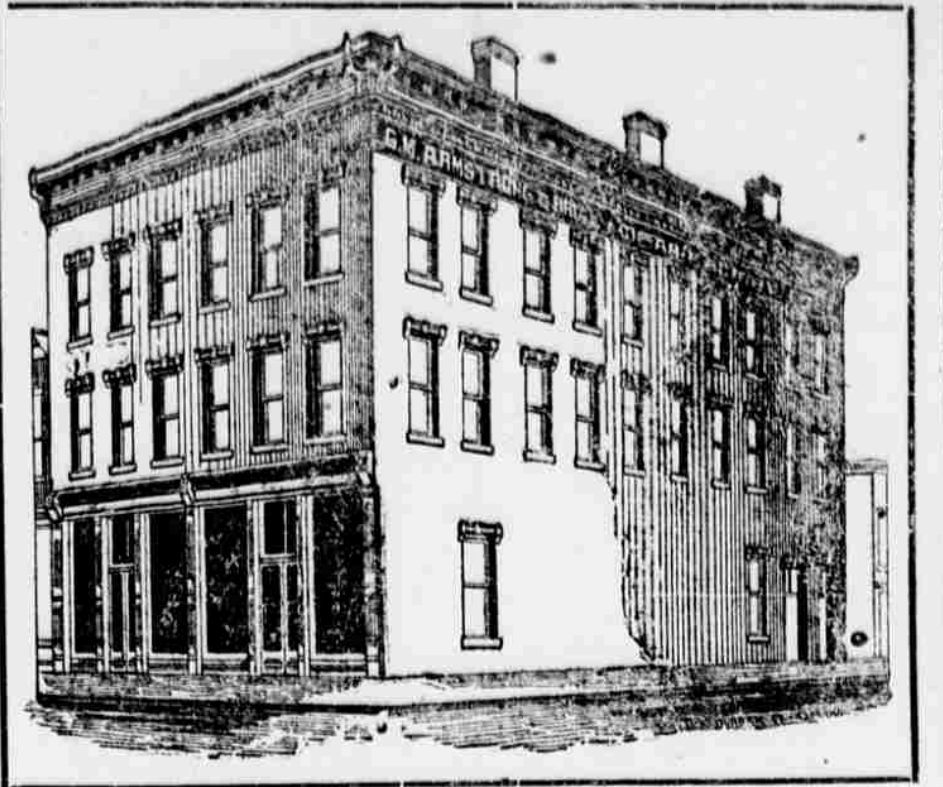
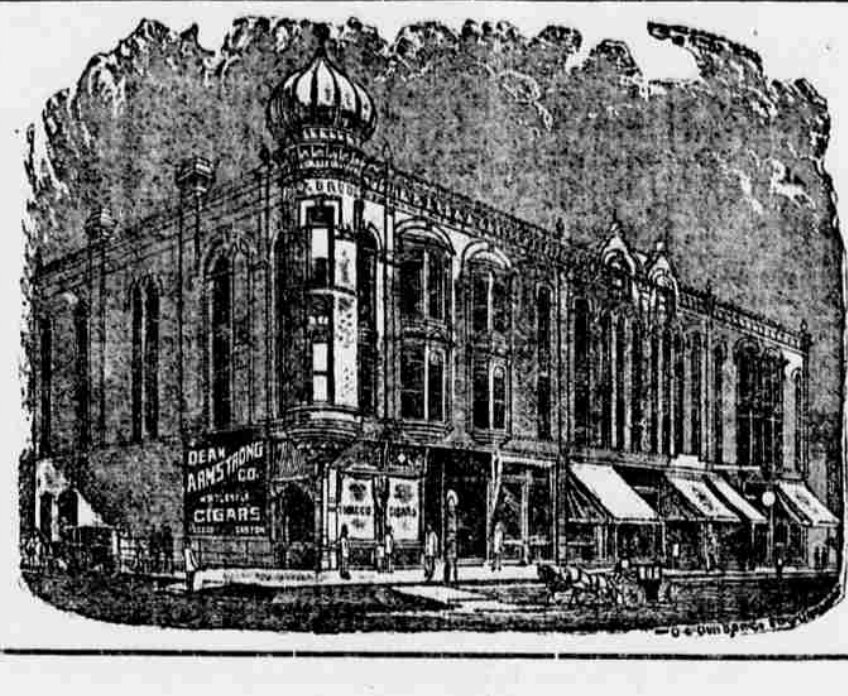


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MEN OF THE NEW CONGRESS.

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 Buffet—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, flows 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 into 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 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 Congressional 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 Heck took John G. Carlisle from the ranks of the house. Morrison was long ago shelved by being put on 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 ponderous 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 Catechew 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 chance 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.

stayed at home and continued to be a money-maker.

Among other changes, I note that the oldest and wisest men in this house have been left. George Barnes of Georgia, who weighs 400 pounds, and says he would not sell an ounce of his superluous flesh for \$1,000, will go back to his law practice in Augusta. General Vandever, the old stager of California, will carry his seventy-four years back to his district, and he will probably not be heard in congress again. General S. P. Banks is another old stager, who is replaced by a young man, Sherman Hoar has his seat in the Massachusetts delegation. A number of the oldest members in point of service have been retired and about one-third of the house is made up of new men. The average life of a congressman lasts only four years, and every congress sees about one-third of the heads of its members chopped off to make room for others.

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 the errand boy of his constituent and he gets paid for his services, a salary which will not 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 chosen. He is not to take them. The democrats were surprised at the bluff.

Ten thousand dollars is a large amount to put up on a moment's notice. This fact was seen by the republican side of the tariff question. They saw however that they would have to cover the bill. The democrats were surprised at the bluff. They saw however that they would have to cover the bill. The democrats were surprised at the bluff.

Well, yes. Not a very big one, nor a very strong one, but it is a cabinet all the same. It has not the weight with him that Henry A. Wise and others had with President 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 system of the country. Still it keeps the president posted to a certain degree on what is going on about him, and tries to help 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 General Wanamaker. He and the president are closely associated in social and church matters, and they talk over many of the administration points outside of their cabinet consultations. Wanamaker is a good lawyer, a diplomat. He has studied the moods of the president, and he is blunt enough at the same time to tell him he is wrong if he thinks so. The attorney general has

very close relations to President Harrison.

He is not, however, on touch with the politicians and don't know enough about what is going on to be much of an adviser. He was President Harrison's old law partner. He understands him very well. Secretary Tracy has had much closer relations with President Harrison since his wife died. He can hardly be called a member of the kitchen cabinet, and the same is true of Secretaries Proctor and Noble. One of the closest friends here, and one in whom he seems to have implicit confidence is Dan Kassold, 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-between of the president and Tanner at the time of their trouble, and he is assuredly one of whom the president has great confidence, and who will have more influence than ever, is Louis T. McHenry, the attorney general of the state of Illinois, and the chairman of the state republican committee. He is, I understand, 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 private office, and has more or less influence. Russell Harrison is not here enough to give his opinions, and Bob McKee is devoting himself to his slow business in Indianapolis. This man would be a very valuable addition to the president's political family. He is a quiet, pleasant, unassuming fellow with good address. He does the president good wherever he goes and he is very plain and out-spoken in his expressions of the situation to him.

I had a talk today with the Rev. Doctor Martin, the president of the Imperial college at Peking. He has just come from China and is spending a few months in America in getting out a book on the Philosophy and Education of the Chinese. There is a great deal of interest in 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 employed to face change of the college which he runs.

Chinamen and Tartars of high degree in our sciences. Many of the best Chinese diplomats who now represent China at foreign courts are graduates of Dr. Martin's school, and he tells me that the college limits to one hundred and twenty pupils and that these pupils receive regular salaries from the emperor and that though the Chinese they are sure of government positions if they pass the examinations. He tells me that the Chinese youth is fully as bright as the American youth, and he predicts a great change in China when our knowledge shall become widespread.

I asked 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. It is not to me that the Chinese are to be one of the 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 congress in expelling the Chinese has materially INJURED THE AMERICAN INTERESTS 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 interest of the people at heart and his administration is popular." FRANK G. CARPENTER.

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 Mule Skimmers.

NEBRASKA, 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 great city afforded none of the same excitements experienced by western stage coach or a mule freight train.

A mule train is only equalled in slow moving by the bull train. The former is made up from six to eight spans of mules with a "jerk line" on the right 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 "train wagons" which are led in the proper tracks merely by a small connection with the lead team. The wagons are great affairs and carry two tons each, thus making a freight outfit at least a pound or 100 miles a day.

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 "rascled" for dinner; and then again watering places must be reached and the day's work may be completed in that distance only. But this distance is covered in the next day by a long drive, no dinner and weary legs. The mules are let loose, and after tending of the more substantial ones or corn, feed of the tender prairie grass often takes them miles from camp. Then is when the Mexican swears in pigeon English or the Yankee tries to entice the mules by mongrel Spanish.

The cooking is all varieties, with a dish of Mexican chilla collera (red pepper) as a morning tonic. The biscuit tastes of old hard and cheap baking powder, and its condition when cold would answer very well for a defense against Indians on the war path. A little pure molasses is "rascled" for dinner, and when cold would answer very well for a defense against Indians on the war path. A little pure molasses is "rascled" for dinner, and when cold would answer very well for a defense against Indians on the war path.

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

ments drained without tasting. It was remarked that the coffee was "d-d strong," but no particular attention was paid to the matter. The evening meal completed, the pipes were brought out and the tobacco sought. But in place of tobacco they found coffee, which refused to burn as the tobacco had cooked.

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 looked for the railroads, these freighters looked for the railroads, these freighters looked for the railroads.

These freighters were happy-go-lucky fellows, distinct from the cowboy, yet full of general impulses and free with their money. Some of the managers and owners of the railroads, these freighters were happy-go-lucky fellows, distinct from the cowboy, yet full of general impulses and free with their money.

Dr. Birney cures catarrh, Bee bld'g.

The Seal Rookeries Grass-Grown.

From the region of ice and snow and of packers and smugglers the cutter Rush came the other day. Her half-dozen guns were in prime condition, not having been fired on the trip, and her hold was not laden with seal blubber. The cutter Rush came the other day. Her half-dozen guns were in prime condition, not having been fired on the trip, and her hold was not laden with seal blubber.

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

Mrs. Mackay Remembers Her Friends.

The most generous and impressive hostess in London of the American persuasion of late has been Mrs. Mackay, says Mrs. M. E. Sherman in the New York Sun. She has such abundant wealth at her command that one expected to eat truffled birds of paradise, and to be served with wine in gossamer cut of rubies at her table.

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

selves while she devoted herself to the stranger within her gates.

The flowers were a miracle of color and perfume, the earth was ransacked for delicacies, the prettiest women and cleverest men of two continents were secured as guests, the music cost thousands and a delegation of the most famous artists of the world crossed the channel from the Comedie Francaise to amuse the guests after dinner.

Mrs. Mackay is as calm as a summer morning at her gilded evenings, while giving all that a summer morning can of pleasure, freshness and joy. She commands the situation and asks you to meet a princess. Since the marriage of her daughter Sita 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.

Dr. Birney cures catarrh, Bee bld'g.

Substitutes for Wooden Railroad Ties.

The wooden ties now in use upon the tracks of the United States number 315,892,918. The average life of a wooden tie in this country is six and a half years, says the St. Louis Globe-Democrat. Every year, therefore, over 50,000,000 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.

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

Charles J. Van Depoel, who has been prominently identified with the development of electrical traction for street railway purposes, has developed an electrical power hammer which represents a radically new application of electro-magnetic principles, says the Pall Mall Gazette.

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

DEAD—A TRAMP.

Dead—a tramp, forty or thereabouts, in years, with full beard, grayed and straggling over a swollen face. Friends?—There were none—there were no heirs. No tender touches and no prayers to God to grant him grace.

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

Enormous Natural Resources Awaiting Development.

The resources of South Africa are simply enormous, and all that has been done to develop them is but a faint earnest 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 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 will, with the increase of railway communication, be assured. The prospect is assuredly a bright one.

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