

## THE ILLUSTRATED BEE.

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## Pen and Picture Pointers

**W**ILLIS VAN DEVANTER of Cheyenne, Wyo., recently appointed as an additional judge on the bench of the United States court for the Eighth judicial circuit, is at present assistant attorney general for the interior department, was born in Marion, Ind., April 17, 1859. He attended the common schools of his native town, then pursued his studies at Indiana Asbury (now De Pauw) university, and later at the law school of the Cincinnati college. After practicing law in Indiana for a few years he removed to Cheyenne in 1884, and rapidly won recognition as one of the strongest lawyers of the Rock mountain region. He became in succession city at-



FRANK S. MONTGOMERY OF CREIGHTON UNIVERSITY, WINNER OF NEBRASKA COLLEGE ORATORICAL CONTEST.

torney of Cheyenne, member of the territorial legislature, a commissioner to revise the statute laws of Wyoming, and by appointment of President Harrison in 1889 chief justice of the territorial supreme court. His judicial service during the territorial government was of such a high order that upon the admission of Wyoming to statehood he was elected by the people as the first chief justice of the state, but soon resigned his position to resume the practice of his profession. Judge Van Devanter has also been chairman of the state republican committee, member of the national republican committee and delegate to the St. Louis republican national convention. At the beginning of President McKinley's first administration Judge Van Devanter was appointed assistant attorney general and assigned to the interior department. As the legal adviser of this great department he has by his industry, masterful grasp of the details of the department and fine executive ability, won the admiration of Secretaries Bliss and Hitchcock, under whom he has served. During his stay in Washington he has also been professor of equity jurisprudence and of equity pleading and practice in Columbian university.

One of the remarkable families of Nebraska—by adoption—is the Streeter. Eight children, six girls and two boys, make up this group, all living and the youngest 54 years of age. The oldest is nearly 80. The family came to Nebraska in 1871 from Wisconsin, and settled in York and Seward counties on homesteads, and there the brothers and sisters still reside. The photograph from which the picture in this number was made was taken in York in 1898. Beginning at the right of the picture, the first is W. H. Streeter of Aurora, Hamilton county; next is Mrs. J. W. Frost of Beaver Crossing, and then come Mrs. C. Seaman of Waco, Mrs. M. Williams of Eau Claire, Wis., Mrs. U. L. Nichols of Beaver Crossing, Addison Streeter of Bradshaw, Mrs. S. S. Wellington of Beaver Crossing and Mrs. T. J. Godding of Beaver Crossing. Each of these hale and hearty boys and girls has a family of children and grandchildren, so that the Streeter descendants number a strong tribe in Nebraska.

Francis Montgomery, winner of the state championship in college oratory, is a member of the junior class of Creighton university. In him Creighton has broken the record of the Nebraska Collegiate Oratorical contest by obtaining the first place two successive years. Mr. Montgomery is a nephew of the earnest and able Zachary Montgomery, editor of the Family's Defender. He is a brother of Rt. Rev. Bishop Montgomery of Los Angeles, Cal. The

Montgomerys come from an old Kentucky family. The father of Frank moved to Kansas in the '70s. Near Concordia, in that state, Frank was born. Having passed through the high school there, he entered the Wesleyan college at Salina; but after a few months' stay he changed to Creighton university, where he is now spending his third year, and successfully passing through the junior class. A genial companion and an earnest student, Mr. Montgomery has won the esteem of the students and faculty of the university, as well as of many Omaha friends. He made a strong fight for the honor of representing Creighton last year, but was beaten by J. J. Woodard. In the home contest this year George Merten, James Fitzgerald and William D. Brown were close competitors. Mr. Montgomery, however, secured first place at home, and later in Lincoln, at the state contest, and is now the champion college orator of Nebraska. As such he will appear at the interstate oratorical contest to be held in Ohio about May 1.

Judge Homer M. Sullivan of the Sixth judicial district, who surprised the public by resigning recently, is a populist-democrat, and was appointed to a place on the district bench by Governor Holcomb in 1897. He is an extensive stock raiser and ranchman, as well as a lawyer, and though he gave no public reason for his resignation, it is generally understood that he desires to have more time to devote to his private business. Hon. Charles L. Guttererson, who was appointed by Governor Mickey to succeed Judge Sullivan, was the law partner of the latter gentleman at the time he was appointed to the bench. Mr. Guttererson is a native of St. Lawrence county, New York. He was educated in St. Lawrence academy and the State Normal school at Potsdam. After finishing his school course he read law in the office of his uncle, Alphas Wright, at Boulder, Colo., and was admitted to practice at the bar by the supreme court of that state in 1878. He went to California and then to Arizona, practicing law, and was elected prosecuting attorney in Arizona. In 1888 he came to Nebraska and located at Broken Bow, where he has been very successful. He and Judge Sullivan formed their partnership in 1889 and continued it until the appointment of Judge Sullivan to the bench. Judge Guttererson is generally esteemed by his fellow citizens as a thoroughly reliable man of his profession. He has accumulated considerable wealth in land and stock and is in good financial circumstances.

Amateur dramatics are always in order, and always interesting, too, but there are degrees in this as in everything else. Just now some of the younger members of Omaha's smart set have taken up the matter for the dual purpose of showing their friends what they can do and to aid the Creche fund. "The Critic" is under rehearsal, with a cast that promises much for a splendid performance. On Tuesday night a dress rehearsal was held at the Creighton university auditorium, where the staff photographer got some excellent pictures of the young men and maidens who are to appear in the drama.

FAIRBURY, Neb., Feb. 10.—To the Editor of The Bee: The paper on fighting on the plains in last Sunday's Bee was of much interest to old plainsmen, but it is evident



HORACE M. SULLIVAN, LATE JUDGE SIXTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

that the author had no personal experience in "bullwhacking" or he would never have figured on ox trains making the trip to Denver and return in one month. The time required from river points—Omaha, Plattsmouth or Nebraska City—was about six weeks, or 100 miles a week, to Denver; and the time required for the return trip empty was about thirty days, making a ten weeks' experience of camp life before "America" or "God's country," as it was variously termed, was again reached. The wages paid drivers varied each year, as at some times during 1863 and '64 there were so many persons going to Colorado for their health (about the times of the draft, to fill up the quota for Ohio, Illinois and other eastern states) that drivers were obtained at \$25 per month. Later, in 1865, drivers were paid \$60 per month and board. The number of wagons in a standard or regular train was twenty-six, but I do not remember to have seen a "Conestoga" wagon used on the plains. The standard freight wagon had a level top with bed of about four feet depth and was loaded with three or four tons, according to the bulk of the load, the motive power being five or six yoke of oxen. As to the weapons used or required, until 1864 there was no necessity for any except for providing game for the commissary department or "grub pile," as we called it, but later every train was required to provide revolvers or rifles for every man and the trains were inspected at Fort Kearney, Fort McPherson and other military points to see that these requirements were complied with. In 1865 trains going west from Fort Kearney were required to muster fifty men, and from Cottonwood Springs (Fort McPherson) no pass was granted unless 100 men were in the company. No military escort was sent out from the forts with trains unless they were transporting government goods, but a rigid inspection of passes and arms was made at every post, and in especially dangerous localities the wagon masters were directed to drive their trains in double lines, so as to be able to corral quickly in case of sudden attack by the Indians, a very beneficial requirement as the writer found by personal experience in 1865.

W. W. WATSON.



CHARLES L. GUTTERERSON, NEW JUDGE SIXTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

## It Was So Funny

"Isn't it funny," gurgled the Cheerful Idiot, "that one has to raise one's voice in order to call down cellar?"  
"Not any funnier," cackled the Brain Fever Immune, "than the fact that the most essential part of a fellow's bringing up is an occasional calling down.—Baltimore American."

## Fiendish Revenge

The burglar softly opened the door of the suburbanite's sleeping apartment, slipped inside, and searched the room thoroughly, but found nothing worth stealing.  
"Damn him!" he soliloquized, "I'll get some satisfaction out of him, anyway!"  
Thereupon he set the alarm clock on the bureau for the hour of 3, and softly departed.—Chicago Tribune.

## Pointed Paragraphs

Most men admire those who jolly them.  
Borrowed money often causes a total loss of memory.  
Many a man works hard in trying to avoid hard work.  
No, Cordelia, key-rings are not made by hammering of a piano.  
A girl may say "No," but she knows how to retouch her negative.  
It takes a strong minded woman to convince herself that she is homely.  
Heaven hasn't time to help the man who is a victim of that tired feeling.  
Sentences of some orators are so carefully rounded off that they lack point.  
Every time some men make a move they are accused of trying to avoid paying rent.  
When a politician voluntarily gives up politics it's a sure sign there isn't another dollar in sight.  
It's doughnuts to fudge there is something wrong with the woman who talks only when she has something to say.  
A fool sometimes profits by his own experience, but the wise guy always profits by the dearly bought experience of others.—Chicago News.



THE STREETER FAMILY—EIGHT CHILDREN, THE YOUNGEST 54 YEARS OLD.