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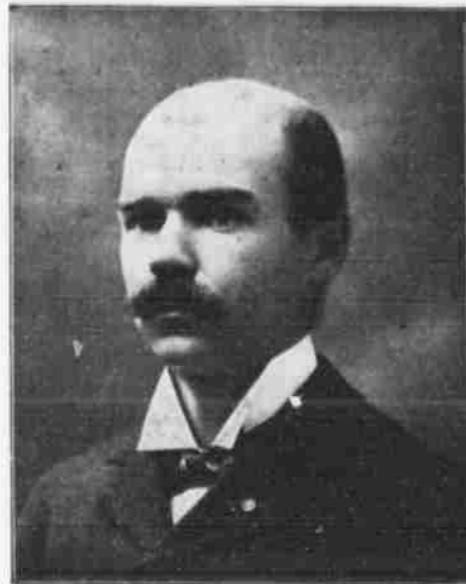
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Pen and Picture Pointers

ONE of the busiest of lives ended when Elizabeth Cady Stanton closed her eyes and rested in death. She is best known to the world as an agitator of woman's rights, but the scope and extent of her activity covered by that phrase is not readily grasped by one who has not kept in close touch with the movement from its inception. One of the pioneers in the reform movement, Mrs. Stanton was always in the foremost rank, and to the very end of her life was busily engaged in pushing forward the idea which had animated from the earliest moment of her life. As a girl she shared the sports and studies of her brothers, and when they went from home to college she demanded that she, too, be



CHARLES S. LOBINGIER.

Hebrew, and then produced her bible, which is along the lines of her conception of the Creator as combining both the masculine and feminine elements, neither greater than the other, but equal and supplementary. Her studies and her reform activities did not in the least interfere with her domestic duties. She was known at her home as a model housekeeper and a gracious hostess. Six children blessed her marriage, and to these she devoted much of her time, rearing and training them with great care. In personal appearance she was the exact opposite of her bosom friend, Miss Anthony. One was tall and angular, the other plump and rosy. Miss Anthony died in dress; Mrs. Stanton not only had good taste, but delighted in its expression. She was never acid, even in her most enthusiastic moments. Miss Anthony, who is herself extremely feeble, was preparing to visit Mrs. Stanton on the occasion of her next birthday, which fell on November 12. Mrs. Stanton would have been 87 years old on that day. Miss Anthony is past 80.

Charles S. Lobingier, who has just been appointed a member of the Nebraska supreme court commission, is to all intents and purposes a Nebraskan, although he was born in Illinois. Since he was 12 years of age he has lived in Nebraska and with the exception of his course in the Harvard law school has been educated in the state. He was reporter and editor of the supreme court's decisions and librarian of the state from 1888 to 1892, being appointed just after being graduated from the University of Nebraska. In 1892 he resigned to enter on the practice of law in connection with the late Charles Offutt. After Mr. Offutt's death Mr. Lobingier continued alone. He is a member of the Nebraska State Bar association and the Omaha Bar association.

Nebraska workmen are waking up to the fact that if they get any favors from the law makers of the state it will be because they ask for them. In order that what has hitherto been an open gate may in the future be at least partially closed, the Nebraska State Society of Labor and Industry, at its last session, decided to maintain at Lincoln during the coming session of the legislature an agent, who will be especially charged with the business of looking after bills that in any way affect the interests of labor, skilled or unskilled, organized or unorganized. John C. Lynch, a prominent member of the Omaha Plumbers' union, was chosen for this mission. He will be assisted by four other members of unions, the five to constitute a general committee, and from time to time these will be reinforced by committees from the unions interested in any particular bill that may be pending. In this way it is hoped to secure legislation favorable to the interests of labor. At the close of the session Mr. Lynch will make a report to the



JOHN C. LYNCH OF OMAHA, WHO WILL HAVE CHARGE OF LABOR MATTERS BEFORE THE NEXT NEBRASKA LEGISLATURE.

state society on his work, paying particular attention to the attitude of the several members toward organized labor.

Hon. James Gow of Bellevue, Sarpy county, Neb., is another venerable father in the republican party whose first vote was cast for Henry Clay and who has only missed voting for the whig or republican candidate for president since by reason of the fact that he came to Nebraska in 1854 and as a resident of a territory had no vote in the election of president. Since Nebraska was admitted to the union he has not missed voting for the republican candidate. He came to Omaha in October, 1854, but removed to Bellevue the next year, where he has made his home ever since. From 1855 to 1862 he kept a hotel at Bellevue. Five terms he served as county judge of Sarpy county and one term in the legislature as representative from that county. He has taken The Omaha Bee from its first issue to the present day, and despite his 90 years is hale and hearty and bids fair to vote for the next republican candidate for president.

That there is enough walnut timber in Nebraska to warrant the existence of a company for its exclusive handling is something of a surprise to those who think of Nebraska as a prairie state. It is a fact, however, that there is a considerable growth of walnut trees over the state, some of them of a size and quality that have been found acceptable even in the Liverpool market. The growth is very scattered, the most of it being found near the Blue river, not far from Seward. There the trees grow from twenty to forty-eight inches in diameter, some of the logs cutting 1,000 feet of lumber. While, in general, the quality is nothing unusual, it is all good and finds a ready market. Randall, Davis & Wolfe, the walnut lumber company, will ship to Liverpool within the week, three carloads of logs that have been cut near Seward.

The moral, intellectual and material betterment of young men commands the earnest efforts of philanthropic individuals and organizations. Among the latter the Young Men's Institute has earned a high place. Though its membership is limited to the Catholic church, it furnishes an example of zeal and devotion worthy of emulation by other religious bodies. The organization extends from ocean to ocean and its supreme council, which recently assembled in Omaha, had representatives from California on the west and Virginia on the east. Most of the executive officers might be classed as adults, but their hearts are young and their zeal in the cause is the more effective because tempered by years and experience. In selecting Omaha as a

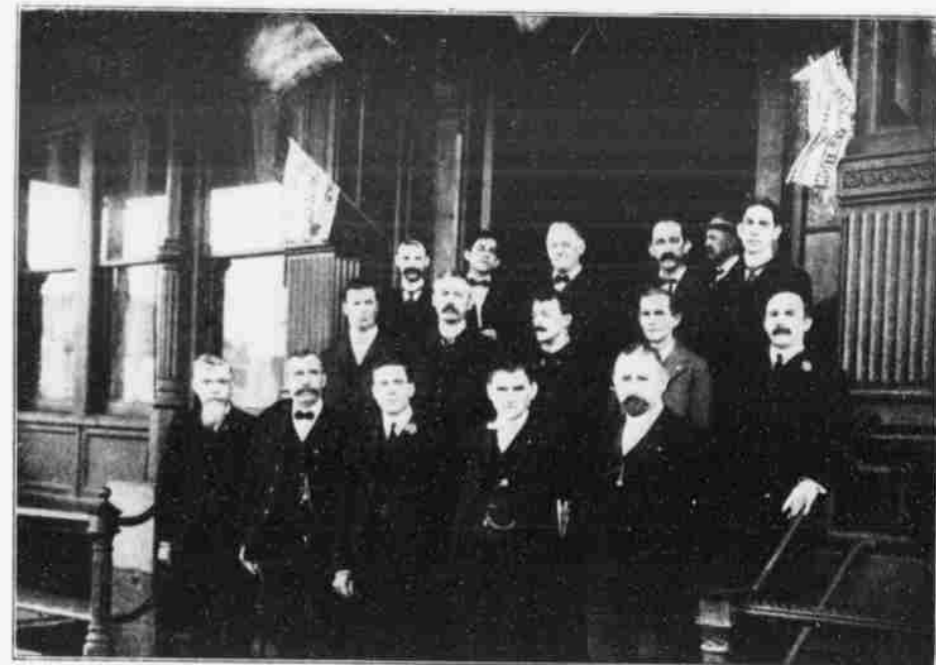


ELIZABETH CADY STANTON.



HON. JAMES M. GOW OF BELLEVUE, ONE OF NEBRASKA'S PIONEERS.

given the advantage of an advanced education. Here she met the first of the barred doors she was destined to afterward open. Universities did not then admit women as students. Undaunted, Elizabeth Cady set about to study at home, and kept pace with her brothers at school. Her father, Judge Cady, was a man of means and liberal ideas and thoroughly sympathized with his daughter. One school of consequence was open to girls at that time, Miss Willard's establishment, and to this Miss Cady was sent. She was graduated in 1832, but her studies did not end with her school life. In fact, she was always interested in some special line of work. In London she met Lucretia Mott, and afterward Susan B. Anthony, with whom she formed a friendship that only death severed. She was married to Henry Stanton, a lawyer of Genesee, N. Y., also a man of means and deeply sympathetic with the reform movement his wife advocated. It was at her home the first woman's rights convention was held. She studied law with her husband, and through his assistance and sympathy was enabled to overcome many of the difficulties that beset her way. One of her latest works was the publication of what is known as the "Woman's Bible." Her studies of the Scriptures as generally known had satisfied her that the translation was inaccurate. She first set about to master



DELEGATES TO THE GRAND LODGE, YOUNG MEN'S INSTITUTE, WHICH RECENTLY MET IN OMAHA.—Photo by a Staff Artist.

meeting place they evidenced the ripe judgment which marks their management of the affairs of the institute and carried to their distant homes pleasant recollections of a hospitable welcome.

One time not so very many years ago a Denver man and a friend, who were in the habit of taking annual trips into the mountains after big game, left home to be gone a fortnight. When they returned on the fourth day some of their stay-at-home neighbors expressed surprise at the brevity of the trip and inquired the wherefore. "Why did you come back so soon, Jim?" was asked the Denver man. "To save my life," he replied. "It's just like being in a battle up there. The mountains are full of tenderfeet, and they blaze away at everything they see moving." This means much in these days of small-calibre high-power rifles, warranted to kill a mile away. It certainly adds the spice of uncertainty to the sport. Still people will go hunting in

the Colorado mountains, and recently a party of Nebraskans who are not tenderfeet made a trip into the White river country, where big game can still be found by those who are wise enough to hunt properly. That these men knew their business may be judged from the antlers that decorate the wagon shown in the picture.

Can Hear, Too

Baltimore American: "It is useless," said the commander of the invaders, "for your army to attempt to hide from us. Do you not know that our muskets have both foresight and hindsight?" Here the commander paused to give his men a chance to smile at his witicism, when the king of the Cannibal Island paralyzied them by saying: "Ah, yes, and they can hear, too, can they not? It seems to me that a missionary who used to be here told me something of the Three Musketeers."

Gossip About Noted People

PROF. WILLIAM HENRY HOLMES, who has been appointed successor of the late Major Powell, as chief of the Bureau of Ethnology in the National museum at Washington, has been identified almost continuously with scientific work under the auspices of the federal government for more than thirty years. Prior to 1873 he was connected for a short time with the Hayden geological survey, in the capacity of artist, but soon showed such executive ability and made such a thorough study of geology that for two years he was put in charge of one division of the survey—that in southwestern Colorado. Subsequently, under instructions from his chief, he made a special investigation of the cliff dwellings and other ancient remains, and his report on the subject added still further to his reputation.

Ex-President Cleveland, as is well known, is an omnivorous newspaper reader, relates the Saturday Evening Post. He believes in keeping in touch with what his fellow countrymen are doing and what they think about it. Though a subscriber to many papers, it is said that he is always glad to see one more. One of his neighbors, a member of the Princeton faculty, takes a certain Chicago daily which Mr. Cleveland does not subscribe for, and last June at the time of the annual exodus this neighbor suggested that, as he (the professor) was to be traveling all summer, his Chicago daily might be sent during the

summer to Gray Gables. Mr. Cleveland accepted the offer. When they met again in the fall the professor asked him how he had enjoyed the paper. "I didn't see any of them until yesterday," said Mr. Cleveland. "Until yesterday?" inquired the professor. "What was the trouble? Had they sent them to the wrong address?" "Every one of them," said the ex-president, with an interesting twinkle in his eye. "was addressed to 'The Honorable Grover Cleveland, Gray Gables, Oyster Bay, L. I.'"

It is somewhat curious that nearly all of England's prominent living soldiers are either bachelors or otherwise without male heir. Among them may be noted Lord Roberts, Lord Wolseley, Lord Kitchener, Sir Redvers Buller, General Baden-Powell, Sir Hector MacDonald and Lord Charles Berosford. Mac's son was killed in South Africa, Wolseley, Berosford and Buller have an unmarried daughter each, while Kitchener, MacDonald and Baden-Powell persistently fight shy of matrimony.

A story comes from Scotland which is one of those little ironies of life about a millionaire being found traveling first class on a railroad with a third-class ticket. The story refers to Mr. Andrew Carnegie and is to this effect: He went to a small station and asked for a ticket. The average passenger at this point is very demo-

cratic and travels third class, and is certainly not a millionaire. The clerk, therefore, gave Mr. Carnegie a third-class ticket, and the philanthropist only discovered this when he was sternly asked on the train to pay the difference in fares. Of course, Mr. Carnegie produced the necessary amount.

A correspondent describes M. De Witte, the great Russian statesman, as a man of striking personality. Tall, heavy and strong, his frame has successfully withstood the ravages of hard and incessant work, and at the age of 53 he is still in good health. He is not an attractive man. His manner is cold, his deportment stiff and awkward and his speech slow and unpolished. It is for this reason that he is unpopular among the Russian aristocracy, whose manners betoken the French courtier and whose actions are quite abhorrent to M. De Witte.

"Tim" Sullivan, who has come to the front so strongly in New York City politics of late, has been a saloon keeper for many years, but it is not of record that anyone ever saw him take a drink. In Albany at one time he was taken seriously ill and a physician ordered him to take a stimulant. "Don't you think I can pull through without whisky?" asked Tim. "You might," was the reply, "but you are so frightfully run down that I don't think you ought to risk it." Tim reflected for a minute and said: "I'll take the chance. D—n if I'll take a drink." And he didn't.



NEBRASKA HUNTERS IN COLORADO—V. H. LAEDERICH AND S. LOVE KELLEY OF OMAHA, W. A. CARPENTER OF YORK AND GEORGE HASKELL OF LINCOLN, IN THE WHITE RIVER COUNTRY.