

The Omaha Bee

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THE BEE PUBLISHING CO., Props E. ROSEWATER, Editor.

Republican State Convention

The republican electors of the state of Nebraska are hereby called to send delegates from the several counties to meet in state convention at Omaha on Wednesday, September 23d, A. D. 1882, at 7 o'clock p. m., for the purpose of placing in nomination candidates for the following named offices, viz:

Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Secretary of State, Auditor, Treasurer, Attorney-General, Commissioner of Public Lands and Buildings, Superintendent of Public Instruction.

And to transact such other business as may properly come before the convention.

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WOMAN SUFFRAGE

We have been requested by several patrons who take an active interest in the woman suffrage agitation to present our views and the reasons why THE BEE, which favors all important reforms, opposes woman's suffrage.

We can do no better than reproduce the following editorial which appeared in our daily edition of February 21st.

The right to vote is not inherent—like life and liberty—but it is a privilege conferred under certain conditions to which woman cannot conform.

The first of these conditions is individual independence. Under our system of government the voter, in his primary capacity, is a sovereign whose action is controlled by his own will.

A majority of women are dependent, and their political acts would not express their individual will. In Utah, where women have the right to vote, the wives and daughters of Mormons vote the tickets which their husbands and fathers put in their hands. The woman who would vote contrary to the advice and wish of her husband anywhere would be the exception, because a womanly woman concurs with the man to whom she looks for counsel, advice and support.

The right of voting carries with it certain duties to which women cannot fulfill. The right to vote carries with it the right to hold office and the duty to sit on juries. Women in their married state cannot discharge the duties of office when they are bearing or rearing children and women, whether married or single, are nearly at all times unfit for jury duty.

Very few respectable women would sit on juries with half a dozen or more men of all grades and conditions of life, even if they could endure being locked up in jury rooms for days and weeks. How many of the women that clamor for suffrage would have stood the ordeal of the Gaieteau jury?

The right to vote includes the ability to support the verdict of the ballot box. If the voters that exercise the privilege of electing our president were not able to sustain their decision by the power of arms in case of revolt or insurrection this government would fall to pieces.

Women being unable to defend or uphold the government by the power of arms cannot consistently control the choice of those who must do the fighting. Women are barred from service in the army and navy by physical disabilities, and being unable to share with men the hardships of war, cannot justly demand an surrender by men of the privilege of voting for men for measures that may plunge the country into war.

Before men can consent to a change of the organic law of the land they have a right to demand some valid reasons, coupled with proof that their change will increase the sum of human happiness. It behooves the champions of woman suffrage to show that the proposed change of our organic laws will give us better government or at least improve the condition of woman. This they have utterly failed to do. They fail to show why the husbands, brothers, sons and fathers of women should not be trusted with the conduct of the political affairs of the state. They fail to show what advantage the state would derive from adding to its sum total of voters a new class that is no better morally, as a whole, than are their own fathers, husbands, brothers and sons. Until women can change the laws of nature and abolish the disabilities of their sex they should be content to leave to men the duties and responsibilities imposed by the right to vote.

MR. TRESCOTT writes a letter to Mr. Blaine in which he tells the American people, that it is "no such thing"—that Mr. Blaine was opposed to the Cochet claim and only wanted the Landran claim to have a fair hearing before the proper tribunal. He says that his mission was one, not of interference nor bearing an armed threat; but of peace and as a sort of prologue to the projected peace congress of the American republic. He wanted to save the autonomy of Peru and to insure a prosperous and peaceful future to all the South American states under the protection of the American system, to bring all the American republics together to provide for their future against the influence or interference of Europe. That was the burden of Mr. Blaine's instructions.

ONE of the seats in the United States senate from Georgia will soon be vacant. Stephens who has been the living ghost of American politics for half a century outlives all his peers and wheels his chair into the governor's office, while Hill, devoured by cancer, turns uneasily on his bed to watch the lengthening shadows on the wall.

The English statistics show that suicide is steadily on the increase, and that there are ten times as many between the ages of forty-five and fifty-five as between ten and twenty years of age. This mode of departure is twice as popular with men as with women, and the means generally used by them is the tight rope. If eternal order rules the system of creation, then the suicide commits the unpardonable crime of breaking in upon it and if eternal justice asserts itself,

there must be no place for the self-murderer in the next world and he is condemned to roam about loose until he can find some way of getting there by the regular route. How he is going to get back and how he can stay there he is his only solace must be plenty of company.

JOURNALISM is in its transition state from the style of cultivated sentimentality to that of practical individuality. The high-toned period, with its classical collegate finish and elaborate parade of rhetoric, has given way to the plain, pithy sentence, in which the idea, however big, is expressed in as few words as possible. Then the newspaper has become more or less the mirror of public thought, with a strong reflection of the individuality of the editor, while as to the detail of facts, it is the brief reporter of the events of each day in which the telegraph is the phonography of the press. Life is too short in these stirring times for the philosophical treatise of the last century, or even the clean cut argument of the ante-bellum days. The genius of the press, like Puck, has put its girle about the earth in forty minutes and gathers in the news from every quarter. We can find no space to give more than the bare fact, leaving the circumstances to the imagination of the reader. A competent daily journal is really the map of the whole busy world, formerly it was only the local oracle, now it covers the whole range of business and pleasure of science, literature, art, religion, politics, the moral, physical, social and civil sphere of human life. Formerly, before electricity, steam and in a word science had subdued time and space, the newspaper was confined to its vicinage and there was room for a big speech, a studied lecture or sermon and a dashing sounding leader, but we have changed all that. Look down the editorial column and you see a couple of dozen sentences, followed by a stick or two of pungent comment or sharp opinion in which the personal of the editor is not disguised or at best thinly protected by the impersonal of the journal. And yet the press grows in number, power and wealth until another generation will compel some other change.

GENERAL BEAUREGARD has been interviewed about his being ousted of the command of the Egyptian army by the influence of Consul Butler. He says that in 1866, while in London, he was offered the command of the Roumanian army, now an independent kingdom of 5,000,000 souls, but he declined. He further says that he was also offered the command of the Egyptian army by the khedive in the same year in New York and refused that also, as he did not wish to leave the people with whom he had fought. That again in 1870 the khedive offered him the full command and the choice of his own military staff. He took time to consider this last proposition, but before he made up his mind it was withdrawn, and he never gave himself any concern about it. That is all he knows of the matter, and is too busy with his book to know any more.

The New York Times denounces Secretary Chandler, of the navy department, for his outrageous conduct in issuing a circular requiring the term, state and so forth of every employe under him. The object of the circular is simply to scare them into Jay Hubbell's voluntary contribution, and to pay up or leave. The argument of the Times seems reasonable, and shows clearly that this is the only possible significance and purpose of the circular. If so, it is certainly undignified and illegal. The Times calls the attention of the president to it in these words:

The circular from the head of the navy department practically suggests to every employe who receives it, that the influence by which he received his appointment may control his retention in office, and the employe knows only too well that that influence is conditioned on the prompt and generous compliance with such demands as that of the congressional committee. The connection thus established between the responsible head of a great executive department and the action of the congressional committee is one of which, as we have already suggested, the president may very properly take notice.

The Leavenworth Times is growing warm on the demand for public buildings—a whack at the spoils as well as the other cities. It says editorially: "The Times is not engaged in abusing United States Senators. We are asking them to give us public buildings. We need them as friends."

The idea of needing public buildings "as friends" is refreshingly new. There is one thing that can be said for "public buildings" strictly as friends that does not characterize the friends we ordinarily have. They will stand by you as long as you stand by them, rain or shine.

Those Yankton county bonds stand in the way of Dakota's admission. There are other counties with a complement of fraudulent bonds that are troublesome also. A new way to get rich is to go west, organize a new county in a territory on a false petition, issue half a million of bonds, sell them to third parties without notice, divide the swag, go on farther west and organize some more.

STAND FROM UNDER.

We called public attention to that outrageous swindle in which the railroad kings had induced congress to give Gould, Huntington & Co., or rather the Texas Pacific railroad company public lands amounting to a free gift of \$75,000,000. We denounced it as a public crime to rob the poor people of their homes in order to enrich those who had made millions out of the people already. We said that doubtless another "Ames' little book" would show how it was done.

And now comes Newall, who says that he has a book with the names of three senators and thirty members of the house who were bought to pass this land grant act. He says that he has a list of witnesses to prove it, and that the swag, divided among the thieves, amounted to millions. The judiciary committee of the house has decided to investigate, and disclosures more startling than the credit Mobilier rascality are promised.

There will be fun on the Potomac if these dark things are uncovered.

Among the results of the Ku Klux and other disorders of the south was the negro exodus, which has located about 50,000 colored people in Kansas. The sufferings of these emigrants were severe and exceptional, but they have generally been overcome and the people of the state are making every effort to educate them into a good grade of citizenship. The negro has had a perfect training in the school of physical labor, hardship and adversity, but his mental vision has been studiously obscured. His capacity for education has been fully tested, and Kansas will soon find an intelligent and reliable set of agricultural labor in these southern refugees.

To the Farmers.

From the Humbolt (Neb.) Farmer's Advocate.

A glorious and beautiful harvest has just been reaped. A great many of you who a few days ago were somewhat depressed in spirits on the account of the appearance of a failure, can now with the harvest in your hearts thank a divine providence that your expectancy has been more than realized. And a splendid crop all over the State is about ready for the harvesters. The prospects for corn and all kinds of vegetables is indeed highly flattering, and from present indications we judge there will be plenty for our own consumption and some will not be long before the hum of the thrasher will be heard in our midst, and the golden grain will soon be ready for the market. As a result of hard toil and great exertion on your part, your granaries will be well filled, and you ought to receive a fair remuneration for the same. But this you cannot obtain, because you will be compelled to share largely with the railroad companies and their emissaries. Indeed it has been said about monopoly, and yet some of you may not know what it means. "It is the exclusive right to govern and control a certain line of business at one, or more places." In order that you may be able to receive a just remuneration for your grain, there must be a fair competition. This cannot be so long as the right to buy and ship is held by a monopoly. We would not have it understood that we are opposed to capital, and its legitimate use; but opposed to the combination of it for the purpose of curtailing the rights of the people. If capital is rightly employed and distributed it is one of the most powerful and beneficial agencies for the civilization and amelioration of mankind.

Railroad corporations are created by law for the sole purpose of transportation. But leaving their own legitimate sphere, they have usurped rights and privileges which if not checked will soon destroy the freedom of the people. By discrimination between individuals they reward political favors and claim for themselves the control of private interests. In every department of our government, both state and national, the influences are more or less felt. They enter our political conventions and seek to control the nomination. Should they fail in this, then they rely on buying them either before or after election. With such an amount of money and men under their control they can accomplish most anything that they may desire. It is the aim of these corporations to destroy the influence of all persons who undertake to oppose them. In order to blacken their good names and assist them in their circuitous and malicious reports about them. And the more popular and influential the man the more bitterly they will persecute him. Should you doubt it come out manfully and oppose them in their nefarious schemes, and it will not be long, (should the people believe what these monopolists say), before they would think you was one of the biggest rascals in the country. To the courts of character you out of the courts of the railroad companies. They have subsidized over two-thirds of the press of the country. They have invaded the sacred sanctum of many of our district courts. And should you seek any redress of grievances there, they will beat you as they have their paid hirelings there to swear to whatever they may need. If they fail to swear you out of the courts of character, they will with their money, they will then appeal to your judges and give them a gentle reminder of past favors. It is a very difficult matter to convince a judge so that he will decide against the railroad companies, when he has his pockets full of free passes over their lines for himself and friends. By free passes, discriminating in freight rates and other favors, they have influenced a certain number in each town and county to represent and assist them. They prefer men who are deemed respectable because their influence will be greater, and will also

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To the Farmers.

From the Humbolt (Neb.) Farmer's Advocate.

A glorious and beautiful harvest has just been reaped. A great many of you who a few days ago were somewhat depressed in spirits on the account of the appearance of a failure, can now with the harvest in your hearts thank a divine providence that your expectancy has been more than realized. And a splendid crop all over the State is about ready for the harvesters. The prospects for corn and all kinds of vegetables is indeed highly flattering, and from present indications we judge there will be plenty for our own consumption and some will not be long before the hum of the thrasher will be heard in our midst, and the golden grain will soon be ready for the market. As a result of hard toil and great exertion on your part, your granaries will be well filled, and you ought to receive a fair remuneration for the same. But this you cannot obtain, because you will be compelled to share largely with the railroad companies and their emissaries. Indeed it has been said about monopoly, and yet some of you may not know what it means. "It is the exclusive right to govern and control a certain line of business at one, or more places." In order that you may be able to receive a just remuneration for your grain, there must be a fair competition. This cannot be so long as the right to buy and ship is held by a monopoly. We would not have it understood that we are opposed to capital, and its legitimate use; but opposed to the combination of it for the purpose of curtailing the rights of the people. If capital is rightly employed and distributed it is one of the most powerful and beneficial agencies for the civilization and amelioration of mankind.

Railroad corporations are created by law for the sole purpose of transportation. But leaving their own legitimate sphere, they have usurped rights and privileges which if not checked will soon destroy the freedom of the people. By discrimination between individuals they reward political favors and claim for themselves the control of private interests. In every department of our government, both state and national, the influences are more or less felt. They enter our political conventions and seek to control the nomination. Should they fail in this, then they rely on buying them