

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE

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STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION. George B. Tschuck, secretary of The Bee Publishing Company, being duly sworn, deposes that the actual number of full copies of the issue of the Bee published during the month of February, 1895, was...

Table with 2 columns: Circulation categories and numbers. Total copies for month: 57,000.

George B. Tschuck, Notary Public. May 1, 1895, the World's fair opened in Chicago. May 1, 1895, Mr. Rosewater gives his Bee to the World's fair in Omaha.

Omaha's feminine journalists as one woman will leave a sign of great size when they lay their weary heads upon their pillows the night of May 1, 1895.

Seven humane wholesale firms have agreed to give Saturday afternoons to those in their employ, and may all their profits double between May and September.

It does seem as if any one could write an editorial or properly dish up the politics of the day until she tries it; then her respect for real sure-enough editors goes up until it is out of sight.

Why are they so careful of the open ears in Omaha? They take them out one by one, and the company are as particular about their advent as about leaving off their own winter flannels.

The interpretation of the Monroe doctrine seems to be that if a foreign country wants to come over and make war on any little republic in the western continent, the United States is willing, providing they don't acquire territory nor gain control of the government.

Let us have a society for the prevention of cruelty to historical traditions. We are told to cut down the Appomattox apple tree, curtail Paul Revere's ride, abandon the story of Pocahontas and John Smith. Soon the brutal facts will have filled a whole graveyard with the historical sentiments that they have slain.

We know that we ought to say something about the "P. E." or the "Spoken Journal"—The Bee always does. Now we are just as fierce as we can be, but it hasn't said a word about us, and we don't know what we ought to do against. Use Christian science, think we have said a caustic thing, and it will do just as well.

Japan must be chucking to herself just now at the European nations. There is the British lion determined to get his commercial paw into that Asiatic pastry, ogling and patronizing her; the Russian bear, with his French and German neighbors, trying to dictate, but these last ten months have made Japan the dominant factor in Oriental politics.

In Southern California, the people, from poorest to richest, love to make their world beautiful. Not content with embellishing their homes in the luxuriant vegetation possible there, public spirit is shown by making their roadways a joy to traveling over. They have planted the pine of the north and the palm of the south, so that the leaves may touch over beds of white marigolds and hedges of callas.

The chronic readers of The Bee may complain if they miss the usual paragraph in regard to the Board of Education, and those whom they employ. If it were only possible for all these men who consider educational labor so easy, and the salaries therefor so munificent, to take up the work of one week and each man conscientiously to do all the work required in the position, they would, having for his only income the salary belonging to that week, the subject would be dropped from that time.

What a masculine wail is going up all over the land about the women who are taking the places that should be given to the men. Much bosh is being written about the homes these women are neglecting to make, as if there were a ready-made husband and home for each one. The only sect that has offered adequate supplies in the husband line were the Mormons, and they got into trouble over it. Other the reason that a woman secures the place is on account of the "employment of the fittest," as well as on account of the "employment of the cheapest."

When one sees how the grass loves to be green on the Omaha lawns where it is appreciated, and how protectively the trees planted a few years ago stretch out their limbs and spread out their leaves to shelter those who care for them—when one sees this, she feels indignant that there are so many unnecessarily ugly, barren spots, slovenly, unincanned yards, treeless streets, when a little energy on the part of the property owners and property renters, a little love of the beautiful for their homes, of pride in their town, could make it so different.

THE MAY DAY BEE.

The women who have undertaken to edit this edition of The Bee feel most deeply indebted to the kindness and courtesy of Mr. Rosewater. It certainly is no small thing for an editor to intrust his paper for a whole day to the tender mercies of women almost entirely ignorant of newspaper work, and whose ideas of putting a paper together are gained in the two or three weeks of preparatory work.

We appreciate the confidence shown, and trust that this woman's edition will in no wise detract from the fine reputation of The Bee. We are grateful to the staff for their unvarying courtesy in giving needed information and in answering necessary questions. We trust they will miss us, and, not too pleasantly, we are especially grateful to the superintendent of the mechanical force and his helpers.

We beg to express our thanks to the many women who have contributed articles. The size of this edition was increased four pages after contributions began to come in. Yet many articles had to be "cut," and we deeply regret that some came too late to be inserted. We can only say we are sorry.

Now, we are quite ready to retire from newspaper work, to return to our deserted husbands, homes and children. We appreciate as never before what it means to give the public a bright, newsy paper twice a day. Hereafter all editors have our respect, profound and unqualified. We offer them our sympathy and hold ourselves in readiness to instruct, advise and respond to any calls for help, for which we feel entirely qualified, after this experience of the May Day Bee. EMMA B. GORDON.

AMERICAN PRESS. In all that goes to make the best secular papers of the world, the American press is up to the standard. Considering promptness in reporting news and attention to moral and religious questions it far surpasses all others.

To be convinced that patriotism or sentiment does not control the judgment in making such assertions, one need only for a short time be a resident of England, Germany or France, and compare their great papers with those coming from the United States to appreciate the difference; or witness the surprise and astonishment of foreigners at finding news so recent and reports of such matters, as they only expect to find in the religious press.

To the more conservative peoples it is a little difficult for them to understand how it is that they can read the particulars of deaths which have occurred after the paper was in press, and because of a few failures of events, such as deaths or weddings, to transpire as reported, they make the charge of unreliability, but such accidents are rare.

If only the women of most intelligence and integrity were consulted there are a few departments that might be omitted and others so modified as to make them less objectionable to the home. The claim of perfection is not made, but the American press is certainly in the advance going on to perfection.

The feature most emphasized in this note is that of the reflection of the deep interest of the people in morals and religion in what is called the secular press of our country.

It is a matter of congratulation that the press of the country universally recognizes a divine ruler and that editors and proprietors of our great papers have been foremost in benevolent and religious enterprises wielding a mighty influence for justice and righteousness.

The prominent, striking head lines announce the assembly, convention or conference of Christian workers with full reports of proceedings.

The favors shown ministers, churches and church institutions is to be accredited to more than business motives.

By this means more than by any other single agency, our country between the great oceans, one people, stands as a great beacon light to the world, showing the way to the greatest prosperity reflecting the perfect light of the gospel of Christ. As a nation we are yet in our youth, but still true to the birthright of our Puritan fathers, it is said of us "Blessed is the nation whose God is the Lord."

PHILANTHROPY, CHASTITY. These words often used synonymously in the minds of many, stand for very different activities.

Originally these words had the same meaning—a love of fellow man—a sense which philanthropy retains but charity has lost, except in a biblical sense. Each expresses both spirit and action. As a spirit the first looks upon human welfare as a thing to be promoted, while the latter takes a favorable view of character, conduct, motives of a fellow man.

As an activity in which sense we are most practically interested, the former inaugurates methods, means by which a large number of people are benefited, it may be by their own efforts, taking advantage of the means provided. The latter administers relief to the individual gratuitously. It has come to be used almost exclusively as rendering material aid, while philanthropy includes this, but reaches the higher departments of human life, in providing schools, asylums, hospitals, for the benefit of the community.

WHY WOMEN'S ADVANCED POSITION? In these days of enlarged opportunities for women, in this western country where ideas are as broad as the expanse of land and sky, where the new and strange are accepted with little protest, one can scarcely realize that but a few years have wrought this change.

We scarce stop to ask what has brought it about. Varied would be the replies to the query. Many means and necessities have been used to advance the position of women but success has come because the cause is right, in the natural order of things, therefore by divine appointment.

It has been reached by that evolution we are wont to call providence. It has not come because of a desire to usurp power or lord it over man, but to take that place the creator designed in making her a helpmeet to man. The model of the perfect state and church is the

family. "Male and female created He them," with distinctive characteristics and powers each supplementing the other, together making the perfect family. Just as fast as the warped prejudiced interpretation of the word of God is superceded by that broader interpretation consistent with the whole spirit of revelation in nature and the word, does the church attain to perfection of organization and service.

The state which is only the larger family has had in a measure and must have in more active participation the power and influence of women. The flower of the Christian religion is the position given woman. It is the distinctive glory over all other religions. A great fundamental characteristic is a recognition of soul in woman. Because she is considered an inferior being, having no soul, she is the victim of all the nameless cruelties heaped upon her, sanctioned by heathen and pagan religions.

The desire of Christian women to give this hope of immortality to her sisters in the dark places of the earth, impelled her to do the unusual, the heroic and was the first step which has led to the human sanctification of service so holy. Having exercised the power to teach in the name of the Father and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost to the saving of the souls of her sisters upon whose heads a man's hand dare not be laid, the necessity overcomes prejudice, and she receives the authority to baptize. To be consistent, having the divine and human sanction to preach the word in mission fields, the barriers are removed when she returns to the home land.

In much the same way the questions that affect and threaten home life have first touched and aroused women to desire and demand an effective part in government of school and municipal affairs. As the welfare and protection of home and children dearer than life shall demand participation in the more extended government, she will bear any burden, assume any responsibility to achieve the end.

If there have been some erratic leaders it only proves relationship to her brother.

The great body of intelligent, earnest women, caring more for the physical, intellectual and spiritual development of the children and less for the frivolous adorning of the body; giving time and thought to the improvement of social life in all ranks; active in every benevolent or for the uplift of humanity; foremost in the great religious activities of the world, are far more womanly and worthy the name of Mother than the ideals of the "weaker vessel" "angelic" sentimentalists, and attest the divine purpose and direction of woman's enlarged place in the closing years of this nineteenth century.

I. R. HARTFORD. THE MONROE DOCTRINE—IS IT TO BE SURRENDERED? The Monroe doctrine teaches the law of self preservation. This doctrine, enlarged to apply to all vital American interests, is now practically and essentially opposed with specious argument by President Cleveland, in a recent letter, declining an invitation to attend a meeting of business men in Chicago. The welfare of our people is confessedly wrapped up in the standard character of our currency. To conform this to whatever adoptions may be made abroad, regardless of larger justice at home, is un-American in the extreme. What more clever advantages could be given to foreign nations, by which they could reduce us to a state of dependence than just such compliance with their terms of standard payments? Is it not a virtual surrender of the Monroe doctrine on a most vital point of our national life and existence, a surrender of sovereign power to foreign nations?

Our patriot fathers did not consider in attempting the revolution that "the American people were only concerned in maintaining their precious lives among themselves;" that "they might return to the old days of barter, etc.;" that they would be "isolated from all others," and that the question of their independence "could not be treated without regard to their relations to other countries." They framed the constitution and established free bimetalism without consultation with other countries. They considered only the justice of their cause, announced it to the world in the Declaration, established an independent national existence and won an honor that lives and brightens with the years. Would it not be well to follow in the line of the noble builders of our free government, to "reason together" for a just standard and to enact the same regardless of all foreign considerations?

EMMA B. WAGNER. THE SIN OF APATHY. The recent message of Governor Stone in the interest of pure elections should suggest to every voter his imperative duty as a citizen. If good government is to be maintained the responsibility rests with the active interest of the intelligent, moral class. The disposition of the better element to shirk responsibility is, if not the cause, at least the occasion for the rule of the politically dangerous few. Every lover of fair play and good government should be at his post, not alone on election day, but at a choice of shady candidates, but at the primaries where the effective work of a campaign is done. There is such a thing as criminal neglect. Hardly less guilty than the person who commits a crime is the one who knowingly permits it.

Let every worthy citizen then arise to a sense of his highest duty. His army has the advantage of numbers and the consciousness of a righteous cause. Why should it suffer defeat at the hands of political intriguers controlled by the minority? George Willham Curtis struck the key note in this connection, when he said: "It is not that had men are politically shrewd, it is that good men are political infidels and cowards." Let virtuous manhood assert itself and political intrigue will be disarmed. It is the betrayal of Christ and of God. It is a world wide taunt that "The American worships the Almighty Dollar." We are only too familiar with the whirl and strife of the mad rush for wealth. It is in the very air. Men now grow old at 50

should be written in memory, engraved upon conscience, and burned into determination. Practice it, but above all practice it. Do you know that time is money, and to take it without leave is to commit theft? All the more flagrant is it that the victim is defenseless. There is something magnanimous and well bred in equal, open combat. But this hitting one when he can't hit back, this stealthy attack from ambush, is the exasperation of a well ordered soul. Steal one's purse, he has recourse to law. Take his time and polite society bids him tie his hands while the robbery goes on. Take five minutes from an assembly of one hundred and you have stolen eight hours and twenty minutes—a day's common labor—\$2 in money. Not only should one begin on time, but stop on time, even if to do so wreck a thought. Ten to one the principle of promptness is worth the sacrifice. When you make an engagement, keep it. If impossible, report. Silence in such cases is perfidy.

ANTI-SUFFRAGE. An association of women opposed to the extension of the suffrage has been formed in New York state, and it has already grown to large proportions, numbering in its ranks many prominent women. They regard suffrage forced upon women as a mistake in political expediency, difficult, if not impossible, to rectify, and certainly a social revolution unasked and undesirable. It is certain that when women wish to vote, vote they will. Suffragists should labor with their own sex. Win them to equal suffrage, and the whole battle is won.

THE MONEY PROBLEM. It is to be hoped that the marked attention and earnest thought which the money problem is today receiving will result in its better understanding and the adoption of an improved method for its practical application. Upon this understanding, indeed, does the perfection of method directly depend.

Exchange necessitates money, an instrument by which it can be better accomplished. Utility is the one basic element in determining value in both commodities and money. But that utility which makes the value of a commodity, as corn, possible is its use in feeding; of a machine, its use to reap, drill, etc.; while the utility which makes the value of money possible is the utility of exchange. It is this utility alone which affords it an independent basis of utility in exchange, that is, value. A failure to see this point necessarily leads to confusion upon what may or may not be true money and a consequent leading away from the vital point at issue. The advocates of a metallic currency justify the use of the precious metals as money because of their "intrinsic" or commodity value; in other words, because of their usefulness for other purposes. As well justify the use of corn in feeding cattle by its use in feeding swine. It is plain that the utility of corn in the one case is in no wise dependent upon its utility in the other. Likewise with money; its justification as money rests wholly upon the utility of exchange, which it facilitates.

Each act must be justified within itself. If there is any justification for gold and silver, or of either alone, over other materials for the purposes of money, it must be because of their self-imposed method of regulating the volume. In no other case could commodity value be of any moment where, as in this country, integrity of government is unquestioned. The materials of which a money is made are of technical importance as a matter of convenience. That which combines portability, divisibility, durability, etc., with difficulty of counterfeit must be preferable as a money material to one not possessing these qualities. In this respect paper is perhaps superior to any of the metals.

The trouble in our monetary system lies in the difficulty of regulating the volume to the growing needs of business. Justice to debtor and creditor alike demands that the volume of the currency shall keep pace with this increased need. Since the total value of the currency is measured by the volume of business, any increase in its volume beyond that necessary to conduct the exchanges of the country necessarily and correspondingly depreciates the value of each unit, while and decrease below that necessity appreciates the value of each unit. The greivous question of the hour is what is the true and just standard of money, the best selection and method of obtaining it? It is an admitted fact verifiable by general price lists, that silver has closely followed the decline of general prices and has the same general purchasing power it has had for the past thirty years, while gold has doubly appreciated in value. This would seem to point to the free coinage of silver as the highest act of wisdom and patriotism and the one act to insure timely relief to the debtor class. If the rapid and constant shrinkage of values, unprecedented bankruptcies and consequent forced idleness and long stagnation of business in recent years, is an object lesson to any decided point, it is that the adoption of the gold standard in our currency, and the rise of gold for over twenty years has been the chief cause of this lamentable condition. It is indeed to be hoped that the intelligent judgment, the integrity and the patriotism of the American people will solve this question aright. EMMA B. WAGNER.

IDEALITY. It is not likely that we shall make given images, or worship in heathen temples, but there is danger that we may be guilty of idolatry and of unwittingly teaching and training the children in our homes to have some other god before Jehovah. The beloved apostle, with the tenderness of mother-love, says: "Lift children, keep yourselves from idols," a great sign board, with the finger of love warning against danger those who are Christians.

We read, "For this ye know, that no covetous man, who is an idolater, hath any inheritance in the kingdom of Christ and of God." It is a world wide taunt that "The American worships the Almighty Dollar." We are only too familiar with the whirl and strife of the mad rush for wealth. It is in the very air. Men now grow old at 50

the struggle, young men are crazed, cutting short their school days to enter a business life, little boys not out of skirts talk of banks and investments, their very toys suggesting and cultivating a desire for gain. The machinery of nine-tenths of our homes is run by this motive, making them merely eating and lodging places. The rich man of every community is held up as a model, though the wealth may have been gotten by grinding the face of the poor. He is given deference and position solely because of his money.

Parents are contented if their children are industrious, and point with pride to their success in business; are happy and satisfied if their daughters "do well" in marriage, though God is not in all their thoughts.

Speak to the youth of the supreme importance of first seeking the kingdom of God, and they smile patronizingly upon you and rush on. This worship of gold is so woven into our social life that we never consider the rich as being the most needy subject of our prayer. We are not alarmed at the position of the millionaire, but he is the envy of his peers, the ideal of the ambitious youth. There is the universal feeling that his wants are supplied, he is provided for, he needs nothing, and though he is in awful soul danger, we pass him by and give our attention to the poor, the afflicted, whose very condition calls their attention to God. Papers, secular and religious, hold up to boys as examples for imitation men who have gained great wealth.

We thus, not by profession, but by conduct, substitute something else for God. Is it not really idol worship? Is there no delirium of the inordinate love of gain? Is there no remedy? Yes. There must be a better understanding of the right use of money, and a comprehension of the sin and danger of its misuse. In the home different, true, worthy ideals of life must be set before the children, and thus at the very foundation correct the evil. The mothers must first realize the danger, have clear convictions of the purpose of life, realize that only as stewards of the bounties of the Creator do we fulfill that purpose, and then, by life and precept, more than by attending meetings and public profession, impress and mold the characters of the children.

The New York Tribune is rejoicing in common with the better class of citizens over the appointment of a woman inspector for the schools of New York. It commends the mayor's action, because of the need of the oversight of women in New York schools. Certainly there is no field where woman's sharp faculties of observation and housekeeping instinct that notice dirt, unhealthful surroundings, can be better employed. Most men can ill afford to spare time for the duties of such a position. But many a woman of highest ability has time and inclination for such work.

We commend the action of New York's mayor, and place it before Omaha's voters for their consideration.

We will have several reasons for gratitude next Thanksgiving day. The Tribly had will be over. The Gould wedding will have been forgotten. It will be quite awhile before Bismarck's next birthday. Japan will have finished her Chinese war and the Durrant murder case will have been concluded.

Secretary Morton "wants to know" who gets the profits in the extraordinary rise in the price of meat. So does the housekeeper. How is she to keep living expenses down to decreased salaries and incomes, with meat going skyward, potatoes \$1 a bushel, and even kerosene on the rise?

Not an almighty dollar, but just one almighty cent will find its way through the slot to the heart of any one of the Woman's Christian Temperance union fountains and so move it to pity for the hot and thirsty that it will send out a glass of ice cold cherry phosphate.

The London Advanced Sisterhood are scoring a great point for Eve, by emphasizing the fact that it was only on account of her great desire for extended intellectual advantages that she ate the apple, a temptation that would never have appealed to Adam.

The sovereigns of Denmark and England are still able to supply the European royal matrimonial market. Now Queen Victoria is negotiating with Holland in regard to her grandson, Prince Alfred, and the youthful Wilhelmina.

The great antiquity of the station question demands that we approach it with silent respect, otherwise we would say some harsh things about the people who prevented its being finished when it was well begun.

Forty-one years ago Johnson let fly his arrow into the newspaper world. Good deal of difference between Johnson and us. He wrote his editorials on a stump, while we are stumped by our editorials.

It develops that the man who declared Booth to be alive is an escaped lunatic, and the physician styles his malady "expansive delusion." A most felicitous classification for many cases now at large.

And there, now's the Platte canal—we ought to say something about it, but we can't remember whether we ought to be for or against it and we are not sure where it is anyway.

The editor of The Bee is not responsible for the various opinions expressed on the editorial page. He will see them for the first time in print. We trust he will be merciful.

If the subscribers of The Bee imagine that it has turned a somersault on the silver question, they are mistaken. Remember, this is the woman's edition.

It is said that at present there are more than 100 callings, occupations and professions open to women, and the list is constantly increasing.

COLORADO WOMEN VOTERS

Their First Campaign and How it Was Conducted.

WOMEN IN THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY They May Be Western, but They Are Not Ruminants—A Former Omaha Writer's Story—Queer Chapter in Political History.

Since the Colorado woman became a free and equal citizen of the United States, with the privilege of voting for candidates of all degrees of prominence, from justice of the peace to president of the great republic, she has occupied a large share of public attention. She has been the subject of the stump speaker's panegyrics and of the professional jester's most pungent jokes. Columns have been written about her. She has been extravagantly praised and unjustly criticized. And after all she has seldom been truthfully represented.

When suffrage came as a surprise to the people of Colorado. The campaign for the measure was so quietly and cleverly carried on that when it was announced that woman had been recognized as a person qualified to vote there was astonishment. Nearly every man in the state had felt that woman was entitled to the ballot, but many had doubted the wisdom of doubling the usual political conditions. It has been said that many men voted for the new law because they felt that they were doing right and that the issue was worthy of experiment. They realized the importance of their votes and they had faith in the good results of woman's influence in politics. If the equal suffragists had adopted more aggressive measures, they would have antagonized the worst element among politicians. By their unostentatious work they won the best men to their side and they did not alarm the machine politicians into combating their efforts.

At the beginning of the campaign last autumn there was much curiosity concerning what place the new voters would take among the old voters. Some of the radical reformers advocated organization, and some of the conservative party, but it was soon discovered that women had strong political convictions. Perhaps they had inherited protective tariff and free trade views from their fathers, for although a majority had bothered very little about platforms and political doctrines, they all manifested a desire to divide on party lines. At this stage the men of the republican, democratic and populist parties began to do missionary work. They formed political clubs. They welcomed the new voters. They admitted the women into their councils and recognized their views on every subject in a proper manner. The campaign has become a queer chapter in political history. Women attended caucuses, acted as delegates to the state and county conventions and were given places on all the tickets. During the exciting campaign women were employed in every department of the great enterprise of securing votes. They were on all sorts of committees, they stumped the state. They presided at meetings. When the long looked for election day came they were employed as clerks and judges at the polls. They also took out carriage parties for the great numbers of candidates. In this connection it must be understood that the very first women in the state were the most active workers. Politics became a time of cheerful interest, for accustomed to lead in social, philanthropic and literary circles, Grandmothers and girls just twenty-one were equally enthusiastic.

Looking back upon the campaign under equal suffrage conditions it seems something worthy of pride. Everywhere and under all conditions women were treated with the greatest courtesy and the kindest consideration by men. Not one unpleasant incident happened to mar the fair record of woman's first venture in politics. The political meeting became a most pleasant entertainment. Woman's hand decorated every public hall with the national colors and she became a time the chief interest of party principles elucidated. It was a campaign of education. Every woman studied the reasons for her political beliefs.

Equal suffrage added new voters to the ranks of the republican party than to both the others combined. In families where there was a division of opinion each went a separate way with the most amicable understanding. In many cases women doubtless adopted the opinions held by their husbands, probably for the reason that even under the most advanced conditions men naturally influence those who have promised to love, honor and obey them. The state election brought new women into the political arena because they were chosen to high offices. After enduring the ordeal of having their pictures in the papers and their biographies "written up," and after taking the stump, attending receptions, shaken hands profusely and in every way successfully conducted themselves as candidates, they were rewarded. Mrs. Angenette Peavey was elected superintendent of public instruction. Mrs. Frances Klock, Mrs. Clara Cressingham and Mrs. Carrie J. Peavey were elected members of the house of representatives in the Territorial general assembly. Mrs. Peavey has been a resident of Denver many years and is a woman of broad culture and high social position. The members of the legislature are all women of unusual ability. They are well educated, well bred and well informed on all topics. Some of them possess unusual powers as debaters. They showed in their legislative work that they could battle with the dauntless courage and the wise diplomacy of experienced statesmen when they were contending for bills that were of great importance to the state. Successful bills have been printed about these three women, whose conduct from first to last could not be criticized either from the standpoint of the legislator or the citizen. They have been represented as forbidding the use of tobacco among their colleagues while they persisted in chewing gum. Some charges were made by irresponsible correspondents that they were incontinent for their high positions. All such stories are simply malicious libels. The records of the session show that the three women did far better work for their constituencies than some of the men who sat in the house with them. If the sterner members did not object to it because the men of Colorado respect the women who are their equals and because they have never felt it necessary to forego the use of tobacco while they were transacting the business of the state, although Colorado is a western state the records of the session are a most creditable proof among women who represent the best educated classes.

It would be absurd to claim that equal suffrage is a means of bringing about an altogether perfect condition of public affairs. Among those who have argued "equal rights" for women it has for years been the habit of the argument to assume that all women are perfect and all men just the reverse. It has been predicted that women would, with the ballot in their hands, stamp out the wicked manners of the earth. It has been too often the tendency to dwell upon all the wrongs in the world as man's and all the rights as woman's. If such a course had been done nothing else in Colorado it has shown that men respect women and are ready to accord them justice. Although the women of Colorado who had opposed equal suffrage, not one refused to accept the new law at least philosophically. Events soon showed that after the question of suffrage was settled the citizen had been decided man's hand was held out to help and not to hinder.

Much has been said of the impropriety of women going to the polls or to any other place where politicians assemble; yet the polls in Colorado cities have been made absolutely unobjectionable. On election day families went in a body to cast their ballots. Naturally in each precinct, citizens met only their neighbors and the ordeal of dropping a ballot into the ballot box was really not half so trying as going to the postoffice. At both the state and city elections many most impressive family groups were seen. The grandmothers, the young women, including grandfathers and grandmothers, girls just past 21, and young men of age, in addition to the husband and wife just in their prime, were all seen at the polls. High born ladies and their servants stood in line together. All elections since women have been voters have been unusually quiet and no cases of drunkenness or disorder have been reported among the lower classes of men, among whom trouble is generally expected in the halls of the ballot box.

If nothing more could be said of equal suffrage, it is a menace against corruption in politics. The woman vote is exceedingly strong and decisive and is paid to the conscientious prejudices of the mothers and daughters of the state. Women have strong organizations and they are not afraid to take a stand against any unpopular or unjust measure. There may be some who declare that the world is made up of various classes of women and that the machine politician and vice pedlar has feminine relatives. Politics has brought to the front the woman office seeker and party schemer. That she is not very prevalent is most fortunate, but she has her place as a dreadful example to the men who are her rivals in her special lines of aspiration and action. Custom and fashion have always encouraged the habit of seeking woman as an end when considering her in a general way. Now that she is on a level with man, some illusions may be dispelled. The fact that human nature is the same in man and woman is emphasized but, individually, the same fact has always been noticed more or less.

As for the work, the effect of woman's citizenship can be seen in many ways. As a perfectly natural outgrowth of the new conditions, men and women are associated in every public enterprise. The old good fellowship exists and there has not yet been the slightest disposition on the part of the men, who have previously monopolized most places of prominence, to even dream from having her share of the honors and the responsibilities.

The man who gives the toast to "Women—our equals, our equals," is not only a speaker only of the political side, for nowhere in the world is woman accorded such honest homage and such gallant courtesy as in Colorado to this "progressive" west of 1895. MARY HOLLAND KINKAID, Denver, Colorado.

SMART BIRDS. Husband—Darling, is there anything I can do for you? Wife—Yes, love; give me a 1-cent stamp. I want to send one of your photographs to a friend—"second-class mail matter" you know.—Chicago Herald.

Wife—Why don't you buy a horse and ride out in the beautiful spring weather? Husband—No, I thank you; I have'n nags enough at home already.

Barlow—Before you were married you were full of ideas about managing a wife. How did they turn out? McHride—It is a condition and not a theory which confronts me now?—Judge.

Occasionally a young man may be persuaded out of marrying a young woman he loves, but an old one—never.—Exchange.

Figgs—My! but isn't that a picture! Fogg—Quite stylish. But what is it? Looks rather large for a piano lamp, and rather too small for a woman.—Utica Globe.

The Husband—I wish I had known as much before I married as I do now. The Wife—Don't talk that way, John. You surely don't mean to say you ever knew less than you do now? Town Topics.

A man died and the neighbors called to offer the condolence that words can give and one began by saying: "You have met with a great loss, and I am glad to hear of the bereaved widow, but it is the very first night I have known where he was in twenty years."—Exchange.

Brace—When it comes to cooking, my wife is right at home. Wagz—That's where my wife cooks, too.—Boston Courier.

Bingley—Stacy seems to be mighty fond of his wife of late. Stacy—Well, no wonder. Since the financial depression she has become her own maid and for the life of him he can't keep from kissing her.—New York World.

He—I wonder when you will be able to net a good table as my mother does? She—By the time you are able to provide set as good a table as my mother does? dear.—Exchange.

"I never hear you complain," said an agitator for the emancipation of women to a gentle little married lady. "No, I have nothing to complain of." "Is it possible that a man so wretchedly poor must be?" Town Topics.

It is a sign that a woman is getting old when she stops crying over troubles and begins to think.—Exchange.

I've read the modern novel, and I've learned this truth at last: That the woman of the future is the woman with a past.—Exchange.

"Now we are married, dearest," said the cunning new-made wife "You must take me as I am, but in your business, as your life." The husband thought a moment: "One condition, though," said he, "you'll be the silent partner." I don't know, but I'll kiss you.—Ochusdra.

NEBRASKA AND NEBRASKANS. Quite a proportion of the corn crop is already planted in Gage county. Quite an interest is manifested among the farmers of Dixon county in chicley culture. A company of men have secured over 600 pounds of fish square near Lyons in the hope of finding coal. Fremont's saloon keepers are just now exercising themselves to pay their delinquent occupation tax. Unless a very severe frost intervenes Nebraska will have one of the largest fruit crops on record. The cereal mills at Nebraska City started on full time last week after being closed a brief period for repairs. The bank examiner says: "There are not four banks in a hundred in so good a condition as the four banks of Fremont." A couple of Nebraskans living at North Bend have composed a farce in the form of a song entitled "My Wife is Trilbyized." It should be very popular. Two men at Blair were arrested for violating the state law in regard to fishing with a seine. They had caught over 500 pounds of fish and were using most of them for hog feed.

STAFF PRESS. Wrote Him Right. Soren Jacobson, a farmer living in the northern part of the county, some time ago advertised in the Janis; Pioneer for a wife, a middle-aged widow, who was to be paid a certain amount of money for her services. A correspondence was opened which resulted in her arrival in Howard county last week for the purpose of making a home for herself as her lord and master. It appears, however, that she is not a very intelligent woman, and she has a very high opinion of herself as a wealthy young farmer when in reality she is well along in years and is not the possessor of any considerable amount of goods. The woman soon tired of him and decided to return to her home. Before leaving she had to sell all his horses and farm machinery to raise the amount he did it like a little man. Soren is out just about \$75 on the deal.

Enough Canning Factories. Reports are current from many points in the country to the effect that the canning industry is overdone. Farmers who supply the proprietors of these canneries are very slow this spring about entering into contract with farmers for furnishing the raw material to the coming season. Competition has cut down the sale of their goods until it is felt to be unprofitable to produce. As we had occasion to remark last week, farmers should be more judicious in mind and enter into no new ventures along this line at the