

C. H. DIETRICH NAMED

The State Convention Nominates Him for Governor by Acclamation.

THE NAMES OF OTHER NOMINEES

Both Thurston and Rosewater Selected as Delegates at Large to the Philadelphia Convention—The Eight Presidential Electors—The Platform Adopted—State Central Committee, Etc.

- Delegates-at-Large to Philadelphia—
E. ROSEWATER of Douglas
JOHN H. M'CLAY of Lancaster
JOHN A. ERHARDT of Stanton
JOHN M. THURSTON of Douglas
For Alternates—
NORRIS BROWN of Buffalo
M. R. SNODGRASS
H. C. BAIRD
C. M. KALEY
For Presidential Electors—
JOHN F. NESBITT of Burr
A. B. WINDHAM of Cass
ED ROYSE of Custer
J. L. JACOBSON of Douglas
JOHN L. KENNEDY of Douglas
JOHN J. LANGER of Saline
R. L. HAGUE of Buffalo
S. P. DAVIDSON of Johnson
For Governor—
CHARLES H. DIETRICH of Adams
For Lieutenant Governor—
E. P. SAVAGE of Custer
For Secretary of State—
GEO. W. MARSH of Richardson
For Auditor—
CHARLES WESTON of Sheridan
For Treasurer—
WILLIAM STEUFFER of Cuming
For Attorney General—
FRANK N. PROUT of Gage
For Commissioner of Public Lands and Buildings—
G. D. FOLMER of Nuckolls
For Superintendent of Public Instruction—
W. K. FOWLER of Washington

The republican state convention was held in Lincoln on the 2nd.

Chairman Tefft called the convention to order.

L. P. Ludden read the call to the convention for Secretary Pro Tem J. T. Mallalieu. Before the entire call was read the further reading was dispensed.

Chairman Tefft, in introducing the temporary chairman, complimented the republicans on the big attendance at the convention. He said it was his deliberate opinion that Nebraska was republican at that time. The great hall reminded him of an army with banners flying. He thought the magnificent gathering was a portent of coming victory. The time was coming when the slime of disappointed demagogues would be washed away, that the republican party would add another great name to history. Mr. Tefft, in behalf of the state central committee, took some of the credit of the good condition of the state for the committee, as he said that was about all the credit the committee had. He was glad to know that there was such a remarkable interest in republican success.

The central committee in accordance with its usual custom had selected a temporary chairman and Mr. Tefft said it gave him great pleasure to introduce George Jenkins of Fairbury for the place.

Chairman Jenkins addressed the convention at some length, congratulating the republicans of Nebraska on the bright outlook for party ascendancy in this state.

Elmer Stephenson nominated A. D. Gilmore of Nemaha and Alva Kennard of Lancaster as temporary secretaries and they were elected. The list of delegates submitted was declared the list of delegates.

J. L. Webster moved the appointment of a committee of nine to prepare a platform. This carried.

Judge Baker of Omaha moved to make the temporary organization permanent. This carried unanimously.

On motion of Judge Baker the convention proceeded to business under the call.

C. J. Greene of Omaha moved that the convention proceed to the election of four delegates at large, such election to be made by a roll call, the call to be without nominating speeches, the four candidates receiving the highest number of votes, each receiving a majority of the votes of the convention, to be declared elected. The motion was sought to be amended by providing that no delegation be passed in the roll call, but each county declare its own vote as the name of the county is called.

Roll call was taken on amendment, resulting in a motion abolishing the roll call and adopting the amendment. The motion as amended carried and roll call was ordered on delegates at large.

The committee on platform was: J. L. Webster of Douglas; S. C. Grey of Platte; P. F. Clark of Lancaster; A. F. Cady of Howard; W. D. Tilton of Gage; E. N. Allen of Furnas; E. M. Pollard of Cass; C. B. Letton of Jefferson; W. D. Holbrook of Dodge.

When the roll call on delegates at large was had Adams county, the home of Dietrich, led off by giving no votes for Thurston. Antelope county followed by giving him ten votes. When Thurston's name was mentioned there were cheers and some hisses. As the vote proceeded Cass county created a sensation by skipping Thurston entirely with her twenty-four votes and placing them for Norris Brown of Kearney. Clay county cast seventeen votes for Thurston, the entire strength, and before casting the vote for the three other candidates a long consultation was necessary.

H. C. Russell of Colfax in announcing the vote of his county said: "Seven votes for Rosewater, one of which is myself," at which there were howls of laughter.

Douglas county announced ninety-six votes for Brown, omitting Thurston, and the convention broke loose with cheers for the anti-Thurston men. Gage county threw her whole thirty-four votes to Thurston, leaving out Brown. Howard county caused a little ripple by neglecting Thurston entirely. Lancaster county gave ten votes to Thurston, these being taken from Erhardt's strength. The full

forty-eight votes went to Brown. Otoe county gave Thurston the full strength, while he secured only two votes out of Pawnee county. Richardson county gave her entire twenty-three votes to Thurston. The vote of Washington county, announced by ex-Governor Crouse, was against Thurston emphatically. Wayne county's ten votes followed against Thurston. York county closed the roll call with twenty-one votes for Thurston, and the tension was relieved when it was certain that Thurston would be victorious, notwithstanding the fight made against him by Rosewater.

When the result was announced the convention broke into vociferous cheering. The result was as follows: Rosewater, 992; Thurston, 609; Brown, 500; Erhardt, 972; McClay, 983; Manderson, 72; Norval, 30; Mercer, 1; Field, 9; Crouse, 1; Harrison, 1; Wells, 4; Lambertson, 5.

The number necessary to a choice was 514.

The scattering vote was as follows: Manderson: Boone, 11; Hall, 5; Hamilton, 1; Hayes, 4; Hitchcock, 5; Howard, 2; Jefferson, 1; Kearney, 2; Madison, 2; Merrick, 5; Nuckolls, 4; Phelps, 5; Polk, 1; Red Willow, 11; Richardson, 1; Saunders, 1; Seward, 4; Thayer, 1; Thurston, 1; Webster, 4; Norval: Box Butte, 5; Custer, 1; Gosper, 5; Greeley, 4; Hall, 5; Johnson, 3; Saline, 1; Saunders, 1; Seward, 2.

Wells: Colfax, 4. Gere: Dakota, 1. Lambertson: Merrick, 5. Harrison: Seward, 1. Crouse: Polk, 1. Mercer: Kearney, 1.

The following were nominated for alternates to the national convention: M. R. Snodgrass, Norris Brown of Kearney, H. C. Baird, E. L. Meyer of Newport, Judge C. W. Kaley of Webster.

Norris Brown was made the unanimous choice of the convention for alternate, as were Messrs. Snodgrass, Baird and Kaley.

Those placed in nomination for presidential electors were: J. F. Nesbit, Burr; I. M. Raymond, Lancaster; R. B. Windham, Cass; Charles B. Dempster, Gage; Ed Royse, Broken Bow; M. D. Cameron, Schuyler; L. W. Hague, Kearney; S. P. Davidson, Johnson; J. L. Jacobson, Douglas; J. L. Kennedy, Douglas; John J. Langer of Saline.

I. M. Raymond withdrew his name, as he was a director of a national bank.

C. B. Dempster withdrew because interested in a national bank. H. C. Russell withdrew the name of M. D. Cameron and transferred the support he represented to Mr. Nesbit.

The rules were suspended and the eight men remaining were declared nominated by acclamation.

R. T. Potter of Red Cloud said there being but one candidate for governor, he moved C. H. Dietrich be declared the nominee of the convention by acclamation. This carried and Mr. Dietrich came forward and thanked the convention for the honor conferred.

Custer county nominated for lieutenant governor Colonel E. P. Savage of Custer. The nomination was made by acclamation. Mr. Savage responded with his thanks.

Mr. Tucker of Richardson county nominated for secretary of state G. W. Marsh of Richardson county. Mr. Tucker said before he was seated: "There being but one candidate, I move that the nomination be made by acclamation." This coming without a chance to get in another candidate, was received with yells, but he went in by acclamation. Mr. Marsh said: "I thank you heartily for this nomination. I take it as a compliment to the republicans of Richardson county. I thank you on their behalf and will do what lies in my power to elect the ticket."

William Steuffer of West Point was nominated for treasurer by acclamation.

Charles Weston of Hay Springs was nominated for auditor by acclamation.

I. F. Baxter said that on behalf of the united Douglas delegation he presented the name of Nelson C. Pratt for attorney general.

J. H. Grimm of Saline said he believed in rewarding a county for its good works and not for the dirt it had done. In behalf of Saline county he wanted to favor the nomination of F. N. Prout. Gage was a banner republican county and should have a candidate on the ticket.

C. J. Greene of Omaha made a plea for Pratt's nomination. Douglas county was the storm center and was a fighting community politically. It was all right to live in a banner county, but it was another thing to live in a county and starve.

The vote went against Pratt and before the close of the ballot Pratt's name was withdrawn and Prout was unanimously nominated.

C. L. Richards of Hebron nominated George D. Folmer of Nuckolls county for land commissioner. He was nominated by acclamation.

W. R. Hart of Phelps county and W. K. Fowler of Blair were named for superintendent of public instruction. The vote stood: Hart, 494; Fowler, 639. Mr. Fowler's nomination was made unanimous.

The state central committee was authorized to fill all vacancies on the ticket or on the state central committee. This carried.

C. L. Richards nominated H. C. Lindsay of Pawnee City as chairman of the state central committee. Several delegates said this selection should be left to the central committee and the nominees of the convention. The matter was left to the candidates on the state ticket alone.

THE PLATFORM.

Following is the report of the committee on resolutions, presented by Hon. John L. Webster of Douglas, and adopted without dissent:

We, the republicans of Nebraska, unlike our political adversaries, who in late convention held high carnival over imaginary evils threatening our country, and adopted platforms which are a standing protest against prosperity, grandeur and glory. We rejoice that we are citizens of a mighty nation, whose revenues are larger than any previous period in its history, whose treasury is overflowing with gold; whose agricultural industries flourish as never before; whose laborers are more generally and continually employed at profitable wages;

whose financial policy commands the confidence of the people at home and stimulates our trade with the nations abroad; whose products from the farm and the mill, from the workshop and the factory are a mountain of wealth; whose commerce in its stupendous strides has outdistanced all competitors; whose achievements in peace and glorious victories in war are without a parallel; all these are living evidences that it is fulfilling the destiny for which it was created and that democratic protests cannot stay its career.

These and other equally meritorious considerations have endeared our hearts to our nation's worthy leader, William McKinley—a president who has wisely dealt with new and untried questions, who has guided the ship of state with safety and security through unexplored channels and the troubled waters of agitated seas, and in each hour of danger given evidence of such masterly statesmanship that we unhesitatingly endorse his magnificent administration and pledge ourselves to secure to him the vote of Nebraska at the November election.

We point with pride to the remodeling of our tariff laws, which have increased our revenues and not impeded trade; which have opened the doors of mills and factories to the millions of American skilled mechanics and are returning to them the higher wages that are the just recompense for their toil.

We endorse the legislation that has strengthened our financial system and firmly established the gold standard and made the American dollar so safe and secure that they are kept busy chasing one another around the endless circle of business, too good to go into hiding and too patriotic to steal abroad. In answer to the cry for the free and unlimited coinage of silver and the claim that there is not gold enough as a basis upon which to do the business of the country, the United States treasury puts in evidence the \$120,000,000 in gold that has come to it within a year, and the \$413,000,000 in gold now held within its vaults, and the unexampled prosperity and measureless and limitless and countless financial transactions thus sustained without seeming effort.

To the army and navy, which so signally and so suddenly humbled our enemy and honored themselves, and doubly honored our country and the cause of humanity for which they battled, we acknowledge our debt of gratitude. The republican party has always been ready to protect its protectors and to defend its defenders.

While we are unalterably opposed to imperialism and militarism as practiced by European nations, we are willing to accept all the legitimate results of honorable warfare, and we assume the burdens of governing and holding territory. We are in favor of increasing our navy to such strength and power as will make us secure from foreign aggression and the maintaining of such an army as may be necessary to quell insurrection, establish peace and maintain good order in our islands in the seas and protect the flag from insult at home and abroad.

But we are opposed to a large standing army in time of peace, relying on the national ardor of the people to meet any emergency with the volunteer soldiery, such as has for more than 100 years challenged the admiration of the world.

For the nation's defense, for the strengthening of the navy, for the enlargement of our foreign markets, for the employment of American workmen in the mines, forests, mills, factories and shipyards, and for the enhancement of the values of farm products, we favor such appropriate legislation as shall make the seas give evidence that American-built and American-owned and American-manned ships are carrying American foreign commerce to the four corners of the earth.

We applaud the action of the administration in securing to American merchantmen free access to trade with the Chinese empire, through the ports and harbors now held by foreign powers, as one of the greatest achievements of diplomacy.

The republican party recognizes that legitimate business, fairly capitalized and honestly managed, has built up our industries at home, given the largest employment to labor at high wages and enabled us successfully to compete with foreign countries in the markets of the world. But the republican, now, as always, is unalterably opposed to all trusts and combinations having for their purpose the stifling of competition and arbitrarily controlling the productions or fixing prices. We refer to the fact that all restrictive legislation in the national congress has been the product of the republican party, and we demand in substance the following amendment to the constitution of the United States: Congress shall have the power to regulate and control any and all corporations, co-partnerships and joint stock companies and to enact such laws as will prevent any and all combinations in restraint of production and trade, the formation of trusts and such other combinations of capital as operate to prevent free competition.

We are not unmindful of local conditions and state interests. We are in favor of a reappointment of legislative and congressional districts, to be based upon the census of 1900, that will accord fair and equal representation to the people in all sections of the state.

We earnestly recommend that congress devote of the money now annually expended in large quantities for river and harbor improvements to reclaiming the arid lands of the west; and to this end we urge our representatives and senators to secure if possible appropriations for expenditures in irrigation in the western part of our state.

We favor the widest latitude of municipal rule consistent with our system of good government. We favor a revision of the constitution of the state to meet the demand of her growth as she enters the beginning of the twentieth century.

We cheerfully pledge ourselves to the encouragement and protection of home companies, home associations and home societies engaged in providing indemnity for loss of property, life and limb, so that as far as reasonably may be the money collected from the people shall remain with our people and be invested and expended for the use of our people.

We invite and will heartily welcome the return to republican ranks of former members of the party and all patriotic citizens who may have been estranged by false allegations and insincere and unkept pledges, for the time has come when they can plainly see and knowingly understand that they are but the menial servants in the household of the democratic party.

On this platform we, the republicans of Nebraska, not dismayed by past defeat, but thrice armed by the justice of our cause, will wage our political warfare against all challengers, whether coming against us under the single banner of democrats or populists, or arrayed under the double standard of fusionists, and never quit the battle until victory shall be our reward.

To the other states Nebraska sends her greetings from this, the center of a great and free republic, as one of the great sisterhood of commonwealths, linked together in a common and immortal destiny.

STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

After Senator Thurston had concluded his speech, the following list of central committeemen was submitted by the odd numbered senatorial districts to serve for two years:

- No. 1—F. W. Samuelson, Humboldt.
- No. 2—David Brown, Nebraska City.
- No. 3—H. M. Clark, Ithaca.
- No. 4—A. D. Beemer, Beemer.
- No. 5—J. R. Hanna, Greeley Center.
- No. 6—J. R. Manning, Carroll.
- No. 7—S. J. Weeks, O'Neill.
- No. 8—Frank H. Young, Broken Bow.
- No. 9—H. C. Miller, Grand Island.
- No. 10—William Husenetter, Lincoln.
- No. 11—George S. Emery, Beatrice.
- No. 12—J. E. Hasty, Fairbury.
- No. 13—J. M. Cox, Hampton.
- No. 14—E. C. Webster, Hastings.
- No. 15—F. M. Rathbun, McCook.

A controversy having arisen in district No. 11 between J. R. Manning and Mr. Weeks for the place, and the district not being entirely represented in the convention, the election was referred back to the district for settlement. The convention then adjourned.

THURSTON TALKS.

Just before the convention adjourned Senator Thurston, being called upon for a speech, said, in part:

"Behold what a good and blessed thing it is for brethren to dwell together in unity. (Shout of amen from the audience.) I believe harmony is a great thing. I do not believe in the harmony of dictatorship, and I do believe in the harmony of the will of the majority of the republican party. I said the same thing six years ago in a state convention, and have no occasion now to repent of what was said on that memorable occasion. The wisdom of the majority is safer than the wisdom of the minority. The decree of the party is greater than the will of any living man."

"Here I will express my thanks for the honor conferred. I have never asked a position at the hands of the party as a reward, and I have never asked an honor of the party as an earnest of future faithfulness to it. If I am ever called upon to serve the republic just the same whether I have been defeated or the views I have represented have prevailed, I shall be here in the state after congress shall adjourn till election wherever it shall be necessary to cause the election of the splendid ticket that has been put in the field today. I shall be here following up the republican flag, ready to walk with anybody under its fold. I am always ready to give up a personal feeling of discomfort for the good of the republican party."

"I shall not weary this great convention by giving a resume of the national issues that confront us. The republican party has brought prosperity back, has opened the factories, has kept the wheels of the country going, has brought plenty to the table of the many and has brought happiness to the American home. The republican party has strengthened the money of the nation and has reorganized the monetary system till the money of this country is the best the world can show. It is already seeking avenues of investment all over the land."

"The republican party has made the American flag more than it ever meant before. Today wherever it floats the greatest potentate of all the earth is ready to do it honor. The party has met every duty that has confronted it. The Philippine islands came into the hands of this nation and the party undertook without flinching the problem that it was most able of all parties to perform, to bring liberty, civilization and happiness to the new peoples. Wherever the American flag flies it is honored. There it shall stay till it may be hauled down in honor."

PICK-UPS FROM THE PRESS.

A perfect network of underground tunnels is proposed for Paris, which will rival its famous sewers.

Indian widows in Sitka go into mourning by painting the upper part of their faces black down to their mouths.

The estimated cost of the projected memorial bridge across the Potomac at Washington is from \$1,000,000 to \$2,000,000.

Berlin has seventy public monuments, a larger number in proportion to the size of the city than that of any other European capital.

In Germany and also in Holland girls are chosen in preference to young men in all employments in which they can be advantageously employed.

The highest Prussian court has decided that the American title of "doctor" can not be used in Prussia without a special permit from the government.

The Society for Ethical Culture at a recent meeting in Munich discussed a plan for the establishment of public libraries and reading rooms fashioned after American models.

The sum of \$2,637,000 has been expended in New Jersey, making 440 miles of good roads. Massachusetts has spent \$2,637,300 on 250 miles, which are as perfect as any highways in Europe.

RAVAGES OF CANCER.

ITS INCREASE HERE AND IN ENGLAND.

Overindulgence in Rich Food the Principal Cause—The United States Has an Army of 100,000 Cancer Victims—Well-Fed People Are Victims.

The frightful increase in the ravages made by cancer is one of the most alarming facts of the closing century. Sir William M. Banks, the eminent English surgeon, attributes the increase in the mortality from cancer to overindulgence in eating rich foods. Sir William is a cancer expert of long experience and wide repute. In the United States, according to competent authority, there is a vast army of 100,000 victims of cancer. The army is increasing all the time, not only in size, but out of proportion to the natural increase of population. Dr. G. Betton Massey of Philadelphia has gathered a mass of statistics, and published an article based on them, showing that in seven of the largest cities in the country—excluding Chicago, whose records, presumably, are too recent to be of value—with a combined population of 8,207,464 in 1870, the ratio of deaths from cancer in that year was 35.4 to 100,000 living persons. Twenty-five years later, in 1895, in these cities, which then had a combined population of 17,035,235, the ratio of deaths from cancer was 65.4 to 100,000 population, the ratio having nearly doubled in a quarter of a century. If this rate of increase is maintained for the next ten years, Dr. Massey finds that in 1910 there will be in each city an average of 80 deaths from cancer to 100,000 population. The greatest increase in any of the large cities of America is shown by San Francisco. Here the ratio leaped from 16.5 cases in 100,000 population in 1866 to 103.6 in 1898. In England and Wales the increase in the thirty-one years from 1864 to 1895 was from 38.5 to 75.5. Dr. Roswell Park of Buffalo predicts that "if the present rate of increase of cancer in New York state continues during the next ten years, its mortality will become greater than that of consumption, typhoid fever and smallpox combined." Discussing the conditions affecting the increase in cancer cases in England Sir William Banks notes that it is the well-nourished people who fall victims. For the past fifty years, he says, bread has been cheap and plentiful, while during the last twenty years the importation of animal food from other countries has been enormous. The increased wages and emoluments of all classes in this country have enabled them to purchase freely of the best there is to be had in the whole world of things to eat and drink. Our working classes fare admirably. Our better classes eat infinitely too much—especially of animal food partaken of at breakfast, lunch and dinner. But for the athletic tendency of the age and the general passion for games and exercises which pervades all classes this overstuffing must have proved very dangerous. I am pretty well convinced that when a man is over 45 years of age excess in food is perhaps worse for him than excess in drink. Apparently one of the results of too much nourishing food is the production of a widely spread second-rate kind of gout of a different type from the acute and furious attacks produced in former days by the copious drinking of beer and port wine. Moreover, I think distinctly that it has also to do with the production of the cancerous predisposition. It is curious to note that among the very highest mortality rates for occupations are those which include commercial travelers, coachmen and grooms, merchants, seamen, maltsters, brewers, innkeepers, butchers and plumbers. Most of these certainly are persons likely to eat and drink abundantly and not take too much exercise—persons who live well and do not work off their spare products. Singularly enough, medical men figure low in the list. Certain it is that the disease has not appeared to me to affect the weakling, tea-shriveled, mummy-like old maid, or the ill-fed, more-than-half-starved drunkard, who never has any money to spend on good food. Its most numerous victims are well-nourished persons, with plenty of beef and fat about them, and often with a fine, healthy color to their cheeks. In summing up the many operations I have done for cancer of the tongue my recollection of the patients is for the most part of biggish, powerful men, with large, strong jaws which were hard to saw through. The better the nutrition and the younger the patient the more deadly and rapidly growing is the cancer.

Proof of Heredity.

"Do you believe in heredity, Mrs. Simpson?" "Indeed, I do; every meat trait Bobby has I can trace right back to his father." "Does his father believe in heredity, too?" "Yes, he traces Bobby's faults all back to me."

Carried Millions of Passengers.

In New York city the Metropolitan Street Railway company has 284 miles of track, and last year carried on them 255,888,000 passengers, or about half the number carried on all of the steam railroads of the United States.

Birth Announcements.

In some parts of Holland a birth is announced by fastening a silk pin-cushion on the doorknob. If the pin-cushion is red the baby is a boy, and if white a girl.

LIFE SPENT AT SEA.

Few Days in 66 Years When Captain Doane Was Ashore.

The life of Capt. William H. Doane, who died here the other day, was peculiar in one respect. During his seafaring life of sixty-six years, aside from the time he spent on a South Sea island, there were few days when he felt solid ground beneath his feet, his home being almost continuously afloat. For forty years he served either in a lighthouse or on a lightship for the United States government. Thirty of these forty years he spent on the Hen and Chicken lightship at the entrance of Vineyard sound. He was 80 years old, and first went on a whaling voyage when he was 14. On his next voyage he became ill. The captain, who, like the skipper on all whalers, was also the ship's doctor, was unable to cure him, and it was decided to put him ashore at Otaheite, one of the Society group. The chief who was asked to look after him consented on condition that the boy would become a member of the tribe. The chief's conditions were agreed to, and young Doane was taken ashore. He received kind treatment from the natives, and was soon nursed back to health. When he was strong enough to undergo the ceremony he was received into the tribe, the tribal mark being placed on the back of his hand. He remained with the tribe for many years, learning the language and becoming one of them in every way. He was finally taken off the island by an English brig and was landed on the South American coast. As the quickest way to get home he enlisted for service on the United States frigate Constellation, Commodore Clarney, which was on her way to Chinese waters. This was during our first trouble with China. It was four years after Doane reached home, all of that time being spent on the Constellation. The cruise in Chinese waters ended, he came to this city, where he ever after made his home. Soon after his return he again decided on a whaling voyage, but when three weeks out he fell through an open hatchway, breaking his left arm. That ended his career as a whaler, and soon after he got a berth on a lightship.—New Bedford (Conn.) correspondent New York Sun.

JAPANESE ARE VERY PATRIOTIC

Willing to Sacrifice Their Lives for Their Country.

No people on earth are more intensely patriotic than the Japanese soldiers and sailors. According to their belief the dead come back and tarry for a hundred years with the living. "There are no Japanese who do not return," says a typical Japanese. "There are none who do not know the way. From China and from Chosen, and from out of the bitter sea all our dead have come back—all! They are with us now. In every dusk they gather to hear the bugles that called them home. And they will hear them also in the day when the armies of the son of heaven shall be summoned against Russia." The influence of such belief, fervently, so passionately held upon the national life is difficult to exaggerate. It stimulates to self-sacrifice, and the fact that all the departed great ones are held by every Japanese to be at his side nerves the soldier to the utmost heroism, the statesman to sink self and seek the nation's interests. This is precisely the feeling which, as Capt. Hoeling has pointed out in his "Untersuchungen uber die Taktik der Zukunft," is needed in the modern soldier. It is the ignorant campaign waged by the missionaries against this beautiful and not un-Christian belief in the actual presence of the dead on earth that has so hampered their work. For Japan rightly feels that the belief is one, essential to her national life and to her military efficiency.

LINCOLN AN INVENTOR.

Patented a Steamboat Device Before He Entered Politics.

In the patent office are many papers of interest. Not the least is one showing that Abraham Lincoln a dozen years before he became president belonged to that tribe known as inventors. The jacket in case No. 6,469 contains the papers, the indorsements thereon showing that A. Lincoln, of Springfield, county of Sangamon, state of Illinois, March 10, 1849, filed an application for a patent—petition, affidavit, specification, drawing and model—which was examined April 13, directed to issue May 10, patented May 22, recorded in volume 38, page 664, and Z. C. Robbin was the attorney. The petition is for a patent for "a new and improved manner of combining adjustable buoyant chambers with steamboats and other vessels, for the purpose of enabling the draught of water to be readily lessened, to enable them to pass over bars or through shallow water without discharging their cargoes," and, referring to the drawing, describes "the buoyant chambers constructed in such a manner that they can be expanded so as to hold a large volume of air when required for use and can be contracted in a very small space and safely secured as soon as their services can be dispensed with." In asking Mr. Robbin to secure the patent Mr. Lincoln remarked: "I thought a steamboat on that plan would run where it was a little damp."—Washington correspondent St. Louis Republic.

Falsified with the File.

Convict—Well, did the gunner get a pardon petition? Warden—Yes, and put it on file. Convict (eagerly)—Say, tell him to return me petition if unavailable, and send de file along wid it.