

# COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL

### CHICAGO.

Commercial conditions reflect sustained strength and further progress appears in the expansion of activity which usually marks the approach of spring. Wall street's troubles have not impaired confidence in the industrial outlook. New wage scales indicate that labor cost keeps advancing, but apart from a strike which interrupts shipbuilding satisfactory agreements are reached, assuring peace throughout this year. Marketing of farm products again is notably heavy, while the offerings of freight are the greatest ever known and transportation earnings steadily exceed the record made by Chicago roads a year ago.

Statistics as to production and distribution in this district exhibit satisfactory growth in the leading branches. Weather conditions remain unusually favorable to spring operations. The demand for spring goods on State street proceeds satisfactorily, and reports indicate that country merchandising makes headway under the influence of higher temperature. Outside buyers through the wholesale lines in unprecedented numbers and the bookings surpass those at this time last year in principal staples.

Bank clearings, \$249,657,816, exceed those of same week in 1906 by 23.2 per cent.

Failures reported in Chicago district numbered 25, against 19 last week and 29 a year ago.—Dun's Review.

### NEW YORK.

Spring trade is making a most satisfactory comparison with the volume at this time last year, except in a few sections where the weather is still unfavorable, and mercantile collections improve, steadily despite the high money market. Leading industries have orders covering production well into the future. Textile mills are producing at a remarkable rate without threatening any accumulation of stocks and advanced prices for cotton goods have not checked demands. In this division the statistical position is beyond precedent, mills being sold ahead for many months and purchasers readily accepting whatever deliveries can be secured. Premiums above regular quotations are willingly paid for early shipments. Most jobsbers have now provided for all of the spring trade, but others will not be able to meet the requirements of customers. This is especially the case with western jobsbers, who still receive liberal orders. Little interest is shown by the export division, as prices are above the views of foreign markets, but producers need no support from abroad.—Bradstreet's Report.

## THE MARKETS

Chicago—Cattle, common to prime, \$4.00 to \$6.50; hogs, prime heavy, \$4.00 to \$5.82; sheep, fair to choice, \$3.00 to \$5.75; wheat, No. 2, 75c to 78c; corn, No. 2, 42c to 43c; oats, standard, 30c to 40c; rye, No. 2, 38c to 40c; hay, timothy, \$12.00 to \$13.00; prairie, \$9.00 to \$14.00; butter, choice creamery, 27c to 28c; eggs, fresh, 14c to 16c; potatoes, 35c to 44c.

Indianapolis—Cattle, shipping, \$5.00 to \$5.50; hogs, choice heavy, \$4.00 to \$7.00; sheep, common to prime, \$2.50 to \$5.00; wheat, No. 2, 73c to 74c; corn, No. 2, white, 45c to 47c; oats, No. 2, white, 41c to 43c.

St. Louis—Cattle, \$4.50 to \$6.75; hogs, \$4.00 to \$6.00; sheep, \$3.50 to \$5.00; wheat, No. 2, 77c to 78c; corn, No. 2, 42c to 43c; oats, No. 2, 42c to 43c; rye, No. 2, 34c to 35c.

Cincinnati—Cattle, \$4.00 to \$5.65; hogs, \$4.00 to \$7.10; sheep, \$3.00 to \$5.50; wheat, No. 2, 75c to 78c; corn, No. 2, 42c to 43c; oats, No. 2, 42c to 43c; rye, No. 2, 34c to 35c.

Detroit—Cattle, \$4.00 to \$5.50; hogs, \$4.00 to \$7.00; sheep, \$2.50 to \$5.00; wheat, No. 2, 77c to 78c; corn, No. 2, yellow, 40c to 42c; oats, No. 2, white, 43c to 45c; rye, No. 2, 30c to 31c.

Milwaukee—Wheat No. 2 northern, 78c to 81c; corn, No. 3, 41c to 42c; oats, standard, 41c to 43c; rye, No. 1, 67c to 69c; barley, standard, 72c to 74c; pork, mess, \$15.57.

Buffalo—Cattle, choice shipping steers, \$4.00 to \$6.00; hogs, fair to choice, \$4.00 to \$7.85; sheep, common to good mixed, \$4.00 to \$5.40; lambs, fair to choice, \$5.00 to \$8.00.

New York—Cattle, \$4.00 to \$6.20; hogs, \$4.00 to \$7.50; sheep, \$3.00 to \$5.50; wheat, No. 2 red, 82c to 83c; corn, No. 2, 45c to 55c; oats, natural white, 40c to 51c; rye, creamery, 30c to 31c; eggs, western, 15c to 17c.

Tulsa—Wheat, No. 2 mixed, 45c to 47c; corn, No. 2 mixed, 42c to 44c; rye, No. 2, 38c to 39c; clover seed, prime, \$3.75.

Telegraphic Revisions.  
The Hardman Rubber Company's plant at Belleville, N. J., was destroyed by fire, involving a loss of \$250,000.  
The Y. M. C. A. building in Utica, N. Y., was completely destroyed by fire. The loss will be upward of \$150,000.  
Crossed electric wires caused a fire at Cincinnati which destroyed the Ohio Carriage Company's plant. Loss, \$70,000, fully covered by insurance.  
The coroner is investigating the death of Mrs. A. M. Darling, who was found dead with her skull crushed at her home in Oberlin, Ohio.  
Chief of Police George G. Sheets of Salt Lake City, charged with conspiracy to defraud tourists by protecting gamblers who fleeced them, was held for trial.  
While preparations were being made at Spartanburg, S. C., to hang John Sheffer, a negro convicted of killing his father-in-law, Sheriff Nichols received an order from Chief Justice Pope of the Supreme Court staying the execution until April 15.  
Frank M. Lairy, a well-known banker of McGregor, Texas, was sentenced to five years in the Leavenworth penitentiary for subornation from a national bank.  
Major I. W. McClaughey, warden of the United States penitentiary at Leavenworth, Kan., received word of the death of a convict, John J. Jones, of James River, Va., one of the convicts who escaped from the penitentiary Nov. 7, 1901.  
The judge of the Court of General Sessions of New York may ask the Legislature to increase the penalty for blackmail accompanied by threats from the amount of \$500 to \$1,000, and to increase the maximum of ten years.

## HAVOC IN FOUR STATES.

Flood in Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana and West Virginia.  
With an estimated property damage of \$10,000,000, the enforced idleness of over 100,000 persons, almost the complete suspension of Pittsburgh's world famous manufacturing plants, the sacrifice of two score lives, which probably will be increased; train service annulled, trolley service out of commission, telegraph and telephone lines crippled, between 20,000 and 30,000 persons homeless, hundreds of homes undermined and ready to collapse, theaters closed, guests marooned in hotels, thousands of families living in the second stories of their homes and nearly all the downtown section of Pittsburgh under water, is the record established by a sudden rise in the Monongahela, Allegheny, Ohio, Youngboughy, Kiskiminetas and Clarion rivers, which were swollen abnormally by the combination of warm weather, melting snows and general rain throughout western Pennsylvania and West Virginia.

The record of the greatest flood in the history of Pittsburgh, which was in 1832, was passed, with the rivers still rapidly rising at a foot an hour. All predictions, prophecies and guesses have already been shattered and every stream in western Pennsylvania and West Virginia is on the rampage.

To add to the confusion in Pittsburgh numerous small fires occurred in the flooded territory, and the firemen had great difficulty in reaching them. In addition to this, most of the fire engines are engaged in fighting electric plants free from water in order that lights may not fail.

The town of Majorsville, W. Va., a community of sixty houses, was entirely swept away by the waters of Big Wheeling Creek, all the houses were destroyed, but the people had sufficient time to flee to higher ground. Viola was partly destroyed, twenty homes being carried off by the flood, but the people escaped to the hills.

In Wheeling and the surrounding towns of Benwood, Martin's Ferry, Bridgeport, Bellairs, McMachen and Moundsville it is estimated that the flood has wholly or partially submerged fully 3,000 houses, and that nearly 15,000 people have been driven from their homes or to upper floors.

Almost similar conditions are reported throughout western Pennsylvania. The losses in the Connellsville coke region, where mines are flooded and all industries suspended, are estimated at \$2,000,000. Johnstown is reported to be practically a lake, with the stage of water at eighteen feet, a foot higher than any known record.

Many points in Ohio are experiencing the most disastrous floods in several years. The Miami and Muskingum valleys so far are the worst sufferers from the flood. At Zanesville three persons were drowned. In Springfield and vicinity more than \$100,000 damage has resulted to property and 200 families have been made homeless by the sudden rise of Mad River and its tributaries. At Findlay food conditions have been serious. Lima, Hamilton, Dayton and Middleton also report great damage. Seven business houses at Gloucester were swept away and carried down the river with their contents. All cities in that vicinity are flooded.

Government by Cross-Examination.  
An interesting precedent in executive methods was made by Gov. Hughes of New York, when he called by his office Superintendent of Insurance Kelsey, and there, in the presence of stenographers, reporters and public men, subjected him to a rigid cross-examination as to the conduct of the insurance department, thus bringing from Kelsey's own lips the admission that he had kept subordinates in office whose false reports had already been exposed, and that he, himself, was ill informed about existing conditions. This paved the way for the Governor's formal recommendation for the removal of Kelsey on the ground of unfitness, which was sent into the State Senate. The Governor, by making good his pre-election pledge to the people, put the matter squarely up to the lawmaking body.

## THE TAURIDE PALACE IN ST. PETERSBURG.



Picturesque Parliament House Where the Second Russian Douma Is Holding Its Sessions.

### THE RUSSIAN DOUMA.

Russia's Parliament Made Up of Many Conflicting Parties.  
The second Russian Douma, now holding sessions in the Tauride palace at St. Petersburg, is the center of world-wide interest. The life of the first douma was brief, having been dissolved by the Czar, but the present body, differing from the first, has well-defined aims and is expected to achieve a substantial program of constructive legislation.

Unfortunately, however, the douma of 1907 is a body of minority groups, so that any positive action must be effected through coalitions. Coalitions as a rule are not very stable, so that surprising changes may mark the career of the new Parliament. Still on important matters it should not be hard to secure working majorities such as are often found in the French Chamber of Deputies or the German Reichstag, where the representatives of the people are divided into many small groups. At present the douma consists of 485 members, with 29 more yet to be elected. They are divided into Monarchists, or reactionaries, Moderates, Constitutional Democrats, Progressives and Socialists, or Revolutionists. In addition there are Independents, or unattached members. The Socialist group are the strongest numerically and the Constitutional Democrats rank next to them. In the organization of the douma the candidate, Feodor Golovin, was elected speaker, even the Socialists throwing their support to him in opposition to the Monarchical candidate. Golovin is a man of great energy and enjoys the confidence of the people. He is 40 years of age and was at one time president of the Moscow Zemstvo. With the exception of the Socialists, who are anxious to abolish throne and dynasty, and the Monarchists, who are opposed to constitutional government, all the members of the douma believe in constitutional government and it should not be hard, with this as a basis, to form a coalition which will give to Russia much remedial legislation.

### THAW CASE DRAWS.

Tide of Public Sentiment Seems to Have Taken a Turn.  
There seemed perceptible a turn against Thaw in the tide of sentiment last week. It is another case of sudden hero-worship falling to dust. A New York correspondent says that if the case had gone to the jury within a week after Evelyn Thaw told her story the prisoner would have been set free an hour after the completion of the judge's charge. But the trial is so prolonged that much of the effect is being lost. When Jerome, with his barbarous probe after facts, began to drag out the truth from Thaw's expert doc-



ATTORNEY JEROME.

tors and to make them prove, however reluctantly, that Thaw either was and is incurably insane or never was insane, a good many people began to get the idea that the wonderful defense in the Thaw case is very much like a stage play, a highly artistic and emotional production.

Jerome's task is a hard one. The main purpose of his rebuttal will be to assail, so strongly as to destroy them, the "brain storms" upon which the defense has planned its faith in Thaw's acquittal. In this effort he will have the assistance of nine experts, and by the preponderance of numbers, dignity and prestige in the world of medical science of these men the prosecutor expects to bring the jury to the belief that when Thaw shot White he was thoroughly responsible and that he rationally deliberated and executed the murder. He is supported in his theory of the crime by Drs. Flint, Mahon and Macdonald, who have studied Thaw throughout the trial. The task before Jerome's nine experts, all of whom may not appear on the stand but will take part in the preparation of questions to account for every act by Harry Thaw on the theory of insanity. Each is a specialist in "brain storms," according to the defense experts, is to be logically and scientifically construed into proof of the mental soundness of Thaw, by the prosecution authorities on the brain.

Mr. Jerome will have his alienists support the theory that if there was anything unusual or unnatural in the appearance of Thaw at the time he killed Stanford White the exhilaration of intoxicants was responsible. The district attorney will also develop the theory that Thaw's hostility to White was due to jealousy, rational jealousy of his wife's fondness for his rival.

Although the general public has learned the details of but one quarrel among the lawyers who are defending Harry Thaw for the murder of Stanford White, it is known among those who have been in close touch with the proceedings before the scenes of the great case—and behind them—that other disagreements, just as violent, have raged from time to time among the six counsellors who are working so hard to steer for the young millionaire a course that will dodge the reefs of the death-chair and the shoals or the mad-house. Yet the defense is moving forward in a fairly harmonious manner.

Harry K. Thaw's fight to save the life of the State contends has been forfeited by the death of Stanford White will cost the young man close to \$250,000 according to an estimate compiled from authoritative sources. The expense of the State's attempt to send the wealthy Pittsburgher to the chair will be in excess of \$100,000.

### News of Minor Note.

As a result of a quarrel Joseph Abbott shot and killed Charles Greenwood near Milton, Ky.  
The Supreme Court of Ohio sustained the constitutionality of the Jones local option law. The law gives local option in cities by petition instead of by election.  
A court martial to try Lieut. G. W. Sager of the Eighteenth infantry, charged with violation of the sixty-second article of war in failing, while intoxicated, properly to attend to his duties, convened at Fort Leavenworth.

### BLOW AT RAILROADS.

President Appoints Inland Water Ways Commission.  
The development of a comprehensive system of rivers and canals in the United States is the object of the inland water ways commission created by President Roosevelt. The President announces that he is actuated solely by broad considerations of national policy, and that the railroads have shown that they are no longer capable of moving the crops and manufactures fast enough to secure prompt transaction of the business of the country, and that the only complete remedy for the present car shortage is a complementary system of transportation by water.

Progress in inland transportation, having made a full revolution, has got back to where it started. The rivers were the highways of the pioneers. Their canoes and freight boats gave civilization to the wilderness. The first settlements hugged the muddy banks of western streams. The first crops were sent to market by river. Then the railroads came and river transportation was almost abandoned. The canals which have been constructed at heavy cost before the railroads were built fell into disuse.

Now the country has outgrown the railroads. In ten years the traffic of the northern interior States has doubled, though railroad facilities have increased only one-eighth during the same period. It seems probable that the discrepancy between traffic and train capacity will continue to grow greater as time goes on. The rivers must come into use again. This is recognized by President Roosevelt, who has appointed an inland waterways commission of eight members, its chairman being Congressman Burton of Cleveland, the chairman of the House Committee on Rivers and Harbors. This commission has for its task the formulating of a report giving the best methods of developing a complementary system of transportation by water.

This is a hopeful sequel of the widespread movement which has been inaugurated by the commercial organizations of the Mississippi valley to secure the improvement of the inland rivers. One may suppose that the commission will approach the task assigned to it with a full realization of the importance which its recommendations will have to the entire country. It should work out a broad and systematic program for river improvement to be made effective by Congress. To supersede the haphazard, borrowing appropriations of the past by appropriations made with system and knowledge must prove a great gain to the nation.



A dispatch from Rome is authority for the statement that the silence of the Vatican regarding the publication of the correspondence of Mgr. Montagnini, formerly secretary to the nunciature at Paris, is due to the fact that the violation of the nunciature by the French government is now in the hands of Austria. The question is being examined under its different aspects, meantime the Vatican is in the position of a third party, and will remain passive, awaiting developments.

The new Lord's day act has gone into force throughout Canada, with the exception of the province of Quebec. Some of the things prohibited on Sunday by this act are: Public entertainments given for money, baseball, football, gambling, racing, hunting, shooting, fishing, the sale of intoxicating liquors (except by physician's prescription between the hours of 7 p. m. Saturday and 6 a. m. Monday), the sale of cigars, the bringing into Canada or selling of any foreign newspaper, the selling of goods and the carrying on of any business. When the bill was passed by parliament, some of the members from Quebec having protested, a clause was added permitting such provincial legislatures as wished to do so to evade the law by enacting a measure of their own. The Quebec legislature was the only one to take advantage of this by passing a bill practically maintaining existing conditions. Some complaints as to the stringency of the new law are reported on the part of travelers.

Following the announcement that Minister of the Interior Briand had changed front by refusing to accept the proposal of Cardinal Richard as to church leases, and the publication of the alleged church documents taken from Pagan Nuncio Montagnini, who was expelled from France, the Vatican published a note in the Osservatore Romano denouncing the French government as a violator of right and truth. On the same day the seized documents were turned over to the Austrian embassy for transmission to Mr. Montagnini, presumably with a desire to make amends for their seizure. The negotiations for the lease of churches were definitely broken off.

## Nebraska Legislature

### Will Have Sifting Committee.

The house Wednesday, over some objections, adopted a motion by Harrison, of Otoe, for the speaker to appoint a sifting committee to take charge of all bills on general file. The remainder of the morning was spent in committee of the whole on a discussion of the salary bill which was changed only in a few particulars. The salary of the secretary of the state board of assessment was increased to \$2,000 from \$1,600; the salary for a chief clerk in the labor bureau on motion of McMullen of Gage, was stricken out and a motion by the same gentleman to increase the salary of the commissioner to \$1,600 from \$1,500 and the stenographer, from \$340 to \$1,000 was lost.

### Lobbyists in Evidence.

With railroad lobbyists scattered through the gallery, corridor and even upon the floor of the house, encouraging and watching their henchmen, the house devoted the entire afternoon Wednesday to a discussion of the Clarke terminal tax bill and adjourned without taking action, the motion by McMullen for the committee to arise and report progress being carried by a vote of 42 to 44, fourteen members being absent. The debate turned upon a motion by Wilson of Custer, which was sprung before the clerk had finished reading section 1 of the bill, to strike out the penalty clause. Hamer of Buffalo seconded the motion. At this time Union Pacific Attorney Edson Rich, Union Pacific Tax Commissioner Scribner and Burlington Tax Commissioner Pollard were occupying seats in the gallery, as was Bob McGinnis, who, when the debate warmed up, transferred his position to the house lobby, where he could better observe his stage hands. Working on the floor of the house were H. H. Johnson of Lincoln, J. A. Douglas of Bassett, the Northwestern Union Pacific candidate for speaker two years ago, and other lesser lights, while Judge F. G. Hamer, after delivering the goods to the railroads, those who argued against Hamer of Buffalo, Wilson of Custer, Killen of Gage, while McMullen entered in just as the debate was about completed and moved for the committee to arise and report progress. For the bill were Clark of Douglas, Johnson of Clay and Harrison of Otoe, while Speaker Nettleson objected to the committee arising.

### Discussion Becomes Warm.

The debate on the report of the committee on manufactures and commerce recommending that the amended pure food bill be passed to third reading without giving an opportunity to discuss the amendments offered was the most heated of any discussion in the senate this session. It was held under the guise of explanation of votes during the roll call, but under a ruling of President Howell it became a running discussion, in which personalities played a prominent part. The discussion got clear away from the presiding officer, and once when he ruled Epperson out of order the giant from Clay county refused to accept the ruling and told the president he would have to get the sergeant at arms to throw him out before he would quit.

### "The Omaha Sponge."

Another thing noticeable in all the talks which the railroad spokesmen had been drilled by the professional lobbyists to make in the chamber upon the theme of "The Omaha Sponge" pamphlet put out over the names of Tax Commissioner Pollard, of the Burlington, and Tax Agent Scribner, of the Union Pacific, and which set forth the fraudulent practices of the state against Omaha, reckless of consequences. Omaha was pictured in lurid colors as a thief seeking to rob poor "shoestring towns" which the generous railroads were trying to help. "If this is a reform movement," exclaimed Killen of Gage, "it is one of greed for the sole benefit of Omaha."

### Railroads Fighting Hard.

Among the army of railroad lobbyists and manipulators who swooped down on the legislature to prevent favorable action on the terminal taxation bill was F. W. Crew, of St. Paul. The special object of the visit of Mr. Crew is to work on the member from Howard county and try to induce him to desert the ranks of the state and drag the railroad chestnuts out of the fire by voting against the bill to compel the railroads to pay city and village tax.

### Railroads Must Provide Cars.

The railroad committee voted a favorable report on Sackett's reciprocal demurrage bill prescribing penalties for failure of railroads to provide cars within a reasonable time after application by shippers.

### End of Session in Sight.

With the end of the legislative session in view the work in both houses is becoming more and more strenuous. An addition of two hours a day to the length of the session is not sufficient of the members, who are chafing under the drag of work and who want to get back to their offices, stores and farms, and night sessions to help out are being talked of already.

### Ignored Good Advice.

The senate has refused to pass an anti-pass bill and an anti-lobby bill during the first week of the session as Gov. Sheldon wanted them to do. It is now coming up like a ghost to haunt the members. There is no question but that "prominent" citizens who have been in Lincoln during the last week to help the railroad lobby by came in on free passes issued by the railroad lobby as part payment for the services to be rendered. From reliable sources it was learned that conductors are taking up as many free trip passes and have been during the last week as in the old days when every politician of any importance rode on passes. Had the legislature promptly enacted into law an anti-pass bill it would at least have cost the railroads something to bring their hirelings to Lincoln to drag their chestnuts out of the fire. But the legislature didn't do it, and the men came and they did their work and they will come back this week.

### Light on Commission Bill.

The senate has practically disposed of the railway commission bill by recommending it for passage Friday. It is not believed that the amendment tacked on by the upper body will cause much delay in the house, though it is probable the added provision of placing street railways under the jurisdiction of the state railway commissioner will be fought in the house. Ashton of Hall secured this amendment claiming it was in the laws of many of the eastern states. Thomas of Douglas county fought it on the grounds the street railways are operating under franchises granted by municipalities and ought to be left to those municipalities to be regulated.

### Pure Food Bill Contest.

Another pretty fight the house will have on its hands this week will be over the pure food bill, which caused a spectacular debate in the senate. The fight in the lower body was concentrated on two sections of the bill and resulted in about an even break, the friends of the measure saving one of the sections, the other being replaced by a substitute. As the bill now stands it is fairly satisfactory to the druggists of the state, but does not meet the approval of the grocers.

### Maximum Rate Bill.

The senate Monday afternoon took up for the first time the question of the maximum freight rates when the Aldrich bill, S. F. 225, was discussed in committee of the whole. The bill provides for a horizontal cut of 20 per cent in all freight schedules in force Jan. 1. The bill allows the railroad to go before the railway commission and show that an anti-non-commodity rate permits any shipper to show that the rate is unjustly high, it provides a penalty of from \$10,000 to \$25,000 for violations.

### Primary Bill Passes.

The state-wide primary bill, amended so that any person may vote at any primary without telling his party affiliation, passed the house Monday afternoon by a vote of 23 to 14, with 43 members absent. Several of those who voted against the bill explained their votes, and with the exception of one each opposed it because of the open primary amendment, which was adopted in order to secure the fusion votes for general orders. The amendment had been adopted an effort was made by those who opposed it to get the amendment reconsidered but it was unsuccessful, and no further effort was made to hinder the progress of the bill in its present form. It is generally believed not only by those Republicans who favored the amendment, but by those who opposed it, that the senate will eliminate this feature and it was the belief which led many of the Republicans to vote for the bill as it is amended.

### Routine Proceedings of Senate.

The senate Monday afternoon passed the following bills:  
By Randall—Providing for the incorporation of grand and subordinate juries of general orders.  
By Randall—Allowing fraternal orders to establish and maintain charitable homes.  
By Root—Requiring private corporations to pay employees twice each month.  
By Phillips—Prohibiting judges from hearing cases in which litigant or attorney is related to him.  
By Byrnes—Providing for adoption of township organization by counties.  
By Randall—Providing for the establishment of a board of general commissioners of the second class and villages.  
The senate then went into committee of the whole, with Saunders in the chair, and acted upon the following bills:  
H. R. 379—By Knowles. Drainage district bill, for passage.  
S. F. 334—By Aldrich. Giving labor commissioner power to investigate corporations in which public is interested. For passage.  
S. F. 42—By Patrick. Making county joint committee on prizes, medals and elections—Direct primary bill.  
By Gilman of Lancaster—Defining a "reputable dental college" as one incorporated by the National Association of Dental Examiners or the National Association of Dental Practitioners.  
By Hart of York (by request)—Joint resolution giving Ruth Ober the right to sue school district No. 23 of Douglas county for damages because of injuries sustained April 22, 1903.  
By Harvey of Douglas—To provide additional means of revenue for the fire and police relief funds of Omaha.  
By Harrison of Otoe—Removing the \$5,000 limitation to the recovery of damages in cases of death.  
By Lee of Douglas—Requiring the county board to furnish office room and supplies for the county comptroller.  
By Lee of Douglas—Making the county comptroller of Douglas county ex-officio city comptroller of Omaha.  
By Lee of Douglas—Requiring the county comptroller to countersign all county and warrants.  
By Blystone of Lancaster—Appropriating \$50,000 for the erection of an additional building for men at the Lincoln hospital for the insane.  
By E. W. Brown of Lancaster—Call for a constitutional convention.  
By E. W. Brown of Lancaster—Providing for conveyances of real estate, including homesteads, by widow, wife or husband. By the joint committee on privileges and elections. Making primary day the first day of registration in cities.  
The Lee annexation bill.  
Ought to Have Money.  
Brown—Do you ever play the races.  
Green—No.  
Brown—But you play cards or billiards?  
Green—Neither.  
Brown—You take a drink occasionally, I suppose?  
Green—No; I neither drink nor smoke.  
Brown—Say, old man, you are just the chap I have been looking for. Lend me \$10, will you?