

THE COURIER

LINCOLN, NEBR., SATURDAY, APRIL 28, 1900.



ENTERED IN THE POSTOFFICE AT LINCOLN AS SECOND CLASS MATTER.

THE COURIER,
Official Organ of the Nebraska State
Federation of Women's Clubs.

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

THE COURIER will not be responsible for voluntary communications unless accompanied 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.

Territorial Distribution.

Republican politics in Lancaster county are complicated. Politics are always mixed, but conflicting interests and the principle of the territorial distribution of offices has set republicans against republicans in this county. It is doubtful if a United States senator can be elected from Lancaster, if Lancaster has already furnished the governor of the state. Therefore the selection of Mr. Lambertson's name for presentation to the state convention is supposed to be a ruse to defeat Mr. Thompson's long cherished plans to go to Washington as the senator from Nebraska.

All this aside, Mr. Lambertson's long residence in Nebraska, his life-long position as one of the leaders of the republican party in this state, his honorable career, his brilliancy as a speaker, his fidelity to republican principles and his willingness to labor for their adoption, his culture and scholarship eminently fit him for the position for which so many of the party in this state desire that he should be nominated.

The Republican party (like all others) has three types of adherents or members: the indifferent and vacillating, the zealous, patriotic and unwavering, and the attaches who

work for it for pay in the form of offices, contracts or honors. There are no conceivable circumstances that would tempt Mr. Lambertson to offer to trade his republicanism for an office conferred by democrats and populists. In sickness and in health, in defeat and in victory, Mr. Lambertson is an unequivocal republican partizan. He and such as he are the strength and spirit of the party. His nomination would attract to the party all the better elements, who were discouraged years ago when it began to nominate for the most dignified office in the state Tom and Jack ward politicians. The enthusiasm and response which Colonel Hayward's campaign awakened was worth while even though defeat resulted. The party has fallen on evil days and needs a revival of the old spirit.

Chancellor E. Benjamin Andrews.

The only opposition in Nebraska to Dr. Andrews, has been withdrawn since his acceptance of the regents, poss invitation. When he arrives he will find an open field. The faculty, the body of students, and the citizens of the state will receive him without prejudice and with fervent, sincere hopes for his complete success. How long we can maintain our non-critical hospitable expression and determination is doubtful. Chancellors have found us an obstinate and a perverse people. Not one, in departing has been willing to sign his name to a charter recommending the State university for compatibility.

The Monday New York Sun reproves the Kennebec Journal for calling Doctor Andrews a successful advertiser: "Doctor Elisha Benjamin Andrews expresses boldly at all times his own idiosyncrasies. He says and does the unexpected. That is his surprise and charm. It is not his fault, but his fate, that he makes himself talked about. He is an original and a vigorous citizen, and wherever he wanders there will be a hot time in each town he visits."

The university, justly or not, has acquired the reputation of being always ready for a fight. Doctor Andrews also has a reputation to sustain. It may be we need a heavy hand and a chancellor who will pick up any gauge thrown to him. Like the big boy in the district school or the border ruffian, both cowardly types, we may need an encounter of the sort we have invited.

Costly Churches.

The article in last week's Courier in regard to costly churches has received marked approval from many of those who helped to build the churches of Lincoln. The day is still distant when the congregations even of one denomination will unite to build a people's church for the multitude, where five thousand voices can choir in a voice that will fill the city with mighty notes like the rush

of a torrent. The church people of Lincoln have got into the habit of erecting churches with an utmost capacity of 1,000 souls and when this is strained, of building another, of hiring another minister to preach in it, of buying another organ for it, and of devoting the hours of service to explaining why so many thousand dollars more are needed etc., etc. There is no immediate prospect of loosening this habit, although it is apparent that the givers are exhausted and unwilling. The conservatism of the pious is deep and cannot be disputed by considerations of expediency.

A New Club.

A society for improving the speaking voice has been organized by women in New York City. To eliminate the nasal twang from the American woman's tones is a laudable object. It is also definite. The prospectus happily contains none of those vague aspirations for improvement "along educational, spiritual and artistic lines" so common in such documents. The task is all the greater for its definiteness. Confined at first to New York, it proposes to establish chapters in every state and finally in every city in this country. The inhabitants of Maine will be slowly brought to the stage of phonic consciousness where they will instinctively avoid hauses, taowns, and maountins. Massachusetts will be taught to sound the letter R. Southerners will listen to lectures and illustrations on the value and function of consonants. Ohio people will be taught the pure sounds of vowels. Some of the most advanced pupils from the latter state can be expected perhaps within fifty years to pronounce wash, hog and dish correctly. Nebraskans have very few local corruptions. Assembled from all parts of the United States provincialisms they brought with them are subjected to criticisms from settlers with some other style of corruption. The contrast of dialects produces a return to purity. In Nebraska therefore the Society for improving the speaking voice may devote its attention to the elimination of nasal effects. Nebraska women need to be taught to speak louder and slower on the platform, and lower at receptions, on the streets and at home. The clang of the American feminine voice at teas and receptions would be deafening if one ever stopped contributing to it, long enough to listen. But the accidents from such experiments are, fortunately, very rare.

Seriously, the society in defining and restricting its efforts to improving one phase of error, has recognized the futility of trying to uplift and reform everything in America. I hope that it may be successful in removing the reproach of loud nasal speaking from our country women in New York and finally, drive it out of the continent

as Saint Patrick scared the snakes from Ireland. The World says:

"That the origin of the distinctively nasal twang in the American voice has never been scientifically explained, but in history it is generally associated with a tendency to piety. It appears as early as Chaucer's time in the singing of the prioress, "entuned in her nose;" it was very highly developed during the Puritan period, when it was transferred to this country via Massachusetts, and its wide diffusion is probably traceable to the popularity of the annual New England dinners. At first sight the task of extracting the nasal twang from the American voice may seem as difficult as the extirpation of the gypsy moth or of the English sparrow; but much may be accomplished by combining a policy of firmness with gentleness in dealing with the offenders. President Hadley of Yale has made the ingenious suggestion that the trust evil may be combated by not inviting trust manipulators to dinner, but even severer penalties should be visited on people who may, after the society's warning, persist in talking through their noses."

The Rich Man.

Jealousy and distrust of the rich is, or seems to be, growing. In America, where hereditary superiority is denounced and disputed by the constitution, the poor regard the rich with a suspicion which can be excited into hatred by a demagogue. The rich man who has made his own fortune by cultivating economical habits, by industry, good judgment and by that rare, brave quality called individual initiative does not deserve the suspicion and distrust with which his poorer neighbors sometimes regard him. He is rich, not because he has robbed anyone, but because he recognized, because he was ready for the tide whose turning led him on to fortune. The competition of business life is so sharp, it is so difficult for the average individual, to make even a modest living that after a few years' experience of trial, disappointment, and partial success the sincere worker can not refrain from expressing admiration for those who have succeeded. It is accomplishing a very great deal to make one's living and that of others. The workers are obliged to exercise a vigilance, to possess an almost infallible judgment, to be indurated to fatigue and then after all, chance must favor them. There are constant heart breaking failures of men who lack only inspiration, men who are honest, industrious and intelligent. These failures and partial successes are apt to review their own futile efforts in the light of some other man's success and attribute it unjustly to his invocation of a power diabolic. The number of clever men who are willing to accept offices that pay only a bare living a month is proof of the sharpness of the strug-