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LINCOLN, NEB., SATURDAY, JULY 28, 1894.

THE vigorous and pointed speech, in every way appropriate, delivered in the senate by Senator Davis of Minnesota in response to the wild assertions of Peffer of Kansas, has attracted wide-spread attention over the nation. No speech delivered in congress this session has been so favorably commented upon and it has advanced Cushman R. Davis to the front rank in the upper house of congress.

In a time when riot and turmoil was raging, when commerce was stagnant and property in flames it needed a vigorous word from those high in authority. Peffer had closed a harrangue attacking the government, belittling law and order and hinting at a desire for a general overturning of established things. When Senator Davis took the floor and made his speech for law and order that bristled with epigrammatic truths and told the nation at large that the sophistry and anarchy of the Peffers had no lodging place with law abiding citizens, senators on both sides of the chamber, republicans and democrats alike endorsed every word uttered by Senator Davis in the most emphatic way and the press of the country was not slow in adding its endorsement. By his timely clear cut emphatic utterances for law, order and decency at the most appropriate time, Senator Davis of Minnesota has stepped at once to the very front rank in the senate and among the people of the nation.

THE genuineness of the protest of Geo. M. Pullman that there was nothing to arbitrate in his recent difficulties with his workmen and that the great plant was being operated at a loss, is being shown up in recent developments. On Saturday last the 20th inst the Pullman company before operations were resumed and in the closing hours of the strike declared from its net earnings a quarterly dividend of \$2 per share. This dividend amounts to the munificent sum of \$600,000 and is payable on the 15th day of the coming month. It certainly does not look in the face of that action as though the plea that the company was losing money was well founded.

It is also stated that in the works of the Pullman company that one-half the labor is upon construction and repairs of sleepers and the remainder is contract work on outside construction. If the statement of Pullman is true that the company is losing money on the contracts taken, it is only a half loss for it is on only half of the work done. Every traveller who patronizes Mr. Pullman's upholstered sleeping accommodations and contributes to the support of Mr. Pullman's army of porters, knows that there has been no decrease in the price of berths in the sleepers. In the published statement taken by Chicago papers not in sympathy with the Pullman strikers and taken from Mr. Pullman's books so lauded as being open to the public, it was shown that all workingmen and women in the upholstery department has suffered a reduction of wages exactly fifty per cent. A great many people who pay the same for a berth today as they did five years ago and one year ago will be excused if they entertain the opinion that there was something between prices charged and wages paid susceptible to arbitration.

In fact after the attending excitement of the strike passes away and when sober and critical analysis of the Pullman case is made it will be safe to say that employees of the great monopoly were justified in asking arbitration and public opinion is very likely to, in the near future, bring arbitration in such cases.

A SWEEPING decision is that recently made by Mgr. Satolli and one of great importance both to the Catholic church and to the cause of temperance. The liquor traffic has not in many years received such a body blow as the apostolic delegate has given it in his decision which plainly and irrevocably divorces the great church from any recognition in membership, on the part of the church, of a saloon keeper.

This decision has come in response to an appeal taken by a Catholic society in Columbus, Ohio, where Bishop Watterson, the greatest temperance advocate in the Catholic church during the last lenten season wrote to the clergy in his diocese a letter withdrawing his approbation from any and every Catholic society that had a saloon-keeper as an official and formally suspending each and every society so officered. The Bishop re-asserted a former pronunciamato in which societies were forbidden to take saloon-keepers as members and in general the Bishop declared that if there were saloon-keepers in any parish in his diocese who called themselves Catholics and carried on their business in a forbidden way selling on Sunday openly or in disguise in violation of civil law or to the best of order and religion they were to be refused absolution.

To the appeal from this sweeping denunciation of the saloon business Mgr. Satolli rendered a decision several weeks ago upholding the Bishop but the saloon-keepers in the diocese of Columbus were not satisfied and pushed for a further decision. In the last decision therefore, Mgr. Satolli has answered them as keenly and vigorously as the Bishop first laid down the law and in the church it is a declaration sweeping and complete. In rendering the decision the apostolic delegate says:—

"Bishops have the right and duty to guard faith and morals in their diocese and are divinely appointed judges in such matters. The liquor traffic and especially as it is conducted in the United States is the source of much evil; hence the Bishop was acting within his rights in seeking to restrict it. Therefore the delegate apostolic sustains Bishop Watterson's action and approves of his circular letter concerning saloons and the expulsion of saloon-keepers from all Catholic societies."

This laying down of the law while applicable direct to the Columbus diocese where the order was made and from which the appeal was taken, must be the law very speedily for the entire Catholic church in America. The moral effect will be most pronounced both in the church itself and with the people entire of the nation.

THE new York man who attended the convention of schoolma'ams held recently at Asbury Park for the New York Sun is enthusiastic oh the subject of the western girl. Among other flattering things he says: Seeing hundreds of them together, one could not help wondering why so many pretty and clever remained unmarried. It knocks Darwin's theory of selection into smithereens. They more frequently marry the schoolma'ams in the west. That was plain to be seen. The proportion of middle aged and elderly women was much greater from the eastern States, while the great majority of the western delegates were still of marriageable age and likely to be married before another convention, judging from the few older ones from the west.

When the school trustees from a far western town select a school teacher it is evidently with a view to securing one able to do all her own whacking of boys, big and little, without calling in the aid of the male principal. They, like the California delegate, were nearly all big, strapping young women, with big eyes, wide apart, and charmingly straightforward, honest, confident looks. It is no wonder the western men do not let them grow old in the work.

Ohio had a very numerous delegation, among whom the blondes outnumbered the brunettes three to one and the little women outnumbered the big ones four to one. And they were a brainy-looking lot of women, too, although the amount of tea they consumed seemed likely to destroy the best exercised intellect in the world.

The prettiest teachers came from the northwest, and particularly from Wisconsin and Nebraska.