

Warren several years later coincided with that of his predecessor. Mrs. Damon also stated that women consider much more carefully than do men the character of candidates and both political parties have found themselves obliged to nominate their best men in order to obtain the support of the women. Increased responsibility means much in the way of development to women. Experience teaches us that her first thought is to fit herself for that responsibility by acquiring knowledge. If the responsibility comes in the form of the ballot she accepts it, not as a right, but as a duty, and fits herself for the discharge of that duty by making use of all available means. The natural aim of woman is toward the highest good of the community. Their method is not by radical reforms, but by slowly working toward those measures which they believe will bring about the best social and moral results.

Said Mrs. Rosa Modlin of Beaver City: "Taxation without representation is tyranny. This is an old theme. However, it is just as true today as it was in the days of our forefathers. All men are created free and equal; all women are the equal of all men. Women would be happier in their homes and would make the other inmates correspondingly happy if they were represented by themselves and not by a husband, father or brother who voted the other ticket. I asked a woman if she thought the homes would be happier if women were represented at the polls. She said, 'I believe it would draw a woman and her husband closer together—he would find it as pleasant to stay at home and talk politics with her part of the time as to sit on a dry goods box and talk to some man.' \*\*\* Men say they are protecting women. It seems to me it is in the same way that people protect canary birds. If we had never been placed in a cage we would have tried our wings more and would have had no need of a giant outside to protect or to eat us, as he saw fit. We are tired of being classed with the imbecile and pauper. Many children with the wrong kind of a father have not much respect for mother. Mother is a convenience, not a necessity. They say 'pa owns this house. Pa gave me this horse. Pa helped me to this farm.' Where has the money gone that the mother earned during a lifetime, and whose fault has it been that she did not get better wages and handle her wages herself?"

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A question difficult of solution for most mothers is how to send a daughter to school and at the same time give her a practical education in housework. School monopolizes such a large part of the day that even to perform a few tasks about the house seems impracticable. There appears so little time for systematic training that in many families the daughter never has the responsibility for any part of the housework, and learns only what she may happen to pick up helping mother. While mother sweeps, Jessie shakes the rugs and runs for the dustpan, says the Philadelphia Times, then stands restlessly on one foot waiting for the next order or for the opportunity to run away and play. On baking day Jessie is called to stone the raisins, to get the flour-sifter and the cake pan; and when mother cooks, Jessie must be around "handy" to pare the potatoes, to run down cellar—in short to wait on mother while mother does the work. The same method—or lack of method—is continued until the girl is sixteen or eighteen, when the mother begins to wonder why her daughter knows so little and cares so little about housework. If left to keep house for herself for a week the resulting chaos would hardly lead you to suppose that the girl had helped about the house almost every day from her childhood.

A little consideration would show the lack of knowledge and interest to be simply the natural result of having the girl help a little here and a little there, never learning to do any one branch of housework by herself. System in

teaching housekeeping is as much required, and will produce as good results, as system in teaching anything else. As the time each day is very limited, the best results will be obtained by teaching not more than one or two things at a time.

The little girl should begin, of course, with some very simple task; she might first learn to wipe dishes, or to do certain dusting, or to do both; but she should understand that the task is her own particular part of the housework, and that she must apply her mind to it and learn to do it well, just as she would study arithmetic or geography. When she has learned how to perform one piece of work so well that there is no danger of forgetting it soon, others may be taken up in the order which is most convenient.

In cooking it is an excellent plan to teach a girl how to cook one article of food, and allow her to prepare that on every occasion possible till she feels confident of her ability to cook that particular dish any time, at a moment's notice, and with no assistance. In pursuing this plan of teaching one thing at a time, it will be surprising to see how rapidly a girl will become proficient in the various branches of housework. The understanding that each day when her allotted portion is properly performed, she is at liberty to devote some time to her own plans and pleasures, does much toward stimulating her interest in the work.

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**Lincoln Man Honored**

No politics for M. J. Waugh! He is a business man, and the rewards of the politician have never caused him to pine for office. The manufacture of good paint is his aim, and he is established in Lincoln because he saw in the locality the center of a vast paint consuming region. That was fourteen years ago, and he sees the time that



has proven him perfectly justified in his prophecy. In other words his custom extends into all the states west of the Mississippi to the Pacific coast, with the exception of some of the most southern and southwestern sections. They don't use paint there anyway.

Why did he select Lincoln? Not only because he judged it the center of paint consumption, but because it is the center of the productive region of paint ingredients. Linseed oil and lead, and what not, used in the manufacture of paint, can be secured from this location as cheaply, if not more so, than anywhere else. More than that, he was pleased with Lincoln as a location for a home, and he has the home, too, at 1115 H street. There to greet him at the close of his day's labor are his wife and two daughters.

In Amherst county, Virginia, Mr. Waugh was born in the year 1849. A few years later his parents journeyed with him to Missouri and there he was reared. When he arrived at his majority he fancied Nebraska, and set out for this state to begin his successful career within its borders. Omaha was his first place of location and there he remained until fourteen years ago, when he came to Lincoln. Omaha was not so bad. In fact he liked the city fairly well. For thirteen years there he furnished the perishing citizens the drugs that were guaranteed to make them well, and then entered the paint business. After serving for four years as proprietor of the Omaha Oil and Paint company he purchased of Thomas



CHANCELLOR ELISHA B. ANDREWS

Chancellor Elisha B. Andrews, of the University of Nebraska, has always stood for progress and practicality in education. The mental development of the masses, the instruction of the great number of people who could not attend college, has received his attention for the past twenty years. As a result in order to extend university advantages to those who wish to learn he has lent his influence and labor to the Home Study Course now running in the columns of the Lincoln Evening News.

Chancellor Andrews has been known as one of the foremost educators in the United States long before he was called to preside over the Nebraska state university. He was president of Brown and also was at the head of the Chicago public school system for two years. While in the latter position he

planned a series of articles which would aid the great mass of readers deprived of the advantages of schools and colleges.

He was born in Hinsdale, New Hampshire, in 1844. His father and grandfather were Baptist ministers. During the war he served in the First Connecticut heavy artillery and was mustered out in 1864 with the rank of second lieutenant. He entered Brown university in 1868 and four years later graduated with high honors. He next attended a theological school and fitted himself for the ministry. After this he studied in Germany and took up educational work. For eight years he was president of Brown university.

Chancellor Andrews is a prolific writer and has published several works on ethical and educational subjects, besides numerous magazine articles.

Wilkinson his paint grinding plant at Burlington, Ia., and removed it to Lincoln.

Everybody will remember the conflagration that licked up this plant ten years ago. It stood next to the Raymond Brothers' store on O street, a four story building. The fire gave no heed to water once it had tasted oil. When it was all over, nothing was left but fragments of the walls. A strange thing marked the fire. The walls fell in not many hours after the fire, and buried the smouldering debris. Many and many a barrel of oil and varnish had been stored in the basement and these were burning when the walls covered them under five feet of brick. This was early in December. The following March Mr. Waugh chanced to discover a crevice in the pile, through which he could see the white-hot heart of a fire, still burning. The bricks were a molten mass underneath. Four months after the fire the flames were still alive.

Total destruction of the plant did not discourage Mr. Waugh. Buying the lots of the present site at Eighth and M streets, he rebuilt, larger and more extensive than before, and the business has prospered from the beginning.

While Mr. Waugh is president of the factory, M. Weil is treasurer. Recently they both attended the annual convention of the National Paint Grinders' convention at Chicago, and when they returned Mr. Waugh was vested with the authority of vice president of the association. Paint grinders from all

over the country attended the convention, which was in session two days. The officers were elected in perfect harmony. A banquet, in which Mr. Waugh participated, followed the election. The next meeting will be held in New York, in November, 1902. The duties of vice president of the organization are in no respect onerous, but the office is considerably more than a mere title.

Once upon a time Mr. Waugh was urged to be a candidate for mayor, but politics had no attraction for him then, nor now, and he refused. Nevertheless, he is vigilantly interested in the trend of affairs, and he has a host of friends, both in commercial and social life.

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"Keeping everlastingly at it brings success" is a maxim worthy of serious consideration. "Half a loaf is better than no bread" sometimes is equally applicable. In the university of Michigan the medical students have long protested against the narrow and uncomfortable benches in the clinical amphitheater. Inferring from a hint from one of the professors that new seats might be obtained if the old ones were destroyed, the students promptly reduced the time-honored benches to kindling wood, and have since been without seats of any kind.

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Agent—Own your own home. Why pay rent?

Tenant—Well-er-to—tell the truth—I don't.