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Net total sales \$87,608. Net daily average \$29,234. Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this 20th day of June, 1908. N. P. FEILL, Notary Public.

PARTIES LEAVING FOR THE SUMMER

Parties leaving the city for the summer can have the Bee sent to them regularly by notifying The Bee business office in person or by mail. The address will be changed as often as desired.

Unless Spain gets control of a cable we will not know for some time whether Spanish honor is still intact in Havana.

The fact that the big breweries are all going into a trust will not increase the popularity of trust at the bar.

Yellow Jack is a formidable enemy, but is winning no great victories over American sanitation in the camps in Cuba.

Now let the auditing and investigating committee appointed by the exposition show that it means business from the start.

Thomas Jefferson once said Cuba could be defended without a navy. The Spaniards seem to have been trying to follow Jefferson's advice.

The governor of Nebraska has joined an Iowa fishing club which does most of its fishing in South Dakota and Minnesota. State lines have nothing to do with fish lines.

At all events the Hawaiian annexation bill has made it possible for three members of congress to enjoy a pleasant summer outing with expenses prepaid by the national treasury.

Omaha must keep pushing the railroads for special rates that will bring people to the exposition from long distances. As yet the exposition has had few favors worth mentioning in the shape of reduced railway rates.

The scamp bugbear will not serve to justify the railroads in refusing reduced rates to the exposition from points east of the Mississippi. The Omaha exposition is certainly entitled to treatment equal to that accorded other great expositions.

Guesses at which faction of the democratic party will control in 1900 are in order. Everybody knows, however, that it will be republicans that will control the republican conventions in that year, and there is only one variety of republican.

It will require thirty-five cars to transport one lot of wool sold in St. Louis by western producers to eastern consumers and the check to pay for the same will be nearly twice as large as it would have been before the republican protective tariff law.

The Klondike craze has claimed many victims, but not one of them has been given such extensive obituary notices as the late "Soppy" Smith, which shows what kind of men are regarded as in the "old and respected citizen" class in the Klondike.

A great deal of unnecessary and inappropriate fuss is being made over the sentencing to death of a woman convicted of murder in New York, and some of the fuss is being made by persons who have been saying that the law should know no sex.

The local popocratic organ is talking of Governor Holcomb as a model governor, but that would not prevent the organ from selling its editorial space for \$75 a column to the republican state committee. If the "model governor" should happen to become a third-term candidate.

As predicted at the time he was gently dropped from the top of the Knights of Labor, Mr. Sovereign, late commissioner of labor statistics under a democratic administration in Iowa, is devoting himself to organizing a new party or society guaranteed to keep him at the head, at least until the members become familiar with his ways. This is the National Order of Mohawks, a secret order for the benefit of Sovereign, silver and some other things.

BRITISH INFLUENCE.

London correspondents of American newspapers say that nearly all the influential leaders in English public life are hoping that the United States will retain control of the Philippines after the close of the war with Spain. They do not profess, says one of these correspondents, to be disinterested in their advice, nor to look at the question from an American point of view. They frankly admit that the occupation of the Philippines by either France, Germany or Great Britain would subject the relations of European powers to a dangerous strain and they favor American control of the islands in the interest of peace. At the same time they are not insensible to the advantage England would derive from the moral and diplomatic support of the United States in all questions relating to China and the far east if the American flag were raised at Manila for all time.

Undoubtedly British influence will be exerted as strongly as possible in this direction and there is danger that it will carry considerable weight in shaping American public sentiment. Little as our people have hitherto been disposed to listen to British counsel, suspicion as they have very generally been of suggestion or advice from that source, as being prompted by motives entirely selfish, it is to be apprehended that in this matter many of them will be found disposed to lay aside their prejudices and accept the admittedly interested advice of Englishmen. It appears to the ambition for expansion and power, so that all those who are imbued with the spirit of imperialism will cordially welcome it, while it may win over to the imperial policy some of those now uncertain as to the position they should take.

It is doubtless a correct view that the occupation of the Philippines by any of the great European powers would subject the relations of those powers to a dangerous strain. But shall the United States abandon its traditional policy and assume a responsibility fraught with dangerous possibilities, in order to avert a more serious conflict of European interests in the far east than already exists? Shall this republic take upon itself a task that might prove to be excessively burdensome and which would involve it in the complications of another hemisphere, in order that the peace of Europe shall be maintained? We are unable to see that this nation has any such duty or obligation. That England would derive great advantage from our permanent occupation of the Philippines is obvious, but what return would it make? The burden of a larger navy and of maintaining an army in the islands to keep a heterogeneous and not wholly friendly population under proper control would be borne by the American people. We should, of course, get some revenue from the trade of the islands, but it is not probable that this would pay for the cost of governing them. It is practically certain that for a time, possibly for years, we should have to suppress revolts. What complications we might become involved in with European powers having interests in that quarter of the world which they are constantly seeking to extend no one can foresee, but that difficulties of a more or less serious nature would arise there can be no doubt. In such emergencies would we get any substantial support from England?

The fact is fully recognized that the United States has undertaken a heavy task in the pacification of Cuba and the establishment of a responsible government of Porto Rico hardly less troublesome. To assume the permanent government of the Philippines would be to burden ourselves with a responsibility pregnant with dangers and certain to become unbearable.

A STEP IN THE RIGHT DIRECTION. In establishing a permanent committee of audit, revision and investigation, the directors of the Transmississippi Exposition have taken a step in the right direction.

The necessity for such a committee has long been apparent. It is of the utmost importance that the accounts of the exposition be thoroughly checked by experts entirely independent of the executive officers and managers. It is of vital concern that the condition of the affairs of the exposition be ascertained and more successful methods introduced wherever abuses have crept in.

It is also eminently proper and desirable that current rumors of irregularities and dishonest practices by employees be probed to the bottom and the exposition purged of such as are untrustworthy.

The committee chosen for this responsible work is made up of men who enjoy the full confidence not only of the directors, but of the whole community, and their findings will carry weight. It is to be hoped the committee will enter promptly upon its onerous task and do its work so thoroughly and impartially as to leave no ground for even the intimation that it has friends to shield or wrongdoing to cover up.

A GRAVE SITUATION. Aguinaldo, the Philippine insurgent leader, is a man of action. He has organized a government and it is to be presumed is administering affairs in the territory occupied by the insurgent forces. Within the next two weeks General Merritt will arrive at Manila, with the authority of the United States to establish a military government there as soon as the Spaniards capitulate. Merritt goes to assume the position of general governor of the islands and to require all the inhabitants to submit to the authority of the United States. The probability is that when Manila is surrendered a policy similar to that at Santiago will be proclaimed.

Will Aguinaldo and his followers peacefully submit to the authority of the United States? This is a rather serious question, for if they do they are capable of making a very great deal of trouble. The Philippine insurgents are much more numerous than the Cubans, are better fighters and have shown that they have no end of pertinacity. It would require a much larger American force than has been sent to the Philippines to reduce the insurgents to submission if they should decide to refuse obedience to the au-

thority of the United States. Colonel Anderson reports that the people expect independence. If they should get the impression that it is the intention of this government to retain permanent possession of the Philippines, governing the islands by military power, it is to be seriously apprehended that a large proportion of them would revolt.

A grave situation, in which there is the possibility of much trouble and difficulty, seems to have been created by the course of Aguinaldo. There is quite as good reason for apprehension in regard to the action of the Philippine insurgent leader as there is respecting the conduct of General Garcia. It begins to look as if managing insurgents would be a more troublesome task than expelling Spain from her colonies.

TREATMENT OF WAR PRISONERS.

A veteran of the civil war writes to an eastern paper objecting to the great attention that has been bestowed upon Cervera and the other Spanish naval officers who are prisoners at Annapolis and the Baltimore Sun notes with regard to the evidence of resentment against the naval authorities on account of the generous treatment accorded these prisoners of war. It is very likely a great many people, particularly old soldiers, feel that the consideration shown to Cervera and his fellow prisoners has been rather overdone, that while they should be treated kindly and made comfortable it is not necessary or desirable to lionize them. No fault can fairly be found with this feeling, especially by those who can realize—as the veterans of the civil war can—the hardships our brave men are undergoing in Cuba and who reflect upon what it cost in American lives to drive Cervera out of Santiago. There is a kindly feeling for the Spanish admiral on account of the interest he manifested in Hobson and his men and it is altogether proper, but it does not require that we should treat these former enemies as if they had always been friends and had an unquestionable claim to our utmost generosity. It is due to ourselves that they shall be treated with the courtesy and attention they merit as brave men and gentlemen, but to lavish favors upon them is not dignified, nor is it just to the gallant men of our army and navy who are sweltering under a tropical sun or being drenched by rains, enduring almost every sort of discomfort and subsisting on "hard tack". It cannot be encouraging to these brave fellows to know that the men made prisoners through their courage are being luxuriously cared for.

ANOTHER MAN WITH A GRIEVANCE.

A Mr. Marvin, who hails from Utica, a small village of 900 population in the interior of Michigan and who is a self-constituted promoter of editorial junkets, has had himself interviewed in the Omaha Daily, which represents him as offering \$1 a line for every line over twenty lines that has appeared in the Ohio or Indiana papers from the Associated Press or otherwise about the exposition.

This offer would be cheerfully accepted by the Department of Publicity were it not for the fact that it would take not only all Mr. Marvin's possessions, but also those of all the other people of his village to pay the bill. The Associated Press does not at any time send out columns of descriptive matter about expositions. Its function is to cover the most important news features, and it has transmitted its reports to the Ohio and Indiana papers as well as those of other sections of the country as far as New England. Only last week the Associated Press transmitted fully one-third of a column about Massachusetts day and last Saturday sent an equal if not larger report of the farewell reception to the Third Nebraska regiment on the exposition grounds.

As to the proposition to pay \$1 a line for all the other exposition write-ups printed in the Ohio and Indiana papers, the sum, if paid, would not only bankrupt Marvin, but would exceed all the money he has ever handled in his life. The truth is Marvin had a scheme, in which he was to be the chief beneficiary, which the Department of Publicity was not in position to float. It is natural that he, as well as all other people whose axes the Department of Publicity has not been able to grind, should find a ventricle for pent-up grief in the Yaker.

MILLIONS FOR THE FARMERS.

With the unfolding of the Stars and Stripes over the old palace at Santiago the Spaniards have lost the city that was their first foothold on the queen island of the Antilles, and this formality has marked the prophetic beginning of the end of their sway in the West Indies. For 84 years the yellow and red flag of Espana has floated over the city of Santiago, the town having been founded by Diego Velasquez (Diego Columbus' lieutenant) in 1494. Havana was not settled until five years later, and was then christened with the name (San Cristoval de la Havana) previously given to a settlement near Santiago. Now the Virginia, as well as the Maine, has been remembered by Uncle Sam's army and navy, exactly a quarter of a century after the crime against Captain Fry and his crew.

Ten Figures Required to Measure Their Receipts.

It will require the receipt of millions of dollars to measure the increase in the farmers' receipts for last year's produce over the values that prevailed in 1895. The total return for staple crops alone for this season is estimated at \$100,000,000 more than was received in 1895. The great export crop from the United States during the past twelve months sold for about as much as the whole crop was worth in either 1893, 1894 or 1895.

These conclusions, based upon statistics gathered by the Orange Juice and Agricultural weeklies, tell the story of the farmer's share of the prosperity of our great commercial year. As a result of investigations covering the entire union and running back as far as 1893 the Orange Juice Farmer forecasts "an industrial activity early this fall quite unparalleled, with quick markets at home and abroad for the surplus of American farms."

This forecast is not measured by the unprecedented foreign demand for our cereals for the past twelve months. Our exports of agricultural products for that period, which reached in the neighborhood of \$900,000,000, were due to phenomenal crop shortings that are made expressly for farmers. These bases its forecast upon the last two-year and four-year periods rather than upon a single season's conditions, and upon the present exchangeable power of farm products for the products of labor in other lines of industry.

Two of the most reliable evidences of the increased purchasing power of the farmer are the reduction of mortgage indebtedness and the increased sale of manufactured goods that are made expressly for farmers. \$3,000,000,000 of dollars have been paid out in wiping out farm and chattel mortgages, while the trade with farmers has increased this year from 10 to 200 per cent over the corresponding seven months of last year. Manufacturers of agricultural implements report a particularly heavy increase in sales.

The farmer holds the key to the industrial situation. If he prospers the railways prosper and all productive activities are quickened. This means prosperity for all classes.

OTHER LANDS THAN OURS.

Germany is eager for colonial expansion from the most practical of motives—the extension of German trade. To extend it is not merely the policy of the imperial government, it is the ardent desire of the German people. The effort has been very successful thus far, especially in the Orient, and success has stimulated ambition. German opinion, official and unofficial, is apprehensive of the policy of the imperial government, it is the ardent desire of the German people. The effort has been very successful thus far, especially in the Orient, and success has stimulated ambition.

So the gang is trying to divide the popliss into Rosewater populists and anti-Rosewater populists. A year ago it had the democrats classified as Rosewater democrats and anti-Rosewater democrats. But do one with a grain of intelligence can fall to see through the hole in this millstone.

Novelties Out of Place.

The war balloon thus far has not met expectations. None of the novelties has been found equal to the old-fashioned American plan of advancing upon the enemy and making it too hot for him.

Obt with a Search Warrant.

When Dewey asked the German commander if he had any warlike intentions concealed about his person or ship, the German did not answer: "You can search me," but Dewey searched him, anyway.

Discouraging Military Aspirations.

General Toral, too, is to be court-martialed for surrendering Santiago, as Montelo is to be yanked up for losing Manila and Cervera for the destruction of his fleet. At this rate the Spaniards would have any commanders left if the war continues much longer. The Spanish idea appears to be that the officer who doesn't get himself killed in battle ought to be shot for cowardice—a heroic treatment which is likely to discourage military aspirations among the Spanish aristocracy.

New Blood, New Business.

It is evident that the American policy will be to revive business at Santiago and put the second city of Cuba quickly on its feet, commercially speaking. American capitalists and companies with interest in the province have been assured that they can depend on stable government there, and movements are already on foot for a resumption of business. When the business men of Cuba find that military occupation by the United States means a revival of trade they will soon fall in with the new order of things.

Private Property in Cuba.

The Spanish who are in Cuba—we mean the civilian Spanish—have been called upon to learn that with the control of the island in our hands their property will be at least as secure to them as it has ever been under the rule of Spain. There is to be no confiscation, no sequestration of private property. To every man his own, and to all, law, order and individual liberty! The guarantee of this, so far as it is possible that it should be personified, is William McKinley, president of the United States, and don't know of an insurance policy anywhere in the whole world that can hold a candle to it.

Foreign Critics Convicted.

German military attaches who witnessed the fighting around Santiago praise our soldiers, and say what they have done—and volunteers bore the brunt of it as well as the Spaniards. To every man his own, and to all, law, order and individual liberty! The guarantee of this, so far as it is possible that it should be personified, is William McKinley, president of the United States, and don't know of an insurance policy anywhere in the whole world that can hold a candle to it.

Beginning of the End.

San Juan Bautista, the capital of Porto Rico, against which the American guns may soon be thundering, is situated in reality not upon Porto Rico proper, but upon a small island called Morro, which is connected with the mainland by a bridge. The town was founded by the famous Ponce de Leon in 1511. That great admiral of Queen Elizabeth, Sir Francis Drake, captured the place on one of his daring cruises about 300 years ago. The English duke of Cumberland took it again. But the Portuguese learned a lesson by these two defeats and in 1678 an English attack proved unsuccessful. Then, in 1797, the notable Abercrombie himself proved unable to capture Drake's exploit and was obliged to sail away after a futile three day siege. Will it take that long for our army and navy to plant the star spangled banner above the old fort of Santa Catalina?

M. Lockroy, who resumes his former position as minister of marine in the new French cabinet, is as impressed as ever with the urgent necessity for immediate naval reform, and has been venturing his views in the newspapers. He says that first of all he intends to attempt the establishment of strongly fortified stations or depots in all the seas in the French war ships are wont to sail, so that they may be provided with a secure shelter and with a ready supply of coal. The stations already possessed by France are, he thinks, absolutely insufficient, and he contends that, as matters stand, she would be unable to strike a heavy blow, or even undertake the defense of her colonies with any prospect of success. Nor, he says, are the French coasts protected as they should be. Many more guard ships and torpedo boats are required, and France, which does not at the present moment boast of a single destroyer, must be supplied with some. These large and fast-sailing cruisers of the Dupuy de Lome model must be built. He regards speed as the chief element of success in battle. He does not, however, go so far as Admiral Fournier, who holds that the whole fleet could be replaced advantageously by 100 lightly armor-plated, but very swift cruisers; but he does not approve the prevailing style of French battleships, though he admits that vessels on the stocks must be finished according to the original plans. He hopes, however, to modify a number of vessels which he considers faulty, declaring that they would not be in a fit state to go to sea if called upon much less to bear the ordeal of a fight. He argues that the necessary funds can be procured from the demolition of obsolete fortifications and the sale of their sites, not only around Paris, but in many provincial towns. Meanwhile the problem is whether he will be able to formulate his plans before the ministry is ejected from office.

The New Zealand birth rate continues to attract the attention of statisticians. It has steadily declined until it is now slightly under 25 per 1,000. In the last sixteen years it has fallen more than 12 points. Population increases, but the number of births remains virtually stationary, and so the rate per thousand sinks. The births

SANTIAGO'S HARBOR DEFENSES.

Chicago Times-Herald: Investigation proves that the mines and harbor defenses of Santiago were not very formidable after all. Schley could have forced an entrance without losing a ship, and he would have won, too, if he had had his own way about it.

Indianapolis News: Commodore Schley got another vindication. After he had discovered the Spanish fleet in Santiago harbor he wanted to force his way in immediately and give battle, but he was held back. An examination of the harbor's defenses shows that the Spaniards could have carried out his plan successfully.

Chicago Journal: It turns out that, although we had thought that the harbor at Santiago was one of the most strongly fortified in the world, it was hardly fortified at all, and could have easily been taken by our ships. Admiral Sampson was evidently worse deceived than General Shafter, when the latter, on the 3d of July, thought he was unable to take Santiago.

Philadelphia Record: The discovery of the ridiculous weakness of the iron-impregnated fortifications of Santiago shows Commodore Schley to have been absolutely right in his oft-expressed belief that the fleet could have entered the harbor without the loss of a single ship; and if he had been permitted to carry out his purpose to sail in and destroy Cervera's ships as soon as they were sighted, the harbor would have been a land campaign would not have been necessary, and many a poor fellow now sleeping the everlasting sleep under the shade of Cuba might be alive and well. Excessive prudence in the case seems to have been the cause of greater losses than would have probably resulted from a little well planned naval dare-devilery.

POLITICAL DRIFT.

Prof. D. Kline is running for governor of New York on the prohibition ticket. Hon. Cloudy Swanson is running for congress in Virginia—on the democratic ticket, though.

Congressman Benton McMillin is about to open his campaign for the governorship of Tennessee. The democratic candidate for attorney general in Arkansas sports the familiar name of Jeff Davis.

The republican nominating convention in Speaker Reed's district, the First Maine, has been called to meet in Portland on Tuesday, August 2.

"The allied forces of the common people" in Michigan have dropped former titles and entered the political arena as the citizens' union reform legislative party.

Seven hundred corporations of Michigan have failed to make their annual reports as required by law. The attorney general proposes to apply the legal writ.

Hon. John Sherman is circulating about sufficiently to confound the reports of his feeble mental condition. He returned from Alaska last month and sailed for Europe last week.

Pennsylvania democrats in convention assembled did not throw bouquets at the Chicago platform, but the candidate nominated for governor is a 16-to-1 or from wayback. His name is Jenks—not Jenks of the marines.

Tom Watson will make one speech in the populist campaign in Georgia. It will be delivered in Thomson on the 27th of the month, and, though this will be his only effort in the campaign, it will be very carefully prepared.

The republicans of Massachusetts are becoming convinced that there are many advantages in a short campaign. Consequently they will not hold their state nominating convention until October 6, the election being held in November.

The cornerstone of the Pennsylvania state house is to be laid at Harrisburg August 10 with much ceremony. The event excites considerable public interest at a time when it is laid that the state house commission cannot beat the records of the builders of New York's state capitol or Philadelphia's city hall.

Boss Croker is hurrying home to take charge of Tammany's political interests. His been called to meet in Portland on Tuesday, August 2.

The next state election this year will be that of Alabama, August 8, for governor and other state officers. Arkansas follows on September 5, Vermont on September 6 and Maine on September 12. Elections for governor and other state officers will be held in November in the following states: California, Colorado, Connecticut, Georgia, Idaho, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, North Dakota, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Wyoming and Wisconsin. States that will hold no state elections until the presidential year, 1900, are Illinois, Montana, North Carolina, Utah, Washington and West Virginia.

WAR NOTES OF THE WITS.

Chicago Record: "What is a non-combatant?" Uncle Abner: "A non-combatant is a man who thinks he would go to war if his wife would let him."

Detroit Free Press: "Didn't you feel sorry for poor Mrs. Badger—her husband is in Cuba?" "Oh, I sent her a lot of lovely poetry about men who were killed in battle."

Chicago Post: "Did you see that General Blanco had tried to kill himself?" "No, but I saw his gun! Congress ought to vote him a medal just to encourage him."

Cincinnati Enquirer: "So you won't enlist if you have a chance? I thought you had more sense than that." "Oh, I'm willing enough to die for my country, but I don't want to be buried about it."

Detroit Journal: Stranger at Madrid bull fight—Ah, you have the bull covered with one of your suits of medieval armor. That is to give him an advantage, I suppose? "Native—No! that is to keep the natives from eating him before the fight comes off."

Washington Star: The Soldier's Mother—I got a letter from George today, and he is writing about the victuals in the Army. The Soldier's Wife—I am glad to hear that he is making himself at home.

Judge: He (in Colorado)—Well, what did you vote? "She—You'd think me. That horrid wild independent ticket that you wanted me to vote didn't come anywhere near matching my shirtwaist."

Chicago News: "This war will cause much suffering next winter." "In what way?" "The women read so much war news that they aren't making half the usual quantity of jam."

Washington Star: "I understand that there is a case of blues." said one Spanish citizen. "It's worse than that. It's a case of red, white and blues."

THE WHOLE STORY.

St. Louis Globe-Democrat: The German ship Irene to Subig Bay. Makes some little threats to boot. The insurgents pipe to Dewey. Right away.

Still the Irene lies and basks in Subig Bay. Smiles to think how those insurgents must be. Must obey. Comes out to sea kioodle. From the land of "Yankee Doodle." And the German ship Irene just— "Golly was!"

SONG OF THE CAMP.

Bayard Taylor. "Give us a song," the soldiers cried, The outer trenches of Britain's glory. When the heated guns of the camps allied Grew weary of bombarding.

The dark Redan, in silent seoff, Lay grim and threatening, under; And the heavy mound of the Malakoff No longer belched its thunder.

There was a pause, a guardsman said: "We storm the forts tomorrow; Since while we may, another day Will bring enough of sorrow."

They lay along the battery's side, Below the smoking cannon; Brave hearts from Severn and from Clyde And from the banks of Shannon.

They sang of love and not of fame, Forged was Britain's glory. Each heart recalled a different name, But all sang "Annie Laurie."

Voice after voice caught up the song, Until its tender passion Rose like an anthem rich and strong— Their battle-eve confession.

Dear girl, her name he dared not speak, But, as the song grew louder, Something like an anthem rich and strong— Washed off the stains of powder.

Beyond the darkening ocean burned The bloody sunset's ember, While the Crimean valleys leered And howled in English love remember.

And once again the fire of hell Rained on the Russian quarters, With scream of shot and burst of shell, And following of the mortars.

And Irish Nora's eyes are dim For a singer dumb and gory; And English Mary weeps for him Who sang of "Annie Laurie."

OUR DAILY BULLETIN.

Winnipeg, Man., July 23, 1898.—The Grand Lodge of the Knights of Pythias is scheduled to meet at Winnipeg, Man., today. It was expected that this would be a large gathering, but the absence of so many delegates, who are serving in Cuba, will diminish the attendance.

ATTENDANCE HERE

today will insure you first pick of a new lot of those light weight 1 ounce crushers in white, blue and grey.

They are not in our window—you will have to enter to see them—

Price \$1.00

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