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POLITICAL TALK

"The handsome and talented dark eyed child of the west," is the way the *Atlanta Constitution* refers to a distinguished Lincoln citizen, the Honorable William Jennings Bryan. Mr. Bryan spoke in Atlanta, June 13th. The *Constitution* says: "When, at the close of his thrilling speech, the enthusiastic audience rose up and proclaimed him with wild shouts, the Andrew Jackson of modern times, it was clear with what power he had held them with his matchless eloquence and forceful argument for two full hours."

"He was the same silver-tongued Bryan who stood up in the halls of congress and with a single speech, established himself as a leader among men at the national capital. His speech last night recalled the days of Georgia's great orators—Hill, Stephens, Toombs and Grady, and the enthusiasm ran high, indeed."

Governor Northern introduced Mr. Bryan as "a democrat who electrified the national congress with his wondrous eloquence, and snatched victory from a republican foe in his district, after the most memorable campaign that district ever saw to the tune of 4,000 majority." Governor Northern is a little bit careless with his figures. "Mr. Bryan is one of the strongest believers in bi-metallicism in congress," continues the *Constitution*. "He is uncompromisingly for it, and says that it is the salvation of the country's currency. The first money he ever drew as salary in congress he requested that a piece of gold be given him and a piece of silver. With this money he had made a pair of cuff-buttons, one silver and the other gold, which he still wears, indicative of his faith in bi-metallicism. His sentiments in favor of bi-metallicism were wondrously cheered last night, and it was clear that his audience was with him in every word along that line. He said some democrats of the south may differ with him as to the democracy of his position, but it had been the policy of the party from 1792 to 1861. 'Today, my friends,' said he, 'we stand upon the threshold of the greatest political conflict this nation ever saw. I warn you that it will be a battle of the standards upon which the civilized world will look with interest and concern. Some may want to repeal the Sherman law without doing anything else, but when we do we enter that dark door over which is written—WHO ENTERS HEREIN LEAVES HOPE.'"

Another Atlanta paper, the *Journal*, says: "Mr. Bryan, who is a tall, broad shouldered, manly looking man, with a clear shaven face and a frank, open countenance, produced an excellent impression on all those who heard him, while who had the pleasure of meeting him. It is safe to say that if he carried away from Atlanta half as good an impression as that he left behind, he will want to come again."

Mr. Bryan regards President Cleveland as "one of the grandest of living Americans." At least the *Journal* says he does—"a bold man, a fearless man, an honest man, a man of his convictions." But the report continues, while Mr. Bryan admires Mr. Cleveland, he wants the friends of silver to be equally courageous in defending their honest views. What he doesn't like is to see one man of boldness and courage making the opinions of a lot of other men who are afraid to think for themselves.

Mayor Weir's boom for the independent nomination for governor is moving along with encouraging swiftness. There are some republicans in this city who could be induced to vote for him without very much difficulty, particularly if a man like Lorenzo Crouse were the republican nominee. But Mr. Weir, popular as he is with the independents and Lincoln citizens generally, will not be nominated. He lives in a city. He is not a farmer. And the independents are not yet prepared to believe that any man is fitted for an important office who is not a genuine farmer. They abhor a man from a wicked city. So, unless Mr. Weir moves out to the suburbs and runs a farm, he will be passed by.

A "prominent lawyer" is quoted by the *Nebraska City Press* as saying: "The lawyers as well as the people generally recognize the fact that the Nebraska supreme court should be lifted from the mire of politics. This can only be done by a strictly non-partisan nomination. It is impossible to induce one party to endorse a man who has already been nominated by another party. For instance, if the republicans nominated a man the democrats would not endorse him. If the democrats nominated the republicans would not endorse him. I am in favor of having a convention called at an early day for the purpose of making a non-partisan nomination. Every county in the state should be represented in this convention and each of the three parties should have equal representation in the convention."

T. D. Worrall, of Valparaiso, is a candidate for the place now held by John Steen of Wahoo—postoffice inspectorship for the Nebraska district. A postoffice inspector beats about the same relation to the postoffice as a bank examiner beats to the banks. The job pays \$6 per day, and expenses and it is rather pleasant work. Mr. Steen, the present incumbent, has had almost twenty years experience in the postal service—he was an inspector before he was elected commissioner of public lands and buildings, and he is regarded as a particularly capable off-

cer. It is possible that the government may decide to let him alone for some time yet.

It is intimated that nothing will be done with the Lincoln postoffice until after congress meets. If Mr. Bryan should meet the requirements of the president on the money question the congressman will undoubtedly be allowed to name Mr. Gere's successor, and Major Calhoun will be the man. But if the congressman refuses to get up on the president's platform, as he probably will, the chances are that Mr. Bryan will not be allowed to participate very extensively in the matter of the selection of postmaster.

A correspondent calls attention to the fact that Governor Crouse has a man employed as a clerk in his office at a salary of \$1,000 who cannot read or write. It certainly does seem as though the governor might have made his selection of assistants without entering the ranks of the illiterate.

There is a good deal of stir about the bi-metallic league in this city. The "bi-metallicists" are manifesting much activity. Query: Why do not the advocates of the free coinage of silver call themselves by their right name instead of hiding behind a deceptive "bi-metallicism?" The *News* is the latest convert to this latest phase of "bi-metallicism."

The event of the week, politically, was the exchange of courtesies between the state auditor of public accounts, Eugene Moore, and the Nebraska World's fair commissioner general, Joseph Garneau. The auditor's letter, in which he called attention to the unwarranted extravagance of the latter's administration of the affairs of the Columbian commission and emphasized his refusal to issue warrants for some of Mr. Garneau's unreasonable vouchers, called forth a highly indignant rejoinder from the commissioner. Garneau completely lost his temper, and instead of replying to the points made by the auditor, hurled back a tirade of innuendo which, while it may have relieved Mr. Garneau's feelings only amused the officer to whom it was directed. As a matter of fact Mr. Moore has on several previous occasions called the attention of the governor to the unwarranted expenditures of the commissioner and a number of vouchers were withdrawn. This time the governor was out of the city.

Mr. Moore was asked by a *Courier* representative if Mr. Garneau's letter had convinced him that he had made a mistake and that he had no authority to scrutinize the accounts of the commissioner or withhold warrants for the same. The auditor replied: "Mr. Garneau gives me the authority to audit the accounts. The law provides as follows: 'Each estimate shall be accompanied by a detailed statement of the expenditures with proper vouchers. On compliance with the foregoing provisions of this section, the state auditor is hereby authorized and required to draw his warrant on the state treasury against the funds appropriated in this act.' The commissioner has not complied with the law, and I have no hesitancy in saying that he will receive no money from the state on irregular vouchers." Garneau has already drawn about \$20,000 of the supplementary \$35,000 appropriation.

Mr. Garneau says in his letter to Mr. Moore: "I am executing my duties to the best of my ability." This statement seems to be an admission on Mr. Garneau's part that his ability is nil.

LITERARY NOTES.

"Uncle Tom's Cabin" has certainly "broke loose." The copyright on this most famous of American novels by Mrs. Stowe, has recently expired, which frees its publication from the monopoly of the high priced publishers and though in anticipation of this fact they have within a few months greatly reduced its price. Now that it is really "unshackled" the consequences are something surprising. John B. Alden, publisher of New York, issues several editions, selling them only direct (not through agents or book sellers); one in good type, paper covers, for 5 cents; one post-paid, or the same bound in cloth for 10 cents with postage 7 cents extra; also an excellent large type, edition, on fine paper, handsomely bound in cloth for the price of 25 cents postage 10 cents. Surely a copy of "Uncle Tom's Cabin" will soon be found in every home where it is not already. Mr. Alden sends a 32 page pamphlet describing many of his publications free, or a catalogue of 128 pages of a veritable "literary gold mine" for book lovers, for 2 cents. Address John B. Alden, Publisher, 57 Rose St., New York.

Miss Amanda Douglas' story "Larry," which appeared in the *Youth's Companion* as the prize winner in the \$2,000 contest, has been published in book form by Lee & Shepard, with a number of chapters that were omitted in the first publication, giving the story a rounded fullness. "Larry" is interesting to mature as well as to juvenile readers. It is a charming little story, and its latest appeal to the reading public is pretty sure to be cordially received.

"It has cured others and it will cure you," is true only of Ayer's Sarsaparilla. The motto suits the medicine and the medicine the motto. What better assurance could you have that a remedy will cure you, than the fact that it has cured such multitude of others.

Rich, pure and wholesome ice cream and ices for the home, party or picnic at proper prices at Chas. June's, corner Thirteenth and O streets. Telephone 574.

INVESTING \$250

A bank failure has precisely the same effect as a cry of fire in a crowded theater—only the excitement is more intense. For people are often more anxious about the preservation of their money than they are about the preservation of their lives. Only the bankers themselves know how the people in this city have been affected by the present financial depression. Business is good and the crop prospects are excellent. But everybody is timid. People who have money hesitate to loan it and they hardly know what to do with it. When the Capital National bank collapsed scores of people who had been holding certificates of deposit in the national banks withdrew their money, and a large number of depositors in the savings banks followed the same course. In a number of instances money was withdrawn from the savings banks, where it drew five per cent interest and deposited



THE COMING ROYAL MARRIAGE.

The marriage of Prince George of Wales, who may one day be king of England, and Princess May of Teck, the fiancée of the late Prince Albert Victor, brother of Prince George, will occur in July. In appearance the prince resembles his father, and there is also a strong resemblance between him and his future wife. They are second cousins.

rented lockers in safety deposit vaults. Local confidence was returning when the foolish run on the Nebraska Savings bank commenced. Then deposits were again withdrawn, and it is a fact that thousands of dollars are today hidden away in Lincoln in obscure places, in old socks and in holes in the cellar, because people are afraid of the banks, and do not know what to do with their small accumulations. They are forfeiting a good rate of interest with unquestionable security for the very poor security of an old stocking, without interest. Many persons with \$200 or \$300 are at a loss to know what to do with the money and advice is frequently sought on this point. "Things are so uncertain now" they say, "that we do not want to run any risk. What shall we do with our savings?"

STATE TREASURER BARTLEY'S ADVICE.

"What would you advise a poor man to do with \$250—how would you advise him to invest it so as to be perfectly secure and at the same time receive a fair rate of interest?"

This question put to Joe Bartley, state treasurer, by a *Courier* representative, was promptly answered as follows: "If he desires perfect security and good interest without the element of speculation, I would advise the man with \$250 to put it in a savings bank. These banks, operated under stringent state laws, are entirely safe and they are the proper receptacle for small amounts. Nobody should be afraid to put money into a good savings bank, and it is the height of foolishness for people to keep their money idle and in danger of being lost or stolen, when it should be drawing interest. Put the money in a savings bank I say."

RECOMMENDS THE BANKS.

S. H. Burnham, cashier of the American Exchange, remarked: "If I had two or three hundred dollars I believe I would take out a certificate of deposit in a national bank, which would pay five per cent interest if running for a year or four per cent on a six months' certificate, or I would put the money in a savings bank at five per cent interest. Now if it were \$500 I would buy a good real estate mortgage; \$250 is too small an amount to put in a mortgage to good advantage. If the small investor had plenty of time to look up the securities and would take the trouble he might place his money where it would be equally safe and where it would pay a much higher rate of interest. If he wants something that is perfectly safe with a fair return in the way of interest I would say—put it in the bank."

MR. HARWOOD'S ADVICE.

"There is absolutely no occasion to distrust the banks; they are perfectly safe, and nothing could be more foolish than to draw money out of the bank at this time for the purpose of hoarding it at home or carrying it around in the pocket; but I do not propose to urge people to deposit their money in the banks." Such was the remark of N. S. Harwood, president of the First National bank. "This is a very good time to make paying investments," he con-

tinued. "Real estate offers strong inducements. Very desirable property can be had at particularly reasonable prices, and I regard Lincoln real estate, particularly at the present time, as a most desirable form of investment. A man with a little money can make money in real estate now with the exercise of ordinary care, and speaking of investments, it may interest you to hear the statement just made to me by Mr. Hotelling, one of the directors of the Bank of North America of New York City. Mr. Hotelling visited Lincoln twenty-six years ago, and again six years ago, and now on his third visit he tells me that in his opinion Lincoln is the best western city to invest money in that he knows of, and he is absolutely confident of Lincoln's future, and I can endorse all that Mr. Hotelling says."

PUT IT IN THE BANK.

D. G. Wing, assistant cashier of the American Exchange bank, said: "To begin with, a man with \$250 is lucky. There are many ways in which he can invest such an amount with safety; but the difficulty is that most people do not have the time to investigate sufficiently before investing their money. I would not advise anybody to put money into

TOWN TOPICS

"I believe that the worst of the financial flurry is over," said State Treasurer Bartley yesterday. "The principal immediate cause for the existing depression is the timidity of the people, and the excellent crop prospects all over the country are making people more confident. Nebraska has stood the strain very well, I think, and I have been particularly gratified at the manner in which the state banks have stood the racket of the last month or two. The state law, passed four years ago, and amended at the last session of the legislature, has proved most effective in weeding out irresponsible concerns and bringing all the state banks up to a high standard. The system of examination is rigid, and the business of the banks, closely supervised by the state department of banking, is done on systematic and conservative lines. Five or six years ago the state banks would have been terribly demoralized by such a stringency in the money market as exists now, and there would have been many failures. As it is there is very little trouble." I. M. Raymond, president of the American Exchange National bank of this city, was the father of the state banking law passed at the session of '89, and he worked very hard to secure its enactment. He has not since had reason to regret his efforts in that connection.

The state has \$2,000 in the American National of Omaha, which failed a couple of weeks ago; but Mr. Bartley is not at all anxious about the money. "I am satisfied the bank will pay out in full," he remarked.

The case of A. J. Rigby, of Syracuse Neb., formerly of this city, who was last week placed in the penitentiary under a year's sentence, furnishes a more or less striking illustration of the trite saying that the world is full of inequality and injustice. There is no such thing as an exact measure or schedule of rewards and punishments. One man suffers for a paltry offense, while another man who is a worse criminal a hundred times over is hardly molested. Rigby's offense consisted of the misappropriation of \$40 and the law promptly places him in the penitentiary to serve out a sentence of one year at hard labor. C. W. Mosher, who wrecked a bank and all but wrecked a city, who stole three-quarters of a million dollars, and blighted the hopes of hundreds of poor people, is protected by the same law. It is almost impossible to secure even the lightest kind of punishment for this great criminal. Mosher's punishment, if proportioned to Rigby's should be imprisonment for not less than five hundred years.

Those persons who maintained that the case against ex-state treasurer J. E. Hill for the recovery of the state funds deposited by him in the defunct Capital National bank could not be fairly tried in Lancaster county are doubtless disappointed at the ruling of Judge Davis of Omaha to the effect that the case should properly be tried in this county; but the general public is probably quite as willing to accept judgment or justice at the hands of a Lancaster county as at the hands of a Douglas county court. To begin with there is not the slightest chance of success, anyway. Governor Crouse may think Mr. Hill is legally responsible for the loss of the money; but most lawyers are agreed that Mr. Hill's responsibility ceased when he turned over the certificates of deposit to Mr. Bartley. Whether the case is tried in Omaha or Lincoln, it is not at all probable that Mr. Hill will be held liable.

The mayoralty contest ended as all such contests usually end. Mr. Graham made a mistake in allowing proceedings to be commenced. By the way, Judge Lansing's attitude in the case has been rather severely criticised by certain parties, and in the last few days there has been an occasional murmur about "getting even this fall," or words to that effect. The judge may have allowed himself to become unduly excited during the trial; but that he was straight forward and impartial no reasonable person will deny. Judge Lansing has thus far made an excellent record, and his official performances have the approval of the public. Any attempt to create opposition to his re-nomination will not be conspicuously successful. The success or to Ike Lansing will be Ike Lansing.

The Catholics may have just as many disturbances as the other denominations but the discipline of that church is such that their grievances are seldom aired in public. The Bonacum row is an exceptional instance. Bishop Bonacum seems to have been extraordinarily successful, not only in provoking the antagonism of the priests, but in incurring the displeasure of Satolli. The Papal delegate would not have publicly reprimanded the bishop, telling him that his conduct was most offensive, unless he was seriously reviled, and the friends of the bishop are very much afraid that he has greatly peevished his case. The charges preferred against the bishop by the priests are of a very serious nature, and if proven the bishop will find himself in an unpleasant position. But his friends insist that there are two sides to the story and that he will come out of the trouble triumphant. It looks just now as though there were a goodly number of obstacles between Bishop Bonacum and a triumphant acquittal. The outcome of the case is awaited with great interest. Now that the trouble has been fully ventilated the public is concerned. People are keeping their eyes on Satolli.

Two gentlemen, with the appearance of intelligence, were seated in the lobby of the Lincoln hotel. One was reading aloud the account of the Bonacum troubles. He came to Satolli's name and read the abbreviated prefix, "Mgr.," with great gibbousness, as "manager." The listener never turned a hair. "Manager" Satolli!

People everywhere are watching their money very close just now. The banks of this city are receiving nearly 500 drafts on Lincoln merchants daily, just about double the usual number. Eastern dealers are pressed themselves and they are not waiting for voluntary settlements. The proportion of drafts paid to those presented is said to be about the same as during ordinary times, which shows that Lincoln merchants are standing the strain remarkably well.

The wholesale grocery houses in this city and the jobbing houses generally report business to be quite as good if not better than at this time last year, with collections very satisfactory.

"The Methodists have boycotted the World's fair because it is open on Sunday," remarked a representative of union labor in this city the other day, "and I suppose it's all right; but when a labor organization boycotts anything, it's anarchy. That the difference between tweedledum and tweedledee."

The single tax club through its communication to the city council has succeeded in securing some very valuable advertising. The single taxers and the free coinage people, ycleped, "bi-metallicists" are not letting the warm weather interfere with their enthusiasm.

The result of E. R. Sizer's public sale of real estate at Normal is a most gratifying indication of the real condition of Lincoln people. When a crowd will go out to Normal on a mean, ugly, sweltering day like the one selected by Col. Sizer, in a season, too, when everybody is talking about hard times, and deliberately buy \$10,000 worth of real estate, in \$200 and \$500 purchases largely, it is evident that things are not nearly so bad as they might be.

Some lively rustling is now being done by the stockholders of the erstwhile Capital National bank to raise that 100 per cent assessment levied by Receiver Hayden. In a number of cases the assessment means a good deal of annoyance, and it will about ruin two or three of the stockholders. Many people haven't much sympathy for the directors, who ought to have known how things were going, but it is pretty hard for anybody not to feel some sympathy for the stockholders who not only lose the money they had in the stock but are compelled to pay an assessment of as much more. Some of the latter are women.

The Turner will case is a stumbling block in the way of Lincoln juries. The case has caused much comment, and while there are many who seem to think Dr. Turner's money ought to go to the charitable and benevolent enterprises indicated, there are those who hold to the view that a man's first duty is to his family, and that in this case the family has much the best claim.

The Moore-Garneau controversy of the last week was rivaled by the dispute between the *State Journal* and Mr. John P. Sutton. Mr. Sutton isn't a novice in newspaper controversy and his article as read with much amusement, particularly by those who have grievances against the *Journal*.

MR. MORRISON WAS FOUND.

Mr. Henry Arthur Charles Herber, of Ireland, who married Miss Lemist of Omaha, yesterday, is a nephew of the real and original "Herbert of Muckross." It is interesting to note that the latter still lives in New York, but not in the place that once knew him being rather down on his luck. Some years ago he came into possession of fine old Muckross Abbey and his birthright fortune, and was enabled to live at a very lively pace. The abbey passed away as well as money and he of Muckross came over this side to retrieve himself. With his true Irish *banquo* and wit he was an attractive man, and for some time society took an interest in him and entertained him lavishly. Then for some reason he left his old haunts, and not many of his former friends are aware that he is still within the gates of Gotham.—*Town Topics*, New York.

Not very many days ago an advertisement was inserted in the "Lost" columns of the *Chicago Herald* offering a reward for the return, unharmed and without any scratches or other blemishes, of a guileless youth answering to the name of "Spoke." It appears that the advertisement had reference to a well known resident of Lincoln, W. B. Morrison, the traveling man. Mr. Morrison, who is in Chicago with Frank S. Burr and R. M. Joyce for the purpose of seeing the fair and other things. He became dizzy on gazing at the Ferris wheel or something else. And when Burr and Joyce weren't looking Morrison disappeared, and the most diligent search failed to discover any trace of the missing man. In desperation a "lost" ad was put in the paper. The next day, at the hope was almost gone Morrison turned up. He didn't claim the reward, as he refused to tell where he had been. His friends were so grateful and glad that they did not press him. I would surmise that he passed the night in the sea-sick building on the fair grounds and finally reached the hotel with the assistance of a specially de-

P. F. Howe, a bookkeeper of Lebanon, Ohio, on a Friday evening before a large gathering at the Western Normal College was subject was "The Independent Normal."