prices for all food tell the story. Corn is worst injured, but potatoes, vegetables and fruit are hurt and all have advanced or are advancing. The effect of all this on the expenditure of the community is not to be measured merely by the advance in food prices. When the price of food rises this rise cuts heavily into the expenditure for everything else but food and house rent. These two outlays are three-quarters of the whole under the name of "Engel's law." Engel, a German economist, showed that for nearly, if not quite, nine-tenths of the community family expenditure was thus divided: One-half went for food, one-quarter for rent, and the last 15 per cent for clothing, fuel, a tenth or less, often only 5 per cent, was free expenditure. The weekly family expenditure of millions adjusts itself to these proportions with an amazing regularity.

What happens when food rises a fifth in price in this? Expenditure has accommodated itself to a certain consumption of food, which takes, food and cost of preparation together, one-half of the income, whether it is \$4 a week or \$50. Food rises one-fifth in cost. Consumption continues as before. Food, which has cost 50 per cent of the expenditure, rises to be 60 per cent of it if its cost has advanced a fifth. Rent remains the same. It continues to cost 25 per cent. Food now costs 60 per cent. But once cost 75 per cent. Now, the cost is \$5 a week. The margin for clothing, sickness, amusements and sundries was before 25 per cent of the income. It drops to 15 per cent. In other words, an advance in food of a fifth has cut down the free margin, after food and rent are provided, nearly one-half.

This is the reason why a relatively slight advance in food will play such havoc with the general market for textiles and miscellaneous supplies. Incomes do not change in price. The scarcity and high prices of a drouth. The market basket has to be filled, even if it does take a fifth or a tenth more, or even it, and this extra there cuts very heavily into general miscellaneous expenditures. Those who are wise will adjust expenditures accordingly.

PERSONAL NOTES.

It is the judgment of the New York supreme court that \$3,000 a year only is necessary to the maintenance of a young woman in society.

A friend of the late Walter Besant relates that the novelist always kept on his desk before him a list of the characters of the novel he happened to be at work on, and their relationship and appearance.

Lord Roberts' \$500,000 gift from the British nation has a handicap in the shape of \$20,000 income tax, which must be deducted from it. This seems to be a case where the tail should go with the hide.

A party of New York girls fell upon a man who annoyed them and beat him with their umbrellas, but, fortunately for him, they were not angry enough to use their hats, and so he survived.

The defaulting cashier of the Merchants' National bank of Rutland, Vt., who was pardoned while upon what was supposed to be his deathbed, is now as well as ever and off on a hunting trip to the Adirondacks.

Joseph Ramsey, Jr., the new president of the Wahash railroad, is a native of Pittsburgh and a graduate of the Western University of Pennsylvania, where he took a course in engineering. He went to St. Louis in 1883 and has since made that city his home.

Mr. Dooley hugs himself, on viewing Schley's hauling over the coals, that no man can charge him with having been in the war with Spain; he may have been a pugilist, he may have "done time" for a little job in politics, but they can't say he ever fired a shot at Santiago or anywhere else to bring down Spain. "Why don't Schley prove an alibi?" inquires the sympathetic Hennessy. "He can't," replies Mr. Dooley, "Samson's got that."

ADMIRAL SCHLEY AT EASE.

How He Enjoyed Life Reading, Rowing and Swimming.

A representative of the New York World, who visited Admiral Schley at the home of his son-in-law at Great Neck, S. I., gives the following account of the admiral's home life. Admiral Schley sat in a big rocking chair in the broad veranda of the Wortley cottage, poring over the year book of the New York Yacht club, looking for information about August titles. "Glad to see you aboard, sir," he said, the custom of his twenty years at sea making the phrase unconscious.

The visitor was glad to be aboard, for there cannot be a much more comfortable, north more beautiful, and certainly not a cooler spot than that veranda on the whole north shore of the island. There are a hundred feet of grassy hillside and a few yards of pebbly shore between the cottage and the sound. The veranda is fifty feet above the water. A dozen sturdy locust trees furnish shade. The cottage itself is big and airy, with polished floors mostly concealed by rugs that came from all parts of the world, souvenirs of the ports visited by the sailor-man now at the wheel of this establishment. There are a score of great, roomy rattan chairs scattered about, and cushions and hammocks and every other appliance for comfort.

It is four miles from the station to the snug harbor where the admiral is staying—four miles of road as smooth as Washington asphalt and as shady as a New Haven street. The little village of Great Neck is strung disjointly along this road, with its bicycle repair shops, its big new frame schoolhouse, its general stores and its two or three hotels.

The carriage stopped at an opening in a well orange hedge that hides the rear of the cottage from the street. Half a minute's walk down the path, a climb to the piazza, and there was Schley, and there, too, was Mrs. Schley, busy with some sort of sewing—a sweet-faced woman of 45 or 50, who wore a white dress.

The word "Santiago" wasn't even breathed during the afternoon. Life at Great Neck agrees with him. Living in the house with him are his son-in-law, Mr. Wortley, and his daughter, and his son, Dr. Winfield Scott Schley, just recovering from the attack of illness that brought the admiral home post haste from London a time ago, as he was completing his last tour of sea duty. The son is a broad-shouldered, alert, tanned young man, with a taste for bicycle riding and water-manship. The family each morning and afternoon resolves itself into a band of private secretaries to the admiral. He gets letters from all sorts of people everywhere in the country by the bushel. Yesterday morning his son, who went for the mail on his bicycle, had to hire a carriage to carry the bag the postmaster handed out to him. There were 300 letters in one mail a day or two ago, and seventy-six in another. Each member of the family opens a portion of the mail and classifies it. Then the letters are answered, if answers are required.

Meantime, the postmaster has taken a bushel basket and marked it "W. S. Schley." That is the Wortley cottage box.

There are three things one can do at Great Neck: Go bathing, go fishing and go boating. "Do you fish much?" the admiral was asked. "Oh, yes, I fish some, but," he added plaintively, "what's the use of fishing where there aren't any fish? I have tried that water industriously and conscientiously, but there's nothing to catch."

"Go sailing?" "Lord, no. I've had enough of that. I have got a rowboat out there, and I prefer the propelling power of white ash against myself to any other form. It's a great exercise, too, and keeps me in trim."

About 11 o'clock in the morning the Schleys join their neighbors on the bathing beach in front of the next cottage. That, with an occasional drive and with chats with visitors, is all there is to the admiral's list of occupations. He is resting, and making a good job of it.

Schley is a most interesting and well-equipped talker. His voice is husky and well modulated. His Maryland birth gave him a trick of rolling his "R"s and dropping his "G"s that all his foreign service has not eradicated. His spins a yarn admirably.

During the afternoon, the name of General Agnus, the Baltimore editor who is so fervent a Schley partisan, came up. "I remember the first time I met the general," said the admiral. "I was down off the Florida coast on one of the frigates and we saw a lot of soldiers on shore. We were rather short of food on board ship, but we were very long on duck trousers. I thought I would go off to the camp of the soldiers and see if there was anything we could exchange for fresh food. A young lieutenant who was in tatters received me. 'I'm Lieutenant Agnus of Baltimore,' he said. 'I'm Ensign Schley of Maryland,' said I. 'We looked each other over. I had on an immaculate duck suit. He had a large quantity of vegetables and some fresh meat. 'Need anything?' I asked. 'Need clothes,' Agnus replied. 'Are you needing anything?' 'Needin' grub,' I said. 'Well swap,' we both shouted at the same time and for divers and sundry pairs of duck trousers I got sundry and divers parcels of food. Agnus wore the trousers and I ate the food and we both considered it a most profitable transaction."

A SMILE OR TWO.

Brooklyn Eagle: Henriques—What would you call Miss Peachbottom a hair, golden or titian-hued? Outtinger, critically—Neither. I should call it gold or red.

Detroit Free Press: "Pa, what is a pre-logical man?" "Why, man before he had to pay his bills, of course."

Chicago Record-Herald: Jones—Our little brood keeps up like ever, ever, ever, when we tried to make her wear a straw hat. Brown—She did? Jones—No, but my wife sewed some pink roses and blue chiffon on it and now she goes all right.

Cleveland Plain Dealer: "Ho, ho, ho, ha, ha, ha." "What the matter with you?" "Look at that moon-faced mare in the picture hat!"

Puck: "Have you any reasons why sentence should not be pronounced against you?" "Lots of them," replied the prisoner, nonchalantly, "but I guess my lawyer has worked them for all they're worth."

Puck: Jangles—Do you think he's honest? Whaggs—Why, man, he's so honest that everybody calls him a crank!

Washington Star: "Doctor," said the patient in a plaintive tone, "you know you said I might smoke after each meal." "Yes, but I find you smoking just before dinner." "That's true. But it is all one smoke. I haven't stopped since lunch."

THE HEAT UP FIFTY-THREE.

Wilbur Duntley in Boston Herald. Bill Hucker threw his lank leg over Mr. Embroider's old "T. D." with a couple of ringing knuckles. Then slipped up and took a pull and stroked his whiskers.

And started in to tell the folks what "T. D." was the hidden resident that the "Coroners" there could boast. He said he'd "scorch" him cool when other folks would roast. Said he: "Yew fellows call this hot. Wa'al, now, 'scorch' him, 'scorch' him, 'scorch' him. Th' scorchin' days we sweetered in July—fifty-three."

"It wasn't so much that dough went mad, 'n' hosses tumbled down, 'n' you know you said I might smoke after each meal." "Yes, but I find you smoking just before dinner." "That's true. But it is all one smoke. I haven't stopped since lunch."

All th' rivers 'round erbout dried up 'n' leak like holes. 'N' fishes by th' million were straled on th' banks. Th' town house got erfire 'n' ev'rybody knows. Th' d'nt got it out, but 'twas so hot they couldn't hold the hose. 'Taters baked right in the ground 'n' crops w'nt 'n' all th' corn on Jim Gray's toes popped out from th' shoes. Yew fellows want ter git er chili; just set down here with me. 'N' let me show yew 'bout th' heat we had in fifty-three."

High School Cadet

We have been awarded the contract for cadet suits, and wish to call attention to that fact and also that if you will place your order now there will be more opportunity for careful manufacture, and no delay when the suit is actually needed. You can order now and get the suit at your own convenience. By doing so you avoid the disappointment and confusion of the last moment, and we will have ample time to make any little alteration that may be necessary before school time. Boys' and children's straw hats, 25c (second floor.)

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