Business Inactive in Latter Part of the Year.

SMALL ORDERS. THIN PROFITS Agriculture Shows Notable Improve-

ment, with Remarkable Yields of Staple Crops-But Little Speculation.

Business, which in 1909 was depressed in the first half of the year and became very active in the second half, reversed the erder in 1916, being active in the first half, but depressed in the latter half. It was Uncle Sam Spends not until June that the basic iron and steel trade began to show the signs of overproduction and diminishing consumption but at the end of the year production was imputed to be only 50 per cent of present greatly enlarged capacity. The dry goods trade experienced a less violent change in Disbursements Through the Departconditions, but with high costs of production, and with an absence of buying by retailers for other than immediate ne cossition, the year was, for both manufacturer and jobber, one of diminished activity and narrow profits. The industrial and mercantile situation in other lines was, as a whole, fairly represented by the conditions prevailing in these two great By the end of the year, however, the money market everywhere displayed signs of increasing case. In spite of these conflicting but in the main disappointing developments, the year presented a number of encouraging features. Agriculturally, it was notable for aggregate farm products in this country of over 13,000,000,000, with a record-breaking corn ing the reaction of the past six months a achieved, and labor on the whole was well employed at continued high wages, and census disclosed an enormous increase in seconomy in living and increasing preparation for a new advance in enterprise manibeing, however, in New York, owing to the

again enjoyed the distinction of being the ficer. by a wide margin, the unparalleled har- ippines. of oats was in excess of a billion bushels; and wholesalers. yet, on the other hand, the principal cereal erops were worth considerably less than the preceding year, although this discrepancy was more than offset by the heavy gain in the value of animal produots. In the case of corn, the area under cultivation was the most extensive ever known at 114,002,000 acres, while the ground given up to wheat was about 2,500,000 acres n excess of the previous season, although the failing off in spring wheat was greater than the increased yield of winter wheat. A new high water mark was established on oats, an unprecedented harvest of 1.126,-

More Cotton Produced. While some time must claspe before the outcome of the cotton crop for 1910-11 can other criminal actions had to be dismissed be definitely known, it is at least cer- because of insufficiency of evidence tain that the yield will be in excess of the previous season, and the government has estimated the difference at somewhat ever 1,000,000 bales. It is considered extremely likely, however, that the margin will be even greater than this figure because the latest available ginning returns show a total in some states almost equal to the entire allowance for those sections. The indicated crop, of course, does not fulfill the sanguine expectations entertained at the beginning of the season as At was believed that a record-breaking yield might be secured from the enormous acreage planted. Climatic conditions again proved adverse, however, low temperatures. drought and excessive rainfall causing much deterioration so that ultimately only an average crop was expected. This led to renewed activity on the part of the speculative element and that last year has witnessed further violent fluctuations and the highest prices attained in almost four decades. On the other hand, there were periods when acute depression prevailed. a drastic decline in January carrying the May option down to 1314 cents, but this weakness was followed by a recovery that culminated in the top point of the year. spot middling uplands at New York touch ing 19% cents. When the government estimated in December confirmed expectations of a crop under 12,000,000 bales there was a sharp advance that carried the May option to 1514 cents, and during the greater part of that month values were firmly sustained at close to that level.

Commercial Pailures. business history of the year was plainly written in the statistics of commercial failures as reported to R. G. Dun & Co. In view of the increasing duliness of trade in the second half of the year, a heavier business mortality was to be expected during that period, and that is what took place. The total liab litter of the year were \$100,007,000, an increase of year's defaults it was \$21,000,000 less than stairway

OVERPRODUCTION MARS TRADE 1806. A noticeable feature of the record BRADSTREET REVIEWS YEAR 20 to 60 per cent, but more abundant supplies in the fall helped resumption to failures, 12,627, as compared with 12,907 in 1909, and 16,010 in 1908. The increased liabilities were therefore due to the larger size of the individual defaults. In the following table failure returns for the last two years are compared by quarters, figures HIGH for the last few days of December being estimated:

Failures by Quarters for Year 1910.

## Two Million More in This Section

ment of the Missouri Greater Than Ever Before.

Owing to the addition last February of Fort D. A. Russell to the paymaster's dis- mentum acquired in the previous year of bursements of the Department of the Missouri, soldiers' pay through that depart- recuperation, it was a period of immense the enormous amount of \$2,006.000 over 1909. able success, in some instances, as regards ment has reached during the year 1916 agricultural effort, crowned with a not-The disbursements for the year just closed

duction in the strength of the companies to financial liquidation which in other years sixty men each. The infantry companies might have caused convulsion. It witat Fort Leavenworth were decreased from nessed a vast expansion of banking trans-110 men each to sixty men; the cavalry actions, record totals of loans and deposits cent fewer than in 1909 and 18 per cent troops at Forts Leavenworth and Riley and close to record bank clearings, and yet were reduced from eighty to sixty men per fewer failures than in either of the two sixty-five to sixty, making quite a large failure damage was above the normal, saying in the total pay of the army and at being exceeded only in years of vital the same time reducing the mobile force stress. building operations were extensive. The to 8,682 men. There are now 814 officers enlisted in the department, At the same the population. Signs of increasing time last year the number reached only conditions which pervaded the body politic

fested themselves. An encouraging de- the personnel of officers of the department prevailing high levels of all prices, whether mand for bonds aprang up at the close of during the year just ended Brigadier Gen- of securities or of commodities. The first which free buying of some generally esthe year. The absence of demoralizing erai Charles Morton retired March 17 and invited attack because of extravagant teemed non-essentials has not entirely con speculation and the prevalence of a sound was succeeded by Brigadier General Fred-manipulation before the year began, while cealed. Perhaps the best evidence that conservatism were the best safeguards for crick A. Smith. Colonel William W. Gray the height to which commodity prices rose American markets were out of line with Again the bank clearings succeeded John M. Bannister as chief sur- in the opening months of the year consti- the rest of the world was the reduction of proved their right to be regarded as one geon; Major M. L. Walker succeeded Ma- tuted a burden which gave rise to bitter our export trade in food products, which of the best tests of business conditions. jor E. H. Schulz as chief engineer: Captain agitation and resulted ultimately in far-In the first half of the year they increased James D. Taylor relieved Major W. F. reaching effects, primarily upon consump-\$5 per cent over 1909, but thereafter began Blauvelt at Kansas City. Major Blauvelt tion, thence upon output and finally upon all records, this giving rise to the remark to decline progressively, the heaviest loss going to Washington as post paymaster. In February a paymaster's office was es- probably be little dissent from the state. sell in but not so favorable a country to stagnation in the speculative markets. tablished at Cheyenne and Major M. K. ment that an immense business was done buy in. In this contingency it has un-Tet the total of clearings reached figures Barron was placed in charge. Major Bar- at a small, in some instances disappear. doubtedly been fortunate that our export slightly below those of last year, which rell's appointment made the seventh pay- ing, margin. Of this the generally con- trade in manufactured products and in were \$33,400,000,000 in excess of 1908, so that master for the department. Other impor-1916 will appear statistically as one of very tant changes of the last year were the apfair dimensions; and it is noticeable that pointment of Major Harry C. Hale to suc- and the lessened net earnings announced. It will hardly be confidently claimed that as it drew to a close a more cheerful and ceed Major C. W. Kennedy as adjutant by the railways are striking present ex- home demand for food products is sufficonfident feeling generally prevalled as general of the department and of Major amples. Omar Bundy to succeed Major James B. Declining prices of securities, high prices the country in a year such as this just clos-Erwin as inspector general. Lieutenant of food, meat boycoxts, demands for higher ing, and in view of foreign competition. Notwithstanding lower prices on many E. M. Watson of the Eleventh infantry is wages by railway and industrial employes, bred of large crops in the rest of the products and a reduced yield of wheat, now aid-de-camp for General Smith, and talk of corporation prosecutions, this in world's surplus producing countries, the farmers of the United States have as such is acting as chief ordnance of turn unsettling confidence and preventing American participation in this trade is

vest of 3.125,712,000 hushels being worth not | The quartermaster's depot was rearprice was higher, and this product reached last year, an increase of \$100,000 over 1909.

# of District Court Has

Handled Last Year as Before.

nously during the last year, option values there were seventeen. In 1910 only fortyon both products at the opening of De- four criminal cases were noiled, that is, greater than for some years past. cember being almost 20 cents per bushes dismissed, while in 1966 there were 195. The cheaper than on the corresponding date in the two years is explained largely by the dismissal of fifty-eight cases of selling tobacco to minors in 1909. These and many Mr. English's statement of disposition of criminal cases during 1910, also giving the

number of cases pending at the close of the year, follows:

Convictions.

з	
î	Murder, first degree
1	Murder, second degree
1	Manslaughter
١	Breaking and entering
1	Robbery
1	Embessiement
	Forgery
	Felonious assault
	Wife abandonment
1	Grand larceny
	Larceny from person
	Miscellaneous
	Total convictions
	Acquittals.
J	
	Murder, second degree
	Breaking and entering
	FOREST
ĕ	Pelonious assault
۰	Grand larceny
r	
ľ	Miscellaneous
į	
Ţ	Total acquittals
E	Nolled, forty-four.
	Pending.
ì	
۲	Murder, first degree
Ė	
ø	Mannlaughter
١	Miscellaneous
ĸ.	MANAGE CONTRACTOR
ř	Total pending
į	Summary.
	Convictions
Ė	Acquittals
Ŀ	Noiled
ŕ	Total
į	Total
	-

## Black Hand Bomb Wrecks Tenement

Dangerously Hurt by Explosion at Paterson, N. J.

Period of Unrest Recounted, with a Forecast of the Future.

PRICES AS A BURDEN Imports Brenk All Records and Exports of Foodstaffs Pall Off-

Manufactured Products and

Baw Cotton Increase.

Nineteen hundred and ten was, on the whole, a disturbed and a rather disappointing period in American trade, finance and industry. It was a year of agitation, of attempts to work out politico-economic curtailment, of repression in consumptive mous 1909 aggregate. demand, of numerous strikes, of political overturn approaching the proportions of a landslide, and of changes in long estabbacks, but probably because of the motremendous activity, of upbuilding and of quantity, and of records outputs in many lines of manufacture. It witnessed the There was a reduction in the enlisted floating of large new issues of securities. strength of the department, due to the re- while at the same time it saw a volume of company and the other organizations from preceding years, sithough the volume of

> In assigning causes for the disturbed and economic throughout the year, first

Prices at High Level.

ceded small net results reported obtained raw cotton has more than made up for

the floating of new security issues for im- hardly possible at present price levels. The world's greatest wealth producers, the it was announced recently that Captain provements, all made the earlier months situation of affairs would seem, indeed, to lotal value of all agricultural staples for William K. Jones is to be promoted Jan- of the year a veritable "winter of discon- point to liquidation being necessary in costs 1910 having been officially estimated at uary 12 to the rank of major. His place is tent." Excessively large expenditures for of production, and past liquidation in the close to \$9,000,000,000. Of the principal crops to be taken by Captain Harry Hammond. food naturally lessened margins of earn- stock market may, perhaps, find a counterof the year, corn easily holds first rank who will return from service in the Phil- ings available for purchases of other necessities and increased the pressure upon have advanced more largely than manupublic officals to embark upon prosecu- factured goods, having possibly been afless than \$1.520,000,000, while cotton comes ranged during the last year to make room tions to which the term trust-baiting beneat with an estimated and the state of the stat next with an estimated return of roughly for stores of khaki clothing, food and came applied. Spring brought some relief evidence in securities markets in 1909, and \$500,000,000. The yield of hay was some- wenpons for wartime. The commissary dewhat smaller than in 1908, but the average partment has spent \$700,000 for food in the price was higher, and this product reached last year, an increase of \$100,000 over 1000. a value of virtually \$750,000,000, and wheat Most of the purchasing was done by the ness. Continued governmental activity material costs, caused conservatism in busiis fourth on the list at about \$821,000,000. purchasing commissary, Lieutenant Colonel against certain corporations and threats of For the second time on record, the crop F. F. Eastman, through Omaha jobbers injunction suits against the railways, which in this connection a test may perhaps be Quite Busy Year inquidations. With larger argicultural yields permanent commission plan, something like About the Same Number of Cases Was outlook prevaled, but the prospects of a return in the fall, with the prospects of a reslightly less optimistic views. Repression and conservatism and small and frequent, Last year was just about as busy as the rather than large or confident, buying kept 195,000 bushels being raised from an acreage immediately preceding one, according to a trade and industry within rather narrow of 35,288,000, but the yield of barley was report of criminal business, prepared by channels, considering the country's vastly about 8,000,000 hushels smaller than in the County Attorney English. In 1910 there enlarged producing capacity, and apparprevious season, notwithstanding a mod- were 117 convictions of crime as against ently good holiday trade did not disguise erate increase in the acreage. Prices of 110 in 1909. In 1910 there were sixteen ac- the fact that the advent of an early winter wheat and corn declined almost contin quittals, while in the year just preceding had reduced outdoor activities and lessened demand, while industrial idleness was

> The Stock Market in 1910. Contraction and disappointment characterized the stock market in 1916. In this respect affairs presented a strong contrast to the perhaps too rapid advancement in 1909. In a word, lowered prices signalized the operations of 1910. White rumors of insolvencies were pientiful try is to reap the full benefits of the reenough early in the year, the twelve adjustments already in evidence and those months passed with comparatively few to be met with, and, it is to be hoped failures or corporation receiverships, thou the Columbus & Hocking Coal and Ir pool, which collapsed on January 19, ca ried down three stock exchange hous and Fisk & Robinson went into bankrupt on February 1. Throughout most of t year the market, so far as the volugoes, was inane, public interest was ve tight, and as a whole the profession element found it difficult to procure fur to engineer prolonged builtsh operation as the banks saw fit to husband their sources or to lend for short periods of Withal, rates for loans ruled relative low, save at the very outset of the ye when call money advanced to 12 per ce promptly receding, however. Early January stock prices ruled high, but the after declines which were halted by ter porary rallies. This condition continu 16 until the latter part of July. In meantime every upward movement ; duced more or less liquidation, the net sult of the seven months' period havi been declines of from 30 to 30 points. 82 remainder of the year witnessed some on covery, 10 to 15 points on various stor but in the early autumn certain securit touched low points for the twelve month

Large Outputs. Industry was irregularly active, period of record production alternating with c 256 tailment and short time, such as have not been witnessed since 1903-04. The excess of pig-iron production, resulting in record output as a whole, was largely in the earlier months of the year, while the summer and fail showed many furnaces banked, decreases in orders on hand, and Are impure matters which the skin, One Man Killed, Woman and Child mill operations scaled down one-third to liver, kidners and other organs cannot one-half. Production of pig-fron in 5.4 per take care of without help. cent larger than the record total of 1909, and iron-ore shipments are 3.4 per cent eruptions, loss of appetite, that tired larger. Anthracite coal shipments ran 4.4 feeling, billious turns, fits of indiges-PATERSON, N. J., Dec. 31 .- One man per cent better than 1909, but are 3.5 per tion, dull headaches and many other ever \$47.855,000 as compared with 1939. Of dead and two women and a child danger- cent below the 1907 record. Lake com- troubles are due to them. They are this increase a little over 10 per cent was oughy injured is the toll of the latest Black morce shows a 10 per cent gain in tonin the second half. Of the four quarters Hand outrage, which took place here early nage, but competition has greatly reduced of the year, the second was the only one today. An explosion, followed by a fire profits here as eisewhere. High prices of that reported a reduction as compared wrecked a double tenement on Scoley raw material and inability to get costs with 1966. Large as was the total of the street. The bomb was exploded under a back out of raw cotton caused mill curtallment, in the spring and summer,

practically full time, north and south Later, talk of renewed curtailment was Much woolen and worsted mill machinery was idle early, but lower prices of raw material from the new clip allowed resumptions. Much for eign wool was re-exported, and some do nestic products also found a more profitable outlet abroad than was possible at home. Bituminous coal output was interfered with by strikes from April onward but shortages of supplies were not felt severely, owing to quieter industry. Coke production showed progressive curtailment as the year advanced. Increased friction in industrial lines was evident, despite industrial lines; the number of strikers was doubled that of 1909 and only exceeded by problems, of declines in quotations of se- the record suspensions of 1968. Immigra curities, of inflation and, later, of unset- tion was 10 per cent beyond 1909, though tlement and finally of weakness in many not equaling the 1907 record. Building excommoditiy prices, of industrial unrest and penditures fell 5 per cent below the enor-

Clearings and Failures. Financial measures of the year's turnover showed only a slight shrinkage. lished channels of domestic and foreign Thus, clearings fell only 1.3 per cent below trade. Withal, and in spite of many draw- the record of 1809. This loss was, however, mainly at New York, where the decrease was 6 per cent, while the rest of the country showed a gain of 6 per cent. Explanation of the loss at New York is ings as a whole were nearly 2 per cent larger than the 1906 total and nearly double those of a decade ago. Failure returns were irregular. These were 1.3 per than in 1907. Liabilities, owing to the oc currence of some large suspensions, were 25 per cent larger than in 1909, but 50 per cent less than in 1908, and less than half

High prices of most products, and espe cially foods and raw materials, have been There have been a number of changes in place will probably have to be accorded to a sort of endless-chain burden to labor, one time constituted our strength in foreign trade. Coincidently, imports broke profitts. In the latter respect there will that the United States was a good place to

those of 1907, the record year of failure

cient to take up the surplus productions of part in natural products, which seem to feeted by the speculative spirit so much in cheaper costs continues it is hard to see how labor can avoid contributing thereto were seeking to recoup themselves for in- made of the theory advanced by many, creased costs of operations due to granting that the increased supply of gold in the of higher wages, by increasing rates, found world has made for a permanently higher the stock market vulnerable, while low range of all prices. Pending an approxicrop conditions at the turn of the year mately final settlement of the tariff quesfavored bearish movements and induced tion, for which one offered solution is the liquidations. With larger argicultural yields permanent commission plan, something like mer and early autumn, a more cheerful productive capacities to fit the comparaoutlook prevailed, but the political over- tively narrow channels of small and frequent buying for actual needs, rather than opening of the tariff question, made for large and confident anticipation of future wants, would seem in keeping with the onservatism manifest in so many lines.

Period of Progress. A period of peaceful progress, and of gendine co-operation in the restoration of normaj conditions of expansion in the country's activities, would seem necessary if the general community is to reap the benefits of the prosperity always present in a country possessing the magnificent advantages of this one, but which, like all comparatively new countries, experiences growing pains that to some unsettled minds pass for serious ills of the body itself. Quiet conservatism and level-headed treatment of the problems apparently pressing for solution are to be enjoined if the coun-

ugh	satisfactorily made in 1911.		
'on	Statistical Story o	f 1910.	
ar-	AGRICULTURAL 1		
es.	AGRICULTURAL 1		hange
		Vields.	from
tey		1910.	1500
the	Corn. bu		*10.7
me		54,044,030	74.6
NTT.		21,359,000	8805
nal		95,443,000	**5.7
	Oats, bu	26,765,000	*11.4
пая	Barley, bu 1	62 227,030	*11.5
na.	Rye, bu	33,039,0.0	92.1
Ye-	Buckwheat, bu	17,239,000	871.1
sly.			100 M 100
ely	Total, six cercula5.1		*5.1
979	Fixxseed. bu	14,116,600	<b>新福</b> 3
ar,		38,841 000	**10.1
nt.		00,978,000	**6.6
101		64,745.000	750.0
re-		24,510.000	70.5
		12,000,000	#1675 T
m	Sugar, Ions	1.565 000	70.7
ued		21,002,750	_A32.1
the		t records.	Year
110-	Corn, bu		190
re-	Winter wheat, bu	492,888,004 293,155,822	190/
	Total wheat, bu	745,460,218	1890
ing	Oate, bu		190
Che	Barley, bu	178,916,484	100
Tib-	Rye, bu,		1505
kn.	Buckwheat, bu		186
tion	Flaxgeed, bu		190
,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	Potatoes, bu	379,617,000	- 1190
8.	Hav, tons		190
	Tobacco. lbs	549,857,000	199
ndn	Rice, bu	24,308,000	
	Cotton, bales	13,825.000	190
ur-		-	1100
and an in-			

Pimples, boils, eczems and other

removed by

Hood's Sarsaparilla In usual liquid form or to chocolated tablets known as Sarsataba. 100 doses \$1.



Termon some	1.534.000	1909	ET acies
Wool clip, lbs* Increase. **Decrease.	1,536,000	1893	Tota
AGRICULTURAL	WALTERS.	- 1	Circ
AUMICUBICIAL	C	hange	New
	Values.	from	New
orn	1910.	1909.	Busi
Wheat	621,443,000	**14.9	Pig
JALE	384,716,000	**5.9	Iron
Barley	93,785,000 23,840,000	*0.1	Lake
Buckwhent	11,321,000	*7.1	Labe
		and the	Imm
Total, six cereals	\$2,659,071,000 32,554,000	**8.9	*In
otatoes	187,985,000	**17.6	-
187	747,769,000	*8.4	Fe
Pobaeco	91,459,000	**4.4	- 0
Cotton, including seed	16,624,000	*14.0	- 1
		Seepart.	
Val. ag'l. products!	\$8,926,000,000	*7.4	
Corn	Pant records.	Year. 1900	
Wheat	700,046,000	1009	
PALS		1909	Sho
Rarley	102,290,000	1907	5410
Buckwheat	16,512,070	1864	
	-	-	
Total, six cereals	\$2,021,010,000	1909	
Potatoes	205,545,000	1900	Th
Lay	748,507,000	1907	the
Pohacco	95,719,000	15:09	expe
Cotton, Including seed	771,030,000	1909	earn
Vol. and market	40 May 200 May 200		an i
Val. ag'l. products	88,621,000,000	. 1909	only
FINANCE AND	INDUSTRY	- 3	five
		hange	thirt
		from	rupt
Bank clearings	1910 \$162,000,000,000	1900. **[_0	banl
Hisports man, ear	21 755 800 000	75.4	Unit
Exports indse. est Total trade, est	\$1,843,000,000	76.6	vear
Circulation Dec. 1	\$3,398,000,000	*6.0	Face
Building expenditure	\$800,000,000	545 0	Ams
New York stock sales New York bond sales	166,600,000	**23.0	cle
Business failures, No	\$621,000,000	**1.3	
Fallure Habilities	\$175,000,000	*24.0	Sala
Pig Iron output	47 900 000	*5.4	Feet
Iron ore shipments Anthracite shipments	48,620,201 64,750,000	*2.4 *1.4	E'ee
take tonnage	57,000,000	*16.0	Sup
Labor strikers	550.000	*146 ti	Pay
Immigration, total	Past records.	*10.0	Sala
Bank clearings	Fig. 105 495 040	Year.	St

Imports, mdse., est.

1909 1893 hange from 1909. **7.5 **14.9 **5.9 **0.1 **7.1 **8.9	Exports indise. 68t. \$1,923,428,205 Total trade, est. \$2,366,595,095 Circulation Dec. 1. \$3,131,319,064 Building expenditures. \$557,530,699 New York stock sales. \$23,662,848 New York bond sales. \$1,311,874,700 Business failures. No. \$15,508 Fathure l'abilities. \$233,700,000 Pig iron output. \$25,795,471 Iron ore shipments. 42,586,869 Anthracite shipments. 67,109,593 Lake toninage. \$2,365,841 Labor strikers. 690,000 Immigration, total. 1.334,195
**17.6	T 1 10 10 1
*8.4	Federal Court Gets
**14 0	in More Money and
*16.7	
*7.4	Spends Much Les
Year. 1900	oponas mass nos
1909	
1907	Showing Made by the United Sta
1891	Marshal's Office During the
1909	Last Year.
1900	
1909	The expenses of the federal court the year 1910 were \$7,392.92 less than
15:09	expenses of the preceding year, while
1909	earnings for the past year amounted
1909	an increase of \$2.624.53 over 1909. There wonly fifteen civil cases tried, which
1,300	five less than the year before. There w
hange	thirty-seven petitions in voluntary ba
from	ruptcy and six petitions in involunt
1900.	bankruptcy tried in the past year.  The receipts and disbursements of
*5.4	United States marshal's office during
*6.0	year 1910 were as follows:
*1.9	Fees earned
**23.0	clerks 1,9
**1.3	Expended During the Year.
*24.0	Salaries, fees and expenses of

t Year. the federal court for past year amounted to L53 over 1909, There were cases tried, which is rear before. There were ons in voluntary bank etitions in involuntar, the past year. disbursements of the shal's office during the and paid to uring the Year. of witnesses ...
ort of prisoners
of bailiffs ....

1,978,15

## More Estates Are Probated This Year

More Guardianship Matters Are Also Disposed of in the County Court.

Steady increase in the business of the Douglas county court is shown by comparative figures for 1910 and 1909 and in some cases for 1908, furnished by Clyde Sundblad, chief clerk in the county court of

The figures showing the cases disposed of in probate guardianship, civil and adoption divisions of the court follow by the United States Guardianship matters disposed

the peace Adoption matters disposed of #5 41 e \$1,302.92 less than the Dynamite Explodes

> Feet Under River One Man Killed, One Fatally Hurt and

in Tunnel Hundred

Eighteen Less Seriously Hurt Near New York.

NEW YORK. Dec. 31.-One man was killed, another fatally injured and eighteen were less ser ously hurt by an explorion of dynamite in a tunnel 100 feet below the surface of the East river cardy 11,353.90 today. The accident occurred just after the midnight force of "ground hogs" had begun work in the tube, which is to carry gas mains from Brooklyn to Manhattan 799.25 Several blasts had been set off during the \$38,902.31 night and apparently one had hung fire.



Miller, Stewart & Beaton Co.

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