



THE COURIER

LINCOLN, NEBR., SATURDAY, AUGUST 27, 1898.



ENTERED IN THE POSTOFFICE AT LINCOLN AS
SECOND CLASS MATTER.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY

—BY—
THE COURIER PRINTING AND PUBLISHING CO

Office 1132 N street, Up Stairs

Telephone 384.

SARAH B. HARRIS,

Editor

Subscription Rates—In Advance.

Per annum.....	\$1 00
Six months.....	75
Three months.....	50
One month.....	20
Single copies.....	05

THE COURIER will not be responsible for voluntary communications unaccompanied by return postage.

Communications to receive attention, must be signed by the full name of the writer, not merely as a guarantee of good faith, but for publication if advisable.



OBSERVATIONS.

If it were not for sickness and pain and death, health and no pain would not be considered the blessings they are. When the boys return from the nostalgic camp our life will be reinforced by regiments of happy men who will go about their former avocations as the paralytic lifted his bed and went on his way rejoicing. House habits are hard to shake off and the rustle of a woman's skirt about a sick man's couch is more healing than medicine or ice or an army surgeon. The boys will bring back a larger patience and be received with the grateful respect due those who have proved their right to it. Surely after the strenuous ex-

ertion and suffering and discomfort of camp life the lackadaisical loafing that in many cases preceded enlistment will have given place to an ambition and industry that will set the volunteer to work for his family and his country.

The general conclusion in regard to the greatness of Bismarck's character seems to be that it was overestimated. His *chef d'oeuvre* is Emperor William and he is not a monument that will resist the disintegrating effects of democracy. If he should die while the heir is still in his minority the regency would not be able to resist the pressure for more restricted constitutional limits to the will of the kaiser. Emperor William is a man of tremendous force and industry just as Bismarck was. But neither he nor Bismarck were able to catch the spirit of the age. They listened only to the old feudal spirit which has nothing to do with democracy. Feudalism is a survival which is losing ground every day. For deciding to reinstate it and to repress constitutional development, Bismarck and his pupil have yielded up the respect of the next generation and a position which greater insight would have given them in the very short row of truly great men.

If the alleys of our own town were in charge of an army officer, what an outcry against military carelessness of life there would be! Exactly why the street commissioner and health officer should not be held responsible for the filthy alleys that bisect Lincoln is one of the curious conditions of local politics. The citizens pay these men salaries for investigating infringements of the law and for insisting upon cleanliness and neatness, especially in the down town section where every block is filled with occupants. A glance into and a whiff of the downtown alleys reveals a very bad and unhealthy condition. The law defines the duties of the street commissioner and the health officer, but the fact that the butcher who kills calves in his cellar or the restaurateur who allows an offensive swill barrel to poison the air of the block, are voters and have political influence prevents these two street officials from doing the duty for which the office exists.

The Round Robin from the Santiago officers is only the beginning of trouble for and criticism of General Alger and the political appointees under him. The war has shown us the consequences of displacing regular officers with men who may know how to shoot

but who are untrained in camp sanitation. The boys at Chickamauga who have been consumed with fever caused by the unwise selection of a camp and by unhealthy camp arrangements will soon be at home. When they are mustered out they will be at liberty to give the private soldiers' view. When the war is definitely over, and Spain cannot profit from any revelations made by the soldiers the military policy of America may be improved by listening to the stories of the citizens who were once soldiers.

It will be interesting to know, in the first place, why the raw, undisciplined troops were stationed at Chickamauga, a locality full of malaria, not fed by pure streams of water, and hotter than Cuba, and to which it was difficult and at times impossible to send the necessary supplies. The raw troops might have been drilled in a favorable locality, to which supplies could have been forwarded and the men could learn to sleep out doors without running the risk of malaria. Then the loss of life by sickness in the camp at Chickamauga was due, in the first place, to the selection of an unhealthy location; secondly, to the unsanitary camp arrangements which exaggerated the malarial and typhoid tendencies of the place, and thirdly, to the inadequate and antiquated arrangements for the sick. The dead will not have died in vain if the country learns the lesson of the sacrifice.

If heroes are proved by deeds Admiral Dewey has won his title to the first place in the hearts of his countrymen. He is pre-eminently a man of action and not of words. His laconic reports, first of the victory in Manila harbor and then of the capture of Manila in conjunction with the land forces under General Merritt are characteristic of a man of deeds. When the war is over and the cheap newspaper reputations and those gained by striking an attitude surrounded by fireworks and limelight, are assorted from the real heroes, Admiral Dewey's inherent gift for victory or the successful accomplishment of whatever he starts to do, will be seen in perfection and place him beside the great naval commanders of the world. The American people are especially grateful to him for not striking an attitude, for not allowing his family to be photographed in the papers, for not showing himself at fifty cents a head to the Manilenses, the Japanese, or to any of his temporary neighbors. In short for his rejection and scorn of all the vulgarities of fame, Admiral Dewey has earned the gratitude of men of all parties in this country, and if he

should chance to care for the presidency when McKinley has served his eight years, he can have it for the asking. He has shown that he can control events as a checker player moves checkers, that he can remove an obstacle to the successful issue of a campaign before events, his events, are hindered by it, that no popular clamor, either critical or approving, can prevent the carrying out of a definite policy. In a time of peace such a man is wasted on the quarter deck, even if he be placed at the head of the navy. He should be used in a difficult and most important foreign mission. For he is a diplomat of resource unsounded, with a positively unrivalled genius for gaining bloodless victories and for keeping still about it afterwards.

Delegates to the fourth Biennial of the General Federation of Women's clubs have just received the report of the meeting by the recording secretary, Mrs. Sarah S. Barnes. Besides the minutes of the business meetings it contains the address of the president, Mrs. Henrotin, reports of the corresponding and recording secretaries, treasurer, badge committee, local committee and departmental reports from the art, civic, industrial and educational sections, home economics and libraries reports, committee reports, reports from chairmen of state correspondence, presidents of state federations, and the report of the joint conference of state chairmen and state presidents. The pamphlet ought to be in the possession of everyone interested in a movement which, like the crusades, the discovery of America, or the Protestant Revolution, is of mysterious origin and exhibits features of still greater effect upon posterity. The report is necessarily devoted to the business of the federation as conducted and prepared by the president and officers of the federation. Stripped of all personality as such reports must be, it is still interesting even to one who was not present at the meeting, as showing the number and strength and aims of the federation. There may be those who still think that the club movement is a fad undertaken for the purpose of giving women a larger audience before which to exploit her knowledge of this or that science or art. For such a purpose neither a state or general federation is necessary. The study of literature, art, science or history can be pursued, and summaries delivered, by small groups better than by large ones. The expenses of the general and state federations are increasing and must increase up to a certain point. Unless the ob-