

THE BIG MACHINE

Republican Bosses at Washington Doing Business.

Will Edit Country Newspapers—Gunning For Senator Allen and Other Nebraska Reform Congressmen.

Washington, D. C., Aug. 1.—The "washington print" for the republican papers—and the populist and democratic papers, too, for that matter—will be edited here by the republican national congressional committee. The columns of the country newspapers are needed in the republicans' business and they get in their work on the "patron insiders" in fine shape. Exactly as they desire to maintain control over the news columns of the reform papers, so they cannot only stick a lot of bad stuff in them, but also keep a lot of good stuff out of them.

The g. o. p. are getting very bold. They maintain here elegant headquarters at one of the most expensive hotels, with plenty of clerks, telegraph operators, stenographers, helpers, lackeys, etc. Regularly twice a month, and oftener if emergency arises, a letter is sent out to all the heads of the committees and office holders (not many in Nebraska nowadays), which consist of a series of questions, with blank places for answers. This brings the whole correspondence back to the republican headquarters. They are then sorted out as to localities and a board of managers declares the policy for that locality. Everything is pouched and laid away where the expert clerk can put his hand on it at a moment's notice. The candidate is instructed as to what the policy is and the line the stump speakers and newspapers are to take. So systematic are their efforts that republican candidates travel many hundreds of miles to learn what the news is in their respective districts.

The policy designated for Nebraska is wild exuberance of patriotism. "Now haul down the flag," shouting that prices have advanced because of republican rule, the Dingley bill and the gold standard. An avalanche of documents will be sent to Nebraska. An attempt will be made to stampede our forces to hurrah for the war and afraid to make any criticisms for fear they will be called "copper heads." A great many cheering clubs will be organized and the whole business will proceed on the lines of a professional evangelist.

They are going to gun for Senator Allen and the other Nebraska congressmen. Allen must be kept out of the senate and Bryan's state defeated at the election. That's the cry here. The republicans would rather capture Nebraska than any other state in the union. Owing to a long train of circumstances and good politics they need it in their business.

Congressman Stark is still here looking after the military interest of Nebraska. The republicans do not like this. They claim to have a trust—a corrupt monopoly or something on all the patriotism of the country. It is amusing to see how anxious the republicans are to get rid of him.

But Congressman Stark pitched a bombshell into their camp a few days ago when he succeeded in getting a letter into the Post, exposing the charge that "Nebraska was behind in recruiting," as was published all over the country by the Associated Press. The whole inwardness of the contemptible false charge was to offset the great interest and enthusiasm which was manifested everywhere over Colonel W. J. Bryan's Third Nebraska volunteer regiment.

The hotels here are filled up pretty well with smart young men, who loiter around all the time and at the least scent of danger telegraph for their principals to come in from their watering places. The lobbies represented here are: First—Rothschild, Morgan syndicate, representing the holders of Spanish-Cuban bonds. Second—the McCook syndicate, who desire a protectorate that they may run in all of the valuable franchises, bankings, railroads, lighting, water, wharfage, etc. Third—the Atkinson syndicate, who represent the foreign owners of sugar plantations who want a large issue of bonds to recompense them for damages sustained during the war. There are hundreds of other smaller combinations which have "business" here.

MADRID IS RESIGNED.

Willing to Accept American Terms of Peace, but Troubled Over

Paris, July 26.—A Madrid dispatch to Temps says that it is quite apparent that everybody in Madrid is resigned to the acceptance of the American terms of peace. The only matter that is raising any difficulty is the Cuban debt.

Charles King to Manila.

San Francisco, Cal., July 26.—Brigadier General Charles King has been selected as the brigadier to sail with the troops on the Scandia and Arizona. General Merritt's telegram, stating that he would need all the troops originally destined for the Manila expedition, has revived the drooping hopes of the commands that were excluded from the Arizona and Scandia, and these vessels will no longer be regarded as carrying the last brave men to the Philippines.

Johannesburg, July 26.

The charge of attempted violence and blackmail, brought against Von Veldheim, who was arrested at the instance of Solly Joel upon being requested of the charge of murder for shooting and killing Wolf Joel, the trustee of the estate of the late Barney Barnato, has been withdrawn. Von Veldheim will be expelled from the country.

The county seat war is on again in Box Butte county and an election is called for October 11, when the voters will decide between the claims of Alliance and Hemingford.

The Nebraska Telephone company is busy at work on extensions of its lines and the line between Seward and David City will be completed in a month ready for public use.

Auburn has been visited by a gang of burglars recently, but while three business houses were broken into the vigilance of the night watch saved any property losses.

WITH BRYAN'S REGIMENT.

Third Nebraska Regiment Settling Down to Business at Camp Cuba Libre, Florida.

Jacksonville, Fla., July 25.—To the Editor of the World-Herald: The Third Nebraska, now almost universally known as Bryan's regiment, after a pleasant trip that from the beginning was a continuous ovation, arrived in Jacksonville, Fla., last Friday morning.

The regiment, as the World-Herald readers know, went as far as Du Quoin, Ill., in three battalions of two sections each over three different roads. The battalions united at the above named place and proceeded over one road to Jacksonville.

The fame of the regiment had preceded it and at every station were crowds of enthusiastic, gaily dressed people, shouting, waving flags, cheering the boys on their way. All were anxious to see our illustrious colonel, and many that came to greet the first battalion were disappointed. However, after Du Quoin had been passed, they would patiently wait till the train bearing the colonel arrived.

Although all the towns along the road gave the regiment a warm reception, it was especially well received at Du Quoin, Ill.; Nashville, Tenn., and Albany, Ga. At Nashville the six sections of the train stopped about three-quarters of an hour. Nearly the whole city was at the depot. The boys were given a good dinner and a box of lunch to vary the monotony of traveling rations.

Each citizen present did his utmost to make them feel welcome, and they were royally entertained. It is one of the bright spots in the soldier boy's lives that will ever be reverted to with pleasant memories.

The entire trip was taken without an accident or mishap of any kind, although the regiment passed a wreck on the Georgia Central that caused a delay of several hours.

Fullman arrived in splendid condition. Fullman sleepers had been provided and the railway officials, as well as the regimental officers, did all they could for their welfare and comfort.

Colonel Bryan probably received less rest than any other man. At every station he was called for and he almost invariably responded, though he was sometimes called for as late as 2 o'clock in the morning.

Your correspondent talked with the different reception committees of several cities that had come to the depot to receive the colonel, expecting to find him on the first section, and it is very evident that Colonel Bryan is today the most popular man of our nation throughout the entire south.

The general appearance of the rural regions passed through from Tennessee south is disappointing. The soil consists of red or yellow clay. Most of the country is covered with a wild second growth of timber, interspersed by small clearings, in the midst of which were primitive log cabins, surrounded by hilly kept fields of corn, tobacco or cotton. Lack of enterprise is plainly evident. Most of the smaller towns were also a discredit to the country, being composed of wretched looking shacks and here and there, lounging around on small groups on the streets, could be seen specimens of the lazy lower classes of the white and colored inhabitants.

The cities are the redeeming feature of the southern states. Enterprise and capital have been at work, as evidenced by numerous factories in operation. Well kept streets, neat lawns, fine residences and state colleges and public buildings are characteristic of the larger cities.

From brief conversations held along the way many strange ideas that the southern people have of the volunteers were brought out. They could not understand how so many promising young men could have good homes, good positions or a college course and go to war, and they seemed surprised to learn that most of our volunteers were from our best northern families.

The rural regions of Southern Georgia present a contrast to some of the regions directly north. Immense patches of water-melons, large fields of cotton and large orchards of young peach trees are being cultivated. The Western Atlantic railroad carried 250 carloads of fruit during the last week. It is needless to say the regiment had a feast on Georgia melons and peaches when it came through.

Camp Cuba Libre is probably one of the most healthful localities in Florida. It is situated on the bank of the St. John river, four miles from Jacksonville and seven miles from the seacoast. The soil is very sandy, and although rain is abundant it soon dries up. The Third regiment is encamped in a pine grove. Sulphur water, obtained through hydrants, is used. It is warm and unpalatable at first, but each company is allowed fifty pounds of ice per day, and by its use the water is fit to drink.

The thermometer averages 110 degrees, but there are very few, if any, prostrations, and strange as it may seem, the northern soldiers stand the heat as well as the southern troops. Nearly all the severe sickness is among the Mississippi and Virginia regiments. Sickness is decreasing in the camp, but few deaths have occurred, and those were from cases of typhoid fever in the above-named regiments. The surgeons claim that the fever germs were in the men's systems when they came in camp.

On account of the heat the regiment will not drill much during the day till it becomes acclimated. The first regimental dress parade

took place Sunday night. Our band is being rapidly drilled into presentable shape, and when it appeared on dress parade it was loudly cheered by the Second Mississippi and the Rough Riders, who are encamped on either side of us. It was especially cheered when it left the field playing "Dixie."

Major Harrison, who has charge of the equipment of General Lee's command, the Seventh corps, just received notice from Washington that special attention would be paid to the equipment of this corps. The Third Nebraska and the Rough Riders are the only fully equipped regiments here, and there are now about 15,000 men in camp.

Many men of the regiment for the first time saw ocean merchant vessels last week. Three torpedo boats and the dispatch boat Dauntless, formerly a filibuster, put in here recently. The Dauntless has seen severe service the last three months, and the crew state that it has seen very important engagements, except the destruction of Cervera's fleet. The boat is now being overhauled, preparatory for more service.

The camp is rapidly being put into shape, so that the regiment may be as comfortable as possible. Many of the tents now have wooden floors and are being fitted up in other ways, so they may be as homelike as possible. No one expects to move from here for two months, as it will take that time to get the corps in shape. At this writing the boys are as enthusiastic as ever, and are enjoying camp life immensely.

The Jacksonville, Fla., Times-Union and Citizen in a two-column article, July 25, contains many kind words for the Third Nebraska. In one of the articles Colonel Bryan's regiment is called "The Silver Third." The paper says:

"The name of the 'Silver Third' has been given to the Third Nebraska regiment, commanded by Colonel William J. Bryan. The fact that Colonel Bryan commands the regiment might be sufficient to give some such name to it, but there is still a more potent reason, although the two are probably linked together."

"The officers of a regiment always wear the name of it on the collars of their coats, and the customary method is to have this in gilt lettering. 'There may have been an over-loyal tailor that made the suits for the officers of the Third Nebraska, but at any rate instead of the lettering all being in gilt the figure '3' shows up prominently with a silver hue, in contrast to the gold tinge of the letters 'Neb.'"

"This is not exactly at the ratio of 16 to 1, but perhaps it is as near as could be adopted under the circumstances. A seven-pointed star, made in silver, having been adopted as the insignia of the Seventh army corps, it is stated that every officer of the Third Nebraska intends to get one at the earliest opportunity."

NOTES COLLECTED. One of the companies of the Third Nebraska regiment contains forty-eight republicans. Another has fifty-three populists and another has sixty-three democrats.

Colonel W. J. Bryan of the Third Nebraska regiment has two small silk flags in his tent, the American and the Cuban. The colonel is well pleased with his location and thinks his tent is the acme of camp comfort.

A number of the boys of the Third Nebraska regiment were out skirmishing yesterday. The skirmish was after lumber to build floors for their tents, and the sound of saw and hammer could be heard through the camp of the regiment.

Major J. H. McClay of the Second battalion of the Third Nebraska regiment is now, for the second time, in the south, he having been here during the civil war. He spoke highly yesterday of the camp and Jacksonville, with its northern and western get-up and style.

There have as yet been no regimental drills by the Third Nebraska regiment since being in camp here. The men have, however, been out on company drills. They were taken out to drill yesterday afternoon, but the heavy rain caused the order to be given to return to camp in double time.

The Third Nebraska regiment differs from most of the other regiments in that it has not three majors, since the state has made provision for only two majors for the Second and Third battalions, while the lieutenant colonel of the regiment is in command of the First battalion.

The members of company A, Third Nebraska regiment, are all growing closely cropped. This is a result of imitation of the Lincoln Light Infantry of Lincoln, Neb., of the Second Nebraska regiment. Some few members of the company do not like the idea, but the general understanding is that they all have it to do.

Dog tents are quite numerous in the Third Nebraska regiment, this being due to the fact that all the wall tents could not be set up. Everything about the camp is settling into a position where things can be straightened out. The camp already presents a settled and fine appearance and the soldiers state that they are well pleased.

The anti-slavery league has recently been at work in North Nebraska and a large league was organized at Albion, and offered by leading citizens.

The daughter of Arnold Gaft, a Franklin county farmer, was instantly killed by lightning while at work in the harvest field.

Fajardo, which was said to have been selected as one of the landing places of the invading army, is the principal port on the east coast of the island. It has a population of 8,778, according to the last official statistics (December, 1887). The port is handsome, with a third-class lighthouse at the entrance at the point called Cabezas de San Juan, and a custom house open to universal commerce. The town is about one and one-fourth miles from the bay. The only important industry of the district is the manufacture of muscovado sugar, to

which most of the planters devote themselves. Shooks, hickory hoops, boards and provisions come from the United States in considerable quantities. Sugar and molasses are exported, and occasionally tortoise shell. The climate is temperate and healthy.

In the absorption of Porto Rico the United States will acquire some interesting architecture. At Cayman, a Porto Rico town of 4,000 people, is an imposing church considered one of the finest on the island.

WHY HAYWARD PULLED OUT.

Republican Aspirant For Gubernatorial Nomination Says the Railroads Would Not Let Him Run For Congress.

Lincoln, Neb., July 26.—In ten days the republican state convention will meet, and even at this distance of time in advance all has been prepared and the names of the men the delegates will be commanded to name for the several offices on the ticket, can be given.

In the old republican days there was sometimes a kick on the selections of the bosses, and sometimes a contest to determine which of the men over whom the bosses differed. There is none of that now except in one or maybe two instances. The republican party is submissive to the dictates of the corporation managers, even more so than in times past, and these managers have already selected the ticket and the selection will have to go.

Republican candidates do not have to go around to delegates and present their claims for support. The corporation managers who manage the republican party of Nebraska, as an adjunct to their main business, select the candidates and the delegate who dares to dispute the right to do this, immediately finds himself hustled out of political life. The managers who do the thinking for the party are the same old crowd who have been at the helm for years past, and they have a crew which is more submissive than usual, as the bitterness of defeat in the recent past is present to their minds. Hayward for governor, Murphy for lieutenant governor, Cady for treasurer, or possibly Elmsold of Holdrege, Matthews for auditor, High for commissioner of public lands and buildings, Wilson of Lancaster for attorney general, Smith of Clay county for secretary of state, and McBrien, formerly of Orleans, now of Geneva, for superintendent of public instruction, and there you have the ticket as it will be nominated, ready-made by the men who own and have a right to run the republican party of Nebraska as they please.

The potent spell of fear of the anger of the "well-known power in Nebraska politics" is all-sufficient to secure immediate and exact obedience to the commands which are issued from headquarters or given on their own responsibility by those who are the accredited representatives of the source of republican political favors and the keeper of the political lives of his subjects.

Ben S. Baker has dared to run counter to the behests of this power which controls republican nominations and owns republican officials, and his revolt is the one thing about the coming convention which interests an honest man. It will be his success and in case of defeat what will be his fate are things the curious are waiting to see. That he will be punished if his revolt is unsuccessful goes without saying, for the powers which rule the republicans are inexorable in their punishment of those who dare rebel.

His story is sometimes told by politicians as a member of the legislature several seasons past who refused to vote for a certain measure which the managers had decreed should be passed. He was argued with, and he remained firm in his position. He was promised rewards, and he did not waver from what he said he believed to be his duty, because it was right.

He was reminded that his party was going solidly against him and that loyalty to the party which elected him and to which he belonged required that he do as he was commanded, but he was unshaken. Threats of disclosures of a damaging nature and which he believed to be only in the knowledge of one who was bound to respect the secret as confidential, did not make him waver. At last the regular representative of one of the biggest corporations in the state launched the final bolt in the shape of a threat that if he did not do as was demanded his political life would end with the term in the legislature he was then serving.

This did not have the desired effect and his vote on the measure which was against the command of the party and the party bosses. The following year he was a candidate for re-nomination, and he mustered hardly enough votes in his county convention to put his name in nomination and second it. The man who made the threat of punishment by political death had made that threat good. When there is wonder expressed by the republican politicians as to who are in charge, and do not dare to assert their manhood, older politicians think of this legislator and other similar cases and they don't wonder. They know that republicans are thinking of them too, and that they dare not disobey, but rather choose to "crook the pregnant hinges of the knee that thrive may for now fawning."

In making up the ticket the desires of the candidates are given about as little consideration as would be accorded the naked slave of the black king of Central Africa by his man-stealing master. Judge Hayward is credited with having earnestly desired to make the canvass for election to congress. He is made to run for the nomination for

governor. Hayward himself has said: "The railroads will not let me run for congress." Senator Murphy wanted to try for attorney general or congress. He is made to take the dry crumb of a nomination for lieutenant governor or go without anything. Cady has wanted to be governor for years and he is told to be a candidate for treasurer in a hopeless race, and it is announced that he will obey. Wilson has figured in local organizations where republicans get together and declare that the present republican officials of the capital city are unworthy of support and a disgrace to the people whose affairs they mismanage, and he is told to take a place on a ticket made possible by a combination and agreement with this same element, the basis of which is a promise of immunity and a further continuance in power, and he obeys the behest and is slated for a place on the ticket.

Kinkaid, Sadleir, Duran, Barnes, Saylor, McDowell, McCrea, have aspirations for the gubernatorial franchise. Timorously declare that friends. The cold, calculating eye of the political agent of the corporation falls upon them and his hand waves them aside and they disappear from the field, or are permitted to make a feeble struggle for a complimentary vote.

The method pursued by Nebraska republicans ensures little trouble to the rank and file of the party in making up tickets, and is doubtless accepted the more readily because they have been taught during the last few years that their managers know what is good for them better than they do themselves. That is one way of discharging the responsibilities of sovereigns, by evading them, but it will present to the view of the state on August 10 as smooth running a piece of machinery as ever ran over a railroad right of way in the western country. The master mechanic promises that if the track men keep up their work the only jolt felt by the passengers will be when the engine runs over the mangled body of Ben Baker. Judge Baker is confident that he will either ride on one of the softest cushions or there will be immediate use for the wrecking crew.

Judge Baker was in Lincoln the other day, and has been in several different places during the last two weeks. His appearance here astounded the republican inner circle. They could not understand how he or for that matter any one owing allegiance to that party would have the temerity to make a race without the regular and essential endorsement of the corporation party and told them he was a candidate manager. It was told as a remarkable thing indeed after his departure that he actually had talked with the delegates to the state convention and wanted their support. The poor delegates themselves were doubtless as much astonished at such unheard of proceedings as any body and it is currently believed that some of them heard from him for the first time in their lives that they were supposed to have any right to cast their votes for a candidate of their own choosing, and were not compelled by some law other than the custom long established in their party to vote as the managers dictated.

Judge Baker's presumption in talking to ordinary delegates instead of going to the provincial governor general commissioned to govern this part of the republican dominions was characterized by republicans as a play of ignorance of party methods which was not commensurate with his position for high position. Baker had some effect upon the delegation, however, or at least on a few of the delegates. Liberty is sweet and even the life long slave will long for what he never knew and there are some on the Lancaster delegation who declare they will voice their protest against the tyranny of the rule they live under by voting for Baker.

Humiliating as the spectacle of a party utterly in the hands of corporation managers is to many of the rank and file of the republican party, the men who lead in its councils have sunk to the depth where they prefer to fatten off the drooping from a master's table rather than live upon coarse fare as free men. Stripped of all the mystery surrounding it and calling the political management by just the plain every day name that fits it and the conditions under which the republican ticket has been made up is not such as to commend it to the favorable consideration of those who care for the welfare of the state, but that is the kind of a ticket with which the republicans will go before the voters and ask their support. D. H. B.

Grasshoppers are causing some alarm in the southwestern counties of the state and farmers are organizing a war of extermination against the pests.

Alliance is to have a fall race meeting and the dates agreed upon are October 13, 14 and 15. The local management expects to call some good horses to the meeting.

people of San German are intensely loyal to Spain. When the English landed on the island and attempted to take San German, in 1743, they were driven off with considerable loss.

Most of the Porto Rican cities of the interior are located on considerable elevations overlooking valleys well irrigated with fruit orchards and sugar plantations. They are solidly built and equipped with such municipal features as hospitals, barracks, libraries and schools.

A Chinese funeral attracted considerable attention from curious people at Forest Lawn cemetery, Omaha. It was the obsequies over the remains of G. Lee She, a young Chinese gymnast, who died at the Chinese village on the exposition grounds Tuesday of heart failure. Much to the surprise and disappointment of the spectators no services of any nature were held, as no services are observed at Chinese funerals. The funeral was attended by the entire population of the village and several local Chinamen. It was observed that a

number of the latter were accompanied by white wives.

An eastern woman going through on the Rock Island last week, says that Fairbury Gazette, had a pet dog which she was compelled to transfer to the care of the baggage man. At James the dog escaped and as he was a collie, he was valued by the owner at \$200. It caused some of the railroad men, a reward of \$25 was offered for the animal, which caused his reappearance but misad the collar.

DOES FUSION IN NEBRASKA PAY?

A Comparison of the State School Funds Under Republican and "Demo-Pop" Rule.

World-Herald.

"The school districts of the county were never in better shape than they are now," said County Superintendent Woodard, as he looked up from his annual report for the fiscal year, upon which he is now at work. "All the districts have money in their treasuries except one, the Fairbury, just west of Irvington. One, that Mr. Benson, has as much as \$2,000; Millard has \$1,200; Bennington, \$1,000; and school district No. 21, in South Omaha, has \$1,000. I think that district has something like \$7,000 in its treasury. Most all the others of the sixty-one districts outside of Omaha have amounts varying around \$100, \$200, \$300 and \$600. Leaving Omaha out I should approximate a total for the county of say \$50,000."

"The apportionment from the state is the largest this year it has ever been. In January, 1897, it was about \$40,000; in July of that year, \$41,000; last January, \$44,000, and this time, \$48,815. So you can see that it has been steadily increasing. In previous years it ran from \$23,000 up to about \$30,000, some years doing a trifle better. The districts have never been in such splendid condition financially."—Omaha Bee.

The above tribute is paid by a republican county official, through a republican organ, to Nebraska's "demo-pop" state administration.

The people of Nebraska who pay the taxes and who are interested in the welfare of the public schools should be fully informed as to the reasons for the excellent condition of the Douglas county school fund.

The state apportionment of school funds for Douglas county for the last eight years was as follows:

UNDER REPUBLICAN RULE.	
First half of 1890.....	\$21,800 20
Second half of 1890.....	21,500 10
First half of 1891.....	21,500 10
Second half of 1891.....	21,500 10
First half of 1892.....	21,500 10
Second half of 1892.....	21,500 10
First half of 1893.....	21,500 10
Second half of 1893.....	21,500 10
First half of 1894.....	21,500 10
Second half of 1894.....	21,500 10
First half of 1895.....	21,500 10
Second half of 1895.....	21,500 10
First half of 1896.....	21,500 10
Second half of 1896.....	21,500 10

UNDER "DEMO-POP" RULE.	
First half of 1897.....	\$23,732 63
Second half of 1897.....	23,732 63
First half of 1898.....	23,732 63
Second half of 1898.....	23,732 63

It will be observed that the HIGHEST amount apportioned semi-annually to Douglas county under the republican administration was \$24,000.44 during the second half of 1892. The LOWEST amount apportioned to Douglas county under the "demo-pop" administration was during the first half of 1897, amounting to \$23,732.63, which was \$273.88 more than the LARGEST amount apportioned under the republican administration.

The total amount apportioned to Douglas county during the last eighteen months of republican administration was \$72,195.36. The total amount apportioned to Douglas county during the first eighteen months of the "demo-pop" administration was \$72,195.36, making an excess in favor of the "demo-pop" administration of \$51,393.22. It should be stated right here that of the \$72,195.36 apportioned under the last eighteen months of the republican administration \$23,971.31—the December, 1896, apportionment—was not actually paid out by the republicans, and when the treasury was turned over to the "demo-pops" no money was left in the treasury to meet the apportionment. In addition to meeting their own semi-annual apportionment in June, 1897, the "demo-pops" were compelled to collect and pay the December apportionment made, but not paid, by the republicans. So, as a matter of fact, during the first eighteen months of the "demo-pop" administration there was paid to Douglas county the aggregate sum of \$148,588.58, while during the last eighteen months of the republican administration there was actually paid to Douglas county only \$49,224.06. Thus it will be seen that during the first eighteen months of the "demo-pop" administration the schools of Douglas county received from the state THREE TIMES MORE than they received during the last eighteen months under republican rule.

During the last eighteen months under republican administration the amount apportioned to all the counties of the state was \$708,704.74. Of this amount \$231,958.30—the amount of the December, 1896, apportionment—was not actually paid by the republicans, but was left for the "demo-pop" administration to pay, AND NO MONEY WAS LEFT IN THE TREASURY WITH WHICH TO PAY IT. But the "demo-pop" administration, during its first eighteen months, not only paid this \$231,958.30 which the republicans neglected to pay, but in addition thereto collected and paid to the counties of the state the immense sum of \$1,170,285.91. This amount, added to the December, 1896, apportionment, which the "demo-pops" had to collect and pay, brought the total amount paid during the first eighteen months of "demo-pop" rule to \$1,402,243.21, which was \$925,488.77 MORE than was paid to the counties of the state during the last eighteen months of republican rule.

In other words, during the first eighteen months of the "demo-pop" administration there was apportioned and paid to the various counties of the state for the benefit of the public schools THREE TIMES MORE MONEY than was apportioned and paid during the last eighteen months of republican rule.

No wonder that the republican superintendent of Douglas county says: "The school districts of the county were never in better shape than they are now. The districts have never been in such splendid condition financially."

The World-Herald submits this remarkable showing to the taxpayers and the patrons of the public schools of Nebraska. It is a showing that is deserving of the highest consideration by thoughtful people. It reveals a gratifying condition made possible by fusion in Nebraska—a fusion condemned and denounced only by the political element that betrayed the public confidence and sacrificed the public funds.

How many persons know that the United States have possessions in the South Pacific that might be used as coaling stations in our campaign against the Philippines? Did you ever hear of Baker Island, or Howland Island, or It's a thousand chances to one that you never did, but they have been United States possessions since 1857.

It has been suggested that these tiny islands might come in handy just at this time, pending the annexation of Hawaii. They have never before assumed the slightest degree of importance and even now the officials of the war department at Washington are not inclined to believe that they can be put to a practical use, except in case of the most dire necessity.

Still, that emergency might possibly arise, and these desolate spots upon a still more desolate sea may yet serve a purpose heretofore undreamed of. The exact location of Baker Island, to be accurate, is latitude 13 minutes 30 seconds north, longitude 176 degrees 29 minutes 30 seconds west. Howland Island lies two or three miles to the north.

Neither Island is inhabited, except by sea fowl and a multitude of half-starved, vicious rats. The latter do not hesitate to attack a human being. At certain times of the year the islands are visited by vessels, which load with guano, which abounds in great quantities. What little vegetation there is is coarse and scanty.

Baker Island has no fresh water, but on Howland Island are several pools of blackish water, supposed to be partially freshened by distillation from the sea. The anchorage is said to be very unsafe. The former island boasts a movable wharf. It is quite impossible for vessels to load between November and April.

Howland Island is two miles long and half a mile wide. Baker Island is one mile long and three-quarters of a mile wide. Aside from the fact that they are out of the usual sailing course, it would seem that the islands would possess little value as a base of supply. But still there is some satisfaction in knowing that they are there, and that they belong to our government. The time may come when, significant as they now appear, we may be glad of their existence.

The new elevator of the Trans-Mississippi Elevator company at Exeter has now all machinery in place and is ready for the fall crop.

A Chinese funeral attracted considerable attention from curious people at Forest Lawn cemetery, Omaha. It was the obsequies over the remains of G. Lee She, a young Chinese gymnast, who died at the Chinese village on the exposition grounds Tuesday of heart failure. Much to the surprise and disappointment of the spectators no services of any nature were held, as no services are observed at Chinese funerals. The funeral was attended by the entire population of the village and several local Chinamen. It was observed that a

number of the latter were accompanied by white wives.

An eastern woman going through on the Rock Island last week, says that Fairbury Gazette, had a pet dog which she was compelled to transfer to the care of the baggage man. At James the dog escaped and as he was a collie, he was valued by the owner at \$200. It caused some of the railroad men, a reward of \$25 was offered for the animal, which caused his reappearance but misad the collar.