

IN THE LIMELIGHT

NEW NAVAL ASSISTANT



Herbert Livingstone Satterlee of New York, son-in-law of J. Pierpont Morgan, assistant secretary of the navy, is a member of the law firm of Ward, Hayden & Satterlee of New York city. He is not identified with any of the enterprises with which his father-in-law is connected. He is a director in the India Rubber and Gutta Percha Insulating Company, but beyond that is not interested in any corporation.

He was graduated from Columbia in 1883, and distinguished himself in the School of Political Science, where he received a degree. He was admitted to the bar in 1885, and entered the law office of Everts, Choate & Beaman. In the following year he became secretary to Senator Everts. He was active in the organization of the naval militia, and when he became a colonel on the staff of Gov. Morton he was appointed the navigating officer of the First naval battalion.

Mr. Satterlee married Miss Louisa Pierpont Morgan November 15, 1900. The wedding was the most noted social event of the year. The alliance was presumed to mark a closer business relationship between the brilliant young lawyer and the leader of the financial world in America, but Mr. Satterlee followed the path he had laid out for himself and depended on his own capabilities for success; although this was questioned when, as a director of the Trust Company of the Republic, he was concerned with the plan to relieve that corporation of its underwriting obligations with Louis Nixon's ship-building trust, which had been controlled by Mr. Morgan ever since its organization.

Mr. Satterlee's most conspicuous place as an organizer was taken when he became one of a committee formed to reorganize the Knickerbocker Trust Company. The committee became known as the Satterlee Committee and was the representative of the depositors. Mr. Satterlee devised the plan opposing a permanent receivership and advocated resumption to avoid a sacrifice of assets. The temporary receivers were discharged March 25 last and the doors were reopened the next day.

IMMIGRATION COMMISSIONER



Daniel J. Keefe of Detroit, the new commissioner-general of immigration, holds one of the most important federal offices in the gift of the president and the most important of its kind in the world.

Less than 25 years ago this same Daniel J. Keefe was a Chicago dock-walloper, using his rugged strength to shove lumber. Recently the term dock-walloper has come into reproach, for it suggests now unsteadiness in habits. "Big Dan" Keefe—or O'Keefe, as he spelled his name then—was never that kind of a laborer. He was always the best type of longshoreman and, while the massive strength of his squat frame was being used to load and unload the vessels of the Chicago port, his busy brain, endowed with some of the same virile characteristics that marked his physical self, was planning and scheming for the advancement of himself and his co-laborers.

Strong, almost rough and brutal in his methods, and with the tenacity of a bulldog, "Big Dan" fought for the organization of the longshoremen, and he not only won out, but, with the aid of others, formed an international organization which, including other branches of vessel workers, became one of the biggest labor trusts on record and eventually forced a tight clamp on maritime commerce.

In a few years "Big Dan," the lumber shover, became the dictator of the lakes with whom the powerful Lake Carriers' association was obliged to confer, and his power extended even up and down the coast and into Canada and South America. The laborers who depended for their daily bread on his executive management numbered from 75,000 to 100,000 men.

Mr. Keefe has been the president of the International Longshoremen, Marine & Transport Workers' association since its formation in 1892, and he has been president of his local for 20 years. He has been holding office for nearly 27 years. During that time he has been one of the principal forces in perfecting the organization of the huge body. He was recently one of the industrial peace commission of nine men of international reputation.

Mr. Keefe succeeds Frank P. Sargeant, who died a few months ago.

YOUNG BRITISH SUFFRAGIST



No woman on the American continent is attracting so much attention as Mrs. Philip Snowden, the beautiful young British suffragist, who has come to the United States to tell American women how to secure their "rights."

Endowed with a power of oratory and eloquence which would be even remarkable in a man, possessed of a personal magnetism that can sway tremendous throngs of either sex, and possessing a physical beauty that makes her noticed in any assemblage, the young advocate of suffrage for the gentler sex has found no difficulty in making her mark in this country during the few weeks she has been in the western hemisphere.

Before a brilliant audience of New York's most prominent men and women a few nights ago, Mrs. Snowden made her first American speech, and Carnegie hall rang with her praises.

On first seeing Mrs. Snowden one is simply impressed with her overpowering beauty. A mass of fair, wavy hair surrounds a face of once placid, gentle, and humorous, while every line denotes sincerity and power.

She has had a remarkably active life, and although she has spoken in practically every English industrial center and for ten years has been a potent factor in the British labor movement, she is well on the sunny side of 30 years.

Educated to become a school mistress, she first became prominent through her letters in the Liverpool Daily Post in defense of the pro-Boer attitude of Dr. Charles F. Aked, the British minister, now pastor of the Fifth Avenue Baptist church in New York. Her powers of oratory were first discovered when she addressed a meeting in Pembroke chapel in behalf of the preacher.

Her husband is one of the leading members of the labor party and an influential member of the house of commons. He is a cripple, and on account of his physical infirmity Mrs. Snowden fills his speaking engagements. It is said she is the only English speaking woman not possessed of a title or of some eccentricity who can always draw a large audience of members of both sexes.

KNIGHTED BY KING EDWARD



Sir Thomas Barclay, the well-known British philanthropist and peace advocate, was made a baronet by King Edward on the occasion of his majesty's birthday anniversary. The compliment extended to Sir Thomas is one that is handed out in lots of a dozen or so by the British ruler on each birthday, much as other and earlier rulers have made it a point to open up the prison doors to certain classes of convicted political and civil offenders upon smaller occasions.

In the present instance, however, the world will agree that the royal honor was well bestowed. Sir Thomas has been one of the most prominent citizens of the United Kingdom for his work in behalf of international arbitration, not less than for his own legal and general learning. He has visited several different countries to urge the adoption of an international peace and arbitration agreement that would result in gradually eliminating war. He was in the United States for some weeks a few years ago, arguing with great persuasiveness a new treaty with his own country in the furtherance of fraternal comity and peaceful settlement of all disputes.

LATE DOWAGER EMPRESS OF CHINA



The late empress-dowager has been described as the Semiramis of China, and her hold upon the empire and emperor was remarkable. The emperor, indeed, was nothing but a figure-head, and to all intents and purposes the empress-dowager was queen of China. She was born in November, 1834, the daughter of a military official, and was given the name of Yehonala. At the age of 16 she was chosen for Emperor Hsien Feng as a concubine of the fifth class. She was raised to the dignity of imperial consort after the birth of her son. The late empress was extremely luxurious in her ways. Every ten years she received an additional title, carrying with it \$225,000 a year, to say nothing of valuable presents. To her credit be it said that on her sixtieth birthday, when Japan was at war with her country, she placed most of the gifts she received, which amounted to about \$7,500,000, into the war-chest.

MOVING A CEMETERY

TENEMENTS WILL HIDE OLD GRAVES IN GOTHAM.

Property Is Sold and Forefathers of Many of New York's Prominent Men Will Have Their Bones Reinterred.

New York.—Crowds of curious tenement dwellers pressed about the canvas screens the other day, behind which laborers were excavating the bodies in the old St. Patrick's Cathedral cemetery, situated in the block bounded by East Eleventh and Twelfth streets, First avenue and avenue A. The ground has been sold by the trustees of St. Patrick's cathedral and the bodies will be removed to a large plot provided for the purpose in Calvary cemetery.

Few interments have been made there since August, 1848, and for many years the place has been surrounded by tenement structures. Now other buildings will be erected on the vacant plot and the historic burial ground will exist only in the memory of a few of the oldest citizens.

For 20 years or more the removal of the cemetery has been stubbornly opposed by many descendants of those whose bodies were buried there. An opposition organization was formed two years ago to fight the project, but all legal obstacles were finally disposed of and the sale of the property followed.

The old cemetery was opened in 1833, the first body being interred on March 12 of that year. The ground was purchased for \$37,050 and between 1833 and 1848 the official records show that 41,016 bodies were buried. It was opened to relieve old St. Patrick's cemetery in Mott street, which was opened on May 25, 1813, and closed on the opening of the new cemetery. The records show that 32,153 bodies were interred in the old cemetery, making a total of 73,169 in both cemeteries, between 1813 and 1848.

Ancestors of many of New York's prominent citizens of to-day were buried in the old cemetery, but in many instances headstones have fallen down or have been removed, and difficulty will be experienced in locating many of the graves. Somewhere in the consecrated ground the workmen will find the crumbling bones of Lorenzo da Ponte, a celebrated Italian dramatist, whose works have been known to the musical and literary world for more than a century. Wherever Mozart's operas are sung da Ponte's fame will ever be bright, for it was he who wrote the librettos for "Don Giovanni," "Figaro," and several others of the great composer's masterpieces. Da Ponte died in Spring street, this city, on August 17, 1838, and was buried in an unmarked grave. Its location is now unknown and the dust of the famous Italian will be buried with the unclaimed bones that are found elsewhere.

Da Ponte was born in Venice March 10, 1749, and came to America in 1805. In 1828 he was professor of Italian in Columbia, and was well known among the literary classes of two continents for his many plays, sonnets and translations. He published several books relating to his own country and was an authority in the teaching of the Italian language.

Many of the pioneers in New York's great business enterprises were buried there, and notable among these was Joseph Bonfanti, who conducted the first department store in New York or

in America. He died on September 26, 1838.

APPLE CROP IS LARGE. Enough to Make 6,250,000,000 Pies, It Is Estimated.

Detroit, Mich.—If the apple harvest in the commercial orchards of the United States this year were converted into pies the work would turn out 6,250,000,000 of them, and these placed side by side would make a path of almost 975,000 miles.

The total weight of this mountain of pastry is estimated at 9,210,000 pounds, including 6,125,000,000 pounds of flour, lard and other ingredients used in the popular American after-dinner dessert, and would require 154,166 cars of standard capacity to transport them from the ovens to the consumers.

Twenty-five million barrels, or 62,500,000 bushels, is the estimated yield this season, according to reports received by Harry J. Neely, secretary of the national apple show at Spokane, from 15,000 growers, operating the various belts in the union.

The returns show that while droughts, excessive rains, or pests wrought havoc in many districts in the middle western, eastern, and several southern states, the entire crop is fully as large as in 1907, and it is better distributed. Prices also are higher than last year. However, the domestic supply is smaller than at any time since 1895, for the reason that the demand of the export trade is heavier and increasing yearly.

FATE LINKS A PAIR

NAMES OF WAR VETERANS AND HOME TOWNS THE SAME.

Postal Error Reveals Lives' Parallel from Youth to Latter Age—One Lives In New Jersey, Other in North Carolina.

New York.—Coincidences remarkable in character and numerous in occurrence have characterized the lives of George W. Anthony of Burlington, N. J., and George W. Anthony of Burlington, N. C. They have seldom met and are not relatives, yet there have been parallel occurrences in their careers which have lent to each a singular interest in the other.

The mistake of a postal clerk, who sent a letter addressed to Anthony of New Jersey, to Anthony of North Carolina, which was opened by the latter in the belief that it was meant for him, brought about their meeting. The latter dealt with the civil war, and spoke of battles in which the North Carolina man participated, but clearly it was not for him.

He looked again at the envelope and there found the correct address. He redirected it to the New Jersey man, and with it sent a letter of explanation. Correspondence followed and it was found that both the Anthonys, the one in blue and the other in gray, had been drummer boys of regiments opposed to each other in many battles. One was released and the other mustered out the same day, and each went back home and engaged in business. Both were successful, the New Jersey man in a large market house, and the southerner in a lucrative lumber trade.

When they met, as the result of correspondence, both were widowers and, in the recital of their sorrows, learned they had lost their wives about the same time. Recently Anthony, the northerner, took a second wife. Upon returning from his honeymoon he found a note announcing the marriage of his friend in North Carolina.

Both are guessing now as to what experience they may next share in common.

WOMAN CLAIMS GLACIER.

Expects to Dig Some Precious Material from Property.

Philadelphia.—Mrs. Mary E. Hart, formerly of Los Angeles, who has just returned to Seattle after visiting Alaska, has the distinction of being the first person to stake out a mining claim on a glacier while it was still in action.

Sidney Moise, with the local architect firm of Hunt & Gray, was on board the Seattle, which has just returned from a trip to the Klondike and he states that for the first time in nine years passengers were able to make a landing at Muir Glacier, near Skagway.

The glacier is considered far from safe, but Mrs. Hart, with natural love for adventure, stepped triumphantly ashore and was followed by others eager for the experience of landing upon the forbidden ice field.

It was found that the moraine, a deposit freighted with precious ore, which is always carried with the ice in this section, had already become quite solid, and Mrs. Hart forthwith staked out a claim.

Mrs. Hart has passed a number of years in Alaska and is conversant with the mining situation there, having owned and superintended the work in several claims. In order to gain experience she at one time worked with a pick in her own mine.

HEAD OF NATIONAL WAR COLLEGE



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Gen. William W. Wotherspoon, president of the Army War college at Washington, sees in the adoption of the airship idea by the war department a great influence for peace. So strongly impressed is the general by this belief that he is giving up practically his entire and undivided attention to the tests of the various aerial craft in which the government is interested, and study of the new and distinctive strategy of war with air craft.

Feminine Inconsistency. The woman who resents her husband working overtime lest she be deprived of a pleasure in the sort that in later years decries his poverty in contemptuous tones.—Chicago Record-Herald.

Great Actions Endure. He judges well who accepts unpopularity in a great cause. Hatred does not last long, and besides the immediate splendor of great actions, the renown of them endures forever in men's memories.—Pericles.

Change Easily Made. Five-year-old Helen was industriously hemming a square of pink gingham for a doll's table cover. She held it up and examined it critically. "Mother," she said, "I don't think this is a very stylish tablecloth. I guess I'll put a pair o' sleeves in it and call it a corset cover."—The Deileator.

How He Does It. Notice the man of whom it is generally said: "He is successful; he is getting along." Notice that he attends to his work; he is polite; he doesn't drink; he is honest, and pays his debts. No man ever succeeded without these qualities.—Atchison (Kan.) Globe.

Paying the Fare. Annette was attending her first service at church. When the offertory began she watched the performance with interest, and as the alms basin was handed in at the pew where she and her mother sat she exclaimed, excitedly: "Mamma, let me pay the fare."

Woman Tougher Than Man. Although men, as they run, are perhaps muscularly stronger than women, their ability to withstand the elements and their reliance upon clothes places them considerably below the so-called weaker sex in the matter of un-clothing toughness. Women wear clothes for ornament; men use them as a protective covering. A group of men marooned, clothesless on an island in the temperate zone might be expected to die in a month from draughts and colds in rheumatism. The health of women similarly placed would suffer little from the enforced exposure. The fact appears to be, therefore, that in everything but muscle—in vitality, ruggedness, character, disposition, brain power, etc., woman is the tougher, not the weaker, sex.

Vain Desire. The man whose greatest purpose is to get even with his enemies keeps making so many of them that his desire for satisfaction can never be fulfilled.

What Constitutes Beauty. "Beauty is in the eye of the beholder." We have read that if a toad was asked his idea of beauty, he would reply: "My mate, yonder."

Worth All Literature. A love letter from the right person is worth all the literature in the world when it comes to heart interest.

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