8 **NEBRASKA HOUSE**

PROCEEDINGS OF LOWER LEG. ISLATIVE BRANCH

A Condensed Resume of the Wonk Ac complished During the Past Week

-Action on Bills Etc.

Thursday, February 3.

In the house yesterday forenoon petition was presented asking for a law prohibiting the killing of quail cr any birds except English sparrows.

A new rule was adopted that com-mittee reports, unless for indefinite postponement are to go on file with-out debate. etc., for five years. A new rule was adopted that com-

The special committee appointed to investigate the postofice of the house reported as follows:

"That the letter was written by one member to his own wife but was through error and good intention di-rected to the wife of another, by some person connected with the postoffice of the house and not by the writer, nor the husband of the recipient; that the lady who received it knew it was not written by her husband nor to her, but was intended by some other man d than her husband and for the wife of

the writer. "That this should be a warning to all the persons who are supposed to be connected with the directing of this letter to the wrong person not to do it again, and is also intended to compli-ment the sound good sense of the lady who received the letter not intended for her." Two other bills were considered, af-ter which the house received the sen-ate for joint ballot. After the joint session, the house adjourned to Mon-tagain, and is also intended to compli-ment the sound good sense of the lady who received the letter not intended for her." for her."

The report caused a hearty laugh especially the "warning" portion. Mr. Easterling thought it a Scotch verdict of "not proven." Report adopted and committee discharged. House roll No. 114, by Wilcox, to ex-

House roll No. 114, by Wilcox, to ex-tend the time when supreme court commissioners may be appointed to serve, received only sixty-four votes, and a call of the house was ordered. After a hard struggle the necessary sixty-eight votes to pass the bill with

the emergency clause, were secured. Judge Skipton having again defied the house in failing to produce the Fillmore county ballots, was adjudged in contempt and ordered to be brought again before the bar of the house.

The members by a majority of two voted down a resolution asking Wm. J. Bryan to speak on electing senators by direct vote.

Friday, February S.

The special in the house at 10 o'clock yesterday morning was Swan's resolu-tion calling upon Nebraska congress-men to oppose aid for Omaha exposi-tion. It being explained that no appropriation was asked for, the resolu-tion was tabled.

A number of bills were reported by special committees. When the house convened after the

noon recess, the sergeant at arms pro-duced F. Skipton, county judge of Fill-more county. He further announced that Judge Skipton had brought the necessary ballots. On being given an more county in the function of the war. It was passed. In the server and the county board func-mination of the war. It was passed. opportunity to purge himself of con-tempt, Judge Skipton said the ballots had already been turned over to the committee. On motion of Fisher of Dawes, he was declared purged of contempt and allowed to go. The house then went into commit-tee of the whole with Evans of Adams tee of the whole with Evans of Adams in the chair, and house roll 33, by Smith of Saline was taken up. It pro-vides that insurance companies delay-ing the payment of just claims be required to pay 25 per cent interest pending settlement. Several were of pending settlement. Several work the opinion that the supreme court would declare it unconstitutional. Others contended the bill was a proper one. After a very spirited debate as to its merits and its defects, the bill was finally recommended for passage in the following shape, by removing from the original bill the word 'penalty:' "If a fire insurance company desys the payment of a just and lawful claim due under a contract of insurance beyond the time allowed by law for the settlement thereof, and thereby cause suit to be brought to recover the amount due, the insurer shall be required to pay 25 per cent per annum upon the amount due under said con-tract from the time the claim became

Monday, February 6. In the house last Saturday, little

business was transacted aside from reports of standing committees and work in committee of the whole. **PROCEEDINGS OF UPPER LEG-**In committee of the whole House

roll No. 115, by Sturgess to provide for the protection and registration of union labels, was considered, and recommended to pass, with amendments in title to more perfectly cover the sub

ject matter. House roll No. 11, providing for the repeal of the statute allowing the clerks of district courts to hold for two vears unclaimed fees and costs. This bill was the subject of considerable criticism.

Prince of Hall favored summarily disposing of this and all other "Wheeler bills," which, he said, would, if favor-

out and that the bill be passed as amended. The report was adopted and the bill went to the general file. The section which the committee wishes eliminated makes it unlawful ought to pass because people might be deceived into believing they had the right to demand the money if the sec-tion which had been declared invalid was kept on the statute books.

pany to carry within the state or transport out of the state any of the game described in the act. The Gond-Flynn of Douglas said that it might be true in Custer county that if un-claimed fees were left with the clerk for two years the money would be there, but in Douglas county unclaimed ring game law passed two years 1 go made it unlawful for railroad or express company to carry certain game within the state or carry it out of the state, but the penalty clause applied only to the offense of carrying game fees left with the clerk for two years were not to be found when demanded. The bill was recommended to be in-

definitely postponed. Two other bills were considered, af out of the state. The penalty was a fine of \$25 for each animal or bird carried out of the state. Attorney General Smyth gave it as his opinion that the penalty in the old law related only to the offense of carrying game out of the state.

The proceedings in the house yes terday were started with a prayer from the senate chaplain who prayed for comfort from above to come to the homet bereaved by reason of the losses at Manila. Wheeler of Furnas secured the adep

tion of a motion instructing the ser-geant-at-arms to place the flag over the house at half mast.

sider the resolution was defeated 19 to Committee recommendations were listened to, after which an effort was 13. An effort by Canaday of Kearney to make the resolution a special order for 10:30 today was abandoned when the point of order was raised that the resolution had to lay over one day and therefore was not yet the property of made to stop pages from distributing advertising matter to the members,

but it was not agreed to. Easterling of Buffalo offered the fol-lowing resolution, which was passed upanimously:

'Resolved That we tender Nebraska's brave volunteer boys our congratula-tions for their brilliant achievements at 3 o'clock for the discussion of Schall's again before the bar of the house. Fisher of Dawes moved that it be the sense of the house that Nebraska representatives in congress be asked not to vote for ald for exposition. Made special order for today. The members by a majority of two resolution declaring it to be the sense of the senate that United States senstors be elected by direct vote of the w H

W H. Pool, engrossing clerk, has had the duties of enrolling clerk added to his functions and was by the senate quiring the auditor to annually ascer-tain the amount of sinking funds and interest accuring on all bonds regisallowed \$1 additional pay per diem, making it 54 s per diem. A motion by Talbot that 500 extra copies of senate file 74, be printed, the tered in his office, and house roll No. 157, a companion bill requiring county officers paying such registered bonds, proposed new insurance law carried. Senator Talbot explained that the bill to report the same to the auditor, passed without opposition. House roll 153, repealing the grasshopper law passed with only one vote in opposi-tion. House roll 351, to establish emergency fund to control and suphad enlisted a good deal of interest, and he thought it would be for the emergency fund to control and sup-press epidemics, such as the recent sidered the second time by the commit-cases of smallpox at Nebraska City and Omaha, passed with the emergency clause. clause.

When the news of the ratification of the treaty by the United States senate their estimate a sufficient tax to meet was announced a little before, it was the purposes of this act, not to exceed was announced a little before, it was received with cheers and applause. House roll No. 43, by Grandstaff, amending the adultery law to have it affect men who do not Hye continuously with married women, but who commit an offense but once, was passed. House roll No. 55, by Prince, reduc-ing the interest on state warrants from 5 to 4 per cent per annum, and providing that no bonds hereafter issued by any city, county, township, precinct or school district, shall bear Interest at a rate exceeding 6 per cent was unanimously passed.

THE NEBRASKA INDEPENDENT.

NEBRASKA SENATE

ISLATIVE BRANCH

Succinct Summary of the Doings of

Weck-A Mass of Bills, Resolu-

tions, Etc., Acted Upon.

Thursday, February 2.

for a railroad company or express com-

out of the state. The committee on finance ways and

Schall of Sarpy offered a resolution declaring that United States senators should be elected by popular rote. A motion to suspend the rules and con-

Friday, February 3.

The senate has fixed upon Monday

the senate.

property is appraised at less than \$200, but found by the jury to exceed \$200, the case must then be transferred to district court for new trial.

Senate file No. 58, by Senator Talbot, a curative act, providing for the regis-tration of county bonds by the state auditor, was adopted. After the joint session the senate adjourned to Monday at 11 a. m.

Tuesday, February 7

Chaplain Cressman, in the senate, prayed that the blood shed at Manila might be heard at Washington in the A fresh batch of reports from standinterest of humanity and freedom. ing committees was received by the Senstor Spohn moved that the flag enate yesterday morning. The combe half-masted in respect for Nebras-ka's dead. It was so ordered.

mittee on miscellaneous subjects re-ported on senate file No. 46, by Alex-ander, a bill to amend the game law Committee reports were then listened to. of 1897. The committee recommended that section four of the bill be stricken

Canaday of Kearney asked about the resolution requesting the secretaries of the board af transportation to as-certain whether railroad rates could be reduced on coal, lumber, grain and live stock, under the supreme court

decision in the maximum rate case. President pro tem Talbot said the resolution had been sent to the secre-taries and no doubt they would reply

to the same in a few days. In the absence of the introducer, Senator Schaal, the resolution declaring it to be the sense of the senst that United States senators be elected by direct vote of the people, which was a special order for 3 o'clock, was made a special order for 3 o'clock to-

day. Two bills were passed. They were senate file 90, by Noyes, to limit amount to be raised by taxation in sparsely settled school districts; and 93, by Prout, a curative measure. Sen-ate file 60 for an embalming board means recommended the passage of Talbot's bill reducing the interest on state warrants from 5 to 4 per cent. The bill was placed on general file. failed to pass.

A sharp debate followed a motion Currie of Custer to take the name of Chester A. Baker, messenger to the secretary of state, from the pay roll of the senate. Mr. Currie explained that

the messenger was not needed. The motion was agreed to. Adjourned.

Wednesday, February 8.

The fusionists in the state senate at tacked the Pront ballot bill yesterday. The measure provides that the name of a candidate shall not appear upon the ballot but once. It makes no other change in the form of the present balchange in the form of the present bal-lot. The fusionists have opposed the bill because they say it will prevent fusion. When the bill came up for passage yesterday Spohn of Nuckolls, fusionist, moved that the bill be recommitted for the purpose of striking out that part of the bill providing for an emblem at the head of each party ticket and also the voting of a straight ticket by making a cross within a circle under the emblem. The introducer of the bill finally consented to have the bill sent back to the committee of the whole for the purpose specified and for the purpose of making other amendments germain to the change pro-posed. The bill is senate file No. 1. The part relating to the voting of a The part relating to the voting of a straight ticket by making a cross at the top of the column is simply a copy of the present Australian ballot law and if the bill is amended in the manmer proposed there will be no change in the present law except that the "blanket" voting will be abolished and

candidates' names will appear upon the ballot only once. It is generally understood that Governor Poynter will of any county may annually include in 1 mill on the dollar of assessed valuation of said county for the preceding year, to be levied and collected in the manner provided by law for levy and collection of other taxes.'

THE MAIN QUESTION.

Editor Independent:

At the end of my communication in your last issue you ask me to "tell us how it is that in all the history of the world, in seasons when prices are stable or rising, the distribution of property is

always more general, and in seasons when prices are falling the tendencies are always to concentrate in a few and still fewer hands? What is wanted is the equitable distribution of property." You say: "Every trust would disappear within five years upon a rising market. The only practical way of killing trusts is to get control of the volume of money. It is not competition that makes trusts. It is falling prices."

I take it for granted that you, like al reformers, are anxious to discover the real cause of complaint against present conditions under which the multitudes suffer untold misery in a land of plenty. Hence I ask your careful consideration of certain facts. If they do not support your conclusions, I trust you will try to your conclusions, I trust you will try to reach the conclusions which the facts support. You are claiming that the money question is the main question, and particularly the free coinage of silver feature of it. This I deny. Hence the

issue is clearly drawn. At this time I will not present a full consideration of the free coinage ques-tion, with your permission I will do so in the near future, and If I do I will promise to present some views of it not yet presented by any free silver advocate yet presented by any free silver advocate and to answer some questions pro-pounded by the goldites that have not yet been satisfactorily answered. I will only say now that had not the mints been closed to silver in 1878, there is no reasonable probability that prices of commodities in the great commercial

nations would now range more than 25 per cent higher than they have been dur-ing a year past. Were free coinage now restored here and in Europe there is no reasonable probability that prices would generally rise more than 25 per

With you, I think the evil of falling with you, I think the evil of failing prices is far reaching and tremendous. By it competition constantly becomes more crushing until the little fish are all eaten up by the big ones. But a more crushing influence than falling prices has for years been operative in the civilized world and is still operative with increasing power. This crushing influence is organized or co-operative capital in the hands of a few.

You say rising prices will kill trusts. Yet, according to the New York World, in 1898 over one hundred trusts and combines were organized in this country combines were organized in this country having a capital of \$2,717,768,000. These cover almost all lines of trade. And this in the face of rising prices, (ris-ing prices, let me say in parenthesis, due not to McKinleyism, but to an extra-ordinary foreign demand for our pro-ducts.) Note these startling facts: In 1898 profits were made by the big capitalists as follows: The trusts \$227, 250 000 the millionaires \$265 500 000

250.000, the millionaires \$266,500,000. Big industries consisting of railways, Big industries consisting of railways, banks, street railways, gas companies outside of New York, electric light com-panies, shipping, steel and iron com-panies outside of trusts, flour and mill-ing industries, total \$1.280,000,000, making agrand total of \$1.773,750,000. During this decade from 1880 to 1890, according to the genus the gain in

Feb. 9, 1899

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ties now so effective in the hands of capi-

This is the only remedy. This is the main question. This includes absoluted main question. This includes absolute control of the money and ownership of the banks by the people. This means free coinage of silver so long as the people want metallic money. But it means, ultimately, the demonstization of gold and silver and the substitution of scientific money, paper money, reasing solely upon the government. solely upon the government.

Mr. Hand assumes that there has been a general rise in prices in the last two or three years, which assumption is incorrect. There has been a slight rise in wheat, corn and their products, but the general level of prices has not risen. Many things have so fallen in price that we have for the first time become exporters to European countries. Cotton, wool, iron, and most of the manufactured articles have been on a constant decline. The Independent still insists that a general rise in prices would be the death of all trusts except those granted special privileges by law, and those that exist by rebates from the railroads, like the Standard Oil trust. If there was a constant rise in dry goods any man could establish a small dry goods store and make money. If there was a constant rise in prices men could make coats and sell them at a profit, or do anything else. That would give "opportunity" to all men. A sufficient increase in the volume of money would do these things. "Equal rights to all and special privileges to none" would do the the rest. Stand up for populism.

BREAK SUCKING CALVES.

The way the Beacon Light will break sucking calves from sucking in the future will be to strike from its exchange list every paper it catches stealing items from it without giving it proper credit-Beacon Light.

STEAMSHIP TICKETS TO EUBOPE SOLD-STEAMSHIP TICKETS FROM EUBOPE SOLD.

If you are going to the old country or intend to bring friends from there to this country, please call on me for figures, information, etc.

A. S. FIELDING, C. T. A. Northwestern Line.

CHEAP LANDS-CHEAP HOME-SEEKERS' EXCURSION.

SEEKERS' EXCURSION. To enable interested people to in-vestigate opportunities to get goed farm land cheap, the Elkorn line will on February 21 and March 7 and 21, sell tickets to points in north-ern and western Nebraska and parts of Wyoming at one fare, plus \$2.00, for round trip: minimum fare \$9.00. For round trip; minimum fare \$9.00. For particulars call on A. S. Fielding, C. T. A., 117 South Tenth street, or depot, corner Ninth and S streets.

WINTER EXCURSIONS.

WINTER EXCURSIONS. These are for the sick, the rheumat-ic, the nervous, and tired-out-people. It is to Hot Springs, S. D., via the Elk-horn line, February 14 and 28. One fare for round trip. Hotel rates are low. Go and get well. Call on A. S. Fielding, 117 South Tenth street.

SWIFTEST RACING EAST AND WEST. If you would travel rapidly and with comfort and ease, please note that the Northwestern line and its connections provide the fastest service to eastern cities, and many hours the fastest to western points named below. To Buf-falo, 33 hours; New York, 45 hours; Boston, 48; Ogden, 31; Salt Lake, 33; San Francisco, 62; Portland, 60. Why not save yourself weary hours of traveling by getting tickets via the North-western? A. S. Fielding, C. T. A., 117 South Tenth street.

Kearney Neb. W. L. HAND.

ternoon yesterday with an energy of corded was postponed. Another bill which the members were quite proud. reducing the minimum tax upon dogs Quite a little business was gotten out when may be laid by city councils was

against the strong protestations of Representative Loomis. Mr. Loomis in the afternoon fought exceedingly hard to get the members to consent to a bill permitting the electors of a to be ready Wednesday for a third school district to select a teacher reading. It was senate file No. 7, by where the board was so divided that Knepper of Seward. It was passed as one member would not sign the papers to give the appointee of the other two members the place. This measure was thought to contain too many pos-sibilities which would have a bad infuence upon the public school system. In committee of the whole in the af-

ternoon, the house killed a bill provid-ing for the destruction of sanflowers and could have and recommonded a and of examinees in enhalming.

The house refused to adjourn over today till Monday and will most this morning as usual at 10 o'clock and will ballet on United States senator a'

O CLATHES MADE PART-R.

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Wednesday, February 8.

the morning after reports of standing committees were listened to a bill to create a board of examiners in em-balming was passed, as was a bill fixing the manner in which receivers shall receive their compensation. The former bill was similar to one which had been killed the day before in the senate.

In the afternoon the house went into committee of the whole and con-sidered four bills. After a long dis-The house accepted the report of cussion a measure to compel railroads debate and then adjourned. under penalty to fence in their tracks was recommended for passage, as was

a bill requiring the destruction of weeds along roads by road overseers. Saturday. February 4. weeds along roads by road overseers. The house passed resolution in the A bill requiring that all mortgages morning and agreed to bills in the afof the way thereby and very general good feeling resulted. A bill providing for a survey of a north and south railroad was killed, was referred to the printing commit-

County Fairs.

tee.

One bill in the senate was discovered Knepper of Seward. It was passed as amended. The original bill wiped out the law authorizing the organization and maintenance of county agricul-tural societies and the holding of county fairs. As amended the bill makes the payment of county aid to agricultural societies optional with the county commissiopers. The bill

passed by a vote of 18 to 9. Senator Rocke introduced a bill Tuesday last providing for the permanent location of the state fair at Lincoln. The bill is similar to one introduced last week in the house and both were drafted so as to conform to the provisions of the new bill to reorganize the state board of agriculture. The provision in Senator Rocke's bill re-lating to the permanent location of the

ating to the permanent location of the state fair is as follows: "The state fair shall be held an-aualty at or near the sity of Lircoin, in Lancaster county, under the direc-tion and supervision of the state beard of agriculture, and the state beard of public lands and buildings is hereby authorized, supervered and directed to select the site of the same within a reduct of three miles of the present state capital building and to purchase a suitable trust of land for such 5 site."

With one or two minor changes in the language the bill was recommended for passage.

Saturday, February 4.

The senate decided yesterday morning to do a little work for the senate two years hence. It instructed the secretary of the senate to stamp with a stancil all property of the senate and incorporate in the senate journal In the house yesterday very little of an inventory of such property so that great importance was transacted. In the next senate may be enabled to be-

nearly the entire day, with the ex ception of a half hour spent at case while waiting for the time to arrive to participate in a joint convention. Perhaps the most exciting event of

the day was a little discussion as to whether a man should be allowed to keep more than one dog. As a result of this discussion the senate decided that a man ought to be allowed to keep as many dogs as he is able to care for, but that in cities and villages the authorities shall have a right to pass ordinances imposing a tax of not less than \$1 and not more than \$10 for each dog. The only change in the present law is a reduction of the minimum tax from \$3 to \$1. A bill to ereate a board of examiners of embalmers without expense to the state, was recommended for passage in the com-

mittee of the whole. House roll No. 171, the bill provid-ing for a one-mill levy for the benefit of the state university, was placed on general file by the committee on universities and normal schools, with a ecommendation that it be passed.

Printed copies of the university bill were not before the senators. Several members indulged in what one termed "roar" against the failure of the house to comply with a senate resolu-tion calling for printed copies of all bills introduced in the house. The senate refused to adjourn over Hatseday

Monday, February 6.

The senate listened to reports of special committees Saturday morning. Senate file No. 36, by Senator Rocks. relating to guardians and wards, w 11 is a curative act. validifying acction 26 of chapter 34 of the compiled stat-WEER. Senate file No. 81, by senator Owens,

Nonate file No. 81, by sension Owens, mending contions 1 and 2, article 5, of chapter 14, compiled statutes, was passed. It provides that eitles of the second class shall be those having more than 5,000 and less than 16,000 inhabitants, instead of more that 5,000 and less than 55,000, as at present. Benate file No. 62, by Senator Fowlar, mending section 1000 of the civil code was passed. It provides that when the spiralasi value of property taken use of weit of replexis encode Stoti the com shall be transferred from justice most to district court, and in case the

federal constitution is amended, he

thought, it would be as sensible to pass

a resolution calling for warm weather

ed antil no one knew how it stood. The bill was then referred back to the

Electing a Henaton

Allen Hayrand Webster Thompson Field Lamberta Baese Hinster Josa Majors Majors

NAMMER HESS

for correction.

according to the census the gain The senate adopted a resolution de-claring it to be the sense of that body that the United States senators shall wealth in the country was 49.02 per cent or 5 per cent a year. On this basis the gain in 1898 of all, was \$3,250,000, be elected by direct vote of the people.

the gain in 1898 of all, was \$3,250,000,-000 of which the big capitalists gained 55 per cent all others 45 per cent. This was accomplished chiefly by means of combinations of capital for the purpose of limiting production, lessening the cost of production and distribution, and con-The resolution came from the fusicn side. The vote was vive voce and was very light on both sides. There was no call for the yeas and nays so it is impossible to tell how the senators voted. The house recently passed a troling prices. similiar resolution almost unanimous-

The supply of money had very little if anything, to do in accomplishing this result. By this I mean, give capital the Senator Prout of Gage was opposed to the resolution in the form in which same means and opportunities, regard-less of whether the money supply is large or small, and it will accomplish substanit appeared. He thought its passage would accomplish nothing unless it was to make some cheap, stage made political campaign thunder. Until the tially the same results.

And why? Because the means within the control of capital under our present system are adequate to just such a re-sult. What are these means? They are:

in the winter time. Senate file No. 38, by O'Neill of Holt Inventions, improved machinery, mar-velous transportation facilities, fast amending the law authorizing county mails, the telegraph, telephones, the modern banking system, corporations, udges to appoint judges and clerks of lection and providing a fee of 25 cents for each appointment, was considered in committee of the whole and amend-

favorable laws. Leaving out the banks, all these in-strumentalities for the accumulation of wealth are modern. They have come into the world in the last sixty years. They must be reckoned with in any settlement of industrial questions.

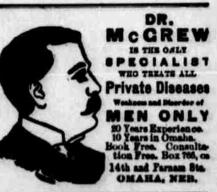
judiciary committee to find out how the bill looked as patched up. The free high school bill came up for pasthement of industrial questions. If you fix your eyes on a defective money system and shut.your eyes to these, you will be like the blind leading the blind. They are a new element, a new force, to be dealt with. History cannot belp us. Such potent facilities were never dreamed of in history. Given these, under present laws and systems. sage, but was sent back to the com-mittee on enrolled and engrossed bills Following is the result of the ballots so far taken in the legislature on Unit-ed States senator. The first column represents the separate ballot, the others the joint ballots: these, under present laws and systems, and equal or just distribution of the products of toll is impossible. Give us tour times the present volume of money and it would be equally impossible,

For instance, see how improved ma-chinery creates wealth for the capitalist owner, while the artisan gains little by

AUTICLES.	HAND. Hours	BY MACHINERY Hours	
10 Plows \$54,46	labor.		labor.
100 blank books219.79	1979	69.97	245
100 pair			
bourts	3332	74.89	596
coats803.91		201,00	

28.00 Do plows now sell sither at wholesale or retail for one 7th of old prices; or blank books at a 3d; or boots at a 7th; or men's coats at a 4th; or files at two With of former prices? If not, who pockets the increased profits? The owner of the machine, of course, And at along all these have where improved tacilities are used. Capital retains an unjust share of the profits. Continue this injustics and all property is sure to this injustices and all property is sure to pass into the hands of a new. There is no emups from it. Restructive legisla-tons emups from it. Restructive legisla-tons only postpone the evil day for a time. Legislation against trusts will new r hill them. Capital controls courts and legislatures. The power to help themselves hus passed from the people, ageopt they revolutionize the system. Retain the present system and we are no writes.

영영양홍영



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