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BUSINESS LETTERS.

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The Bee Publishing Company, Proprietors. E. ROSEWATER, Editor.

THE DAILY BEE.

Sworn Statement of Circulation.

Etate of Nebraska, County of Douglas, | s. s. George B. Teschuck, secretary of The Rec Publishing Company, does solemnly, swear that the actual circulation of The Daux Ber for the Week ending December 8, 1888, was as follows:

Average GEORGE B. TZSCHUCK.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this 8th day of December A. D. 1888, Seal N. P. FEIL, Notary Public,

State of Nebraska.

County of Douglas,
George B, Taschuck, being duly swora, deposes and says that he is secretary of the Bee
Publishing company, that he actual average
daily circulation of The Dathy Bee for the
month of December, 1887, 15,941 copies; for January, 1888, 15,396 copies; for February, 1888,
15,962 copies; for March, 1888, 19,529 copies; for
April, 1888, 18,744 copies; for May, 1888, 17,181
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1888, 18,033 copies; for Angust, 1888, 18,183 copies;
for September, 1888, 18,154 copies; for October,
1888, was 18,984 copies; for November, 1883,
18,986 copies.

GEO, B. TZSCHUCK.
Sworn to before me and subscribed in my
presence this 8th day of December, 1888.

N. P. FEIL Notary Public.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., has a sheriff who evidently believes in doing his sworn duty. He deserves re-election.

THE long-looked-for flying machine has made its appearance, but poor Darius Green was not around to take a sail in it.

REVENUE reform not alone concerns the legislature of Nebraska. Ohio has been stirred up to the necessity of a revision of its revenue laws and methods of assessments.

THE Washington landlord is no exception to the general rule. He makes hay while the sun shines. In other words, he will treble his prices and cut down his accommodations during the week of inauguration in March.

THE militia appropriation bill will need watching when it comes before the legislature. The people of Nebraska are opposed to the maintenance of a citizen soldiery on a war footing, and that is what an annual appropriation of thirty-five thousand dollars signifies.

IT is said that the small stockholders of the Burlington, Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe and other roads are going to take a hand in determining the policy of their road in the future. Railroad managers may find their berths a hotbox in consequence.

IT certainly seems absurd that twentythree thousand Sioux Indians in Dakota should hold a reservation larger than the state of Indiana against the progress of civilization. The policy of the government will probably be framed in accordance with the recommendations of the Sioux commission, which suggests that arbitrary but humane measures be

THE clearings record for Omaha and other cities for the first week in December shows a healthful increase as compared with the corresponding time last year. It bears out the statements made in THE BEE, that the apparent decrease in business for the last week in November, as mirrored by the clearings, was due to the fact of the Thanksgiving holiday, and not on account of any real shrinkage in the volume of trade.

-THE utter indifference to law, order and the rights of others too often displayed by corporations in pre-empting our public streets on Sunday should receive merited rebuke. The mayor has very properly given notice that he will allow no company to again take advantage of that day to evade the law, and he will receive the support of the public in any measure he may take toward the enforcement of his order.

THE adjournment of the federal grand jury at Indianapolis without returning any indictments as to the alleged republican election frauds, is significant. It indicates that the democrats have failed to make out their case and score the sensation which they expected. Evidently their charges of corruption against Colonel W. W. Dudley. chairman of the Indiana state republican committee, were made out of whole cloth and have fallen flat. It is more than likely, therefore, that the investigation will be abandoned, and the democrats will swallow their medicine man-

WHATEVER rights the Motor company may claim under the franchise given to it by the vote of the people, the rights of the public to the streets are paramount and superior to those of any corporation. The city government is in duty bound therefore to prevent the obstruction of the business steeets by the erection of poles and an overhead system of electric wires. The stand taken by the mayor adds no hardship to nor interferes with the operation of the motor system. The mayor simply insists at the outset before the company has gone to the expense of erecting a single pole or stretching a single overhead wire that the company must place its wires through our business streets in underground conduits. His action is timely and in the interest of the whole city. The motor company will hardly risk an appeal to the courts in order to maintain their claims. The franchise granted did not contemplate the complete surrender of our crowded streets to any corporation.

AN IMPORTANT SUIT.

The suit brought yesterday in the United States court, in this city, by the Western Union Telegraph company against the Union Pacific railroad company, setting forth that the plaintiff has information that the defendant contemplates violent and decisive acts in derogation of its telegraph contract with the Western Union, and asking that the defendant be enjoined from the use of the plaintiff's telegraph system, is important and will attract general atten-

By the act of congress of 1862, bond-aided railroads were required to keep a telegraph line in repair and use, and to give the government a preference in the use of the same at fair and reasonable rates of compensation, not to exceed the amounts paid by private parties for the same kind of service. All the roads transferred the right to construct and maintain a telegraph line to the Western Union Telegraph company, which was clearly in disregard of the obligation imposed on them by the act of 1862. But in 1864 congress passed an act authorizing the railroad companies to enter into an arrangement with the United States Telegraph company "so that the line

of telegraph between the Missouri river and San Francisco made upon and along the line of said road and branches as far as said road and branches are built," and such an arrangement entered into in the way prescribed was to be "held and considered a fulfillment on the part of said railroad companies of the provision in the act in regard to the construction of telegraph lines." The Western Union claims to have succeeded to the rights of the United States Telegraph company, and the roads have held that the contracts made by them, transferring their telegraph privileges to the Western Union," are, under the of 1864, a fulfillment of the requirements of the act of 1862. The question was passed upon in

a suit brought by the Western Union against the Union Pacific and others in the United States circuit court for the district of Kansas, the decision of Judge Miller being in effect that the act of 1864 was manifestly intended to enable the bond-aided railroads to relieve themselves from the obligation to build and operate telegraph lines by entering into arrangements with telegraph companies to perform their telegraph service.

This matter has recently received some attention in congress, where the right of the railroads to contract with private corporations for telegraph service has been questioned, but not until this suit was brought had there been any intimation of a purpose on the part of the Union Pacific to abandon the contract with the Western Union. The answer of the road to the bill of the telegraph company will be awaited with a great deal of interest. Meanwhile it is not unreasonably inferred that the real motive of the Western Union's action is not a fear of hostile proceedings on the part of the Union Pacific, but a desire to silence the questionings in congress regarding

A CHANCE FOR EXPLANATION. There are several republican politicians of Nebraska who are called upon to explain what they did with certain sums of money during the last campaign, and the call is one they will have to respond to. The statements of THE BEE regarding the reckless use of money by the republican state central committee have forced from the treasurer of the committee some highly interesting disclosures, which will be

the validity of its contract with the

found elsewhere. They can hardly fail to produce something of a sensation in political circles, and to the politicians who are involved they will carry anything but pleasurable sensations. There is not a great deal to be said respecting these disclosures, and in any event comment must prop-

erly wait until all sides are heard. As hey now stand they certainly present two or three politicians in a most unenviable light, and unless they can give an entirely satisfactory explanation. which apparently will be no easy thing to do, they may as well put away political ambition. As to Mr. Bechel, who, it appears, made these facts public in self-defense, justice requires it to be said that the reflections which have been cast upon him seem to have been wholly undeserved. He appears to have acted always by authority, and it is not shown that he in any case exceeded the rightful power of his position. Chairman Richards was evidently far less vigilant and careful in guarding the disposal of the funds than he should have been, but the man on whom nearly the full force of the disclosures falls is Mr. Webster Eaton. What he did with the sevenhundred dollars which the vouchers show him to have received will doubtless make a highly interesting story, if he shall conclude to tell it. Of course Mr. Seely will also be expected to explain, and in view of his reported present ambition, he cannot do so too quickly.

THE UNION PACIFIC FUNDING BILL The friends of the Union Pacific funding bill who have been anticipating a prompt passage of that measure as soon as it could be brought before the attention of the two houses of congress, are likely to be disappointed. Dispatches from Washington indicate that there will be a more vigorous fight made against its consideration at the present session than at the last. Senator Plumb has already virtually announced himself as preparing to lead the attack in the senate, and the anti-monopoly representatives in the house have spent the session in gathering ammunition with which to riddle the measure should it come up on special order before the recess.

The opponents of the bill are calling attention in the public press to the fact that since the adjournment of congress the Union Pacific road has issued \$4,400,-000 worth of first mortgage bonds on the Union Pacific, Lincoln & Colorado railroad in Kansas in direct violation of the law of 1873, and that they were prominent parties in the combination to

form a railroad trust to violate the inter-state commerce act. They are making a rigid analysis of the Outhwaite bill and are clearly showing that in the lien which it gives the government upon the roads it is more open to criticism than the bill introduced by Senator Hoar in the last congress and

which was ridiculed out of existence on

account of the weakness of its security. The Lincoln & Colorado railroad bonds, which were issued during the last summer, pledged the property of a road which was built from the net carnings of the subsidized Union Parailroad and was therefore the property of the latter and whose issue was consequently at once a violation of the law of 1873 and of the Thurman act which prohibited a diversion of assets. It is also noted that while the Union Pacific is working to induce congress to accept the proposed fifty year three per cent. extension bonds at par, they are offering at ninety-six the bonds of their branch lines, which pay five per cent, or a two per cent greater annual inter-

Under the new arguments which will be advanced against the passage of this measure there is no fear that it will obtain favorable consideration. The people of the west will not be heard in congress alone through the petitions of inconsequental boards of trade meetings. The question is one of national as well as of local importance, and it is likely to be so treated at the national capital.

A PROJECT THAT SHOULD FAIL. We are informed that a bill will be introduced in the next legislature to establish a medical school in connection with the state university. We have not learned who is responsible for this project, nor does it particularly matter. Whoever its advocates may be, it is a project that should not succeed. There is no conceivable reason that would justify attaching a medical annex to the state university. There is no present necessity, nor is there likely to be in the future, for such an addition to the university, and we have very little doubt that to do so would violate the intent and purpose in establishing that institution. It was designed to give the youth of the state, eligible to its privileges, a comprehensive university education, but not to supply schools for special instruction, such as a medical school would be. It is a wrong theory which assumes that it is any part of the duty of the state to provide men with a special education which is to be their source of livelihood. It is no more reasonable to ask the state to do this than it would be to demand that it should furnish the capital to set men up in business, for practically this is what is done in providing for a special education.

The truth is, Nebraska's state university needs pruning rather than the addition of a medical or any other branch. There is much useless teaching there which might be dispensed with greatly to the advantage of the institution. It will be the duty of the legislature, before listening to any proposition for enlarging the scope of the university, to ascertain what is being done there that is needless and measure its appropriation accordingly. We have no doubt the expenses of the university can be very materially reduced without in the least impairing its usefulness.

As to a state medical school, if such an institution be necessary or desirable, the medical practitioners of the state are the proper persons to move for its establishment, not as a branch of the state university, but as an entirely independent institution. It ought not to be difficult to secure an ample endowment for such a school, and if properly organized and conducted on a high standard it would soon become selfsupporting. There are many such schools throughout . the country, the worthiest of them are highly successful financially. The reasons against attaching a medical school to the state university, to be another source of drain upon our already overtaxed people, are conclusive, and the legislature will fail in duty to

the people if it entertain such a propo-

THE testimony that is coming to the people of this country of the deplorable condition of the natives of Alaska is too direct to be passed over in silence. It is a blot on our civilization that the Alcuts are morally worse off under our government than they were under the rule of Russia. The appeal that has recently been addressed by the natives to the people and press of America for help, since the "truth never reaches Washington," will awaken a responsive chord. Public sentiment, if no other influence, may stir congress to action. In a few months the lease of the Alaska Commercial company expires and congress will be asked to extend its valuable franchise. The whole Alaska question will be brought to discussion, and the barbarities and iniquities practiced by the company and its employes will be fully ventilated. It is safe to predict that congress will not presume to renew the contract with the Alaska Commercial company, no mattes what pressure is brought to bear, and a happier day, in consequence, will drawn for

CANDIDATES for the secretaryship of the Omaha board of trade are incubat-Some of them have already peeped. Omaha has reached a degree of importance in the commercial world that calls for a wide-awake, broad-gauge man in the vacant secretaryship. He must be a man who knows. Omaha by heart and can form a fair estimate of her needs and the possibilities of her future. The position is one which affords an energetic man an opportunity to be of some benefit the commercial interests of the city, and the board should not make the mistake of appointing a man who would simply keep the records of the office and collect rentals from the tenants of the chamber of commerce. A man is needed who will be willing to serve the board, and not attempt to control it in the interest of the railroads, as one of the candidates, in the light of past events will undoubtedly attempt to do.

WOMEN AND THE FRANCHISE.

The Address of Mrs. Stanton Last Monday Night.

FIGHT BOODLERS WITH BALLOTS.

How the Ignorance and Indifference of the Citizen Are Responsible for Political Corruption-The Gospel of Equality.

What Society Owes the Sex. Elizabeth Cady Stanton delivered the folwing address in the convention of the Ncbraska Woman's Suffrage association in this

I propose to talk this evening to women on their duty to vote; to take an active part in government; to cultivate the virtue of patriotism, and thus stimulate their fathers husbands, brothers and sons to a conscientions discharge of their public duties.

The majority of men are so absorbed in the daily struggle for wealth that the most important interests of the masses are left to the management of a small minority of politicians. We need every influence we can summon to-day to rouse men to their duty. If women would use as much persuasion to get men to the polls and primary meetings as they do to get them to the church, the opera, or evening parties, we should have better government. But women use no influence in this direction because they have no appreciation of the importance of suffrage for themselves. Many men never go to the polls, many more never attend a primary meeting, and many, right or wrong, simply vote with their parties, quite regardless of platforms or candidates. The consequence is corruption and imbecility in every department of government.

Our journals, like faithful watchmen on the towers, are continually warning the people of the danger of this apathy and indifference of good men to their public duties, but few heed the warning.

An editorial in THE BEE (the best journal this side of Chicago) of November 27, urging good men to attend the primary meetings and reconstruct your city council, shows the pressing need of rousing men to their public duties.

"It is the duty of every citizen, whether he be republican or democrat, to attend his respective primary. He should see to it that only reputable and trustworthy men receive the nomination of his ward. This ought to be no idle appeal. The welfare, the pros-perity, the future greatness of Omaha hang in the balance. Nine honest councilmen can infuse vigor and honesty in the city govern-ment. But nine boodlers can sink the city into corruption and hurry it into bankruptcy. It remains in the taxpayers' hands which of the two he will take. The exertions of a few hours at the primaries and the polls on the part of our citizens for the selection of men of character to the council will be worth more to the city of Omaha than all the endeavors made by our business men to

attract capital and immigration."
This appeal from one who understands the situation is an admission of the fact that those who constitute the governing power of this city are not faithful to their trusts.

Now one reason of this is the ignorance of women in regard to questions of government and their indifference to all interests outand their indifference to all interests out-side the home. To my mind the sphere of man and woman is the same, only with differ-ent duties in that sphere. Their life work is side by side. Men should take more inter-est in their homes and women more in the state. If woman's desires and ambitions are limited to personal adornment and family aggrandizement, we need not look for much public spirit or lofty patriotism in the men of their families. If we would cultivate a higher political virtue in the men of this da-

higher political virtue in the men of this flation, women must be made to feel their responsibility in the success of the grand experiment of republican government.

What should we think of a woman, who, having inherited a splendid estate, should through the inefficiency of a husband, allow everything to run to waste and ruin, house dilapidated, leaks in the roof, water in the collar lawn and gaden overgroven with cellar, lawn and garden overgrown with weeds, grapery and conservatory dismantled, fences down, orchards and woodland plun-dered, children playing in the streets and highways in rags, ignorance and vice?

Sensible people would consider her as great a failure as the man by her side, and far more guilty, if possessed of ordinary common sense and executive ability. It would clearly be her duty to supplement if possible her husband's incapacity with her superior ability and to take the helm of domestic gov

The religion of women is too often a sickly sentimentality, born of appathy and super-stition, leading them to accept with patience their present condition, rather than meet th necessary friction in getting out of the old grooves of thought and action to conscien-tiously assume the new duties, that in this transition period, woman is called on to dis-

family is but the nation in minature and the duty of the wise wife and mother in the supposed case, is the duty of the wise women of this republic in the present hour. There is a large department of legislation that belongs specifically to women. Ques-tions of education and religion, the sanitary conditions of our homes, school houses, jails and prisons, temperance, charities, the treat-ment of criminals, marriage, divorce, prostitution, the rights of children, and the protec tion of our domestic animals that cannot pro-tect themselves. Our daily papers are filled with crimes of every variety and degree, that thousands of women weep and pray over in their homes, without a thought that they are in a measure responsible for their

The question is often asked why is it that the moral and spiritual progress of the race does not keep pace with its intellectual and material achievements. I would answer, the moral and spiritual world belongs specifi-cally to women, and she is not yet awake to her duty in this realm of thought and action. The world of trade and commerce, action. The world of trade and commerce, of material wealth, discovery, exploration, invention, belongs specifically to man, and we can look with pride and thankfulness on the wonders he has achieved in the last half century. In fact man has accomplished all he ever proposed, with two exceptions. He has failed to find out the last accomplished all the last accomplished accomplished all the last accomplished accomplished accomplished accomplished accomplished accomplished accomplished accomplished accomplish nature of women, and the latitude of the north pole. Now I do not think I could throw any new light as to the voyage to the throw any new light as to the voyage to the north pole, but I could help him in his researches as to the idiosyncracies of Eve's daughters. The key to the whole situation is found in the golden rule. If man will simply accord women precisely what he would desire for himself under similar circumstances, he will understand her nature as well as his own. Had woman fulfilled her duties in the warld of morals as well as her duties in the world of morals as well as man has in the material realm, we should now welcome as marvellous changes in social ethics, in the progress of the race toward a true manhood and womanhood, in that inner life seen by the eye of Omnipotence alone.

As citizens of this great republic we have an inheritance, unsurpassed in the history of nations, boundless acres, majestic forests, lakes and rivers, mexhaustible mines of wealth and the institutions of a continent, to make and moid to our will. In our federal constitution, Declaration of Independence and republican theory of government, we have a magna charta of rights, such as the daughters of kings and emperors were never pledged. Andrew Carnegle, in his "Tri-umphant Democracy," has painted in glow-ing colors the grandeur of our present out-look as a nation, and the infinite possfbilities of our future. Russia and America are the only nations still in the act of growth. The rest have reached the zenith of their power and are looking toward the setting sun. We are the only nation that has proclaimed the true idea of government. In the old world the true idea of government. In the old world they have governments and people; here we have in theory at least a government of the people, by the people for the people, to be fully realized as soon as women one-half the people, are enfranchised, and the laboring masses know how to use the power they pos-sess. In the old world, the palace on the hill is the home of nobility, here it is the pub-lic sympol or university where the children

is the home of nobility, here it is the public school or university where the children
of rich and poor, side by side
contest for prizes for scholarship. Thus the value of character above all
artificial distinctions, the great lesson of
democracy is early learned by our children.
There is no excuse for ignorance here; the
circulation of our four-unias and magazines is circulation of our journals and magazines is Whether for weal or for wee, women must fabulous and so cheap as to be available to be an equal actor in civilization, hence, she

all. The exar of Russia and the tories of England might learn from our experience that self-government and "home rule" are safe and possible, proved so by a nation of

Lord Salisbury says: The Americans have a senate, I wish we could institute it tere, marvelous in its strength and effica stability to their institutions, which, under the vague and mysterious promises here, we look for in vain.

Such writers and historians as Sir Henry Maine, Frouge and Mauhew Arnold, have all commented on our democratic institutions in most complimentary terms. Indeed the whole tone of English writers and travelers has entirely changed since they amused the world with the ridicule of our people fifty years ago. It is the duty of the republic as viewed from this standpoint, that I urge the women of this nation to defend and maintain. women of this nation to derend and maintain.

You have an equal share to this rich inheritance and it is your duty to vindicate
your rights. Would that I could awake in
the minds of my countrywomen the dignity
of this demand for the right
of suffrage; what it is to be
queens in their own right; intrusted with

ucens in their own right; intrusted with the power of self government, possessed of all the privileges and immunities of American citizens. The ballot is the crown of onor and the scepter of power in a repuliie; by it our social, religious and political relations are all regulated. Are not the edu cated women of America as capable of wield ing this power as Victoria of England, and is not individual sovereignity in a republic as exalted as in a monarchy? What American woman would scorn the position of Britain's queen! And yet the position of an American citizen is prouder far, if the duties of self-government are fully discharged. Whoever heard of an heir apparent to a throne in the old world abdicating his rights because some conservative politician or austere bishop doubted women's capacity to govern? When I hear American women, descendents of Jefferson, Hancock and Adams, say they do not want to vote, I feel that the blood of the revolutionary heroes must have long since ceased to flow in their veins. When I heard that a body of Massachusetts women had actually been before their legisla-ture to beg that the women of the state might not be enfranchised, I blushed for my

In the year 1776, when our fathers sent forth their declaration of rights, booming at the mouth of the cannon, it was heard round the world, electrifying the lovers of liberty everywhere and making every crowned head tremble on his throne. And when later they dissued our national constitution reasserting the broad principles of justice, liberty and equality, it was the coronation day of our virgin republic. Then government and re-ligion clasped hands. Luther's inspiring motto in the reformation, individual rights, individual conscience and judgment, was re-asserted, and has been echoed and re-echoed through the last two centuries.

Thus was humanity dignified, all caste and class, all bills of attainder, all royal prerogatives abolished, and the oath administered in old Independence hall pledged the right of self-government to every man and woman under our flag. The time has fully come when the principles of our government must be vindicated. The moral necessities of the hour demand the direct influence of the edu cated women of this nation in government The recent presidential canvass shows that men are quite ready to avail themselves of woman's help in emergencies, and she is equally ready to give it There were women speaking on different platforms for different parties throughout the campaign. Women marching in the processions, too, carrying flags and banners, some adding enthusiasm to public meetings by playing on musical instruments and singing quartettes. Their pens have been busy, too, discussing the merits of differ-ent parties and questions under consideration. There has never been a time in the history of our nation when women mani-fested so much interest in an election. If all this interest could have been represented in votes the republicans and prohibitionists would have had larger majorities, and a far greater number of women would have been aroused to their duties as citizens.

I do not say that the possession of the ballot will revolutionize the nation and trans-figure womanhood instanter, but it is the first step in that direction; it is the outpost to the temple of learning and power. To abolish all invideous distinctions of sex will inspire woman with greater self-respect, and give her opinions new weight in public affairs. To dignify woman is to give our sons nev lessons of reverence for the mothers of the race, for those who have gone to the very gates of death, to give them life and immor-

Thus far we have had a distinctively masculine civilization based on the idea that society is constructed for the best interests of man alone. As he has been the dominant power thus far during the reign of physical force he has naturally in all his arrange-ments consulted his own tastes and inclinations. Our best legal authorities from Blackstone down to Kent and Story, all take the ground that man and women are not to be judged by the same moral code. idea runs through all our laws and judicial decisions in all cases in which man and woman as plaintiff and defendant appear in our courts, and the popular sentiment in so-cial life reflect these decisions.

are the sentiments (referring to those of Kent and others) and opinions o men who are quoted as authority on this subject, and yet these "high priestesses of humanity," while their profession is considered a necessity, have no protection in church or state, under the canon or civil law. Though the victims of men, they are hounded like wild beasts by men from one shelter to another, dragged into the courts, taxed by the state, robbed of their property,

shunned by society at large and left to perish on the highway. While the women of wealth and position who shed tears over George Eliot's por-trayal of such wrongs in "Adam Bede," and in Hawthorne's "Scarlet Letter," shun the hapless victims of our social system, they welcome the destroyer to their deposition welcome the destroyer to their domestic altars.

Alas! the cheapest article of commerce to

day is womanhood. A vast organized com pany circumnavigating the globe has a profit able business buying and selling young girls in every market of the world, and like cattle the prices rise and fall according to the demand, now east, now west, now north, now south, according as the tide of emigration tends, or as new sources of wealth are discovered; they form a recognized fraction of the army and navy, alike in peace and war. When the terrible revetations were made in London three years ago, the world was startled with the iniquities in high places. That was but a rift in the dark clouds that surround all womanhood, giving casual ob-servers but a hasty glance into the world of misery and crime. Speaking of woman's standpoint of this dark problem, one remedy I see is thorough education of our daughters for self support and financial independence.

Open to them all the higher advantages and opportunities of life; free access to the universities of learning, the trades and professions, the positions of profit, honor and distinction. Let us reverence the woman who honestly caras her own bread, rather than her who lives in luxurious case on the toils of another. Virtue and independence go hand in hand. Alexander Hamilton said long ago, "Give a man a right over my subsistence and he has a right over my whole moral being?" moral being."
And while planting woman's feet on the divine heights of purity and peace, we must

sedulously educate our sons into higher settiments of chivalry and reverence for t whole sex. It is the duty of every man to treat all women as he would wish his own mother, wife, sister or daughter treated. Surely if honor is demanded anywhere it is Surely if honor is demanded anywhere it is in the relations of men and women. If a gentleman in a game of billiards finds his friend cheating, he lays down his cue and plays with hm no more. If in business he finds him guilty of questionable honesty, he avoids all relations thereafter; but if a man enters home after home and despoils the daughters of the people, it does not close the doors of good society to him, nor lessen his chance of holding the highest position under government. government.

government.

Ah' my friends, so long as this is our moral code, we shall have the social chaos we now suffer, yea, worse still, for in woman's transition from slavery to freedom she will more surely year by year avenge her own wrongs, feeling that she has no pertention elsewhere. The antagonism between the soxes is daily increasing, and will, until instea liberality and equality are youghjustice, liberality and equality are vouch-safed to women.

And yet in natural confinement they are

bound to each other by every law of attrac-tion. It is this fine almost invisible cobweb of faith that men and women have in each other that binds society together. A faith though often disappointed and betrayed, that makes for the few a love and friendship that may endure through time and elecuity. Whether for weal or for wee, women must

has a right to a voice in the laws that affect her welfare. From our standpoint we say, one code of morals for man and woman; and nature, by the terrible populities she has in-flicted on the race, for the violation of this law, has set the seal of condemnation on the present system, and verified the warning given amid the thunders of Sinal, "the sins of the fathers shall be visited upon the chil dren to the third and fourth generations." This whole social problem is too vast forman to adjust alone; the interest of both parties must be equally regarded in any valid contract, and surely in the one on which rests our whole social fabric.

Galton says, the brain of man is already provincially and with the second of the same of the

overweighted with the requirements of this intense civilization, and to meet the still more complicated problems awaiting his solution, the race must by some means be lifted up a few degrees higher. Where can we look for this new force but

in the education, elevation and enfranchise ment of woman.

STATE JOTTINGS.

Nebraska. A faint roar of the coming postofice war heard at Norden.

Holdrege has a wholesale eigar house. There are only fifteen candidates for postnaster at Plum Creek.

A resident of Union attended church for the first time in eighteen years last week. Pinkeye prevails among the horses of Duel county and many deaths have resulted The Methodist Sunday school of Shelton will have a snow mountain instead of a tree on Christmas eve.

The people of Cherry county will vote on a proposition to issue bonds for funding the floating indebtedness December 22. A Crawford man named Murphy has sucd the Elkhorn Valley road and had a conductor

arrested for throwing him from a train while it was in motion. The whole town of Harrison turned out to

chase a forger who had escaped from an officer, the other day, and finally succeeded in rounding up their man. A Hay Springs judge landed on his head in a large sized cuspidore the other day, but managed to secure his release without issu-ing a writ of habeas corpus,

There will be two big tunnels on the B. & M. line between Crawford and Alliance, one 1,300 feet long and the other 500 feet. Twelve hundred men are now at work on them.

In order to encourage the population of Sioux county the Harrison Herald offers prizes for the first three pairs of twins born in the county. The competition will close January 1, 1890.

The postoffice at Harrisburg, Scott's Bluffs county and the building in which it was lo-cated have been carted away to Centropolis, The courts will probably be called upon to settle the matter.

It has been discovered that G. D. Webster, formerly city clerk of Harvard, sald a num-ber of cemetery lots and failed to turn the money over to the city. His bondsmen will be asked to make good the loss.

Iowa.

Marshalltown is after a cheese factory. Charles City is booming the plow factory A traveling man in Dubuque was sent to fail for thirty days for the attempt to jump a

board bill. The board of education at Fort Dodge has adopted the new synthetic system of reading for the primary grades of the public schools.

Dubuque has a personage, ex-Alderman Doerster, who claims to have known "Bar-bara Fritchie," the heroine of Whittier's mmortal poem, having been raised to man nood in the city where she lived, Frederickstown, Md.

A particularly successful farmer in Mills county builds his corn cribs so that the sides and ends are tight against the weather, but the bottom of the crib is of slats and there is an air chimney or two in the roof, so that a current of air passing through the corn all the time prevents it from becoming moldy. Charles Aldrich, of Webster City, so

widely known for his great work of making autograph collections, is in Des Moines and doing some studying in the state library. A new case has been granted Mr. Aldrich in the library and will be put up some time next January. It will be a valuable addition to this state department, as the great collector has but recently returned from Eu-rope, where he obtained some rare and eter-esting specimens. He has also received assistance by contributions from persons in this country that he prizes greatly.

RELIEVED OF HIS WEALTH. Charles Finley is Robbed of \$150 at the New Casino.

Charles Finley, a Jefferson, Ia., farmer, was obbed last night of \$150. The perpetrator of the job was a prostitute, and the place, one of the wine rooms in Lew Hibben's New Casino on Douglas street. Finley met the woman early in the afternoon, and after drinking in several places Hibben's dive was visited, where more drink was consumed. He fell asleep and upon being awakened about 8 o'clock be discovered that all his oney was missing.
The police authorities complain that the

New Casino is becoming the resort of the toughest characters in the city, and that they experience much difficulty in carrying out experience much difficulty in carrying out their instructions when trying to locate crooks in this particular place. They not only are denied information, but positive obstacles are placed in their way. Within

the past two weeks several questionable transactions have occured at the Casino, and on Sunday night, as stated in The Ber, an officer was denied admission there when in the execution of specific instructions from the chief of police.

MAYOR BROATCH IS FIRM. The Motor Can Erect No More Poles-

Sun lay Street Scizures. Mayor Broatch was seen Sunday night, relative to the order issued by him, requiring

the police to prevent the Electric Motor railway company from creeting poles along the street. In answer to an inquiry as to the nature of the ordinance under which per mission was first granted to the company, his honor said:

"Before the telephone or telegraph companies are allowed to erect poles in the streets they have to apply to Chief Galligan f or permission, in order that the wires to be strong may hot in any way interfere with the wires used by the police and fire depart-ments. If he is satisfied that the proposed wires will not so interfere, a permit is granted for them to be strong, and the necessary poles creeted. I understood at the time, that the motor line wires came under the same head, and so granted permission for their erection. At that time there was no objection raised against them to me, but since then such objection has been made a number of times. It is claimed that they will cross the intersecting streets at a height of about twenty feet, which would interfere with traffic, and it is said the horse railway will claim the same privilege along Farnam street. It would be as fair to grant it to them as to the motor company, and yet our business streets must be protected. Other objections were that the wires would be in the way in case of fire, and besides that the city attorne questions their right to erect them. It was after counsulting with him that I issued the order against them. It is only a question ime, however, until all the wires will have to go underground.

"The company claim they have the right, under the franchise granted them y the vote of the people. The city attorne thinks otherwise, but if they have the right, a court will have to so decide before I grant them permission to proceed. "Then you don't mean to rescind the order to the police?'

"No, it will remain in force until the courts decide otherwise, "By the way, there is something I want you to say. I am going to put a stop to this pre-empting of the public streets by corporations of any kind on Sunday. I am not going to allow any company to take advantage of a day on which no restraining order or injunction

which no restraining order or injunction can be issued by the courts or served upon them, for the purpose of tearing up our thoroughfares and so evading the law. You can say it will be stopped at once, and will not occur again while I am in office."

AMUSEMENTS. "From Sire to Son," presented at Boyd's

opera house last night, is a work of uncommon merit in the line of meledrama, considsidered with reference both to its dramatic construction and its literary qualities. The story is strong in human interest, and is developed with admirable art to hold the attention of the audience. All of the characters are strongly drawn, there are fine touches of pathos, the humorous element is pleasing, the climaxes are wrought out with great force, and the literary excellences are many. Altogether it is a production which its author, Mr. Milton Nobles, may well regard with great satisfaction. Its presentation offered nothing for unfavorable comment. The Alfred Armitage of Mr. Nobles is a strong, well-sus-tained impersonation, giving of course the author's idea of his own creation, and noth-ing could be finer in its delicacy, refinement, and womanly characteristics than the Mabel Armitage of Mrs. Nobles. Mr. Howard's Peter Griwes was quite perfect in its way, as also was the Dr. Mandrake of Mr. Mostover, and Mr. Alfred Hastings met every lemand of the character of Jonas Hardy. The audience was not large, but it was exceptionally cordial, Mr. Nobles being twice called before the curtain.

Held Up in Broad Day Light. F. A. Schraneck, driver of Robert Pringle's bakery delivery wagon, about 9 o'clock yesterday forenoon started for the Fourth ward to deliver bread, and when driving under the B. & M. track, on the driveway

east of J street, was pounced upon by two men armed with iron bars and ordered to deliver up his money. He told them that he had not a cent. That he just deposited all his money at the bakery. Just then two men came by and the foot pads fied.

Horseford's Acid Phosphate Imparts Renewed Strength and vigor where there has been ex-

A Juvenile Orchestra.

The pupils of Mr. Charles Baetens held a rehearsal at the store of Max Meyer last night. Mr. Bactens has formed out of his pupils an orchestra of about fifteen, consisting of violins, cornets, charionettes, flutes the nucleus of a first class orchestra. Next Tuesday a recital will be given in the Y. M. C. A. rooms to the parents and friends of the



UR advice to consumers of IVORY SOAP is, buy a dozen cakes at a time, take off the wrappers, and stand each cake on end in a dry place; for, unlike many other soaps, the Ivony improves by age. Test this and you will find the twelve cakes will last as long as thirteen cakes bought singly. This advice may appear to you as being given against our own interests; on the contrary, our interest and desire is, that the patrons of Ivory Soap shall find it the most desirable and economical soap they can use. Respectfully,

PROCTER & GAMBLE, Cincinnati, O.

A WORD OF WARNING.

There are many white soaps, each represented to be "just as good as the 'Ivory';" they ARE NOT, but the all counterfeits, lack the peculiar and remarkable qualities of the genuine. Ask for "Ivory" Soap and insist upon getting it.

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