

THE COURIER

LINCOLN, NEB., SATURDAY, JANUARY 16, 1897



ENTERED IN THE POST OFFICE AT LINCOLN AS SECOND-CLASS MATTER

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY

THE COURIER PRINTING AND PUBLISHING CO

Office 1132 N street, Up Stairs.
Telephone 384.

SARAH B. HARRIS Editor

Subscription Rates—In Advance.

Per annum	\$2.00
Six months	1.00
Three months50
One month20
Single copies	6

OBSERVATIONS

The real question which decided voters in the recent election was not so much free silver, as the clause: "Without waiting for the aid or consent of any other nation," and the fear of what Mr. Bryan's fearlessness would cause him to do and to undo if he should be elected president. There are very few writers, I do not know of any eminent ones, on the subject of money who do not admit that bimetallism would be of inconceivable benefit to the race. They are only doubtful if the commerce of the United States has gained volume and impetus enough to carry it over the chasm which a national change in the standard of value would create.

The composition of the monetary conference now in session at Indianapolis is encouraging. Instead of professional politicians, those present are heads of commercial establishments, merchants, manufacturers, importers, railroad presidents and bankers. It is useless to hope that these men can or will pass resolutions favoring bimetallism, national or international. The fear of disturbing a confidence which they hope is about to be restored will restrain them. The presence of representative and successful merchants, however, who, all over the country as well as in Lincoln, voted for free silver will modify resolutions which the gold bugs may attempt to pass.

Nothing is more certain than that the silver campaign has begun again and will last the four years between now and the next president unless the republican leaders release themselves from party chains and consider the question in relation to the situation on its merits.

It is well known that the dry goods and clothing merchants and furniture dealers in Lincoln are in favor of free

silver. The habit of dealing in articles of household use and of daily wear quickens the sympathies of merchants with the people they are in contact with. The successful ones have studied the market and the needs and fancies of buyers until they are mediums in a way. They can go east and buy goods in quantity and quality to supply their customers for the next season without paying much attention to the recommendations of the eastern jobber. They know what their local market has been and they can feel what it will be. The banker knows the merchant and the merchant knows the people. He is generally in sympathy with them and seldom comes to a wrong conclusion when the people forms the major premise.

Mr. Bryan's advice to bimetallic clubs to name themselves after a principle and not after him is sound and far seeing. The people are easily tired and a Bryan club in every large city of the United States would deprive his 1900 boom of the novelty which was so large a part of the recent campaign. And why should he or any one else, sow oats to be fed to the dark horse of 1900? It will not be his fault if he is called "that everlasting Bryan" in the summer of 1899. Although he is a man of destiny and he knows it, he is not reckless or foolhardy. He takes just as good care not to force his premature boomlet as though he had not in a vision seen it grow and grow till it covered the country.

The thinkers on municipal concerns who in last Sunday's Journal expressed their idea of the kind of man who should be mayor agree upon one thing, viz.: that he should have managed his own business successfully. Carlyle said that truly great men could do everything well from a sonnet to planning a campaign. Grant was the greatest general and came very near to writing the best book of a decade. Crosspatch Carlyle started with Shakespeare, (who cannot be said to prove anything except miracles,) and picked out the men of all time who could do many and diverse things well. In our own day we have Du Maurier, F. Hopkinson Smith and the chancellors of state universities. On the other hand Burns was a failure at farming though history says he was a good commissioner of something which required as much ability as the mayors of Lincoln have been in the habit of using for the transaction of city business. Business is business excepting when it comes to city affairs which have been controlled by a different set of principles. For instance O. W. Webster has been in business in Lincoln for fifteen or twenty years—in all probability he makes it a rule to buy within a safe margin and to keep his expenses within his income. He has the reputation of not entering into obligations he cannot meet. With all his reputation and experience it is

not certain that he would set his face against the precedent and order the affairs of the city for the good of the city with entire disregard to all other influences and pulls. To do this requires a tougher fiber than the ordinary man possesses and he who claims to be extraordinary is probably a false. However the rule that a man must have succeeded in his own business before he can be eligible to the mayoralty is a good one to follow though it is still possible, because of the *bouleversement* of business principles in city management, for a good businessman to be a poor mayor.

The following from the Call of January 11th expresses the views of most of the people who have had any experience with Herpolsheimer & Co:

"A merchant certainly becomes depraved in his effort to defraud the public, when the post master is forced to throw an edition of a weekly paper containing his lottery ad out of the mail because of the merchant's violation of law. This is exactly what happened to Herr Herpolsheimer.

"The State Journal refused to run his ad because of its violation of the U. S. lottery laws, and the Arbitr Zeitung was thrown out of the mail. Yet Herr Herpolsheimer is supposed to be an honest merchant doing an honest business, but in an absolutely dishonest manner, however.

"A merchant who has been enjoined by the courts because of wilful violation of his own lease contracts with friendly tenants, and who permits his angry passions to rise because the postoffice will not permit his lottery ads to go through the mails, ought to be found out after a while, for he is quite liable to practice the same methods with his patrons."

Herpolsheimer & Co. had a written contract with Funke & Ogden in which they agreed not to sell china goods in their part of the store. Yet they kept on sale salt cellars, cut glass rose bowls, vases and plates of various kinds, a duplication of parts of the stock of Funke & Ogden and in direct violation of their contract with them. On a recent occasion Mr. Herpolsheimer placed samples of Boots and shoes between and in front of Funke & Ogden's show window, partially obscuring their chinaware exhibit.

These are only a few of the instances of Mr. Herpolsheimer's ideas of the law of contract.

The suspicion that the suicide of Mr. Henry Zehring was caused by financial trouble has brought the creditors down in a chattle mortgage tackle upon a house apparently prospering. Whatever be the result of investigation, the friends of Mr. Zehring have a confidence in him strengthened by their knowledge of him as a quiet, fervent man, faithful to the obligations which he made to them and therefore faithful to all. Insanity lies so near sanity that

none of us know at what time we may lose our power to draw conclusions and to choose the best course when catastrophe makes death tempting. Mr. Zehring was intensely disappointed over the result of the election. He felt that the gold standard was an increasing menace to every business and that it was no use to struggle any longer and he gave it up. Whether his despair amounted to insanity we shall never know.

The twenty first anniversary of the pastorate of Rev. Lewis Gregory was celebrated last Sunday and Monday. Such a tribute is paid to few men and is of especially rare occurrence in Nebraska where teachers and ministers are not often able to celebrate an anniversary of five years. Many members of his own congregation were ignorant of the honorable place which Mr. Gregory holds in the estimation of the Congregationalists of the state and country and the pleasantest feature of the celebration was the testimony of the congregational ministers to Mr. Gregory's excellence and standing in the profession.

The Nebraska State Horticultural Society opened its twenty-ninth annual meeting at the State University on Tuesday. The program was juicy and spicy, and the attendance was good. The meetings lasted from Tuesday to Thursday. Besides the papers and lectures and discussions there was a large display of fruit, especially that from the irrigated portion in Western Nebraska, which surprised even the growers themselves. The horticultural association is one of the oldest and most progressive of the associations of the state.

It looks as though the ice crop would be short this winter. Artificial ice is of course best for drinking and family refrigerator purposes but it is too expensive for refrigerator cars and for cold storage establishments. The use of ice has increased so in the last few years that the Italian winters of Nebraska have become deplorable, and so far we do not get enough invalids to pay the difference.

At the recent inauguration of Gov. Springer of Illinois the committee on arrangements prevented ex Gov. Altgeld from speaking the speech which he had prepared and already sent to the newspapers. Those who were concerned in the discourtesy are now trying to lay it to accident. The speech which was printed in the Tuesday papers is full of gentleness, charity and honesty. He was the bugaboo of the paragraph writers and the stump speakers of the past campaign. But the author of this speech and their man are evidently not the same. In direct simple sentences he expresses his devotion to the law of the country. Here are some of the things he meant to say