The Hemingford Herald.

VOLUME IV. HEMINGFORD, BOX BUTTE COUNTY, NEBRASKA, FRIDAY, MAY 27, 1898. NUMBER 15.

THE SCHOOL CHILDREN'S FRIEND

The Largest Semi-Annual School Apportionment ever Made Nearly a Half Million Dollars.

THE OLD AND NEW ADMINISTRATIONS ARE COMPARED.

The Way the Public School Funds are now Handled is of Great Benefit and Interest to Children.

Lincoln, May 24.—The June semi-annual apportionment of the school fund has reached the unprecedented sum of $430,695.98. Ever since the new state administration has been in power the public school finances have been growing better and better.

GROWTH OF THE SCHOOL FUND.

It is interesting to note how this public school fund has "prospered" since a change has taken place in the state administration. The last year's apportionments under the republican officials were:

1896, June, $260,410.12.
1896, December, $231,958.30.

The first year's apportionments under the new state officials were:

1897, June, $362,226.03.
1897, December, $377,365.90.

And the present June apportionment tops the mark at $430,695.98.

But this is not all. In future apportionments of school funds the interest on over a half million dollars county and municipal bonds and state warrants will be placed to the credit which heretofore has not existed, viz:

BONDS.

Douglas county exposition...	$100,000.00
Douglas county refunding....	180,000.00
Butler county	33,000.00

STATE WARRANTS.

On general fund	308,647.07
Present total	$621,645.07

It will be remembered that Governor Holcomb did everything in his power to get the old republican officials to invest this permanent school fund so that the interest would not only be kept here in Nebraska, but it would be placed to the credit of the school children of the state. The old time republicans had to walk out of their party and cast their ballots with another crowd before this could be done.

UNCLE JAKE WOLFE AT HELM.

Another big factor in swelling this school fund apportionment is the manner in which Land Commissioner Wolfe has handled the school lands. As an illustration: For the last three apportionments under the republican administration, the "interest derived on school lands leased" was:

1895, December, $18,516.33.
1896, June, $20,017.70.
1896, December, $22,232.70.

Under the new administration the revenue from this source has been:

1897 June, $43,390.14.
1897, December, $71,887.89.
1898, June, $200,903.39.

CHANGE UNDER POPULIST RULE.

The average semi-annual apportionment of the school fund under the republicans from 1890 to 1896, inclusive, was $280,102.64, while the average apportionment under the new administration has been $390,095.97. This is a clear gain to the school children of Nebraska of $109,993.33 every six months, or $219,986.66 each year. This handsome sum of nearly a quarter of a million of school children's money which the present state officials are now adding to the school apportionments represents the amount the republicans made it their business to squander.

PROMPT WORK.

Within less than twenty-four hours after Treasurer Meserve had announced the apportionment (which was on the dot), Superintendent Jackson and Auditor Cornell had placed in the postoffice their official communications to the county superintendents. Each were allowed twenty days by law to do this work, but they took less than twenty hours. The cool $430,695.98 cash is in the state treasury waiting for the county treasurers and superintendents to send in and get it, to apportion it among the school districts and finally to the school teachers.

THE HAPPY SUPERINTENDENT.

When the reporter for this paper called on Superintendent Jackson he found him busy as a bee, and smiling like a big sunflower. "Why," he said, "this is grand. So many districts are enabled by reason of building up this public school fund to increase the number of their school months from one to three more than they have heretofore had. You see," said Prof. Jackson, "the way-out country districts reap the greatest benefits from these big apportionments which we are now enjoying. One-fourth of the amount is divided equally between the districts, the little district way out in the country receiving just as much as the big wealthy one in the city. The other three-fourths is apportioned according to the number of school children."

The handling of these public school funds is another sample of how the present state administration differ from that of the old republican politicians.

BREAKS THE RECORD.

The June Semi-Annual School Apportionment Biggest Ever Made.

Lincoln, Neb., May 20, 1898.—Score another for the reform forces of Nebraska! Another semi-annual apportionment of the temporary school fund has been closed, with the magnificent sum of $430,695.98 to be paid out in the interests of the school children of the state. This far exceeds any apportionment heretofore made, being $68,469.95 larger than the May apportionment of last year, and $57,330.98 in excess of the apportionment made in December, 1897. Comparison with results obtained by republican officials, places State Treasurere Meserve and the board of educational lands and funds in a truly enviable light. In June, 1896, under republican control, $260,410.12 was apportioned among the various counties, which, divided by 352,101, the total number of children of school age in the state, gave a per capital of $.739. This year there are 2,828 more children of school age than in 1896, yet the per capita is $1.213, or nearly 48 cents more to each child to be used in its education.

The average semi-annual apportionment of the temporary school fund from 1890 to 1896, inclusive, was $280,102.64, while the average apportionment under populist regime so far has been $390,095.97, or $109,993.33 more on each apportionment.

When the large apportionment of $362,226.03 was made in May, 1897, every little 2x4 republican sheet in the country, under Joe Johnson's promptings, howled that it was due to ex-Land Commissioner Russell's excellent management of school land leases. Then when the December, 1897, apportionment loomed up some $15,139.87 larger than that in May, they howled that Meserve "juggled the figures." And now this apportionment, so much in excess of anything before, ought to silence their mud batteries. Ex-Land Commissioner Russell had nothing to do with school land leases this time. Treasurer Meserve may have "juggled" the figures, but he has evidently not juggled the money, like some who need not be mentioned here, and his "jugglery" is surely appreciated by every loyal citizen of Nebraska who is not blinded by partisanship.

Perhaps good crops and "McKinley prosperity" may have caused it? Well, let us look at former years: 1891 and 1892 were heavy crop years, and the people were in condition to pay their taxes as well then as now; yet the June 1893, apportionment was only $352,184.07—the largest one ever made by republicans, and $78,511.91 less than the present one.

Well may the people of Nebraska be proud of the record made by her present state officers. For honesty, economy and efficiency they have never been surpassed. C. Q. DE FRANCE.

Lincoln, Neb., May 24.—Prof. Jackson, the state superintendent of public schools, celebrated his thirty-eighth birthday by issuing the following letter to the county superintendents of public instruction:

Dear Superintendent: It will, no doubt, be very gratifying to you and to all the people of your county who are interested in the welfare of the public schools, to learn of the greatly increased semi-annual apportionment of school funds, a statement of which I herewith hand you.

This is the largest apportionment ever made, even exceeding that of last December (which was the largest up to that time), by $53,330.08.

I trust you will lose no time in making the distribution to the districts of your county, some of which may stand in need of the money to pay teachers. It will also enable the school boards to make the estimate for the next school year.

With the increased resources, and a consequent lessening in taxation, the burden which has rested upon so many of our school districts for several years past will be considerably lightened. The large apportionment will, no doubt, enable many districts to hold more months of school.

Trusting that this magnificent apportionment may be instrumental in a measure in maintaining the high standard of the schools of Nebraska, I am, your co-worker, W. R. JACKSON, State Supt.

In proportion to the population there are more Smiths in Scotland than in England, for in Scotland one person in every seventy is named Smith, while in England only one person in every seventy-two is a Smith. The Smiths are well up in Ireland, beating such favorites as the O'Briens, the Ryans, the Connors, the O'Neills, the Reillys, the McCarthys and the Dohertys, the four leaders of the Smiths in Ireland being Murphys, Kellys, Sullivans and Walshs.

It is stated that the French preacher has this pulpit custom in the churches. First comes the exordium, after which he takes his seat for the communion and then preaches head number one. Then he takes his seat for rest and preaches number two. Then another pause for his final effort. This method is said to be very effective.

St. Thomas West Indies, May 25.—Freeman Halstead, the newspaper correspondent, who has been sentenced to one year's imprisonment for taking photographs of the fortifications of San Juan de Porto Rico, has been conveyed to a convict camp to undergo sentence.

Washington, D. C., May 25.—At the state department an emphatic denial was made to the report that Italy or any other nation has made a protest against the blockade.

Paris, May 25.—According to a dispatch received here today from Rome, Italy has protested against the blockade of Cuba, claiming it is ineffective.

The deer forest of Kinloch, in Sutherlandshire, which comprises about 40,000, has been let by the duke of Sutherland to Arthur J. Balfour, the rent being $5,000 for the season.

Chicago's police force last year cost $3,457,665. The officers made 35,680 arrests, recovered stolen property valued at $330,628 and fines were inflicted amounting to $216,284.

PAT FORD, JR., IS PARDONED.

Now Not Only a Freeman But Also an Heroic Seaman.

The governor Saturday granted an unconditional pardon to Patrick Ford, jr., and at the expiration of his term of service in the United States navy young Ford may safely come home. The pardon was granted on the showing made by Patrick Ford, sr., who presented proofs of his son's service in the navy, and also presented numerously signed petitions asking for the pardon. Among the signatures were those of eight of the jurymen who sat in the trial that resulted in young Ford's conviction.

Patrick Ford, jr., was a "fugitive from justice" it is true. He was convicted before Judge Cunningham R. Scott during the exciting rage of A. P. Aism of having participated in a drunken carousal and robbery of a wild and woolly cowboy, fresh from the west. The cowboy claimed to have lost $20 during the spree and Pat Ford was sentenced by Judge Scott to fifteen years at hard labor in the Nebraska penitentiary. Young Ford escaped from the Douglas county jail and joined the United States navy.

He was a member of the crew of the ill-fated Maine and was slightly injured. As soon as he was allowed to leave the hospital he re-entered the service and the next heard of him he was a gunner on the United States gunboat Marblehead.

The Marblehead was in the terrible battle a few days ago at Cardenas.

A letter from one of the officers of the revenue cutter Hudson, which towed the torpedo boat Winslow out of danger, says:

"We tried hard for a gunboat, but busted. We did the best we could and all we could; fired 135 rounds in thirty-three minutes, and it was a hot place. Barring a few scratches, we were not touched, and they simply churned the water around us. Whoever said 'war is hell' knew what he was talking about. That is a truthful description; no better could be given. Every man and boy on board acted 'out of sight,' cool, and planked each shot just right until the time when trying to get the Winslow in tow, and a shell killed five of them. Then there was hell. They cried, cussed, yelled and the way the shells flew into that gun was awful. It is a wonder the shell man's hands were not cut off, the way No. 2 threw that breech block in and out. The gun was so hot that it was almost red and could not be touched. Cartridges began to jam, but were slammed in by main strength, and were exploded by the heat of the gun. We had to stop soon, and got a line to her after a lot of trouble. The batteries had our exact range, and the air simply screeched as we were getting her out. She would not tow straight, and the line parted, and we had a hard time getting another to her, but we got her safe and all right. We did the best we could. We leave tonight or tomorrow morning, and go back for another bite of the fun. I don't get much chance to write, as I am on duty all day and have my watch at night and am dead tired. And, between you and me, we will be glad when the war is over—not only myself, but all hands."

HO, FOR THE FAR PHILIPPINES:

Cruiser Charleston Gone---Five Steamers Chartered.

San Francisco, Cal., May 24.—The cruiser Charleston left Mare island on her way to Manila. She will stop at Red Rock to confirm the adjustment of her compasses and then proceed on her journey. Arrangements have been made for the chartering of the steamer Zealandia, due here from Honolulu today, and negotiations for the chartering of the steamer China, due here from the orient on May 28, are nearing consummation. This makes five steamers chartered as transports to the Philippines.

More than 3,000 volunteers arrived this morning from eastern states. All night long trains bearing troops were rushed into Oakland, the last section arriving about 5 o'clock this morning. There are more than 11,000 of Uncle Sam's men now quartered in this city, and about 5,000 more are scheduled to arrive next week.

It has been announced at the quarters of the First infantry at the Presidio that the regiment is scheduled to break camp tomorrow afternoon or evening and make its quarters on board the City of Pekin. The plan is to have the troops leave on the Pekin some time on Tuesday.

The officers of the Fourteenth and the Fourth cavalry of the regular service have received orders to have their commands in readiness to leave the Presidio on short notice.

This is considered to indicate that the organizations or a portion of them will accompany the First regiment of volunteers to Manila.

Four Prize Ships Ordered Sold.

Key West, Fla., May 24.—The day has been intolerably dull. The newspaper men and naval officers gathered at the hotel and tried to keep cool and speculated as to possible naval movements. Key West is not a news center, but a hot coral streak out in the ocean. The prizes Mathilde, Cadidaho, Sofia and Argonauta, against which "pro confesso" was entered, nobody appearing to claim them, were formally condemned and ordered sold. The day of the sale was not set.

The rifles and ammunition found in a secret chamber on the Argonauta are valued at $5,600. They also were condemned and ordered sold.

U. S. Deserter a Spanish Spy.

New York, May 24.—A man said to be a Spanish spy and a deserter from the First United States artillery is reported to be a prisoner on Governor's island. According to the story, the man was arrested secret service officers on Broadway. While being transferred to Governor's island on board the General Hancock the prisoner is alleged to have flung a packet of papers into the bay, but the boat put back and the papers, which, it is asserted, comprised details of the harbor defenses of New York, addressed to the Spanish consul at Montreal, were recovered.

The Jesuit order is said to number 14,251 members; 6,000 of these are priests who read mass, and 4,400 are students or novitiates. Of the twenty-two provinces Germany is the strongest and Spain next.

SOLDIERS IN A BAD WRECK

FLAGMAN DID NOT GO BACK FAR ENOUGH.

Passenger Train Crashes Into the Cars Loaded with Missouri Volunteers Down in Georgia--One Killed and a Number Wounded.

Chickamauga National Park, Ga., May 24.—A passenger train on the Chattanooga, Rome & Southern ran into the third section of the military train conveying the First Missouri volunteers, Saturday, killing Private George G. Walker, company D, and painfully injuring A. Maynard Lane, company M; Howard Brolaski, company D, and slightly injuring several other occupants of both trains.

It appears that the passenger train had orders to run through to Rossville and the second section of the military train, with a portion of the First Missouri, which was expected to run through to Rossville, was delayed at a switch about a mile from Rossville, on account of the congested condition of the tracks, just beyond a wooded curve.

The conductor of the military train sent back a flagman to warn the passenger train, but the flagman did not go far enough and the passenger train came around the curve at the rate of about twenty miles an hour. The engineer did not see the danger signal until within a short distance from the military train. He reversed his engine and put on breaks, but did not have time to stop his train, which crashed into the rear of the military train.

The rear car was a palace horse car, in which Walker was riding, and was completely demolished. Three of the horses were also killed.

Next was a baggage car, in which Brolaski and Lane were stationed. This car was badly torn up, but none of the occupants were seriously hurt. The wreck was cleared by 1 o'clock and trains were resumed.

BALTIMOR'S ROYAL RECEPTION

Show Southern Hospitality to Sixth Massachusetts.

Baltimore, Md., May 24.—Baltimore honored the historic Sixth Massachusetts regiment in a manner that will be remembered by members of the company. The hostile murmurs of sullen crowds, and the jeers of an impending mob, with which the old Sixth was received thirty-five years ago, were turned today into warm handclasps and shouts of welcome, as the regiment formed on the station platform, and marched through the plaza fronting Music hall.

Here the reception committees had assembled, including the citizens' reception committee, comprising 500 of Baltimore's representative citizens, among whom were many who fought on the side of the confederacy; the confederate veterans, several posts of the Grand Army of Republic, the fire department and a platoon of policemen.

Mayor Malster advanced, and taking Colonel Charles F. Woodward of the Sixth by the hand, welcomed him and his command to the city, and presented to him, on behalf of the citizens of the city and state, a huge basket of flowers in the form of a shield.

The line was formed, and proceded by the Fourth regiment band, the visitors were escorted through the city to the city hall, where they were reviewed and proceeded to Camden station. Here they were served with hot luncheon and coffee.

It is estimated that fully 200,000 persons saw and cheered the regiment either at the railroad station or at points upon the line of march.

Never Make an English Alliance.

Hamburg, May 24.—Prince Bismarck has fairly recovered his amiable spirits. He took a long drive on this summerlike day. He is looking somewhat fresher than was expected after his seclusion, only somewhat slender. Sitting comfortably in his gown in the library enjoying his long pipe, he received his old friend, Dr. Hoffman of Stockholm, who was returning from Italy. In an hour's interview Bismarck said:

"We are accustomed to have Americans and British always recollect that the Teutonians are German cousins whenever the Deutscher Micheal's powerful fists are useful, but they are very much mistaken, both in Birmingham and London, about the German policy, which will never offer Pomerranian soldiers' bones to further British purposes.

"British policy is treacherous. English arrogance is proverbial. Great Britain's alliances are worthless, because she may at any time sacrifice a minister. Nor does modesty abound in America, which proclaims the Monroe doctrine not only in the Atlantic and Pacific, but everywhere, without asking the opinion of Europe. The consequence will be a future increase in the American army and navy, which has hitherto been absorbed.

"The sugar trust's preponderance in American politics may decline if Germany abolishes the premium.

"The Americans are too practical a nation for a British alliance.

"Spain deserves her fate like Portugal and Denmark."

Merritt Has Gone to Frisco.

Washington, D. C., May 24.—Major General Wesley Merritt concluded his business at the war department and at once began his journey to San Francisco, where he will take charge of the expedition to the Philippines.

The following named officers of the medical department have been ordered to San Francisco, and will report to General Merritt for duty with the expedition: Lieutenant Colonel Henry Lippincott, deputy surgeon general; Captain William O. Owen, assistant surgeon and First Lieutenant Henry Page, assistant surgeon.

New York, May 24.—The company of Wall street brokers and other rich men of this city, who announced with a great flourish they had organized a company and were going to fight against Spain, have suddenly abandoned their purpose. Their excuse is they felt aggrieved because their commission papers were not sent them promptly from Washington. Others say they gave up because of cowardice.

WAR SHOTS.

The latest thing is a Dewey shirt waist. Of course it is killing.

The country bankers and hungers for the whole bill of fare of Dewey's famous breakfast.

The boasted chivalry of Spain is a thing of the past. Witness their refusal to receive "Gussie."

A common toast in Havana is "To the patriot who blew up the Maine." Have patience. He will be toasted in due time.

There are said to be eight Madrids in the United States, but they are not making much noise about their ancestry just now.

"Nellie Grant" has a boy old enough to serve on the staff of General Lee. Great Caesar, how the years roll 'round.

Admiral Cervera is a thoroughgoing Spaniard. Having reached a harbor without getting a dubbing he issued a characteristic manifesto.

The mustering of volunteers is progressing at the rate of 5,000 a day. Fully 100,000 have been mustered in. We are getting there, slowly but surely.

The governor general of Porto Rico construes the American bombardment of San Juan as a Spanish victory. Cause why—the shots never touched him.

The New York swells who joined Roosevelt's mounted regiment are accumulating experience and hory fists. They are doing stable duty just like those "to the manner born."

The commander of the Spanish armada entertains some doubts of the strength of the opposing American fleet. This is natural. He has not met it yet, and the suspicion is widespread that he is in no particular hurry for a meeting. It is no breach of confidence to assure Cervera that Admiral Sampson or Commodore Schley will be happy to show him at any time how their guns work, either at close quarters or long range.

Another Powder Mill Gone Up.

Hammond, Ind., May 24.—Three thousand pounds of powder at the plant of the Economical Smokeless Powder company, about four and a half miles from here, blew up, killing one man, injuring three others and demolishing the building in which were located the mixing rooms.

The explosion occurred about 1 o'clock. The plant has been running only three days, and was about to begin work on a government order for 35,000,000 cartridges. The officers of the government have been unable to determine the cause of the explosion.

No Strategy Board For Capt. Clark

Chicago, Ill., May 24.—When Captain Clarke, with the battleship Oregon, arrived at Rio Janeiro he read long instructions from the naval board telling him of the danger that he might be intercepted by the Spanish fleet and how to avoid meeting them. Clarke wired in reply:

"Please don't tangle me up with instructions. I am not afraid of the whole Spanish fleet."

Now that the volunteers have all left the state, the Webster Zouaves of Omaha are the only fully armed, uniformed and equipped military company in Nebraska. The Zouaves have their headquarters on Twentieth street, between Harney and Farnam, and are perfecting themselves in some very fancy gun movements. Corporal Anthony invented a clever gun movement in coming to an order from shoulder arms, in which the gun makes two complete revolutions. Sergeant Shellhart has also contrived a fancy movement in loading. The men are thoroughly enthused and are working hard to familiarize themselves with the intricate zouave manual. Several new uniforms are still unassigned. While the company offered its services to the state some time in March, it is still unassigned, and as Colonel Bryan's regiment has been filled it will have to await a chance to join the Nebraska Fourth.

The greatest electric searchlight in the world, now being erected at Fort Monroe to guard the entrance to the Chespeake, has a beam of light nine feet in diameter. It will illuminate an object 100 miles off and can be seen on the clouds at even a greater distance. The light is gathered into a nine-foot beam, which has an estimated intensity of 90,000,000 candles. The light revolves six times a minute. It was manufactured in France, but American generating apparatus has been substituted for that built abroad, and the dynamos, engines and boilers are to be duplicated in case of accident. The beam of light from the lamp will illuminate a newspaper at a distance of 100 miles.

Against the effect of a torpedo, if it gets to the hull, there is no safeguard. The heaviest battleship is just as vulnerable as the lightest gunboat. The best that can be hoped is that the destruction will be limited to a few compartments, so that those remaining intact will be sufficient to keep the ship afloat. As the vessel becomes waterlogged her speed falls off and her maneuvering capacity is reduced, so that the enemy may then pick his position of advantage and shatter her with his guns or administer a coup de grace with another torpedo.

The candy and cracker manufacturers of Atlanta have been working night and day for a week, to fill an emergency order for hard tack to feed the soldiers who are to invade Cuba.

The bakeries have been given large orders for bread and every available piece of machinery for making the staff of life will be pressed into service today to manufacture wheat into ration that can be easily and conveniently carried by the soldiers upon their long marches.

A cloudburst occurred over Bellwood and for about half an hour the rain came down in torrents. It was accompanied by thunder and lightning. The lightning struck a small building in the rear of the Gazette office and the Gazette "devil," who was running the press, received a severe shock. F. Selzer's coal house was also struck. When the storm abated the town presented the appearance of a small lake. Many limbs were broken from the trees.

One can speak by telephone from Berlin with any par ton Germany for three minutes for 25 cents; for a conversation with any place outside of Germany the fees range between 50 cents (Prague) and $1 (Budapest.) A conversation between Berlin and its nearest suburbs, costs 6 cents.

EDWARD BELLAMY NO MORE

PEACEFULLY PASSES INTO THE UNKNOWN BEYOND.

Colorado Climate Could Not Save Him--His Last Energies Spent on "Equality"—Sketch of the Apostle of Nationalism.

Springfield, Mass., May 24.—Edward Bellamy, author and humanitarian, died early Sunday morning at his home in Chicopee Falls in the forty-ninth year of his age. Mr. Bellamy has been in feeble health ever since he finished his "Equality," some eight months ago. Indeed, long before it was completed, he had the most significant warnings that his vital energies were being undermined, although it was not till August that his physicians told him that one of his lungs was affected.

At the earnest solicitations of his physicians and family he resolved to try the effect of the Colorado climate and early in September last removed with his family to Denver, Colo., where he was welcomed by a host of friends. He received, however, little or no benefit from the change and since January has been rapidly failing. When he recognized that recovery was impossible he became anxious to get back to his old family homestead at Chicopee Falls, Mass., where he was born and where he has lived his entire life.

His brothers went to Denver to help him realize this wish and on April 26, just a month ago, brought him back, very weak but very peaceful, to his old home.

He was born at Chicopee Falls on March 26, 1850, and was the third son of Rev. R. K. Bellamy, for thirty-five years the pastor of the Baptist church at Chicopee Falls.

After finishing a course at Union college, he completed his education by a year of European travel and study. By the study of law he was, at 21 years of age, admitted to the bar of Hampden. From the legal profession he went into journalism, and for several years was assistant editor of the Springfield Union; from there he went to New York City to accept a position as editorial writer on the New York Evening Post, where he was engaged for about one year, when he returned to Springfield, and in co-partnership with his brother, C. J. Bellamy, started the Springfield Daily News.

Meanwhile he published "Six to One, a Nantucket Idyl," "Dr. Heidennoff's Process," "Miss Ludington's Sister" and other books. It was in 1888 that his famous book, "Looking Backward," was published, the sale of which up to the present time is over 500,000 copies in America, and probably over 500,000 copies have been sold in England and other foreign countries.

HIS BOOK A HIT.

"Looking Backward" has been translated into German, French, Russian, Italian, Arabic, Bulgarian and several other languages. It is stated that Emperor William purchased 10,000 copies of "Looking Backward," which he distributed among the students and working classes of Germany. His reason for so doing, if this is really true, is apparent to those conversant with German politics.

On December 4, 1891, Mr. Bellamy being convinced that it was his duty to supplement his efforts in "Looking Backward" by educating the people toward reform in government, issued the first number of "The New Nation," a paper destined to become the most quoted and influential political or evolutionary journal in the world.

An idea of its influence may be judged from the fact that since the New Nation was started over 350 papers devoted to nationalism have been launched in the United States, Canada, and Mexico, and thousands of papers through the direct inspiration of the New Nation have started departments devoted to political reform, which are conducted and edited from the writings of Mr. Bellamy in the New Nation and "Looking Backward."

He leaves a widow and two children, besides two brothers, Charles J. Bellamy, editor of the Springfield Daily News, and Frederick Bellamy of Brooklyn, N. Y.

The funeral will take place at his home in Chicopee Falls, and by his special request will be of the simplest possible character.

FRANCE WANTS TO BE FRIENDLY

Foreign Minister Honotaux Aims to Correct Wrong Impressions.

Paris, May 24.—Clear evidence is now being afforded of the French government's desire to remove the bad impression created in the United States by the offensive spirit of certain Paris journals before the war began.

France's foreign minister, M. Hanotaux, is resolved to maintain a rigid neutrality. He will participate in no movement for intervention without first ascertaining whether the conditions proposed would be acceptable at Washington.

Further testimony to the French official feeling is furnished by an editorial in the Temps, emphatically protesting against the alleged misunderstanding between France and America, attributing the hostility shown here to a few boulevard journals.

Sympathy for Spain, because she is deemed the weaker party, is felt, no doubt, but Frenchmen would be glad to see Cuba free, and the French government has done and will do everything possible to maintain its cordial relations with the great republic over the sea.

"France-American friendship," the Temps says, "dates from the never-to-be-forgotten days of Washington and Lafayette, and the historic past of both countries, in a measure, determines their relations in the future."

Miss Rosella Pitman, whose death has occured at the age of 82, was a sister of the late Sir Isaac Pitman, and was throughout her life an enthusiastic stenographer, contributing regularly to a private shorthand newspaper which for forty years circulated in the Pitman family, says the Pall Mall Gazette. The deceased lady, who for the last fifteen years had been a great sufferer, was one of [illegible] members of Mr. Samuel Pitman's family who became teachers in public schools, and she followed this profession for over forty years.