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LINCOLN, NEB., SATURDAY, JULY 21, 1894.

In these days the business man is fortunate who is able to divorce himself from the cares of routine duty and take even a very few days recreation. Last year the panic came with all its vigor just as vacation days were in sight, and the business and professional men of Lincoln were very few in number who found opportunity or dared venture taking a breathing spell. There is no doubt but what this tying down without rest year in and year out loses in the long run and is a poor investment. Every diligent business man is entitled to a breathing spell.

ONE of the lessons of the great strike that cannot fail to make its impression for the future is the confidence in the government that zealously asserts itself on every hand. No class of people, not even a beggarly handful of the most insolent agitators, but that bow in perfect submission when the federal government asserts its authority to protect life, property and the rights of the people. It is often stated by those who do not live, enjoy and form a part of this great republic that this nation never can stand internal dissensions and open revolts of any large numbers. To such, the record of the recent strike is the best possible evidence of the falacy of their assertions. This government today is more loyal in itself add to itself than any government on the globe, and so long as the great middle class outnumbers the aggressive millionaires who reap here to spend abroad, or outnumber the irresponsible, un-American outcasts of the old world who have taken advantage of American liberty, as long will this republic be a power not only for law and order in its own borders, but a message of peace to all nations.

THERE is one question that has greatly bothered many persons who have been objects of derision in the eyes of the railway magnates, and that is, "Why can not a railroad be run like any other legitimate business on a capital just sufficient to meet the requirements of the business? Why, in railroading, is it necessary to water the capital stock and issue bonds for four or five times the amount of the cost of the road?" Railroad men have combatted the arguments advanced by those who have attempted to expose this fraudulent expansion of capital; but the fact that nearly every railroad company in the country, if not everyone, is conducted on this process of fraudulent expansion, has not, and cannot be shaken. And this fact makes it easy to sympathize with the employes and others who complain of the injustice of railroad companies. It is all very well for a railroad manager to say that his company cannot afford to pay a slight advance asked by a certain class of employes; but his plea would have more weight if the company was not paying interest on a bonded indebtedness and dividends on a capitalization representing several times the cost of the property. A talk of economy with particular reference to the number of or wages of employes does not come with the best of grace from a corporation that is running a \$1,000,000

business on a \$5,000,000 capitalization, and managing to keep up dividends on this sum. When railroad companies are recognized and placed on a reasonable basis, when the capital represents the exact cost of the road, and a necessary working margin, then there will be more sympathy for the oppressed corporations, and less consideration for the demands of employes.

THE congressional nomination in this district to secure a republican candidate for whom all can unite should go to Judge Strode of this city. The treacherous tactics of Church Howe, shown anew the past week in interviews in the Omaha Bee, ought to put a veto to the serious consideration of him as a candidate. No republican who professes friendship and candor only as a cloak behind which to carry out treacherous designs ought to be considered by the republicans of this district. Just now Mr. Howe is singing a song like this: "Oh yes, Judge Strode is a good man a friend of mine and certainly I could give him loyal support, but you see they say that his own delegates are a little shaky; you hadn't heard it? Well, between you and me that's a fact. And then there's Chapman, Sam you know we boys call him, he has it in for Strode and Strode's friends in Cass county and Strode has it in for him and them, well you know there hadn't ought to be any bad blood; I don't believe in stirring up things but then you know I can't help seeing them. Oh yes, I'm a good friend of Chapman but he has a shady record and he would be vulnerable. Now I'm not asking anyone to support me but then it may be best you know to take some one besides Strode or Chapman."

And so he chatters on, spreading his slime and repeating what he hears in his own fervid imagination.

It is not necessary to deny the Howe insinuations against Judge Strode's delegates or his candidacy. Every delegate is enthusiastic in his support and Mr. Howe's peddled falsehoods will find no market in Lincoln.

SOME one calling himself "A Student," writes to the editor of THE COURIER as follows: "In regard to your remarks concerning Dr. Holmes' lectures at Crete, I would like to inform you that what you said on the subject was entirely out of place. You evidently did not hear a word of his lectures or you would not have done him the great injustice that you did. Dr. Holmes is no more a socialist than you are, but he is a close thinker, and one who is not afraid to call attention to the evils which he finds in the present state of affairs. Of course what he said excited comment; but it is not right in you on that account, to call him an agitator. He was a cool-headed man talking to cool-headed people, not a walking delegate talking to a crowd of laboring men on a strike." Our correspondent is mistaken in at least one respect. The editor of THE COURIER did hear some of Dr. Holmes lectures. If Holmes is not a socialist then two and two are not four. He believes, or professes to believe, in an equal distribution of land and money, and the enactment of laws that will prevent men from getting rich, in governmental paternalism and in all of the kindred isms. If this is not socialism, what is it? There is no harm in calling attention to the evils in the present state of affairs—and they are bad enough—but it should be done in a rational, thoughtful manner, not with the schemes and tricks of sensationalism, and a man who makes such surprising statements as did Dr. Holmes can hardly be called rational and truthful. Holmes, like hundreds of other "professors" is a theorist, who has sought some shady nook, and amid the songs of birds and the perfume of flowers, far away from the practicalities of life, has evolved a few ideas of reforms for the re-generation of mankind, a scheme that will re-organize the whole system of humanity, and with a few rapid strokes, place it on a perfectly reasonable basis. But the ideas, when brought out into the highway do not, somehow seem to fit. They enable the author to earn a living exploiting them, however, Holmes is, essentially an agitator. All socialists are, else they could not be socialists. If our correspondent had heard some of Holmes' assertions he would, possibly, be of the opinion that the Chautauqua lecturer was a good deal more like a "walking delegate talking to a crowd of laboring men on a strike" than a "cool-headed man talking to cool-headed people."

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