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# THE OMAHA DAILY BEE

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## BUFFALO BILL IS DYING; HE HEARS THE END IS NEAR

### Colonel William F. Cody Faces Death in Same Manner as in Countless Battles on Plains of West.

WANTS TO KNOW CHANCES

### Learns of Brief Time Left Him and Then Gives Directions About Funeral.

### THIRTY-SIX HOURS TO LIVE

Denver, Colo., Jan. 8.—Colonel William F. Cody (Buffalo Bill) is dying in Denver tonight, facing death in the same manner that he has faced it many a time on the plains of the west in conflicts that made his name famous.

The "greatest plainsman the west ever knew," heard the warning words of the approach of the end of his life today from Dr. J. H. East, his physician and friend. Colonel Cody had summoned the physician to the home of his sister, where he is spending his last hours. When Dr. East walked into his room, Colonel Cody said:

"Sit down, Doctor, there is something I want to ask you. I want you to answer me honestly. What are my chances?"

### Hears Death Is Near.

"There is a time, Colonel," said he, "when every honest physician must commend his patient to a higher power."

Colonel Cody's head sank. "How long?" he asked, simply. "I can answer that," said the physician, "only by telling you your life is like the hour glass. The sand is slipping; gradually, slowly—but soon the sand will all be gone. The end is not far away."

Colonel Cody turned to his sister, Mrs. May Decker. "May," said he, "let the Elks and Masons take charge of the funeral." Then the man who made history in the west when it was young, began methodically to arrange his affairs.

### Boys Write to Him.

Dr. East tonight said death would come within thirty-six hours.

Hundreds of telegrams from men of prominence from all over the country came today. Many boys from different parts of the United States wrote to him.

"Won't you please send me the story of your life and all your pictures, so I can be a scout like Buffalo Bill?" one youngster wrote. The letter was taken to Colonel Cody.

"He is a typical American youth," said the colonel, as his face lighted with a smile of happiness.

### Parral Captured by Carranza and Villa Forces Driven Out

El Paso, Tex., Jan. 8.—Parral, Chihuahua, was occupied by Carranza forces under General Francisco Murguía yesterday, a message received by the Carranza consul, Bravo, here today stated. The Villa forces that occupied Parral fled to the mountains, the message added, and nine locomotives and 100 cars were recaptured.

### Loewe Gets Interest On The Savings Bank Deposits

Washington, Jan. 8.—In a new phase of the old Danbury Hatters' case the supreme court today decided that Dietrich E. Loewe, Danbury, Conn., hat manufacturer, and not the United Hatters' union, is entitled to \$20,000 in interest accrued on Union Hatters' savings bank deposits, attached toward satisfying Loewe's \$353,000 judgment secured under the Sherman law for union boycotting in 1903.

## Tumulty Denies He "Leaked" Any Word to the Wall Street Brokers

### Private Secretary to President Reads Carefully Drawn Statement to the Committee.

### DID NOT TALK PEACE

Washington, Jan. 8.—When Joseph P. Tumulty, secretary to President Wilson, was called before the house rules committee today in the inquiry into the alleged leak to Wall street, he read a statement, as follows:

"I appear before this committee to resent the unjust intimation that I gave information to B. M. Baruch in regard to the so-called peace note sent to the European belligerents last month by the secretary of state. This intimation was contained in a statement made to this committee by Representative Wood of Indiana, a man whom I do not know. To the best of my knowledge, I have never met Mr. Wood. Certainly he made no effort to find out the truth from me before dragging my name into this affair."

"I wish to deny generally and specifically that I gave advance information to Mr. Baruch, or to anybody else, in regard to the peace note. I did not know of the existence of this note, or that this government contemplated the dispatch of such a note, until after printed copies of the note had been given to representatives of the press by the state department. I was not consulted in the preparation of the note by the president or anybody else. The contents of communications relating to the signing of the note and its dispatch were confidential between the president and the secretary of state. I knew nothing of them whatever, nor did any other person employed in the executive office."

"I have had no correspondence, written or telegraphic, with Mr. Baruch or anybody representing him regarding this matter. I have had no telephone talk with Mr. Baruch or anybody representing him regarding this matter. I have never talked with (Continued on Page Nine, Column Five.)

### NEBRASKA MUST PROTECT SOLDIERS

Colonel Fetterman Sounds Call for a Regimental Armory Here in Omaha.

### SHUN FALSE ECONOMY

"Nebraska must spend money to preserve its National Guard and to keep the respect of the country," says Colonel Fetterman, inspector of the National Guard. "This state must build a suitable armory as soon as possible with money appropriated for the purpose by the state legislature. And until such a building is erected, some place in Omaha must be found to store temporarily the \$25,000 worth of property which the four companies own."

"There is no longer need of evading the issue that Nebraska must pay its share in making the nation's defense. The only point for discussion is whether it shall be paid in money for the education of men and officers that they may be able to be good soldiers, able to take care of themselves and to come home safe and sound, save from inevitable casualties; or whether it shall be paid in the flesh and blood of Nebraska boys sacrificed by incompetent officers upon the battlefield, or in fever-stricken camps through ignorance of sanitation, and by mothers' tears. I know what education has already done, as I see the Fourth infantry coming home in splendid health, with but one death to report, and that from accident; while I recall that the regiment in which I served in the Spanish war suffered twenty-eight deaths, nearly all from typhoid fever, during practically a corresponding period of service, and came home as a mob of physical wrecks."

### Meeting to Be Held in the Interest of Preparedness

New York, Jan. 8.—Prof. Albert Bushnell Hart of Harvard university has been selected chairman of the committee in charge of the educational features of the Congress of Constructive Patriotism, to be held in Washington on January 25, 26 and 27 under the auspices of the National Security league and in the interests of better military, naval and industrial preparedness for the United States.

### Faithful Pig Feeder Gets Mysterious Mail

Don't be surprised if a mail man comes up to you and casually asks what time of the day it is. The chances are that he is only trying to locate Sam Drabenia. Postmaster Fanning has received a letter from J. A. Worthington, a farmer of St. Louis, asking him to locate Sam, and the chief means of identification is that Sam wore a silver watch which Worthington claims to have awarded him for faithfully feeding pigs on a farm owned by Worthington. The letter describes Sam as a hard worker, one who saves his money, and ambitious to make his way in the world. Sam was last heard of in Omaha and his job still awaits him if he will communicate with J. A. Worthington.

### Husband Says His Wife Condoned Indiscretions

An unique answer to his wife's petition for divorce is filed with the clerk of the district court by Leo E. Heiner, who is charged by his wife, Byrtha M., with misconduct. "Whatever indiscretions I have participated in," replies the husband, "were condoned by the plaintiff for a long time prior to the commencement of the suit."

Mrs. Heiner says her husband earns from \$1,500 to \$3,500 a year. Bernice Drishaus asks divorce on the grounds of cruelty from Lester H., vice president and secretary of the Gate City Hat company.

### Christian Scientists Exempted And Court Decision Stands

Washington, Jan. 8.—Without deciding constitutional questions, the supreme court today affirmed the refusal of the California federal courts to enforce enforcement of California's medical practice law requiring licensing of "drugless" practitioners.

## TEST OF ADAMSON LAW BEING MADE

### Arguments in Supreme Court On Appeal of Government from Hook Decision.

Washington, Jan. 8.—The climax in the legal contest over constitutional-ity of the Adamson law was reached today in the supreme court.

Arguments were begun in the Missouri, Oklahoma & Gulf railroad test case, in which the Department of Justice is appealing from Federal Judge Hook's decision at Kansas City, Mo., that the law passed last September when a nationwide railroad strike seemed imminent is unconstitutional, null and void.

Conclusion of the arguments late tomorrow is expected. They are first on the merits of the Adamson law in any court, Judge Hook having decided the case without formal hearings in order to expedite the appeal for the supreme court's final determination. A decision is expected within a few weeks.

Voluntarily briefs were filed today by the federal and railroad counsel before the beginning of the arguments which proceeded in an announcement by the court of numerous opinions and orders on reconvening after its holiday recess.

### Precedents Are Cited.

Numerous precedents, including supreme court decisions, were cited in support of the law's validity. The railroad brief contended the law is unworkable, experimental, incapable of application, interferes with liberty of contract, does not fall within congress' authority to regulate interstate commerce and takes railroad property without due process of law.

The arguments were begun by counsel for the Department of Justice, which has sole charge of the defense, the railroad brotherhoods not appearing officially. Eight hours for the hearing was set by the railroad's counsel, but less was deemed necessary by the federal attorneys. The actual time given by the court for a case is three hours.

Annulment of Judge Hook's decision holding the law unconstitutional and dismissal of the railroad's suit was asked in the brief of the Department of Justice.

### Argues Is Constitutional.

As an "hours of service" act and also as a wage law the federal brief contended the law is constitutional. Inferentially, the brief argues that compulsory arbitration legislation, such as is under consideration, also is constitutional in behalf of public interests to prevent stoppages of transportation facilities.

Obeying the law, the brief asserted, has been admitted again and again by railroad officials, particularly in hearings before congressional committees last August and in conferences with President Wilson.

"All assumed the mere change from the established and well understood ten-hour standard day to the proposed eight-hour standard day was all that was necessary or intended," the brief stated, citing that 85 per cent of employees affected are now employed on a ten-hour basis.

### Would Enforce Law.

Admitting that a rigid eight-hour day for train operation is not completely practicable, federal attorneys said the Adamson law should be enforced at least as far as possible. "Two co-ordinate branches of the government have evidenced the opinion that the law is constitutional," the brief continued. "Certainly this court will not strike down the law upon mere prophecies of its effect."

### New York Leads World in Volume of Foreign Trade

New York, Jan. 8.—Of every \$100 worth of foreign trade in the United States in 1916, \$52 was transacted in New York, according to figures made public today by the collectors of the customs, showing that the foreign trade of this port, during the last calendar year, was valued at \$4,609,000,000. No other harbor in the world ever transacted trade to such an extent in a single year, it was stated. The total averages about \$40 a head in the country's population.

## WEBB-KENYON DRY LAW GIVEN HIGH COURT O. K.

### Supreme Tribunal Declares Act Barring Liquor From Wet Prohibition States Is Valid.

### VOTES FOUR TO TWO

McReynolds Concurs in Ruling, but Not Wholly, and Holmes and Van Devanter Dissent.

### AUTHORITY OF CONGRESS

Washington, Jan. 8.—The Webb-Kenyon law, designed to prevent liquor shipments from "wet" to "dry" states, was today declared constitutional by the supreme court by a vote of 7 to 2, which also upheld West Virginia's prohibition amendment, prohibiting citizens from receiving liquor, for personal use, shipped by common carriers in interstate commerce.

It was announced that Justice McReynolds concurred in the decision, but not completely in the opinion. Justices Holmes and Van Devanter were the two dissenting justices.

"The all-reaching power of government over liquor is settled," said the chief justice in announcing the decision. "There was no intention of congress to forbid individual use of liquor. The purpose of this act was to cut out by the roots the practice of permitting violation of state liquor laws. We can have no doubt that congress has complete authority to prevent paralyzing of state authority. Congress exerted a power to co-ordinate the national with the state authority."

Attorneys for national liquor organizations who were in court said the decision upholds and applies the Webb-Kenyon law "in its broadest sense."

Wayne Wheeler, counsel for the Anti-Saloon League of America, who with Fred Blue, state prohibition commissioner of West Virginia, argued the case before the court, made this statement on the court's decision:

"The states may now prohibit the possession, receipt, sale and use of intoxicating liquors and not be hampered by the agencies of interstate commerce."

### Mackensen Takes Roumanian Town of Fokshani on Sereth

(By The Associated Press.)

Field Marshal von Mackensen has broken through the strongly defended barrier before the river Sereth which the Russians had constructed at Fokshani, has captured that important town and taken nearly 4,000 prisoners and three guns in the process.

The Russians also have lost ground further north along the Moldavian frontier between the Putna and Otuz valleys, Berlin announces. Towards the Danube from Fokshani, however, the latest reports showed a Russian offensive of some importance which admittedly had succeeded in gaining ground from Von Mackensen's forces.

### In Inaugural Address Lowden Tells the Needs of Illinois

Springfield, Ill., Jan. 8.—A budget system and consolidation of state administrative agencies were emphasized as needs in the address which Frank O. Lowden delivered today on the occasion of his inaugural address as governor. He also said: "The time has come for a new state constitution, recommended extension of the civil service, reclamation of waste lands, reduction in the number of elections, with the enfranchisement of absent voters and extension of woman suffrage, and state supervision of private banks."

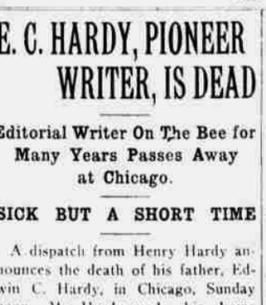
Lowden discussed the relation of the state to industrial workers and wards of the commonwealth and endorsed good roads construction and the Chicago plan to control its own public utilities. He concluded with an appeal for law enforcement and asked the legislators to co-operate with his administration.

### Happy Hollow Prize for Best Barefooted Score

Bare feet are going to blossom out more strongly than ever on the Happy Hollow golf course in the spring. This is assured by the fact that the club has officially decided to award a prize for the best barefooted score. That is, a prize will be offered for the man who makes the best golf score while playing barefooted.

Last spring barefooted golfing was inaugurated at the club grounds by Dr. D. T. Quigley and very soon he had a large following of enthusiasts, who liked the feel of the cool dew on their toes in the morning. The club has taken an interest and has decided to encourage this sport by offering a prize.

## Witnesses in "Leak" Probe



### E. C. HARDY, PIONEER WRITER, IS DEAD

Editorial Writer On The Bee for Many Years Passes Away at Chicago.

### SICK BUT A SHORT TIME

A dispatch from Henry Hardy announces the death of his father, Edwin C. Hardy, in Chicago, Sunday noon. Mr. Hardy made his home with his son, Walter R. Hardy, at 3566 Milwaukee avenue.

The death of this veteran newspaper worker is a source of keen regret to former associates in Omaha, among whom Mr. Hardy labored for twenty years. Born November 23, 1838, at Georgetown, D. C., Mr. Hardy's life work began before the civil war, covered that crucial period and the subsequent progress and development of the nation. His training as a newspaper man was had on the Cleveland (O.) Leader, under the elder Cowles, and embraced every variety of work in the shop, from printer to reporter and editorial writer. Cleveland was a small burg in his day, just getting its footing and expecting big things from neighboring oil fields. In his rounds as a reporter Mr. Hardy foresaw its business possibilities and originated the first daily commercial reporter appearing in Cleveland papers. His work in that line brought him in contact with subsequent millionaires of oildom, one of them no less than the senior Rockefeller, then a plodding clerk in a Cleveland office.

### Comes to Omaha.

The failure of an afternoon newspaper venture prompted Mr. Hardy's removal from Cleveland to Omaha in 1885, where he joined the editorial staff of The Bee, and for twenty years held the post of associate editor.

Mr. Hardy made his home with his children at Chicago for the last ten years. Though his home was there, his heart was in Omaha. In a letter written on New Year's day to an Omaha friend he repeated an oft-expressed longing to visit this city and confidently hoped to do so "next spring." In the same letter he revealed the deep faith and hopefulness which buoyed his spirit amid physical infirmities in these touching sentences:

"Well, we have entered upon a new year. How many of us will see its end is known only to the Infinite One who gave us being. But we may at least hope that the gracious Providence which has piloted us thus far along life's highway will continue with us another year. Those who have reached the summit of life's rugged hill and are descending toward the valley where are buried hopes, aspirations, friendship, affection, realize that the end is not remote. With faith in the justice and mercy of the Supreme Being they can look forward fearlessly and without misgivings to the inevitable coming of the time of departure." Three days after these words were penned the beginning of the end came.

Mr. Hardy is survived by five sons and four daughters—Henry, Edwin, Walter, Frank and Arthur; Mrs. Iven Eberhart of Cleveland, Mrs. Florence Lanberg of Winnipeg, Canada, and two others. Mrs. Hardy died last August. Four of the sons and two daughters were present at the bedside when the end came.

### Greece Neither Accepts Nor Denies Entente Demands

London, Jan. 8.—Reuter's Athens correspondent says the Greek government has handed to the diplomatic representatives of the entente a series of statements in response to the last note of the allies. These statements, the dispatch says, are neither a refusal nor an acceptance of the entente note, but point out difficulties in the way of compliance with some of the terms.

### Daniels Asks Congress for Twelve Million for Navy

Washington, Jan. 8.—Secretary Daniels today appealed to congress for \$12,000,000 to add to navy yard construction facilities because of the failure of the private builders to submit bids for the battle cruisers and six cruisers.

## RINE COOKS BATCH FOR LEGISLATORS

### City Attorney Prepares Number of City Charter Amendments for Approval.

### MORE POWER TO CITY DADS

City Attorney Rine has prepared for the Douglas county legislative delegation a batch of Omaha city charter amendments which have been referred to in detail from time to time.

Some of these proposed amendments are intended to make more definite and certain existing charter provisions, while others are to enlarge the authority of the city council in situations which the city officials have been unable to negotiate in the past.

One amendment, for instance, provides that intersecting streets may be included in an improvement district and that a majority petition of the entire district will govern. In the case of the proposed grading of the Dodge street hill, there were four district petitions, namely: Dodge, Seventeenth to Twenty-first; Eighteenth, Nineteenth and Twentieth streets, each from Capitol avenue to Douglas street. In the cases of Dodge, Nineteenth and Twentieth streets there were sufficient signers to the petitions, but the Twentieth street petition lacked sufficient signers and thus held up the entire improvement. Under the proposed charter amendment, the present signatures on the consolidated district would be sufficient to make a majority of the four streets if considered as one improvement district.

### Bonds Without Vote.

Provision is made for voting of bonds for public comfort stations and a police station without submitting to vote of the electors; also removing the maximum of \$200,000 sewer bonds in one year; providing that the city council may take over public contracts in default and hold contracts without further formality.

It is proposed to require the Metropolitan Water district to pay half cost of paving on streets adjoining water plant property. Another provision is to allow the city council to purchase or condemn property for opening or widening streets and boulevards, and issue any necessary bonds in connection therewith, without submitting to a vote of the citizens. It is provided that appraisers' reports and bond propositions shall be in the form of ordinances, to enable the voters to take advantage of the referendum law if they wish. This amendment would provide a way for putting through the widening of Twenty-fourth street which is under consideration.

### Poor Burglars! They Get Pennies And Then Nothing

Between 30 and 40 pennies was all the swag obtained by burglars who Sunday night pried open the rear door of a grocery store at 3226 California street, owned by Louis Zica. Zica had taken all the cash from the register Saturday night when he closed the store.

Two men who tried to rob H. Fransen's store at 2255 North Nineteenth street fared even worse. Fransen, who sleeps in the rear of the building, was awakened when the burglars broke the glass in the front door and he put them to flight.

R. G. Mills, 305 South Twentieth street, has reported to the police that he was held up between Chicago and Dayton streets. He lost \$1 and his watch.

### Sugar Rations for People Of Paris Cut Still Lower

Paris, Jan. 8.—M. Herriot, minister of supplies, has decided that the rations for sugar for the French people shall be one pound and a half for each person per month after February 1, according to the Marin. It is expected a system of books of coupons will be adopted, each coupon giving the right to a certain quantity of the grocery.

The object in restricting the sale of sugar is to reduce purchases abroad and release shipping for more urgent needs.

### Denial By Tumulty.

Earlier in the day Joseph P. Tumulty, secretary to President Wilson, whose name was mentioned by Representative Wood in the rumors he laid before the committee last week appeared to give an emphatic statement, endorsed by the president that he had no knowledge of the peace note before it was given to the press. He also denied the report repeated by Representative Wood that Mr. Tumulty and Bernard Baruch, a New York banker, had conferred in a New York hotel a few days before the note was made public. Mr. Tumulty denounced the action of Representative Wood in making public charges based on a letter from an unidentified man, and declared from the witness stand, looking Representative Wood in the face that he was still awaiting the congressman's apology.

### Lansing on Stand.

Secretary Lansing of the State department also took the stand to assert that he had no knowledge whatever of advance information having been circulated regarding the peace note. Secretary Lansing related the physical history of the note, how it was prepared, through whose hands it passed, and of his participation in its preparation. He also told of a statement he had given in confidence to newspapermen on the morning before the note was made public, in which he told them to expect a note at 5 o'clock that evening for publication Thursday morning. He did not go into details with the correspondents, he said, but did say that it was not a proposal for peace nor an offer of mediation.

### Beyond Scope of Committee.

The secretary further stated that he had not given the possible effect of the note on the stock market the least thought, but that he had cautioned secrecy because of the courtesy due to the foreign nations that the communication should be published here before it was received abroad.

## LAWSON DEFIES CONGRESS; WILL TELL NO NAMES

### Motion to Cite Him Before the House for Contempt Taken Under Advice from the House Rules Committee.

### HOT ROW WITH PROBERS

Witness Says He Has Evidence Cabinet Official Beneficiary of "Leak."

### WON'T GIVE INFORMATION

Washington, Jan. 8.—Through a bewildering maze of intimations and heated colloquies which turned the hearing into an uproar, the house rules committee wrestled for several hours today with Thomas W. Lawson of Boston without obtaining any definite information to substantiate the stories of a "leak" to Wall street in advance of the president's peace note.

When the committee adjourned until tomorrow with Mr. Lawson's examination uncompleted a motion to cite him before the bar of the house for contempt because he refused to give names had been considered in executive session and taken under advisement.

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When Representative Chipfield, republican of Illinois, sought to interrogate Secretary Lansing regarding his interpretation of the note on the day following its publication the secretary said firmly that such questioning was going beyond the scope of the inquiry and was sustained by the committee.

The committee's troubles with Mr. Lawson began soon after the financier took the stand, and grew into a noisy row, quieted only after Chairman Henry had threatened to clear the room of spectators and proceed in executive session.

After declaring that he had evidence of a leak and asserting that he had information from a member of congress that a cabinet official had been a beneficiary, Lawson flatly refused to give the names to the committee. He announced defiantly that he would give no names regardless of consequences, and declared:

"You may punish me if you wish, but I will not besmirch the names of men in high positions at this preliminary inquiry; my only business here is to give information that would warrant you in ordering a full investigation. This I think I have done."

Before this the witness had flown into a passion when questioned by Representative Chipfield about his book, "Frenzied Finance."

### Won't Be Bulldozed.

There were heated exchanges, during which the word "four-flusher" could be heard above the general din, which interrupted the record of the official stenographer, Lawson, shaking his hand in Representative Chipfield's face, asserted that he knew his rights and would not be bulldozed. He finally was pulled into a chair by the chief clerk of the house. The colloquy with Representative Chipfield and some of Lawson's other remarks were expunged from the record.

The examination then proceeded more quietly. Mr. Lawson frequently asked to be excused from answering questions, but no until he had told another story, at first hypothetically, and then as a report related to him, to the effect that a member of the cabinet, a United States senator and a New York banker had a joint stock gambling account, which was shared among them.

Charges Against Congress. He flatly refused, despite persistent efforts of the committee, to reveal these names, declaring first that he would not besmirch the names of men in high places at a preliminary inquiry, and, secondly, that he did not feel called upon at this stage of the inquiry to give information which (Continued on Page Seven, Column Three.)

### The Weather

For Nebraska—Fair; colder

Temperatures at Omaha Yesterday.	
Hour.	Deg.
8 a. m.	28
9 a. m.	28
10 a. m.	28
11 a. m.	28
12 m.	28
1 p. m.	28
2 p. m.	28
3 p. m.	28
4 p. m.	28
5 p. m.	28
6 p. m.	28
7 p. m.	28
8 p. m.	28
9 p. m.	28
10 p. m.	28
11 p. m.	28
12 m.	28

Comparative Local Record.

Date	High	Low
1917, 1916, 1915, 1914		
1917, 1916, 1915, 1914	49	21
1913, 1912, 1911, 1910	48	26
1909, 1908, 1907, 1906	48	26
1905, 1904, 1903, 1902	48	26
1901, 1900, 1899, 1898	48	26
1897, 1896, 1895, 1894	48	26
1893, 1892, 1891, 1890	48	26
1889, 1888, 1887, 1886	48	26
1885, 1884, 1883, 1882	48	26
1881, 1880, 1879, 1878	48	26
1877, 1876, 1875, 1874	48	26
1873, 1872, 1871, 1870	48	26
1869, 1868, 1867, 1866	48	26
1865, 1864, 1863, 1862	48	26
1861, 1860, 1859, 1858	48	26
1857, 1856, 1855, 1854	48	26
1853, 1852, 1851, 1850	48	26
1849, 1848, 1847, 1846	48	26
1845, 1844, 1843, 1842	48	26
1841, 1840, 1839, 1838	48	26
1837, 1836, 1835, 1834	48	26
1833, 1832, 1831, 1830	48	26
1829, 1828, 1827, 1826	48	26
1825, 1824, 1823, 1822	48	26
1821, 1820, 1819, 1818	48	26
1817, 1816, 1815, 1814	48	26
1813, 1812, 1811, 1810	48	26
1809, 1808, 1807, 1806	48	26
1805, 1804, 1803, 1802	48	26
1801, 1800, 1799, 1798	48	26
1797, 1796, 1795, 1794	48	26
1793, 1792, 1791, 1790	48	26
1789, 1788, 1787, 1786	48	26
1785, 1784, 1783, 1782	48	26
1781, 1780, 1779, 1778	48	26
1777, 1776, 1775, 1774	48	26
1773, 1772, 1771, 1770	48	26
1769, 1768, 1767, 1		