

The Omaha Bee.

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OMAHA PUBLISHING CO., Prop'rs. E. ROSEWATER, Editor.

John H. Pierce is in Charge of the Circulation of THE DAILY BEE.

WITHIN five years Omaha will be a railroad center of the first magnitude.

FAMINE and emigration have held out on Ireland. Her population is over 3,000,000 less than forty years ago.

GRAIN elevators, according to the president of the Wahash, might be appropriately named "Humphries' specifics."

SENATOR JONES declares that should Arthur become president, there will be no change in the policy of the executive.

THE quarrel of the physicians over the president was a disgraceful incident at Washington which might well have been omitted.

WHEN the Milwaukee road makes Omaha its terminus and the river is bridged by a rival line "the robbers toll gate" will be a thing of the past.

THE Troy Times says that in Chicago it is fashionable to be married early in the morning. This gives the bride a chance to get a divorce before night.

VERMONT is about to suffer from a woman suffrage convention. Vermont has Nebraska's cordial sympathy with her over the approaching trial.

Nor many years back the Omaha Herald asserted that Omaha was no place for grain elevators and never would be. Now that far-sighted sheet tells us that there is room here for a dozen grain elevators, with a capacity of half a million bushels.

The same paper tells us that barges will play an important part during six months of the year in transporting grain down the Mississippi, but barges can never be floated down the Missouri river. What, never? Suppose congress votes the necessary means for removing the snags and other obstructions in the Missouri next winter, what is to hinder barges from carrying surplus grain down the Missouri five years hence. This idea, that the three thousand miles of waterway from Fort Benton down to St. Louis can never be utilized by barge navigation, is simply preposterous.

THE comet still continues to astonish the astronomers and the public. Prof. Draper has discovered carbon in the composition of the eccentric visitor, an element which the spectrum has hitherto refused to reveal in any other planetary body. The announcement is now made that the comet was overtaken by an accident on the evening of the 6th, and dividing into two parts is developing a new tail. This statement may be taken with a grain of allowance when the report of a San Francisco astronomer is considered. According to that observer two comets in close proximity are adorning the heavens, and that it is the companion comet which was seen by eastern astronomers and which deluded them into believing that the great and original comet has been splitting into sections.

You could not do better than to hire such a man as Rosewater to "take the stump" with you in joint debate on this question. It would be a good idea for you to offer premiums for such opponents. [General Estabrook before the Women's Rights Convention.]

You could not do better than to hire such a man as General Estabrook to "take the stump" with you as an expounder of woman's rights. It would be a good idea for you to have the political equality of the sexes championed by a burly two hundred pound six-footer, who, not many years ago, within this metropolis of Nebraska, pounded and knocked down a woman not half his size, because she talked back at him. That is a telling way of leveling the sexes which forcibly appeals to the understanding, and is apt to leave a lasting impression on the individual that is suddenly brought to a level.

MAN AND WOMAN.

And God made two great lights; the greater light to rule the day, and the lesser light to rule the night.—Genesis, I, xvi.

These great lights known as the sun and the moon each revolve in their own orbit. Both are essential to our planetary system but the lesser derives its radiance from the greater light. The silvery moon is enchanting to behold but it never can supplant the golden sun in its functions. It is thus with man and woman. Both are the works of a wise Creator—each to rule in their proper sphere.

Woman is feminine in spirit as well as in body. Man is masculine in intellect as well as in form. They are different yet complementary. Woman is pre-eminently affectionate and emotional. Man is superior in clearness of thought and coolness of judgment. Both are essential, and no humanity could exist without both being present. Wifehood, motherhood, the establishment, maintenance and development of home, are woman's special privilege.

Man, being physically the stronger, is the natural protector and guardian of woman and the provider for his family. As the head of the family and the defender of his fireside and his country, man by his inherent force has exercised political power for which women are by physical functions unfitted.

The deluded would-be-reformers that clamor for the political equality of the sexes, and demand the privilege of voting at political elections for women, seem to forget that political rights carry with them political duties. The right to vote carries with it the duty to serve on juries, to hold office and take up arms in defense of the country. Women, by their peculiar functional disabilities, are disqualified by nature from serving on juries. They are subject to frequent nervous derangements, that totally unfit them from exercising the dispassionate and cool deliberation that is required in the jury box—in cases involving liberty, or even life. Married women charged with the cares of family could not conveniently discharge their duties, and would very often be unable to exercise the right of suffrage if it were granted them.

Even the most masculine women do not pretend that they would submit to military service; and yet all governments necessarily rest upon bayonets. What would this government amount to if it were not able to put down riots and rebellions, and defend itself by force of arms against foreign invasion? What would American citizenship amount to if the republic could not punish outrages upon American citizens wherever and by whomsoever committed?

It is to manhood, ready at all times to spring to arms in defense of the national flag, that the republic looks as the bulwark of freedom and the guardian of liberty—and it is not only just, but absolutely necessary that man should exercise sovereign political powers and responsibilities. The ballot box must be in the same hands that carry the cartridge box. But the fact that our laws discriminate in favor of man by depriving women of the elective franchise does in no way prevent her from the pursuit of happiness. A true woman will feel just as happy and contented with her father, brother and husband in charge of the ballot box as if she had a hand in it herself. It is the height of presumption for women to assert that they cannot trust this government in the hands of fathers, brothers and husbands who have made this republic respected and feared by all the nations of the earth. Men have founded the free institutions of America. Men have established this republic by the force of arms, and they have preserved it for future generations, by fighting for the Union. All the talk about the consent of the governed is hush. The confederates never gave consent to the abolition of slavery, or the perpetuation of the Union, but they were compelled to consent when their armies surrendered. The southern women never have given their consent and they probably never will—but they are not likely to set up a government of their own until they are able to fight down the loyal men of this country. The great mass of men and women will continue in their natural relations to each other and those who seek to subvert the existing order might as well undertake to dispense with the sun and let the moon take its place.

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improvement in the surrounding farms. The chronic grumbler seems to have retired to the background, and gives way to other more industrious and therefore more successful and contented citizens.

Nebraska farmers are the backbone of the commonwealth. With their success is bound up the prosperity of every enterprise and industry in the state. Their misfortunes mean stagnant towns, depressed business interests, and unemployed labor. Every cheering report from our worthy agriculturists is good news to every merchant, mechanic and laborer in the state. It is therefore a genuine satisfaction to learn that a prosperous season for our farmers seems assured in every section of the state.

Southern Nebraska will retain her reputation for fertile soil, intelligent agriculturists and splendid crops. Along the valley of the Republican nothing but cheering indications of a good harvest is heard. Northern Nebraska will astonish even her friends, if we mistake not, at the close of this season's harvest, and unoccupied claims will be as scarce on her fertile valleys next year as they are in the valleys of the Blue and Ne-maha. Universal contentment and universal prosperity go hand in hand, and Nebraska at present can boast of both.

The publishers of Scribner's Monthly announce several important additions to the magazine. Richard Grant White, who has written upon "Words and Their Uses," the uses covering pretty much every use that words can be put to, is going to write of music, upon which he has been more or less an authority for years. He is an amateur performer of some note. The Scribner folks have done a great deal for the fine arts and they will be valuable in supplementing Theodore Thomas on Doctor Dams-roed.

It has been said that Wall street is heartless. That little subscription of \$250,000 raised by New York merchants and bankers for Mrs. Garfield gives the lie to the assertion. It was the act of nature's own noblemen and America can well afford to point to it with pride.

MR. GOULD has contributed \$5,000 to the presidential fund which will be given by New York merchants to Mrs. Garfield. This charity of the railroad king will be entered on the credit side of his moral ledger.

OTHER LANDS THAN OURS.

The German-Chinese commercial treaty signed at Peking in March last, is now being considered by the German Bundersrath. It is a revision of the treaty of 1861 and exceedingly favorable to Germany. In 1861 there were in China 15,670 coasting and outward bound vessels with a capacity of 6,900,000 tons; of these 8276 were English, 3692 American and 2248 German. But in 1879, when the arrivals and sailings of vessels in China were 21,490 (14,000,000 tons) there were only 1907 German against 10,609 English ships; America, with 31 vessels, having fallen far in the rear. By the provisions of the new treaty several new Chinese ports and rivers are opened to German trade. Tonnage dues are diminished, in so far as the tonnage which hitherto had to be paid for every four months; henceforth it is to be paid only twice a year. China agrees to an improved lighting of the Chinese coasts and rivers, and the removal of all obstacles to shipping, no tonnage dues to be paid by German vessels entering a port for repairs, freedom from import dues for materials of vessels repairing, and freedom from import dues of raw materials, machinery and tools used for German docks, the erection of free (bonded) warehouses, reduction in the export duties on Chinese coals. It also grants permission to foreigners to work the Chinese coal mines, and promises an effective protection against piracy on the coasts of China, and protection of the lives and property of German subjects in the interior of the Chinese empire. The treaty is a striking evidence of the high estimation in which the German empire is held by the Celestial empire.

The applications of electric light seems to be numberless. Experiments in the applications of electric lighting to coal mines have lately been made in England and with valuable results. The Pilsen pits, near Mansfield, were chosen for the purpose. They are about 1,600 feet deep. The Swan system of lights was used. It seems to resemble Edison's invention in some respect, and consists of a filament of carbon in a small and exhausted receiver. It is essential that the light used in coal mines be kept free from contact with the surrounding air. The Swan lamp is so constructed that, in case of fracture, the carbon will be instantly consumed before the flame could be communicated to the outer air. The new light was found to be admirably suited to the requirements of the workers. The electric light would very much diminish if it did not wholly do away with the danger of explosions of fire-kamp. If Edison's subdivision of the light be successfully applied, of course it must

be a mere question of time when all the coal mines will be illuminated by electricity, and the efficiency of the workers thereby much promoted.

Austria's rapid road to ruin is chiefly caused by its inordinate thirst for military glory, for which it never had the means to pay. Since 1879 there has not been a single year in which her revenue has come up to the expenditures. The accumulated deficits from 1851 to 1880 amounted to \$650,000, and is still going. The deficits between 1870 and 1877 have amounted to nearly \$85,000,000. Her debt has grown from \$625,000,000 in 1848 to \$1,955,000,000 in 1880. The most unsatisfactory outcome of all this is that, notwithstanding these enormous expenditures on her army, she has, during this period of waste and extravagance, lost her Italian provinces and been badly whipped by Prussia. She still keeps up her show of military grandeur, and is reorganizing the army with a view to having its war footing amount to 1,064,025 rank and file, with 31,808 officers, and 188,107 horses.

Gambetta is now seriously considering whether the French senate is at present constituted is not un-republican in its character. He is led to this view by its rejection of his electoral scheme after its laboriously achieved passage through the chamber of deputies. In a republic the popular will, as expressed at regularly recurring elections, ought to be supreme; but it can not be so in France under the present constitution, any more than it can be in Great Britain so long as the House of Lords remains. Hence, in the latter country the liberals are constantly working towards the abolition of their upper house, composed of lords, who hold their seats by hereditary grace, and of bishops who hold theirs by grace of appointment.

Gambetta is determined to make a thorough fight for the thorough amendment of the senate, using all his energies towards the abolition of the life senatorship, as utterly incompatible with the full expression of the popular will. This change can, of course, be accomplished only by a constitutional convention; and it is strange that a large number of those who call themselves republicans oppose Gambetta's proposition to change the constitution of the senate. It would seem that the French ought to have a little difficulty in providing for a senate that would as fairly represent the people as the Chamber of Deputies, for France does not labor under the difficulty which still sticks to our country, where we must elect two senators from every state, no matter how small or large it may be. The French departments and colonies could elect senators either by a direct vote of the people or else by an intermediate body—as with us—without such gross inequalities of representation as exist in our senate. The chief use of such an upper house in a parliamentary body is, of course, to place, when needed, a check on the legislation of the lower house without annulling it permanently. Hence the senators are elected for a longer time than the representatives, and by their small number are surrounded with a greater dignity.

There seems little prospect of a renewal of the commercial treaty between England and France. The chief point of difference is the substitution which the new French tariff makes of specific for ad valorem duties. The English strenuously object to this, as the change would bear so heavily on their low-priced woollens and cottons, and on all cheap goods, as to be practically prohibitory. France insists that the specific duties shall be adhered to. In the chamber of deputies on Saturday M. Tirard, minister of commerce, said that England could not prevail upon France to alter her decision, and "this difficulty had now stopped the negotiations." Some of Sir Charles Dikes' recent statements in the house of commons indicate that the English government have so far yielded as to consider systems of classification for these cheap goods such as would allow a continuation of trade in them, even under a specific duty. This amounts practically to the abandonment of the stand for ad valorem rates, though the government is by no means prepared to admit as much. No doubt the French commissioners rely much upon the necessity which the English are under of concluding some kind of a treaty, and that very soon. The new general tariff law was promulgated May 1. The present duty expires six months from that date—November 1. If no new treaty is concluded by that time, English imports will be taxed according to the provisions of the general law, which would make the duties some 25 per cent. higher than under a treaty. The advantage of position, therefore, rests with the French, and they mean to hold it, as is shown by M. Tirard's remark, apropos of the bill authorizing the government to prolong existing treaties three months with powers which are likely to conclude new treaties, that "it would be inadvisable to encourage resistance by granting too long a delay." The uncertainty of

the present situation must have a bad effect on English trade, as it would be manifestly unwise for English manufacturers to make contracts which might become ruinously unprofitable in a few months by the failure of the treaty negotiations. All this tends to spread and ripen in England the disposition to demand retaliatory duties.

HONEY FOR THE LADIES.

Cuffs are delect. Wajlets are short. Spanish gillies magnify. Popping buds for bouquets. Satin washes predominate. Jabot neck cloths are in vogue. Bright gilt shoes for full dresses. Paired brettled finish cotton suits. Seal-browns are trimmed with ecru. There is no limit to pearl trimming. Double corsets are worn round the waist. False skirts have not been exterminated. The hair is worn low with a gypsy or bouret.

Cravats of white mull are used with linen collars. Navy blue Dunstable straw makes a pretty street hat. Martha Washington's kerchief is utilized for neckties.

Bands of ribbon are worn on the arm with short sleeves. Low cut kid leashes have enormous bows of ribbon at the instep. Basques are round in front, but the fancy has fallen away on the back. Black cloth boots with foxing of patent leather are worn with silk costumes.

Driving hats, fashioned from Chinese straw, are trimmed with mull and an occasional plume. The best families take no jewelry and few dresses to the sea side. Their rank is known only by their carriages. A limp girl with two shades of yellow in her dress is described by London Truth as wearing mustard color and yolk of egg.

A Paris physician was given \$5,000 to remove a wart from a woman's nose, and was only tolerable good looking at that.

The gypsy belt is pointed in front at top and bottom, with the sides run into paniers, which connect with heavy back draperies.

London Cuckoo, speaking of small waists, says that many pretty girls who used to look like drinking cups now look like wine glasses.

More than 4,000 cakes of toilet soap were stolen from the Fifth Avenue hotel last year by lady guests, and 2,800 towels were after the soap. Who's a thief?

Dark women look best in light shades, which supply a pleasing contrast to the face; or in yellow shades, which shed a violet hue favorable to the complexion.

A young lady of Holyoke, Mass., where there are five women to one man, has come forward as a missionary to bachelors, and offers to lead a galaxy of 100 maidens out west.

Cosmetics are little used on the street during hot weather; heavy chemise dotted veils conceal the defective complexion when the owner lacks the courage to brave it bare.

There are seventeen and a half men to every female in the territory of Dakota. "Well," said Miss Jones, spinster, when she read the above item, "if girls knew what I know, they'd take that half rather than none at all."

An item in The London World tells how a lady who had been vaccinated appeared with a sort of little iron cage on the upper part of her arm so that she might not be hurt. This would be a good protector for some of our American ladies against policemen who lead them across the street.

In San Francisco a handsome Italian woman of eighty, with silver hair, is a professional beggar. She owns three houses, for which she receives in rents \$180 a month. At night she sits in a comfortable room, sipping wine with a masculine beggar who, during the day, plays a musical instrument on the streets.

Two Madis-n avenue sisters, one a dark brunette and the other a light blonde, are described by the Cincinnati Enquirer as fashion correspondents. They always dress as much as possible on their own side of the room. The same writer says: "A young novice of a convent retired the other day from the institution, refusing to become a dowdy nun because she had concluded that the black habit was unbecoming to her. If she can hear of a religious order whose garb is light blue, she will doubtless join it devoutly."

"When we are married, Lucy" said the poor man's son to the rich man's daughter, "our honeymoon shall be passed abroad. We will drive in the Bois, promenade the Prado, gaze down into the blue waters of the Adriatic from the Rialto and enjoy the Neapolitan sunsets, strolling along the Chiaja." "How delicious," she murmured; "but John, dear, have you money enough to do this, I mean to get married, anything until he dies." John's countenance underwent such a change that she couldn't help asking him if he felt sick.