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*Bright Money*

"Everybody likes bright money," said the cashier in an uptown restaurant to a friend and customer, who, picking up a handsome new quarter from the change the cashier had just given him, had said: "My, that's a bright one."  
"It's pretty to look at," the cashier went on, as the customer lighted a cigar, "and plenty of people would save it, for a time anyway. They single out all the bright coins they get and put them away till they get busted, and then away they go."

"I know men—I guess we all do, for that matter—who give all the bright money they get to their wives; when they get a bright dime or quarter or half they won't pass it out, but carry it home, and their wives treasure it up till some little household emergency arises, a milk bill comes in at an unexpected time, or something of that sort and sweeps away the collection. I guess the man that gives all the bright money he gets to his wife doesn't lose much by it."

"But we all like bright money, old and young; are the children not all mighty pleased to get a bright cent? And, speaking of bright cents, makes me think of a collector I know who never gives out any other kind in change. Every month before he starts on his rounds collecting he gets ten dollars worth of new cents from the bank, and when he has occasion to make change with pennies in it he gives out those bright ones; the dull ones he takes in he keeps in his pocket."

"Business men sometimes give out in change bright silver only as an advertisement. I used to know a store keeper up Ninth avenue who did this. No matter how much or how little you bought there whatever silver change was coming you got in bright silver."

"People who didn't know about this, and who on their first purchase there, which might be, say, 15 cents, got in change a bright dime, a bright quarter and a bright half, thought as they looked admiringly at these three handsome coins that it was funny they should have happened to get all three bright, like that. But of course if they kept on going there they at once discovered that there they got nothing but bright silver in change. The storekeeper simply kept himself supplied, and passed out that only."

"There used to be, as you will yourself remember, a man down Broadway who gave out, when he had occasion to give out bills in change, new bills only. He carried these new bills of the several denominations in as many pockets; the ones in one pocket, the twos in another, and so on; and if you gave him a larger bill, he would without an instant's hesitation and apparently without looking at the bills he gave you, hand out from one pocket or another the right change in those handsome new bills."

"That sort of paper money is what we call and rather fondly, too, crisp new money. But while we certainly do like those crisp new bills—and of course there's a good deal more in them than there is bright silver—I am inclined to think the bright money, the bright coin, appeals to our fancy more than crisp bills do."

"It is upon money in its metallic form, the actual coin, that we look as the embodiment of money, to begin with, and there is something about coin with the silky lustre of newness on it that pleases us greatly. This brightness attracts us even in copper, as well as in silver; how much more does it appeal to us in shining gold?"—New York Sun.

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**Where Prosperity Hails From**

Those cheerful philosophers who feel so sure that prosperity is going to continue because the prices of stocks are so well maintained in Wall street will do well to look a little further than

the lower end of Manhattan island when taking their observations.

It is a fact that many persons seem to forget that all the material wealth comes out of the ground. The pathetic stories from the large cities connected with the fresh air aids have told more than once of little children who had never seen green grass and who had no idea of the open country until given these outings. There are grown-up people of abundant wealth who are equally ignorant of what the country is in its relation to general business interests. They assume that when stocks go up ten points the country is richer thereby, and that when a great syndicate takes \$50,000,000 worth of property and capitalizes it at \$500,000,000 this paper performance has created \$45,000,000 of new wealth.

They buy and sell and go speculating through life on this sort of assumption and do not stop to think that it is only as the iron and coal are dug up and as the sunshine and the rain bring the grain to the harvest, that anything is added to what already is. If we should find at the end of the season that the early droughts and the later floods that have been so prevalent have resulted in a serious crippling of

the crops, if investigation demonstrates that we have consumed more than we have produced, then no amount of booming can keep prices up. And yet it is early to determine as to this. We have an immense agricultural territory, and the flood destroying everything in one valley may bring needed moisture to thousands of square miles of other fields and prove vastly more beneficial than injurious. It is the destructive flood we hear of rather than the fructifying showers.

But meanwhile it is well to bear in mind that while speculators can grow rich in their big deals and the world can watch with wonder their great achievements, still they are not producers. Somebody else gives up what they get, and it is the unnoticed producer who furnishes the tangible material elements of prosperity. Even legitimate buying and selling, what goes under the general name of trade and keeps so many people busy, adds nothing to what already is. When two men trade horses there are still only those two horses at the end of the trade.—Hartford Courant.

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Miss Beacon—Why did you refuse him if you love him?

Miss Beany—He asked me to say "yes" and I simply could not settle so important a matter with a word of one syllable.

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Subbubs—I'm willing to admit that flats have some advantages.  
Backlots—What are they?  
Subbubs—The board of health will not allow your neighbors to keep hens.

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**NEW IDEAS IN UNDERSKIRTS** = *FitzGerald*

A VERY EXTENSIVE SHOWING THIS WEEK AT  
**Lincoln's Progressive Store**

The following, taken from our new Catalogue, illustrates

8 **A Page of Beautiful Underskirts**

No. 299 Black Tispu, imitation taffeta, 9-inch pleated flounce, gathered with two needle strip heading, and 1-inch rose ruche trimming at bottom. . . . . \$0 75

No. 4165 Black Tispu, imitation taffeta, 12-inch flounce, gathered with two needle strip heading and 1-inch rose ruching on edge of 6-inch pleating set on flounce to leave an under flounce. . . . . 85

No. 4061 Black Lustre, heavy material, has extra deep flounce finished with 6-inch pleating, with 3-inch gathered ruffle on edge. . . . . 98

No. 1245 Black Mercerized Sateen, good quality, has full length body with two 4-inch ruffles, gathered on with two needle strip heading; each ruffle has four rows cord stitching. . . . . 1 25

No. 677 Fine Black Mercerized Sateen, has 12-inch pleated flounce joined with piping and 3 1/2-inch ruffle, both the pleating and ruffle have white mercerized stitching in scroll patterns, our own exclusive idea, and a beauty. . . \$1 50

No. 908 Fine Black Mercerized Sateen, has 14-inch flounce finished with pleated curtain, rose ruche edge and three full gathered hemmed ruffles. . . . . 1 85

No. 1237 Fine Black Mercerized Sateen, has 14-inch flounce with four rows brier stitch open work and ruffle on edge, also has colored under flounce which shows through the brier stitching, making a very good effect. . . . . 2 25

No. 816 Bengaline Mercerized Moreen, soft finish and silky, in black, white, pink, light blue, green, red, royal blue, purple, etc., has pleated flounce graduated from 8 to 16 inches, finished with rose ruching at top and bottom of flounce, an elegant skirt. . . . . 3 00