

Saturday Morning Courier.

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PRICE FIVE CENTS.

BUSINESS FIELD

One would naturally suppose that in times of financial depression, when ready money is scarce, there would be a great falling off in new insurance business. As a matter of fact, insurance men say, the contrary is the truth. It requires ready money to take out a policy and to meet payments, but it is just when business men see their assets shrinking and their securities wasting, insurance men say, that they insure their lives, for when they have valuable securities and interest-paying investments they have no fear that in case they should die their families would be left without means. When valuables begin to shrink, however, they fear that if they should die the shrinkage might keep on without wives and children knowing how to save anything from the wreck.

There are registered at the treasury in the name of Wm. H. Vanderbilt \$47,050,000 four per cent bonds. On December 31 a check for \$470,500 was sent to Mr. Vanderbilt. This is done every three months. In the course of the year the United States government sends to Mr. Vanderbilt \$1,882,000. The security is as nearly absolute as possible. There is no possibility of loss from fire or thieves or any of the usual risks.

"Bankers throughout the state do not look for any considerable revival in trade until fall," remarked L. B. Hovey, United States bank examiner, to a COURIER representative the other day. "In some portions of the state, in the west particularly, where there was a small crop last year, business is flat, but on the whole merchants seem to be holding their own with conspicuous success. The last six months have brought many hardships for the small bankers. Few people, perhaps, appreciate all that they have had to contend with. But they are coming through all right, and with scarcely an exception, look forward to very prosperous times this fall."

One of the most important business changes that has occurred recently is the dissolution of the A. M. Davis company, which took place this week. On January 1, 1893, the business of A. M. Davis & Son, carpets and draperies, and that of Hardy & Pitcher, furniture, was consolidated under the name of the A. M. Davis Co., with a capital of \$60,000, the intention being to secure a large building in the central part of the city and place both businesses under one roof. No opportunity of the sort presenting itself the concern has continued to maintain two establishments one on Eleventh street and one on O street, the same as before the consolidation. Under the new arrangement effected this week A. M. Davis & Son take their former business, and the furniture stock becomes the property of a new company to be known as the Hardy Furniture company. This concern owns and will develop the furniture business which under the name of Hardy & Pitcher enjoyed exceptional success. It is composed of W. E. Hardy, C. E. Hardy and Cora B. Hardy. There will be no change of location. This business was started in 1870 by H. W. Hardy, who succeeded January 1, 1887 by W. E. Hardy and Charles D. Pitcher. The Hardy Furniture company owns the largest stock of furniture in the city, their ware rooms having a floor space of 30,000 square feet.

A number of business changes are expected in the next few weeks.

F. W. Brown, who for some years has been manager of the Lincoln business of the Henry & Coatsworth company, retail and wholesale lumber, has organized a stock company and purchased this business, one of the largest and best established in this line in the city. The new concern is known as the F. W. Brown Lumber company. It is incorporated with a capital of \$50,000, the incorporators being F. W. Brown, C. H. Bogue, of Chicago, and William Brown, Jr., the latter being F. W. Brown's nephew. This change means the acquisition of a large and lucrative business on an independent basis.

Messrs. I. M. Raymond and S. H. Burnham attended the meeting of the Missouri River Bankers' association in Kansas City this week. Rules and by-laws were adopted at this meeting, which will be presented to the clearing house associations in Sioux City, Omaha, Lincoln, St. Joe, Atchison, Leavenworth and Kansas City for ratification. It is still problematical whether Lincoln will go into the association. The rate

paid by banks on the deposits of correspondents will not be affected by the rules of the organization, as now understood; but the banks of the different cities will bind themselves to a uniform practice as respects many details of the banking business. One of the proposed changes relates to the crediting of outside checks. It is proposed to enter these for collection, instead of placing them to the credit of the depositor. Another provides that the bank customers who desire special checks shall pay the actual cost of the same. It is probable that the bankers in this city will consider the advisability of going into the new association some time in the next few days.

Merchants generally report much better business since the first of the year than was expected.

One of the most encouraging evidences of returning prosperity may be found in the very marked increase in the attendance at the theatres. In November, when many first-class attractions appeared at the Lansing, the house was generally less than half full. Now the theatre is crowded at nearly every performance. The receipts Wednesday night when "Faust" was presented, were over \$1,000. When people have money to spend in this way, they are not poor. Everything points to rapidly returning prosperity.

OBSERVATIONS.

William O'Shea, of this town, manufactures paper boxes of approved workmanship. He is also able, on occasion, to manufacture a story, and he is quite as deft in dealing with the intangible elements of fiction, as in handling the straw board and glue in the manufacture of paper boxes. In last Sunday's Journal Mr. O'Shea had a brief sketch entitled "The Spirit Picture" that evinced the fact that our friend has a vivid imagination, and a certain facility of expression quite beyond the common range.

The presentation of "Faust" at the Lansing theater Wednesday drew an intellectual audience, if an audience that is composed for the major part of students and attaches of the different educational institutions of the city can be called intellectual. We presume it can. The high character of the audience was manifested in a most striking manner several times during the evening in cat calls, hisses, smacking of lips and other ways, that interfered with the performance and annoyed the more quietly disposed persons in the audience.

Mayor Weir has announced his intention of closing all houses of prostitution March 1, and he has proclaimed his moral crusade with much noise. There has been so much bluster that the public is a trifle suspicious. It is the opinion of a great many persons that the mayor cannot enforce the law and drive the offenders out of the city, and others maintain that he does not intend to carry out his threat. It is claimed that his method of dealing with this question is impracticable. Whatever may have actuated Mayor Weir in his present course, THE COURIER will not offer any criticism at the present time. We hope he may be successful.

POUND & BURR, ATTORNEYS.

To Mina L. Vinson, Samuel Weil, August Weil, and William L. Haskell, partners doing business under the firm name of Weil, Haskell and company; H. B. Clafflin and company, a corporation; Henry Rice, William Stix, Benjamin Eisenman, Jonathan Rice, David Eisenman and Elias Mihal, partners doing business under the firm name of Rice, Stix and Company, non-resident defendants:

You, and each of you will take notice that on the 19th day of January 1894, The Citizens' National bank, of Des Moines, Iowa, plaintiff, filed its petition in the District Court of Lancaster county, Nebraska, against you and Louie Meyer and others, defendants, the object and prayer of which are to foreclose a mortgage executed by said Louie Meyer to the plaintiff upon the undivided one-half of lots 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9, in block 4 of Engle side addition to the city of Lincoln in said county, to secure a certain note of date August 25, 1893, for the sum of \$3,500, upon which note and mortgage there is now due the sum of \$3,575, and interest from said date.

Plaintiff prays for a decree that said premises be sold to satisfy said amount, that said defendants be barred of all right, interest or claim in or against said property and for general relief.

You are requested to answer said petition on or before the 29th day of February 1894.

THE CITIZENS' NATIONAL BANK, By Pound & Burr, its attorneys.

41-Jan. 20.

POLITICAL TALK

It has generally been supposed that the clerk of the supreme court and state librarian has held this lucrative position at the pleasure of the court, and the fact that Guy Brown held the place for so many years has caused people to believe that the appointment of clerk and librarian is good for an indefinite period. It appears however, that the term is four years. Mr. Campbell, the present capable officer, will have served three years next April. From present indications it is exceedingly improbable if he will remain very long beyond that time. Mr. Campbell was appointed largely through the influence of Judge Maxwell, and the exit of the venerable chief justice from the scene has seemed to clear the way for applicants for the clerkship which is supposed to be worth somewhat over \$6,000 a year, by the way. As stated by THE COURIER some weeks ago there is no longer any doubt as to the candidacy of Brad Slaughter, the chairman of the republican state central committee, for this place. Slaughter has entered the lists with just one purpose—that of winning and Slaughter is a man, who, in politics, manages to have his own way not infrequently. There are other candidates, however, notably Ben R. Cowdery, of this city, state bank examiner, and Samuel A. Steele, an attorney at David City. It is claimed in behalf of the chairman of the republican state central committee, that he was chiefly instrumental in raising Judge Post to the supreme bench and what he accomplished for Judge Harrison in the recent election is well known. An intelligent consideration of the facts involved seems to make it reasonably sure that Slaughter will go in if Campbell goes out, and there is some prospect that Mr. Campbell will go.

The list of candidates in Lancaster county for the republican nomination for secretary of state, revised to date, is as follows: Charles C. Caldwell, the present deputy; George J. Woods, Ed. R. Sizer, John C. Fremont McKesson and D. W. Mosely.

There is some possibility that a prominent banker and business man of this city may be a candidate for the republican nomination for governor this year.

The Honorable L. Barry, the member of the legislature from Greeley county, the man who was for impeaching everybody at the last session, from the governor down to the cuspidor cleaner, stands himself impeached before his constituents. The treasurer of Greeley county turns out to be a defaulter in a large amount and it is reported that the good Barry, this conscientious pop, has received some of the funds. Furthermore it has lately been ascertained that this immaculate foe of the corporations rides on a railway pass, and has been doing so for a long time. Barry is a fair sample of the loud mouthed, cloud pawing pop. Any man who makes professions of the Barry sort may be put down as a first class fraud.

In former times, the practice of employing claquers prevailed by actors desiring to win fame without earning it, to occupy places in different parts of the theatre, and in accordance with instructions to start hilarious clapping when certain points were reached. On one occasion a certain aspiring actor was in the midst of a high strung passage when one of his claquers commenced a vigorous clapping of the hands, very much to his discomfort. In his excitement and anger, and unconscious for a moment of the presence of the audience he exclaimed in his loudest voice, "Blast you, that is not where I told you to applaud!"

It was once related of an aged minister that the manuscript of a sermon he had delivered, and which was ordered printed, was found to contain the words, at certain points, "cry here," which words the minister had forgotten to erase.

We started in to refer to a trick of the stage art which was employed by Springer of Illinois last Friday week. In the midst of a speech by a member on the tariff, the Illinois member arose with great dignity of manner and interrupting the gentleman who had the floor, said he desired to address an inquiry to the chair. The attention of the whole house was agog in an instant and all eyes were fastened on Springer, when he slowly said: "Will the Hon.

Mr. Bryan speak to night?" A broad smile enlivened the faces of the members, as the speaker announced that he would, and the gentleman having the floor proceeded with his speech. The members breathed freer. The object of Bryan and Springer had been accomplished, which was to have it announced on the floor of the house that Bryan would deliver himself that evening. The funny part of it was that Mr. Springer, one of the oldest members of the house should be found playing the claqueur for Bryan. He is entitled to the palm as trickster of the house.

When the evening hour arrived for the debate to be resumed, there were not twenty members in their seats. That gave Merry Andrew Springer an opportunity to play the role of clap-trap for his protegee, Bryan. The chair was occupied temporarily by a member, not the speaker. The Illinois performer suggested that the doors be thrown open for outsiders, and a mob soon filled the vacant places. Thus a full house was secured, and the object of Bryan was attained, but Bryan and Springer got it in the neck, to use a cant phrase, from the speaker, who said with much earnestness, "That thing will not happen again while I am Speaker."

The talk of opposition to Judge Waters does not seem to materialize with any noticeable rapidity. His re-nomination is generally conceded.

The precedent of giving city officials two terms is very generally observed in Lincoln. Water Commissioner Percival therefore has expected a re-nomination as a matter of course. There is, however, some evidence of opposition, and it is possible that he will have to fight for a second term. Henry Hongland has been urged to become a candidate for this place, and some of his friends say he may decide to try for the nomination. Hongland has just moved into the fifth ward, Percival's balliwick, and if he does enter the lists things may assume an interesting aspect in the Fifth.

N. C. Abbott will have no opposition for a second term as city attorney.

Adna Dobson wants to be city engineer again. There are some republicans who are not entirely satisfied with the brand of Dobson's republicanism and who assert that he has had this office long enough. They will doubtless make an effort to defeat him for re-nomination. Dobson's deputy Bumstead, as is well known, came near carrying off the nomination a couple of years ago, and it is altogether probable that he may conclude to be a candidate this spring. He is an active young republican and a capable engineer. Dobson, it is but just to state, has made a first rate officer.

We trust His Honor, the mayor, will pardon us for reporting the fact that there are people in this city who believe that his flaming order to Chief of Police Cooper in the matter of gambling and the social evil, is mere buncombe for political purposes only. Mayor Weir, it should always be remembered, is a life sized candidate for the independent nomination for governor, and there is a growing suspicion that his much advertised reform proclivity at this time may have more or less connection with his political ambitions this fall.

GOING TO CHICAGO.



L. Wessel, Jr., the founder of THE COURIER, has become interested in the Review Printing company, of Chicago, and will leave to-day for that city. Mr. Wessel has been a resident of Lincoln for twelve years, and in that time has acquired much prominence as a progressive business man. He made THE COURIER a success, and he has at all times been actively identified with the progressive element of this city. Last Monday evening Mr. and Mrs. Wessel were given a farewell reception at Temple hall, which was attended by a large number of intimate friends. Later in the evening they were tendered a banquet at the Windsor hotel, and they were presented with a handsome onyx clock. Mr. Wessel's long experience and business ability will undoubtedly bring him much success in his new field.

Miss Jewel Cleaver, of Milwaukee, is the guest of Mrs. J. H. Bigger.

Mr. S. C. Langworthy spent a few days in Lincoln this week.

Mr. C. Emery and mother left Tuesday for Bakerfield, Cal.

OFFICIAL PERFDY

In the whole wide range of diplomacy in the one hundred and seventeen years since the United States assumed its position on the map of nations, has there ever been known such a dishonest, unpatriotic, trucking, shambling, miserable, deceitful, un-American, trifling, disgraceful and dishonorable policy, as that which has been carved out by Grover Cleveland and his secretary of state, Walter Q. Gresham, in this Hawaiian policy? If ever two men deserved impeachment and removal from office, and perpetual disqualification for holding office, they are the ones. They have not only disgraced themselves, but they have disgraced the American nation; they have dishonored American character. Every patriotic citizen must feel ashamed of his government.

Cleveland and Gresham entered into a conspiracy the moment they entered into their respective offices. They had determined to besmirch Harrison's administration, rob it of the glory of having placed the star of the Pacific upon our national ensign, and of having given the United States an invaluable treasure. Grover Cleveland could not willingly submit to Harrison having the credit of it. Gresham hates Harrison with the bitterness of gall itself, all because he got the lead of him, Gresham, in Indiana, and reached the presidency. He was ready to engage in the dirty work of defaming his government for the purpose of discrediting ex-President Harrison. The treaty of annexation of the Hawaiian Islands was then pending in the senate awaiting confirmation, but it was withdrawn the next day after the inauguration of Cleveland. Then the farce was played of sending "Paramount" Blount to Honolulu duly instructed to make up a report prejudicial to annexation, and charging that the Queen's government was overthrown by the American minister and the United States marines from the warship Boston. What a government it must have been to have been overthrown by fifty men from the Boston without firing a shot! The investigation conducted by "Paramount" Blount was exparte, one-sided, prejudiced throughout—hesought information only from those of the Queen's followers—he did not want the truth—he went there for the sole purpose of making out a case, by ignoring the facts, against the preceding administration, and to justify his masters in restoring the Queen to the so called throne. They have sought to carry out their damnable scheme by the boldest falsehood. They have charged upon every occasion and in official documents, that the government of the Islands was subverted by the United States minister, Stevens, and the provisional government established in its place. And their followers in congress have rolled this lie under their tongues as a sweet morsel, and have made it their sole ground of support of the disgraceful tactics pursued by the pretident and his secretary of state in their Machiavellian policy in regard to Hawaii. This false charge has been exploded, not only by ex-Minister Stevens, by the present minister to the United States, Thurston, by every member of the provisional government, but by every credible person who was in Honolulu at the time of the revolution, whether citizen or stranger sojourning there. History rarely affords such a remarkable concentration of accumulative testimony of the most unimpeachable character, which knocks every prop from under them and leaves not a vestige of support on which they can stand. They cannot approximate to the weight of a straw to give them any standing in any court in Christendom. And yet they stand on this condemned falsehood, no one knowing better than they do that it is a gigantic fabrication in every part, and yet they assert, and iterate, and re-iterate, and re-iterate the wicked deception. They are obliged to do this for self preservation. But for this subterfuge they know they would be impeached; and if there were not more than ten or fifteen democratic majority in the house to-day, Cleveland and Gresham would be impeached in a week.

What a spectacle this country now presents to the civilized world! The United States of America, the grandest republic of the globe—the shining light of the universe for all persons breathing aspirations for liberty—the confidence of all the present and the hope of all the future this great country has a president and secretary of state who are now trying to rehabilitate a defunct counterfeit of a throne in the central islands of the Pacific ocean! Shades of Jefferson, of Madison, of Monroe, of

Jackson, of Lincoln and of Grant! For what purpose did they live, and to what end did they consecrate their lives? Was it to enable their successors to play the role of puppets in the ignoble farce of investing a parvenu queen with the robes of royalty. To what base ends have we not come in the closing years of the Nineteenth century! What humiliation for the American people!

But what becomes of the much vaunted Monroe doctrine, to which all true patriots have shown allegiance, that which prohibits forever the establishment of a monarchical government on the American continent by any foreign power, while we are raising up a petty throne for less than ninety thousand people in the Hawaiian islands? True, those islands are not an integral part of this continent, but they are contiguous to it—near enough to make the Monroe doctrine applicable to them.

I have said that the policy of Cleveland and Gresham in the whole detestable business rests upon a falsehood for its promise. Queen Lil overthrew herself when, by usurpation and violence she set aside the old constitution under which she reigned, and undertook to substitute one of her own making in its place. She sealed her own doom. Not a scintilla of proof has ever been produced showing that Minister Willis advised or countenanced any step looking to the restoration of the government, and annexation to the United States. On the contrary the reverse is proven. Stevens had been absent from Honolulu fourteen days, and had no knowledge of what was transpiring in that city till the day of his return, when he found the revolution under full headway. All he then did was to request Capt. Wiltz of the cruiser Boston, then lying in the harbor, to land a small number of marines for the protection of the lives and property of American citizens. The same thing had been done before, and the same thing has been done since, at the instance of the English Minister Wodehouse, who applied to the provisional government for permission to land fifty marines to protect English subjects and their property. Most stringent orders were given to the American sailors not to interfere in the slightest degree with anybody or anything except to protect Americans and their property. They had no more to do with dethroning Lilioukalani than had the French soldiers fighting in Dahomey. This story of interference by our minister and the sailors was an after thought; it was a subterfuge concocted by the queen and "Paramount" Wilson, and afterwards adopted by "Paramount" Blount.

But one of the most reprehensible features of Cleveland's and Gresham's Hawaiian policy is the attempt to pull down the provisional government which succeeded that of the queen, which government has now maintained itself more than a year, recognized by different nations, standing for peace, order, quiet and good government, such as had never been known before, recognized by the United States, and by President Cleveland in an especial manner by accrediting Mr. Willis as minister of the United States to the provisional government of the Hawaiian islands, and addressing President Dole, as "my great and good friend."

He treats that government as an independent nation, and then by artifice, deception and the appearance of force, seeks its overthrow. It lacks but little of being the work and the tactics of an assassin. Cleveland found that government an accomplished fact. It was not for him to consider whether it rightfully came into power or not. It was a crowning insult to notify it to disband and go out of business. The only thing to be regretted is, that President Dole did not at once cease all official intercourse with Willis and send him his passport.

The action of Cleveland in this matter is a crime against an independent power. It is a crime against the nation—it is a crime against the American government and even if he does not receive impeachment and removal from office, he will go down in history as richly deserving that fate. But the end is not yet.

JOHN M. TRAYER.

S. L. GEISTHART, ATTORNEY.

To A. A. Hatch. — Hatch, his wife, first real name unknown, non-resident defendants:

You, and each of you, are hereby notified that on November 27, 1893, Delia B. Metcalf, as plaintiff, began an action against you and other defendants in the District Court of Lancaster county, Nebraska, the object of which is to foreclose a certain mortgage on the following land in said county, to-wit: Lot number two (2) in block four (4) in Gibbons addition to Lincoln, made by Erastus M. Wheeler and Maria N. Wheeler, dated March 4, 1889, to secure the payment of a promissory note of said Erastus M. Wheeler to said Delia B. Metcalf, for \$450 on which there is now due \$540, with interest from January 1, 1892, at 10 per cent per annum pursuant to coupons.

Plaintiff prays for decree of foreclosure and sale of said land to satisfy said debt as aforesaid, for deficiency judgment and general relief.

You are required to answer plaintiff's petition on or before the 20th day of February, 1894.

DELIA B. METCALF, Plaintiff, By S. L. Geisthardt, Attorney.

41-Jan. 20.