

THE DAILY BEE

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SWORN STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION: State of Nebraska, County of Douglas, I, George H. Tschuck, secretary of The Bee Publishing Company, do hereby solemnly swear that the actual circulation of THE DAILY BEE for the week ending January 24, 1891, was as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Day and Circulation. Sunday, Jan 25: 31,375; Monday, Jan 26: 28,450; Tuesday, Jan 27: 28,450; Wednesday, Jan 28: 28,450; Thursday, Jan 29: 28,450; Friday, Jan 30: 28,450; Saturday, Jan 31: 28,450.

Average: 28,452. Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this 24th day of January, A. D. 1891.

Notary Public. State of Nebraska, County of Douglas, I, George H. Tschuck, being duly sworn, depose and say that the secretary of The Bee Publishing Company, that the actual average daily circulation of THE DAILY BEE for the month of January, 1891, was as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Date and Circulation. Jan 1: 28,452; Jan 2: 28,452; Jan 3: 28,452; Jan 4: 28,452; Jan 5: 28,452; Jan 6: 28,452; Jan 7: 28,452; Jan 8: 28,452; Jan 9: 28,452; Jan 10: 28,452; Jan 11: 28,452; Jan 12: 28,452; Jan 13: 28,452; Jan 14: 28,452; Jan 15: 28,452; Jan 16: 28,452; Jan 17: 28,452; Jan 18: 28,452; Jan 19: 28,452; Jan 20: 28,452; Jan 21: 28,452; Jan 22: 28,452; Jan 23: 28,452; Jan 24: 28,452; Jan 25: 31,375; Jan 26: 28,450; Jan 27: 28,450; Jan 28: 28,450; Jan 29: 28,450; Jan 30: 28,450; Jan 31: 28,450.

Sworn to before me, and subscribed in my presence, this 24th day of January, A. D. 1891.

Notary Public. If POLITICS has lost a meteor, literature may gain a fixed star, Mr. Ingalls.

THE force bill can now be definitely entered in the list of the necrology of the year.

EASTERN philologists can now draw from practical experience an accurate definition of "blizzard."

THE Iowa farmers are now forming a battle line for political purposes. The plot thickens. There are interesting times ahead.

If justice were done the Chicago jobbers, their claims would be rejected and the firm be compelled to comply with its contract obligations.

GENERAL BROOKE is at home again and receiving merited congratulations upon the felicitous chapter he has added to his biography in the past two months.

AS AN evidence of profound indifference to legal restraints it should be noted that railroad managers are losing neither sleep nor flesh over the indictments of grand juries.

POLITICS aside, every patriotic American wants the world's fair to succeed, and no state in this union will disgrace itself by withholding anything it has to contribute to its success.

THE action of the national supreme court in revising its rules so as to bar out frivolous appeals in criminal cases is an example that might be profitably transplanted in Nebraska.

IF THE weather continues warm the destitute settlers may receive state aid in season to plant their spring crops. If it should suddenly turn cold the planting might be of a different kind.

CONSCIENTIOUS legislators will be gratified to learn that the corporations appreciate their scruples by providing a pass in the form of a paid ticket, warranted not to give the snap away.

THE influence of the telegraph monopoly does not extend to the elements. The tempest in the east unceremoniously upset everything in its path and dealt Jay Gould's poles and wires a \$500,000 blow.

AS THE season progresses the alliance sentiment grows constantly more conservative. There is reason to hope for useful legislation that will bring benefits to the producers and be free from elements of harm.

TOM BENTON came to town on the eve of the National Farmers' Alliance convention. Can it be that Tom is to deliver an address to the grangers on "The Evils of Railroad Influence in Politics?" Anything is possible in this world.

IF THE National alliance convention is honestly anxious to promote the public good, where is the necessity for secrecy? Any measure calculated to benefit the people cannot be injured by public discussion. On the other hand, star chamber proceedings inspire suspicion and distrust.

THE losses from drought were infinitely greater in Kansas than in Nebraska, but Kansas wisely refrained from pending her misfortune by a loud-mouthed commission or otherwise. The respective counties pledged their credit and secured sufficient means to tide over the loss of one year's crop.

ONE of the demands of the National alliance is that the agricultural interests should be represented by a cabinet officer. The farmers will never have a better or more industrious friend in the agricultural department than Jerry Rusk. It is doubtful if the good work he is doing is fully appreciated.

THERE is a needless amount of anxiety on both sides of the river regarding the outcome of the boundary controversy. Should the supreme court decide on any other than the main channel of the river as a boundary, Council Bluffs will lose in other directions as much as it will gain in East Omaha. The boundary game works both ways, a fact that is overlooked in certain quarters.

THE ALLIANCE IN POLITICS.

Resolved, That it is the sense of the National Farmers' Alliance, in convention assembled, that the independent political action of the past year, as evidenced by the state of Nebraska, is just and proper and ought to be encouraged.

That depends entirely from what standpoint the campaign of 1890 and its outcome is viewed. The pith of this resolution goes to the very foundation of the aims and objects for which the alliance was organized by its founders. A temporary political triumph may become a permanent wedge to split the alliance and divide its strength just where it should have been united and harmonious.

One of the official declarations of the national alliance is:

Our political methods are strictly non-partisan and must ever remain so, because every candidate for admission into the alliance, before taking the pledge, is assured that it will in no way conflict with his political or religious views. All political parties are represented in our ranks and all are expected to work in their respective parties to secure a just recognition of the rights of the farmers.

This formal enunciation of principles by the highest authority in the national alliance can only have one interpretation, namely, whatever reforms in government the alliance desires to bring about must first be demanded at the hands of existing parties, and members of the alliance should labor for their execution in their respective parties.

Only after such an exertion has been vainly made would alliance men be justified in severing their connection with the old parties for the time being and making a concerted effort through independent action.

Did the Nebraska alliance exhaust all its efforts before it entered upon the warpath? Did they treat men who differed with them politically, in or out of the alliance, with that degree of courtesy and charity to which the order is pledged?

At the risk of incurring the hostility of the political leaders of the independent movement, THE BEE most emphatically says no. It is a matter of history that anti-monopoly republicans earnestly appealed to republican members of the alliance to take an active part in the republican primaries and caucuses last spring. The appeals were not only ignored, but the official organ of the state alliance urged republican alliance members to keep away from party caucuses and primary elections.

What was the result? The convention was purposely surrendered to the control of the railroad machine in order to enable the ambitious alliance leaders to rally the people around their own standard under the pretense that no redress was possible under republican rule.

The same course was pursued with regard to the democratic party and its convention. Acting upon the example of the wolf in sheep's attire, who accused the lamb of riling the spring water and then proceeded to devour him, the leadership of the independent movement denounced every man and paper in and out of the alliance as a traitor to anti-monopoly principles and the cause for which the producers are battling.

Now we make bold to assert that the alliance was in position to dictate the platform and the candidates of both political parties in Nebraska and leave to its members the choice of the best men on both tickets if they desired to exercise their individual independence. Had they done so we should not have witnessed the deplorable scenes that have taken place at the state capital since the opening of the legislature. There would have been an anti-monopolist in the governor's chair and in every state office; every member of the state board of transportation would have been a pronounced anti-monopolist and seven-eighths of the legislature would have been made up of men devoted to the principles of the alliance.

To be sure there has been a partial victory in the campaign, but what does it signify and what will the harvest be in the future? Two out of the three Nebraska congressmen-elect declare without reserve that they are democrats and will act with the democrats in the next congress. Their independence is already cast to the four winds. The third congressman is likely to drop in with his colleagues.

In place of the harmony which would have been assured by an active non-partisan policy there is discord and discontent. The great principles are lost sight of in the scramble for leaves and fishes and the struggle for future offices is sure to disintegrate the order.

For all that the national alliance may conclude that the course of the political leaders of the "independent movement" in Nebraska was just and proper and ought to be encouraged.

NO ELECTRIC LIGHTING MONOPOLY.

There are modern conveniences which in themselves necessarily must always remain monopolies. Such for instance is the water supply of a city furnished by a private corporation. If the city contracts for fire hydrants with one water company it cannot well patronize another water supply company, at least during the term of its franchise.

There are other modern conveniences in which the element of competition should have full scope. Such is the supply of electric lights for municipal and private use, and the use of electricity for motive power.

In almost every large city in this country two or more electric light and power companies are competing for patronage. Why should Omaha persist in excluding healthy rivalry by building up a monopoly that can at its pleasure exact any price it may demand for an essential commodity in the commercial and industrial world?

It is an open secret that the present electric lighting company has tampered with councilmen and assessors and exercised a very pernicious influence in securing valuable franchises without restrictions and evading its due share of taxation. It seems to us the imperative duty of the council to pass an ordinance now pending whereby Omaha will secure competition in the supply of motor power for small manufacturers, and electric light for factories, store houses and residences. The conditions of the ordinance are in

EVERY RESPECT MORE FAVORABLE TO THE CITY THAN THOSE IMPOSED ON THE OLD COMPANY.

In fact there are scarcely any restrictions in the franchise granted to the Thompson-Houston company. In the language of a prominent layman, you can drive a coach and four through it without let or hindrance.

THE BEE has never favored the granting of promiscuous franchises to wild-cat companies, but we desire to encourage legitimate competition under proper restrictions and safeguards. We believe that Omaha is large enough to afford a profitable field for two electric lighting companies.

CURRENCY AND PAUPERISM.

The charge is that the undue scarcity of money, owing to the failure of the government to provide an adequate supply, has a tendency to make the rich richer and the poor poorer.

This idea finds confirmation by the examples of two European nations. France is one, England the other.

In France the supply of money amounts to about \$90 per person, that is to say, the circulating medium is \$90 per person, but in England the circulating medium amounts to only about \$15 per person, that is to say, the circulating medium, therefore, is about four times as great per person in democratic France as in autocratic England. How about pauperism? England is compelled to spend \$10,000,000 a year to take care of paupers, that is to say, but in France the annual expenditure for the care of paupers is only \$10,000,000, that is to say, or only one-sixth what it is in England.

If the rich are grower richer and the poor poorer in America, as is evident, is it not reasonable to say that it is because we have a financial policy like England instead of like France.—World-Herald.

Have you ever seen a silver-plated glass dollar? It looks as bright as any dollar just from the mint and emits a sharp metallic ring. But anybody who has ever handled the genuine silver dollar can detect the base counterfeit by its light weight the moment he has handled it. Just so with the spurious figures exemplified by Royal baking powder rules which the imposters of the World-Herald are trying to palm off on credulous dupes as genuine mittage. It is not true that the supply of money in France amounts to about \$90 per person and only \$15 per person in England. It is not true that the circulating medium, whatever that may mean, is four times as great in democratic France as in autocratic England. No well informed person will contend that either the democratic or autocratic form of government has any bearing whatever upon the wealth of nations, as measured by the quantity of money they have in circulation. If France has an abundant supply of money today she is indebted as much to the imperial Bonapartes as she is to the democratic Gambottas and Carnots. But what are the facts?

The banking statistics of the two nations, as given by the New York World almanac for 1890, page 114, show France capital, \$275,000,000. Deposits, \$750,000,000. Total, \$1,025,000,000. Amount per inhabitant, (\$30) thirty dollars.

Great Britain and Ireland: Capital, \$1,350,000,000. Deposits, \$2,850,000,000. Total, \$4,200,000,000. Per inhabitant, (\$125) one hundred and twenty-five dollars. It is computed that the French people who do very little business by checks and drafts and enjoy superior banking facilities are hoarding in silver coin what would be equal to \$20 per inhabitant, so that at the utmost the actual circulating medium, including money in banks and in the hands of individuals, is computed at \$50 per capita.

McCarthy's Annual Statisticians, the standard authority on foreign finances, computes the per capita money in circulation in France at \$42.15.

A more striking contrast is presented by the financial statistics of Australia, which show a banking capital of \$95,000,000, deposits \$300,000,000, total \$425,000,000, per inhabitant \$150.

Now, it is notorious that times never were harder anywhere than they have been in Australia for the past three years. The same is true of Cuba, which has a per capita currency circulation of \$38.68. In other words, there is an abundance of money in Cuba but it is not in the hands of the wretched, impoverished Cuban laborers, who are paid about one-third the wages received by workmen in this country.

The ratio of pauperism between England and France bears no nearer relation to the amount of circulating medium in those countries than does the pauperism in the state of Nebraska to that of the city of New York. London has over five millions population planted on a piece of land four times the present area of Omaha. In London there are 50,000 people to the square mile, which accounts largely for her heavy percentage of paupers. In the United Kingdom, which comprises England, Scotland, Ireland and Wales, there are 1,017,000 paupers, while in France there are 1,251,000 paupers. Population of the United Kingdom about thirty-two million, while France has a population of about thirty-eight millions. In other words, the ratio of pauperism to population is very nearly the same in France as it is in England.

If England pays out \$60,000,000 a year for maintaining her impoverished population and France only pays out \$10,000,000 the only natural inference is that England takes better care of her paupers than France does or else it costs a great deal less to take care of paupers in France than it does in England.

As a matter of fact, there is no connection between the wealth of nations in money and the poverty of their people. On the contrary, enormous wealth concentrated in the hands of the few always may be found side by side in the great population centers with the thousands who own a bare subsistence, or worse still, have to steal or beg to keep themselves from starvation. The monetary system of nations cannot increase or diminish the actual wealth of their citizens. If the mere imprint of the treasury stamp could create wealth, all nations could enrich their paupers at pleasure. No nation, autocratic or democratic, would keep its people impoverished if wealth could be made the creature of law or depend upon the ability of each government to supply the circulating medium, limited only by the capacity of its bank

note printing presses. If it were true that property is in exact proportion to the amount of circulating medium per capita the American people ought to be more prosperous today than they ever have been in the history of the nation.

There is more money now in circulation in this country per capita than there has been at any time within the past 40 years, and it is steadily increasing from month to month. In 1860, the circulating medium of the United States only averaged \$15.33 per person; today it is about \$25 per person.

But the bulk of all this money is in the vaults of banks and loan and trust companies, and the farmer and working man can only get it in exchange for products he has raised or the labor he has performed. There would be money enough for everybody if everybody only had something to barter, either in the way of products of the soil or products of the craftsman's hand or professional brain.

THE PASSING OF INGALLS.

On March 4 Senator Ingalls of Kansas will return to private life, after a continuous service in the senate of eighteen years. Republicans very generally will regret his retirement, but the political opponents will find more gratification in it than they would in the retirement of any other man now in public life.

No number of either branch of congress in recent years has been so thoroughly repugnant to the democracy as Ingalls, not because of any causes he originated, for as a practical legislator his career has not been notable, nor for the reason that he is a strong partisan, but altogether because of his superior power in debate and his habit of unsparingly excoriating political opponents. The democratic press of the country may, therefore, be expected to hail his defeat for re-election with exuberant joy, and democratic senators will feel more comfortable in the knowledge that they will no longer be in danger of being subjected to the tremendously forceful and incisive attacks of the Kansas senator. Yet in the discharge of his duties as president pro tempore of the senate his record is that of absolute fairness and impartiality to political opponents.

A man of brilliant intellectual powers which have commanded the admiration of the country, Mr. Ingalls has failed in his long public career to attain the rank of a statesman, and it is doubtful whether he is entitled to be regarded as a politician of the first grade. He is a very earnest partisan, and his steadfast fidelity to republican principles and policy is unquestionable, but while the services he has rendered in this relation has been valuable, he has shown himself capable of pursuing courses in the interest of his personal success which were not commendable. He carried his recently proclaimed theory of politics, that the golden rule of the deologue have no place in it, to its farthest application. He did not hesitate, in order to win the favor of the prohibitionists of his state, to make statements of the successful operation of prohibition in Kansas which he ought to have known were not justified by the facts, and which he afterwards admitted were made without adequate investigation. Although for years identified with the friends of the railroad corporations in the senate, in his last speech in that body, delivered two weeks ago, he threw a sop to the element that now controls the legislature of his state by declaring that one of the evils which endanger the existence of the republic is "the tyranny of combined, concentrated, centralized and corporated capital." But Mr. Ingalls discovered too late this great truth to impress the farmer legislators of Kansas that he had undergone a change of heart and the sop was rejected. The last hour conversion was not acceptable to the men who remember that during all the years in which Senator Ingalls had the support and confidence of the people his voice was never before raised against the growing danger to the existence of the republic, and that nowhere had he before uttered a word, although the opportunities to do so were many, in defense of the interests of the people where antagonized by combined, concentrated, centralized and corporated capital. Had Mr. Ingalls discovered what he now professes to believe a few years earlier and manfully proclaimed it, and had he bravely and honestly fought the battle of the people against combined capital and advancing monopoly, it is not to be doubted that his senatorial career would have been prolonged. But he failed to do this, and in his late effort to atone for the dereliction the trick of the more politician was so manifest as to take from the effort all force or weight so far as his claim to a continuance of the confidence and support of the people was concerned.

The defeat of Senator Ingalls furnishes a lesson which most men in public life may profitably study. The people are aroused to the necessity of being represented by men who will honestly and fearlessly champion their interests, and they are indifferent to fine oratory and eloquent rhetoric if they can have these only at the price of having their rights and their welfare neglected.

RECKLESSNESS AND INCOMPETENCY CHARACTERIZE THE COUNTY HOSPITAL BUILDING FROM INCEPTION TO COMPLETION.

And the end is not yet. The plumbing and steam fitting is but a link in the chain of jobbery and ignorance by which the county was strung up and fleeced. It is clearly shown by the investigations of experts that the plumbing is a fraud. The size and strength of the pipes are not in accordance with the specifications, and yet the commissioners seriously entertain a claim for payment at a reduced price. Where were the commissioners while the Chicago pipe layers were doing the work? Why did they permit the work to go on?

OMAHA desires beneficial alterations in its organic law, but any attempt to outrage public sentiment by increasing salaries and extending terms of office will be vigorously resisted, even though the charter should fall of passage.

MR. PEIFFER, who has been chosen to succeed Mr. Ingalls in the United States senate, has been for many years

an editor, and his title of "judge" is merely honorary. He was formerly the editor of the Topeka Capital and still contributes editorials to that journal.

He had always affiliated with the republican party until he became identified with the alliance movement, in which he took an active and conspicuous part. He is about sixty years old and is a man of good intellectual attainments and ability, and enjoys the full confidence of the people who have elevated him from the editor's sanctum to a seat in the national senate.

THERE seems to be a great deal of feeling manifest by members of the National Farmers Alliance because THE BEE has managed to secure a very full report of their proceedings conducted within closed doors. The delegates to the convention evidently know very little about the functions of a newspaper. The public expects a live metropolitan daily whenever it is possible to get it. The more difficult to get news the greater the credit of the paper that is able to get it. THE BEE has made a reputation as a live, wide-awake newspaper, and that reputation it will seek to maintain under all circumstances.

WHEN THE BEE prints figures regarding public affairs it usually has reliable authority for them. It does not guess wildly. The facts contained in the comparison of expenses of the city and county treasurers' offices were obtained from official sources and may be verified readily by any person interested. But if any new light can be thrown on the subject our columns are open to a fair and free discussion.

WONDER if the attention of Government Director Plummer was called to the resolution declaring it to be "the policy of the Union Pacific company to allow all railroad companies to use the bridge over the Missouri river at Omaha, and the approaches thereto." It will be remembered that Plummer, thirty days ago, objected to such action as impeding the government interest in the property.

The only honorable way out of the dilemma is for the register of deeds or his bondsmen to pay into the county treasury the surplus fees collected during the past two years. This plain duty admits of no compromise.

THE mayor and the council are reported to have reached an understanding regarding the disposition of the spoils in sight. In other words, none but square-toed democrats need apply.

THE wagon bridge company has added a driving park to its stock in trade, but there is no visible symptom of a reduction of fares between Omaha and Council Bluffs.

THE democratic council combine is a thing of body, in a political sense.

Ready for Election. Ogden Stodeman.

It must be costing somebody a pretty penny to keep such a large number of unemployed and transient, though fully recruited, voters in town and in luxurious residences. Who is paying the bill?

Iowa Refutes a Label. Sioux City Journal.

As the democratic press of northwestern Iowa is unable to show a single county in which the statements made by Governor Boies are true, we must assume that they give it up and admit that the farmers are prosperous. That is to say they admit it tacitly. It is too much to expect them to make the admission directly. They have been too busy misrepresenting the state for several weeks to break off so suddenly.

An Unbroken Senator. Ogden Standard.

Senator McCone of Idaho is the much talked of man in Washington just now. His department and conversation are so unbroken and exhibit so much of the unbroken and unrelaxed air which the wild, weird and woefully west imparts to its sons, that he at once became conspicuous and is gradually becoming more so. In addition to all this, there is a decided freshness, presumably the result of constant contact with our mountain breezes, characterizing the short-term senator's procedure, all of which is a decided innovation at the headquarters of the nation. To tell the truth, the notorious Idahoan is like a bobolink in a bakery, at Washington.

Young Men in Politics. The New York Herald of last Sunday was published a synopsis of views of public men on the question as to whether young men should go into politics. Here is what Murat Halstead, formerly editor of the Cincinnati Commercial Gazette, had to say: "I don't advise young men about much of anything. If they want to go into politics and win the rewards of office I don't see any reason why they shouldn't, and as for the way that bright young men can enter the service of their country, if they are bright enough to be of any particular account they will probably find the way. I shouldn't know how to blaze a road for them, and couldn't by my own experience offer them a straight line of lamp posts."

Dr. Senator Allen G. Thurman of Ohio expressed these views: "We want the young men in politics because their active good sense will make them workers. The doors of the democratic party are wide open for the young men, who will find that the old campaigners will not insist upon a monopoly of the honors and offices. An infusion of fresh, new blood will do both of the old parties good."

THE OLD FARM HOME.

If you've been a happy rover Through the fields of fragrant clover, Where life is all a simple round of bliss, Where at eve the sun is sinking And the stars are faintly winking You can call to mind a picture such as this:

Hark! The cows are homeward roaming, Through the woodland pasture's gloaming. I can hear them lowing gently through the dells.

And from out the hoaky dingle Comes the softly tangled jingle And the oft-repeated echo from the bells.

Strange how memory will fling her Arms about the scenes we bring her, And the fleeting years that make them dim.

Though I wander far and sadly From the dear old home, how gladly I recall the cherished scenes of long ago.

Hark! The cows are homeward roaming Through the woodland pasture's gloaming.

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And from out the hoaky dingle Comes the softly tangled jingle And the oft-repeated echo of the bells.

FOUND DEAD IN HIS BED.

Peter Burns Asphyxiated by Gas While in an Intoxicated Condition.

ARRAIGNMENT OF ATTORNEY WOODWARD.

C. L. Hooper Meets With a Painful Accident—Proceedings of the Supreme Court—State House Notes.

LINCOLN, Neb., Jan. 27.—(Special to THE BEE.)—Peter Burns, an Irishman aged about fifty, lies dead at the morgue today, the victim of his own carelessness or ignorance.

Burns has been in the employ of John Fitzgerald, the railroad contractor, for some years, and about a week ago returned to the city from the Black Hills, where he had been at work for the past year on the railway extension. He came to the St. Charles hotel last Saturday, after serving a term in the city jail for being drunk and disorderly in the office of Mr. Fitzgerald. He had been drinking some, but was comparatively sober last evening, at which time he was in his employer's office.

About 11 o'clock last night he came into the St. Charles hotel much worse for liquor, and had to be taken to his room, No. 56. Shortly after 2 o'clock Mr. Scholfield, one of the proprietors, and who also acts as night clerk, was passing through the corridor in the third story when he detected the odor of escaping gas. It did not take very long to trace the smell to Burns's room, and when the door was opened he was found lying on the bed dead. The smell of gas was so strong that no one could enter for a few minutes, but when the door was examined it was almost cold, showing that life had been extinct nearly an hour. He was partially dressed, but it will never be known whether he blew out the gas or deliberately turned it on, or carelessly knocked against the stop cock.

He is not known to have any friends or relatives who came to Lincoln several years ago from the east. He was born in Ireland. Sixty-four dollars were found in his possession, and this was turned over to the police, and by them to the coroner. Dr. Holyoke viewed the remains this morning, but no inquest will be held, as the cause of death is too evident. The remains were taken to the undertaking rooms of Robert & Co., but what disposition of them will be made of them has not yet been determined.

ATTORNEY WOODWARD'S CASE. This morning Walter M. Woodward, the well known attorney, was arrested and taken before Justice Brown on the charge of violating the late law passed prohibiting the last sixty days wages of laboring men who are heads of families. The fine for such an offense is \$300 or less. The case was continued until February 1. The complainant is George M. Webb, a B. & M. engineer. Woodward claims that the arrest is prompted by spite work. He says that the money was \$50 net due to him for wages. He was arrested on December 1 last, and Webb filed an affidavit that he would pay \$25 December 30 but failed to do so. J. A. Marshall, Webb's attorney, then withdrew from the suit. After it was discovered that Webb had no property suit for garnishment until February 1, the complainant called on Woodward and promised to pay \$25 and the costs of the suit if time was given him on the balance. Webb then employed another attorney and caused the arrest to be made. Later, when the money was turned over to Justice Foxworthy, Woodward made a demand for the money. The attorneys of the city are awaiting the outcome of the case with great interest.

BROKE HIS LEG. C. L. Hooper, the well known real estate man and money lender, was the victim of a painful accident this morning which will lay him up for several months to come. He was driving a pair of splendid horses to his farm in Yankee & B. M. precinct, and had almost reached the farmhouse when the horses became frightened at something and became unmanageable. Seeing that they were running away he leaped out, lighting on his feet, but with such force as to break his leg in two places.

He was picked up by a farmer and his men and brought in a carriage to his home at Seventeenth and N streets. A physician was summoned and the fractured member dressed.

THE STEAMBOAT CASE. Today the final speeches in the \$5,000 damages suit of Ed Weidner, against the victim of a painful accident this morning which will lay him up for several months to come. He was driving a pair of splendid horses to his farm in Yankee & B. M. precinct, and had almost reached the farmhouse when the horses became frightened at something and became unmanageable. Seeing that they were running away he leaped out, lighting on his feet, but with such force as to break his leg in two places.

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