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Notary Public.

Why was the Pinkerton story suppressed? It wasn't.

It's an old saying that it never rains but it pours, but it can be repeated once more.

Nebraska day should be made memorable as the greatest red-letter day of the exposition.

The Philippine insurgents seem able to give the Cuban insurgents pointers on how to help themselves.

The Oregon political victory is a growing one and almost as notable in its way as the recent Oregon long-distance ocean journey.

Because the men who are directing the American side of the war choose to keep secret their movements is no sign that they are doing nothing.

In view of the kind of reports sent from Manila it is probable the Spanish government wishes that all cables and telegraphs had been severed.

Iowa day follows close after Illinois day at the exposition, and from the preparations being made by the Illinois people the Iowans will have to hustle to come up to the mark set.

As St. John's revelries will not take place until October this year, but it may be put down this early in the season that the gayeties of his mighty potentate's court will be well worth waiting for.

That East Omaha bridge has lain idle altogether too long. Anything that will put this expensive piece of property into use and give Omaha additional terminal facilities will be welcomed by the community.

The republican clubs should be recruited up to their full strength at once. It would be a sad commentary upon Nebraska republicans if they failed to make a creditable showing at the National League meeting.

Kansas prohibitionists having nominated Peffer for governor, the populists ought to reciprocate by nominating St. John to head their ticket, especially since the last time he reported St. John was on the populist circuit.

The concerts of the United States Marine band are alone worth twice the price of admission charged at the exposition gates. And the Thomas orchestra would command two dollars for every seat if it played in one of the city theaters.

When the Federation of Women's Clubs delegates stop in Omaha on their way to Denver they must be made to realize that they made a huge mistake when they failed to accept the invitation to fix their 1898 biennial meeting for this city.

New York City, under the control of Tammany, which organization claims to be loyal to the Chicago platform, will soon borrow \$10,000,000 bonds to pay off old accounts and as security will issue gold bonds. What are the free coinage managers doing?

The retail liquor dealers can pass resolutions galore denouncing the drug store saloons, but they can make no impression on the liquor police reformers who continue in law-breaking. The liquor dealers have a righteous grievance against the drug store drams, but the only way for them to accomplish anything is to take up for themselves the defense of their rights under the license laws.

A Chicago "reform magazine" advertises as its star attraction for the June number an article by a college professor who declares that the "present war is the grandest example of socialism yet given in this century," and claims that the war will bring better times and that the more property destroyed the more work there will be. The wiping out of several large coast cities, he insists, would result in an unprecedented era of good times. This magazine should class itself among the humorous publications.

THE PHILIPPINE INSURGENTS.

The Philippine insurgents appear to be quite the equal of the Cubans as fighters, if indeed they are not superior. Since General Aguinaldo, who seems to be an able leader, took command, the insurgents at Manila have been pushing operations with great vigor and punishing the Spaniards severely. If not already in possession of the Philippine capital, as reported, that city must eventually fall into their hands if not surrendered to Admiral Dewey. There seems to be no reason to doubt that the insurgents are disposed to faithfully cooperate with the American fleet and that Aguinaldo will conform to whatever directions Admiral Dewey may give him. This is indicated by his order protecting foreigners and Spanish non-combatants in Manila.

It appears from the dispatches that the insurrection is rapidly gaining strength and it is probable that the insurgent force is already strong enough to overcome all the Spanish forces in the islands. The danger is, as we have heretofore pointed out, that flushed with victory the insurgents may go to excesses and violate the rules of civilized warfare. Admiral Dewey will undoubtedly do all that is possible to avert this danger, but he has no land force with which to maintain order in Manila if it should be surrendered to him or to prevent excesses on the part of the insurgents if the city should be taken by them. The situation, therefore, will be somewhat perilous until American troops arrive, which will not be for some time yet.

So far as Spain is concerned her sovereignty in the Philippines is at an end. If the United States were to withdraw its naval force from there at once Spain would not be able to re-establish her sovereignty. That has been hopelessly lost and doubtless most Spanish statesmen realize the fact.

THE NURSERYMEN'S TROUBLES.

It appears that the American tree growers have other problems to contend against quite as troublesome as infertile soil and inclement weather. While dishonest men have at times brought discredit to the business, this is a trifle compared with the train of evils following the misconduct of the careless and incompetent nurserymen. These latter are partially responsible for the opportunity for so much investigating of the insect enemies of fruit trees and fruit, and the nurserymen naturally blame the entomologists for the German and French fruit exclusion orders and the Canadian law to prohibit the sale of American nursery stock in the Dominion. The foreign bugs and the foreign bug-hunters are unspicable pests. The American nurserymen and fruit growers deserve better than to be subjected to all these needless annoyances.

But there is hope for the future. The United States is at once a great orchard and a great market. Exclusion orders have a limit to their harmfulness. The American nurserymen know, moreover, that all that can be done by legislation and government inspection and regulation in their behalf will be done. In addition they are aware that the home market for fruit is growing, that the American people eat more fruit and want more orchards, that new and improved varieties of fruit are in demand, and, on the whole, the fruit business is making satisfactory advances.

The fact that this year's convention of the American nurserymen was held in Omaha, farther west than ever before, shows how the nurserymen's field has been broadening. Today the great market for nursery stock is in the transmississippi region. The American nurserymen can do the farmers of this region no greater service than to induce them to build up the orchards and small fruits.

WAR IN THE TROPICS.

It is to be expected that American soldiers in Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philippines will suffer more or less from the diseases peculiar to those tropical countries, but it is easy to exaggerate the danger in this direction. A German military expert expressed the opinion in a recent interview that sending an army of unacclimated Americans to the West Indies is a very serious enterprise. He said it is a very difficult matter to turn a man into a soldier in a temperate climate and then make him a tropical soldier. He explained that war in a tropical climate differs greatly from a mere tropical expedition, such as is often made by the English in Africa and other parts of the world. England usually sends only the officers required to organize and lead armies of acclimated natives, British troops being sent, as a rule, only on expeditions that are expected to last but a few weeks. In malarious climates colored troops from the West Indies are exclusively employed. In the Sudan native troops do all the rough work that involves exposure to the hot sun, while British troops are sent to the front, used in battle and withdrawn as soon as possible.

The view of the matter presented by this German expert is not encouraging. He said that if there are 100,000 American soldiers in Cuba in the autumn, which he thought is as soon as they should be sent there, it may be taken as a certainty that out of three men one will be unfit for service in four weeks, another in eight weeks and the third may pull through. Therefore he could see no reason why the war should not last several years. It very likely would under such circumstances and several hundred thousand men would be required to end it. There appears to be no consensus of opinion among European military men that to throw an army into Cuba during the summer months will be a serious mistake and it is also the general view that the invasion should be made by a very large force—not less than 100,000 and some think double that number may be found necessary to drive out the Spaniards. These Europeans have a very good opinion of the fighting qualities of the Spanish soldiers and expect them to offer a very stubborn resistance to the American invasion. On the other hand they are disposed to rather underestimate our volunteer force, not from any doubt of its courage, but for the reason that it is "unsensitized." There was the same feeling, however, in regard to the navy

and war ships the advantage is with the former. An experiment worth watching is being made by certain philanthropic persons in the city of Iowa town of Brookline, where they have formed an association which investigates the case of every person convicted of a misdemeanor, and especially every person convicted of drunkenness. If the officials in charge are convinced the case is one meriting their interest they will give a bond for the good behavior of the man and secure suspension of the jail sentence usually imposed. The man's wages are collected by a local bank and the necessities of the family provided for, while a close guardianship is kept over the offender. They believe this will be better than sending the man to jail, where he will associate with hardened criminals supported in idleness while his family is left in want. The plan may be good in theory, but whether it will work in practice is a very different and doubtful question.

The board of trade of Little Rock, Ark., has petitioned the governor to apply for an injunction restraining the people of Kansas and Colorado from using the water of the Arkansas river for irrigation purposes. The excuse for this action is the allegation that this use of the water for irrigation has changed the river from a navigable one to one not navigable at Little Rock, and increases the danger from overflow at certain seasons of the year. On the same principle the people of Omaha might ask that the Montana miners be denied the right to use the water of the Missouri river for mining purposes. Our Arkansas friends seem to be stretching the injunction theory.

THE PINKERTON CUTLERSHIP.

The exposure and denunciation of the conspiracy of Chief Gallagher, backed by the infamous police board, to play into the hands of thieves and crooks has driven the gang into desperate straits. Instead of meeting the charges of collusion with the criminal classes squarely the police board fence tries to play cut-throat by raising a howl about Pinkerton mercenaries. In its anxiety to distract public attention from the outrage perpetrated by the chief in causing his police to arrest the detectives employed by the exposition to spot pickpockets and thieves, it even goes so far as to charge The Bee with deliberately suppressing an Associated Press dispatch from Washington declaring that the secret service of the government had not been farmed out to the Pinkerton agency, but was being carried on by regular government force. The shameful mendacity of the fence is conclusively proved by the fact that the dispatch about the Pinkerton detectives which it says was purposely suppressed appeared in full in a conspicuous position on the second page of The Bee of the same morning in which it appeared in the World-Herald.

The howl about Pinkerton mercenaries will deceive nobody. In the first place it can be proved by at least three unimpeachable witnesses that Chief Gallagher expressed his willingness to have Pinkerton detectives employed by the exposition management and that he agreed to have the local police cooperate with them. The only condition he tried to impose upon the exposition management was that Martin White and his detectives should be barred out of the competition for detective service. But even if Chief Gallagher had from the first opposed the employment of the Pinkerton agency detectives, his course can find no valid justification. The pretense that the law prohibiting the importation of armed mercenaries was intended to prevent the employment of detectives from other states to ferret out criminals is absolutely baseless. The law cited has reference only to the importation of bands of armed men for the purpose of overawing and subduing workmen engaged in labor controversies. It was placed on the statute books of Nebraska after much agitation in its favor by The Bee. It was recommended by Governor Thayer in his message and enacted by a republican legislature. It is one thing to bring a hired army to terrorize citizens and another thing to employ expert detectives to protect citizens of all classes from raids by professional thieves gathered from all over the country.

The working men and women of Omaha have nothing in common with police-protected gamblers and crooks, but on the contrary are as much concerned in being safe in person and property night or day, at home or at the exposition, as the wealthiest and most influential. No amount of ink shed by the cut-throat fence will deceive the people into condoning the reign of outlawry which has been forced upon Omaha by the Herdman gang. The town would scarcely be habitable today by decent people were it not for the searchlight of publicity kept focused by The Bee upon the rogues and rascals who have sought to convert into an excuse for police-protected outlawry.

All the cut-throat and all the howl about Pinkerton will not obscure the glaring flood of light which The Bee will continue to throw into the dark corners and crooked ways of the police officials who are banded together for blackmail and plunder.

WAR SHIPS AND LAND BATTERIES.

The success attending the bombardment of Spanish forts and land batteries by the American war ships has demonstrated that first class modern ships of war, with heavy guns well served, can easily demolish old-fashioned stone forts. Such antiquated fortifications, however well armed, cannot long withstand the tremendous projectiles that can be hurled against them from war ships whose guns are properly served. The experience at San Juan de Porto Rico and at Santiago de Cuba amply attests this.

The most formidable defenses are earthworks mounting heavy guns. Land fortifications containing massive batteries in which the guns are protected by plenty of earth and the whole works are not conspicuous are undoubtedly the most effective for defense. Damage done to such fortifications by bombardment can be quickly repaired and if the guns in action on shore are at all equal to those used by the attacking vessels and there is a fair balance in the matter of skill on the part of the gunners, the advantage is with the shore batteries. It is the opinion of experts that such earthwork fortifications as those at Sandy Hook could beat back or destroy almost any possible fleet. They can use heavier guns than ships, the earth protection can be given any desired thickness and is extremely small. There is no doubt that in a battle between shore batteries such as those at Sandy Hook

DICTATION OF GOVERNORS.

Harassing the Administration for Political Ends. The purpose of the president in making his second call for volunteers was to use the men enlisted, so far as necessary, to recruit the regiments already in the field to their maximum strength. To do this will require the majority of the 75,000 volunteers called for and unquestionably it is the best service to which they could be put, since a large part of the regiments are in need of such recruits to render them thoroughly effective. It seems, however, that governors of states are using every effort to balk the execution of this plan, approved by all sound military judgment as essential to the true interest of the army and the nation. These governors, reinforced and abetted by men who are working solely for political and personal ends, without any regard to obviously military necessities, are urging the president to organize the new volunteers as separate regiments, leaving unfiled and imperfect the regiments of their states which are now in the field. Their motive, of course, is to make places for more commissioned officers, and the president has obtained an understanding that the regiments will be recruited from the command of officers already commissioned, and an additional supply will be made unnecessary. Hence, agents of these governors are now exerting at Washington all possible pressure to induce the president to continue and aggravate an evil from which the volunteer regiments are now suffering, to the distress and confusion of all experienced general officers under whose command this plan, approved by all sound military judgment, would be promptly rejected. These governors, however, would make use of it for another and contradictory purpose, careless of the military need which occasioned it. They want to leave their present state regiments incomplete, in order that they may have a chance to send their own sons to the front as officers, no matter how short the ranks of both may be. Such a policy is not merely injurious to the existing organizations and to the general military interests of the nation. It is also prejudicial to the welfare and the effectiveness of the volunteers who are enlisted for they will lose the advantage of association in the same organizations with troops who have received much valuable training, and of being under the command of officers already initiated in their duties, and in very many cases of long familiarity with them. The government would sacrifice the interests of the enlisted men to schemes of political advancement connected with a view to multiplying commissions needlessly and to the positive injury of the military service.

The president should refuse absolutely to give his assent to these self-seeking and unpatriotic governors. His imperative duty is to make the best possible use of the volunteers under the new call, and he knows, and every military man knows, that this is to send them as recruits to raise the existing regiments to the full strength necessary to their effectiveness. He should see to it that the regiments from the states until that has been done. Efforts to interfere with the execution of that necessary plan are directed against the life and health and effectiveness of the new troops, and hence are nothing short of criminal.

AN OVERWORKED BUREAU.

Origin of the Stories Concerning German and French Hostility. Philadelphia Inquirer. Ambassador Wheat at Berlin is doing his best to prevent Americans from accepting too readily those persistent stories bearing the Berlin date and dwelling upon the alleged hostility of the Germans toward Americans. The bureau now furnishing these anti-German dispatches is a good deal more than the American embassy at Berlin, and it would be strange if assertions so persistently made, even though they be denied by our own ambassador, did not have the effect of creating ill-feeling toward Germans among Americans. Returning tourists who have been interviewed on the subject substantiate the American minister and maintain that while they were subjected to insults in Paris they were treated with no departure from the customary courtesy in Germany.

The subject is one of considerable importance to both Germany and the United States, and an alliance with Kansas, friendly with England it would be great foolishness to get on bad terms with countries which are such excellent customers of the United States as Germany and Russia. If over-zealous Englishmen in their new-found eagerness to be friendly with Russia are also anxious that there shall be no friendship with Germany they can hardly appreciate the American capacity for good will and friendship, which is big and great enough to include even the Spaniards after we have trodden them well if they will promise to behave themselves and put up hostages for the performance of the promise.

THAT TELL-TALE LETTER.

Chicago Tribune: Lieutenant Carranza is probably more anxious now than ever to be in the United States, and is most anxious to get his "steak." Chicago Record: If the Spanish spies in Canada will only keep on writing amusing letters to get into print the Americans will have little cause for complaint. Buffalo Express: Carranza's letter is valuable, as showing how the public army of this country is being demoralized and crippled by jealousies between the officers. It is the letter of an ingenuous, hot-headed young man, who evidently never was fitted for the post of spy, from which he should be removed immediately by the Dominion government.

AN ENDOUSIVE COAK.

Springfield (Mass.) Republican. It is a rather expensive cork which has been tried in the San Juan battle, though worth where it is many times more than the cork. The Merrimac was one of the largest colliers in the naval service and cost the government \$342,000. Something like \$6,000 or \$8,000 worth of cork went down with her, besides. It is stated in naval circles, however, that the Merrimac was a partially wrecked vessel which had been fixed over before being offered to the government, and was not worth one-half what the government paid for her. The auxiliary vessel board refused to recommend a price of more than \$150,000 for the ship, but the owners, by appealing directly to the Navy department, managed to get \$342,000. It seems to have been a pretty good disposal of a bad bargain.

ALL HAIL, OREGON.

Chicago Post: Oregon has made a successful run into the republican column. Chicago Record: Oregon's state and congressional elections were held on Monday, resulting in victory for the republicans. The outcome is significant because the money question is the principal issue, as in 1896, and because Oregon was one of the closest states in the presidential election of two years ago. Chicago Tribune: The campaign was fought on financial issues. The fusionists stood up for the Chicago platform, the free coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1, the debasement of the currency, and the use of cheap silver dollars retroactively in the payment of debts contracted on the gold standard basis. The republicans contended fearlessly for the gold standard and the maintenance of the value of the money of the country. The republicans were more outspoken and unequivocal in their utterances than in 1896, and that helped them to win their great victory.

St. Louis Globe-Democrat: The sweeping victory which the republicans have just gained in Oregon has a double significance. It means that the republican tide, which had receded in 1896, is now again on the rise. It also destroys the old notion that the party in power in the presidency is sure to meet a reverse in the congressional election, occurring midway in the presidential term. The popular branch of congress is to be chosen this year, and the first two members of it to be named have just been elected in Oregon. Both of them are republicans.

Indianapolis News: This result is most encouraging to the friends of sound finance. It has been said many times over by the free silver prophets that the people were anxiously waiting for a chance to get at the "money question," and that when that chance came they would promptly reject. Yet in this far western state, removed from the withering influences of Wall street by the entire width of the continent, a state in which the free silver sentiment has always been supposed to be strong, the people have chosen a republican majority in the plurality of 1896. It may be said that Oregon does not speak for the nation, but it must be admitted that her voice is still strong on the side of honest money. There has been no "repentance" on the part of her people for their action in 1896.

PERSONAL AND OTHERWISE.

It was one of Mr. Gladstone's rules never to have as a member of his ministry any director in a stock company.

Charles Luzzano, a merchant of Washington, D. C., has sued a Spanish merchant for \$10,000 for calling him a Spaniard.

In addition to being "a nation of shopkeepers," Spanish officials now admit rather grudgingly that we can drive a 12-inch bar-quin.

The Pullman car people have had to succumb to the popular craze and are actually rolling their rolling palaces which bear Spanish titles.

Whatever the newspapers may say about the freedom of the press, their news editors have, privately, a great deal of sympathy for the censors.

Every man who comes out of the Klondike has much to say of the immense quantity of gold he left there, but very little about the amount he brought along.

The estate of John W. Carroll, the originator of the "Gene Jack" brand of smoking tobacco, who died recently in Lynchburg, Va., is estimated at \$1,500,000.

In one day last week Governor Bradley of Kentucky received 500 letters, the writers of which all wanted to be generals, colonels, captains or lieutenants in the regiments now being formed.

The Boston Herald says: "The girls are now wearing garter buckles embellished with two emerald flags crossed. Of course, every one knows what flags they are." Oh, we know.

The Canadians are about to submit to popular vote the question of prohibiting the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors in the Dominion. The movement fore-shadows an alliance with Kansas.

Commanders George C. Remy, in charge of the naval base of supplies at Key West, is one of the kindest and most courteous of men. He is a delightful conversationalist, shows broad culture and has an almost inexhaustible stock of information.

When Don Carlos starts in to win his throne in Spain he will carry with him more than the American embassy at Berlin, and it would be strange if assertions so persistently made, even though they be denied by our own ambassador, did not have the effect of creating ill-feeling toward Germans among Americans.

The rigorous examinations which New York policemen used to undergo under the Roosevelt regime seem to have been already suspended. A politician, in reporting an arrest made in a restaurant the other day, said he judged from a sign in the window that the woman who kept the place was "Charlotte Russe."

Joseph Chamberlain, when a little boy, was playing one day with his sister at a game of "battle"—each child having a regiment of toy soldiers and a popcorn tin for an enemy. The little girl's soldiers went down very quickly, but his stood firm, and he was proclaimed the victor. He had glued his men to the floor.

The earl of Lucan, who has just been created a Knight of the Order of St. Patrick by Queen Victoria, is the head of the popular Irish house of Bingham and son of the commander of the British cavalry in the Crimean war, to whom belongs the merit or the blame for the historic capture of the light brigade at Balakava.

THE CURRENCY CONVOCATION.

Boston Globe: We have had a good many gatherings of noted men to discuss finance in this country in recent years, but they have practically been rallies on behalf of one or another "school," not really assemblies for the interchange and combat of opinion. Omaha gives promise, however, of a real monetary congress during three days of September next, beginning the 13th. Hon. J. Sterling Morton is to preside over the gatherings. It is planned that the first day shall be given to the advocates of the free and unlimited coinage of silver, and Chairman Bland, Congressman Towne and other prominent adherents of the faith are expected to speak. The second day, those favorable to the gold standard will be given a chance to be heard.

Minneapolis Journal: The greatest talking match of the period has been arranged for at the Transmississippi Exposition in Omaha on the 13th, 14th and 15th of September. Arrangements are under the auspices of the National Social Money League. It is proposed to have the first day known as the gold day, the second as the silver day, and the third as paper money day. There will be no resolutions adopted or votes taken to test the sentiment of the audience, but a "free-pitch-in" of all who wish to hear themselves talk on the money question. This will be the chance for that man who at a funeral, in the absence of a clergyman and an inclination on the part of any one else to make any remarks about the deceased, asked if he might employ the opportunity to say something about the free coinage of silver. Happily there are not as many of him as there were two years ago.

MERRY SIDE OF WAR.

Chicago Tribune: "Among her other war material," said Uncle Allen Sparks, "Spain seems to be provided with a disappearing admiral."

Cleveland Plain Dealer: "Why," began the inveterate punster, "why did the squad—run?" "So it could be called fleet," promptly replied the police court lawyer.

Detroit Journal: "Love," remarked the National Social Money League, "remembers many a life by being so much sweeter than anything else in the world."

Chicago Post: "How did he come to enlist?" "It was all a mistake. He heard so much about bottling up that he thought it was going to be some kind of a spree."

Cleveland Leader: "The Navy department ought to be equipped with gas meters." "Nothing would get past them without being fully recorded."

Detroit Free Press: "So your wife went without a new gown to buy a silk flag—what touching patriotism!" "She bought many a life by being so much sweeter than anything else in the world."

Chicago Record: "Do you think John's knowledge of Spanish will help him during the war?" "Oh, yes," the Spaniards will drop dead when they hear his accent."

Detroit Journal: Suddenly the Spaniard paled, standing there upon the bridge of his ship. "We are doomed!" he shrieked. "The enemy have cut the cable and can get no more orders from the strategy board!"

Chicago Tribune: "What is the matter, Riley?" asked the orderly sergeant. "Nothing," replied the young soldier with the quivering lip, who was struggling with a laceshop custard pie that some one had smuggled in to him. "Only this is so unlike the prices in-mother used to make."

Washington Star: "Don't tell me man is the creature of his environment," exclaimed General Blanco. "Do not think there is anything in the theory?" "Nothing whatever. If there were I'd be a well-to-do American. Look at the way I'm surrounded!"

SPANISH HONOR.

Utica Herald. "I do not want to fight for caramba, if I do." "Said the captain of the Tomarrio, 'A Yankee soldier should know how to blow so high my crew.' They would lose all interest in the world below. So, to save the Spanish honor, for the war I'm hired away."

ROUGH RIDERS' WAR RALLY.

Ho, all ye knights who ward the plain, Each breath from the sea invokes the Main; While up from the depths of ocean grave, A cry for revenge comes o'er the wave; The rent to the breach, and swift away, For duty now calls, nor brooks delay; Give rose to the droms with steady hand, Then press to their hides 'N red-hot brand; Nor cease, by their plumes, be moved nor stirred.

For sakes at sight, should know that herd; And so, hey-ho! Sir Knights, hey-ho! Hide on, in your pride, nor ride ye slow!

Ho, all ye knights in courtly woe, Have tears for the woe in whose oppress; For myriads there now faint for bread, And cannon booms bear sainted dead; And babies be star on bosoms bare, And mothers look up with glassy stare; And pitying calls get soulless jeers, While we, who clutch our swords, have hearts of steel; So, bluster them deep, nor mind they moan; For sakes must know, to claim his own; And so, hey-ho! Sir Knights, hey-ho! Ride on, in your wrath, to deal them woe!

Ho, all ye knights with courage high, Enriched the brutes for fear they fly; Then hold them in hand till work is done, And like unto Cain ye've marked each one; For even the bronses of justice know, And chafe at the bit, full bent to go; And, fleet as the winds, unweaved and free, Would speed to the fields where knights should be;

So, hence to the deed, and brand them well, That stain ye roundly from all in hell; And so, hey-ho! Sir Knights, hey-ho! Ride on, in your might, and lay them low! CHICAGO, May 30, 1898.

Our Daily Bulletin.

FRIDAY JUNE 10/98

CHICAGO, June 10, 1898.—Crop experts will today present their final reports on wheat, corn and other crops of the country. The millers are anxiously waiting for these figures, which are based on investigations and will radically affect the market prices of wheat and flour.

YOU ARE SURE

Of short prices if you come to us now for a new hat. Our assortment of straw hats for men and boys was never in better shape to please than now. 50c buys a good one—of course we have better—if you want it. Then we have quite a number of light and medium colored soft and stiff hats that are some broken in sizes—if your size is among them you can save from 50c to \$1. Come in and look them over and see if we can't offer you a bargain. Sailor straw hats for ladies also.



BROWN HAT CO. S. W. Cor. 15th and Douglas Sts.