

## THE ILLUSTRATED BEE.

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## Pen and Picture Pointers

**R**OBERT C. CLOWRY has now run the entire gamut of employment in the telegraph line. He began as messenger boy with one of the pioneer lines in the west, he is now president and general manager of the Western Union, the greatest telegraph company in the world. No halo of romance surrounds Mr. Clowry's career, nor has his rise in the service at any time approached the spectacular. He has merely worked hard, paid close attention to business and slowly won the position to which he has been called by the managing board of the company. In 1852, when 12 years of age, Mr. Clowry began his career as a messenger boy in the office of the Illinois & Mississippi Telegraph company in Joliet, Ill. Seven years later he was made a superintendent. In two years from the time he began carrying messages he was accounted the company's most efficient operator, and was sent from Joliet to Springfield to take charge of the office there as manager. Within a year he was transferred to St. Louis, and there his work was such that in 1859, when only 20 years old, he was made superintendent of the St. Louis & Missouri River Telegraph company. He maintained headquarters at St. Louis for a time, and then moved first to Leavenworth



EDWARD M. GALLAUDET, Ph.D., LL.D., WASHINGTON, D. C.

of Thomas T. Eckert to the presidency, when he was made vice president and general superintendent of all the lines. This was in 1892. On March 12 this year Mr. Eckert resigned from the presidency and took the chairmanship of the board of directors and Colonel Clowry was made president and general manager of the great system with which he has so long been identified. He has removed his headquarters from Chicago to New York.

Mr. Clowry has extensive interests in Omaha. He married a daughter of the late General Experience Estabrook, and through this connection has always maintained a social as well as business connection with the people of this city. His property interests here are such that he has always taken an active part in matters furthering the growth and development of Omaha.

Theodore P. Cook, who succeeds Colonel Clowry as vice president and general superintendent, also came up from the ranks. He was a Nebraska farmer boy when the Atlantic & Pacific telegraph line was being built across the plains. He entered the service then and has risen by hard work to the position of second in command. Mr. Cook went from St. Louis, where he was division superintendent, to Chicago to take the position left vacant by Colonel Clowry.

"City beautiful" people can get an excellent notion of how to do things by visiting the suburbs during these spring days. It is impossible to preserve lawns or grass plats when some hundreds of full-blooded youngsters prance about in unrestrained glee during a portion of every day. For this reason Omaha school yards are like those of all cities, bare, and provided with cinder or brick or other suitable surface. But all of them have trees and many of them flower beds and these latter are the pride of teachers and children alike. In this number are reproduced some photographs taken at the Farnam school about a week ago, when the boys turned to with a will to clear away the rubbish of last year's growth and prepare the beds for a new season of beauty. These were not posed for the moment, but were snapped by the artist, showing the boys as they swarmed about, doing all sorts of things needed to be done. Farnam school will have beautiful flowers all summer to show for the enterprise of the principal and the energy of the pupils.

In other places the school children have push. Superior has some of them. Recently a piano costing \$285 was purchased for the use of schools there, and the debt was assumed by the children, who undertook its discharge. At a single entertainment \$100 of the sum was raised. This entertainment was given at the opera house. One of the hits of the affair was the cake walk by little tots, a picture of which is given in this number of The Bee.

James M. Brenton, republican, mayor-elect of the city of Des Moines, has demonstrated that pluck and perseverance win in politics and in all the avenues of life. His election as mayor by a big majority



MISS MARION B. LAMONT OF AURORA, Neb., WHO HAS BEEN APPOINTED PROFESSOR OF ELOCUTION AT UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN.

came as a surprise to the Des Moines people. They did not believe he would be nominated, but he carried nearly every precinct. His candidacy was at first treated as a joke, then ridiculed, and he was subjected to violent abuse; but the more he was opposed the stronger he became. Brenton has had an interesting career. He was a big, uncouth boy, who neglected his lessons and preferred to become a blacksmith. He was unusually strong and took to athletics, and in the old days of amateur base ball he was a star player in the local club in the town of Adel, where he lived. Then he determined upon being a school teacher, and, though his education was limited, his tact was good and his determination carried him through. He was always selected to handle the hardest of the rural schools in his county. He went to Nebraska and took charge of a school at Sidney, where it had been the custom for the big boys to do the teaching and direct what the teacher should do. Brenton wrought reform in the situation and proved himself to be master of the school. He returned to Iowa and taught several schools, and finally came to Des Moines, where he engaged in the ice business. It was while building up a business for himself that he went on the stump as a speaker and became so identified with politics that he went after the position of county superintendent. There were many who did not like the idea of electing an ice man to be superintendent of the schools, but Brenton was named and he proved himself to be a good superintendent. He retired from that office January 1 and entered the campaign for mayor. Brenton is a jovial fellow, 300 pounds or over in weight, ever ready with a song or a story, possessing courage and a will of his own. He will succeed Jerry Hartenbower as mayor in a few days.

Teaching the congenitally deaf to talk is one of the educational triumphs of the last century. To enable these who never heard a sound to not only imitate articulate sounds, but to speak fluently and not infrequently to give accurate accentuation and inflection to words seems little short of miraculous. Yet it has been accomplished, and so successfully that in some schools for the deaf the manual method has been abandoned altogether for the oral. Pupils are taught lip reading so that they can rapidly answer without apparently more than ordinary scrutiny of the speaker's face. This, though probably the greatest, is only one of the triumphs of education of the physically deficient. Many who only a few years ago found themselves restricted by reason of this deficiency have had the avenues of useful occupation opened to them and are filling places in the business world with great success because of the discoveries made by men and women devoted to the work of investigating the conditions and applying the remedies. One of the most successful of these is Edward M. Gallaudet, Ph. D., LL.D., president of Gallaudet college, Washington, D. C., now on a tour



THEODORE P. COOK OF ST. LOUIS, WHO SUCCEEDS R. C. CLOWRY AS VICE PRESIDENT OF WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

of the western states. His father, Thomas Hopkins Gallaudet, established the first school for the deaf in America and is the founder of the American system of instruction. Dr. Gallaudet is one of the most prominent men in Washington society, as well as one of the most influential men in diplomatic circles. He is the founder of the only college for the deaf in the world and the only college of any kind supported by the national government. Congress established a school for the deaf of the District of Columbia in 1857 and provisions were made whereby pupils from any of the states and territories of the United States could attend, if they could make the necessary arrangements with the trustees. As no limit was fixed to the term of instruction, Dr. Gallaudet made a request that congress authorize the board of directors to grant degrees in the liberal arts and sciences. Congress responded favorably and showed its further approval of the new departure by making considerable increases in its annual grants for support and appropriating sums for the additional grounds and the erection of new buildings. It has bestowed upon it in the state 100 acres of large and beautiful buildings, the whole valued at \$700,000, and it now makes an annual appropriation of about \$60,000. The first graduate of this college was John Carlin, a deaf mute who ten years before had been the first person to publicly advocate the establishment of a college for the deaf.

Frank Koutsky, the recently-elected mayor of South Omaha, was born on a farm in Saunders county, Nebraska, on April 4, 1871. He lived on the farm until his parents moved to South Omaha in May, 1888. As soon as the family home was established Mr. Koutsky went through a thorough course of training at a commercial college in Omaha. Upon completing his course he entered the employ of Holmes & Smith, hardware merchants. In 1892 Mr. Koutsky went into business for himself. In the same year he was elected a member of the city council and served out his term with credit. Along in the latter part of May, 1898, Mr. Koutsky sold out his hardware business and devoted his time to looking after his property interests. In the spring of 1900 Mr. Koutsky was elected city treasurer and now holds the office. In the fall of 1894 he was married to Miss Pauline Treks of Crete, Neb. He has one daughter, 2 years old. Within the last year Mr. Koutsky has erected a residence at Twenty-third and O streets which cost him not less than \$9,000.

Miss Marion Lamont, a typical Nebraska girl, whose parents reside in Aurora, Neb., has been recently honored by being chosen instructor in elocution in Wisconsin university, to succeed Miss Jane Butt, now an actress, who gave up her position to assume a histrionic career with the Otis Skinner company in New York. Previous to accepting her present position Miss Lamont had charge of the rhetorical department of Madison High school and her work



FRANK KOUTSKY, MAYOR-ELECT OF SOUTH OMAHA.

there was of such high order as to bring her into notice of the university authorities. Her dramatic ability was first manifested in Nebraska when she won first honors at a state high school contest at Kearney, after winning in the preliminary home and district contests. The rivalry at this contest was marked, one of the participants being Miss Mabel Bally of Hastings, who afterward won the state contest and who has attained no mean reputation as a dramatic reader. Miss Lamont evidenced such marked ability that after a short course at Lincoln Normal school she was induced to enter the Cumbeck School of Oratory at Northwestern university, where her work received flattering recognition. After graduating from Evanston she was called immediately to her high school position at Madison, which she has held since September. Miss Lamont has a pleasing personality, a prime requisite in such a vocation. She has a particularly happy power of interpretation and the genius to endow any character which it falls to her lot to interpret with real and vital life. These characteristics have already gained for her no little measure of success in her new position.

Mrs. Carrie Nation has recently made an extended tour of Nebraska in the interest of prohibition. Her lectures have been unaccompanied by any of the pyrotechnic features that marked her debut as a reformer, but she was verbally much



JAMES M. BRENTON, MAYOR-ELECT OF DES MOINES, Ia.

in earnest in her advocacy of the prohibition of the sale of liquors and tobacco. Her lecture in Omaha was attended by a number of people, drawn there more by curiosity and a desire to see the noted woman than because of any support of her peculiar doctrines. The photograph from which the picture presented in this number was made was taken at the hotel where she stayed while here. To the reporters and others who met her she was very gracious, only insisting that no tobacco be introduced in her presence.



MRS. CARRIE NATION AS SHE APPEARED IN OMAHA—Photo by a Staff Artist.

and next to Omaha. He lived in Omaha until 1863, when President Lincoln prevailed upon him to enter the army service. He was made captain and quartermaster and stationed at Little Rock in charge of the military telegraph lines. His connection with the government service lasted until 1866. On his retirement he was brevetted lieutenant colonel and thanked for his services by President Johnson. Colonel Clowry began at once with the Western Union company, being made superintendent of the southwestern lines of that system. In 1878 he went to Chicago, where he became assistant general manager, and two years later succeeded General Anson Stager as general superintendent of the western division of the system. He continued in that position until the elevation

## Episodes and Incidents in the Lives of Noted People

**T**HOSE two giants of French literature, Victor Hugo and Alexander Dumas, were born in the same year, 1802. The one hundredth anniversary of Hugo's birth was commemorated a short time ago and July 24 the centenary of the great romancer's birth will be observed throughout France. An elaborate revival of "Henri Trois et La Cour" is to be made at the Comedie Francaise.

Sam Hague, who first introduced real negroes as minstrels in Europe, died a short time ago in England. While running a saloon in Syracuse, N. Y., some thirty-five years ago he conceived the idea of taking a company of darkies abroad. He did so and "Hague's slave troupe" made a tremendous hit. He picked them all up in Syracuse and neighborhood, but none knew the difference across the water. Hague became wealthy, but was worth little or nothing at the time of his death.

Thomas F. Walsh, the Colorado millionaire, who is buying much property in Washing-

ton, had his eye on the Foundry Methodist church building and dropped into the church one night while an ice cream social was in progress. He astonished the young women by the prodigality of his expenditures. Finally the pastor came around. Mr. Walsh introduced himself. "I'm having a good time," he said. "I like to buy things. Have you anything else for sale?" "Nothing except the church property," replied the pastor. "All right," replied Walsh, "I'll take that, too." And he did, paying \$201,000 therefor.

Senator Bate of Tennessee is one of the few men in congress who wear boots. His pair of boots are very heavy, being braced to support his wounded leg. If it was not for this wound General Bate would have discarded his boots long ago.

Some time ago Senator Bate was out in San Francisco. While he was sitting in the hotel, his legs stretched out, a man approached him.

"Mister," said the stranger, "I want to know you. I thought I was the only man

left in the world who wore boots. Let's take a drink."

Senator Bate accepted the invitation and the two booted veterans—for the stranger was an old soldier—were soon looking at each other over the edge of a glass.

General T. M. Buffington, the governor of the Cherokee Nation, measures 6 feet 6 inches in his stockings and weighs 275 pounds and is not overburdened with superfluous flesh. He wears a No. 8 hat, No. 12 shoes and dresses after the most approved business fashion. His one-eighth Cherokee blood gives him the ruddy appearance characteristic of the race of which he is so proud.

Captain S. H. Barton, C. S. A., who is said to have fired the last hostile shot in the rebellion on the plains of Brazos, Santiago, Tex., May 12, 1865, is now living quietly at Del Rio in that state. It is said that among his neighbors is one Ney, a comrade on that occasion, who claims to be a descendant of Napoleon's marshals of the same name, who fired the last shot in Na-

pooleon's retreat from Russia. Captain Barton says that a young man who fell by his side was undoubtedly the last man killed in the rebellion.

Joseph Jefferson was driving from his summer residence in Buzzard's Bay to Onset—which is the next town west of Cape Cod—when he met two women from the camp meeting grounds at the latter place who had dismounted from their bicycles and were acting as if in a quandary. The women, who wore bloomers, hailed the veteran comedian with the query: "Please, mister, is this the way to Wareham?"

Mr. Jefferson looked at the bloomers and then replied: "The way to wear 'em? Certainly, Madam. It is the way I wear mine."

Senator Blackburn is always oratorical and declamatory when in the senate, even when speaking on the most commonplace matters. The other day he made a motion to adjourn, speaking in his usual impressive way. After the motion had been carried

President Pro Tem Frye said to him: "Joe, I thought when you got on your legs that time that you were going to move that the president be impeached."

General Fitzhugh Lee, who distinguished himself in the confederate service and is now on the regular army retired list as a brigadier general, recently went on a visit to West Virginia. While there he met an old comrade in arms whose reception was somewhat frigid.

"Well, what's the matter," said General Lee.

"Oh, nothing much," was the noncommittal reply.

"There is something wrong," persisted the general. "Out with it! What do you want?"

After being strenuously urged the old comrade said: "Well, I want to die at least half an hour before you do. I want to be in the other world when you arrive there, just to hear what General Jubal Early says when he sees you in the blue uniform."