

The Omaha Bee

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BUSINESS LETTERS—All Business Letters and Remittances should be addressed to THE OMAHA PUBLISHING COMPANY, OMAHA. Drafts, Checks and Post-Office Orders to be made payable to the order of the Company.

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

The anti-monopoly league have done good service in New York through John Kelley, and there is music in the air at Albany.

WISCONSIN has decided to repeal the no treat law, which is a dead letter there as in Nebraska, but they have also decided to follow Nebraska's example with a license law modeled after Slocumb.

The Pullman palace car monopoly has made arrangements for injecting two millions and a half of water into their stock, and we presume the inflated concern will still continue to pay handsome dividends. That shows how much the traffic will bear.

The Omaha Herald makes a frantic appeal to the Nebraska democrats to stand firm and hold fast to the old bourbon wreck. Dr. Miller scents great danger from entangling alliances which are liable to deprive him of the stock in trade which induces Sammy Tilden to trap his barr every four years, and furnishes a pretext for patronage from the U. P.

JOHN KELLEY has triumphed in his efforts to prevent the monopolies from gaining control of the New York legislature. With his handful of Tammany braves he dictates the chairmanship and composition of railway committees, and defeats the monopoly candidate for speaker. This is a very important victory, and marks a new departure in New York legislation.

The conflicting propositions to sewer North Omaha should be decided by the council on their merits, and not on mere clamor from this or that faction. The outlay of \$45,000 for sewerage should be made where it will do the most good. All such public improvements ought to be carried on under advice of the engineer, who ought to know what is most desirable under the present circumstances. It is natural that property owners are more or less influenced by selfish considerations, and their views vary with their personal interests.

An animated controversy has been carried on through the New York newspapers between the opponents of vaccination, headed by Henry Bergh, and eminent physicians, who insist that vaccination has been the means of preventing the spread of small pox. Mr. Bergh, who has achieved world-wide reputation as an opponent of cruelty to animals, enters into every crusade with enthusiasm, and sometimes fanaticism, and he has attacked vaccination with as much fury as he would a wretch beating an overloaded horse.

On the other side the doctors have furnished statistics to show that before the great discovery of Jenner the small pox was one of the most dreadful scourges of the world, and that since that time it has ceased to be a scourge; that the death registers show that 67 per cent. is the average death rate of the vaccinated attacked by small pox, while the death-rate of the unvaccinated is 35 per cent. Dr. Henry Tompkins, the medical superintendent of the fever hospital of the Manchester Royal Infirmary of Montreal, recently read a paper on small pox and vaccination, in which he said:

The most striking of all evidence is, perhaps, that derived from the small pox hospitals themselves. Here the protective influence of vaccination is proved in a manner beyond all cavil. At Highgate, during an experience of forty years, no nurse or servant having been vaccinated has ever contracted the disease, and evidence of the same character I can myself bring forward, for during the whole time that I had charge of the fever hospital more than a thousand cases of small pox have passed under my care, yet no servant, nurse, porter, or other person engaged there has, after re-vaccination ever taken it, though exposed daily to infection in its most concentrated form. Again, among all the students who, during the past two years, have attended the hospital for clinical instructions, not one has suffered, all having been vaccinated before being permitted to enter the small pox wards; and in their case the false argument which opponents of vaccination have brought forward to explain the immunity enjoyed by nurses and others in attendance on the sick—viz: that constant intercourse and exposure to infection renders them proof against it by the system becoming inured to the poison, cannot be applied, as these gentlemen attend the hospital only a few hours once a week.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE

The Nebraska woman suffrage association will hold its annual meeting at Lincoln next week, and the secretary of the association invites, from the state press, a declaration of views on the proposed amendment to the constitution of Nebraska to confer upon women the right to vote and hold office. Our response to this request is, that we are opposed to the woman suffrage amendment.

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 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 Guiteau jury?

The right to vote includes the ability to support the verdict of the ballot box with the cartridge box. If the voters that exercise the privilege of electing our presidents 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 a surrender by men or 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 the change will increase the sum of human happiness. It behooves the champions of woman suffrage to show that the proposed change of our organic law will give us better government or at least improve the condition of women. 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 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.

THE CONTINGENT BACK PAY GRAB.

At the request of a large majority of the voters of the state, Hon. T. J. Majors has proceeded to Washington for three successive terms and demanded admission as an additional congressman on account of the error of the census of 1870, which resulted in depriving us of a representative to which we were in right entitled. He spent his time and his money in a cause that both parties in this state have declared to be just, because both parties have nominated and voted for a contingent member of congress several times.

Col. Majors was a republican, and a presidential contest was coming on in 1880. If he had been admitted before that time there would have been another electoral vote for the republican ticket. Hence, though the majority of the judiciary committee of the house of 1878 declared that he was by right entitled to his seat, the democrats have postponed action upon the bill and kept him out. Our congressman, Mr. Valentine, has introduced a bill in congress for the admission of Col. Majors to a seat to which he has again been elected as a "member of congress contingent." If the house passes the bill, it decides that Col. Majors was entitled to his seat in the last congress, in accordance with the report of the judiciary committee thereof. If he was entitled to his seat, he has been wrongfully deprived of his salary, and certainly in view of the fact that he was at as much expense of money and time in prosecuting Nebraska's claim to the seat as though he had been admitted to it, there is equity in that portion of Mr. Valentine's bill that provides that he shall receive pay for that time.—[Lincoln Journal.]

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The persons who voted for Mr. Majors for that office were Republicans, and they so voted because the party managers had printed Mr. Majors' name on each ticket. If Mr. Majors' name had been printed on the ticket for the office of contingent governor they would have voted for it just as readily, because a strict partisan will not scratch his ticket.

The pretense that there were errors in the census of 1870 which deprive Nebraska of an additional congressman is baseless. The census of 1870 credited Nebraska with a population of 122,000, and we venture to assert that if there was any error in these figures it was in crediting us with more people than we really had at the time the census of 1870 was taken. Every well informed person knows that the census returns are always more or less inflated. The claim for a contingent congressman was an afterthought, and its only basis was the increase of population since 1870, which, however, congress could not take into account, because the national constitution expressly directs that representation in congress shall be apportioned according to population as given in the census returns every ten years. It is not true that both parties in this state have declared the claim for an additional congressman on the census of 1870 to be just.

The democrats have ignored the bogus office and made no nominations for it in 1874-76-78 or '80. If Mr. Majors has spent his time and his money in this cause, he has done no more nor as much as Pat O. Hawes, who put in more solid work and furnished the whole facts and figures Majors has been using in his briefs before congress.

If there was merit and justice in the claim which democrats refused to concede for partisan reasons, why didn't congress admit Pat O. Hawes who was elected contingent in 1874, and had just as good credentials as Majors. Congress was overwhelmingly republican then, and the admission of Hawes would have given the party an additional electoral vote in 1876, and additional representation for at least five years. The truth is Pat O. Hawes was tricked out of a renomination in 1876 to give Majors some cheap notoriety, and that paved the way for his nomination for the unexpired term of Frank Welch in 1878. Majors drew full salary for part of the term, but we presume Valentine and others who favor the \$15,000 back pay grab would vote him double pay for that time.

Although THE BEE approved Mr. Majors' brief career in congress in the main, it never has endorsed his claim as contingent; hence the charge that our objections to the \$15,000 back pay grab are inspired by malice toward Valentine is untrue. We oppose this bogus claim for an additional congressman just as we oppose all other fraudulent claims, and it is remarkable that the politicians and papers who are always up to their neck in jobbery are the foremost in support of this impudent back pay steal.

If the claim for an additional congressman on account of an error in the census of 1870 is well founded we shall have to elect another contingent congressman this year on the ground that there must be an error in the census of 1880. Our claims for a fourth congressman in 1882 are certainly as just as our claim for an additional congressman under the census of 1870. In 1871 the apportionment was on a basis of 136,000 people and the census returns of 1870 only gave Nebraska 122,000 or about 14,000 less than the full quota. Under the apportionment of 1882 the quota will be about 155,000 for each congressman and the census returns for Nebraska show a population of 152,000, or about 13,000 less than the full quota for three congressmen. The growth of Nebraska since the census of 1880 is greater than it was during the same period ten years ago. In view of the rapid increase of political patriots who insist upon being booked for seats in congress where only three can represent Nebraska for the next ten years, some eminent statesman will doubtless file a new claim for a contingent seat in congress at an early day. There will be no trouble in finding proofs that an error was made in the census returns of 1880. Brad Slaughter's returns from the cowboy county were said to be slightly erroneous.

STATE JOTTINGS.

The total indebtedness of Custer county is \$2,833.56. Boone county will require \$28,190 to meet all expenses for 1882. Furness county is flush with divorce cases, four being already on the docket. The citizens of Milverton, Custer county, have organized a company to build a town hall.

The Sioux City & Pacific railroad is exploring tickets to Nebraska county. The Omaha Bee, with its usual enterprise, sent out an illustrated edition, showing the principal new buildings erected in that thriving city during 1881.

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IN GOOD SPIRITS.

T. Walker, Cleveland, O., writes: "For the last twelve months I have suffered with lumbago and general debility. I commenced taking Burdock Blood Bitters about six weeks ago, and now have great pleasure in stating that I have recovered my appetite, my complexion has grown ruddy, and feel better altogether. Price \$1.00, trial size 50 cents."

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WESTERN CORNICE WORKS!

C. SPECHT, Proprietor, 1213 Harney Street, OMAHA, NEB.—MANUFACTURERS OF GALVANIZED IRON Cornices, Dormer Windows, Finials, TIN, IRON & SLATE ROOFING, Specht's Patent Metallic Skylight. Patent Adjustable Ratchet Bar and BRACKET SHELVING.

I am the general State Agent for the above line of goods. IRON FENCING. Gratings, Balustrades, Verandas, Office and Bank Railings, Window and Cellar Guards; also GENERAL AGENT Pearson and Hill Patent Inside Blind. nov41tt

1880. SHORT LINE. 1880. KANSAS CITY, St. Joe & Council Bluffs RAILROAD

Direct Line to ST. LOUIS AND THE EAST From Omaha and the West. No change of cars between Omaha and St. Louis, and but one between OMAHA and NEW YORK Daily Passenger Trains

EASTERN AND WESTERN CITIES WITH LESS CHARGES AND ADVANCE OF ALL OTHER LINES. This entire line is equipped with Pullman's Palace Sleeping Cars, Palace Day Coaches, Miller's Safety Platform and Corridor, and celebrated Westinghouse Air-Brake. See that your ticket reads VIA KANSAS CITY, ST. JOSEPH & COUNCIL BLUFFS RAILROAD, via St. Joseph and St. Louis.

GUARDIAN'S SALE In the matter of the guardianship of Henry F. Wyman and William T. Wyman, minor heirs of Charles F. Wyman, deceased. Notice is hereby given that under and by virtue of an order and license of the District Court, within and for Douglas county, Nebraska, under the hand of J. New W. Sawyer, Judge, sitting in chambers this day, ordering the real estate hereinafter described to be sold for the benefit of said minors, the undersigned guardian of said minors will, on the 10th day of February, A. D. 1882, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon of said day, at the south door of the Court House of said county of Douglas, at Omaha in said county, offer for sale and sell at public auction the following real estate, situated in said county of Douglas and state of Nebraska, and described as follows, to-wit: The east half of southeast one-fourth of section 21, township 15, north range 11, east, inclusive of all rights of expectancy and courtesy of the undersigned as father and next of kin to the minor heirs aforesaid. Sale to be open for one hour, and the terms thereof to be in cash and such other terms as may be agreed upon by the guardian may agree upon at the time of sale, within the legal requirements in such case provided.

THE KENDALL PLAITING MACHINE! AND DRESS-MAKERS' COMPANION. It plait and presses perfectly one yard per minute. It plait from 1-16 of an inch to 1-4 inches in width in the coarsest felts or finest silks. It does all kinds and styles of plaiting in use. No lady that does her own dress-making can afford to do without one—see fine plaiting in view of our exhibition, see it with us. For Machines, Circulars or Agents' terms address CONGAR & CO., 113 Adams St., Chicago, Ill.

BOSTON MARKET, Cuming Street. J. J. NOBES, Propr. Fresh and Salt Meats of all Kinds, Country Fish, &c., in Season. COME AND SEE

Dexter L. Thomas & Bro. WILL BUY AND SELL REAL ESTATE AND ALL TRANSACTIONS CONNECTED THEREWITH. Pay Taxes, Rent Houses, Etc. "IF YOU WANT TO BUY OR SELL Call at Office, Room 8, Creighton Block, Omaha."

AWNINGS! Made to Order on Short Notice—AT—GRUENWALD & SCHROEDER'S Harness Store. 1508 FARNHAM STREET. jan18-42m

SMOKERS' HEADQUARTERS. Joe Beckman has removed to No. 215 South Thirteenth street, between Farnham and Douglas. He now has a fine, roomy store with an extensive cigar manufactory in rear. Jan27-1m

DR. F. SCHREIBER, Physician and Surgeon. CHRONIC DISEASES, RHEUMATISM, ETC., A SPECIALTY. Office, No. 1412 Farnham St., between 14th and 15th, Omaha, Neb. jan28-42m Philip Andrus, Plaintiff vs. Henry H. Woolf Defendant. In the County Court of Douglas County, Nebraska, A. M. Chadwick, County Judge. On the 25th day of December, A. D. 1881, the said Court issued an order of attachment in the above action for the sum of sixty dollars. Omaha, Dec. 30th, 1881. E. D. McLAUGHLIN, Attorney for Plaintiff. jan28-42m

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DR. F. SCHREIBER, Physician and Surgeon. CHRONIC DISEASES, RHEUMATISM, ETC., A SPECIALTY. Office, No. 1412 Farnham St., between 14th and 15th, Omaha, Neb. jan28-42m Philip Andrus, Plaintiff vs. Henry H. Woolf Defendant. In the County Court of Douglas County, Nebraska, A. M. Chadwick, County Judge. On the 25th day of December, A. D. 1881, the said Court issued an order of attachment in the above action for the sum of sixty dollars. Omaha, Dec. 30th, 1881. E. D. McLAUGHLIN, Attorney for Plaintiff. jan28-42m

WESTERN CORNICE WORKS!

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GUARDIAN'S SALE In the matter of the guardianship of Henry F. Wyman and William T. Wyman, minor heirs of Charles F. Wyman, deceased. Notice is hereby given that under and by virtue of an order and license of the District Court, within and for Douglas county, Nebraska, under the hand of J. New W. Sawyer, Judge, sitting in chambers this day, ordering the real estate hereinafter described to be sold for the benefit of said minors, the undersigned guardian of said minors will, on the 10th day of February, A. D. 1882, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon of said day, at the south door of the Court House of said county of Douglas, at Omaha in said county, offer for sale and sell at public auction the following real estate, situated in said county of Douglas and state of Nebraska, and described as follows, to-wit: The east half of southeast one-fourth of section 21, township 15, north range 11, east, inclusive of all rights of expectancy and courtesy of the undersigned as father and next of kin to the minor heirs aforesaid. Sale to be open for one hour, and the terms thereof to be in cash and such other terms as may be agreed upon by the guardian may agree upon at the time of sale, within the legal requirements in such case provided.

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