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FRIGID FIVE GENTS

BUSINESS FIELD

The national finances have now been permanently put on a sound basis, and considering our unequalled resources, we ought to enter upon a prosperous era. There appear to be no breakers ahead to cause another setback of importance for many years to come. Business men can safely commence to venture operations on an extended scale, based on good judgment, without apprehension of being overtaken by disaster. The only way, therefore, if for everybody to put his hands to the rope and give a long pull, a strong pull, and a pull altogether, and good times will result. While the general situation does not show any pronounced change as yet, there is, nevertheless, a relaxation of the severe tension under which business men have been laboring, and as we get farther from the cause of our recent depression, the wheels of business will finally settle into their normal ruts, and confidence will usurp the place of timidity and gather force legitimately. The commercial affairs of the country are sound. It is difficult to shake off the spell of depression, but we shall soon reason with clearer judgment, and this will be followed by more sensible action. The security markets continue to be easily influenced, but a stronger class of buyers should now appear on every decline. Prices are now likely to be governed by the financial condition of the individual properties rather than by those broader factors which, at times, act as levers upon the whole world's commercial and financial machinery.

The cold weather of the past week or ten days, while not materially affecting some lines, has been an appreciable stimulus to a number of branches, and as a result of this and other causes, there is an improvement in the volume of business transacted; in some instances the improvement is very marked. The sales of coal in Lincoln to December 1, will be larger than last year's sales up to the same time. Dry goods, clothing, boots and shoes, hats and allied lines, are livelier than they have been since early fall. Sales are not what they should be; but there is a gradual improvement that is generally encouraging.

People are probably harder up today than at any time since the commencement of the business troubles. There has been a constant strain for months in the direction of liquidation. Strenuous efforts have been made to discharge obligations, and wipe out small debts, and citizens of Lincoln are freer from debt now than they have been for years. Practically no money has been made during this time, and the result is that while people are generally quite free from debt, they are hard-up. This is not by any means a discouraging sign. When business once opens up again, as it is sure to do in the near future, those who have weathered the storm will be in good condition. They will have learned to economize and sail close to shore.

That there should be one or more failures in Lincoln at this time is not at all surprising. Indeed it has often been remarked that it is strange that there should have been so few suspensions. The concerns that have failed have been houses that have not been in good condition for some time past, and their collapse is not altogether due to the present hard times. With business on the up grade, as it now is, it is not thought that their will be much more serious trouble of this kind.

The fact that the banks in New York and Chicago are piling up their reserves to almost appalling figures is taken by many as an indication that business will continue to be dull; of course, if the money of the country is permanently hoarded in one or two cities, the effect will be most depressing; but it is not thought that the policy will be long persisted in. Up to this time only a small portion of the crop of the country has been moved; but it is beginning to move now, and this is scattering the money. In Nebraska particularly, the effect of the disposition of last season's crop is beginning to be manifest. Money is being realized by the farmers, who are paying their debts at the country stores and discharging their obligations at the country banks, and these latter are in turn meeting their obligations in this city and elsewhere, putting money into circulation.

"Dry goods have never been sold in Lincoln as cheap as they are now being offered" re-

marked a prominent dealer to a COURIER representative the other day. "A dollar in our line will go a good deal further now than it would a year ago. Every store in this city is selling goods at a low figure."

The various educational institutions are feeling the effect of the general depression, though not in such a marked degree as might be supposed. At the state university the attendance does not vary materially from that of last year. There is a slight decrease at the normal colleges and denominational schools, but at the latter, particularly there are constant additions, and it is expected that with the beginning of the January terms there will quite as many students enrolled as last year. There are altogether about 3,000 students in this city from abroad, each one of whom must necessarily spend from \$3.50 to \$5 per week.

Will there be any holiday trade? is a question frequently asked. There will most unquestionably be a considerable amount of extra buying on account of the holidays, but of course the volume of business will not be nearly so large as usual. Some dealers look forward to December business with a good deal of confidence, and fully expect rushing business before December is far advanced. Merchants have been careful in the matter of purchases, and there will be no big stocks left over.

She came from the home of the birds and flowers.
From the field and the wooded dell;
Came to the town with its hearts of stone,
To the parish town—and fell.

She wept as she thought of the luckless day
That she left her home afar;
As she thought of the girl she was before
She stepped backwards off a car.

The Sacred Concert.
Mr. Lamprecht, who was down for two violin solos at last Sunday's sacred concert was unable, owing to sickness, to be present, but will be heard tomorrow evening, and his work will certainly meet with a full share of approval. He is an artist in every sense of the word, a graduate of one of the most noted conservatories in Europe, and his playing is an expression, "fairly makes the old fiddle talk." The band will present a program embracing a bevy of popular airs, which is done in reply to frequent requests for lighter music, and the entertainment will be even more enjoyable than those heretofore rendered. Tomorrow's concert will be a night for the masses, and the management is in hopes of having the house packed. For that occasion (Sunday 26th) ladies accompanied by a gentleman holding a 35 cent paid ticket will be admitted free or two ladies will be admitted to reserve seats on one 35 cent ticket. The sale of seats is now open at the Lansing.

THE STATE UNIVERSITY.
Its Resources and Facilities Open to the Public—The Chancellor's Invitation.

The university extends a cordial invitation to all citizens of Nebraska who desire to pursue a general course of reading or to conduct special investigations, to connect themselves with the university or to correspond with the members of the faculty who are in charge of such studies. Suggestions as to authorities, arrangements of topics, prices of books, etc., will be gladly given. Those who may be able to pursue such special work at the university will have the advantage of lectures, libraries and laboratories.

All who are seeking special information or self-culture, and the highest lines of citizen life and influence, ought to feel that by the generosity of the state, advice and information are freely placed at their command.

Supervision by correspondence will be cheerfully given to the work of reading circles and similar associations for study; and an occasional visit from some member of the faculty, when desired by such associations, can be secured on application.

The university is especially desirous of entering into correspondence with those who are willing to do something in the way of collecting the facts of local history. There is hardly an event so minute or an individual so unimportant as not to be worthy of recognition in this connection. We desire to have at the state university a complete record of doings of Nebraska men and women in connection with the founding and upbuilding of this commonwealth.

JAMES H. CANFIELD, Chancellor.
Fine new line of business suitings from \$25 to \$40 in Scotch and homespuns. Jeckel Bros., 119 north Thirteenth street, near Lansing theatre.

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

The recent exit from this city of Jim Hood, the whilom proprietor of Hood's saloon, well, if not favorably known to most citizens of Lincoln, recalls the fact that C. W. Mosher, whose business interests extended in many peculiar directions, was not above owning a saloon. Mosher had an interest in Hood's for some time, and unlike the banker in Frank Stockton's novel who owned a restaurant, he was not particularly anxious to conceal the fact.

The new morning newspaper in Omaha is still in embryo. Members of the republican state central committee and others who are interested in the project have held numerous informal conferences, but nothing definite has been done as yet. About twenty members of the central committee were in the city this week in attendance upon the jubilee meeting Monday night, and the subject was discussed at some length prior to their departure. Some quiet canvassing is now being done in different parts of the state with a view to ascertaining what sort of encouragement there is for a new republican paper. There will be no further attempt to get matters into shape until after Thanksgiving. If there is anything in the scheme it will develop shortly after the first of the month.

Leading republicans who are agitating the establishment of a new paper in Omaha, have come to the conclusion that the most feasible plan is to secure a guarantee of a certain number of subscriptions in advance, and then consider propositions that may be made by newspaper men. One enthusiastic member of the committee thinks that it will be an easy matter to secure 5,000 or 6,000 subscribers to the newspaper, and get the money in advance.

The modern tendency toward concentration and centralization, and the rapid development in the systems of transportation and communication, are bound to affect the newspaper business in the near future.

A trio of newspaper men in this city were discussing the subject of the future of Nebraska newspapers the other day, and one of them, a man of experience and observation, said: "I think that the morning papers of Omaha and Lincoln, considered as general newspapers, have reached their prime. You know and every newspaper man knows to what extent the Chicago papers are cutting into the *Bee* and *World-Herald* in Omaha and the *State Journal* in this city. The fact that the Chicago papers which in my opinion are the best in the country, can be delivered in Omaha and Lincoln at supper time or a little later, has given them an immense sale that has been appreciably felt by the big dailies in this state. The Nebraskan nowadays who wants to keep abreast of the times, and who has sufficient leisure to keep himself well posted on the news of the world, is not content to depend upon the *Journal* or either of the Omaha papers; he takes one of these papers for his local news, and buys one or more Chicago papers for his general information. Bearing those things in mind I am positive that the time will come when the big daily papers in Omaha and Lincoln will be issued as supplements to the Chicago papers, and that it will not be a great many years before this will come to pass, either."

"The *Bee* and *World-Herald* and *Journal* or their successors in the newspaper field will contain no general telegraphic news at all; they will limit themselves to news happenings in their own town and the state or immediate vicinity. Electricity will in a few years have made such headway that the time between Chicago and Omaha will be reduced to at least five hours, and possibly to considerably less. The Chicago papers; or rather the outside edition, will leave the Windy City at two or three o'clock in the morning, and get to Nebraska to be folded with our own daily papers and delivered in ample time for the breakfast table."

"This system will obtain in all parts of the country. There will be a few cities like Boston, New York, Chicago and San Francisco, from which big general newspapers will be issued. The papers elsewhere will be merely local in character—and they will probably be quite as influential as now. Centralization is going to strike the newspaper business, and it is going to revolutionize things."

Which goes to show that there is at least one newspaper man in this city

whose imagination is in a healthy state of development.

It is stated upon reliable authority that both of the Omaha newspapers have ordered type-setting machines for delivery January 1. As one of these machines does the work of three or four men, there will be a number of printers thrown out of employment if the change is made. The *Journal* in this city, has been considering the subject of type-setting machines for a year or so; but it will probably not make up its mind short of a decade.

Monday afternoon the *Call* appeared in a new dress of type and with noticeable improvements in the different departments. It seems that the painting of the front of the *Call* building did not mark the completion of the reform movement which the new management of that paper recently inaugurated with a flourish of trumpets. The spirit of rejuvenation is getting in its work all around, and the *Call* people are at last up and doing. They have made a most creditable start, and there is some assurance that the good work will go on. There is going to be a very pretty contest between the *Call* and *News* for supremacy in the evening field in this city in the next twelve months, and it is quite possible that the readers of these papers will, for some time at least, get their full money's worth.

A good story is going the rounds against the members of the legal profession. A man rambling among the tombs in a certain city was struck with the inscription, "A lawyer and an honest man." He was lost in thought, and when run upon by a fellow hayseed who, noticing his abstraction, asked if he had found the grave of a dear friend or relative said: "No, but I am wondering why they came to bury these two fellows in the same grave."—Omaha Excelsior.

There are people in Lincoln today who are uncertain as to where they will rest their weary bones tonight; whether in a hospitable shelter, with warmth and comfort, or in a cold and cheerless hovel, where misery is the only furniture they know not. And many will doubtless go to bed hungry. Lack of work, in so many instances, is speedily followed by a lack of food, and actual suffering. This winter is going to be the hardest winter ever experienced by poor people, and there will necessarily be much suffering. Somebody suggests in the *Call* that soup houses be established. This is an excellent idea, and it is to be hoped that some one will act on the suggestion.

There were 507 students registered at the university from Lancaster county.

The recent fire at the penitentiary recalls the fact that the state carries no insurance, and, by the way, the state saved a great deal of money when it stopped paying premiums on insurance. About \$50,000 of the people's money was paid out annually for this purpose, and in five years there has been a saving of \$250,000. The loss on the building at the pen was only about \$5,000, and there have been no other serious losses at any of the state institutions.

The University of Nebraska has issued its annual catalogue of students. The catalogue shows that students were in attendance last year from Nebraska, South Dakota, Illinois, Wyoming, Indiana, New York, Iowa, Pennsylvania, Michigan, England, Kansas, Ontario, Missouri, Ohio, Connecticut, Oregon, Utah, Montana, Arkansas, Idaho, Colorado, Wisconsin, North Dakota and Germany.

Lincoln juries have made people disgusted with the jury system. They are generally composed, for the major part of the riff-raff and bob-tail of the city's population, men who are anxious to serve for the paltry remuneration there is in it, and who are as purchasable as sugar or potatoes. The average Lincoln juror has about as clear an idea of justice as he has of Sanskrit, and is as innocent of conscience as a marble hitching post is of whiskers. He is for sale, and he is so cheap that anybody can buy him. And all this is largely the fault of the better class of citizens, those who complain so bitterly of the evils of the system. A large number of reputable business men and good citizens were recently drawn on the district court panel, and to their discredit be it said, they adopted every subterfuge to secure a discharge. The traps and scallywags were glad to serve, and the result has been that in most of the cases tried in the last two or three weeks, the bum element has dominated the jury. If decent men won't serve on the jury, it is of course impossible to effect any improvement. The fault is with the people who insist on being excused, and who will cheerfully lie, if necessary, in order to avoid serving.

(Continued on Third Page.)

POLITICAL TALK

"Twenty four years ago, when I was in the United States senate," remarked ex-Governor Thayer to a COURIER representative yesterday. "I was approached by Oliver P. Morton, who asked me to go with him to the president and recommend the appointment of a certain young man to the office of United States district judge in Indiana. I complied with the request; the appointment was made, and I subsequently assisted Mr. Morton in securing this man's confirmation by the senate. The appointee was Walter Q. Gresham, and if God ever forgives me for helping to send this man upon a political career, which is now crowned with infamy, I will never be able to forgive myself."

General Thayer is an intensely patriotic man, and he is filled with republican sentiment. Americanism has in him a most fervent disciple. The Hawaii incident naturally arouses his indignation to a high pitch. The ex-governor is at all times plain spoken and the objects of his wrath and indignation here in Nebraska have often recoiled under his scathing rebukes. In speaking of the course of Cleveland and his cabinet, in reference to the de-throned queen of Hawaii he found it no easy matter to find words strong enough to express his disgust and indignation.

"Of course," he said, "President Cleveland is the responsible party in the miserable attempt to overthrow a republican form of government in Hawaii and re-instate the de-throned queen, Liliuokalani, and I am scarcely able to find terms that will adequately voice my feelings in the matter. The course of the administration is un-American, un-patriotic, un-republican; it is subversive of the constitution of the United States, and contrary to the tendency of American sentiment. The ministers and navies of this country are bound by every tradition and precedent to foster, sustain, strengthen and develop American influences wherever they may be found, and especially to encourage the growth of republican sentiment in the countries of the new world. The power of this country must instinctively be arrayed on the side of those who are seeking to obtain freedom by overthrowing a hateful monarchy, when this government takes any action at all. We are bound to the policy of a republican form of government, and every president of this country, every minister, every officer charged with authority, is held by history and the American idea to a policy directly contrary to that now advocated by Mr. Cleveland and his cabinet, and which may result in bloodshed, in which event it would not be surprising if there were a popular outbreak in this country."

"There can be no doubt but that the course pursued by Mr. Cleveland was actuated, to a very considerable extent, by a desire to discredit the policy of the Harrison administration, and I am inclined to place a very large share of the blame on this traitor, Gresham, whom I regard with unspeakable contempt and aversion."

"Gresham, after his appointment to the federal judgeship in Indiana, continued to hold office under republican government until he went into Cleveland's cabinet. He turned his back on the republican party and became a democrat because he was unable to secure the Indiana delegation to the national convention, and he has never forgiven Harrison for defeating him. The Hawaii affair was to him an opportunity to stab Harrison, and to this end he has violated the constitution, trampled American sentiment under foot, and stamped himself an infamous traitor. His letter is a weak, exparte statement of trumped up evidence, undignified and unstatesmanlike, and Blount's report is of the same tenor. There is no scintilla of right or justice in the position which Gresham and the president have taken. The only animus is to detract from the credit won by President Harrison. It has proven to be a tremendous boomerang. I regard Cleveland's course in the Hawaii matter not only as an offense that ought to secure his impeachment, but as a monumental political blunder. Between the growing protection sentiment and the indignation of the people over the administration's slap at the principle of republicanism and espousal of the cause of a wretched monarchical system, Mr. Cleveland and the democratic party are

doomed to certain disaster at the next presidential election."

The democratic congressman from Nebraska, Mr. Bryan, and the populist United States senator, Mr. Allen, seem to be suffering a like misfortune. The democratic party has not only gone back on Mr. Bryan, but it appears to be very sour on Allen, whose election to the senate was, as every one knows, made possible by its "influence." Ex-Congressman John A. McShane is quoted by the Washington correspondent of the *Journal* as saying: "William Paxton and myself made Senator Allen, and we have been on our knees ever since praying for forgiveness." The *World-Herald* with a delightful appearance of innocence remarks: "It would interest a great many people in this state if Mr. McShane would explain the modus operandi of the manufacture of United States senators whereby 'William Paxton and myself' are enabled to turn out a senator upon a moment's notice. Neither Mr. Paxton nor Mr. McShane were members of the legislature which elected Senator Allen. The people of this state would be interested in having Mr. McShane explain this deep, dark secret which has been burning a hole in the lining of his coat for so long a period of time." The people of Nebraska would not be particularly interested in being informed of something they already know all about. The democrats were masters of the situation in the last senatorial election, and it is a notorious fact that the democratic members were but checkers that were moved at will by wealthy and influential democrats on the outside. Mr. Paxton and Mr. McShane have in their time purchased a good many things including hogs, public offices, politicians and newspapers, and there is nothing surprising in Mr. McShane's ingenuous declaration that he and Mr. Paxton "made" Senator Allen. If the two gentlemen have, as the ex-congressman asserts, been on their knees ever since Allen's election their trousers must be horribly baggy by this time, and to a great many people it would seem to be far more important for Mr. McShane and Mr. Paxton to arise and get a new outfit of trousers, than to explain something that doesn't need explaining. There is no need for the gentlemen to remain longer on their knees. In making Allen senator they committed an offense that would not be expiated by a century spent on their knees. It is difficult to see how anybody who had anything to do with the election of Allen could ever hope for forgiveness. In the meantime we read in the newspapers that Messrs. Bryan and Allen are fast friends. The props having been knocked from under these distinguished gentlemen they are sustaining themselves by holding on to each other.

It looks now as though Tom Majors will have the biggest kind of a job on his hands in his candidacy for the republican nomination for governor next year. The machinery of the party, so far as the make up of the republican state central committee is concerned, is not favorable to Majors' candidacy, and of course the Rosewater element is most heartily opposed to the lieutenant-governor. It is said, by the way, that Brough will attempt to secure the Omaha delegation.

The republican state central committee will, for the present at least, retain the rooms at the Lincoln hotel.

Times must indeed be hard when a congressman is compelled to jump his board bill.

Brad Slaughter, who has not fully recovered from the effect of the campaign's hard work, has gone to his home in Fullerton and will not return to Lincoln until after Thanksgiving day. In the meantime Tom Cooke is holding out the latch string at republican headquarters.

It is understood that A. H. Weir has with visible reluctance, retired his ambition to secure the independent nomination for governor. The mayor has not wholly give up the idea; but he is waiting until the signs of the times are more propitious.

Somebody has started a foolish report to the effect that Chairman Slaughter is an aspirant for the position of state librarian and clerk of the supreme court, the place so ably and satisfactorily filled by D. A. Campbell, and the talk has even gone so far in one instance as to insinuate that Mr. Campbell may be forced to retire in Mr. Slaughter's favor. This is all nonsense. Mr. Slaughter has no such idea. He is not a candidate for Campbell's position, and the latter is secure in his place. Mr. Campbell is one of the most competent and generally satisfactory officials in the service of the state.