

SHORTHAND AS A CALLING

Possibilities of the Profession Explained by Successful Experts.

STEPPINGSTONE TO SUCCESS IN LIFE

Fascinating Study which Brings Ample Reward in Emoluments and Opens the Way to High Positions.

Mr. W. L. James of Chicago, a member of one of the great shorthand firms of this city, writes thus of his profession and its possibilities: No study offers better prospects or greater possibilities than that of shorthand...

Opportunity for Independence. Then, there is another consideration which should not be lost sight of. The shorthand reporter does not work for someone else on a salary. He can go into business for himself at any time.

Career of Cortelyou. Perhaps the most shining example of a young man who obtained advancement through shorthand is to be found in Postmaster General Cortelyou. Ten years ago he was stenographer to the Fourth Assistant Postmaster General at Washington.

What Shorthand Pays. Short-hand as a profession in itself offers to young people an excellent future. There is no better profession than that of reporting. A short time ago, William E. Curtis contributed an article to the Chicago Record-Herald in which he detailed the amount of work being done and the money made by court reporters of that city.

Richard Wagner died at 70. Wagner did not reach the zenith of his powers until he was 50. This entire "Nibelungen Ring" was produced after he was 60 years old; "Parsifal" was written at 64. Haydn died at 70. His "Creation," "The Seasons," some years later. Handel died at 74. He composed "Saul" at 62; his greatest work, "The Messiah," at 65; "Belshazzar" at 69, and other works until he had passed 70.

DOCTOR OSLER MUST EXPLAIN

Men Who Achieved Fame After They Have Passed the Chiropractor's Form Ago.

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So that, in the commercial world, shorthand is one of the best callings, while in the profession of court reporting there are few vocations to compare with it.

Bring an Education. If shorthand is practically studied and practically used there is no better medium through which to obtain a practical education. The court reporter is each day taking legal questions of a technical nature. From minds trained in this specialty, he receives discussions of questions of law and as a result absorbs a practical legal knowledge.

PUBLISHERS.

August 30th. This is the date of the eclipse of the sun an interesting story of which under the title of "How Eclipses are Predicted" by Prof. David P. Todd, Director of the Observatory, Amherst College, Mass., appears in the September issue (out August 15th) of The Technical World Magazine.

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DUTIES OF RURAL CARRIERS

Notable Development of the Rural Free Delivery Service.

ADDRESS BY DIVISION SUPT. LLEWELLYN

Important Duties of the Carriers and Their Relations to the Department, the Postmasters and the Public They Serve.

Chas. E. Llewellyn of Omaha, division superintendent of the rural free delivery, attended the recent meeting of the rural carriers of Missouri at Kansas City and delivered an address showing the remarkable development of that branch of the mail service and the importance of elevating the service to the highest possible standard. He said:

"I am here by the direction of the department to aid in any way I can by suggestions or advice in the objects of this meeting of the rural carriers of the state of Missouri. The department is deeply interested in any organization and in any effort to promote the efficiency of the rural service. This, I take it, is, as a matter of course, the purpose, the sole purpose, of your organization.

"Postmaster General Cortelyou, in his address last spring defined with great accuracy the aims of legitimate organization when he said, 'organizations within the department, to receive its sanction, must have for their sole object improvements in the service or be of a purely fraternal or beneficial character. With any other purpose they are detrimental to the service, to their members and to the public.'

"You are connected with a great and important service. It is indeed a new service but no other branch of the post office department, or any other department, in the history of the government, has developed with such marvelous rapidity, as the rural free delivery service during the past five years. In 1897 there were in the United States but thirty-four free delivery routes; to-day, the number is, round figures, about 33,000. In your own state, the great state of Missouri, 1,628 men are employed at a total cost for salaries, alone, of \$1,500,000 in carrying on this great service, and the rate is not fully covered.

"Duty of the carrier. 'You are the men upon whom as carriers in large part the responsibility for the success or failure of this great system depends. The duty that rests upon you is a grave one. Such a work should arouse the pride and ambition of every man, every man engaged in it to do his full duty. The government is paying enormous amounts, and paying it cheerfully, but at last it comes right down to you, gentlemen, to justify the expenditure and make the system successful. It can do so only by efficient, honest and loyal discharge of the trust reposed in you. For your places, every one of them, are places of trust.

"I want to impress this point particularly: The government is giving you a salary, not to have a good paymaster. You do not have to wonder and worry about it. There will be money in the till to pay your salaries at the end of the month. That is worth thinking about. You have your difficulties and hardships, but what occupation is not? We are all too prone to feel that our work is not the most important on earth and that we do not get sufficient compensation. Of the 365 days in the year when you exclude Sundays and holidays, you have little more than 300 working days. Some days are hot and some are cold, but there will hardly be a day when you are not of any serious discomfort. It can be done only by efficient, honest and loyal discharge of the trust reposed in you. For your places, every one of them, are places of trust.

"The department's sympathies are, and always will be, with you. Do not fail to carry on this work in sunshine and in shadow in the daily rounds of your duties. I have been intimately connected with the rural free delivery service as a special agent nearly from its organization. I feel sure that the department wishes to see the men fairly compensated. The terms of the contract, as the Postmaster General Cortelyou shows in the address from which I have already quoted, operates under definite limits of law. The law has already raised the carriers' salary from \$200 at the beginning to \$750 per annum at the present time, and in this, as in all other employments, the chief thought and striving should be the efficient performance of duty and making the service valuable. Compensation and all the matters will follow in due time and are to be promoted only within the rules clearly laid down by law through the department.

OSAGE A VANISHING TRIBE

Luxurious Life of Civilization Too Much of a Good Thing for the Tribe. The full-blooded Indian is gradually passing, just as the deer or the wild turkey will soon die if penned up," said Colonel John N. Florer of Gray Horse, Okla., who has lived with the Osage Indians for thirty-three years. "My prediction is that in twenty-five years more there will not be a full-blooded Osage left.

"When I first went among the Osages the tribe comprised between 4,000 and 5,000 people. Now there are but 1,200 or 1,300 of them, including, of course, all those of mixed blood. The Osages have been holding their own pretty well in point of numbers in the last four or five years, but they are doomed to go the way of their fellows. The primitive life of the Indians is a large measure to the change in their habits of life. They used to be out in the open air all the time and when they traveled it was always on horseback. Even when they moved their camps the Indian would round up his string of ponies and make pack animals of six or eight of them to carry his belongings. Now they ride about in buggies and carriages, the best to be had. They are rich enough to afford all the luxuries of the east, and with no incentive to exertion, their lives are about as far removed from their former habits of activity as could be.

OLD TIMES ON THE PLAINS

Recent Journey Puts a Nebraska Pioneer in a Reminiscent Mood.

FORMER SOLITUDES NO LONGER VISIBLE

Scenes Beyond the Rockies—Progressive Strides of Ogden—The Neighboring Mountains and Canyon—Reunion of Patriarchs.

OGDEN, Utah, Aug. 15.—(Correspondence of The Bee.)—Riding over Nebraska by rail a few days ago my mind was continually running back to the territorial days, while I was anxiously peering on either side of the steel highway to catch a glimpse of some of the pioneer homesteads and other landmarks of the "early days," before the building of the Union Pacific railroad or the location of any of the present towns along its line, except perhaps Fremont, Columbus or Grand Island, which were then but mere hamlets. All the stately trees that now constitute the numerous groves and adorn the quiet, peaceful farm houses that are so graciously dotted all over the length and breadth of our state, have been planted and fostered within the memory and observation of the writer, so the reader can readily understand the stupendous interest I experienced on this occasion. While traveling by rail, the same open plain and vast expanse of loneliness and solitude, I was wont to travel with ox and mule teams in that long time ago of nearly fifty years. From the observation car my thoughts were especially attracted toward the Julesburg sand hills, south of the Platte river, through which the old Mormon and California trail wended its dismal and tortuous course for miles and miles. Then again my mind was diverted back to the past, when I especially recalled my thoughts of the time I spent in the dead of winter in 1850, with no companion except my old faithful dog, who accompanied me over the plains on two previous trips. The Cheyenne Indians at that time were hostile and actively engaged on the warpath.

PERILS OF THE SALTON SEA

Dangers of Trifling with Great Natural Forces Demonstrated in Southern California. A few weeks ago the California Development company was confronted with a large claim for damages resulting from the escape of the Colorado river from its control and destroying the salt works in the Salton sink. That damage, however, shrinks into insignificance compared with the danger of whose existence there is now official warning, that the river may permanently recapture the great district lying below sea level, and once forming an arm of the Gulf of California, and later an inland sea. Unless artificially restrained and restored to its channel the main river will apparently revert to this old course, with the result of submerging the district including hundreds of square miles, more than 100 miles of railroad, the Imperial colony and all other settlements in the depressed region. This occurrence shows the wisdom of the law forbidding interference with the course of navigable streams except by permission of the secretary of the interior, the recommendation of the chief of engineers, made after his approval of the designs of the proposed works. In making its diversion the California Development company ignored this law. It ultimately application for permission to divert the Colorado to the Gulf of California was refused, after which application was made to congress without result. It is now evident that permission to divert could not have been obtained from the secretary of war, for the reason that the contractors would have been required by the engineers to build a dam wholly beyond the means of the company.

The river, however, is not being diverted through any opening of the banks made in United States territory. As a result of the controversy congress has then president of the development company publicly announced that if his demands were not granted he would connect with his canal by an opening made in the banks below the boundary line, for which he had a concession from the Mexican government, and the American government might go hang. That opening was in fact made. The opening cost very little, but the construction of suitable headgates, with their necessary flanking walls and abutments, would cost \$2,000,000, which the company could not get. The floods came and took possession of the cut, widening and deepening it until it has become the main channel of the river, and the result is the Salton sea. What the outcome may be cannot be foretold. The river must be falling by this time, but will not reach its lowest stage for some months. It is probable that it can be brought under control, but not certain. Unless the damage can be repaired before the floods of next year it is certain that the Salton sea will become a permanent body of water, with an outlet by some new channel to the gulf. The annual evaporation from its surface would be enormous, and in the opinion of some, sufficient to produce decided climatic changes, since the vapor must be precipitated somewhere.

How that may be we do not know, but the situation as it exists today is an emphatic warning not to tamper with great natural forces until assured of the means and the skill to provide superior forces for their control.—San Francisco Chronicle.

REUNION OF PATRIARCHS

Last Thursday the first settlers and pioneers of Ogden and vicinity held their annual picnic at Glenwood park. It was a strictly a patriarchal affair, 300 men and women were present over 20 years old, while a score or more were up in the 90s. Many of these aged people away back in the 40s traveled on foot all the distance from the Missouri river to Salt Lake. Well do I remember the long trains of prairie schooners wending their way westward past my farm and ranch in those early days, and how earnestly and eagerly, with bright anticipations of the future, the quiet, unobtrusive Mormon emigrants, in small groups and squads, tramped and trudged along, mostly barefooted, while many pushed along go-carts, containing all their earthly possessions. It was a pitiful sight, indeed, to see these caravans, figures of individuals and families, all day long, on their long and tedious journey toward Zion, their land of promise. However, the majority of these loyal pilgrims to their religious faith have been amply rewarded with good health, prosperity and longevity in their new Eldorado.

WHY THE HORSE ACED SO

"I wonder what's the matter with that horse," said a man to his wife while he was in the act of unbiting the animal at Thirty-fourth street and Girard avenue recently. The horse was rearing and plunging and displaying signs of terror whenever his master came near him. A passerby came to his aid and while quieting the animal explained to the owner, "I noticed," said he, "that you just came out of the wind ever there. A slight scent of the wild animals has clung to your clothing, and although your horse has probably never seen anything wilder than a cow, his instinct tells him that what that scent is there is danger. It will wear off soon, and you will have no more trouble."

ANNOUNCEMENT

Chas. E. Molony, formerly cutter for McCarthey Tailoring Company; C. D. McElvain, Red Oak, Iowa and D. H. Beck, formerly manager Paris Woolen Company, have purchased the tailoring establishment of J. A. Rylan, 320 South Fifteenth Street.

The store has been thoroughly remodeled, new lights and fixtures having been added, making one of the lightest display rooms in the city.

"First-class tailoring at moderate prices" will be our watchword. An assortment of new fall foreign and domestic woolsens, in suitings, overcoatings and trousers has just been received and we are pleased to say that every garment will positively be cut, fitted and made in Omaha.

A cordial invitation is extended to all our old friends and patrons to call on us at our new store.

Molony, McElvain & Beck, POPULAR PRICED TAILORS, 320 South 15th Street, Phone 5028.

Advertisement for Jetter's Gold Top beer, featuring an illustration of a man fishing and text describing the beer as 'The Perfect Beer'.

Advertisement for Jetter Brewing Co. featuring the text 'Fish or no fish, you will be perfectly satisfied with your outing if Gold Top is in the basket.' and 'Wholesome—Refreshing—Appetizing'.

Advertisement for the Grand Army of the Republic Denver Encampment, Sept. 4-7, 1905, with a price of \$10.75 for the round trip via Union Pacific.

Advertisement for Sears, Roebuck & Co. Chicago, Ill., offering a '10.00 FOR A FEW HOURS' WORK' promotion.

The janitor service in The Bee Building is as near perfect as it can be, remembering that janitors are human. Offices from \$10 to \$45 per month—several desirable ones from which to choose.