FOUNDED BY EDWARD ROSEWATER.

VICTOR ROSEWATER, EDITOR.

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State of Nebraska, Douglas County, ss:
George B. Tzschuck, treasurer of The Bee Publishing Company, being duly sworn, says that the actual number of full and complete copies of The Daily, Morning, Evening and Sunday Bee printed during the month of July, 1910, was as follows:

1	44,970	17	40,850
2	45,490	18	42,670
3	41,850	19	42,290
4	55,900	20	41,800
5	49,780	21	42,120
6	41,800	22	42,270
7	41,830	23	42,040
8	41,540	24	40,900
9	41,840	25	42,310
10	40,400	26	42,390
11	41,860	27	42,300
12	41,510	28	42,410
13	41,630	29	42,330
14	41,740	30	42,450
15	41,520	31	40,900
16	42,350		

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GEORGE B. TZSCHUCK,
Treasurer.

Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before me this 1st day of August, 1910.
M. R. WALKER,
Notary Public.

Subscribers leaving the city temporarily should have The Bee mailed to them. Address will be changed as often as requested.

Can it be that somebody has put the Indian sign on Senator Gore?

A counterfeit $1,000 bill is abroad in the land. Legislators, beware.

Dictionaries will have to recognize that sententious little word, "bully," hereafter.

Even the reform chief of police of Chicago is having a few mean things said about him.

The readiness with which King Alfonso has his photo taken shows he is not afraid to go up against the guns.

The railroad yards at Lincoln were submerged by the big rain, but water cannot hurt that town—that is water on the side.

Some of us have scarcely caught up with the automobile gait, and here we are asked to whip up to the airship. It is a fast age.

If Luther Burbank would only convert dandelions into blue grass we would be in favor of electing him to some high office.

Cincinnati, we fear, cannot hope to pass Cleveland again in the population race. The latter will ever remain the metropolis of Ohio.

Collector Loeb says pulls will get no plums with him, in which case wealthy tourists had better conserve their financial muscle.

It is all right for the weather man to try to help us catch up with our deficiency of moisture, but he will please not give it to us all at once.

Until the turbulent recount waves subside democratic organs in Nebraska need not worry over any little roughness of republican waters.

A colored preacher in St. Louis recently prayed for "republicans and sinners." We ought to expect some improvement in the democrats now.

A Chicago preacher has quit the pulpit to go on the stage. We have several in Omaha who could do likewise without doing serious injury to the cause of religion.

The Eagles in their annual convention at St. Louis leaned toward "A Hot Time in the Old Town" as their favorite piece. It is always at least an appropriate piece for St. Louis in the merry month of August.

Japan has recalled a consul from Manila who took sides with Filipinos opposed to American rule. Again showing that spirit of anti-Americanism in Japan, about which some of our passionate statesmen prate.

Governor Shallenberger got more votes in the late primary than did Mayor "Jim," only too many of them were recorded in the populist column. It's dollars to doughnuts that the governor now wishes that suit to stop double filings on one filing fee had been decided the other way.

What right has a candidate who agrees under oath "to abide by the result of the primary and qualify if elected" to refuse to abide by the result by withdrawing from the ticket on which he is nominated just because he is defeated for nomination on another and distinct party ticket?

Rational Plea for Unity.

President Taft's letter to Representative McKinley, as chairman of the republican congressional committee, is a sound and rational plea for unity among republicans. As the president says, it is to be either a republican or democratic victory at the polls this fall; there is no such thing as an "insurgent" or a "regular" victory. Why, then, would any republican refuse to lend his vote and influence toward securing the re-election of a republican majority in the next house of representatives? Suppose he does not approve every schedule in the tariff law, or every provision of the railroad law, or every detail in this law and that enacted by the last two congresses, if he believes in the fundamental principles of republicanism as well as in the general good of the measures enacted, why should he not stay with his party and secure a completion of the program outlined to the people in 1908?

Nothing could be gained to the country at large by electing a democratic house of representatives this fall, but much could be lost. It would simply mean a deadlock in congress, for the democratic house, of course, would balk at every administration measure and lock horns with the republican senate. The sum total of its labors would, of necessity, be negative, whereas the election of a republican house would continue to work in harmony with the president and thus secure the enactment or perfection of those measures the people called for in 1908, not yet reached by congress.

It stands to reason that if the next house is republican the working harmony between congress and the chief executive will be more nearly complete than it was in the recent congress, and with all that may be said as to past relations, the record shows more tangible, practical legislation accomplished than any other congress has enacted.

The Truth About Diamonds.

With one short-arm punch, Collector Loeb of the port of New York knocks in the head the whole hullaballoo about the enormous increase in the American importation of precious stones. From the large import duties collected on these costly articles the people very naturally concluded that the country was going diamond-mad, but Mr. Loeb says this is not true.

"It is merely that we are getting a record of the stones that we never knew of before, because they were smuggled," says Mr. Loeb. It is all as plain as day. And the chances are that instead of increasing our importation of diamonds, pearls and other precious stones we shall begin to observe a significant falling off in their importation, for the duty on such articles, especially since the last tariff went into effect a year ago, is very high. It is a far cry from smuggling a precious stone in free of charge to paying the regular duty on it, so as a people we shall have to sort of get used to the new conditions before overstocking on diamonds.

William Loeb is giving his country a very vivid demonstration of actual reform in the system of collecting foreign revenue. In one year he saved to the government the sum of $12,000,000 and, better than all, he has seemingly destroyed a system of graft and gain, which amounted to robbery of the nation, in an amazingly brief period, though it had been entrenched for years. And, after all, it was a simple work, requiring only common honesty, courage and the determination to do what a strong mind conceived to be right and possible.

It sets a high standard for future collectors at the port of New York, too high to offer much ground for the belief that it will ever be safe or possible to return to the old order of things.

The West's Apple Crop.

Ever since that little episode in the Garden of Eden the apple has been the staple fruit in most countries. About it the memories of childhood cluster, the lines of the poet jingle and traditions of art cling. Scientists say it contains more nutrition than any other fruit, and certainly it can be turned into financial profit as readily as any other, if not more so. It is indigenous to more kinds of soil and climate than any other and is always in demand, and in late years has been at a very fancy price.

For these and other reasons it is extremely gratifying to know that the Pacific coast states have this year produced the biggest apple crop in their history—that Washington, Oregon, California, Idaho, Utah, Montana, New Mexico and Colorado, forming what is called the box group of states, have raised 50 per cent more apples this year than they did last year, and the largest crop they ever raised. At the same time the quality is said to be the best ever. All this is exceedingly fortunate for those farmers who have apple orchards, for the prices this year are on a par with their crops, so that it stands to reason some snug fortunes are going to be carved out of western apples.

We need more apples in this country. The supply is nowhere near equal to the demand and in late years prices in some parts of the country have become all but prohibitive. It is most encouraging, therefore, to know that immense areas of this far new west are being devoted to apple culture and, as the returns are quick and sure and large, greater areas will be so devoted in time. The Pacific northwest is especially adapted to the production of fine apples, but it has no monopoly on this resource, for right here in Nebraska we can and do raise the best sort of apples and we could and should raise much more than we do. Our crop this year, owing to the early frosts, is not normal, but that is purely a local matter; Nebraska farmers should begin to devote more attention and more land to apple orchards.

Disproportionate Representation.

During the recent primary election campaign incidental reference was made to the disproportionate and unfair representation in the legislature which has prevailed in Nebraska for so many years. Former Supreme Court Reporter Judge Wilbur F. Bryant, in a published letter stated the case in plain language as follows:

In direct violation of the constitution the legislature for twenty-five years has refused to reapportion the representation in our legislature. One county below, south of the Platte river, which divides the state, has 20,000 inhabitants and three representatives; another has 11,000 inhabitants and one representative and a float. North of the Platte Thurston and Dakota counties are unrepresented in the legislature except by a float with Cuming county; and Cedar and Pierce, with 33,000 inhabitants, have only one representative. Douglas county ought to have thirteen members in the lower house and four senators. It has nine representatives and three senators. Do you pretend to say that a legislature like ours voices the people of the state?

The way this condition was brought about and the reason why it has not been remedied rest on the same foundation. The last legislative redistricting in Nebraska was made in 1887 on the basis of a state census that substantially confirmed the then existing apportionment. A new apportionment should have been had in 1891 upon the federal census of 1890, but the populist legislature refused to act because Omaha would have been the largest gainer. The mid-decade state census went by the board owing to the drouth and panic poverty which afflicted the state in 1893 and 1894 and the redistricting due after the 1900 census went by the board through the greediness of overweighted districts declining to consent to reduced representation.

This explains how Nebraska comes to be suffering in 1910 the injustice of a legislative apportionment made in 1887. In the intervening twenty-three years the population of this state has been largely redistributed. Great areas that were then almost uninhabited have become dotted with prosperous towns and villages and tracts supposed to have been wholly desert and barren have been made to yield prolific crops. Omaha, which in 1885 had 60,000 people, will have more than twice that number by this year's census. These later settled communities, however, have practically no voice in their law-making corresponding to their numbers.

The first thing needed to assure the rule of the people in Nebraska is a redistricting for legislative representation that will conform with present-day conditions and remove the shackles forged upon us a quarter of a century ago.

Japan's Big Task.

Winning the confidence of the people to the extent of "benevolent assimilation" is the biggest task Japan assumes in annexing Korea and the Mikado's government seems to recognize this fact, for in its official statement of the transfer of sovereignty, it says: "The spirit of suspicion and misgiving dominates the whole peninsular."

This spirit will have to be conquered before the absorption of the hermit kingdom by Japan will ever become profitable to either, and there is where the real test of Japan's statesmanship will come in. Bandied about between Japan and Russia as a trophy of military triumph it is perfectly natural that Korea should be suspicious and have her misgivings as to the good faith of her new sovereigns, nor is it to be wondered at that the diplomatic expressions of fidelity as contained in the treaty of annexation, guaranteeing equal rights to the masses and proper distinction to the titled classes, fail all at once to allay these feelings of apprehension. Koreans too long and too tenaciously opposed annexation by the mikado to peremptorily forsake their traditional suspicions of anything Japanese.

Thus, while the outside world may well believe that Japan is perfectly sincere in all its pledges in this treaty for obvious reasons that affect the integrity and prosperity of Japan, quite as much as they can possibly affect those of Korea, it cannot help but see that herein lies the most serious task involved in the whole scheme of conjunction. And this task will have to be effectually met before any progress can be made toward building up a coherent nation out of the two peoples. Koreans will be slow to give up lamenting their own national effacement and this, together with the natural misgiving of the Japanese, must make the process of winning their confidence a slow one. Japan can never afford to make any slip that may add to this spirit of suspicion. It has only come to the real test of its own national powers.

It distresses us keenly to see an old friend (by permission), Edgar Howard, reviled as "virulent" and "untruthful" by the Papillion Times, which Edgar himself so long edited and built up to whatever position of affluence and influence it occupies. If some vilely partisan republican sheet had so far forgotten itself as to heap such opprobrious epithets on Edgar we would expect him to retaliate in kind, but to be so placarded by a democratic paper and by the paper which is really flesh of his flesh and bone of his bone must touch Edgar to the quick and sink the sting of ingratitude in so deeply that he will grope helplessly and hopelessly for words equal to the emergency.

The eminent financiers who constitute our Water board are waiting for the money market to look more like the floating of $6,500,000 of 4 per cent bonds at par. Omaha has been waiting since 1903 for the consummation of the "immediate and compulsory" purchase of the water works decreed by the law passed in that year. It's a great waiting game.

One reading of the list of names of those who will participate in the reception to Colonel Roosevelt should convince that while in Omaha he is to be monopolized by no party, faction, clique, class or set, but is to belong to the whole people.

If winter holds off long enough those paving contractors who have kept our streets torn up all summer may possibly finish their work before snow flies, but the chances are all against it.

In is little wonder that Inspector Dew of Scotland Yard dislikes American newspapers. They are so brutally frank, and yet the chances are they will go right ahead in the same old way.

The first thing Mayor Gaynor wanted when able to leave the hospital was an automobile ride. His narrow escape must have bred a sort of reckless regard for safety.

Getting Their Money's Worth.

Sioux City Tribune.

While Shallenberger and Dahlman spent a larger amount in the campaign, they are enjoying a long drawn out performance for their money.

More of the Old Brand?

Cleveland Leader.

"There will be fun in 1912," thinks Colonel Bryan. Does William anticipate any larger chunks of joy than were handed to him in 1896, 1900 and 1908?

Did Sherman Hear?

Pittsburg Dispatch.

Did Vice President Sherman have his ear to the ground to catch the wireless earth currents from Cheyenne? What a pretty spectacle it would be to have those enthusiastic Indians and cowboys and cowgirls at the Saratoga convention After the colonel's defeat of the old guard they would sure shoot up the town.

Not as Good as it Looks.

Pittsburg Dispatch.

General Grant wants the army authorized to seize all private autos in war time for use of the troops. Just think of the number of persons who would hunger for war so they could unload their cars on the government at war prices. But remembering how some of these civil war claims are still dragging along it might be less attractive than it looks at first glance.

Heard in Nebraska.

Chicago Post.

"What is all this racket?" asks the managing editor of The Commoner.

"I understand," explains the proofreader, "that the populace is cheering madly for an eminent faunal naturalist."

"Humph!" says the managing editor. "That's all the credit I get for staying at home swatting flies instead of going to Africa and depleting the visible supply of elephants."

And he engulfs another cockroach in the pastepot while from the dim distance the hoarse cheers of the assemblage continue to reverberate.

Progressive Spirit of the West.

Boston Transcript.

The demand for the establishment of postal savings banks is thus far much more active beyond the Mississippi than on this side of it. As usual, the more radical west leads itself to a new economic or political experiment in advance of the conservative east. While more than 10 per cent of all the applications come from Minnesota, New England is represented by only about 4 per cent, and Oklahoma is considerably ahead of New York in this respect. These institutions may grow in favor in the older sections, but at present there seems to be a disposition in the latter to let the less solid communities prove or disprove their value.

PERSONAL NOTES.

Messrs. Roosevelt and Cannon are slated to speak in behalf of a Virginia congressman whose claim to re-election is standpatism that never was flinched.

John Laws of Orange county, North Carolina, at the age of 85 and after fifty-two years continuously in office, is again a candidate for register of deeds. He is declared to be the oldest officeholder in the United States.

Miss Italia Garibaldi, granddaughter of the famous liberator, is in New York, where she is to deliver a series of lectures on the life of the great Italian hero. She will also give lectures describing the work of the Methodist church in Rome.

Joseph Vogel, Chicago's champion dishwasher, met and defeated Mrs. Mary Nelson, Clark Station, Ind., champion, in a contest for the middle west championship. Vogel washed and dried 200 dishes in thirteen minutes and nineteen seconds. Mrs. Nelson time was fifteen minutes.

Miss Lilia Larshbough, a society girl of Fargo, N. D., has won a $1,000 prize for a decoration to be used on the silver service of the new dreadnought battleship North Dakota. Her prize design consists of an eagle, anchor and steering wheel, emblematic of the navy, with a sheaf of wheat in the center, typical of North Dakota products. The silver service will be paid for by popular subscription.

Drawings of the elevation of the proposed national memorial to Grover Cleveland at Princeton, N. J., show a massive Gothic tower of gray stone, 150 feet in height and forty feet square at the base, which will form the main architectural feature of the group of buildings for the graduate school of Princeton university. In one of the rooms will probably be erected a portrait statue of Mr. Cleveland, and it is planned to form a collection of personal relics. The cost of the tower will be $100,000, of which $75,000 has been pledged.

Our Birthday Book

August 30, 1910.

Clarence D. Chadwick, practitioner and teacher of Christian Science in the New York Life building, was born August 30, 1865, at Rensellaerville, New York. He was educated in the Franklin Polytechnic and Worcester Polytechnic schools in mechanical engineering and is a graduate of the Massachusetts Metaphysical college with a degree of C. S. B.

Army Gossip

Matters of Interest On and Back of the Firing Line Gleaned from the Army and Navy Register.

Tests of wireless telephone devices are being continued in Washington by officers of the signal corps. Communication is being had between a station on the Mills building and one at the bureau of standards on the Pierce mill road. Several kinds of instruments are being used. For the most part they are devices which have been purchased and then assembled into complete apparatus at the signal corps laboratory. The results so far have been satisfactory.

Two vacancies are to occur in the grade of field officers of the infantry. The first will be that of Lieutenant Colonel H. L. Brailey, Fifth infantry, on duty at Plattsburg barracks, N. Y., on August 27 and the other that of Lieutenant Colonel S. A. Wolf, Twenty-eighth infantry, on duty at Fort Snelling, Minn., and who is number 4 in his grade. The latter officer has been granted leave of absence until October 18, when he will be transferred from the active list. The retirement of Lieutenant Colonel Brailey will serve to advance Major W. L. Buck, Tenth infantry, and Captain Samuel Seay, Twenty-third infantry, to next higher grades. Major Buck was a patient in the Walter Reed General hospital for six months, when he was ordered before a retiring board here, but he regained his health to such an extent that he was not required to present himself before the board. If there are no casualties to cause promotion before the retirement of Lieutenant Colonel Wolf in October, his transfer from the active list will promote Major D. H. Plummer, Third infantry, now on duty in the Philippines, and Captain J. T. Dean, Tenth infantry, who is on duty at the Army War college and who, of course, would become a major in the Third infantry.

One of the greatest problems with which the military authorities have to deal is that of keeping employed those serving sentences of confinement at military prisons. Whenever any effort is made to relieve the monotony of their lives by instituting a system of useful and productive employment, the labor unions rise up in wrath and make a point of the deprivation wrought by convict labor. It is now proposed to engage in the manufacture of shirts at the United States military prison at Fort Leavenworth. There is no statutory prohibition to interfere with such a proceeding. This particular labor is not likely to be in competition with outside labor and it is not contemplated to sell the product, which will be used in keeping up the stock of the institution. The objection to this class of employment has gone so far as to seek to prevent the employment of garrison prisoners on such work as rough painting and bricklaying, although that labor is not in competition with outside labor, as it is the kind of work which must be done in order to keep an army post and its buildings in proper repair and if such work were not done by convict labor it would have to be done by the labor of troops. There is every reason for giving employment to the military prisoners at Fort Leavenworth, as it is essential to the discipline and health of the prisoners.

It was intended that the articles furnished by the ordnance department for the new infantry equipment should be sent to troops at the various camps for practical trial; but it has been found that some of the articles cannot be manufactured in time to carry out this purpose. It is hoped by the ordnance office that there will be no difficulty in getting a supply of sufficient proportions to equip the infantry troops at the camps at Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind., between September 1 and 30, and at Atascadero, Ind., between September 15 and October 15. It is desirable to have the entire equipment, so far as these ordnance articles are concerned, furnished for trial instead of attempting anything in that direction with only a part of the equipment. Some trouble has been encountered in obtaining the aluminum canteen and it is important that in many tests of the new equipment this article be used since its relation to the remainder of the equipment could not be properly worked out with the present canteen as a substitute. The work on the manual for the new infantry equipment will probably be completed during the next two weeks and Captain John L. De Witt, Twentieth infantry, and Captain M. B. Stewart, Eighth infantry, who have been intimately concerned in the investigations into the subject and who have been compiling the manual will return to their regiments, the former officer going to the Philippines and the latter to the presidio of Monterey.

A board of officers has been appointed to meet at the War department on August 29 for the purpose of making recommendations for filling existing vacancies in the general staff corps and vacancies which will occur between now and December 31, 1911, by reason of expiration of details of promotions of future incumbents. The board will consist of Major General Leonard Wood and William H. Carter, and Brigadier Generals Albert L. Mills, Charles L. Hodges, and William W. Wotherspoon. There are now two vacancies caused by the relief of Lieutenant Colonel Walter L. Finley, Thirteenth cavalry, and of Captain Michael J. Henihan, Twenty-fifth infantry. All the colonels of the general staff will be relieved from duty from that corps before the end of the next year. Colonel Montgomery M. Macomb, Sixth field artillery, will be appointed brigadier general on November 14, next, on retirement of Brigadier General Albert L. Myer, and the details of Colonel Stephen C. Mills, inspector general, will expire on August 15, 1911, Colonel George S. Anderson, Ninth cavalry, October 2, 1910, and Joseph W. Duncan, Sixth infantry, August 15, 1911. Lieutenant Colonel Lea Febiger, Sixth infantry, who stands number 1 on the list of infantry officers of his grade, will probably be promoted within a few months, when his detail in the general staff will cease. The detail of Major Daniel H. Boughton, Fifth cavalry, will expire on May 23, 1911; Major Hirst, March 28, 1911; Major John F. Morrison, Twentieth infantry, August 15, 1911; Major Henry C. Cabell, Fourteenth infantry, August 15, 1911; Major William P. Burnham, Seventh infantry, March 15, 1911; Major Samuel D. Sturgis, First field artillery, March 23, 1911; Captain Peter C. Harris, Twenty-fourth infantry, March 28, 191; Captain Fred W. Sladen, Fourteenth infantry, August 15, 1911, Captain Fred S. Cocheau, Twelfth infantry, August 15, 1911; Captain Joseph P. Tracy, coast artillery corps, March 15, 1911; Captain Samuel C. Vestal, coast artillery corps, March 25, 191; Captain Fox Conner, First field artillery, April 3, 1911; Captain Sherwood A. Cheney, corps of engineers, March 15, 1911. Captain Edmund Wittenmyer, Fifth infantry, is number 3 on the list of infantry officers of his grade, and will probably soon vacate his place in the general staff by reason of promotion.

Needless Explanations.

Chicago Record-Herald.

Why should it have been considered necessary to explain that Theodore Roosevelt would fight his foes to a finish? Has he ever been known to retire from a fight before it was over?

POLITICS IN NEBRASKA.

Papillion Republican: Governor Shallenberger complains that Dahlman was nominated by the aid of republicans. We believe two years ago Shallenberger was elected by the same method.

Beatrice Express: The Gage county farmer who loaded twelve of his fat hogs into wagons and hauled them to market, returning home with $276 therefore, is not particularly objecting to the existing order of things.

David City Banner: Some people who ought to know say that the open primary was Governor Shallenberger's own measure by which he expected to give his republican friends a chance to help him out in the primary this year.

Pawnee Republican: William Hayward carried his home precinct in Nebraska City by 83 to 1.

What's the matter with Hayward?
Notadamthing.
He's all right
And straight as a string.

West Point Republican: The governor is sore and unable to rejoice over getting 20,000 recruits for the democratic party in one bunch. Usually there is joy over a sinner that repenteth, but deep is the woe of brother Ash and he has taken to sackcloth and ashes with a vengeance.

Edgar Post: Still the automobile business flourishes in spite of the numerous warnings and protests on the part of banks and other business interests. You can't stop a farmer buying something he wants when he has the money to pay for it by holding up the bug-a-boo of financial depression in Wall street.

Lexington Pioneer: Republicans are not losing any sleep over the quarrels now going on in the democratic camp. Democrats made the present primary laws with the belief that they would very materially help them to skin the republicans. It appears they worked the other way, and the democrats should be compelled to take their own medicine.

Albion News: The Omaha Bee begins to see the handwriting, and had an editorial recently headed, "Nebraska Republicans are Progressive." Next year at this time it will be claiming to be the original insurgent paper in the state. The editor is already claiming to have been the first to suggest that Cannon should not be a candidate for speaker again.

Bloomington Advocate: It was the sting of ingratitude that caused the political undoing of Governor Shallenberger. According to all precedents he was clearly entitled to a renomination at the hands of the democratic party. No doubt a good many wet republicans voted for Dahlman, but if the democrats had stood by Shallenberger he would have been renominated.

Kearney Democrat: The Omaha Bee tells the whole story in a sentence. It says: "Governor Shallenberger drove an extra spike in his coffin when he signed the eight o'clock lid law." And The Bee rejoices and it will advocate the repeal of that law—the best temperate law ever enacted—not particularly required for temperate people, but especially good for intemperate people.

Kearney Hub: Governor Shallenberger says that the open primary law is "vicious in practice." The governor should have come to this conclusion sooner, say when it was passed up to him by the last legislature. The fact is it was a trap set to catch republicans, and two, big, fat, juicy democrats have fallen into the pit. Under the circumstances any sympathy bestowed would be wasted.

Wayne Herald: The Omaha Bee characterizes the result of the late primary in Nebraska from a republican standpoint as progressive, and neither insurgent nor reactionary. This is the right conclusion, and a conclusion on which victory in November can be secured. Complete triumph of either extreme would have impaired the strength of the party and weakened the prospects for success.

Grand Island Independent: According to the Lincoln correspondent of The Omaha Bee, "the governor figures that Dahlman got at least 15,000 or 20,000 republican votes and therefore it is his duty as the head of the democratic party to see to it that the rights of democracy are respected." But why did not Governor Shallenberger see to these rights when his party deliberately and purposely changed the primary law in order that this very thing—the elimination of party lines in the primaries—could be accomplished?

Pender Times: W. J. Bryan has a right we suppose to support whom he pleases during this campaign, but after the events of the last few weeks it seems strange that he would come forward so quickly with his announcement that he would support Hitchcock. However, it is not any more strange than his support of Parker in 1904 after saying that Parker was dishonest, unworthy of support. Bryan has strong convictions on the issues of the day, but his love for the old democratic donkey is stronger than any convictions of right or wrong. He prefers to retain his seat on his muleship than on a water wagon, especially when that water wagon shows signs of veering toward the G. O. P. camp.

Loup City Northwestern: The Aurora Sun, edited by a minister of the gospel, announced last week if Dahlman was nominated that paper would support him. The Sun has argued prior to the primary that Dahlman was a gambler, a boozer, an upholder of the wide-open saloon, against the eight-hour law, and not fit for governor, and now crawfishes. Wonder if the Sun is a fair specimen of the other democratic papers of the state that have been bitterly opposing the nomination of Hairless Jim?

O'Neill Frontier: The nomination of Dahlman is such a bitter dose to some O'Neill democrats that they refuse to accept him and swear by the shades of democracy's departed glory that they will never vote for him. One democrat is so bitter in his denunciation that he says Aldrich will carry Holt county by at least 500 majority. Of course the republicans have always believed that the republican ticket would carry the county by a good, safe majority, but hardly looked for the election to be made so unanimous.

LAUGHING LINES.

Adam critically regarded Eve.
"Her attire is a bit primitive," he said, "but I prefer it to the hobble skirt."
Seeing no occasion for appending an explanatory diagram to his remark, he let it go at that and resumed his gardening.—Chicago Tribune.

One Ring—Ten cents to the bellboy.
Two Rings—Fifteen cents to the chambermaid.
Three Rings—A quarter to the porter.—Somerville Journal.

Old Maid—Why should I want a husband? I have a cat that stays out all night.
Matron—Yes, but you won't be a widow till he loses all nine lives.—Judge.

"See here, Luella, I thought you promised me that you would come away from that ball early."
"Law, pa, I started at 1 a. m. How much earlier would you want me to go?"—Baltimore American.

Rollingstone Nomoss—Wot does "superfluous" mean?
Tatterdon Torn—A bath robe an' a cake of soap.—Philadelphia Record.

"What's the matter with that lady who just went out of the store?" asked the grocer.
"She found fault with the potatoes," replied the clerk.
"What's the matter with them?"
"She didn't like the color of their eyes."—Yonkers Statesman.

Shoe Dealer (to new clerk)—What size shoe does a woman with a No. 4 foot wear?
New Clerk—A No. 4.
Shoe Dealer—How do you sell her a No. 4?
Clerk—By telling her it's a No. 3.
Shoe Dealer—You'll do.—Denver Post.

"I like to go to church."
"Why?"
"Well, it's comforting to see one man keep so many women quiet for an hour."—Cornell Widow.

HOCH, THE KAISER.

Washington Post.

The attitude of the German press toward Emperor William because of his speech reiterating his belief in the doctrine of "rule by divine right" recalls the "Hoch der Kaiser" incident, in which the late Admiral Coghlan figured. It was at a banquet of the officers of Dewey's victorious fleet, after its return from Manila, that Admiral (then Captain) Coghlan recited the verses made famous under the humorous caption, "Hoch der Kaiser." The poem follows:

Der Kaiser auf der Vaterland
Und Gott on high all dings command—
Ve two. Ach! Don'd you understand?
Meinself—und Gott!

He reigns in heafen, und always shall;
Und mein own empire dond vay small,
Ein noble bair, I dinks you call
Meinself—und Gott!

Vile some men sing der power divine,
Mine soldiers sing "Die Wacht am Rhine,"
Und drink der health in Rheinisch wine
Of me—und Gott!

Dere's France, she swaggers all aroundt;
She's ausgespielt—dot's oud.
To much, methink, she don't amount,
Meinself—und Gott!

She will not dare to fight again,
But if she shouldn't I'll show her blain
Dot Eleass und (in French) Lorraine
Are mein—by Gott!

Dere's grandma dinks she is nicht small beer;
Midt Boers and such she'd interfere.
She'll learn none owns his hemisphere
But me—und Gott!

She dinks, good frau, some ships she's got
Und soldiers midt der scarlet goat.
Ach! We could knock dem—pouf! like dot
Meinself—und Gott!

In dimes of peace brebare for wars.
I bear der spear und helm of Mars
Und care not for den thousand czars.
Meinself—und Gott!

In fact, I humor efry vhim
With aspect dark und visage prim;
Goht pulls mit me and I mit Him,
Meinself—und Gott!