

# CAPITAL CITY COURIER

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## BYE THE BYE.

In pursuance of its policy of giving its readers attractive features, the COURIER today presents a fine illustration showing four generations in President Harrison's family. The man, Rev. Dr. Scott, is the father of Mrs. Harrison and has been employed in one of the departments at Washington for a series of years. Mrs. McKee is a daughter of President and Mrs. Harrison, and is living with her parents at the White House. "Baby" McKee is his presidential grandpa's pet, and we have all heard a great deal about him. The cut is made in a half-tone from a copyrighted photograph.

Next week the COURIER will present an exceedingly fine portrait of Lillian Russell, the queen of comic opera. It will represent the fair Lillian as she appears in "The Brigands" in a low-necked costume that has turned the heads of both male and female New Yorkers. The cut is in half-tone, made direct from a copyrighted photo taken by Falk of New York.

For its Easter issue the COURIER will have a large and very fine engraving for the first page symbolical of the sentiments pertinent to the great church festival. Other pages will also be illustrated with engravings appropriate to the time.

So many addresses and papers in pamphlet form come to the average newspaper office that they receive scant attention from the busy editor, and often they are thrown into the ever ready waste basket without having had more than their titles hastily scanned. A friend has been sending the COURIER a series of Sunday lectures by Rabbi Joseph Krauskopf, D. D., of Philadelphia. This gentleman seems to have been attracting much attention in the east by these discourses, so much so that his congregation have been moved to publish his lectures for distribution. Moved by curiosity, Bye-the-Bye looked into one of these pamphlets. He was surprised and pleased, and read it through feeling well repaid for the time spent on it. These lectures cover a wide range of sociological questions. Many of them touch upon religious ground or have been interwoven with our religious life. The average minister, discussing these matters would hold up religion as the be all and end all of man. He would prescribe faith in the trinity as a cure for most ills and would recommend his sect as the only trustworthy physician.

I have been surprised in reading the lectures of this Jewish preacher to find that they are not a plea for his race or his religion, nor a defense of them. The Jews are a remarkable people with a wonderful history. I should expect an ordinary rabbi to extol his race and their virtues above all others, because the average man, whether Jew or Presbyterian or American or English, is more or less narrow-minded and egotistical. He thinks he and his have corralled pretty much all the truth on God's footstool, and he is very free in telling the world so. But this rabbi is a wise man, and he rises above the pettiness of the ordinary man. While he does not ignore the helpfulness of religion he treats his subjects rather from a standpoint of common sense. They are handled with candor, fairness and in the light of experience and reason. The conclusions, evidently the result of deep thought, are such as to commend themselves to fair-minded, unprejudiced people. No wonder that this rabbi has been creating a stir.

One of the latest lectures at hand treats of marriage and divorce, and some of its statements are worth quoting; first, because they are timely and interesting, and, second, because they will give a good idea of the manner in which this preacher handles his subjects. He begins with the assertion that the divorce evil is not as malignant as some sensation-seeking men represent. He admits the great number of divorces and the terrible story of marital infelicity they tell, but he argues:

"Were the American people made to comprehend the many different social elements and shades of character that constitute their nation, and the lawlessness of the marriage laws in many of their states, and the frequent flagrant unfitness of those who enter the marital state, they would be led to consider the number of our annual divorces—high as it is—as surprisingly low, and credit the American people as a whole, with a high regard for the sacredness and inviolability of the marital tie."

"These learned writers who tell us of the vastly higher number of divorces in our country over those in Europe, should also tell us: that some of the European countries, like our state of South Carolina, do not permit any divorces at all, that religion forbids it in others, that the women in many of the European countries will submit to insults, neglects, abuses, infidelities, such as most American women would never endure. They should also tell us: that the homogeneity of the people of each of the European countries, in race, religion, customs, habits, prevent to a large extent, such marital jarings and clashes as are bound to spring up in the marriage-state of such mixed elements as our people are composed of, that the smallness of the European countries, and the rigorous marriage laws that hedge them in, and the wall of different governments, different customs, different languages and habits that surround them as almost impassable barriers, make desertion there much more difficult than in our country, with its vast area with the same language everywhere, and with a different marriage-law in almost every state."

"Our larger ratio of divorce than that of Europe is not an accident of soil or climate. We have happy, very happy marriages, and many of them, and we have unfortunate marriages, and a large number of them. If we outnumber Europe in the latter three or four times over, we outnumber Europe in the same proportion in the number of our happy marriages. Show me an American couple that entered married life joined in love, and that

has remained love-joined ever since, and I'll show you the happiest wedded pair that lives, a pair in which the wife is treated as the husband's full equal, a pair in which the wife is not lowered to the husband's domestic animal, but elevated to be his companion and associate, a pair in which the husband does not, after the general notions of Europeans, dominate as lord and master. Were but all our people to enter the married state love-joined, and love-joined to abide in it, this, together with the advantages of the American character and the American high respect for woman, would make the American soil the most fruitful source for perfect wedded happiness."

There is loyalty to America! The rabbi then describes how lightly and hastily the marriage relation is entered into among Americans, and he shows where love is not in the

brought sacrifices, toiled, endured, who has broken up a happy home, blasted happy lives, never pought such a one be permitted to perhaps poison another one's happiness, to break another one's heart. To have ruined one life must suffice the offender, the opportunity to wreck another life must never be afforded. Branded, cursed, lonely and forsaken the latest of men and women the offender should be, and made to sicken at the sight of happy husbands and wives, of loving and beloved children, within peaceful, blessed homes. Excepting this one rigorous measure, every other true marriage reform must begin at the other end, and long before it, must concern itself less with laws and more with the heart and mind of the people. We have laws enough, and laws rigorous enough, what we want is more virtue, and virtue is never cre-

trifled with. Above all, he insists that no marriage should take place without love to bless it.

The only reference to the Jews in this lecture is contained in the following paragraph, which contains interesting facts that are only used as an illustration:

"I doubt whether any civilized people ever existed whose divorce laws were more lax than those of the ancient Jews, or of the modern Jews in those countries where they have the right to legislate their own marriage and divorce laws, and yet, with all these easy divorce laws, I challenge the world to name a people upon the face of the earth among whom marriages were and are happier, and divorces fewer than among the Jews. For the merest

trade in which he engaged after marriage, on account of being prohibited by her husband from visiting her parental home, on account of his change of religion, on account of spending his money, and for still other reasons as trifling as these. And yet, easy though the escape is, divorces in Israel have been rare and still are rare. The world has long since passed its favorable verdict upon the domestic happiness among the Jews. Even there, where the law of the country in which they live is their only law, divorces among them are exceedingly rare, no matter how lax the divorce laws be. We have thus, in the attitude of the Jews toward this vexing problem, the best proof of the impotence of the law, whether lax or rigorous, to remedy an evil in which the heart-element is involved." It is an interesting fact that Rabbi Kraus-

In the absence of a directory giving reliable addresses it will take several weeks to make up the full list, but a first installment begins with this issue and probably 800 to 1,000 families will be reached ultimately. Persons receiving the COURIER with this notice marked there is no charge for it. If they wish the paper continued regularly two dollars will keep it going for a year or one dollar for six months. Advertisers, by the way, should bear in mind this greatly increased circulation, and should also remember that these extra papers go into the best families in Lincoln. Incidentally it may be stated that the COURIER'S circulation has been listed to Fred Beninger, who will give it careful attention hereafter.

The new city directory will be out this month. It promises to be very complete. Mr. Cherrier has a large number of directories from other cities in his office, but, with a single exception, none of them has a directory by streets as in the Lincoln work. By the latter, knowing the residence, one can find the names of the inmates, such as would naturally belong in a directory.

Stanley, whose magnificent portrait in last week's COURIER attracted much attention, is at Cairo, Egypt. He will not leave for England until next month, partly because he dreads the sudden change of climate and partly because he has made up his mind to finish his book before he becomes entangled in the dissipations of the London season. The book is so far advanced that the publishers hope it may be ready for publication on the day of Stanley's arrival in England. He will not go direct to London. He will spend a fortnight at Nice, then proceed to Brussels to pay his respects to the king of the Belgians. At Brussels he will be met by his four officers—Parke, Nelson, Stairs and Jepson—all of whom have become devotedly attached to their chief, and are ready to follow him whenever he calls upon them in any fresh enterprises. Stanley's first public appearance in London will be at the Albert hall, under the auspices of the Royal Geographical Society. A special medal will be struck for Stanley.

J. D. Calhoun of this city and Fred Nye of Omaha have the itch. Both were out of business a short time ago, but their itching for newspaper work has led both of them to start new papers in order to get an editorial harness that would set comfortably. It has so happened that Bye-the-Bye has not seen much of Calhoun's writing, but Cal occupies a high place in the estimation of the fraternity, and in all likelihood he has earned it honestly. I am sure from what I have been told that he is a brainy fellow, and it only needs a glance at and a talk with him to convince one that he has force. And brains and force make a strong team. The first issue of the Herald, a weekly, is a fine one. I honestly think it is a better paper than can be published profitably—but that's his lookout, and the subscriber need not complain. The democracy of Nebraska has no paper that commands general attention and respect. No paper published outside of Omaha or Lincoln can compel it, and I am impressed, from his standing in his party and his fraternity, that Calhoun is the man for the emergency that now exists. Nye's paper is called the Topics and is modeled somewhat after Puck minus the color in its cartoons. Bye-the-Bye is a very warm admirer of Fred Nye's literary ability, and he believes Nye has now struck his true level. The first Topics is a little disappointing, but it is an entirely new thing for this section and may have to feel around awhile to find what the people want. Of necessity it will have to be more local than the New York papers. Being a weekly it will not require as much work or capital or risk as a daily, and Nye will have fully as good an opportunity to make a reputation and a comfortable income. Patterned after the San Francisco Argonaut rather than Puck, though retaining a strong humorous element, I think Topics can be made a fine success. Calhoun explains his mainly by saying that he knows he can make a living in the newspaper business, while his efforts in other directions have been doubtful. Nye's excuse has not been received up to the time of going to press.

How long, oh Lord, how long! Another "history" of Lincoln, has been issued by strangers, who are said to have pocketed \$1,400 in profits. And such a "history"—a cheap pamphlet filled with a few old cuts and page after page of personal puffery. Some of the cuts represent railroad scenes out in the Rockies that have no more relevancy to a history of Lincoln than a picture of the man in the moon. Positively, the work will be an injury to Lincoln because it will give such a miserable impression to people at a distance. Two smooth men came to town, handing out some cards bearing the high-sounding title of "Metropolitan Publishing Co." and proceeded to bleed Lincoln. I don't blame them. It is their business. But it does seem as though business men would learn to give these straggling "scholars" the go-by. The only interest these strangers have is to get as much money as they can and leave the city as quickly as possible. And such a nightmare as the last "history" is! It is painful to dwell on.

Nebraska's reputation remains unimpaired. Our Buffalo Bill is in Rome, and the COURIER of last week told how his cowboys subdued Italian wild horses within five minutes. Col. Cody turned upon the natives and challenged them to produce a man to ride his bucking bronchos, and he gave them ten minutes to do it in. On Saturday two Italians made the attempt. After struggling half an hour with the horses one of the buckers was ridden. The second horse it was impossible for the Italian to mount, and he had to give it up after trying half an hour.

The most severe cold will soon yield to Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. It does not suppress a cold but loosens and relieves it. No one afflicted with a throat or lung trouble can use it without benefit. Price 50c per bottle. Sold by A. L. Shrader.

J. Z. Bruscoe, the shoe man, 1329 O street.



MRS. BENJ. HARRISON. "BABY" MCKEE. MRS. R. B. MCKEE. MARY L. MCKEE. REV. DR. SCOTT. (Master Benjamin Harrison McKee. In his 90th year.)

## THE FOUR GENERATIONS AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

union misery is almost inevitable. Some writers urge the abolition of divorce or greater stringency in the laws. This lecturer takes exception. He shows, by illustrations from European experience, that such laws are not effective. He continues:

"With only one exception perhaps no more rigorous laws than we have at present, are wanted at this end of marriage. That one exception is the guilty party in a divorce suit should under no condition be permitted to remarry. When we have cases on record, showing that crime is sometimes committed for the very purpose of securing a divorce, so as to enable the offender to marry the latest infatuation or the larger money-bag, the offender shall have the divorce wanted, but not the liberty to gratify the new lust. Never ought that man or woman, who has violated every sacred pledge and promise, who brutally wronged the one who loved, trusted,

trifled with, who has found some uncleanliness in her husband may give her a divorce, and that expression some uncleanliness, according to the Rabbinical expounders, may mean almost anything from moral delinquency and unchaste demeanor down to anything offensive and displeasing in appearance or habit. He can give his wife a bill of divorce on the merest suspicion of having violated the Seventh Commandment, for neglecting some religious duty, for refusing to follow him to some other domicile, for insulting her father-in-law, for barrenness, for domestic mismanagement, and for still other and more absurd reasons than these. The wife can give her husband a divorce on account of a chronic disease which the husband contracted after marriage, on account of a disgusting

kopf is a western man. He was at the head of a Hebrew congregation in Kansas City, and was induced to go east by an increase of salary from \$3000 to \$5000. His lectures are delivered Sunday morning. It is said that about half of his audience is generally made up of gentiles, and the lectures are published in Monday's papers. Last year the rabbi was appointed by the president a delegate to the Paris exposition, and his congregation testified their esteem by paying the expenses of his trip.

Believing the COURIER to be a good paper, only necessary to be known to be appreciated, the publisher is taking steps to lay it before every family in Lincoln liable to be interested in its class of reading matter. Sample copies will be sent out and will be continued long enough to give the new readers a chance to get acquainted with the COURIER'S merits.