

THE CHIEF.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY AT RED CLOUD, NEBRASKA.

M. L. THOMAS.

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THE RED CLOUD CHIEF.

VOL. IX.

RED CLOUD, WEBSTER CO., NEBRASKA. THURSDAY, FEBRUARY, 23, 1882.

NO. 29.

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THE CHIEF.

M. L. THOMAS, EDITOR.

THURSDAY, FEB. 23, 1882.

THE EDITOR.

An Exchange Gives a Brief Discourse on the Habits of the Creature.

The editor is a member of that race of animals called mankind. He is

invariably a kind man. He is perfectly harmless. You may go into his den without fear. But he

has his peculiarities. The sight of a poet makes him wild. He is then very dangerous, and is apt to do

himself and all within his reach. He is also much wrought up when a man

comes in with a little trifle he has just dashed off.

There is one thing that must be said in the editor's praise. His

mind is so biased by long thinking in a certain direction, that he

dislikes very much to look upon both sides of a question. Therefore, it

is not surprising that he never values your society, never approves him with manuscript written on both

sides of his paper. The editor usually writes with a pen, but his most cutting articles are

the product of his shears. And let me say right here, children,

that a good deal of sheer nonsense, has been printed abroad, and other

things, which you may see only when composing an entirely original article.

The editor would make a good public speaker, but for his propensity for

clipping words. The editor's hardest task is to dispose of his time. It is a monotonous

life indeed, were it not for the kindling of the few hundred people who

call upon him every day to enlighten his dull life with stories of their

grievances, of their brand new enterprises, and with antediluvian

anecdotes. When you grow up to be men and women, children, remember, if you

spend all the time you can in the sanctum of the editor, He loves

company so much, you know, and sometimes he has to sit silent and

alone for a whole half-minute. Is it not too bad?

The business of the editor is to entertain transient lecturers, book

rovers, exchange funds, and other philanthropists. He gives his whole

day to those. He writes his editorials, at night, after he has gone to

bed. The editor is never happy except when he is writing complimentary

notices. For ten cents worth of presents he will gladly give ten dollars

worth of advertising - all on account of the pleasure it gives to write, you

know, children. He loves to write neat little speeches

and bright little poems for people without brains, who wish to be

in public. It is so easy to do this that he is sometimes quite miserable

when an hour or two passes without an opportunity to do something of

the kind. The editor dines at all the hotels

free; he travels free; theaters open wide their doors to him; his tailor

clothes him with gratitude; his grocer and grocer furnish him with food

without money and without price. In short, his every want is provided

for. He spends his princely salary in building churches and school-

houses in foreign lands. By all means, children, be editors. Of course it would be better if you

would be hot-carriers or dray horses. But as that is impossible, by all

means be editors.

Washington Correspondence.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20, 1882.

The wires have just flashed hither and yon the wide world over a

disgraceful scene in the office of the Republican, which has

one soul to eternity, and cast a disgrace over the fair name of the

Capital. The secret mysteries that now and then flash into the

public eye, are served up to us by our public journals as we sit with our loved ones

at our morning meal, and good men wonder if after all, the world, in spite of schools, bibles, and churches,

is not growing worse and worse. Mightier than the question of tariff, funding

schemes, or appropriations, is the question of the Nation's responsibility

for fostering, by its cotemporary, the liquor traffic, every crime on the

statute book, and eating out and cankering the foundation of its own national

existence. A few years ago, legislators, clergy, and the people "read" a

fiery gospel, writ in burnished words of steel, because of their responsibility

for slavery. Let us be wise, if perchance God may avert the storm of his indignation that is ready to burst

upon the Nation.

The vote of Senator Brown of Georgia, cast with the Republicans, was a

blow of independent thunder out of a clear sky, and a large amount of mental

blasphemy was indulged in by his old Bourbon colleagues who believe

that he is seeking to make a non-partisan record with the hope of being

nominated for Vice-President on an independent ticket.

Harvard University here at the Capital is in a most distressing condition

in the matter of students, its catalogue numbering 349, an increase of 84 over last year. They are distributed in the

six departments, medical, theological, three, theological, thirty, law, twenty,

college, fifteen, preparatory, thirty-two; normal, 159. No money is

drawn from the University funds to sustain the theological departments,

but this is wholly supported by special funds provided by the American

Missionary Association and the Washington city Presbytery. The medical and

law departments depend upon the fees of their students; the former is

steadily prosperous, while the latter is steadily gaining, having this year

seven more students than last year. The appropriation made by Congress is

entirely expended, as it should be, on the three academic departments in

which no charge is made for tuition,

and in which pupils are principally fitted for teachers and for practical

life. There is a fine chance for young men of the medical profession, in

South Australia. The State Department is informed that an amendment

has recently been made to the laws that colony, whereby the holders of

foreign diplomas are duly qualified as medical practitioners. In answer to a

request from that government, the State Department has taken steps to

furnish it with a list of all medical schools in the country which issue

medical diplomas or certificates.

This will be good news to the small army of young physicians soon to be

let loose from our colleges, to battle with starvation for several years as

they confront two on a horse of like fabric, in a quarter asked, and

to the wide world.

What has become of the star route cases, and the vile men that the

former James was to send to the penitentiary, in a quarter asked, and to

be so often answered, where? It might be painful to enquire whether

if the Southwest felt anything by his system of so-called reform. Vander-

bilt did not gain twice the amount by the favoritism of this man, now a

banker in New York. The only security the Government has that the

mail shall be carried is the fact that there shall be the widest opportunity

for people over the whole country to bid. This plan does not suit the

purpose of those desiring the monopoly of the business, and hence a

road made on small bidders and contractors to freeze them out. This whole

business has been a disgrace to the country and if there has been any

benefit it has lain at the door of the Post Office Department and the

Senators and Representatives who recommended have been potent

expediting routes in the past. Twenty years ago, this city had

about 60,000 inhabitants, a fine public building, one single avenue paved

with cobble stones, not a single street railway or public conveyance save an

omnibus line, and it was no uncommon thing to see wagons mired on the

principal avenues. Now all is changed, our broad avenues, skirted

with shanty tenements, and a marked contrast with the condition

of things two decades ago. Nearly 250,000 people have been expended

in the last fifteen years in permanent works upon streets, rail-

roads, sidewalks and parkings. The change in the past with the good feeling

of the people of the whole country is certain to make this the most beautiful city in the world. Thousands of

people of wealth and leisure appreciate this fact as securing homes

while they can be purchased at reasonable rates, and a more

rapidly and a million and a half of dollars will be put into elegant

residences the next season by parties who desire to spend their winters in

our excellent climate, and to enjoy the mental social life at the Nation's

Capital.

Woman's Suffrage.

A prominent Red Cloud lawyer who is opposed to woman suffrage says:

"His opponents are willing to concede that it is right, but it is inexpedient. Some eminent man has said, 'Go on

and do what's right in this matter and let the expediency take care of

itself.' You did not think of that when you gave the negroes the ballot,

nor you did not wait for them to demand it either, you gave it to them

whether they wanted it or not, and in fact as far as a large number of them

were concerned, in advance of their capacity to use it intelligently.

Mary C. Cogger of Ind., says, "The statement that women do not want to vote is absolutely without authority. One hundred and eighty-five thousand

women in Illinois have expressed a desire for the ballot, and still it is asserted in that state, that women do not want to vote. Two hundred and

thirty-five thousand women in Ohio, have signified their desire for the ballot, and still it is largely urged in that state, that women do not desire to

vote." We shall soon ascertain how many thousand in our own state have the same desire, and they are some of the best, such as Mrs. Brooks of Omaha, Mrs. Cully, Mrs. Senator Saunders and the wives of Governor Blair, or Gen. Taylor, and hundreds of others whom I might name equally as good. Women everywhere are beginning to see the need of it. I will give you what is said by the officers of the National W. C. T. U. on this subject.

"In 1879, at our Cincinnati Convention, a resolution was offered by Mrs. Gov. Wallace of Ind., and adopted by a large majority, expressing the belief that woman's influence through the ballot, was essential to the triumph of the temperance reform.

In Boston (1880) it was expressed by resolutions, and in Washington at our last convention in Oct., last, where 250 delegates represented 33 states, it was stated in the following form: Believing it is the part of wisdom to place temperance legislation upon the firm foundation of Constitutional law, &c. &c. Wisdom dictates the desirability of a policy, viz. Constitutional amendment where the way is open for it, &c. Equal franchise where the vote of woman joined to that of man can give stability to temperance legislation." And that alone will give stability to temperance laws in this state.

The aforesaid Red Cloud lawyer says, "The laws are always in advance of the people." Now they are not in advance of all the people or they would not be passed. I have no fault to find with the laws of Nebraska, not

even the temperance law, if it could be enforced. But there is the trouble. As it is the liquor sellers, and those who patronize them, hold the balance of power, and they elect men to office whom they know will not enforce the laws against them, and the temperance women may protest in vain, till they by their votes can help elect men who are as far advanced as the laws are.

The nominating conventions would soon find out, as they have in Wyoming, that they must nominate the best men, or the women would not vote for them.

The State Journal has a great deal to say about "imposing the burden of the franchise upon the ballot." I never thought the men considered the burden, but rather a glorious privilege. Boys are always assumed to be

ward with delighted expectations of the time when they can vote.

It has been said that in this state, this case had assumed such importance, and was so far advanced that it had got beyond ridicule, I am afraid some men of this country are behind the times, for we have been told by cultured women, whom we have asked to join our suffrage society, that although they favored the measure, they dare not express themselves so, to their husbands, for they would never stop making fun of them. Women do not like to be ridiculed by their husbands, however much the husbands may enjoy it, therefore they repress all ideas that may provoke it.

Then I hear some people consider that it would be a disgrace to a woman to vote. That is too much for my intellect. I cannot imagine why it should be disgraceful. If any one knows, I wish they would enlighten me on the subject. If it is a fact, what a graceless set the men must be!

The Ind. lady quoted above, asks this question: "If men are so corrupt that they cannot be permitted to vote with women, ought they to be trusted to vote for and represent women?"

But we who are asking for the ballot do not believe this, we think we are no better than men, and all we ask is equality before the law. We do not want to be legislated for as women, we do not believe in class legislation. If as some say, there are laws that favor us more than men, they should be repealed, we want only the same rights as citizens.

The idea that the franchise will change the nature of the tastes of women is simply ludicrous, neither will they want office. Gov. Hoyt of Wyoming who testifies to the beneficial effect of woman suffrage in that territory, says, "That as yet no woman has ever made application to him for office." The wife of one of the highest officials of that territory writing from there, says: "The women as generally vote as do the men. They have never made themselves candidates for office, as is customary with men. They have not taken part in party caucuses, and conventions, though their influence is strongly felt in the consultations of both parties. It has come to be known that a man who is intemperate, or immoral, or dishonest, cannot draw the votes of the women of his party. A desired civil service reform has been inaugurated in Wyoming, by the women voting at the polls and nominating, made at the conventions."

It is constantly being asserted that women generally will not vote if they have the privilege. Judge Mason, says, "Give her the right to vote, and leave the questions of the exercise of that right to her. Do not deny her the right, and then say she does not want it. We men are not bound to vote, but every citizen would rebel at the denial of that right." At the general election in 1879, there were over eighteen thousand voters of Nebraska who did not exercise the right of voting.

A citizen of this county asserts that the best way for women to get their rights is to educate their sons, that they will vote as their mothers want them to. It has always been conceded that we educate more effectively by precept and example too, besides a great many women have no boys, while others are in the same situation as Judge Mason, he says, "My boys are all girls, and I entertain the fond hope that this Commonwealth, where I have lived the best years of my life whose political institutions I have assisted in a feeble way to mould, may cease to classify my daughters with those non-commissioned, and no longer deny them the political rights that are accorded the ignorant and depraved."

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A word to Mothers.