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LINCOLN, NEBRASKA, APRIL 13, 1894. <sup>5</sup>

A LOBBYIST  
COMMITTS  
SUICIDE

John H. Sahler, of Omaha, a professional lobbyist, who had more or less influence on legislation in this state for the last fifteen years, committed suicide this week. He was buried quietly. Mr. Sahler was a man of far better attainments than the lamented Charlie Crow of this city, and as we recall the splendid exercises at the grave of Crow we regret that Sahler could not have had the same advantages in the way of burial ceremony. How Deacon Billingsley could have moralized over the grave of the man who dealt in men's honor and who was not ashamed of his trade? How Elder Courtney could have melted us by his exquisite pathos? How Dr. Philpott could have stirred us by his eloquence? A great opportunity was lost. Poor Sahler was lowered into the grave unhonored and unsung.

GHANGELOR  
CANFIELD'S  
RESIGNATION

The Chancellor of the University of Nebraska, James H. Canfield, has rendered a phenomenal service in the upbuilding of the university. He has used his great ability in a proper manner. During his administration the university has developed in a way that has commanded the attention and admiration of the people. He has placed it in the front rank of progressive institutions of learning. Mr. Canfield is a man fertile in ideas and apt in execution. His resignation means a serious loss. There are not many men in the country capable of satisfactorily carrying forward the work which he has so ably begun.

HILL AND  
HIS  
BONDSMEN

The final hearing of the state against J. E. Hill, ex-state treasurer and his bondsmen to recover the amount of the state funds lost by the Capital National bank failure, will commence April 29, in the supreme court. The trial will be unique inasmuch as it will be, we believe, the first trial by jury in the this court. Commissioners appointed by the judges selected a panel, and jurors will be drawn from this list. Until recently the general public has been under the impression that Mr. Hill and his bondsmen would not be held responsible; the uneasiness manifested by some of the bondsmen has given rise to a belief that there is a possibility of a verdict in favor of the state. Trial by jury, may be more favorable to the state than a hearing before the judges alone. Lincoln people are deeply interested in the outcome of this case, as several prominent citizens are among the bondsmen. A decision in favor of the state would impose a heavy burden on them. Bankers would be compelled to pay heavily for attaching their names to Mr. Hill's bond. Messrs. Harwood, McFarland, Wright and others acted for their respective banks. Whether the banks will meet the losses in case of a decision against the bondsmen is a matter for conjecture.

MR. STEPHENSON'S  
GASE.

Mr. Stephenson, late city treasurer, has made a somewhat pathetic presentation of the facts relative to the deposit of city money in the Capital National bank. The net loss has been materially reduced, but it is still large enough to cripple Mr. Stephenson financially should he be compelled to reimburse the city and it is large enough to make the disposition of the question a matter of importance to the people of the city. Mr. Stephenson cannot be blamed for having deposited city money in the Capital National bank, as the bank was generally supposed to be perfectly safe. On the other hand the preponderance of legal authority seems to be on the side of those who maintain that the loss should be borne by the ex-treasurer, although there are decisions on both sides.

LINGOLN  
AND THE  
INCOME TAX

Under the recent decision of the United States supreme court in the suit brought to test the constitutionality of the income tax law, exempting rents and interest on state and municipal bonds, the very people whom the framers of the law desired to reach are placed beyond its power. The Goulds, the Vanderbilts and the Astors, the moneyed men and estates of the country are practically exempted from the provisions of the law, while the smaller men of business, merchants and salaried employes are left to bear the bulk of the burden. As passed by congress the law was vicious; it now becomes a farce. The income tax was all there was for the last congress to lean upon, and now the supreme court has all but destroyed it. Very little money will go from Lincoln into the income tax fund. The large estates and nearly all of the wealthy men will escape its provisions. Chancellor Canfield, one or two bank officials, and a few other salaried men will probably have to pay; but the number of individuals who will be reached by the law will not exceed ten. The corporations will make up the larger share of Lincoln's contribution.

EASTER LILIES.

[Written for THE COURIER.]

Sweet sisters fair and white,  
Pure as the silver light.  
That Luna throws,  
Sweet as the summer's breath,  
Silent and still as death,  
Or frost or snows.

Within its surplice fold,  
I see a chain of gold,  
Across each breast.  
A sabre broad and keen  
Stands upright is between,  
By whose request?

There is no need of guard  
To keep a watch and ward  
O'er charms like thine.  
Such cold and calm repose  
Thine innocence bestows,  
Sisters divine.

No glorious Eastern queen,  
In silk and satin sheen,  
By mortal made,  
No ermined king of old  
Tho' blest with wealth untold,  
Was thus arrayed.

ISABEL RICHEY.

THE OTHER FELLOW.

A gentleman went to keep a written appointment in the city with a broker whom he did not know by sight. Seeing a forlorn looking person seated in the office, he said:

"I beg pardon, sir, are you the broker?"

To which the other promptly replied: "No, sir, I'm the fellow that got broke."