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LINCOLN, NEB., SATURDAY, APRIL 14, 1894.

THE afternoon newspaper that has been throwing stones has of late been endeavoring to pull down the blinds of its own mansion.

ALBANY, N. Y., gave the democratic state ticket a plurality of 5000 last year. Tuesday of this week a republican mayor was elected in that city, and he had about 3,500 votes to spare. Straws in '94 point to a deluge in '96.

THE country that Mr. Cleveland and his party have bankrupted can issue bonds to make up deficiencies; but the individuals who have been bankrupted by the demoralizing policy of the government cannot issue bonds to cover their liabilities.

REPUBLICANS in this state are beginning to realize the importance of sending a republican to the United States senate and it is probable that the election of the legislative ticket will receive more attention this year than it has usually received.

MR. GEORGE J. WOODS was elected president of the city council at the meeting Tuesday night. Mr. Woods is the youngest member of that body, and in electing him president his brother councilmen recognized in a becoming manner an officer who has been untiring in his efforts to serve the people of the city, and who has in one year made an enviable record for integrity and efficiency.

COLONEL THOMPSON in making his argument in defense of Colonel Breckinridge referred to his client as a noble man. There is a class of more or less polished noble men of the world who move in good society and who talk much about their "honor," but whose moral sense is so perverted that they condone almost any infraction of the so-called social code so long as there is no public exposure; men who are gentlemanly Dr. Jeckylls in the drawing rooms and brutal Mr. Hydes in the by-ways. It is a good thing that the peculiar nobility of which Colonel Breckinridge is such a shining exemplar is not more numerous than it is.

THE burden of the business stagnation which for months has crushed the spirit of men and made the struggle for bread and meat and coffee, to say nothing of the struggle for the maintenance of mansions and chariots and footmen and valets, and all that sort of thing, a desperate and ceaseless toil, will in a few weeks have lost much of its oppressive influence. There's a time coming, and coming soon, when thoughts will no longer dwell on falling markets and empty stores and ditto bank accounts, and impending visits of the collector or the deputy sheriff; a time when life will take on a new meaning. Into the depression and gloom will come a bright

ray of sunshine and hope, and spirits that have been dragged down and are weary will be refreshed and revived. There will be something to hope for, and the notes of joyous hilarity will fill the air where before all was still and sombre. The base ball season will open in a few weeks and forgetting the cares of business and the troubles that afflict us, we will make our voices tired and sore, asking, ever asking, "What's the score?"

THE newly elected republican members of the city council were elected on a platform demanding economy in the expenditure of the city's money, and the restriction of the annual outlay to the amount of the levy. A strict adherence to this demand is what the people want, not only from the new members, but from the whole council, and that body can engage in no more important work than that of trimming the edges and cutting off all useless expense. It seems to us that the resolution which Mr. Webster introduced at the meeting Tuesday night is in direct accord with the platform of the late republican city convention, and with the desire of citizens generally. It provides that no member shall vote for any expenditure that would exceed the amount of the levy; that the funds for the street, sewer and water extensions be divided in the same ratio as the assessed valuation of the ward bears to the total valuation of the city; that all unnecessary employes be discharged and that expenses generally be cut down. These provisions are based on sound business principles, and they are fair and honest. The council could have made a very pleasing showing of a determination to do the right thing by promptly passing this resolution.

MAYOR WEIR in his annual message to the city council made some recommendations that are deserving of careful consideration. His suggestion that the charter be amended so that the salary of the mayor shall be \$2,500 or \$3,000 with the proviso that he give his whole time to the administration of city affairs, is in line with the recommendation of nearly every citizen who has give public expression of his views on good municipal government in the recent agitation of this subject in Lincoln. The salary of the mayor ought to be increased to such an amount that the man elected to this important office could afford to give his whole time to his official duties. The smallest amount named by the mayor, \$2,500, would be large enough to recompense a good business man for his time, and it would be a stroke of real economy on the part of the city to increase the salary to this extent. The mayor's remarks about the financial condition of the city are apropos. The city is living beyond its means, and under Mayor Weir's reform administration there has been very little evidence of a tendency to reduce the expenditures of public money. Despite what he says about the excellent credit of the city at the present time it is a fact that the financial affairs of Lincoln were never in such a hopeless state as now. The city should indeed live within its income. It should have commenced several years ago.

Every few days we read of some honest farmer being caught in the net of the green goods man. This spring the crop seems to be unusually large, and a great deal of money is being squandered by these susceptible citizens in the attempt to realize wealth at a single bound. The desire to get something for nothing is an inherent trait in a portion of humanity, and needs only a touch to become a passion. Hold up a chance to suddenly acquire wealth and a man who has always led an honest life; who has scarcely ever had a dishonest thought, will grasp at it eagerly, no matter what the terms. Honor is thrown to the winds and conscience is put to sleep. If it is a gambling transaction, a counterfeiting scheme, a lottery, a forgery, or any other swindle, it is all the same, once the spirit of cupidity is aroused. Money becomes the object of life and the end of all things, and in the contemplated possession of suddenly acquired wealth there is a sufficient solace for the act of degradation. Many a staid and honest man has been tempted by the vision of a few thousand dollars, and in the desire to become a rich man, ready made, has bartered away his manhood, spoiled an honorable career and sold his soul. Men who are willing to try the easy road to wealth, which honest people should shun, are found in the country and city alike. The only difference is that residents of the towns and cities have had a little more experience and know the perils better.

There may be only a narrow way between insanity and genius, but a good many people pass through it.