

MORSE ON THE WAY TO PRISON

Convicted Banker Leaves York for Atlanta in Charge of United States Office. WIFE AND SONS SAY GOOD-BYE. Former Ice King is Under Fifteen Years' Sentence. GIVES OUT BITTER STATEMENT. Says Conviction is Result of Demand for a Victim. SCOLDS JUDGE AND JURORS. Insists that Letter 'Were Too Drunk to Know What They Were Doing'—Hopes President Will Pardon Him.

NEW YORK, Jan. 2.—With a supreme effort to be cheerful, but with emotion occasionally getting the better of him, Charles W. Morse left New York to begin serving a fifteen years' sentence in the federal prison at Atlanta, Ga., imposed upon him for violation of the national banking laws.

Before leaving the Toms, where he had been confined for the greater part of the last year, Morse received his wife and two sons and then the newspaper men. He was too affected to say anything, but he handed out a carefully prepared statement of comment on his case. The general understanding was that his wife was to accompany him south, but it could not be ascertained whether she was on the same train with him.

Mr. Morse's statement is bitter and dramatic. "I am going to Atlanta to begin penal servitude under the most brutal sentence ever pronounced against a citizen in a civilized country," is his opening sentence. "I have hoped," the statement continues, "with that hope which comes from a consciousness of my innocence, that I will not have to stand in the light and liberty of this world under such an inhuman sentence. I had felt that the fact that I had paid a fine of \$7,000,000 and served a year in prison would satisfy the cry for a victim, and I have steadily believed that the courts would be compelled to give me a new trial. When I learned that the private detectives of the prosecution were the keepers of the jury, that the jury drank like they were upon a jaunt rather than citizens engaged in a serious service and that as a result two men in my case were not allowed another trial by another jury free of these hostile influences.

"It seems, however, that the courts intend to establish the practices which make men drinking a part of jury service and private detectives as the custodians of a jury a permanent institution. By this sentence and judgment I may be brought to ruin; but the damage done to me is not half as important as the injury to the administration of justice. I am now up in years and must, with the passing of time, pass also; but the record of my conviction and the way it was brought about will remain a lasting and dangerous example of a government gone mad in search of a victim.

Whether I shall serve my full sentence, I am not able to say, but depending upon how much the government at Washington shall look upon. I have great faith that all right thinking men and women who know of me and my case, and who realize the humanity of my sentence, will make known their feelings to the president. Whatever the future may hold in store—liberty or imprisonment—I shall endeavor to meet it the same way I have struggled against the misfortunes of the last two years.

A few minutes before the train departure, Harry and Benjamin Morse appeared for another farewell to their father. He gave them a fond embrace and wept as they went. Harry braced himself for a final picture by the hands of a crowd of newspaper photographers, but he said nothing. He took a newspaper after he had boarded the train. The train is due in Atlanta about noon tomorrow.

Party reaches Washington. WASHINGTON, Jan. 2.—Charles W. Morse, the convicted New York banker, who is on his way to Atlanta to begin the serving of a fifteen-year penitentiary sentence, was in Washington fifteen minutes today between the arrival and departure of trains, but he refused to see any one and made no statement whatever. Mr. Morse occupied a stateroom in the car "Rosemont," and was accompanied by three officers. Marshal Henckel, who had charge of the prisoner, left the train here and returned to New York. Marshals Stiebling and Linnam remained with Morse and proceeded to Atlanta.

Governor Asks About Payments to L. P. Ludden

Normal Board is Asked to Explain Salaries Paid to Member for, Acting as Secretary. (From a Staff Correspondent.) OMAHA, Jan. 2.—(Special.)—Having turned the normal schools over to the democratic party, by legislative action, an effort is now being made to get the governor to investigate the board because it has been paying Luther P. Ludden \$400 a year for his services as secretary of the board. The law does not provide that a member of the board shall draw a salary, and when the normal board arrives at Alliance tomorrow there will be waiting for President Childs a letter from the governor asking for the facts in the case. It is shown that the normal board is illegally paying Rev. Mr. Ludden a salary then the governor will probably ask for the resignations of a member of the board and thus get to again appoint a democratic board.

The vouchers on file in the office of the auditor show that Mr. Ludden has drawn pay at the rate of \$400 a year for "services as secretary." That as a member of the board he drew his expense money only. It is also a fact that the board is acting upon an opinion given by Norris Brown when attorney general to the effect that it would be all right to pay a member of the board to act as secretary of the board or do the work of the secretary. In years past Superintendent Fowler and the superintendent before him did the work of the secretary and drew pay. When the question was raised the attorney general held the vouchers must show that the pay was for work as secretary to the board.

The money paid to Rev. Mr. Ludden is paid out by him to get the work of the secretary done. In the meantime the governor is anxious to appoint a board of which no member lives in Iowa where there is a normal school. He believes it is bad for the schools to have a local man on the board, and especially as the state is soon to have four normals.

Incidentally, Senator Graham in the defunct board drew his salary as secretary very regularly.

Rev. R. MacKenzie Is Not Talking

Investigator of Bellevue-Hastings Situation Will Deliver Findings to Official Board. The role of the "silent bookkeeper" is well enacted by Rev. Robert MacKenzie, D. D., president of the San Francisco Theological seminary, who is in Nebraska investigating the Bellevue-Hastings situation. The president refuses absolutely to discuss the nature of his forthcoming report to the college board.

Sunday morning in his sermon at the First Presbyterian church Dr. MacKenzie drew a pretty word picture of the "silent bookkeeper" at work in the great office building. The man with the ledger and pen worked carefully and he kept the records well. He worked in silence and had nothing to report until the work was finished. "I have nothing to say about the college matter," said Dr. MacKenzie. Then he was silent.

Dr. MacKenzie has been to Hastings and has looked into the situation there in respect to the proposed merger of the two colleges. He will leave in a few days for the Pacific coast and his report to the college board is expected to be received at the next meeting of the trustees of Bellevue.

"LET ME SLEEP LATE," SAID ORRE, NEVER WORKE. Man Enters Hotel as Guest, Tired Out, and is Found Dead in Bed. "Let me sleep late in the morning; I'm all in," said C. A. Orre, a laborer, when he went to bed Saturday night at the Saratoga hotel. The clerk called him up Sunday, but Orre's long sleep proved his last one. He was dead.

Coroner Healey took charge of the body and will probably hold an inquest. Orre, it is said at the hotel, was much given to strong drink and was probably a victim of heart disease.

So far as is known the dead man has no relatives in Omaha. He has a brother-in-law in Chicago and a brother at Chapman, Neb., in the mercantile business. He was employed here by the Farmers Lumber company. It is understood Orre was well off financially.

WRECK IN JOLIET YARDS. Rock Island Freight Crashes Into Westbound Alton Passenger Train. JOLIET, Ill., Jan. 2.—Two persons were injured and several others had a narrow escape Saturday when a west bound freight train on the Rock Island railroad crashed into a west bound Chicago & Alton passenger train at a crossing in this city. While the Alton train was being switched in the yards here the freight train bumped into it, overturning the rear passenger coach.

Mr. Morse was seen for a moment from the outside as the blind window was raised. He glanced out side, but apparently took no interest in anything he saw. His face wore a calm but stern expression. The train departed for Atlanta at 11:05 o'clock.

CONGRESS WILL BEGIN REAL WORK

Both Houses Will Keep Their Hands to the Plow Until the Crop is Laid By. HOUSE CALENDAR WELL FILLED. Bill for Reorganization of Canal Zone Government Comes Up First. SUPPLY BILLS IN GOOD SHAPE. First Two Months Will Probably Be Devoted to Appropriations. INTEREST IN TAFT'S MESSAGE. President's Suggestions for Treatment of Anti-Trust and Commerce Subjects Will Be Carefully Read.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2.—Congress will begin business in earnest this week. With the Christmas holidays behind them and with the preliminary anti-holiday plans completed, both houses will start in upon reconvening, with the intention of keeping their hands to the plow, to continue until "the crop is laid by" which it is now believed will take place in the early summer. The senate is not so forward with its work as is the house, and the former body may experience difficulty in finding something to do during the first few days of its sitting. But the house calendar is well filled, and the legislative program, the formalities permit, that body will get down to serious business. Both houses will reconvene at 12 o'clock Tuesday, but the immediate announcement of the recent death of Senator McLaughlin of Mississippi will result in adjournment of both for the day out of respect to his memory. It is doubtful also whether there will be a quorum on the first meeting day, so that but little business would probably be transacted under any circumstances.

Calendar Day in House. Wednesday will be calendar day in the house and that body again will take up the Mann bill for the reorganization of the government of "the Panama canal zone." It is believed this measure will be disposed of in one day and with it out of the way the house will attack the appropriation bills. The army supply bill is already on the calendar and by the time it is passed the fortifications bill will be ready for consideration. Following the fortifications measure will come the urgent deficiency, the agricultural and the legislative bills are well blocked out in committee. Indeed appropriation legislation is further advanced in the house than ordinarily at this season, and it is the opinion of the experts that the supply bills will be so turned out by the committee as to render it possible for the house to give almost continuous attention to them during the next two months.

District Bill in Senate. The senate committee on appropriations will begin soon, the consideration of the bill making appropriations for the District of Columbia, which is now in the house and until it is reported, the senate will occupy its time with the consideration of comparatively unimportant measures on the calendar. The senate committees have not been so assiduous in their attention to duty as have been the committees of the co-equal body, with the consequence that the senate calendar is completely barren. For the present, short daily sessions will be adjournments every week from Thursday until Monday may be expected.

Interest in Message. Much interest is manifested in both houses in the announcements that the president's message on the Sherman anti-trust law and the resolutions of Senator Jones and Representative Humphrey providing for an investigation of the Interior department and the forest service will be presented on Wednesday, the first legislative day after reconvening. There is division of opinion as to whether anything will be accomplished in the way of modifying the Sherman law during the present session, but everybody is concerned over the terms of the president's treatment of the subject and his message will be read with unusual interest. On the other hand, it is generally understood that the Jones and Humphrey resolutions will be adopted by both bodies, and that the investigation will be entered upon in short order.

PAROLED CONVICT IS SHOT. Harry Featherstone, with Long Police Record, Seriously Wounded by Chicago Officer. CHICAGO, Jan. 2.—Harry Featherstone, a paroled convict who has a long police record, was shot and seriously injured Saturday in a case which followed a robbery of a South Side saloon. Featherstone and two companions were pursued from the saloon after they had rifled the till and a policeman who joined in the chase sent a bullet into Featherstone's back. The wounded man was taken to a hospital and search was begun for his companions who had eluded pursuit. According to the police Featherstone has participated in many daring robberies in Peoria, Ill., and Chicago. Harry Featherstone, the paroled convict, shot here today after a robbery in a South side saloon, died tonight in a hospital.

LITTLE MISS TAFT NOT LOST. Girl Misses Father at Station, Finds No One at Home and Goes to Neighbors. SAWTELLE, Cal., Jan. 2.—While her parents were searching for her in the fear that she had become lost enroute from Peoria to Los Angeles, Dorothy Taft, aged 12, a cousin of President Taft, was safe with friends of the family in this suburban town. Her father and mother missed her in the crowd at the Los Angeles depot, where they had gone to meet her last night, and she took a trolley car for her home here. Not finding anyone in the house she went to a neighbor's for the night.

Tobacco Goes Up in Smoke. Customs Storehouse at Alexandria Containing Large Quantity of the Weed Burned. ALEXANDRIA, Egypt, Jan. 2.—The customs tobacco store containing tobacco to the value of nearly \$500,000 was gutted by fire today. Firemen, assisted by 200 sailors from the German cruiser Greif, succeeded in saving the greater part of the tobacco. The loss is estimated at \$1,500,000.



Oh, Such a Strenuous Year!

REPORT ON INDIAN AFFAIRS

Commissioner Valentine Renews Work of the Bureau. LEGISLATION THAT IS NEEDED. No Authority Exists for Leasing for Mining Purposes Mined Lands—Indians in Civil Service.

(From a Staff Correspondent.) WASHINGTON, Jan. 2.—(Special Correspondence.)—Robert G. Valentine, commissioner of Indian affairs, who succeeded Francis E. Leupp, Saturday made public his annual report relative to the conduct of the affairs of the bureau since he was commissioned, June 9, 1909. As the administration of the particular branch of the service changes hands in the last month of the fiscal year, the events recorded in Mr. Valentine's report fall almost entirely within Mr. Leupp's term. Mr. Valentine frankly says he has practically thus far in many matters endeavored to follow the initiative inaugurated by his predecessor and patron. Commissioner Valentine, in his introductory remarks in his report, says: "As to the lines of policy which the bureau will follow, I prefer to let the coming year speak for itself, but here I would record the debt which I feel I owe to Commissioner Leupp for his having turned over to me a service to which he has contributed undying qualities through his love of truth, his fearlessness in working for the end as he saw it, his unbounded energy in handling details, and his intense personal loyalty both to the office staff and to the field force. These qualities in him have quickened the service in a way which will contribute daily to the success any successor might achieve.

Extent of the Service. The Indian service is primarily educational. It is a great outdoor-school, with the emphasis on the outdoor. The physical plant, including lands, buildings, ranges, ranging in age from babes at the breast to old men and women of the tribe, and with a range of characteristics which is indicated by no one fact perhaps better than that these 300,000 individuals speak 200 or more different dialects. The plant which composes the physical properties of this school consists of an area of land nearly twice the size of the state of New York, or larger than the state of Missouri, scattered through twenty-six states, in areas ranging from a few hundred acres to some as large as the smaller states of the union. The funds to carry on and to be cared for in connection with this plant amount to approximately \$5,000,000, of which \$2,000,000 belong to the tribes; \$1,000,000 belong to individual Indians; and approximately \$2,000,000 are contributed by appropriations annually. The value of the physical plant, including lands, buildings, reclamation works, and forests is hundreds of millions. The teachers in this school, of which the commissioner is the principal teacher, form a force of over 5,000 employees, covering all the grades and classes of work which go to make a human being a useful citizen of the United States. Whether in the schoolroom or in its great crowds of children. Taking care of the issuance of a patent fee or in the use of individual or tribal funds, the one test to be brought to the business aspect of the case is: Will doing this and the way of doing it enhance the physical or the woman or the man for citizenship?

Legislation that is Needed. In speaking of legislation needed by the Indian bureau, Commissioner Valentine has these suggestions to make to congress: "There is no authority under existing law for leasing for mining purposes the tribal lands of reservations that have been es-

(Continued on Second Page.)

Ernest Nelson, Seven Years Old, Instantly Killed

Lad Was Coasting at Twenty-Ninth and Farnam When His Sled Ran Under a Car.

Ernest Nelson, 7 years old, who, with his parents, was spending the day at the home of friends, slipped away from the watchful care of his elders to play Sunday morning. When his father found him the little boy was dead, mangled by a street car which struck him while he was coasting on the street. The accident occurred at Twenty-ninth and Farnam street. The boy was coasting down the hill at high speed, when he slid out on the tracks as a west-bound Forth and Cuming car came by. The motorman was unable to stop the car in time to avert the accident and the boy went under the wheels. His body was badly mangled and he died instantly. The police were notified and made a report on the case. Coroner Healey will hold an inquest. The street car was operated by J. Clifton, motorman, and K. W. Stanhope, conductor. John Nelson, the father of the dead boy, lives at 2139 South Thirty-fifth street. He, with his family, were visiting at the home of A. Morgens, 215 South Twenty-eighth street, near the scene of the accident. "Passengers on the car were not aware of the accident and there were not witnesses on the street. G. W. Wharton, 575 New York Life building, and Richard Klepman, Midland hotel, who were riding on the car, will be called to testify at the inquest.

W. D. Miller Dies at Union Station

Was a Civil War Veteran Traveling to Illinois from National Sanitarium.

While waiting on the platform of the Union station early last evening to change cars enroute to Danville, Ill., from Hot Springs, a middle-aged man dropped dead in sight of a number of passengers who were about to take train. Heart failure is ascribed as the cause. From letters and data found in the man's clothing it is believed he is W. D. Miller, an inmate of the Battle Mountain sanitarium branch of the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers. A passenger showed Miller to have been a member of the late Company A, Fifth Iowa Infantry. From a notebook the names and addresses of a number of relatives were secured by the coroner, who was summoned, and they will be notified. The body has been taken to the Healey morgue, where an inquest to determine the cause of death will be held today.

Wreck Caused by Spread of Rails

Coroner's Jury Finds that Accident Causing Three Deaths Was Unavoidable. TRENTON, Mo., Jan. 2.—Spreading rails caused the wreck of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific passenger train near here Saturday, in which three people were killed and forty-three injured, according to a coroner's verdict returned tonight. The accident was unavoidable, said the verdict.

BIG POWER COMBINE FORMING IN MICHIGAN

Eighteen-Million-Dollar Corporation Proposes to Take Over Light and Traction Companies. SAGINAW, Mich., Jan. 2.—Official announcement was made here last night of the plan of organization of the Commonwealth Power Railway and Light Company, an \$18,000,000 combination which will take over water power companies on the Au Sable, Muskegon, Grand and Kalamazoo rivers, street railways in Grand Rapids, Saginaw and Bay City and electric and gas plants in Grand Rapids, Saginaw, Bay City, Kalamazoo, Battle Creek, Jackson, Flint, Pontiac and Cadillac.

Mayor Ellis of Grand Rapids is seeking to enlist co-operation of the mayors of all the cities affected in an effort to prevent the merger. P. L. Fuller, PIERRE, Neb., Jan. 2.—(Special Telegram)—F. L. Fuller, who has been manager of the Riverview hotel, this city, for the last ten years and had a state-wide acquaintance, died last night after a short illness from stomach trouble.

DEATH RECORD.

P. L. Fuller, PIERRE, Neb., Jan. 2.—(Special Telegram)—F. L. Fuller, who has been manager of the Riverview hotel, this city, for the last ten years and had a state-wide acquaintance, died last night after a short illness from stomach trouble.

FARM FIGURES ASTOUNDING

North Central States Credited with a Remarkable Growth. EQUALS BALANCE OF COUNTRY. Compilation of Farm Census Figures by Orange Judd Farmer Brings to Light a Really Marvellous State of Facts.

In the Orange Judd Farmer of last week some very interesting figures are printed, showing the prodigious gains in American agriculture during the last decade. These figures have been gathered in a co-operative campaign of the Orange Judd Farmer, the American Agriculturist of New York and the New England Homestead of Springfield, Mass. The figures presented at this time are part of what is intended to be an agricultural census. Some of the main results of the investigation have been compiled for publication at this time. In the north central states—taking in Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, the Dakotas, Nebraska and Kansas—the totals of farm values are stupendous.

Tremendous Gain in Ten Years. In this farming empire the gain in value in ten years is \$2,000,000,000. To get a better notion of what this vast sum signifies: It represents fully one-half of the total gain in agricultural values for the whole country in the decade just ended. In the north central states the total value is double what it was twenty years ago. And these north central figures do some more—they exceed the total for all the balance of the country put together.

Since 1900 the farms in the United States have increased 1,000,000 in number. Of this total 85,000 new farms are in the above mentioned north central states, representing an increase of 15 per cent. The increase in farms is even more remarkable in the newer sections of the country, in the far western section running to fully 100 per cent. In the old south the development is also very encouraging.

Figures for Ten-Year Periods. Following is a summary by ten-year periods since 1850 of farms, their value and value of product:

Year	Farms	Value	Value of Product
1850	1,700,000	\$2,700,000,000	\$5,540,000,000
1860	2,700,000	\$2,512,000,000	4,750,000,000
1870	3,800,000	\$3,452,000,000	5,460,000,000
1880	4,600,000	\$2,181,000,000	2,210,000,000
1890	5,900,000	\$1,125,000,000	1,125,000,000
1900	7,900,000	\$2,987,000,000	3,087,000,000

These figures, it must be understood, cover all lands embraced in farms, from that held in extravagant prices to the most worthless. Hence the general average cannot be attacked as too high; in fact, is under, rather than over, what would be an absolutely correct mark.

Value of Farms and Products. By groups of states the aggregate value of land, buildings, improvements, tools, machinery and live stock are tremendous, and the gain, figured in percentages, is really remarkable. Following is a table, with the first three columns in millions of dollars, for the last three decades:

Year	Farms	Value	Inc. last 10 yrs.
North Atlantic	3,319	25,9	27.9
South Atlantic	1,961	1,454	1,523
North Central	4,686	2,245	1,142
South Central	4,429	2,415	1,891
Western	5,746	1,712	1,678
U. S. total	23,640	20,314	16,992

Value of farm productions during 1909 is taken to include the fair market worth of all crops and other products from the soil, also live stock and the increase thereof. Following is a comparative table that tells the story of marvelous increase, the first three columns representing millions of dollars:

Year	Farms	Value	Inc. last 10 yrs.
North Atlantic	1,267	41	418
South Atlantic	110	94	138
North Central	1,686	2,245	1,142
South Central	1,308	84	49
Western	1,461	31	156
U. S. total	5,212	479	926

U. S. total, 5,212 farms, 479 million of value. The increase in the farm product of 1888 and the astonishing fact appears that the farm product of the year just closed is held to be worth practically four times as much as that of 1889.

ONLY HALF MEAT IS INSPECTED

Dr. Melvin, Chief of Bureau of Animal Industry, Makes This Statement in Annual Report. SAYS SERIOUS DANGER EXISTS. Federal Government Unable to Reach Purely State Business. DIVERSION OF DISEASED MEAT. Suspicious Animals Are Sent to Plants that Are Not Inspected. LOCAL ACTION IS NECESSARY. States and Cities Should Provide for Inspection of All Slaughter Houses Not Under Control of General Government.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2.—That half the meat eaten in the United States can be called uninspected, and that a real and serious danger to the public exists as a result, is one of the conclusions reached by Dr. A. D. Melvin, chief of the United States Bureau of Animal Industry, in his annual report to the secretary of agriculture. Inefficiency of the government inspection because of its lack of authority to reach business done entirely within a state, is given as one of the causes, and Dr. Melvin points out the great need of supplementing the government inspection of meats with state and municipal inspections. One result of the federal inspection is to cause the diversion of diseased and suspicious-looking animals to the uninspected establishments where they are slaughtered for the local market, says the report. "Many cities have an inspection service, but very few have an adequate force, and the inspection often consists of merely examining the meat as offered for sale in the markets, which is usually impossible to detect disease, the evidence of which has been St. Louis is the vicia-cera or organ," says Dr. Melvin.

Sanitary Conditions Bad. "As a rule, sanitary conditions are very bad at uninspected slaughter houses, and in order to provide real protection against diseased or unwholesome meat a competent veterinary and sanitary inspection at the time of slaughter is essential. Despite the shortcomings of the inspection, it has many advantages and is producing results which are increasing from year to year. Dr. Melvin shows in his report. With the new law, a steady improvement in the sanitation of packing houses has been brought about, and as a result there has been a considerable decrease in the amount of meat condemned in the inspections. Notwithstanding the efforts to give a competent inspection, the service has been unjustly attacked, the report asserts. The incident at St. Louis is recalled, and Dr. Melvin says the charges there had their foundation in animus and not in fact. In some cases other attacks were the result of ignorance of conditions or misrepresentation of facts. Thorough investigation of some cases of ptomaine poisoning charged to the inspection is recalled, and of the instances could the trouble be properly ascribed to that cause. In other cases typhoid fever had been found in schools where reports of ptomaine poisoning were circulated.

"Such instances," says Dr. Melvin, "should be sufficient to show that credence should not be placed in reports reflecting against the meat inspection."

Large Force Employed. In a force of 1,500 people engaged in inspecting meat, Dr. Melvin declares, it would not be unusual if some one were found unworthy. All men are liable to errors in judgment, and it is essential that an immense amount of meat inspected, if it should happen that meat which should be condemned were passed the amount was such an infinitesimal part of the entire quantity that it did not affect the value and the integrity of the service as a whole. More than 30,000 animals are inspected at the time of slaughter during the fiscal year just closed and more than 1,000,000 were condemned in whole or in part. On reinspection more than 2,000,000 pounds of meat and meat products were condemned, but had been inspected, and since inspection at the time of slaughter.

The inspection service had an appropriation of \$1,000,000 to do business on during the year and spent \$284,000.

ATLANTA SCANDAL GROWS

More Testimony About Filthy Conditions and Cruelty to Women Prisoners. ATLANTA, Ga., Jan. 2.—John E. Dodd, former overseer at the city prison, testifies before the grand investigating committee, in addition to corroborating the stories of cruelty to prisoners and of filthy and unsanitary conditions, declared that the food served the prisoners was unfit even for the lowest kind of animals. Prisoners frequently showed him bread containing flies, he said, and one man brought him a piece of bread containing a spider. He declared the bread was over-run with vermin.

Pearl Bryan, a white prisoner, said she was stung up by rings nearly forty-five minutes, and was not taken down when they saw blood running down her arms.

COULDN'T DRAW, BROKE GLASS

John Payne Gives Quaker Excuse for Hauling Hogch House in Livery Barn. Dan Lahey, emergency officer, heard a great noise emanating from Priest's livery barn. There was a merry jingle of glass and an occasional shout. "It was just taking on my wages in window glass," explained John Payne, who the officer arrested him. "They wouldn't let me draw."

Mr. Payne is held to answer to the charge of disturbing the peace by the malicious destruction of property.

MR. BRYAN REACHES COLON

Nebraska Arrives on Steamer Magdalena and Takes Train for Panama. COLON, Jan. 2.—William Jennings Bryan arrived here today on the steamer Magdalena. He immediately took a train for Panama.

Mr. Bryan is held to answer to the charge of disturbing the peace by the malicious destruction of property.

Mr. Bryan is held to answer to the charge of disturbing the peace by the malicious destruction of property.