

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 the 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 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 \$5.85; sheep, fair to choice, \$3.00 to \$5.75; wheat, No. 2, 75c to 78c; corn, No. 2, 42c to 43c; oats, standard, 38c to 40c; rye, No. 2, 38c to 40c; hay, timothy, \$12.00 to \$18.00; prairie, \$0.00 to \$14.00; butter, choice creamery, 27c to 28c; eggs, fresh, 14c to 16c; potatoes, 35c to 44c.

Indianapolis—Cattle, shipping, \$3.00 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, 38c to 40c.

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, mixed, 43c to 44c; oats, No. 2, mixed, 43c to 44c; rye, No. 2, 37c to 39c.

Detroit—Cattle, \$4.00 to \$5.50; hogs, \$4.00 to \$7.00; sheep, \$2.50 to \$5.00; wheat, No. 2, 76c to 77c; corn, No. 2, yellow, 40c to 42c; oats, No. 2, white, 43c to 45c; rye, No. 2, 36c to 37c.

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, \$15.87.

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; lamb, 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, 54c to 55c; oats, natural white, 48c to 51c; creamery, 30c to 31c; eggs, western, 15c to 17c.

Toloso—Wheat, No. 2, mixed, 45c to 47c; corn, No. 2, mixed, 42c to 44c; rye, No. 2, 38c to 40c; clover seed, prime, \$3.75.

Telegraphic Revenues. 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.

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 Pittsburg's world famous manufacturing plants, the sacrifice of two score lives, which probably will be increased; train service annihilated, 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 Pittsburg 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 Pittsburg, 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 Pittsburg 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 keeping 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, Martins Ferry, Bridgeport, Bellaire, 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 Conneville 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 falsities 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-examination pledge to the people, put the matter squarely up to the lawmaking body.

Japan Apparently Satisfied. Dispatches from Tokio after the passage of the American exclusion bill report the tone of the leading newspapers as eminently pacific and quiet. Foreign Minister Hayashi has explained that after the present treaty shall be concluded Japan will then seek to remove consular jurisdiction, and for this same reason will be quite so calm by the populace, and especially the Japanese in Hawaii were especially. The latter held a mass meeting at Honolulu and entailed a resolution to President Roosevelt protesting in the name of humanity and liberty against the prohibition of their immigration to the United States, as it excluded them permanently to the Hawaiian capitalists.

Roosevelt on Family Life. That a woman cannot do the best work in her home and for her husband if she occupies a merely servile attitude toward him, is one of the ideas contained in the recent letter written by President Roosevelt to the New York State mother's assembly. He urges that woman should have the same right as man to train her mind, and that she should have wholly outside interests and occupations in addition to her home work occasionally.

The New Forest Reserves. The additions to the nation's forest reserves made by presidential proclamation since March 1 are located as follows:

Arizona	3,022,730
Colorado	969,960
Idaho	2,350,140
Montana	4,052,000
Washington	4,291,000
Wyoming	187,000
Total	16,819,820

In the above Yellowstone Park, located partly in Montana and partly in Wyoming, gets an addition of 348,000 acres.

Twenty cases of blasting powder exploded at a grading camp at Twenty-fourth and Orville streets in the outskirts of Kansas City, Kan., breaking window panes within a radius of twenty-five miles.

The report of the examiners who have been investigating the books of the county officers of Hamilton county, Ohio, was made at Columbus and shows that \$236,075 in fees and interest was collected without legal warrant.

THE TAURIDE PALACE IN ST. PETERSBURG.



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

THE RUSSIAN DOUMA. Russia's Parliament Made Up of Many Conflicting Parties. The second Russian Duma, now holding sessions in the Tauride palace at St. Petersburg, is the center of world-wide interest. The life of the first duma 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 duma 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 duma 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 duma the candidate, Fedor Golovin, was elected speaker, even the Socialists throwing their support to him in opposition to the Monarchist 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 duma 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-

BLOW AT RAILROADS. President Appoints Inland Waterways Commission. The development of a comprehensive system of rivers and canals in the United States is the object of the inland waterways 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.



ATTORNEY JEROME.

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.

Another thing noticeable in all the talks which the railroad spokesmen had been drilled by the professional lobbyists to make in the latter part of the session on the proposed amendments of the state against Omaha, reckless of consequences. Omaha was pictured in lurid colors as a thief seeking to rob poor "shoeing towns" which the generous railroads were trying to help. "If this is a reform movement," exclaimed Killen of Gage, "it is one of creed for the sole benefit of Omaha."

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 additional two hours a day to the length of the session is not desired by some 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.

The senate has during the last week, not more than ten days beyond this limit, however, and (none but the most sanguine of the members hope to finish the necessary work of the session before the first week in April. Even then it is probable a large number of more or less important bills will have to go by the board.

Ignored Good Advice. The action of the house and senate in refusing 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 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.

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 \$440 to \$1,000 was lost.

Lobbyists in Evidence. With railroad lobbyists scattered through the gallery, corridors 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 section 1, 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. Gibson 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, Ferguson 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 Sponger." Another thing noticeable in all the talks which the railroad spokesmen had been drilled by the professional lobbyists to make in the latter part of the session on the proposed amendments of the state against Omaha, reckless of consequences. Omaha was pictured in lurid colors as a thief seeking to rob poor "shoeing towns" which the generous railroads were trying to help. "If this is a reform movement," exclaimed Killen of Gage, "it is one of creed for the sole benefit of Omaha."

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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 upper body was concentrated in 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 drugists 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-competitive rate is unjustly high, it provides a penalty of from \$10,000 to \$25,000 for violations.

After a bitter debate in which members chafed each other with heated railroads took the committee of the whole and found itself tied on the bill. Two votes were taken, both resulting 14 to 14. Five members were absent, and the opponents of the bill assert they will win out by a small majority with a full senate. Thomas and Saunders of Douglas both voted against the bill and Buck of Otoe was the only one of the five fusion members who opposed it. He is being charged by the other Democrats with repudiating the promises made by the party during its campaign.

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 a general election. 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 judges of the several counties. 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 state normal school in 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 commission road commissioners in their district, except in counties under township organization. For passage. S. F. 290—By Thomas. Making salary of clerk of the county court in Douglas county \$126 a month. For passage.

Routine Proceedings of House. The house spent the entire afternoon Monday on bills on third reading. The following bills were passed: By John C. Martin (by request)—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 Physicians. 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 county 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?

KILL JEWS IN ROUMANIA.

Mobs Slaughter the Semites, Sack Stores and Loot Homes. Massacres of Jews that equal in barbarity the bloodiest ever perpetrated in Russia have taken place in Roumania. The most horrifying news comes from Podiloh, on this side of the border, from Kishineff, where at least 200 Jews have been killed and hundreds more wounded. In numerous districts of Moldavia a bitter warfare is being waged against the Jews, thousands of whom have been driven from their homes, robbed, and mercilessly beaten by mobs of peasants. The starving and otherwise distressed Jews who have survived attacks and massacres have appealed to King Charles for protection. Troops have been sent out in response.

The massacres at Podiloh were carried on through several days. The town's population of 7,000 was made up of 4,000 Jews and 3,000 Rumanians. The whole population was involved in the fighting, and in addition several thousand peasants from the country districts assisted the Rumanian urban combatants. For the most part the Rumanians were armed. They attacked the Jews with ruthless hand, sacking stores, smashing windows, looting residences, and striking, shooting or cutting down all who resisted. The Jews were stricken with panic immediately after the first onslaught of the anti-Semites. They locked themselves up in homes or places of business and barricaded doors, but barricades were shattered by the mob and many defenceless Jews dragged forth to slaughter.

Detailed information of the loss of life and destruction of property has not yet reached the capital. The government has forces at work trying to restore order and ascertain the cause of the fighting. It appears that many Jews are suffering for want of food as well as from attacks by mobs. In the country districts of Moldavia the peasants continue to pillage and massacre Jews in spite of all that has been done by the government. It is hoped, however, that reinforcements of soldiers will be able to quell the trouble.

The Death Roll of Industry.

Arthur B. Reeve, writing in Charities and the Commons, speaks of the thousands of wage earners who were killed or injured last year of prosperous business. He says that all methods of estimate lead to the conclusion that the total number of men, women and children who were killed or injured in the neighborhood of 500,000. Cold statistics of railway accidents show that railroading is nearly twice as dangerous as it was eighteen years ago, when the interstate commerce commission first began keeping a record of the casualties, and that traveling on the railroad is more than twice as dangerous.

FOREIGN

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 Mgr. Montagnini, presumably with a desire to make amends for their seizure. The negotiations for the lease of churches were definitely broken off.

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.