

A PAPER FOR THE PEOPLE.
A FIRESIDE COMPANION.
It is true if you see it in
THE BEE.
DON'T BORROW THIS PAPER

THE BEE

WASHINGTON

The Bee
A GREAT ADVERTISING MEDIUM.
TRY IT!
Do you want valuable news? Do you want a fearless race advocate? Do you want colored trade? Read and advertise in THE BEE!

VOL. 23.

WASHINGTON, D. C. SATURDAY JUNE 14, 1902.

NO. 2.

GIVES GOOD ADVICE.

Buffalo Bill in Hearty Sympathy with American Boys.

Writes to Them Regularly and Tells Them How to Regulate Their Lives—How He Got the Name That Made Him Famous.

In the cool of the early morning Buffalo Bill sat in the parlor of his private car writing letters. He was just finishing the fifteenth when his visitor entered.

"Be seated for a moment," said the famous scout to a Philadelphia Press reporter. "These letters are to my boys. I always finish them first thing in the morning, before beginning work with my secretary."

"To your boys?"
"Yes; not my sons, of course, but to my boys. I have thousands of them scattered all over the country and I write to them regularly. It has been my practice for years, ever since I started in the show business. I get from 15 to 20 letters a day from boys in all parts of the union, and some from abroad. These are quite separate from letters from autograph collectors. I get about 200 a week of those, and answer them at my leisure, or sometimes not at all.

"But my boys I never neglect. They are the most genuine letters I receive—expressions of admiration, esteem and affection. Many of these lads have seen me. The great majority of them have not. Nearly all of them have read about me—my life as a guide on the plains, as a scout in the Indian wars, in the army, as a showman all over the world—all sorts of things.

"For example, here is a letter from a boy in New England who asks me where I got my name. I have explained to him, briefly, that a firm of contractors for the Kansas Pacific railroad paid me \$300 a month to supply their laborers with buffalo meat. I was obliged to shoot those buffaloes with my rifle, killing nearly 5,000 of them.



COL. WILLIAM F. CODY.
(Better known to the American Public as "Buffalo Bill.")

them in 15 months. My (with pathetic regret), but I wish I had a dozen of those handsome animals now. They would be a great attraction to my show. Well, it was because of shooting those buffaloes that the boys out there on the plains called me "Buffalo Bill." I kicked at first, but the name has stuck to me.

"But mind, that is not all I have written to this boy. I have told him to learn all he can about the great country in the central west, of which the majority of American boys—yes, and men, too—know so little. I have advised him to become first and all a good American, and have given him a hint or two how to go about it. I urge that upon every boy, to learn all about his own country, fill himself up with pride for it and then grow up to do his duty as a citizen of it.

"What do you think of opportunities for boys to be successful and grow rich in these days?"
"Never better," replied Buffalo Bill with enthusiasm. "It is easier for a boy to get an education now than it was in my youthful days. Our needs in every field of usefulness were never greater than they are to-day. The country is larger, the population is greater, the people have more wants to fill and the young man, if he is made of the right sort of stuff, will have the chance to fill them. In a generation from now the great men of the country will be numbered by tens of thousands and the chance of the young man is coming toward him all the time.

"But I always aim to draw the minds of the boys to the great central west, from the Mississippi river to the Rocky mountains. Too many boys in the east are educated in the belief that there is no wealth or industry in this country west of Wall street. The great center of our wealth, our political influence and our real national life is going to be in the west before many years. Already our brightest business men and our best statesmen come from there.

"The average educated Englishman knows more about the resources of the central west than the average educated American. Some of our eastern men are more insulated than the Englishmen. During my visits abroad I have seen more advanced broad on our west, and heard more enlightened

talk concerning what was in them, in the homes of educated Englishmen than I have seen in the homes of many men in the east who would feel insulted if you told them they were not well-informed and patriotic Americans."

Oregon Salmon in Germany.

Salmon frozen in Oregon and shipped to the cities of Germany can be bought there for 35 cents a pound, while German salmon cost \$1.25 a pound.

English Taught in Japan.

The English language is taught in the public schools of Japan. In the commercial cities the Japanese youth are eager to learn English, deeming it an essential qualification to secure position and attain wealth.

Garment with a History.

Just as Charles I. was about to step on the scaffold, in 1649, he took off a pale-blue silk undershirt and gave it to his doctor. This shirt was lately sold at auction in London, and brought \$1,022.

ADMIRAL BERESFORD.

Famous British Naval Officer Returned to the British Parliament for the Fourth Time.

Rear Admiral Lord Charles William De la Poer Beresford, who has been returned to parliament unopposed for Woolwich, is the second son of Rev. John, fourth marquess of Waterford. He was born at Philliptown, County Dublin, on February 10, 1846, and appointed a sub-lieutenant in the navy in January, 1866, and, becoming a commander in November, 1875, accompanied as naval aide-de-camp the king when, as prince of Wales, he made his Indian tour in 1875-6. In 1879 he was appointed to the command of the royal yacht Osborne, and in 1882 commanded the Condor at the bombardment of Alexandria, afterwards landing and instituting a regular police system in the city. He afterwards served on Lord Wolsley's staff in the Nile expedition of 1884-5, and was in command of the naval brigade at Abu Klea, Abu Kru and Metemeh, and in command of the expedition which rescued Sir Charles Wilson's party. From August, 1886, till January, 1888, he was naval lord of the admiralty, was in command of the steam reserve at Chatham from 1893 till 1896, was aide-de-camp to her late majesty from January, 1897, to his promotion to flag rank in September, and was second in command of the Mediterranean fleet from January, 1900, till January last. Lord Charles sat for Waterford from 1874 till 1880, for East Marylebone from 1885 till 1889, and for York City from 1898 till 1900.

WHAT THE DOCTOR SAYS.

A London physician advises a quiet sea voyage as the best remedy for insomnia.

According to Dr. Sidney Jones 16,000 consumptives are moving about Australia annually.

An excellent remedy for chilblains is to cover them directly they begin to be felt with a coating of concentrated chloride of iron.

In view of the instinctive fondness of little girls for kissing their dolls, the Lancet thinks more attention should be paid to the source of the material used in making and stuffing them.

One authority says if troubled with gout avoid meat, sweets, pastry, wines, spices, hot rolls, bread of all sorts and everything belonging to the tribe of ferments. Eggs, game, fresh fruit, vegetables, especially salad, may be eaten with impunity.

"SCIENCE GLEANINGS.

All moths produce some form of silk.

No less than 1,132 different species of seaweeds are found on Australian coasts.

The atmosphere, if compressed, would make a sea 35 feet deep around the globe.

A French naturalist, Raphael Dubois, asserts that all large pearls are nothing but sarcophagi, in the center of which rest the dead bodies of small marine worms.

One of the most curious plants in the world is the toothbrush plant, a species of creeper which grows in Jamaica. By cutting a piece of the stem and fraying the ends the natives make a toothbrush.

McLAURIN'S APPEAL.

He Urges the South to Forget Its Past and Bring Itself Up to Date.

From the American Economist.

Senator McLaurin has again appealed to the white men of South Carolina to come out of the dead past, to consider the facts of the living present, and to base their political action upon those facts. He points out that the South Carolina Democracy no longer pursues vital aims, but is bound to a political tradition from which all life has departed.

The tradition is that the Republican party's national policies are inseparable from negro rule in the South, and therefore must be opposed without exception by every white Southerner, and that the Democratic party's national policies are through those of a

white man's government" and therefore must be supported without discrimination. As a result of the persistence of this tradition, he white men of the South have done practically nothing to advance their own material interest by political methods, and their Representatives in Congress have almost uniformly opposed the very measures best calculated to promote the welfare of their constituents.

The South's great need at the close of the civil war was diversification of industries—the addition of manufacturing to agriculture. More than any other section of this country the South needed the stimulating influences of the Protective policy. More than any other section proportionately to economic conditions before the war the South has profited by that policy. Yet it had always to be forced upon her in the face of the political opposition of the Representatives. Voting always against protection, the South yet owes her great economic development to its effects.

So the South today is more vitally interested in the development of our new possessions and in the extension of our Oriental and other markets than any other part of the nation. Her manufacturing industries are new and must seek outlets in new fields because there is the line of least resistance from established rivals. Yet her

requesting them to state the extent of their library. It seems that this board is certainly adopting some rules for the government of the poor teachers. THE BEE would like to know the extent of the Board of Education and what they have been doing to enlarge it in literary ability since their appointment.

CALIFORNIANS TREAT THE NEGROES WELL.

From the Liberator.

We have said on several occasions we reiterate now, that no state in the Union offers its colored citizens better opportunities to earn and enjoy wealth or treated them fairer than this state. In no part of the state does the negro get better opportunities than he has in Southern California. He is treated with exceptional kindness and is given every reasonable inducement to acquire education and wealth. The white people encourage all of his business enterprises. He not only has a chance to spend his money as he pleases, but an opportunity to make and save it. The churches, schools, lectures and places of amusement are open to him. The people take pleasure in his success and aid him if misfortune overtakes him. Everywhere you go about

are Register Judson W. Ljos, Ex-Senator John P. Green, of Ohio, Attorney Thomas L. Jones, R. R. Horner, P. H. Frisby, Mr. Richard W. Laws and others.

The meeting will be held under the Hilldale and Anacostia Republican Clubs.

A large ox will be killed and roasted during the speaking.

The speaking will take place at 3 o'clock.

Justice Anderson.

Judge Thomas H. Anderson, of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, who started for Europe to join his most amiable wife, received a cablegram that she had sailed for home on account of her sickness. The judge presided over Criminal Court No. 1 on Wednesday.

Editor Fortune.

THE BEE's esteemed contemporary must have been converted. He sees in President Roosevelt a presidential possibility. Just how he got that idea the press option is that Booker T. Washington has been teaching him a lesson. There is a long time before 1904 Mr. Fortune. There are a Hanna and a Fairbanks.

FARMERS' CONGRESS.

This Year It Will Meet at Macon, Ga., for the Discussion of Many Important Subjects.

It is quite probable that farmers generally do not fully realize the scope and extent of the Farmers' national congress, as otherwise they would take a much deeper interest in it. The topics discussed are more particularly those of a national or international character, quite different from what is generally on the programmes at farmers' institutes. The following is a copy of the programme for the 1902 meeting:

1. Inter-oceanic canal; 2. National irrigation; 3. Reciprocity—how may it affect agricultural interests? 4. Effect of present insular possessions on the agriculture of the United States; 5. Preservation of forest and fruit trees and reforestation; 6. Injurious insects, insect pests and fungi; 7. What part of a man's farm does he sell when he sells the crop? 8. Postal reforms particularly affecting the farmer; 9. Mutual relations of northern and southern farmers; 10. Dairy interests of the United States as related to the markets of the world; 11. Farm products other than dairy products in the markets of the world; 12. The labor problem from the farmer's standpoint; 13. How can we best build up our merchant marine? The men selected to present these subjects are acknowledged leaders.

The farmers' national congress is made up of delegates and associate delegates appointed by the governors of the states. Every governor appoints as many delegates as the state has representatives in both houses of congress, and as many associate delegates as he chooses.

The meeting will be held at Macon, Ga., October 7-10, and the people of that city will give a hearty welcome to all who attend.

Wants Women to Wear Hats.

In an address before the diocesan convention of the New Jersey Episcopal church, Bishop Scarborough called attention to the growing practice of women appearing hatless in public places. It had been extended to attendance at divine worship, which he thought, was not a consistent practice, and he hoped it would be discontinued.

Bell Told by Electricity.

The poetry of chimes has seen its day. Electricity has displaced the bellringer. Americans who have climbed Montmartre at Paris, are familiar with the 22-ton bell on the Sacre Couer, known as La Savoyarde. The monster is too heavy to be tolled by human agency, so a couple of electric magnets have been fitted which do the trick with the greatest ease. Henceforth two choir boys, by pressing an electric button, will be able to toll the monster to the discomfort of the irreligious population of the sacred hill.

Carrying Mail in Alaska.

Oscar Fish, of Valdez, Alaska, who was recently awarded for another period of years the contract for carrying the United States mails from Valdez to Eagle receives \$35,000 a year for making two trips a month between the two points, a distance of about 413 miles. The mail carried is limited to 300 pounds, and consists generally of letters only. Post office department officials say, however, that the sum paid him is reasonable, when it is considered that he makes his trip by dog sled and that he has the most dangerous route of any mail carrier in the world, and that his trips keep him busy most of the time. He practically takes his life in his hands every time that he starts out on his solitary journey.

He Makes the Keys Hum.

The speediest telegrapher in the country is Harry V. Emanuel, of Philadelphia. In a recent test at Atlanta, in the Kimball house, in 30 minutes he received 504 ten-word messages, breaking the record, which, by the way, he always held—by six messages.

PENALTIES OF FAME.

Writers of Fiction Are the Victims of Brain Fatigue.

They Are Set on Edge by Sounds and Conditions Which Are Hardly Noticed by Persons in Other Walks of Life.

Successful novel writing is not an unmixt evil, if one judges by the present ill-luck of Miss Mary Johnston, Mrs. Frances Hodgson Burnett, Mrs. Mary Hartwell Catherwood and Mrs. Kate Douglas Wiggin.

Each of these has succumbed to brain fatigue, says the Philadelphia Press. Each says she will continue to write as soon as the sanitarium releases its firm grip.

Each of these, except Mrs. Wiggin, has been enjoying the privileges of a rest cure. And rumor has it that Mrs. Wiggin is on the threshold of a sanitarium.

One would think that the violent struggle to be successful might send women and men to a rest cure, but to ride to success in a golden chariot and then break down from brain fog is beyond the reasoning of those who have tried and failed.

These writers have been successful from the start. Why they each have yielded to fatigue and mental strain is probably from trying to meet the demands of an enthusiastic public.

Henry James has explained it all in a recent ghost story, in which he lays the blame to "the dreadful too-much" in the successful writer's life.

In that story he gives you such a dramatic and terrible description of the nervous fatigue that comes from trying to live up to one's literary reputation, that there is reflected nervousness from simply reading it.

The youngest and newest of these successful novelists is Miss Mary Johnston, and it is she who is returning to a sanitarium in Baltimore for the second time since Christmas.

She has been suffering with the most intense headaches. She has done everything for them except the re-



MARY HARTWELL CATHERWOOD.
(Western Novelist Who Has Succumbed to Brain Fatigue.)

markable operation that it was rumored she had undergone. This rumor said she had submitted to the removal of certain nerves from her head, and that the intense pain had therefore ceased. This was, absolutely denied at the sanitarium. But the brain fog and severe headaches that are being treated there lend themselves slowly to care, however skillful.

Mrs. Townsend, or Mrs. Hodgson Burnett, as the literary world still knows her, has been completely prostrated from writing successful novels. She had to go to the sanitarium at Fishkill Landing in the fall, and has just ventured away from it.

When she succumbed to pain, she was just beginning another novel which, it was supposed, would follow along the same money-making, praise-receiving channel as did "Fauntleroy," "A Lady of Quality," and others.

She began also to suffer with severe pain, and could find no rest from it, working or playing. She came to America—where the good doctors are, of course—and went into the sanitarium. Her malady was diagnosed as neuritis and she finds herself much better.

Mrs. Browning wrote a little poem once which told—so her friends said—of her own severe suffering from nervous headaches. And she ends with the philosophic reflection that if she must have headaches or give up writing she will take the pain. Grim choice between two evils.

The late Frank Stockton suffered from nervousness and pain produced by noises. He was so sensitive to jarring sound that he left Morristown, N. J., where he had a charming home, because he feared the city would run a street car near the house.

Nearly all the successful workers in imaginative fiction are set on edge by the sounds and conditions which to other people are in the day's life.

Their talent or genius is surrounded by such serious handicaps.

Great financiers promote colossal enterprises requiring the greatest mental strain; great masters of men and affairs work ceaselessly with gigantic results; profound makers of government wrestle with nation-building problems, all in the glare and yell and noise of active industry. But the writer of books must have dead silence.



HON. ROBERT W. WILCOX,
Of Hawaii Will be Returned to the House of Representatives.

Representative, obedient to an outworn political tradition, almost invariably oppose these policies because they are Republican. Thus the Southern Democracy puts itself continually in the attitude of biting the hand stretched out to aid Southern industry.

JUST A HINT OR TWO.

Lemons will keep much longer if immersed in cold water which is renewed each day.

Black lace should be sponged with green tea to be made to look quite new and fresh again.

Sour milk added to the water with which oilcloth or linoleum is washed gives it a luster like new.

Flat irons should not be allowed to become red hot, for they never retain the heat properly afterward.

When making cakes, etc., try greasing the tins with olive oil instead of butter, and they will turn out much better and without any trouble.

The surest way of removing fruit stains from linen is to place the article in a bowl and immediately pour on boiling water, when stains will be found to entirely disappear.

To preserve blankets that are badly worn, patch all holes too large to darn; then cover with cheese-cloth and tack with colored yarn or worsted. Buttonhole with the yarn across the ends.

To loosen a glass stopper soak a corner of a glass cloth in boiling water and then wrap it round the neck of the bottle. The heat will cause the neck to expand and then the stopper may easily be removed.

To renovate leather furniture wash it with a little soap and water and when dry apply a little vaseline, rubbed in with the hand. Let it remain till next morning, then polish with a soft duster. This treatment will prevent the leather from cracking.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

More Rules for the Teachers.

Not satisfied with the rules that have been previously adopted, the Board of Education sent to the teachers of the several divisions a circular,

the city you find him at work, working for white people, whether his profession is stenography, law, medicine or hod carrying. He is treated as a man in proportion as he regards himself as such.

If he commits a breach of the peace there is no attempt to magnify it. He is thought to be no better than white men and if he commits a crime he receives the same punishment for it that a white man would receive for its commission. This policy puts him upon his merits and implants in him respect for law and order. The law-abiding Christian people of this state, by their humane treatment of their colored citizens, are doing great work not only for them, but humanity.

How the Zuni Make Love.

The Zuni Indians are sentimental in the extreme and marry at a youthful age. When a youth is wooing a maiden he will go and sit before her with his back turned to her and untwine his head cloth. She rejects him by stealing softly way or accepts him by running her hands carelessly through his loosened locks.

Cost of Coronation Seats.

In connection with the news from London that the price of good window commanding the coronation procession of Edward VII has gone up to something like \$365, it may be noted that at the coronation of Edward I. the price of a seat was half a farthing; in Edward II.'s time a whole farthing was required; to see Edward III. cost a halfpenny. A good seat for Edward IV.'s procession cost two pence, and for Edward VI. the price was four pence. There is a big jump between VI. and VII.

REPUBLICAN BARBACUE.

The Consolidated Clubs of the W. Calvin Chase July 16th—Distinguished Republicans to Discuss the Issue.

The coming barbecue of the W. Calvin Chase Republican Clubs of the District of Columbia will be one of the largest attended Republican meetings that has ever been held in the District of Columbia. The barbecue and meeting will be held in Eureka Park, Hillside, July 16th.

Among the distinguished Republicans who have been invited to speak