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Pen and Picture Pointers

The frontispiece of *The Bee* this week is an excellent portrait of the late T. W. Tipton, Nebraska's first United States senator, who died recently in Washington. Senator Tipton at one time was Nebraska's most striking contribution to national politics and his career is a part of the history of this state.

Few men, if any, who served in the United States senate took an active part in so many presidential campaigns as Thomas W. Tipton, Nebraska's first senator, who died recently at his home in Washington, D. C. His most effective speeches were delivered in behalf of Clay, Taylor, Scott, Fremont, Lincoln, Greeley, Tilden and Hancock. Mr. Tipton began his active life as a lawyer and was admitted to the bar in McCannellville, O., in 1844. He was given authority to preach in the Methodist Episcopal church, but, preferring the democracy of Congregationalism to the Methodist episcopacy, he changed his church relations. At Brownville he served a small Congregational church for one year, in 1860, and in the following year he was elected chaplain of the First Nebraska volunteer infantry, commanded by Colonel John M. Thayer, in which capacity he served until the close of the war.

Mr. Tipton was a member of the state legislature of Ohio in 1845; in 1859 he was elected a member of the Nebraska constitutional convention and in the following year served as a delegate to the territorial senate. Five years later he was appointed assessor of internal revenue for Nebraska. He began his first term in the congress of the United States in 1867. His competitor for this position was J. Sterling Morton. In 1869 he was elected for a full term of six years.

Senator Tipton had a way of expressing his convictions in a manner so earnest, with a logic so forcible and withal so sensible that he won while a member of congress a national reputation for stern and uncompromising adherence to his principles. No act of his did more to convince the country of this than his espousal of the cause of Horace Greeley in his campaign for president in 1872. A United States senator, a member of the dominant political party then in an overwhelming majority in the nation and in his adopted state, yet, for ideas of his own he repudiated the dictum of its leaders and gave the movement his most earnest and unselfish support, notwithstanding the cause was manifestly hopeless from the outset. After the defeat and death of Greeley, Tipton continued to do good work for the democratic party and his efforts on the stump in Indiana and New York during the Tilden and Hendricks campaign of 1876 brought him into equal prominence in the eyes of the nation. In 1880 he was nominated by the democratic party as a candidate for governor, when in answer to a question as to the reason of his acceptance of the nomination, said: "I did it to try and keep the republican majority down to 25,000."

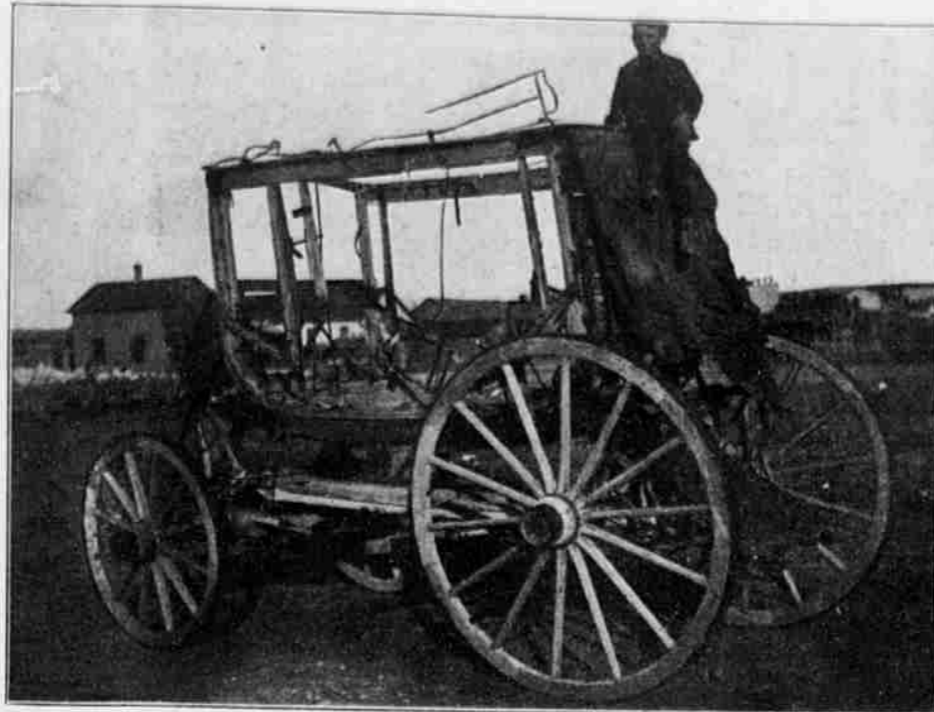
The appointment of William V. Allen to the United States senate to fill the vacancy



WILLIAM V. ALLEN—APPOINTED BY GOVERNOR POYNTER TO FILL VACANCY IN THE UNITED STATES SENATE, CAUSED BY DEATH OF SENATOR HAYWARD.

created by the death of the late Senator Hayward will restore a prominent figure to the halls of congress. Whatever may be thought of Senator Allen's politics, his ability is recognized by both his friends and foes. He first made his appearance in national politics when he was elected senator in 1893 and will take up the work where he left it when his term expired a year ago. The portrait here given shows the senator as he now appears.

Although the foot ball season has closed for the year 1899, so firm a hold has the sport



FIRST CONCORD STAGE COACH THAT ENTERED DEADWOOD—Now in possession of R. S. Oberfelder at Sidney.

taken upon the people of this section that *The Bee* has a number of group pictures yet making demands upon its space. This week it reproduces photographs of the Doane college team and of the Omaha High school second team. From the interest stimulated in foot ball it is plainly seen that next season will witness more activity in this line of sport among the western schools and colleges than ever before.

A. P. Brady, who has just been re-elected president of the local letter carriers' association, was appointed letter carrier at the Omaha postoffice July 1, 1891. He at once joined Gate City branch No. 5 of the National association, in which he has always been noted as an earnest and active worker. He served as vice president during 1896 and was elected president for the year 1899, and



A. P. BRADY—PRESIDENT GATE CITY BRANCH NO. 5, NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF LETTER CARRIERS, FOR 1899.

this year re-elected by an overwhelming majority, an honor which has been shared by few of his predecessors. The National Association of Letter Carriers has about 11,000 members in good standing, of which the Omaha branch has sixty-seven. The local officers for 1899 were: A. P. Brady, president; H. Lehmann, vice president; D. W. Tillotson, secretary; W. Bowman, financial secretary; N. A. Lundberg, treasurer; F. Tousing, collector; C. B. Newton, C. Creighton and C. Daniels, trustees. The public installation of officers will be held January 6, 1900.

The *Bee* gives a picture of the first Concord stage coach that entered Deadwood, which is now in possession of Robert S. Oberfelder at Sidney, Neb., to whom it was presented fourteen years ago by Colonel Frank Cluggage. This coach is the real thing. It was built in 1876 by Abbott & Dowling of Concord, N. H., for Gilmore & Salsbury. It ran from Cheyenne to Deadwood and was transferred to the Sidney and Black Hills line in 1877. It was the first standard coach that ever made its appearance in the city of Deadwood and has a long and interesting history. It was held up at Buffalo Gap and at Red Canyon and at the latter place was literally shot to pieces. It was partially rebuilt at Sidney and ran for five years out of that town to Deadwood and during its trips has carried millions of dollars in gold taken out of the Black Hills. Later it was used as a treasure coach exclusively.

Omaha is the residence of a literary worker in the person of Mrs. M. I. Cash, who has contributed short stories to a number of eastern magazines and periodicals. Mrs. Cash, whose maiden name was Horton, is a native of New York state, but was reared in Cincinnati. Her present residence in Omaha extends back for three years, although she resided here once before. Not until her recent location here, however, did she begin writing for publication. She has drawn particularly on the Old Testament for plots and incidents upon which to construct her stories, having taken out of the bible the narrative of "Naaman, the Leper," the subject

of her latest work, which is her first pretentious novel. She has another book ready for the publishers bearing the somewhat unusual title of "Judas Iscariot, Martyr." Speaking of her work, Mrs. Cash says: "The light gleaming from the dizzy top of the ladder has not blinded me to the difficulties at its base. I think I know what rung I will eventually occupy and hope to reach it only through patient and persevering toil. I have the material for a book which I hope to complete in about three years' time. I am a slow worker and whatever success I may be able to attain will be due to the genius of work. My motto is: 'Work, work—and again I say unto you, work.'"

Foot Ball at Doane

Once more the orange and black waves over a Doane college foot ball team. After nearly three years of inactivity Doane is again represented on the gridiron. The foot ball yells, whose echoes still ring in college halls, have sounded strangely familiar to the older students, who remember the Doane team as it was in its prime.

Those were the days when such men as Lee, Fisher, Owen and Mains made the "Doane Tigers" a name known throughout western foot ball circles. From Montana on the northwest to Iowa on the east and Kansas on the south the Doane foot ball team was recognized as a sturdy opponent. Champions of Nebraska in 1894 and of Iowa in 1895, the team merited the prominence it had earned.

The fatal accident which befell a member of the team in a game with Kansas university during the season of 1896, widely advertised at the time, has become a matter of western foot ball history. The prohibition of the game by the college faculty as a result of this accident did not receive such general advertisement, but it was a pertinent fact to the student body. Opinion has always been divided as to the justice of the prohibition. Not a few criticized the faculty. Others saw the matter in a different light and recognized that the pressure exercised by the college constituency upon the faculty was heavy.

During this period Doane realized as never before what it means to be out of athletics. The low ebb of athletic interest was a source of regret to patriotic students and college spirit was noticeably lacking. For nearly three years the Tigers slept.

The fall of 1899 saw a more determined effort on the part of the students to put out a team and secure faculty permission for outside games. A captain and manager were elected, but owing to the uncertain state of affairs men appeared only occasionally for practice and nothing definite was accomplished. The matter drifted in this way until the latter part of October,

when it was learned that the faculty had decided to review the situation and render a decision. Three members of the Athletic association, Messrs. Snow, Butler and Stephens, went before them and argued the case, presenting a petition from the business men of Crete. The decision was favorable and the following regulations were promulgated:

1. Candidates for the team must pass a physical examination.
2. Candidates under 21 must have parental permission.
3. Members of the team must have a class standing of 75 per cent.
4. But one game a week allowed.
5. For the fall of 1899 only, games must not be scheduled with the larger institutions.

This decision of the faculty, re-establishing the game, was celebrated with an outburst of enthusiasm such as had not been known since previous foot ball days. Hastily organized at a time in the season when other teams were at their best, without the services of a coach and with everything to overcome, the team was defeated in its first game by the strong Lincoln High school team, which has since defeated the pick of the fast high school teams of two states.

At this point Coach Mains took the men in hand and somehow, out of the raw material, he developed a team which was victorious during the remainder of the season. One week after he took charge the York college team was beaten, 32 to 6, and two weeks later in the final game of a brief season Doane, averaging 157 pounds, defeated the heavy Franklin academy team, whose average weight was 173. The score was decisive, 16 to 0, and the team work was characterized as equal to that of any previous Doane team in its best days. Next fall Doane will be in position to look for larger game.

Two victories over teams ranking in the second class may seem an indifferent record to the outsider, but the outsider knows little of what has been accomplished. He knows less, perhaps, of the difficulties to be overcome in re-establishing foot ball after three years of inactivity. He sees merely the number of games won or lost by a team launched under difficulties late in the season. The student body sees its favorite game reinstated and rejoices that it is once more in the athletic world.

The True Washington

Apropos of the centenary of his death in December, the editor of the *Century* comments thus upon the life and fame of the first president:

"It can be said that not only the fame of Washington has greatness during the century that has flown since his death, but the knowledge and understanding of him have likewise largely increased. The sculptor, Daniel French, in the Washington that he has modeled for the Paris monument, has expressed the grandeur of his fame. Here, sword and brow lifted toward heaven, he appears as a world-hero; there is something of the demigod, of the creature of tradition, of myth, in attitude and aspect.

"To be sure, there was an unusual dignity about the person and reputation of this hero, both during the time of his greatest activity and later in his career. There are none now living who can make direct report of the effect of his presence upon beholders, but there are many who have had from those who saw him an account, at first hand, of this effect. The present writer can never forget a description of his appearance from the lips of an old gentleman who had been one of the band of children who strewed flowers before him at Trenton on his way to his inauguration at New York. And, besides, there are many printed records of the dignity of his bearing and the impression of majesty produced upon individuals and the multitude.

"As the country has grown and as the importance of his work is more and more appreciated, and, too, as he recedes in distance, Washington's true proportions are appreciated and he looms ever more grandly. Compared, indeed, with the unselfishness of his

actions and the nobility of his aims, most of the world's conquering heroes and makers of nations seem, in moral comparison, a herd of self-seeking vulgarians.

"Yet while he has joined the ranks of the world's demigods, he has, at the same time, become nearer and more human to us through closer study of his personality. 'The true Washington' is a no less dignified but much more sympathetic figure. If we know the fierceness of his anger we honor all the more the power of his self-control. If we recognize the intensity of his love for country life (and something of a revival of the love for such a life makes the present generation more appreciative of this amiable trait), still the keener our sense of his sacrifice to duty in relinquishing that life for the camp and the halls of government.

"In order to exalt the wisdom of Washington and to insist upon the importance of his farewell advice to his people it is not necessary to impute to him supernatural enlightenment. And yet, so clear and right was his thinking on themes of government, and so valuable have proved his principles in operation, that he would be a rash counselor who would call for the utter disregard of any one of these principles. Certainly as to the conditions to which his advice directly applied, events have proved that he saw not only deeply but far. At what point any of his specific views may cease to be of service



MRS. M. I. CASH—AN OMAHA WOMAN ENGAGED IN LITERARY WORK.

as a present guide, it will be difficult, indeed, to determine; and there will always be danger that a wave of sentiment may at any time drive a not phlegmatic people from moorings afterward found to be the safest."

Does Advertising Pay

"Once when I was publishing a paper in Seattle I convinced a man in the most emphatic way that it paid to advertise," says an old journalist in *Collier's Weekly*. "He was a fairly prosperous merchant, and I had tried for a long time to get him to insert an advertisement in my paper.

"'Oh, it's no use!' he would say. 'I never read the advertisements in a paper, and no one else does. I believe in advertising, but in a way that will force itself upon the public. Then it pays. But in a newspaper—pshaw! Everybody who reads a newspaper dodges the advertising pages as if they were poison.'

"'Well,' said I, 'if I can convince you that people do read the advertising pages of my paper, will you advertise?'

"'Of course I will. I advertise wherever I think it will do any good.'

"The next day I had the following line stuck in the most obscure corner of the paper between a couple of patent medicine advertisements:

"'What is Cohen going to do about it?'

"The next day so many people annoyed him by asking what that line meant that he begged me to explain the matter in my next issue. I promised to do so if he would let me write the explanation and stand for it. He agreed, and I wrote: 'He is going to advertise, of course.' And he did."

Pointed Paragraphs

Chicago News: A vain man has but little to be proud of.

The lumber trust will make the consumer plank down.

An individual who tries to please everybody pleases nobody.

Patent leather shoes never remain as black as they are painted.

Many a charity fund owes its success to a competition of vanity.

Methuselah had the distinction of being the original grand old party.

About the time you break in a pair of new shoes they begin to break out.

Even a lazy man will hurry when a train stops only ten minutes for refreshments.

No man should pose as a theorist unless he has implicit confidence in his imagination.

Nearly all that glitters has been offered as an inducement for people to part with their money.

That man has reached the limit of perfection who fully deserves the good opinion he has of himself.

Probably there is nothing in the world that gives a man that tired feeling quicker than to have another man say: "Why don't you do as I do?"

One way to prevent your hair from turning gray is to cut it off, wrap it up carefully in tissue paper and place it in the bottom of your trunk.



OMAHA HIGH SCHOOL SECOND 1899 FOOT BALL TEAM.