

Dean, Armstrong & Go

WHOLESALE

CIGARS

402 North Sixteenth Street,

OMAHA, NEB.

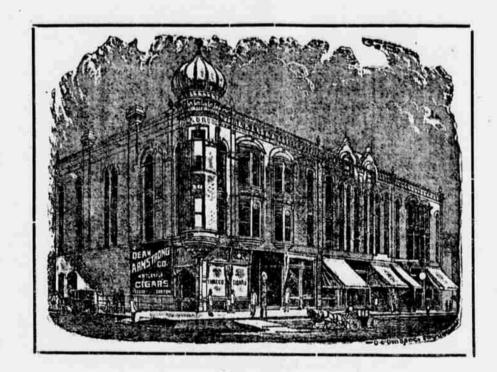


THE W. O. DEAN GO

FACTORY NO. 140, CANTON, ILLINOIS.

Capacity for 1890,

11,800,000.



ARMSTRONG BROS

FACTORY NO. 176. CANTON, ILLINOIS,

Capacity for 1890,

9,700,000

No Scheme Goods. No Gift Enterprise. But Goods Sold Strictly on their Merits. Try Them.

MEN OF THE NEW CONGRESS.

There Will Be Many Strange Faces at the Next Session.

THOSE WHO FELL BY THE WAYSIDE

How Cannon Has Sacrificed His Finances for Political Success-Quay's Ten Thousand Dollar Bluffs-President's Kitchen Cabinet.

[Copyright 1890 by Frank G. Carpenter.] WASHINGTON, Nov. 13.-Special to THE BEE. |-The Fifty-second congress will be practically a new body. A new element has jumped into politics, and fresh blood, whether for good or evil, flow through the veins of legislation. During the last two years, death and defeat have been playing havoc with our politicians, and the elections of last week add

to the many who have fallen by the wayside.

For twenty years one of the strongest men

in the house of representatives was Samuel J. Randall of Pennsylvania. He was an original thinker, and his iron will molded the work of a large section of his party. He fought for his ideas through many changes of party sentiment, and during the present congress he died in the harness for a protective tariff. The famous Pig-Iron Kelley came in to the house while Lincoln was president and for nearly a generation, his strong voice and keen brain had their effect upon the republican side of the tariff question. He, too, was was a leader of men, and as the father of the house, he had great influence and a large following. Now he is dead, and the eulogies of his fellow members are in the Congres sional Record side by side with Samuel Sullivan Cox, the brightest wit in congress for the past generation, and a democrat who was as strong in the free trade element of his party as Sam Randall was

ON THE SIDE OF PROTECTION. The death of Senator Beck took John G Carlisle from the ranks of the house. Morrison was long ago shelved by being put or the inter-state commerce commission, and now all that is left of the democratic lights of years ago are William S. Holman, the great objector, and "Rise-up" William Springer, who has been tramped upon again and again by the penderous feet of Speaker Reed, but who springs up with all the elasticity of the

India rubber man at the circus. The republicans, though they have been afflicted less by death than the democrats, have lost everywhere by defeat. McKinley. after a close fight, will have a chance to practice law at Canton, Ohio, and Speaker Reed will have to come down out of the chair and take the leadership of the republican party on the floor of the house. He will find many of his lieutenants missing. Major Ben Butterworth has retired from political life and has accepted the management of the world's fair exposition at Chicago. General Cutcheon of Michigan, after eight years of active service, is replaced by a democrat, and bold Bob Kennedy of Ohio, notwithstanding his attack upon the senate, is elected to stay at home. One of the most noticeable changes in the west will be the retirement for the time of Joseph G. Cannon of Illinois. For eighteen years he has been a member of the house. He came here when he was thirty-six and left a splendid legal business and the chances of a fortune. For nine congresses he has served the republican party, and for at least eight of these he has been one of the leaders, on his side of the house. Now, at fifty-four, he goes back to his district and to private life A COMPARATIVELY POOR MAN.

He once told me that his congressional life had been a poor investment for him and that he would have been much wiser to have

George Barnes of Georgia, who weighs 400 bounds, and says he would not sell an ounce of his superfluous flesh for \$1,000, will go back to his law practice in Augusta. General Vanderver, the old stager of California, will carry his seventy-four years back to his dis-trict, and he will probably not be heard in congress again. General N. P. Banks is an-other old stager, who is replaced by a young man, Sherman Hoar has his seat in the Massa-chusetts delegation. A number of the oldest members in point of service have been reired and about one-third of the house is made up of new men. The average life of a business man is twenty years. The average congressman lasts only four years, and every congress sees about one-third of the heads of members chopped off to make room for

The rewards of politics in the United States grow less and less as the years go on. The average congressman of today is nothing but he errand boy of his constituent and he gets enable him to live as well here as he does at home. It takes him about four years to learn how to do the business of his new position, and when he finds things easy for him, he wakes up to learn that his successor has been elected. Quay deals in master strokes, and an ex-

ample of his political methods was seen in his turning the sentiment of sporting classes to Harrison during the last campaign. The betting was all in favor of Cleveland an Quay saw that it was going to influence the election. He sent General Swords one night with \$10,000 in cash to the Hoffman house anc told him to bet this money on the elec-tion of Harrison, and bet even. If odds were offered he was not to take them. The demo-

Ten thousand deliars is a large amount to put up on a moment's notice and the demo-crats had some trouble in raising it. They saw however that they would have to cover it, and they took the bet. This fact was telegraphed out over the country and also the statement that the republican national committee had made the bet. The next night General Swords appeared again at the Hoffman house with another \$10,000, and the emocrats had more trouble in covering this than they had in raising the money for the The next night Swords appeared again with \$10,000 more, and the fourth night Quay sent him up with another \$10,000 and the managers of the democratic party saw that this was also taken. By this time how ever, the bets on the result had been even on both candidates with the chances, if any thing, in favor of Harrison and the change in he sentiment had considerable to do with

Dudley's strong point in the last cam paign for the presidency was his wonderful power of organization. He is a great man for details, and he knows how to keep his men in good working order. As an instance of how he manages such matters, he had in the state of Indiana alone 1,900 personal political correspondents, and he knew how to keep every hustler hustling. Dudley did as much as any other man at the republican headquarters, to make Harrison president, and he has, I am told, not had an nterview with the president since his elec-tion. He is devoting himself strictly to law and pension business and his income from nese sources is about \$40,000 a year.

And has President Harrison a kitchen cab

Well, yes. Not a very big one, nor a very strong one, but it is a kitchen cabinet all the same. It has not the weight with him that Henry A. Wise and others had with Pres dent Taylor during his administration, and it does not write its messages as did the kitchen cabinet of Andrew Jackson, when Amos Kendall and Major Lewis remodelled the political ideas of "Old Hickory," Still it keep the president posted to a certain degree or what is going on about him, and tries to bely him in doing what is best for himself, for it, and for the party. General Clarkson is one of the members of the cabinet. Another member of this cabinet is Postmaster Gen-eral Wanamaker. He and the president are closely a sociated in social and church mat ters, and they talk over many of the admin-istration points outside of their cabinet con-Wannmaker is a good deal of a le has studied the moods of the president, and he is blunt enough at the same

if he thinks so. The attorney general has

going on to be much of an adviser. He was President Harrison's old law partner, and inderstands him very well. Secretary Fracy has had much closer relations with President Harrison since his wife died can hardly be called a member of the kitchen abinet, and the same is true of Secretaries Proctor and Nobie. One of the closest friends here, and one in whom he seems to have implicit confidence is Dan Ransdell, the marshal of the district. He is a one-armed soldier and an old comrade of President Harrison's. He is always around and amongst the people, and he keeps the president posted to a certain extent as to what is going on. It was he who was the go-be tween of the president and Tanner at the ime of their trouble, and he is assuredly one of the gitchen cabinet. Another man in whom the president has great confidence. and who will have more influence than ever s Louis T. Michener, the attorney general of the state of Illinois, and the chairman of the state republican committee. He is, I under-stand, coming to Washington to be partner with Dudley in his pension and law business, and he will be a constant visitor at the white house. As to the president's own family, I don't think Elijah Halford is as good a mixer as Dan Lamont, but he is the watch-dog of the president's private office, and has more or less influence. Russell Harrison is not here enough to give his opinions and Bob McKee is devoting himself

president's political family. He is a quiet pleasant mannered fellow of thirty-six with good address. He does the president good wherever he goes and he is very plain and out-spoken in his expressions of the situa I had a talk today with the Rev. Docto Martin, the president of the Imperial college at Peking. He has just come from China and he is spending a few months in America in getting out a book on the Philoso-phy and Education of the Chinese There is perhaps no man in the world outside of China who is better posted on the Chinese and the Chinese government than Dr Martin. For the past thirty years he has been one of the leading Chinese officials, and though he is an American, he draws a big salary from the emperor of China and he is

to his shoe business in Indianapolis. This man would be a very valuable addition to the

employed to take charge of the college which EDUCATES THE YOUNG Chinamen and Tartars of high degree in our sciences. Many of the best Chinese dicourts are graduates of Dr. Martin's school and he tells me that the college is limited to one hundred and twenty pupils and that these pupils receive regular salaries from the emperor while they are in college, and they are sure of government positions if they pass the examinations. He tells me that the the examinations. He tells me that the Chinese youth is fully as bright as the Amer-ican youth, and he predicts a great change in China when our knowledge shall become

Casked Dr. Martin whether he thought the Chinese people had deteriorated and whether the nation had passed its prime. He replied: "I think that the Chinese mind is as bright today as it has ever been and it seems to me that the Chinese are to be one of the four great people in the future. These four will be the Germans, the Anglo-Saxons including the English and Americans, and the Chinese, and I think that China will hold its position with the rest. You do not get the best products of China in your Chinese population Those who have come to this country have been mainly from the south of China, where the people are the poorest, and only the poorest and most ignorant have come to this country. The people of the north are taller and better built. They are strong limbed and they have fine faces. They do not desire to emigrate and though the Chinese government does not feel at all pleased at the treatment she has received from America, it is not at all anxious to have its people come to this country. I think the action of con-gress in expelling the Chinese has materially

in the far east, and I do not apprehend that Americans will ever get the concessions as to railroads and banking which they expected to obtain a few years ago. You asked me as to the young emperor. He is doing very well and shows himself to be a man of brains and of progressive instincts. He has the interof the people at heart and his adminis

INJURED THE AMERICAN INTERESTS

Dr. Birney, nose and throat, Bee bld'g.

WESTERN "MULE SKINNERS."

Another Old-Time Western Industry Passing in Decay.

TOOTHSOME DELICACIES OF THE CAMP.

The Iron-Horse and Mule Train Looking for the Long Haul-Nebraska Bull Whackers

and Mute Skinners.

NIOBRARA, Neb., Nov. 11 .- [Special to THE BEE. |-The rapid growth of our state and adjoining frontiers is taking from them many of those unique means of travel known only to our west. The "way back east" means of conveyance in the early times was a very tame affair, and those long voyages by water along the Atlantic coast to America's greatest city afforded none of the same excite ments experienced by western stage coach or a mule freight train.

A mule train is only equalled in slow mov ing by the bull train. The former is made up from six to eight spans of mules with a "jerk line" on the nigh side of the lead, and the conductor of the train curses in pure English and talks to the beasts in mongrel Spanish. The "jerk line" answers the purpose of reins and it matters not how great the load or how many mules in that division of the train, the safety of the burden lies with the lead team and a California break on the lead wagon. A single train is composed of not less than two and often three "trail wagons" which are lea in the proper tracks merely by a small con-nection with the lead team. The wagons are great affairs and carry two tons each, thus naking a freighting outfit at 1 cent a pound

for 100 miles a paying cargo.

In crossing any considerable stream or making a long hill the trail wagons are dropped and each one is taken singly. All this takes time, and fifteen miles a day is fair average speed. Sometimes one has scarcely settled a five o'clock breakfast when the hill four miles distant is reached for dir ner; and then again watering places must be reached and the day's work may be completed in that distance only. But this distance is possibly made up the next day by a long drive, no dinner and weary legs. The mules are let loose, and, after taking of the more substantial outs or corn, feed of the tender prairie grass often takes them miles from camp. Then is when the Mexican swears in gleon English or the Yankee tries to entice

the mules by mongrel Sparifsh.

The cooking is all varieties, with a dish of Mexican chilla collara (red pepper) as a morning tonic. The biscuit fastes of old lard and cheap baking powder, and its when cold would answer very well for a de fense against Indians on the war-path. A little pure mother soil and a mere taxte of wagon grease, often dished up in slipper; tin plates, may seem to go back on my fine tasting, particular reader. But I will ven ture the assertion that he was never hungry I remember one time being obliged to wait four days at the hotel of a frontier town in this state where there was plenty. But the flies and cooking seemed too thick and I came near starving. In the afternoon our freight train started on its long, tedious journey of 150 miles. We struck a late camp, and it was dark before finishing the meal of ham, biscuit and black coffee. I don't think I ever relished a meal more than that. The tin dishes were silver plate beside the hotel quantity and quality, and I believe any one who has passed through a similar experience will bear me out in saying that the rough camp meal is no stomach killer after once get-

ting into the ropes.

In the early days of freighting between Niobrara and Omalia a party of "old timers," composed of H. Westermann, Chris Benner and Tom Hulliban, struck camp over on the cast branch of Brazil creek. Benner was chief cook, and the cump having been made late no particular attention was paid to the material used in following instructions for a strong cup of coffee." Hungry, foot-sore, the trio sat down repast. The coffee was poured and the cor

the pipes were brought out and the tobacco But in place of tobacco they found coffee, which refused to burn as the tobacco

The long freight trains of less than a decade ago have gone out of business or "moved west." And what few are in existence are but remnants of what was. Even a dozen years ago these freighters growled a good deal because there was no business. Railroads have cut off the profits, and, like the railroads, these freighters looked for the "long haul." Indian agencies knocked the former profits and business when Indians were made their own freighters; and railroads came later, until now the freight hau!

has simmered down to a few miles and a few

These freighters were happy-go-lucky fellows, distinct from the cowboy, yet full of generous impulses and free with their money. Some of the managers and owners turned their attention to other business as they observed the downward tide, and some of Nebraska's heavy western capitalists ence owned great trains and began life as "mule skinners" and "bull whackers." Opportuni-ties and circumstances made men of the sensible and far-sceing, while a great number drifted away into the easy-going reckless channels—good natured fellows, liking the frontier world and its lonely life, but liking the merry making red eye better.

ED. A. FRY. Dr. Birney cures catarrh, Bee bldg

The Seal Rookeries Grass-Grown. From the region of ice and snow and of poachers and smugglers the cutter Rush came the other day. Her half-dozen guns were in prime condition, not having been red on the trip, and her hold was not laden with the spoils of seizure, says the San Fran-cisco Chronicle. But she brought interesting news. When the Rush left San Francisco she first went to Shumagin Island. The ship's surgeon went ashore to 'reat some of the sick natives. Thence she sailed to Ouna the sick natives. Thence she sailed to Ouna laska and finally into Behring sea July 11 She staid in the sea until September II. In all that time but five sealers were according to the officers' ments. Three of them were supposed to be British. They were ordered out of the sea and went. The other two sealers had the nardihood to fly the American flag and the were boarded. One of them was the Nelli Martin of Junea and the other the Kate and Annie of Portland, Ore. They were searched no skins were found, and they were allowed to go their way.

The vessel saw very few seals. The offi

cers said yesterday that during the entire cruise not fifty seals were seen where thou-sands thrived last year. It appears that the killing done in the sea has not so demoraliz ing an effect as the wholesale slaughter com mitted along the coast from Point Reyes north as far as Unimak pass. The officers said that during the present season the seal rookeries were bare. Grass flourished where

Dr Birney; nose and throat, Bee bidg Mrs. Mackay Remembers Her Friends The most generoas and impressive hostes in London of the American persuasion of late has been Mrs. Mackay, says Mrs. M. E. Sher wood in the New York Sun. She has such abundant wealth at her command that one ex pected to eat truffied birds of paradise, and to

served with wine in goblets cut out of ubies at her table.

Mrs. Mackay has made a bold stroke b going to London and getting herself endorsed by the prince and princess of Wales, whose erdict is accepted as readily in Paris as i London, for they are both great favorites i the French capital. With the future king of England on her side she was safe, for the prince is practically the English dictator. Mrs. Mackay offered oner party which he knew by experience would be a good one, and the prince who is a great gorment, and sincerely like

It was a feast. Nothing could have been greater success. The hostess, with muci good taste, wore no jewels, and was as sim gly gowned as the least pretentious of her guests. Her kindness and thoughtfulness were apparent to every observer, for she let the dukes and marquises take care of them-

the energetic Catifornians, signified his ac

cacles, the prettiest women and deverest

ration of the most finished and gifted actors Comedie Francaise to amuse the guests after ing at her gilded evenings, while giving all that a summer morning can of pleasure, freshness and joy. She commands the situation and can ask you to meet a princess

men of two continents were secure guests, the music cost thousands and a

Since the marriage of her daughter Exa to the Prince Colonna, Mrs. Mackay's whole efforts have been concentrated upon the care and education of her two boys, for she is a most loving mother.

She has never forg often he, country or her old friends. To her husband her children, her country and her church—she is a devoted Cathoric-Mrs. Mackay has never fattered in devotion. And all the white she has achieved social triumphs which no other American ever knew at the courts of the old

Dr. Birney cures catarrh, Bee bldg

Substitutes for Wooden Bailroad Ties. The wooden ties now in use upon the tracks of the United States number 515,892,918. The average life of a wooden tie in this coun try is six and a half years, says the St. Louis Globe-Democrat. Every year, therefore, calls for 80,600,000 new ties. The interest in this subject is well shown by the fact that 491 patents have been issued in this country to inventors of substitutes for wooden ties. One ingenious individual has protected an idea for glass ties. An Englishman has taken out letters in his own country, the United States, France, Belgium and Spain for a tubular tie made of concrete or some other composition to be east around a core of wire netting. One proposition is to manu-facture rails, ties, and other articles for

trackage from a composition of paper pulp, silicate soda, and barytes. The proportions are 500 parts pulp, 25 parts soda, and ten parts barytes. Two inventors, working jointly, have evolved the suggestion of terra cotta or earthenware pyra-mids to suppor: the rails. The pyramids are to be connected by iron metal ites. An earlier device is a concrete tie with wooden blocks inserted for the rails to be spiked upon. The idea of a metal skeleten or framework tie covered with concrete or artificial stone comes from France to be patented. Concrete blocks with cork plates for the rails to rest upon are suggested. Concrete chairs and blocks and compositions of fiber soaked with asphaltum and shaped by pressure were among the earliest designs. But of the 491 patented substitutes for wood but eleven are

Dr. Birney, nose and throat, Bee bldg.

Charles J. Van Depoele, who has been prominently identified with the development of electrical traction for streetrailway purposes, has devised an electrical power hammer which represents a radically new application of electro-magnetic priciples, says the Phila delphia record. In general design the ham ner is quite similar to the steam hammer with its vertical cylinder mounted upon as arched frame, and the rising and falling pis on by which the hammer head is carried The novelty of the apparatus lies in the sub-stitution of electro-magnetic power for steam by a slight and very simple modification of the mechanicism. The piston is of magnetic material, and the cylinder is composed of a series of coils through each of separately The apparatus is virtually an immense electro-magnet, the cylinder being the coil and and the piston answereing to the core. The passage of an electric current through the cols forming the upper part of the cylinder raises the piston into the magnetic field thus created. By cutting off the current and simultaneously transferring it to the lower coils of the cylinder the piston is released and its decent is accelerated by the magnetic traction created below. As a magnetic field can be created in any of the series of coil; the blow may readily be shortened or length-ened as desired. The current is controlled by

Dr.Birney cures catarrh. Bee bld.g

levers and connections identical with those

used on an ordinary steam hammer. The absence of the steam pipe is the only feature

distinguishing the machine from the common

grayed and straggling o'era sunken face, Friends?—There were none—there were no

Friends?—There were none—there were no tears.

No teader touches and no prayers to God to granthim grace.

Stark there he lay upon the cold wet pavement of the street;
Unkept, unctean a loathsome, hideous bundle of decay.

Dead and alone!—a tramp, a vagrant—may-hap, "beat;"

A dark, uncarny and uncared-for mass of O Hunger?-Yes, for Hunger, his arch enemy, yet friend Had seen the broken heart within and then, had seen the broken metric had grawed into the core of life and brought it to an end; Hurrying the wrecked souton ward to its God. His right hand, as he lay, was haif conce aled Beneath the fold of rags upon the shenced

As the tingers to the struggling heart appealed In one mute, motionless and last request. Dead—a tramp! Unsung, unwept, a son of

with a mournful smile upon his pallid To join the throng who have "passed 'neath With haiting lootsteps they can ne'er retrace, Yes, dead: but pressed within the fingers o'er the heart

-the concentration of a father's earth s shoe-a wee, soiled token but a precious part Of her whose soul he searches for above.

FUTURE OF SOUTH AFRICA.

Enormous Natural Resources Awaits ing Development.

The resources of South Africa are simply enormous, and all that has been done yet to develop them is but a faint carnest of what will be done. The gold industry is just beginning to be placed upon a proper footing, and yet the return already amounts to a couple of millions a year. The greater portion of the known gold fields lies as yet untouched, waiting for the railways which must soon reach them. Silver mining is being soon reach them. Silver mining is being prosecuted with vigor, and promises the most prosecuted with vigor, and promises the most excellent results. Coal of good quality exists almost everywhere in vast quantities, and other minerals abound. Large industrial populations will spring up, and the prosperity of those who follow agricultural and pastoral pursuits must, with the increase of railway communication, be assured. The prospect is

sauredly a bright one.
All South Africans devoutly hope that it may not be marred by any untoward inter-erence from outside, says the Fertnighly Review. There is room for any number of ncu to settle in the country, and the more of t c right sort who will leave the overcrowded British isles, and establish new homes over here the better, but they must come as clenists and make up their minds to be South Africans. If they entertain the idea that it is their destiny to settle South Africa without the fullest recognition of the rights and the position of the people who are there already, or think that the "Dutch must go to the wall," and be helped to go there, only mischief will ensue. Newcomers must resolve to abjure race quarrels and disputes or discussions about flags, and to look upon the old population as fellow countrymen and fellow workers in the great work of civilizing the magnificent land which lies before them.
It must be left to the people of South Africa

to work out their own destiny, unvexed by the imperial paritament and the imperial fad-dist; and Englishmen at home may look on with equalimity at the realization of the doctrine. "The imperial government on the coast and South Africa for the people who live in it," knowing full well that, whether the republican flag continues to wave or peaceably disappear in the process of time, there will be a practically united dominion, in which British civilization and British enterprise will have the fullest scope to assert

Dr. Birney cures catarrh, Bee bldg.

The present economical condition of France considered unusually favorable by statesmen. The harvest this year was about 120,000,000 hectolitres of grain, the largest of the last decade. The export of manufacturers has increased as well as the import of raw materials. Almost \$500,000,000 lie in the savings banks. The railway profits

Dr. Birney, nose and throat, Bee bldg.