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Pen and Picture Pointers

IN THE death of Luther W. Osborn the consular service of the United States lost a man who was looked on by the State department at Washington as invaluable. He had successfully carried through negotiations which, while apparently insignificant, were really of the greatest importance and of the most delicate nature. For a long time people were ignorant that there was such a thing in American diplomacy as a Samoan question. The islands were best remembered as being the place where the Trenton and other steamers were lost in a terrible storm. Pago-Pago was heard of occasionally in connection with the efforts of the navy to establish a coaling station there. In 1857, when Judge Osborn was appointed consul to Samoa, England, Germany and the United States were all interested in securing concessions for coaling stations in the Samoan group. Two chiefs aspired to be king. Representatives of the three great nations held a court of inquiry and finally gave the position of king to Mataafa. This did not suit the followers of Malifa and they rebelled. Then the Samoan question blazed



LUTHER W. OSBORN OF BLAIR, LATE CHIEF JUSTICE OF SAMOA, WHO DIED IN APIA ON OCTOBER 27, 1901.

out into international importance, and Judge Osborn gave evidence of his great ability as a diplomatist. When the representatives of Germany and England withdrew to their war ships Mr. Osborn remained on shore and kept the flag flying over his consulate. His firmness and tact prevented a massacre of the defeated Matafaus, and in the complications which followed his judgment went far toward securing a happy solution of the question. At one time the matter was so serious that it threatened to involve Germany in a war with the United States and England. In recognition of the signal ability shown by Judge Osborn during the settlement he was unanimously chosen chief justice of the supreme court of Samoa, a body constituted by the three great nations to govern the islands. Thus a Nebraska man practically became "king of the cannibal islands."

C. B. Anderson, the new cashier of the Omaha National bank, has been a successful banker during all his business life. For ten years he was connected with the national bank at DeWitt, which he organized. A firm believer in commercial expansion, he established a state bank at Stamford and another at Plymouth. Then he went to Crete and associated with T. H. Miller in establishing the Crete State bank, and later the Conservative Investment company. Mr. Anderson is a public-spirited citizen and found time during his residence at Crete to act as a trustee for Doane college, a member of the Board of Education and in other capacities. Politically he is an ardent republican and was a delegate to the national convention which nominated William McKinley for the first time.

Cold weather always brings something of suffering to the poor of a great city. Charity cannot reach all the needy and some must help themselves. Fuel is the great thing needed, for the poor must have fire to keep warm and to cook their scanty fare. Much of this fuel is gathered by "gleaners of the switch yards," who, with basket or bag or box on wheels, follow the railroad tracks to gather the bits of coal that jostle from the tenders of passing engines or from the heavily laden cars that are hauled in long trains through the yards. Now and then a good-natured fireman drops a chunk of coal where it will do the most good and some gleaner strikes a windfall. But there are many to glean and the windfalls are few, so the tracks are kept well cleaned of coal or anything else that will burn. It occasionally hap-



C. B. ANDERSON, NEW CASHIER OF THE OMAHA NATIONAL BANK.

as that the gleaner becomes more energetic than honest and a raid is made on a loaded car. These efforts usually end in the police court.

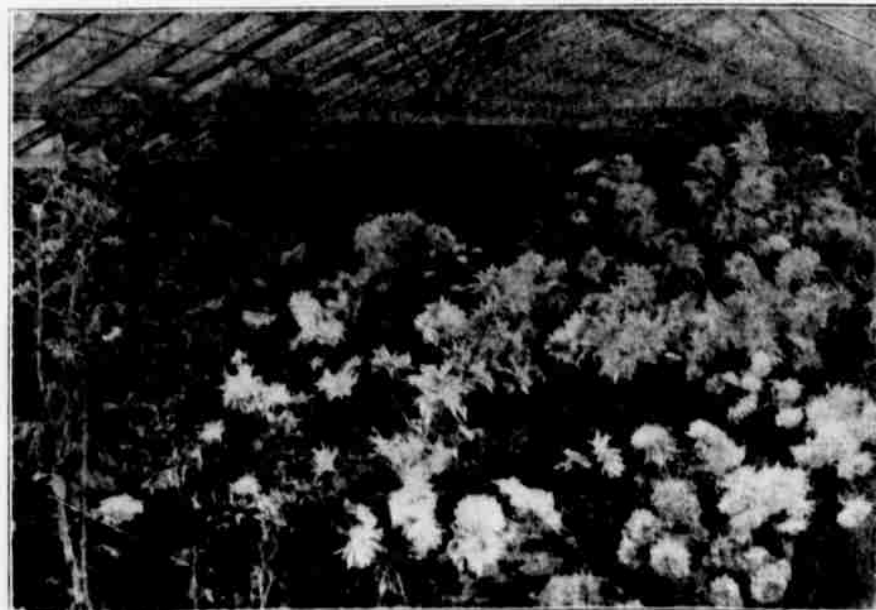
Viewed from the ground the figures carved in the facade of the new High school building seem small and well finished. A staff photographer climbed to the scaffold where the sculptor was at work putting the finishing touches on the figures. Here he got a picture that gives a good idea of the relative sizes of the figures and the man. The apparent roughness in the detail shows very plainly in the picture, but indicates what is necessary to deceive the eye at the distance from which the design will ordinarily be viewed.

Foot ball is the one sport which the professional has not been able to capture from the amateur. Through all the time it has been played it has remained essentially a game for those who love sport solely for sport's sake and not for the money there is in it. Its history dates back many years, although the game we have today is practically new, having been developed within a dozen years. It is the outgrowth of progress, changes in rules made to meet modifications in play having brought about a complete transformation, until only the name resembles the game of a few years ago. It is the spirit of the game that attracts people to it. The young athlete at school sets his ambition to "make the team" and his less brawny, but equally enthusiastic, mates set their ambition to aid the team in winning. No more intense partisan exists than the foot ball "rooter." He can see only one side and that is the side represented by his colors. This is the spirit of the game and its followers. Much has been said in condemnation of modern foot ball on account of its brutality. To eliminate the danger of the game many changes in the rules have been made, so that there is much more open play nowadays than there was three or four years ago. Still the "mass" plays are used a great deal and "line plunges" are common. The Bee this week shows some pictures of the field and incidents of the game during a recent match played between the "varsity" teams of Nebraska and Missouri. These give an excellent idea of the interest felt by the people in the game.

One of Omaha's charities is the Flower Mission, its object being to provide the unfortunates at the hospitals and elsewhere with such glimpses of outdoor life as are suggested by beautiful flowers. These flowers are gathered from many sources of supply, one being the greenhouse at Hanscom park, where the park plants are cared for. Here all manner of blooming plants are raised. Just at present the royal Japanese flower, the chrysanthemum, is having its inning. A photograph of one of the tables, taken recently, shows the extent and gives a faint notion of the beauty of the display there at present.

Willing to Please

Washington Post: A certain lawyer here in town employs a stenographer who has the most wonderful collars and the most elaborate pompadour in all the busi-



CHRYSANTHEMUMS AT HANSCOM PARK GREENHOUSE—Photo by a Staff Artist.

THE ILLUSTRATED BEE.

ness world. She has a personal theory of punctuation and her spelling is marked with engaging originality, but she's so even-tempered that only an absurdly capricious person would take notice of such eccentricities. One day she laid before her employer a neatly typed letter to a southern correspondent. Before signing it he glanced over it.

"See here," he said, "you've spelled sugar 'sugar.'"

The typewriter glanced at the sheet and smiled.

"Dear me!" said she "How careless of me! Why, I've left out the 'h.'"

About Noted People

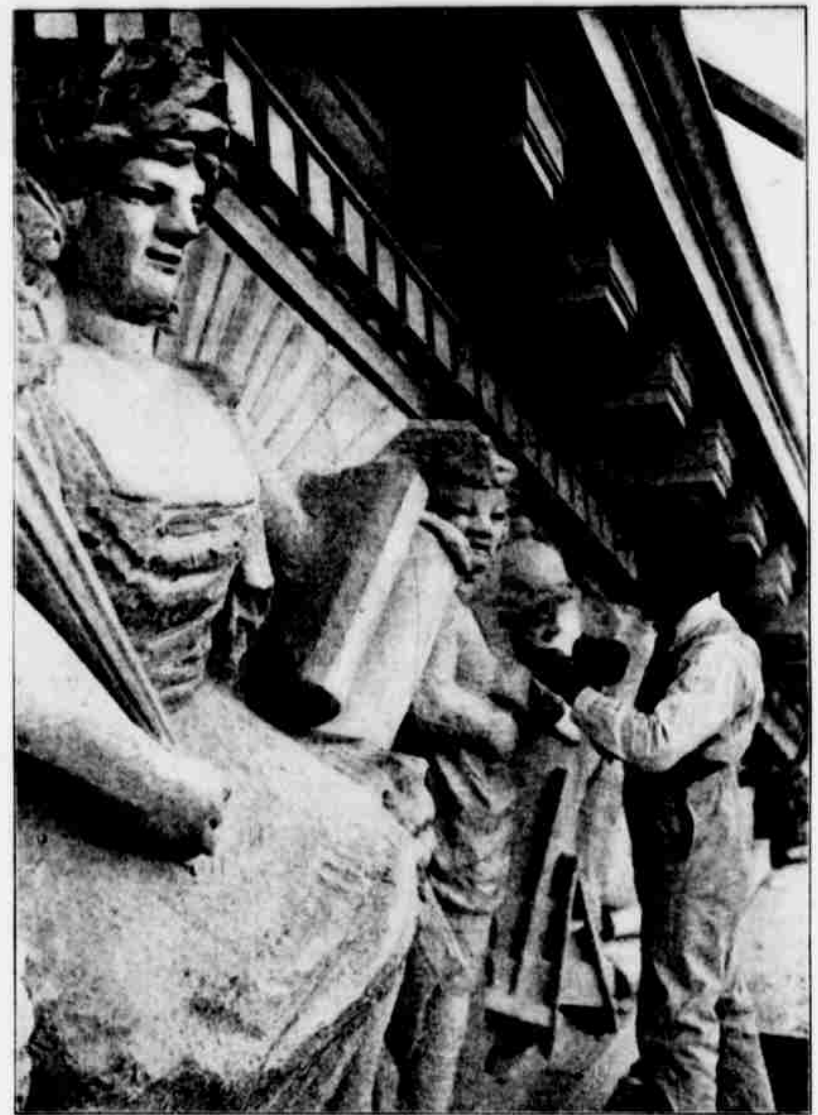
GENERAL ALGER in his book, recently published tells of a unique request that came to the department from a young lady in Boston during the Spanish-American war. He says: "Her note paper, handwriting and rhetoric vouched at least for the culture of the writer. Her request was simple and plainly worded. With much unfeigned earnestness she stated her case. The press dispatches had announced that the volunteer regiment of which her brother was a member was to leave Cuba on a fixed date. But the brother's birthday occurred two days after the date assigned for his embarkation. A birthday box of cake, jellies, pies, etc., she said, had been forwarded to him and would not be received if the regiment left on the date announced. She naively asked that the regiment be detained until the sweetmeats arrived, as she was sure it would make no difference to the government, whereas it would be 'oh, such a disappointment to my brother!'"

The youngest college president is said to be John H. McCracken, who, at 25, presides over Westminster college at Fulton, Mo. Jerome Hall Raymond, president of the University of West Virginia, was elected to that office when 28 years old. President Boothe Colwell Davis of Alfred university, New York, was elected when 32 years old, and Rev. Burriss A. Jenkins was two years younger when he became president of the University of Indianapolis.

A remarkable story is current with regard to General Sir Ian Hamilton's spectacles. It appears that General Hamilton lost a pair of spectacles in the battle of Majuba Hill. They were apparently picked up by a Boer whom they suited and who kept them for twenty years. In the early part of the present year the spectacles were found on the body of a dead Boer. The case had General Hamilton's name on it and the glasses were in due course returned to their original owner.

A story which explains the liking of the late president for red carnations is told by Miss Lucy Treadwell of Newcastle, Pa. Eight years ago, when she was a student at the Painesville (O.) college, Mr. McKinley visited there. A bevy of girls made him an honorary member of their class and pinned a bright red carnation on the lapel of his coat, the flower being the class color. Mr. McKinley in thanking the girls said he would thenceforth make the flower his own. Every year the class sent a box of red carnations to him. The incident occurred on the evening of November 19, 1893, while Mr. McKinley was governor of Ohio.

Some amusing stories are being told which illustrate Kaiser Wilhelm's preference for having things represented as they are rather than as they might be. When the Berlin sculptor, Schost, was commanded to model a statue of Friedrich William I of Prussia to be placed in the imperial palace, he made the mistake of idealizing the monarch in his desire to produce a fine work of art and the result was that the first sketches laid before the kaiser represented a majestic and calmly dignified figure which totally lacked the characteristics of Friedrich Wilhelm. "My dear Schost," was Kaiser Wilhelm's criticism, after closely inspecting the sculptor's production, "you must represent the king more forcibly—as inexorable, simply; after all he was a bearish fellow. Well, make him one." Schost followed the advice and produced a cast of the statue of the king which was full of energy, powerful and blunt. "Famous," exclaimed the kaiser on beholding it; "make him thus, only take his hat off. Where court customs reign one doffs the hat, even when one is inconsiderate and a king."



CARVING THE FIGURES ON THE FACADE OF THE NEW OMAHA HIGH SCHOOL.—Photo by a Staff Artist.

Head of the Great Gould Interests

WHEN I first saw George Gould," said an Omaha man recently, "he was in his shirtsleeves, perched on a high stool at a desk in his father's office, and there was nothing about him to distinguish him from any of the other clerks in the office."

Probably the greatest difference between young Gould and his fellow clerks at that time was that the future head of the Gould family was then earning \$1,000,000 a year, although even he did not know it. When it was stated that the salary of Charles M. Schwab as head of the great steel corporation was to be \$1,000,000 a year much wonder was excited and a great deal of comment was indulged in. But George Gould had already been paid that amount annually for several years. His father for several years prior to his death had left the management of his great interests largely in the hands of his son. It was generally supposed that this was merely training, so that the young man would be properly equipped to take up the burden when it would finally slip from the shoulders of the elder. Training it was, most essential training, too, but when Jay Gould laid down his life work he left a will, the first provision of which set apart \$5,000,000 to be paid to George Jay Gould as salary for the five years he had had control under his father of the Gould interests. No such salary had ever before been paid, but the executors of the will accepted the new scale of wages without question and the new head of the family took his pay without a murmur.

Since the death of his father George Jay Gould has occupied a considerable share of the public's attention, although not nearly so much as the founder of the fortune he has managed so conservatively. The elder Gould was essentially a speculator, the younger is essentially a business man. While the foundation of the fortune was laid in Wall street, the superstructure has been reared on the development of the property left by the great financier to the management of his oldest son. Where his father operated on the "street," George Gould has given attention to the management of the railroads and other interests in which the Gould millions are invested. At the time of Jay Gould's death he was thought to own from \$60,000,000 to \$100,000,000. Conservative estimates now place the combined Gould fortunes at double the figures left by bequest.

Other names have crowded that of Gould out of the financial columns of the newspapers. Morgan, Harriman, Whitney, Hill and the like are daily handed back and forth in connection with the manipulation of the great transportation or industrial enterprises whose formation has kept the commercial world agog during the last few years. Occasionally in these accounts some mention is made of the "Gould interests," and the reader is left with no mere light on what the Gould interests are. At present George J. Gould is president of railroad companies whose combined mileage amounts to nearly 10,000 miles, which reach from the Mississippi river south to the Gulf and west to the western

slope of the Rockies. In these companies the Goulds hold the control. He is also president of the Manhattan Elevated, one of the wealthiest urban railroad companies in the world, and is heavily interested in the Wabash, the Union Pacific, the Northern Pacific and other great railway systems of the country. "Gould interests" mean an immense amount of property, nearly if not quite as much as is managed by any other man in the world. George has the assistance of his brothers, Edwin, Frank and Howard, in the handling of the properties in which the family fortunes are invested.

George Gould is one of the great millionaires of the country concerning whom little has been written. His life has been, so far as is known, that of an honest American gentleman who delights in his home circle, who has his friends and gives up what time he can spare from business to the pursuits of manly and healthful sport. His home is at Lakewood, N. J., where he goes daily from his office in New York. It was to obtain the advantage of country training for his children that he built in New Jersey the magnificent place known as Georgian Court. It is not so pretentious in extent as some other homes of millionaires, but it has the comforts of a home as well as the luxuries of a palace. Surrounding the mansion are spacious grounds, laid out in a park, a polo ground, a paddock for the Gould horses and ponies, with walks and drives where the Goulds may have their open air without interference. A theater, as perfectly appointed as any of the modern city playhouses, which seats only 125 persons, is part of the equipment of this country home, and a casino, with a race track as large as that of Madison Square Garden, has just been added. In this casino are forty rooms and half as many baths, so that quite a large house party can be accommodated there in addition to those who might be quartered in the mansion. Mr. Gould gives much time to riding, and his stables well stocked with hunters and polo ponies, so he may either gallop across country or chase the polo ball across the field. He is also prominent in yachting circles, and has been commodore of the Atlantic Yacht club, the great rival of the New York Yacht club.

Mr. Gould has visited Omaha and the west many times, his railroad interests in this section of the country frequently requiring his presence. He has made many friends among western men by the modest, unassuming way in which he goes about his business. His friendship for Omaha was well illustrated in 1898, when through his influence the Missouri Pacific donated \$10,000 to assist the Transmississippi and International Exposition. Recently he made a tour of Colorado to inspect the Rio Grande railroad system, his latest acquisition. While he was in Colorado the sale of the Omaha & St. Louis line to the Wabash was completed, giving the Gould interests a second entrance in the Gate City. The Missouri Pacific has long been one of the city's principal transportation lines, and twice the Union Pacific has been under Gould control, so that the interests of the family in Omaha are extensive.