

The Omaha Bee

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The BEE PUBLISHING CO., Proprietors, E. ROSEWATER, Editor.

Mr. Turner is the liveliest political corps who ever declined the services of a corporation undertaker.

DAVID DAVIS is to be married November 5th. It took him six years to get down from the fence long enough to make the necessary decision.

The telegraph is full of platforms now-a-days. Platforms are necessary but the people have taken to judging parties more by their candidates.

ROBESON has been nominated for congress in New Jersey. The hope of increased appropriations for building up our skeleton navy grows beautifully less.

ANOTHER forged proxy used by the stalwarts at the Saratoga convention has been discovered. If Mr. Cleveland keeps quiet New York republicans will elect him whether he wishes the governorship or not.

Subscribers to the Irish skirmishing fund are excited because the fund cannot be discovered. The man who is hunting for the individual "who struck Billy Patterson" ought at once to be put on its track.

Both factions are said to be angry with Collector Robertson for refusing to take part in the Saratoga convention. Mr. Robertson may just as well begin to look for another job. He has outlived his usefulness to the administration.

GEN. WOLKLEY and Admiral Seymour are to be raised to the peerage, with liberal pensions to support the pomp which attends this royal favor. The opinion of General Sherman upon the advantages of a bloated monarchy will be awaited with interest.

A narrow epidemic seems to be prevailing along the Iowa Central railroad. A local paper publishes the following statement: "One wholesale liquor establishment in Ottumwa is said to have sent twenty-one jugs and three kegs of whiskey up the Iowa Central road the other day, all for medicinal purposes." Prohibition seems to be prohibiting with a vengeance in our sister state.

EVERY representative and senator elected by Nebraska to the legislature will have a vote on the election of a United States senator. The railroads are making every effort to secure such nominees as will do their bidding in the coming contest. It is of the highest importance that no man shall be elected to serve in the capital at Lincoln this winter whose character and ability are not guaranteed that his vote will be given on behalf of popular representation and against the dictation of corporate monopolies.

The late Moses Williams, of Boston, left all his property to his heirs, with the advice that they keep it in its present shape rather than change it for other property that may promise greater income. He says in his will: "I have never looked for a large income, but have sought the greatest security of the principal; governed by this rule, I have met with few losses, and to this I owe my large estate." As Moses laid the foundation for his immense fortune by selling milk it is evident that the greatest security for his principal was the protection of the city hydrant.

This Burlington people are keeping a closely skinned eye upon the progress of the Rio Grande extension towards Salt Lake City. This line is already within 175 miles of a junction with their Utah road. It has pushed westward 370 miles from Denver, and track is being laid at the rate of three miles a day. By February, Salt Lake and Denver will be joined by a direct line of railroad which will render the City of Saints independent of the Union Pacific in its connection with eastern markets. It is an open secret that the C. B. & Q. propose to have something to say in the near future about trade on the Pacific slope, and that either a consolidation with the Rio Grande or a junction of interests with that company may be expected at no late day. None are so vitally interested in such a consummation as the people of Utah, who are soul and body in the hands of the Union Pacific and the highwaymen who control Leland Stanford's great monopoly.

THE HASTINGS CONVENTIONS.

The Nebraska anti-monopolists and the republicans of the Second congressional district meet to-day in convention at Hastings, to nominate candidates for public office.

The anti-monopoly convention is composed of delegates elected by Nebraska anti-monopolists irrespective of political organizations. It is not a meeting of members of the farmers alliance or the anti-monopoly league, but comprises representatives from both of these organizations and delegates who have no connection with either.

It claims to voice the sentiments of those producers of Nebraska who are opposed to monopoly rule in our state government and to corporation influence in the national congress. Composed of delegates from every section of Nebraska, it's deliberations are of more than common importance and its results will be awaited with general interest.

The republicans of the Second congressional district are met to place in place in nomination a candidate for congress who can command the full party strength. The district is the most populous in the state and the most heavily republican. The total vote of its eighteen counties in 1881 was 28,940, of which 19,134 votes were cast for the republican candidate and 8,816 for the democratic nominee.

In round numbers there are four republicans to every democrat in the district. This overwhelming majority ought not to betray the convention into making a mistake in their nomination. At first sight it looks as if a republican nomination will be as good as an election in the Second district.

Any such inference from the figures given, leaves entirely out of the calculation the great strength of the Farmers' Alliance in the district. Fully three-fourths of this will be detracted from the republican strength in case the railroads pool their issues to place a monopoly candidate in the field.

This is gospel, and republicans may paste it in their hats for future reference.

RIGHTS AND WRONGS IN WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

The Bee is opposed to the granting of suffrage to women on two general grounds. It is convinced that the ballot in the hands of woman would not conduce to the welfare of the state, and that female suffrage if conceded would tend to decrease the happiness of woman herself. Society is founded on the family relation which in turn finds its basis in sexual differences. From the earliest days, the state has recognized this fact in the allotment of its burdens, and also in the equalization of those duties whose performance it demands alike of both man and woman. In denying to woman the privilege of the ballot it has had constantly in view the demands of the family relation upon her time and strength, demands which cannot be slighted without danger to the community and menace to the best interests of the government. Woman's position before the law is not a degraded one. In the matter of property she has an advantage of three years over men, who become of age only when twenty-one, while women are legally recognized as individually responsible at eighteen. Had her political enfranchisement been considered wise and advantageous to the state it would have been granted many years ago. Nature and expediency have both pronounced against it.

The safety of the people must ever be the supreme law of the state. The wishes of the few in any well ordered government must be sacrificed to the greatest happiness of the community, ulterior consequences being always considered. Suffrage is not an inherent right. It is a duty which is demanded of those who can enforce the results of suffrage and whose mental grasp and physical constitution render them fit to carry upon their shoulders the burdens of state. While it is not necessary to dwell upon the peculiar sexual differences which render women as a whole incapable of performing the political duties required of men, they cannot be entirely overlooked in any discussion of this question. They have been considered in every government since the organization of the Hebrew theocracy, and the wisest law-makers, both ancient and modern, are united in pronouncing them incompatible with the proper carrying out of those political requirements demanded of and performed by men.

From the standpoint of womanhood itself, female suffrage would be equally inexpedient. The home is the natural center around which the hopes and aspirations of woman cluster. The family relation is one into which nature intended all women to enter. In the home woman is as pre-eminent as man in the work of bread earning for the support and in law making and executing for the protection of the family. The majority of women recognizing this fact, and they do not demand the ballot. Of those who do, nine-tenths would refuse to exercise the right of voting if it were given them. They are intelligent enough to see that their part in the economy

of the state is a far nobler and higher one than it could possibly be if new duties were added to those which they are now compelled to perform. They appreciate that the interests of the family would necessarily be imperilled by the introduction of an additional element of discord. And they fail to discover in the conferring of the privilege of suffrage upon their sex the dawn of the millennium which is predicted chiefly by wives whose homes are already made unhappy by neglect, and maids who are either weak or incapable of bearing those burdens which nature's law and state necessities have already imposed upon their sex. Let it be known that the most determined opponents of woman suffrage are those whose admiration and respect for maidhood, wifehood and motherhood is the greatest, and that opposition to this "ism," which has its origin in a desire for novelty and change, comes from those who value most highly those mental and moral qualities in which woman is prominent.

No greater "tyranny of man towards woman" could be exercised than that which would compel her to perform duties for which she is unfitted, and no greater crime against the state could be committed than one which in the absence of such performance by the intelligent would handicap our political morality by an added weight of ignorance, credulity and corruption.

WHERE THE OVERTAXATION COMES IN.

Pig Iron Kelly will continue his war upon the internal revenue taxes at the coming session of congress on the ground that the people of the United States are overtaxed. No one will be disposed to question Mr. Kelly's position as to overtaxation. But we are overtaxed much more by a senseless and oppressive tariff than we are by the imposts of the internal revenue list. Sixteen millions a month of unnecessary money is pouring into the treasury. Nearly \$200,000,000 annually are derived from customs duties alone. This immense surplus is expended in congressional extravagance and in reducing a debt which ought to be carried over to the next generation. That the present generation, which bore the heat and burden of the war, should be condemned also to pay off the whole of the war debt at a rate never paralleled or even dreamed of in history, is a most pernicious policy. Fifty years hence that debt, a little while ago a mountain, will seem a molehill, and as the national credit is now so good that the debt can be carried at a rate of interest much lower than the money will earn if left in the hands of the people, it is senseless and oppressive to force such a policy of rapid payment.

A reduction of taxation must come through a reduction of the tariff. The internal revenue taxes are taxes on luxuries. The larger portion of customs duties are collected from articles of necessity. Of the \$193,500,000 duties collected for the fiscal year 1881, \$48,000,000 came from sugar and molasses; only \$19,000,000 from silks. Woolen manufactures furnished \$27,000,000; spirits and wines only \$11,000,000; fancy goods and perfumery only \$9,000,000. Precious stones, paintings, carriages, statuary, furs, velvets, jewelry, watches, and such like articles of luxury produced so little that they are not even mentioned in the statistical abstract of customs receipts, but the class of "all other articles" in which these and all other luxuries are bunched with a great number of useful articles produced only \$19,000,000, while iron and steel produced alone over \$21,000,000.

It is not luxuries alone that are taxed by the tariff. If it were, the tariff would be a much better one. It taxes articles of prime necessity, and makes the workingman's food scant in his mouth and the coat thin on his back. Instead of protecting American industry, it protects and fosters American monopoly. Mr. Kelly would do the country a service if he would transform his attentions from the internal revenue to the discussion of a thorough reform in the tariff.

Postoffice Changes

In Nebraska and Iowa during the week ending September 23, 1882. Furnished by Wm. Van Vleck, for the Bee:

NEBRASKA. Postmasters appointed—Dunlap, Wayne county, David Reis; Forest City, Sarpy county, Augustine P. McKenna; Garrison, Butler county, W. C. Emery; Keya Paha, Holt county, Theodore H. Smith; Nickerson, Dodge county, R. B. Schneider.

IOWA. Postmasters appointed—Alpha, Fayette county, C. R. Brayton; Laurel, Marshall county, J. F. Rogers; Lincoln, Polk county, Joshua Campbell; Papp, Shelby county, J. M. Korte; Mount Valley, Winneshago county, Ole Grasley.

Discontinued—Arthur, Henry county.

Our Val.

The New York Sun dishes up the record of our Congressman as follows: "Valentine Edward K—(Rep.) voted for the original and increased Rivers and Harbor steals and dodged the veto. Voted for the Roach-Robeson steal."

THE STATE CAMPAIGN.

A Large Assortment of Press Comments on the Political Situation.

The Battle Against Bossism in the Third District.

So Mote It Be. Forward Reporter.

It is announced that Senator Van Wyck will make a vigorous campaign in the Third district in favor of Turner for congress, and will open the fight to-day with a speech at Fremont. If the anti-monopoly convention endorses Turner, and the campaign is as thoroughly made as is promised, not even the furious frothing of the U. P. editor of The Omaha Republican will save Mr. Valentine from political death. So mote it be.

An Interesting Canvass.

The canvass in the third district is a highly interesting one. Valentine and Turner both claim to be the regular nominees. The public patronage which Valentine has controlled while in office has been used for the purpose of securing his return to congress, and as a result he has many of the prominent men as earnest supporters. Mr. Turner, however, is a man in whom the people have confidence, a man of ability, and on a solid anti-monopoly platform promises to make the contest a very close one.

Can't be Guiled.

Senator Van Wyck has announced his intention of taking the stump in the third congressional district in opposition to Valentine, of railroad fame, whom the Omaha Republican calls Van Wyck hard names, and says he is a traitor and renegade to the republican party, which placed him in power; and The Lincoln Journal also calls the old man hard names, and says he never was a republican. Both of these papers evidently think that republicanism is not a "government by the people for the people," but a government by the moneyed corporations for the corporation, and because Van Wyck refuses to wear the livery (which Fred Nye, Gere & Co. glory in) of the corporations, or train in company with the "bras-collared" railroad pugs, he is neither a good republican nor an honest citizen. The people of Nebraska are too intelligent to be guiled with such stuff.

Still More.

The Union Pacific furnished free all the wood that was wanted during the reunion. It did more; visitors were carried at greatly reduced rates, enabling thousands to attend who otherwise would have been compelled to forego that pleasure. Yet with all these favors from the railroads, we are constantly reminded of the "grinding and soulless corporations."—Omaha Republican.

Still more; the Union Pacific furnishes free passes to all members of the legislature of Nebraska who ride over that road when going to and from Lincoln to attend to the business of their constituents. The Union Pacific also furnished free passes to all delegates who would support their pliant tool, Valentine, to attend the third congressional district convention and "all these favors from the railroads" is positive proof that they are the friends of the people.—Naligh Republican.

The Friend of the Farmers.

Mr. Valentine in the Third district is claimed by his supporters to be a friend to the agriculturist. His delegates to the convention had passes over the railroads, while those who voted against him in that convention had to pay the Omaha and the Omaha Republican brags of it. How is that for an anti-monopoly party. If the farmers of Nebraska do not defeat the railroad candidates this fall, the roads will no doubt hereafter take all they raise, have a law passed confiscating their lands for the benefit of the companies and another law taking the right of suffrage from them, and a special officer or laborer to own property in this state. Who could blame the companies, if they should; and could they not do it, if when the issue is admitted by all to be "shall the railroads or the people rule," you vote for the railroads to rule?

A Fight for Principle.

The Omaha Republican devotes about one-half of its space to the subject of the bolt in the party in the Third district. According to every tax and principle of the party Mr. Turner's nomination is the regular one in that party. As to the "readent member" business this is false; we have it from our member that no such resolution was ever introduced in the meeting of the state central committee, but the members from each district resolved themselves into a congressional committee and Mr. Crouse was elected chairman. As to Mr. Turner they gave him credit for a smart man and an honest politician until they found that he would make the race; then they discovered that he was a demagogue of the worst type.

It begs of Senator Van Wyck not to take the field against Valentine, as he cannot afford to fight the republican party. He need not be afraid, as nine-tenths of the party are for the principles adopted by Mr. Turner and the convention which nominated him.

Val's Fool Friends.

If Valentine is defeated he can thank his fool friends like Fred Nye for it. He uses the columns of The Omaha Republican to abuse and vilify Judge Crouse, simply because he exercised a smart man's right to be a candidate for office in opposition to the man who gave him a clerkship with the princely salary of \$6,000 per day, did more to cause the breach in the Third district than anything else. Before the convention met we warned him that his course would create such a bitter feeling that it would be impossible for his friends of Crouse to support Valentine. But his overbearing egotism would not permit him to listen to reason, and the consequences we foretold have come to pass. And now, instead of using reason and argument to convince the Turner men that it is their duty to support Valen-

THE ELECTIONS OF 1882.

Alabama elected democratic state officers and legislature Aug. 7, will elect congressmen Nov. 7.

Arkansas elected democratic state officers and legislature Sept. 4, will elect congressmen Nov. 7.

California will elect state officers, legislature, and congressmen Nov. 7.

Colorado will elect state officers, legislature, and congressmen Nov. 7.

Connecticut will elect state officers, legislature, and congressmen Nov. 7.

Florida will elect legislature and congressmen Nov. 7.

Georgia will elect state officers and legislature Oct. 4, congressmen Nov. 7.

Illinois will elect treasurer, superintendent of instruction, legislature, and congressmen Nov. 7.

Indiana will elect minor state officers, supreme judges, legislature, and congressmen Nov. 7.

Iowa will elect treasurer, superintendent of instruction, legislature, and congressmen Nov. 7.

Kansas will elect state officers, legislature, and congressmen Nov. 7.

Kentucky elected democratic clerk of the state court of appeals Aug. 7; will elect congressmen Nov. 7.

Louisiana will elect congressmen Nov. 7.

Maine elected republican governor, legislature and congressmen Sept. 11.

Maryland will elect state judges and congressmen Nov. 7.

Massachusetts will elect state officers, legislature and congressmen Nov. 7.

Michigan will elect state officers, legislature and congressmen Nov. 7.

Minnesota will elect legislature and congressmen Nov. 7.

Mississippi will elect congressmen Nov. 7.

Missouri will elect minor state officers, legislature and congressmen, and vote upon an amendment concerning the state judiciary Nov. 7.

Nebraska will elect state officers, legislature, and congressmen, and vote upon a woman's suffrage amendment Nov. 7.

Nevada will elect state officers, legislature, and congressmen Nov. 7.

New Hampshire will elect governor, railroad commissioner, legislature, and congressmen Nov. 7.

New York will elect governor, lieutenant governor, chief judge of the court of appeals, assembly and congressmen, and vote upon amendments making the canal free, and providing for the election of additional supreme justices Nov. 7.

North Carolina will elect associate judge of the state supreme court, six superior court judges, legislature, and congressmen Nov. 7.

Ohio will elect minor state officers and congressmen Oct. 10.

Oregon elected republican state officers and congressmen June 5.

Pennsylvania will elect state officers, legislature, and congressmen Nov. 7.

Rhode Island elected republican state officers and legislature April 5; will elect congressmen Nov. 7.

South Carolina will elect state officers, legislature and congressmen Nov. 7.

Tennessee rejected a proposition to hold a constitutional convention Aug. 3; will elect governor, legislature, and congressmen Nov. 7.

Texas will elect state officers, legislature, and congressmen Nov. 7.

Vermont elected republican state officers, legislature, and congressmen Sept. 5.

Virginia will elect congressmen Nov. 7.

West Virginia will elect judge of the supreme court of appeals to fill a vacancy, legislature, and congressmen Oct. 10.

Wisconsin will elect legislature and congressmen Nov. 7, and vote upon amendments relating to residence and registration of voters and the election of county officers, and providing that general elections of state and county officers, except judicial, shall be held biennially in the even years after 1884; those who were chosen in 1881 to hold over until 1885 if the amendment is adopted.

ORANGE BLOSSOMS.

The Nuptials of Mr. Edward Hartley and Miss Della Grace.

The disciples of the art preservative were all surprised Monday by the news that a skillful member of their ancient and honorable order had violated the injunction of St. Paul and other classical cranks by taking unto himself a wife.

The daring typo who thus plunged into the sea of matrimonial complications was Mr. Edward Hartley, who is a graduate at the profession and one of the best known and best wished competitors in the city, having for the past four years been an acknowledged power in the Herald news room and at home anywhere in a newspaper office.

The bride was Miss Della Grace, a young lady of many accomplishments, the due appreciation of which is the best proof of Mr. Hartley's judgment in the important affair of life.

The ceremony was performed at St. Philomena's cathedral in the presence of a large number of warm friends of the happy couple, who at its conclusion crowded forward to congratulate them. Rev. Father English, who seems to be an extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary for the court of Hymen, officiated in this instance, of course. A wedding without Father English is like home without a mother.

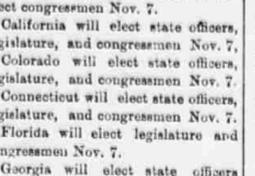
At the conclusion of the ceremonies at the church the party repaired to the residence in which the bride and groom at once begin life in earnest and there enjoyed a delightful evening and refreshments, both substantial and of a cheering nature. Mr. and Mrs. Hartley will receive no more sincere good wishes from any of their friends than those offered them by THE BEE.

*We are persuaded that the ancient Hermes with all the subtle art and natural resources of the Alchemists, was a very poor doctor compared with Mrs. Lydia E. Pinkham, of Lynn, Mass. Hermes may have been after all only a clever prettifier of the Black Art; but we know there is no humbug in the pharmaceutical chemistry of Mrs. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

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