

Candidates Have Filed.

The following candidates for Madison county offices have filed for the primary election to be held August 15:

Republicans—For commissioner, first district, J. W. Fitch and Ben C. Davis; county clerk, S. R. McFarland; county treasurer, William Darlington and P. W. Ruth; clerk of the district court, W. H. Fields; register of deeds, S. C. Blackman; sheriff, S. C. Smith; judge, H. G. Heygart.

Democrats—For judge, F. S. McDuffie; superintendent, N. A. House; commissioner, first district, Watson L. Purdy; register of deeds, J. W. Jones and J. G. Ostleck and F. H. Taylor; clerk, H. C. Matrau; treasurer, Willis I. Strick and Charles Beiersdorf.

Stanton County Candidates.

Stanton, Neb., July 17.—Special to The News: The following constitutes those who have filed for nomination in Stanton county:

For county clerk, Allen Sharp, democrat; for county treasurer, Ervin Nye, republican; for county sheriff—republicans—James R. Stueker, Charles Wood, democrats—E. W. Thorp, James Mathers, W. A. Brown; for county judge, W. P. Cowan, democrat, Conrad H. Wegner, republican; for clerk of the district court, W. T. McFarland, republican; for county surveyor, George Porter, democrat; for county superintendent, Archer L. Burnham, republican; for county commissioner, J. H. Bonne, republican, Thos. Kingston, democrat, by petition.

Of the above Allen Sharp, Ervin Nye, James R. Stueker, W. P. Cowan, W. H. McFarland, Archer L. Burnham and Thos. Kingston are candidates for re-election.

Antelope County Candidates.

Neligh, Neb., July 17.—Special to The News: Filing by the largest number of candidates for the various county offices of Antelope county ever recorded, closed Saturday afternoon at 5 o'clock.

There are four candidates for county clerk, four for sheriff, four for county superintendent, four for coroner and three for county judge. The following comprises the list to be voted on at the primary election on August 15:

County Clerk—Perry H. Peterson, republican, Neligh; G. B. Hunter, republican, Elgin; John W. Lanson, republican, Neligh; E. S. Scofield, democrat, Neligh.

County Treasurer—A. E. Malcher, republican, Neligh; William Reece, democrat, Royal.

Clerk of District Court—O. S. Hauser, republican, Neligh; R. H. Rice, democrat, Neligh.

Sheriff—Wellington McConnell, republican, Neligh; Melvin Getchell, republican, Neligh; William Stange, republican, Neligh; L. Bennett, democrat, Elgin.

County Judge—J. B. Smith, republican, Neligh; Robert Wilson, republican, Neligh; J. Q. Ingram, democrat, Clearwater.

County Superintendent—Willa Melvin, republican, Oakdale; O. B. Miller, republican, Branswick; E. C. Nyrop, democrat, Clearwater; Gertrude E. Alton, democrat, Battle township.

County Surveyor—W. L. Staple, republican, Neligh.

County Coroner—Dr. W. F. Conwell, republican, Neligh; Dr. L. N. Nelson, republican, Oakdale; Dr. R. W. Beatle, republican, Neligh; Dr. R. W. Chamberlain, democrat, Neligh.

In Cuming County.

West Point, Neb., July 17.—Special to The News: The filings for county office were as follows: County superintendent, Miss Emma R. Miller, republican; county clerk, W. H. Harstiek, democrat; treasurer, Herman Zepin, republican; clerk of the district court, Otto H. Zacek, democrat; Joseph C. Schuetz, democrat; Carl Krauer, republican; sheriff, B. G. Hermann, democrat; August Mewis, democrat, Milton Knight republican, Fred Jacobs republican; county judge, Louis Dowald, democrat. Miss Miller, W. H. Harstiek, Herman Zepin, B. G. Hermann and Louis Dowald are the present incumbents of their respective offices and are candidates for renomination.

South Side News.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Ayers left this morning for Sioux City.

Mrs. H. H. Luke went to Mendow Grove at noon on business.

Miss Helen Morton went to Piker this morning on business.

Mrs. Ralph Nichols went to Bone-steed yesterday noon for a visit with her parents.

Pat McNeely Sundayed at Long Pine.

M. Nodick arrived home from Long Pine this morning, where he spent Sunday.

Miss Bonnie Shippee spent Sunday at Long Pine.

Mr. and Mrs. John Hinks and daughter returned to their home in Bloomfield Saturday morning, after a brief visit at the George Hinks home.

Jack Christensen returned home from Long Pine this morning, where he visited over Sunday.

Miss Caroline Atkey, who has been spending the past week at the homes of her aunt, Mrs. Caroline Clark, and her cousin, Mrs. T. G. Wood, returned to her home in Missouri Valley at noon.

Miss Catheryn Millar of Neola spent Sunday at the Junction.

Mrs. H. H. Luke and daughter Alvera attended the G. A. E. reunion at Pierce last week.

Miss Mary Williams returned to her home in Emerson, having spent the past week with Mr. and Mrs. George Hinks.

Mr. and Mrs. A. R. Talmer of Wayne were here yesterday on business.

To furnish you with accurate information about its goods and prices is now the chief element of a store's "service" to you. This service is known as "advertising."

DANCING TO TEACH GIRLS HOW TO BE GRACEFUL AND POLITE

DANCING for children is classed in the New York schools as a gymnastic exercise and is one feature of the training for girls included in the work of the Public Schools Athletic League, in which such prominent women as Mrs. James Speyer, Mrs. Henry Phipps, Mrs. L. N. Phelps Stokes and Mrs. Cleveland Dodge are interested. The little girls in the vacation schools take a great interest in the dancing lessons, which are



Photo by American Press Association.

THE DANCING GIRLS.

under the direction of a competent instructor. She not only has devised many quaint and attractive dancing games, but has taught the children the national dances of the different nationalities gathered under her instruction. Marked improvements in the physical condition of the children follow these lessons. They walk and stand more correctly and there is a visible betterment in their manners and health. The picture shows a group of them enjoying one of their figure dances on the lawn at Central park.

VEGETABLE HINTS. In preparing vegetables remember to— Keep dry vegetables covered and green vegetables uncovered. Cook string beans and spinach in plenty of boiling water. Green vegetables must be put in boiling water, salted, to be cooked, and dry vegetables in cold water, not salted, until they are about half done. Wash green vegetables quickly. Do not let them remain in water.

Waist Muscles Atrophy. Simple exercise without stays will do much to keep a youthful figure. However successful stays may be in giving a woman the correct figure now, she must make provision for the future, for if she is stout and flesh is compressed under the strong stays she later may find that the compression may cause muscles and cords to lose their natural elasticity. It stands to reason that if they are never used and much of the time are compressed under tight stays they will grow flabby. Ten minutes given in the morning to muscular work before putting on stays is certainly worth trying. An excellent movement is to try to bend from the waist, going low while keeping the knees straight. Under no circumstances are the knees to bend, for then there is no work done by the hips. Bending over front, back and sideways is limbering.

AN AMERICAN SULTANA

AMERICAN women have acquired all manner of titles, but probably the most remarkable of all is that borne by Mme. Mirza Ali Kuli Khan, wife of the Persian charge d'affaires at Washington, who was until her marriage in 1904 Miss Florence Breed of Boston. After her wedding of the handsome and scholarly Persian she went to Persia, where the shah invested her with the title of Moravehes-Sultaneh, the highest honor



Photo by American Press Association.

MME. MIRZA ALI KULI KHAN AND FAMILY.

In his gift. This was because of her previous interest in the Persian religion, Bahaism, to which she had become a proselyte before meeting General Khan. The three youngest in the picture are the children of General and Mme. Khan. The young woman is Miss Ruby Breed, her sister. The three larger boys are relatives of General Khan, who are studying in this country. Mme. Khan speaks Persian fluently and is deeply versed in the history and literature of the country.

What used to be called—sometimes derisively—"bargain hunting" has evolved into the practise of intelligent buying. The advertisements make it possible. Your store advertising costs too much when you do too little of it. The advertising bill is easiest to pay when it's largest—if incurred in doing real advertising.

MUTATIONS IN CABINETS OF PRESIDENTS OF UNITED STATES

Taft More Fortunate Than Most of His Predecessors Pierce's Council Remained Unbroken During His Term

ALTHOUGH Mr. Taft has made two changes in his cabinet, Fisher succeeding Ballinger and Stimson taking the place of Dickinson, this number is not unusual enough to arouse the surprise which is expressed in some quarters. The president, indeed, is more fortunate than most of his predecessors have been in retaining the services of his political family. In his four years of service it is to be presumed that he did not expect to equal the record of Pierce, whose council remained unbroken to the end of the term. In fact, some presidents have had more changes in the ranks of their official advisers in a single year than the present executive has had in two years and a quarter. On this score Mr. Taft has fared well.

While the term cabinet is not mentioned in the constitution, this has become a very important part of the executive machinery. Although the federal charter does not mention this body by name, it assumes that such a council will be created and refers to it in article 2, section 2, which authorizes the president to "require the opinion in writing of the principal officer in each of the executive departments upon any subject relating to the duties of their respective offices." More than once the first president called for such opinions. He did this in a historic exigency, that which was created by the passage through congress of the bill to create the first United States bank, that which was chartered in 1791. Hamilton, the secretary of the treasury, was the author of that measure, which many of the state rights advocates opposed as an unconstitutional stretch of power by congress. Washington asked the views in writing of all his advisers. Jefferson, the secretary of state, opposed the bank, but Hamilton's argument prevailed with Washington, and he signed the bill. In later days the custom for the president has been to have regular consultations with the cabinet, before whom all matters of large importance are laid. This has been the practice within the recollection of everybody now alive.

Cabinet Acquires Prestige. But the cabinet in recent times has had a dignity and a prestige which it did not possess at first. In certain contingencies the presidency may devolve upon some of its members. Along until 1888, if there were no president or vice president, the presidency would be obtained by the president pro tempore of the senate or the speaker of the house. In this order, but the assassination of Garfield in 1881, when there was no president pro tempore or speaker of the house, for congress had not met at that time, impelled house and senate to provide for a crisis of this sort. Thus a bill was passed, which was signed by Cleveland on Jan. 19, 1885, which placed the members of the cabinet in the line of succession, the order being the secretary of state, the secretary of the treasury, and so on. Of course the cabinet officer in order to be eligible would have to meet the requirements of birth and age which are demanded in presidents. The act of 1885 gives the cabinet a certain importance which it lacked up to that time. In the accidents and mischances of the future it is altogether possible that the big office may descend to one of the president's appointees.

Only four members were in the cabinet in Washington's time. These were the heads of the state, the treasury and the war departments and the attorney general. It was said that Washington selected members from each party impartially in framing his cabinet. In the sense in which this assertion is commonly made it is not quite correct. Hamilton and Jefferson, the two most prominent members of the first president's cabinet, did indeed belong to different schools of political thought. It is probable, however, that this circumstance did not have any influence with Washington in making the selections. When he entered office party lines had not been drawn. Two elements were in the convention which framed the constitution, and Washington presided over that body. The advocates of the constitution as framed were called Federalists, and its opponents were named Antifederalists. This division appeared in a much more decisive form in the state conventions which were held to ratify or reject the charter. The Federalists triumphed. In the earlier congresses the same political terms were used. In the sense, however, of defending the constitution Jefferson and Hamilton were Federalists, but soon after it went into operation the term Federalists was restricted to the men who wanted to give congress large powers, led by Hamilton, while those who would confine its powers to the rigid letter of the instrument began under Jefferson's lead to call themselves Republicans. Most of the Antifederalists were in the Republican party, the progenitor of the present Democratic party.

Additions began to be made to the circle of members of the president's council in 1798, when the office of secretary of the navy was created. John Adams was the president at that time. Previously the duties of that post were in charge of the secretary of war. In 1829 Jackson called the postmaster general into his council. The office of secretary of the interior dates from

purpose in view, but modified with the hope of meeting Tyler's objections, was also vetoed. Then all of his cabinet as a rebuke resigned—all except Webster, the secretary of state, who was engaged in an important negotiation with England and who retained office until that measure was consummated. This was the Webster-Ashburton treaty of 1842. Afterward he, too, stepped down. The Whigs went through the form of reading Tyler out of their party, and for the latter part of his service he was a president without any recognized political supporters of any consequence. He drifted back to the Democratic party and was a member in good standing in that organization during the latter years of his life.

Lincoln held similar relations to his cabinet that Jefferson did to his official advisers. He was one of them and submitted most of his propositions to them freely and fully. According to Jefferson's own testimony, there was a fraternal feeling between him and every member of his council. All had his confidence, and all were loyal to him. One of his cabinet, Madison, the secretary of state, became his political heir and was his successor in the White House. Chase, the secretary of the treasury, was a rival of Lincoln for the presidential nomination in 1860, but when the Republican members of the legislature of his own state, Ohio, early in that year declared in favor of Lincoln's renomination Chase directed his honors to defeat. Lincoln retained his regard to the end for his former rival, and after Chase's resignation Lincoln appointed him chief justice of the supreme court. Several changes, some through death and others through resignation, took place in the cabinet during Lincoln's four years and six weeks in the presidency, but considering the importance of the issues and the laborious character of the work which president and cabinet were compelled to do the harmony in the war executive's political family was remarkable.

Attacks on Johnson and Tyler. Johnson inherited all of Lincoln's cabinet, and some of the members—Seward, secretary of state; McCulloch, secretary of the treasury, and Welles, secretary of the navy—remained with him to the end. With one of the members—Stanton, secretary of war—Johnson had a serious breach, and this had some influence toward precipitating the feud with the Republican congress in which the house impeached Johnson and in which, by a narrow margin, he escaped conviction by the senate as the trial jury and consequent removal from office. The attacks on Johnson by the party which elected him were fiercer than were made on Tyler a quarter of a century earlier by the Whigs. There was an important difference, however, in the two cases. While Tyler was a Whig at the time of his election as vice president on the Harrison ticket, Johnson when he was selected as Republican mate with Lincoln was not a Republican. He was a war Democrat.

Nobody who voted for Johnson in the national convention supposed that he was a Republican. The convention itself was a Union convention and not a Republican gathering. While most of his delegates had voted the Republican ticket in 1860 and voted it in 1868, some of the delegates to the convention of 1868 were Democrats in those years. The issue in 1868 was the preservation of the Union by vigorous and unflinching war. The partisan status of Johnson needs to be kept in mind in judging him because of the rupture between him and the Republican congress. Grant, who had no political experience when first elected, chose the members of his cabinet by personal preference. As a consequence he made many mistakes, although he had made very few in his selections and recommendations of generals in the civil war era. Many changes took place in the cabinet during Grant's eight years in office. More alterations of the cabinet took place in Roosevelt's seven and a half years in the White House, however, than had ever been made previously. He did more shifting from one post to another in his political family than any other president had done. The persons who wanted to familiarize themselves with the cabinet roster during the career of the twenty-fifth president needed to maintain eternal vigilance. Every post except that of secretary of agriculture had its incumbent changed more than once, and some of them were altered many times. Roosevelt inherited James Wilson, the head of the department of agriculture, from McKinley and handed him over to Taft, and thus Wilson's service in the cabinet is longer than that of any other man who ever sat down to the council table of a president of the United States.

Interesting Expedition. One of the most interesting scientific expeditions to be undertaken during the present summer is that of Dr. L. Siegen, the German geologist, who will shortly undertake to cross the Libyan desert in an airship. He expects, with the aid of the prevailing winds, to make the journey from the Mediterranean to the Nile in about thirty hours, passing over a region that is at present almost entirely unknown to geographers.

Madison Farmer Suicides. Madison, Neb., July 17.—Special to The News: Charles F. Smith, a pioneer of Madison county, suicided at his home twelve miles northwest of Madison last night with a shotgun. He leaves a wife and nine children. No motive for the deed is known.

Bollen Quits School Work. Bonesteel, S. D., July 17.—Special to The News: Prof. F. L. Bollen, who has had charge of the high school in this city for the past four terms, has decided to give up school work and confine his future attention to the practice of law. Mr. Bollen and family are among the most estimable citizens in these parts and their removal from Bonesteel is a loss from many points of view. The citizens of Crofton, Neb., will gain what Bonesteelites lose.

Madison County Teachers' Institute. The Madison county teachers' institute will be held in the Norfolk high school building the week commencing July 31. During that week visiting teachers will want places to board, and those families in Norfolk who are willing to furnish such accommodations, either room or board, are requested to communicate at once with Madison, Neb.

More Bargains to the Square Foot here than you will find any place along the Elkhorn. The Peoples.

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