

should appear. He is an elderly man who looks like an old sea captain, one who has spent his life battling with the storms and riding them out; getting into port safely voyage after voyage by reason of seamanship, courage and a good ship. He may not have been on the ocean much, but his face has the likeness of those who ride the salt waves. Old, determined, American, he was one of the Spanish commission, who accomplished the treaty which Mr. Bryan resigned from the service to induce his fellow democrats to ratify and has since attacked from the stump. Senator Frye related some of the difficulties of making that treaty and explained the American reasons for the cession of Porto Rico, the withdrawal of the Spanish from Cuba and the cession to the United States of the Philippine Islands. His recital was so interesting, his style so graphic and positive, that he accomplished the really difficult feat of satisfying an audience which had come to see one man, with quite another one. Men and women are but old children and a story told by a gifted sailor, who has actually been a principal in fights on sea and land is as breathlessly listened to by four thousand as by four little children around a hearth, at bedtime when the lights are low. But Senator Frye was simply doing his duty, for when the face of Senator Hanna began to shine in the southern doorway the dear old salt instantly withdrew carrying a large store of affection and appreciation with him.

Cleanliness.

The City Improvement Society met on Thursday in the parlors of the Union-Commercial club. Although neither the membership nor the attendance of this society is as large as it should be, the meetings are always interesting and lively. The protests against the condition of the sidewalks is repeated fortnightly. When women can vote it is certain that there will be cleaner walks. An occasional Mr. Catt may have lonesome spells, get discouraged and let the fire go out, but what of it, if men and women can walk on clean pavements? It has frequently been claimed by country politicians that the moral tone in Lincoln is lower than in any other place in the state excepting Omaha. It is certain that physical surroundings have an effect upon manners and morals. The walks of Lincoln would disgrace a frontier mining settlement. The young boys of the high school are set an abominable example and it is the frequent complaint of parents that Lincoln is a discouraging place in which to bring up a boy. Around the First National Bank a crowd of loafers is allowed to stand from sun-up to sun-down. Some of them are respectably dressed and all of them are orators and tobacco chewers who use saliva to emphasize their periods. They are frequently joined by a policeman who has not courage enough to ask the loafers to move on. The constant sight of these idle dirty men is demoralizing to youth who easily get an idea that life is one long loaf, and chew. The expectorating crowd is smaller on the Eleventh and O corner but it is not less addicted to chewing and spitting. Women are large taxpayers in Lincoln and there is a great injustice in allowing a few hundred men to make the walks impassable for them. Women of Lincoln who pay their taxes, and have for thirty years, are obliged to go to banks grocery stores, dry-goods stores, the postoffice (et cetera) through filth, that if men wore skirts, would be cleaned off the walks and stay cleaned off. This is a beautiful city. The sky is blue as

Italian skies ever were and the sun shines three hundred and fifty days in the year, but the walks are nearer than the skies and the eyes must guide the feet through sights which sicken the soul and smells that wrench the stomach.

The council has been repeatedly importuned to pass an expectation ordinance but without effect. Such an ordinance has been passed and is effective in New York city, which is controlled by Croker, who cannot be accused of ultra-fastidiousness.

It is not the street commissioner's fault that the epidemic of diphtheria in Lincoln is not wider spread. The microbe-infested and soaked wooden blocks have been used to fill up holes in Sixteenth street near the Q street school and other streets. Three cases of diphtheria are reported from one room in the Q street school. It is not the fault of the street management that the youngest born in every house is not gasping for breath. The street commissioner's plan and purpose was doubtless not murderous but economical. Its effect however would be as fatal as Herod's edict if it were not for the dry healthy climate and the obstinate health of the blessed little children of Nebraska.

D. E. THOMPSON'S SENATORIAL CANDIDACY

And the Legislative Ticket.

Shall Perfidy be Made Profitable?

D. E. Thompson was a candidate for United States senator in 1899, and for weeks sought the nomination in a republican caucus. As soon as he was defeated in the caucus and Judge Hayward was nominated, Thompson entered into a scheme with the fusionists for the purpose of defeating Hayward in the legislature. The agreement which he made with democrats and populists under the name of fusionists has been repeatedly published. Mr. Thompson is again a candidate for senator, and in view of his candidacy here are a few

Pertinent Questions to Republicans:

When D. E. Thompson, as a republican, went into a republican caucus during the legislative session of 1899, and there sought to become the party's candidate for U. S. senator, did he not become in honor bound to abide by the result of the action of that caucus, whether that action was favorable or unfavorable to his candidacy?

After that caucus made Hon. M. L. Hayward its nominee, did D. E. Thompson, in seeking by a combination with fusionists, political enemies of the republican party, to defeat the will of the caucus and prevent the election of its nominee, act the part of a high-minded, steadfast, and faithful republican, or the part of a perfidious, unfaithful, and unworthy candidate for office, who, to gratify his ambition, would voluntarily place upon himself and willingly bear the brand of treachery to the party whose representatives had supported him for the office to which he aspired?

Is a man whose political action is thus blackened by such an act of party disloyalty, unredeemed by a single virtue, entitled to the support of decent, self-respecting republicans for a high and honorable position, the acquisition of which must in effect operate as an endorsement of his unworthy conduct in the attempted betrayal of the republican party?

Inasmuch as John J. Trompen, Richard O'Neill, Arthur W. Lane, John H. Mockett, Jr., Clifford R. Tefft, E. J. Shellhorn, and Charles J. Warner are

each and all pledged to vote for D. E. Thompson for United States senator, is not a vote for these men an endorsement of the action of Thompson in bolting the caucus and attempting to defeat its nominee?

If one who proved recreant to the republican party and offered to betray it into the hands of the enemy shall be allowed to receive the support of the legislative delegation from Lancaster county, elected by republicans, will not treason to the party be encouraged rather than condemned?

So long as the above named candidates are pledged to vote for D. E. Thompson for United States senator is it not the duty of every republican to refuse to support them for the purpose of showing that the action of Thompson in attempting by collusion with fusionists to defeat the nominee of the party is not endorsed, and that his treachery is execrated?

Does the fact that recently these candidates have published a card in which they state that they are republicans, and will go into a caucus upon the question of senator and stand by the result of the caucus, warrant republicans in voting for them? Who, aside from himself, pretends that D. E. Thompson is a republican? Do not his actions speak louder than his words? Did he not take his senatorial candidacy into a republican caucus two years ago and keep it there for nearly sixty days, and when rejected did he not attempt to defeat the caucus nominee? When these men stand pledged to vote for Thompson is it not evident that they are far from condemning his action? Are men who have no higher conception of party fealty worthy of the support of republicans?—(Circular.)

CLUBS.

These Federation notes by an Omaha woman in the Woman's Weekly are reprinted because many views of one occasion are always interesting, because I like Miss Fairbrother's crisp style, because in my own report I forgot even to mention the inspired little address delivered by Mrs. Sawyer, and because criticism is good for us and may assist the program committee of the next federation and the speakers too to avoid this year's mistakes:

The women do not like the informal ballot. They must have a committee. An amendment was introduced doing away with the informal ballot and making the presidents of all the clubs a committee on nomination. If women will not be sensible and cannot see that the informal ballot is the only American way, there is no doubt that the large committee composed of all the presidents will make a good substitute. It will be a caucus pure and simple, but the women won't know it. The only difference between the committee and a regular caucus is that in the first instance the club elects a woman to be president and she goes down to the state federation and votes in a caucus. By the other method the club would elect a woman or two according to the numerical strength of the club, to go into caucus and represent the club or the delegation. It is a difference without a distinction, but it keeps the dreadful word "caucus" out of the meeting. These things are all humorous, but the majority rule, and without a caucus an informal ballot is an impossibility. If women could only

know that a caucus is the only thing which stands between the voter and monarchy in this country they would have more respect for it; but the moment the word caucus is spoken to an ordinary woman she is expected to be very much surprised, and in fact, disgusted, so that it must not be mentioned. But "a rose by any other name will smell as sweet," so it does not matter. A committee of all the presidents will do, and after awhile, in four or five centuries, things will get easy.

The Nebraska Federation of Women's clubs took quite a step upward and onward this year, for it was admitted by all that the most interesting and best day was the day devoted to practical subjects—domestic science, the schools and industrial questions. It was a long day, too, beginning at nine o'clock in the morning and lasting until ten in the evening, with Mrs. Platt Decker of Denver, and Chancellor Andrews of the State University, as the best of the wine.

Mrs. Mary Moody Pugh of Omaha, covered herself with glory by giving the women a bright, interesting program in the forenoon with several short papers which were all inside the time limit, and in the afternoon one of the bright particular stars was Miss White of Wayne, who made perhaps the most telling speech of the whole federation. The applause was so great that her time was extended by unanimous wish and her brightness, wit and common sense all combined to make her a favorite, if not the favorite.

The city of Lincoln was in its best bib and tucker and the weather man smiled and kept bright days on hand in unlimited quantities every bit of the time. There was only one fault, and we will mention it first in order to get it out of the way. The church where the meetings were held was so chilly that every woman took cold, and all suffered from lack of warmth every forenoon. It was positively beastly on the platform in the drafts and it was an unanswerable conundrum on all sides, "Why could there not be a little warmth, if only for a short time in the morning?"

The place of meeting was inadequate to the crowd but larger than the women's voices, so that could not be called a fault. Why can't women learn to talk out loud when they must talk? Of course, a woman who stands before two hundred of her sex is in danger, there is no doubt of it, and it is always a miracle when she gets out alive, but the danger is not lessened by making every woman in the house either pity her or hate her.

Miss French made a very dramatic entrance into the Federation, just at the right time, as Mrs. Apperson said, when we had a long, tiresome business session and needed a change and something pleasant to see and hear. Her good stories, told as only a story-teller may tell a story, made everyone laugh and laugh long and heartily, so that she must have felt herself a real blessing.

The election of officers was as harmonious as such things usually are, in fact, it was more so. The women voted to sustain a decision which one of their number pronounced unparliamentary and then wished they had not done so. They attempted to reconsider it and failed to have anything like a two-thirds majority necessary for reconsideration, and then found fault with the decision of the chair, that the motion was lost. It was all very "comic" as Teddy Roosevelt would say, but it was not very long.

Mrs. A. J. Sawyer was also on the program and had something practical to say, as she always has. She urged the women to remember how many they number now, and to keep up their responsibility. She said that if the club