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BUSINESS FIELD

From the great manufacturing centers already come indications of revival. The Illinois steel works at Joliet, Ill., which have been idle for months, are about to start up, and when the 2,000 or more men whom they employ are all again at work numerous related branches of industry and trade will also be set in motion. From the iron city, Pittsburgh, is sent the welcome news of one mill after another renewing operations, and it is said that 10,000 men who a few weeks ago were idle are again earning wages in their old positions. The cotton, woolen and paper mills and other manufactories of New England have started again by the score, some on part time and some with their full capacity, with good prospect of continued demand. The country is not only vast, but growing, and production cannot stop long at a time, because the people must have the products.

In railway construction not very much is now doing and yet the new mileage of the present year will call for no inconsiderable quantity of rails and appliances, while the necessary renewals of some 225,000 miles of track of all kinds and the work of improvement in roadway and equipment which must go on will demand continued activity in all parts of the country. The fact that in this age of steel there still remain some 40,000 miles of railway track laid with iron rails which have long been in service suggests one direction in which the steel mills may look for future business. The November elections have proved discouraging to populists, anarchists and other disturbers of political peace and have given reason to believe that investments in railways will hereafter be considered entitled to protection. Altogether the business outlook has wonderfully improved within a few weeks and there is promise that 1894 will be a year of general prosperity.—Railway Age.

The recovery from panics, like their creation, is a matter of emotion and sentiment. The sudden and enormous drafts made upon the reserves of the New York banks by their country correspondents, last spring, followed directly upon the announcement by Secretary Foster that unless his stock of gold was speedily replenished the government would have to suspend gold payments, but it was not a logical and necessary consequence of that announcement, even if it had been justified by facts.

The example of the country banks was imitated, by those of other cities. They, too, began fortifying themselves against the imaginary danger which fear had conjured up, and to do so they had to contract their accommodations to individual borrowers. These, in turn, were compelled to defer paying those to whom they owed money and these again had to put off their creditors. Some of the newspapers, with a misguided zeal for the stoppage of silver purchases under the Sherman act, intensified, by their predictions of calamity, the alarm of the public, and it grew and spread until individuals, seeing before them in their excitement only general bankruptcy, began to draw from the banks and to hoard not only gold, for which there was some excuse, but all the other kinds of currency. Instances of this are told which in the calm state of mind now prevailing seem incredible. Vaults and boxes of safe deposit companies were hired all over the country and stuffed full of every available form of money. Men of large means, who ought to have set a better example, locked up in this way thousands and even hundreds of thousands of dollars. Savings bank depositors, hearing of what was going on, began to call for their deposits, and the banks, to be prepared for them, drew heavily upon the diminished stock of currency in circulation. The final result was that the officers of many banks of deposits lost their heads and virtually stopped payment, forcing their depositors who needed currency to meet their pay rolls and for other business purposes to sell their checks to speculators at a discount.

This spasmodic terror, from its very intensity, could not last long, and recovery from it was assisted by the importations of gold which it made profitable. In a few weeks the reserves of New York banks, which had been depleted below the required legal limit, rose above it, and since then they have been more than doubled. Loanable funds have gone from a condition

of extreme scarcity to one of extreme plenty, so that borrowers who, three months ago, could not get accommodation on any terms, have it now offered to them almost for nothing. Banks which were forced to close their doors temporarily have reopened them, factories which have stopped work have started up again, the earnings of the railroads show signs of improvement, and trade generally has begun to revive. The change is one, not of material fact and circumstance, but purely of human feeling.

Nevertheless, although the panic has passed away and monetary stringency has been succeeded in the east by monetary ease, and while on all sides hope has taken the place of despondency, it is still too early to expect that the business of the country shall completely resume the activity which characterized it before the shock came from which it is now recovering. "A burnt child dreads the fire," and men who only a short time ago had hard work to keep themselves out of bankruptcy are, very naturally, not yet disposed to spend much money. Families dependent upon incomes of investments find those incomes for the present more or less reduced, wages and salaries in many instances have been stopped or materially cut down, and, generally, a spirit of economy prevails where before was liberality and even extravagance. This diminishes the consumption of necessities as well as that of luxuries, and with a diminished consumption there must be a correspondingly diminished production, and, consequently, diminished profits all around.

The Lancaster County bank was sold to the German National bank on the 15th inst., by Mr. Walter J. Lamb, the owner. It was one of the oldest banks in this city, was established in 1872, and incorporated in 1877. The affairs of the bank were in excellent condition at the time of the sale, but it was believed by Mr. Lamb that the capital stock could be more profitably invested and in lines where less time and care would be required. Mr. Lamb in future will devote his whole time to the practice of law. Mr. W. A. Green, the cashier, will retain an office in the building formerly occupied by the bank, and will do a general brokerage and loan business, for which line he is well fitted by his range of business experience.

The Clason & Fletcher Co. were closed on the 17th inst. by the Columbia National bank, after a hard struggle of several months with decreased sales and poor collections, all being the effect of the general business depression.

It is rumored in business circles that Messrs. Houtz & Johnson will in the near future open a wholesale cigar house in the city. These gentlemen have each had experience in this line. Mr. F. W. Houtz was formerly of the firm of Brown & Houtz, and Mr. Johnson represented this line as a traveling salesman, thus making them familiar with the territory which they will cover as well as the dealers with whom they will do business.

A consensus of opinion from the different retail lines of trade in this city would indicate that there is a slight improvement in nearly all lines, and the general feeling appears to be that this improved condition has come to stay, and that the improvement will continue to improve. The change in the weather had the effect of brightening up trade considerably in the dry goods line.

In conversation with a prominent real estate dealer in this city who makes a specialty of handling "inside" property it was learned that while value of improved property in good locations is holding its own to a somewhat surprising extent, unimproved property is on the market in many instances at prices ranging considerably below the figures asked two and three years ago.

"Real estate transactions," said he, "have been slow, in fact nearly at a stand still for some months past, largely owing to the scarcity of funds among the class of men who give stability and life to this line of business; but as financial matters become easier, and eastern capital again seeks investment in the west, it is my belief, and it is also the belief of others who are in a position to feel the pulse a little in advance, that there will be a certain reaction for the better, and that in the near future."

Crepe and tissue papers at Crancer's, 212 South 11th.

When a quarter will buy a good reserved seat at the Lansing theatre Sunday evening to hear the Nebraska state band in grand concert, there's no excuse for loafing the streets or going to questionable places.

RANDOM NOTES

Even those who have the softest feeling for "poor Mr. Mosher" need not necessarily prostrate themselves by worrying over the suffering which the distinguished criminal will have to undergo when he gets finally and permanently located in the federal penitentiary at Sioux Falls.

Those persons who are conversant with the manner in which things are run in the government prisons readily foresee that Mosher, who found out in Omaha that iron bars do not a prison make, will find at Sioux Falls a kind of "imprisonment" that will be quite to his taste. Mosher, with his fine talents in the direction of the manipulation of paper and ink, will undoubtedly be called upon to do clerical work, and while he may not be permitted to take walks in the soft moonlight into the recesses of South Dakota, he will have a very comfortable time of it, with the best kind of stuff to eat and drink, congenial company, and a pleasant occupation. Mosher said a few weeks ago, in discussing this matter with a friend: "I know how they treat favored prisoners in a government prison, and you needn't worry about my comfort at Sioux Falls."

There is another consideration that may enter into the matter of Mosher's treatment at Sioux Falls. It comes to THE COURIER from a reliable source that the warden of this penitentiary has a wealthy brother with whom Mosher has had extensive business transactions for several years, and who has the kindest feeling for the gentlemanly rascal who wrecks a bank with the *sang froid* of a man opening an oyster. This man, as it is further stated, has written to his brother, the warden, and made all arrangements for a specially courteous reception of Mosher, and for the softest treatment possible thereafter.

Verily, this man Mosher finds only roses where most men would find only spikes.

Mr. Annin's dispatch in Wednesday's Journal contains the pleasing information that "Mr. Baker will probably serve out his term and the threatened summary action will not eventuate." Mr. Annin intimates that the only effect of the "attempt to disgrace the district attorney" has been to forever disgrace its author with Attorney General Olney. This might have been expected. The powerful influence at work in the interest of C. W. Mosher is apparently strong enough to shield the devil himself. Mr. Baker's connection with the Mosher case has brought discredit to that gentleman in the opinion of honest men. He has been in with the gang from the first, and has favored the guilty bank wrecker at every opportunity, regardless of the demands of law and justice, and yet, when the Mosher influence presses the button Mr. Baker is promptly vindicated by the department of justice(?) Mosher's power extends in all directions, and those persons who supposed that the collapse of the Capital National bank, and the farcical arrest of the principal meant the downfall of the Mosher regime were mightily mistaken. Mosher is, if anything, more powerful today than he was a year ago. The convict overrides law and justice, and when he pulls the string the puppets dance in the United States court room in Omaha, the court rooms in this city and the department of justice in Washington. He winds jailers around his fingers, and laughs defiance at prison bars. Valiantly supported by men who are afraid he will open his mouth, backed by unlimited money, and sustained by a nerve that knows no bounds, Mosher is a Napoleon that rules with a firm hand, and reigns supreme.

The desire to start a new republican newspaper in Omaha, which had its origin in the strong anti-Rosewater feeling that exists in various parts of the state, and particularly in Omaha, seems to be quite as keen now as before election, and as some of the men who are interested in the project are men of means, and very much in earnest, there is some likelihood of the project materializing into something definite in the near future.

The need of an aggressive republican paper in the metropolis was appreciated by the state central committee, and Brad Slaughter is the man who is largely responsible for the new paper idea. A meeting was held several days ago, and there have been conferences this week

between John L. Webster, who is actively interested in the scheme, and Mr. Slaughter. It is probable that a meeting will be held sometime next week, at which time it is hoped that some definite action will be taken.

It is reported that if, after careful consideration, the project seems feasible, \$50,000 or \$60,000 will be subscribed by Omaha republicans, which will be the basis of the establishment of a new morning daily. Representatives of the Chicago *Inter Ocean*, admittedly one of the ablest and most aggressive republican papers in the country, have been discussing the matter with Slaughter, Webster and others, with a view to putting in a daily in Omaha that would, to some extent, be a Nebraska edition of the *Inter Ocean*. It would, of course, be practically independent of the Chicago paper, but would have the advantage of the valuable facilities possessed by the *Inter Ocean*.

There is a disposition in some quarters to make a deal with some Nebraska newspaper man or men, and Ross Hammond, of the Fremont *Tribune*, one of the brightest young men in the state, and a republican all over, is mentioned in connection with the scheme.

Somebody stated that if the proposed paper were started, John J. Ingalls, the egotistical soap bubble from Kansas, would be the editor and Brad Slaughter business manager. This is authoritatively denied. Ingalls has not been considered at all.

If the morning paper scheme should fall through it is quite likely that a smaller sum may be raised and an evening paper started.

The program arranged for the republican jollification at the Lansing theatre Monday evening ought to attract a crowd that will fill the theatre from top to bottom. It is as follows:

Music..... Nebraska State Band
Address of Welcome Governor Lorenzo Crouse
Response..... Hon. Brad Slaughter
Music..... Hon. Church Howe
Our Honored Guest.....
Supreme Judge-Elect T. O. C. Harrison
National Issues..... Governor-Elect F. D. Jackson
Music.....
Where Are We At..... Hon. J. L. Webster
The Old Veterans and Their Sons..... Hon. Church Howe
Music.....
The Young Republicans..... Hon. H. D. Esterbrook
The Laboring Men as a Political Factor.....
Congressman D. H. Mercer
The Judiciary..... Hon. L. W. Lansing
Music.....

It is now definitely settled that the republican state central committee will maintain permanent headquarters in this city. Mr. Slaughter is looking for a location.

Miss C. C. Tennant Clary who is promoting the cause of the Western opera association, was called to Omaha last Friday afternoon by the illness of her mother. She will return to Lincoln in a few days, and will begin the work of preparation for Lincoln's season of grand opera, of which detailed mention was made in last week's COURIER. In the meantime interested parties are at work in this city, and the project is meeting with much encouragement on all sides. A number of local musicians have become interested in the scheme, and from present indications there will be no difficulty in organizing a large chorus to re-enforce the company which Miss Clary will bring here in the spring. It is Miss Clary's intention to make the opera season a brilliant occasion, socially as well as artistically, and to that end she is securing the names of well known social leaders who will act as patronesses. These ladies promise to attend the three performances of grand opera in evening dress and without hats. Upon Miss Clary's return definite announcements will be made; but there seems to be no doubt but that the enterprise, so deserving of support, will be successfully carried through.

Governor Crouse, voicing "that sense of gratitude which should move a people who, during the year now drawing to a close, have been favored with plentiful crops and an absence of storm and pestilence," has issued a proclamation designating Thursday, November 30, as a day of thanksgiving. The governor says: "Let us cease from business on that day and with one accord, offer unto God thanksgiving and pay our vows unto the Most High."

The official count gives the following pluralities in this county: Harrison over Holcomb, 2,367; for county clerk, Woods over Millar, 730; for register of deeds, Harrop over Babcock, 1,627; for treasurer, Cobb over Schmidt, 293; for judge, Lansing over Cronwell, 862; for sheriff, Miller over Smith, 613; for surveyor, Scott over Rawlins, 3,298; for coroner, Crim over Edwards, 2,804; for superintendent, Baer over Wightman, 2,022; for commissioner, Miller over Chappell, 1,180.

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POLITICAL TALK

There was an interesting little group of politicians in the rooms of the republican state central committee in the Lincoln hotel the other day, and Church Howe, the redoubtable warrior from Nemaha county, was doing some talking. "Harrison's plurality might just as well have been 25,000 as 7,000," he said. "I think if there had been a campaign like that of a year ago, the republican candidate could easily have secured 25,000 plurality; but I am free to admit that I did not think so before election. You see we labored under this difficulty: We didn't want to go after the democrats too hard, for we wanted their votes for Harrison, and we couldn't say very much against the independents because they are not in power. But results proved that we gained votes every time we pounded the democrats, and if there had been more pounding there would have been more Harrison votes."

When Church was down in Nemaha county the other day, he heard a venerable constituent haranguing a crowd at a railway station about "16 to 1." Howe had an idea that the speaker didn't have a very clear understanding of what is meant by 16 to 1, so he got somebody to call out, "What is 16 to 1, anyway?" The old man was ready. "Everybody knows what 16 to 1 means. It means that where we have one dollar now, we will all have 16 dollars when we get free silver."

Recent events have an important bearing on the future of the so-called democratic congressman from this district, and there is already considerable speculation as to what is to become of Mr. Bryan.

One thing is certain—he will not be a candidate for congress again. Mr. Bryan is content to let well enough alone in that direction.

It is no secret that his ambition is to warm the seat in the United States senate now occupied by Manderson; but there is a wide difference of opinion as to the means he will employ in attempting to get there.

He would doubtless prefer to break into the senate through an election to the office of governor on the democratic ticket; but Mr. Bryan's chances just now of securing a democratic nomination for anything are so remarkably attenuated that they are almost non-observable. Democrats—member Mr. Bryan's defiant leave taking at the last state convention, and the breach between the congressman and what are known as the straight democrats, has widened considerably since Mr. Bryan was turned down.

When the democratic nominee for supreme judge wrote to Mr. Bryan and suggested that, in view of the feeling manifested at the democratic state convention, it would be a good thing if he, Mr. Bryan, would publicly endorse his, Irvine's, candidacy, the congressman replied in a note quite as defiant as his utterances at the convention. He told Judge Irvine that he considered Holcomb the best candidate for the place, and would work for that gentleman's election. And Bryan was true to his word. No bolter ever put in more good licks against his own party candidate than did Bryan against Irvine. He pulled every string at his command, and left no stone unturned in his anti-Irvine campaign. It is possible that he may have gained new friends among the pops by this course, but he forfeited the good will of many democrats that up to this time had stayed with the congressman. The anti-Bryan feeling in the democratic ranks is very general, and it is very bitter. It is hardly possible that the congressman will be able to secure a nomination from the democratic party for some time to come.

Some people who have watched Bryan's course for the last year or two are positive that he intends at the proper time to gather up his play things and go over to the populists for good, or we might say, for better or for worse. Maybe when Bryan gets ready to go to the pops, there won't be any pops to go to—everybody knows they are going fast. As a matter of fact Mr. Bryan is a populist and has been for some time. He has been wise enough, however, to stay in the democratic party as long as there was anything to be gained by it.

The newest idea in connection with the gay young congressman is that he will form a new party next spring and then make it give up a gubernatorial nomination. It is a fact that prominent free silver democrats who have got the

Bryan mania, and leading independents who realize that their party is already two-thirds over the brink of despair, are considering a project to form a brand new party, to be composed of free silverites of all parties. Of course the real object is to get together all the Bryanites. It is said that the new party will be formed early next year, and that Mr. Bryan will be its candidate for governor with a view to obtaining Manderson's seat in the senate.

Ben Baker was a rising republican until he compromised himself in the Mosher deal. It would take him about 200 years to explain the suspicious things in connection with his conduct in the Mosher case, and as there is no probability of the republican party thrusting any further high honors on Mr. Baker until these things are cleared up, it would appear that a deep and determined cloud has settled upon Mr. Baker's political future.

The political editors of the *News* in their excitement over their anti-Bushnell campaign, speak of the Hon. John C. Watson as from Nemaha City.

Pins are being set for the next congressional campaign in this district. Watson and Howe will be candidates, and there will be a strong effort to take the nomination away from Lancaster county.

MINOR NEWS.

Elder Howe can use donations of clothing and provisions for distributions among the poor.

Schloss & Co. were given judgment against M. A. Newmark for \$4,083.50 in the district court on Monday.

The city union of the Christian Endeavor held its annual meeting at St. Mark's Lutheran church Tuesday evening.

The jury in the case of the state vs Frank O. Hubbard, charged with obtaining money under false pretenses, returned a verdict of not guilty, and the defendant was discharged Monday afternoon.

At Kansas City on Saturday the university of Missouri eleven defeated the university of Nebraska foot ball team by a score of 30 to 18. The same day the Lincoln high school was defeated by the Omaha team: Score, 16 to 6.

The case of the injunction to restrain the school board from issuing the bonds voted for last spring will be heard before the three district judges today.

The three judges of the district court heard arguments Saturday on the petition of the directors of the defunct Capital National bank to remove the cases brought by depositors for recovery of deposits, to the federal court. Briefs were submitted by each side.

Will Serve Hot Soda.

Hot soda will be served at Rector's pharmacy all winter. A new apparatus has been put in, and to meet the growing demand for hot drinks a large list of broths and flavors will be kept on hand, including chocolate, clam juices, chicken broth, cocoa, beef bouillon, lemonade, etc. You can always find a delightful drink at any time day or night, at Rector's, and this cold weather you will find that a hot soda such as is here served, will go straight to the right spot. When you are down town drop into Rector's pharmacy—a full line of drugs and toilet articles.

Niagara Falls.

Next to the world's fair, all our foreign friends want to see Niagara Falls, and in the minds of many, Niagara Falls is placed first. One of the first questions they ask an American either at home or abroad is about Niagara, but to many of us Niagara Falls is too near. Were it on the other side of the world, thousands of American globe trotters would hasten there, who pass it by now because they can go there any time.

The Michigan Central has made it, perhaps, too easy of access, for its through trains from Chicago to New York and Boston run directly by and in full view of the great cataract, and those passing by daylight stop five minutes for passengers to view the Falls. The wise traveller however will stop over there as long as his time will permit to view the beauties and the grandeur of the falls under different aspects and from different points of view. The longer he stops the more he will find to repay him for whatever expenditure of time and money he incurs.

Why pay exorbitant prices for upholstery when Ro'hachild does first-class work at low rates; 126 North 12th street, Burr block.

Imported and domestic toilet soaps at Rector's Pharmacy.