

CORRESPONDENCE

From all parts of the State and country solicited for THE OMAHA BEE. We cannot publish anonymous communications. The name and address of the writer are in all cases indispensable, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

All communications should be addressed to E. ROSEWATER, Editor and Publisher, Drawer 271.

The Ashland Times of the 29th closes a lengthy eulogy of a prominent settler, who died suddenly last week of apoplexy, as follows: "This is a sad warning to man, that man is but mortal, that he is liable to be called hence to answer for his many misdeeds at any moment."

The rotund, and bellicose Pottinger, who always keeps one eye open to the main chance, is said to have reached Washington ahead of the whole army of office hunters who are desirous to fill the vacant Land Receivership at Grand Island, made vacant by the death of Jessie Turner.

The California press, almost without exception, lays the blame of the Modoc Indian war to the ill treatment of these Indians by their agents, who are said to have taken advantage of every opportunity to wrinkle these Indians.

The San Francisco Alta of the 25th says in this connection: "A large part of the trouble with the Indians results from the incompetence and dishonesty of Indian agents, and we have reason to suspect that the present Modoc war would not have occurred if the agents of the Government in Southern Oregon and Northern California had attended to their business properly."

Some years ago these same red-men gave serious trouble, and Gen. Crook, then in command there, went after them in earnest. In a short time they begged for peace, and he granted it on conditions that they should be allowed to roam over the country and support themselves, and the chiefs should be held responsible for the surrender of any of their subjects who should murder white men, or steal the property of the whites. They kept the peace loyally, because they had learned that they could not make anything by fighting against Crook. After a time, an Indian agent attempted to drive them into a reservation, where they could go to Sunday School, and could be used to justify the payment of various salaries and the handling of goods, on which profit could be made in various ways. A war was threatened, but Crook interfered, and protected the red men against the agent. Now Crook has been absent for some time, and according to reports, these same Indians had learned to run upon a reservation, where they were starved and robbed.

We do not admit that because the Indians have been robbed by the agents, that the white settlers in the community should be left unprotected and the crimes committed by red men go unpunished. That is the policy of the Indian Commissioners, and they are welcome to all the infamy which it will fasten upon their memories. The Commissioners in their annual report for 1872, have no regret to express for the outrages committed by the Agents, no recommendation of any effective measures to prevent the commission of others in the future, and no suggestion to offer that the Indian agents, appointed by the Commissioners and placed under their control, are in many cases thieves of the darkest dye, and worse than the savage whom they would starve or drive to crime.

PLATTE BRIDGE OPPOSITE VALLEY STATION.

Our attention has been called to a scheme for bridging the Platte river at a point opposite Valley Station, about ten miles southeast of this city—the expense to be borne by Douglas and Saunders counties. We know not whether the project is seriously advocated by residents of either county or not, but cannot believe there is any intention of undertaking such a work. The air-line distance from the center of Saunders county to Omaha, the real point to be reached by such a bridge, is thirty-six miles, while from the same point to Fremont is only four or five miles. The Omaha market is no better (and often not so good) for seller or buyer than the Fremont market, and it is not reasonable that any considerable number of people would wish to travel twenty-two miles unnecessarily.

A bridge at the proposed point would not accommodate any considerable part of Saunders county—it is too far north for the southeast section, and too far south for the people of the northern section. The distance is so great to Omaha that few persons would ever dare to go there, even those living nearest the bridge would cross it and then come to Fremont on the north side of the Platte.

Where nothing would be gained to any considerable number of people, there certainly would be no reason to expend public money.

If our friends in Saunders wish to do a really good thing for themselves, they will vote bonds sufficient to buy half of the Fremont bridge and thus make it free, then go to work in a business manner and make a good road, and all parts of their county will be benefited.—Fremont Tribune.

How exceedingly kind in the "Tribune" to take such a disinterested view of a matter which concerns the people of Saunders and Douglas counties. We had all along supposed that the people of Saunders county were aware of the superiority of the Fremont market, both for buying and selling, over that of Omaha. That is a matter of course, but the Tribune is, perhaps, not aware that Saunders county is peopled by the queerest lot of humans on God's footstool. Whether it is pure "cussedness" or an ungovernable desire for exercise they do want to come to Omaha even if she is located thirty-six miles from the very centre of their county, and is a mere village as compared with the great city of Fremont. The idea of purchasing half of that cumbersome and unapproachable bridge near Fremont actually never entered

their befogged brains until the Dodge county organ boldly ventured the suggestion. From what we can learn, however, it is whispered slyly that Saunders county is not anxious to go into partnership with Fremont in the ownership of that wooden elephant. What surprises us the most is the Quixotic stupidity of our Douglas county farmers, and particularly those located near Valley Station, who persist in trading at Omaha, when they could save and make money by patronizing Fremont, which is so much nearer to them than this village.

THE SCHOOL FUND AND STATE FINANCES.

Treasurer Koenig and Mr. Owen, of the State National Bank, are getting up a scheme for improving the finances of the State by buying up her \$125,000 in warrants, and issuing in lieu thereof coupon warrants, bearing ten per cent. interest, using for this purpose the permanent school fund, now invested in United States bonds.

It would be bad policy, we think, to put the school fund into any other form than it now is. If it is desirable to bring State warrants up to par (as it no doubt is), the State had better bond itself, and not tamper with the school fund.—Beatrice Express.

We would respectfully refer the Express to our State Constitution, which prohibits the State from incurring more than \$50,000 of indebtedness at any time without submitting the question of "bonding" to the people at a general election. A proposition for funding the outstanding indebtedness of the State, and raising a sufficient amount to cover the estimated expenses for the next two years, could have readily been submitted to the people at the last State election, but we presume Gov. James and certain other political powers were disinclined to chance an extra session of the present Legislature.

The proposition to invest the permanent school funds in State warrants bearing ten per cent. interest, was brought forward and urged forcibly at the last session of the Legislature, but the scheme failed, owing to the diversity of opinion as to the proper manner of carrying it into effect. Now we presume the financial problem is not merely to raise a certain portion of the outstanding warrants to par, but to redeem them all, and create a capacity for their permanent redemption hereafter. If this could be accomplished by issuing the \$50,000 of State bonds, authorized by the Constitution, and the investment of the permanent school fund in State warrants, the problem would readily be solved. We incline to the opinion, however, that it is an impossibility, simply because there have already a sufficient amount of warrants been issued to cover that amount, with the prospect of at least \$100,000 more warrants being added this winter, to cover the floating indebtedness not yet audited. If therefore the amount realized from the conversion of the permanent school funds into State warrants, and the issuing of \$50,000 in bonds is insufficient to redeem "all" the warrants now outstanding, or to be issued this winter, this policy would necessarily benefit only a certain preferred class of warrant-holders, while others would perhaps be no better off than they are to-day.

While we regard the investment of the school fund in State warrants, or so-called State certificates of indebtedness, as perfectly safe and more remunerative than the present investment, there is no good reason why the State should pay more for these certificates or warrants than their value in the financial market. We incline to the opinion that the State Treasurer should treat the school fund, precisely like any fund transmitted to him by outside parties, for the purchase of warrants or bonds. He should first sell the U. S. and Union Pacific bonds, now in the Treasury, to the highest bidder. Having converted these bonds into legal tenders, he should advertise for proposals for State warrants, just as Secretary Boutwell does for U. S. bonds, purchasing those offered by the lowest bidders. Thus all warrant-holders would be placed on a perfectly equal basis, and the State could secure the benefit of the discount. Any other proposition looking to the conversion of the school fund into warrants, or certificates of indebtedness at par, must demonstrate beyond a doubt that not only all the State warrants now outstanding will be redeemed for cash by the State Treasurer, but that all warrants to be issued during the fiscal year will also be cashed without fail. Otherwise there would necessarily be discrimination and partiality in favor of certain creditors, and against others who are equally entitled to their money.

—A year ago a fashionable tailor in Boston made an elegant robe de chambre for a lady, who presented it to her affianced husband. It was a gorgeous affair of silk velvet and satin, with a smoking cap and slippers to match. They were married but after six months of "annibal life" they separated, and now the garment came back to the tailor, who will put it up in a raffle for \$250.

—A Fort Wayne lover thought he saw his sweetest talking over the gate to a rival, the other night. Lover gathered a boulder and hurled it with true aim at a rival's head. Rival's head proved to be a nicely-turned globe on the gate-post. Bouldered or crowned on the head of sweetest, Father gave lover a dose of shot, Fido bit him. The splinters were picked out of sweetest's head, but she declares she will never marry a man who is jealous of a gate-post.

HONEY FOR THE LADIES.

—What an obstinate creature's a mule. How peculiar, that woman, the pride of creation, is Muller!

—An Indiana woman laments that her husband had not better sense than to take the best sheet to hang himself.

—It is stated, on what is considered good authority, that Susan B. Anthony has not been in swimming for five straight years.

—A San Francisco man, who refused to shake hands with Mrs. Fair, has received notice that his insurance policy is not worth a cent.

—When I put my foot down, I'll have you to understand," said Mrs. Nooker, "that there's something there." On investigation, it was found to be a No. 11 shoe.

—Olive Logan Sykes announces that she will quit public life after this winter if well patronized. This will be the only inducement for people to go and hear her.

—No hoop-skirts are to be seen in the streets of Paris," says a correspondent, from which we infer the questionable habit of raising dresses on the street crossings has ceased.

—Says the Cloverport Transcript: "A progressive counter-hopper up at Rock Haven, in Meade county, whose hand itched to follow the roamings of his wanton eye, foolishly added a calico dress for a pair of cotton palmitors."

—Mlle. Berdon, a French dress-maker, tired of oppression, plunged into the Seine, with the words: "We have no liberties." When she was promptly pulled out she finished the idea: "They don't even allow us to drown ourselves."

—I wonder what causes the eyes of young men of the present day to be so weak?" said a young town lady to a country aunt, who was reading the Pilgrim's Progress in the smallest type without barneys. "My dear," was the tart response, "the eyes of young men are, in these days, placed in the weakest part."

—A Cincinnati youth who persisted in visiting a young lady in Louisville, well knowing the local prejudice between the two villages, was seen a few days since in a doctor's office inquiring what a piece of court-plaster eight inches by twelve would cost; and how much "skin-grafting" costs by the square yard.

—A girl in Indianapolis, who has \$200,000, advertises for sealed proposals for marriage. The postmaster has decided to charge her double price for her box, as it keeps one clerk half his time filling it up with pink-tinted envelopes, and the whole office is scented with musk and bergamot, like a perfumer's shop.

—A new feature of social entertainments this winter will be "pound parties." They derive this name from the circumstance that each person invited is requested to furnish a pound of pastry, confectionery, nuts, fruits, or other edibles for the table, and thus an elegant supper is provided. The parties are given at private residences.

—One day last week a young lady in the country wrote for a piece of music "with sentimental words that almost silently flow from the depth of concealed sorrow, revealing a sad heart's tenderest emotion in a tone that would almost melt an iceberg and crumble adamant to dust," and in a postscript informed them that the "pastry" would be up next week and pay for it.

CHINESE PROVERBS ON WOMEN.

Which are Quoted Here, Not as Being of any Present Value, but to Show how the Sex has Come Forward Since Confucius' Day.

Confucius says: Woman depends upon the man; therefore, she must not presume to meddle with governmental affairs.

There are three classes of duties for her to follow:

At home (unmarried), she must submit to her father.

Having been married, she must submit to her husband.

If her husband be dead, she must submit to the son.

She may not dare to follow her own will.

Command her not to go outside of the female apartments.

Her business consists in preparing food and such like domestic duties—nothing more.

Therefore, at the age of putting up the hair (at the marriageable age) she must keep within the female apartments, and may not go a hundred paces to attend a funeral. (She may not go far from home, even on the most important occasions.)

In business matters she must not assume responsibilities.

In going abroad she must not go alone.

Having taken counsel (learned what is best) let her diligently perform.

Having proof sufficient of what she is about to say, then she may speak. During the daytime she may not walk in the public hall, and going about the house at night she must carry a light.

By means of these rules she may fulfill the round of woman's virtuous actions.

The Book of Wisdom and Profit says: There are four classes of female virtuous actions which are to be praised. They are, 1st, womanly virtue; 2d, womanly countenance; 3d, womanly speech; 4th, womanly employments.

As to woman's virtuous actions, they do not require an uncommon display of talent and brilliancy. As to her countenance, it is not necessary that she be exceedingly handsome. As to her speech, it is not necessary that she have a mouth for discussion, and a sharp, rapid delivery. As to her works, she need not excel other people in cleverness and skill.

She must be chaste, innocent, sober and economical. She must mind her business, and be neat and orderly. In her personal conduct she must preserve modesty. In her work she must have rule and order.

These constitute female virtue. She must carefully choose her words, and then speak. She must use no improper or untimely expressions. When it is her proper time, then she may speak. Let there be no occasion for others to be offended with what she says.

These are the rules for woman's conversation.

Let her wash and dust her clothes, and let her keep bright and fresh. Let her be proper in her thoughts, and preserve her person from all impurities.

These are what are required with regard to appearance. Let her diligently spin and weave, and let her not be inordinately fond of savory food and wine. Let her in perfect order prepare savory dishes to set before her guests.

This constitutes woman's work. These four virtues constitute woman's great and essential duties; they are very easy. Let her use the utmost diligence to continue on in this straight road, doing according to these directions.

This is the sum of woman's virtuous conduct.

Tai King said: the rules of propriety for woman require that she speak with a gentle voice, to walk slow; when she stays, her steps, to be sedate and respectful. Her ears must not hear too much (must not be eaves-dropping); her eyes must not see too much (must not be prying into other people's affairs). Abroad she must not wear the countenance of a flatterer. She must not steal glances over the wall. She must not peer through the lattice. She must rise early and retire late. She must not quarrel with her husband. She must live in constant dread of bringing any possible disgrace upon the family.

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Nebraska State Horticultural Society.

Winter Meeting.

The Winter Meeting of the Nebraska State Horticultural Society will be held at Omaha, Friday, January 3, 1873.

Business of great importance will be considered and transacted. A general attendance of members and friends is desired.

By order of the Society, ROBERT W. FURNAS, Secretary.

FRAMES

RE-GILDED AND REPAIRED, GOLD FRAMES

Of all kinds made in the best manner and at short notice, by BENJ. D. JONES, 278 Farnham street, nov29dtf bet. Sixteenth and Seventeenth.

MADAME KOCH'S MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT

262 1-2 Douglas Street, between 14th and 15th. A select stock of fashionable millinery just imported and for sale at eastern prices.

CALL AND SEE THEM. A. E. MASSMAN & CO., Importers of WINES, BRANDIES, GINS, &c., AND JOBBERS IN WHISKIES, No. 124 Walnut and 19 Granite Sts., Philadelphia.

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