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New York & Boston	*4.15	.....	10.35	.....	.....	*6.25
Columbus	4.15	6.20	10.25	3.25	*4.50	*6.25
Dayton	4.15	.....	10.25	.....	*4.50	*6.25
Springfield, O	.....	6.20	.....	3.25	.....	.....
Shelbyville & Greensburg	*4.15	7.30	10.50	*2.45	5.20	*6.20
Cincinnati	*4.15	7.30	10.50	*2.45	.....	*6.20
Addi nal Cincinnati	*3.45	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Louisville	*3.45	*4.15	.....	*2.45	.....	.....
Terre Haute & Mattoon	.....	*7.20	*11.45	3.50	*11.20	.....
St. Louis	.....	*7.30	*11.45	.....	*11.20	.....
Danville, Ill., & Champaign	.....	7.25	*11.45	4.00	*11.15	.....
Bloomington & Peoria	.....	7.25	*11.45	.....	*11.15	.....
Lafayette	*12.05	7.10	*11.50	3.50	5.15	.....
Chicago	*12.05	.....	*11.50	3.50	.....	.....
Marion & Wabash	6.35	.....	11.15	.....	*4.50	.....
Goshen & Elkhart	6.35	.....	11.15	.....	.....	.....
Benton Harbor	6.35	.....	11.15	.....	.....	.....
Anderson	*4.15	6.35	10.35	.....	*4.50	*6.25
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WHERE GERMS THRIVE.

Dr. R. L. Watkins Claims to Have Discovered Their Nests.

NEW YORK, Jan. 4.—Dr. R. L. Watkins, of this city, claims that he has discovered the nidus or nest wherein the germ of consumption is nourished. Watkins is a specialist in diseases of the blood, and particularly in consumption. His discovery is the result of years of research. It means revolution in the methods of treating tuberculosis. He has been able to anticipate by one year the development of apoplexy, rheumatism, paralysis and cancer by the pathognomonic condition of the blood.

In brief, his discovery, made with the aid of the photomicrograph magnifying to 15,000 diameters, is that the nest of the deadly tubercle is located among the red corpuscles of the blood where it is safe against those scavengers of the body, the white corpuscles. There it finds its resting place when it has been breathed into the lungs, and thence has advanced into the circulation. Therefore, the tubercle is able to grow and propagate in the nidus or nest. The outline of the nidus is clearly defined in Dr. Watkins's photograph by its granular or spongy appearance.

Dr. Watkins suggests drinking large quantities of water as a remedy for such a condition of the blood, and cites in proof that in fifty-four cases of typhoid fever treated in Paris fifty-two recovered. The water injected increased the volume of serum in the blood, bringing into the serum the elements that make white blood corpuscles—that is, proteins, proteids, salts, chemicals, etc. The water also serves to dilute the disease germs, and therefore weakens them.

Victims of Blasting Powder.

FREMONT, O., Jan. 3.—At Millersville, this county, Sunday, a son of Alex. Dolwick got hold of several pounds of blasting powder and went to the cellar, accompanied by three sisters, to kill rats. The stuff exploded, and one girl, eight years old, was burned to death. The clothing of the other children caught fire and they were terribly burned, as were Mr. and Mrs. Dolwick in trying to put out the flames.

Cigar Sale

AT FACTORY PRICES,

FOR 20 DAYS

Reputable factories only represented in our stock. Before you buy your Christmas present see our prices.

POWER & DRAKE

Distributors of Fine Imported and Domestic Groceries,

16 North Meridian Street.

WANTS DEEDS SET ASIDE.

Mrs. Anita McCormick Blaine Brings Suit Against Her Family.

NEW YORK, Jan. 4.—Justice Prior, in the Supreme Court, to-day appointed Henry E. Howland guardian ad litem of Mary V. McCormick, an alleged incompetent, to protect her rights in a suit in which she is defendant, brought by her sister, Mrs. Anita McCormick Blaine. The court also appointed David B. Ogden referee to pass on the issues to determine the same. Mrs. Blaine, who is the daughter of a wealthy Chicago manufacturer of agricultural implements, and the widow of Emmons Blaine, son of James G. Blaine, has brought suit here to set aside two certain deeds of trust executed by her in 1889, whereby in one she conveyed her property in certain trusts therein expressed. The remaining instrument was an agreement between Mrs. Blaine and her husband, purporting to settle his interest in her estate if he survived her. The defendants are Cyrus H. McCormick and Eldridge M. Flower, trustees, Mary V. McCormick and the other members of the family who have a contingent interest in the trust funds.

LYNCHERS WORRIED.

May Be Punished for Hanging Two Innocent Missourians.

RICHMOND, Mo., Jan. 4.—The declaration of Prosecuting Attorney Aull, of Lafayette county, that Jesse Winner and James Nelson, who were taken from the jail at Lexington on the night of Dec. 6 and lynched by a Ray county mob for the murder of the former's wife and two children, were innocent, is causing great excitement among the people of both Ray and Lafayette counties. The matter will be brought up in the February term of court. In the meantime Ray county, particularly in the vicinity of Richmond, is in an unhappy condition. Those who were first positive that the men committeed the crime have since grown doubtful, particularly as to Nelson. Members of the mob have defied the authorities of Lafayette county to arrest them. Many of them are among the best citizens of the county. One of the lynchers is credited with saying: "There are men who will contribute large sums of money to protect the members of the mob and to fight the prosecution."

SKY-SCRAPER SOLD.

New York Syndicate Building Auctioned Off for $2,508,291.58.

NEW YORK, Jan. 4.—The most valuable piece of real estate ever offered at auction in this city was sold to-day. The property was the new fifteen-story sky-scraper, the Syndicate building, at the southwest corner of Nassau and Liberty streets. It was sold under foreclosure of a fourth mortgage of $900,000, subject to the prior mortgages aggregating $2,000,000. The interest on the mortgage foreclosed is not overdue, and the parties in action say that the suit is a friendly one. The foreclosure was made under the ten-day tax clause. The fourth, $900,000 mortgage, was held by Benjamin H. Losey, as trustee for members of the Syndicate Realty Company, the carpenter, mason and plumber who furnished the material and work for the construction of the building, and is almost wholly wiped out by the sale. John W. Golding, for a client whose name he would not give, bought the building for $2,508,291.58.

PROPERTY IN DISPUTE.

Title to Millions' Worth Questioned by the Heirs of Jones Blakely.

EAST LIVERPOOL, O., Jan. 4.—Through the alleged dishonesty of the assignee of James Blakely in Pittsburg, in 1857, the title of property in East Liverpool, valued at several millions, is questioned. The heirs have put their claims in the hands of attorneys and notices have been served on the owners of over 150 lots in the business center of the city that their titles will be questioned in court. Blakely was a wealthy Pittsburger and owned extensive property interests here. He assigned, and it is now alleged that the title of the property was never transferred, and that the disposition of the property was a direct steal. The land in dispute includes some of the largest business properties in the city and five churches.

ALLEGED TO BE SHORT.

Ex-Recorder of Cook County May Be Criminally Prosecuted.

CHICAGO, Jan. 4.—Criminal proceedings may be instituted against ex-County Recorder Samuel B. Chase as a result of an investigation of the accounts of his office. Experts have been working on the books for some time, and to-day County Attorney Iles made a formal report to the finance committee of the County Board confirming the experts' report, which showed a total shortage in the accounts of the office of over $52,000, and recommending that criminal proceedings be instituted for its recovery.

Rose Soldoske Pardoned.

MADISON, Wis., Jan. 4.—One of Governor Upham's last official acts announced to-day was the pardon of Rose Soldoske from State prison, where she has spent the past four years under life imprisonment for the murder of Ella Maley. The Governor says: "There is good reason to believe that the verdict was influenced adversely by the fact that her counsel, in the exercise, no doubt, of a sound discretion, failed to place her on the stand as a witness in her own behalf. The law is that she shall not be prejudiced by her failure to testify."

SUICIDE OF A CASHIER

RICHARD CORNELIUS, SHORT $60,000, DROWNED IN A DUCK POND.

For Forty-Two Years a Trusted Officer of the National Farmers' and Planters' Bank of Baltimore.

ENOCH PRATT'S BEST FRIEND

LOCAL PREACHER, AND HONORED WITH MANY POSITIONS OF TRUST.

Belle Morgan, Who Committed Suicide in Cincinnati, a Noted Thief, Known as "Diamond Mary."

BALTIMORE, Jan. 4.—Richard Cornelius, cashier, and for forty-two years connected with the National Farmers' and Planters' Bank, of which Enoch Pratt was president up to the time of his death, was discovered to be short in his accounts to the amount of about $60,000 to-day. About 10 o'clock this morning Mr. Cornelius was notified of this discovery and left the bank. At 1:15 o'clock this afternoon his dead body was found in the duck pond at Druid Hill Park. He had committed suicide by drowning.

On Saturday last the attention of the bank's officers was called by the bank examiner to an irregularity in the accounts of a country bank for which the National Farmers' and Planters' Bank was correspondent, and the officers immediately began a quiet investigation of the cashier's accounts. When Mr. Cornelius arrived at the bank this morning he was summoned before the board of directors. Mr. Cornelius, it is understood, claimed that he could make a satisfactory statement, and he was allowed to go into another part of the bank to get a certain paper. He did not return, and after the lapse of some time the directors ascertained he had left the building. Detectives were at once summoned, and they traced Mr. Cornelius to Druid Hill Park, where in a short time the body was found in the pond. His hat was first found above the surface of the water, in which Mr. Cornelius had sat and deliberately drowned himself. He left a widow and a daughter, the widow of the late Charles L. Carson, a well-known architect.

Mr. Cornelius was one of the oldest and best-known bank cashiers in Baltimore, and his acquaintance among bankers extended throughout the country. He was of a cheerful disposition, and was prominent in religious circles and was largely interested in building associations in this city. During the life of the late Enoch Pratt, the philanthropist, he was one of that gentleman's most intimate friends, and probably knew more about Mr. Pratt's private interests than any other man in Baltimore. For many years Mr. Cornelius had been one of the most prominent Methodists in the city. He was local preacher of the Baltimore Conference, president of the City Missionary and Church Extension Society, president of the Emory Grove Association, one of the trustees of the Baltimore Annual Conference, and a member of the official board of Madison-avenue Church. Mr. Cornelius began his career with the National Farmers' and Planters' Bank forty-two years ago as messenger boy, and worked his way up to the position of cashier. Until Saturday there had never been even a suspicion against his integrity. He was never known to speculate, and he lived very frugally.

The vice president of the bank, Mr. John A. Wheldridge, talked freely to-night about the discovery of the shortage. "We have nothing to conceal," he said. "The old gentleman was very careless in his accounts and as long ago as October I asked the national bank examiner to make a very thorough examination the next time he came to the bank. On Saturday he reported to me that there were discrepancies in our accounts with the National Mechanics Bank of New York, and the Atlantic National Bank of Boston, which are our correspondents in those cities. Upon this, Mr. David L. Bartlett, the president, and myself, agreed to meet Mr. Winchester, the examiner, at the bank at 7:30 o'clock this morning. After a short conference we requested Mr. Cornelius to give us access to his books and papers, which he did without the least hesitation, saying, calmly: 'There may be some error here due to carelessness, but there is nothing wrong.' A few moments later he left the building. Mr. Cornelius was bonded for $50,000 by the Employers' Liability Assurance Corporation of London, and it is my impression that this amount will almost cover the shortage. It has been rumored to-day that Mr. Cornelius occasionally speculated in grain, but we could not verify any such report."

It will be some time before Bank Examiner Winchester, assisted by Philadelphia experts, will be able to give the exact amount of the defalcation. Mr. Winchester thinks $60,000 a liberal estimate. In addition to other positions of trust in church matters, Mr. Cornelius was treasurer of the Methodist Preachers' Aid Society, the assets of which were about $125,000 when last examined by the society's committee, Jan. 3, 1896, when all was found correct. No event in years has caused such excitement in financial circles, where for more than forty years Richard Cornelius was looked on as the exponent of straightforwardness and business integrity.

"DIAMOND MARY."

Belle Morgan Was a Thief, and Her Rogues' Gallery Number Was 3963.

NEW YORK, Jan. 4.—The police to-day gave out a statement concerning Belle Morgan, who committed suicide in Cincinnati yesterday. Captain O'Brien said she was known all over the country as an expert diamond thief. In Europe she was also well known. She had traveled under the names of Mary Stuart, Mabel Stanley and Mabel Millet. Her picture was taken for the rogues' gallery on Oct. 2 last, and the number is 3963. She was arrested by Detective McCauley at the Broadway Central Hotel as a suspicious character and because she had been writing letters to Joseph M. Weber. The name of the actor was withheld at the time. On Aug. 10, 1895, she was arrested on the deck of the steamship Umbria as the vessel was about to sail for New York. The charge against her was the larceny of $2,935 worth of diamonds from Mrs. Dorothy Gibbon, of Gowerst, London. She was sentenced to twelve months' imprisonment, but after her release she came to New York and was arrested almost as soon as she stepped ashore. At the time of her arrest in London it was said that two New York millionaires were interested in her and were supplying the money for her defense. She was known in the "Tenderloin" as "Diamond Mary." Her favorite haunt was the Metropolitan Opera House during the opera season. She was an expert at extracting diamond earrings from the ears of the women and diamond studs from the shirt fronts of the men. She was a handsome woman, and had many admirers.

CAME OUT OF THE WATER.

Changed His Mind About Dying When He Saw a Policeman's Revolver.

CHICAGO, Jan. 4.—Bernard Krause, a tailor, became tired of living this afternoon, and, going to the lake shore in Lincoln Park, he jumped into the water with the determination of drowning himself. He was noticed by Park Policeman Max Krueger, who made frantic haste to the rescue. Krueger cannot swim and there was nothing at hand which he could throw to the man in the water, and so he drew his revolver. "Hi, there!" he yelled; "come back to the shore or I'll shoot you." Krause, who was floundering around in the water, which was about up to his neck, saw the revolver and yelled back: "Don't shoot! don't shoot! I'm coming out," and out he came in the greatest possible haste. Krueger then placed him under arrest and he was locked up.

CANNOT BE BRIBED.

Boston's Colored Councilor Won't Accept $20,000 to Go Abroad.

BOSTON, Jan. 4.—Isaac B. Allen, the negro with a court and police record who was elected a Governor's councilor at the recent state election on the Republican ticket, alleges that he has been offered $20,000 to go to Europe or some other foreign country to stay a year, the length of his term as councilor. He says he has refused all offers to leave the country, and, having received his certificate of election, says he will serve his term out and sit in the council chamber. He says the first offer made to him was a certified check for $5,000. He refused to listen to the offer. A week later the sum was doubled, and again a week later he was confronted with a check for $20,000 made payable to himself. He says: "I again ordered them out of the house, and could with difficulty restrain myself from throwing them out bodily. I emphasized the fact that I put my race above money, party or anything else, and I would not disgrace it." He says he knows the men and is prepared to defend his allegation if called upon to do so.

CRUSOE'S ISLAND SAFE

REPORT OF ITS DISAPPEARANCE DUE TO A DRUNKEN SKIPPER.

Thirty-Five Families of Chileans Living on Juan Fernandez, All Happy and Prosperous.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Jan. 4.—Captain Slocum, the American skipper who is voyaging around the world alone in a small yawl, in letters received here tells of his visit to Robinson Crusoe's island, Juan Fernandez, off the coast of Chile, on his way across the Pacific. At Valparaiso he had heard the reports that the island had disappeared, but he found it all right. He said there were thirty-five families on the island, prosperous and happy. Robinson Crusoe's cave was still intact. Captain Slocum said that the reports of the disappearance of the island originated with a Chilean skipper, who had been sent to the island with a cargo of supplies for the inhabitants there. Among the supplies was an assortment of spirits, and the skipper freely helped himself. The result was that from the moment the vessel left Valparaiso he could not be sobered up long enough to take an observation of the sun and determine the position of the ship and the course that should be taken to reach the island. None of the crew, except the drunken skipper, understood navigation. After sailing about for several days in the spot where he thought the islands should be he turned the bow of his vessel toward the east, and picking up some landmarks along the coast, found his way back to port. The drunken skipper, for an excuse for the failure of his voyage, said that the island had disappeared out of sight.

The story of the island's disappearance was brought here by Captain Powles, of the British ship James Kerr, and it was based on rumors current in south Pacific ports. Chilean papers, under date of Nov. 30, give accounts of the results of a scientific expedition recently dispatched to Juan Fernandez, upon the government war ship Presidente Errazuriz. Furthermore, a large cannery for packing lobsters is established at Cumberland bay, the only port on the island, and the last steamer from New York carried to Valparaiso from Panama a quantity of material for this cannery. It is therefore unlikely that the island has disappeared. The Chilean government is sending some thirty families to the island as colonists and fishermen in order that the piscatorial resources of its surrounding waters may be developed. Every month a sailing vessel plies between Valparaiso and Cumberland bay, so that communication has been made with the settlement since its alleged disappearance. The Powles yarn originated during the early part of 1896, when a series of heavy earthquake shocks occurred on the mainland of Chile. Another Britisher sailed into Valparaiso with the news that he had seen when passing Juan Fernandez a column of smoke, and his ship received a violent shock, and he thought Selkirk's island had been swallowed up. The Chilean maritime officials sent the transport Casma to the island and she returned in three days with a large consignment of both canned and live lobsters. This was proof conclusive of the existence of land.

EMMA SPRECKELS WEDDED.

Secret Marriage of the "Sugar King's" Daughter and an Englishman.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 4.—The secret marriage of Miss Emma F. Spreckels, only daughter of Claus Spreckels, the millionaire, and Thomas Watson here last Wednesday has caused a sensation. Mr. Watson is an Englishman and a widower, about fifty-five years old. His wife is about twenty-eight. Mrs. Watson has always been the favorite of Claus Spreckels, the sugar king, and has already come into possession of about $2,000,000 worth of property settled on her by her father. Mr. and Mrs. Watson, in speaking of the secrecy attending their marriage, said it was due to a desire to avoid notoriety and the worry attendant on a fashionable wedding.

CORN LEGAL TENDER.

Kansas Editors Accepting that Cereal as Pay for Subscriptions.

ATCHISON, Kan., Jan. 4.—The following notice is published conspicuously in several Kansas country newspapers, and referred to editorially:

"Corn is legal tender. We have a large amount due on subscription. We will allow 20 cents a bushel for corn on both old and new subscription. Bring on your corn."

One paper in northern Kansas has been forced to build several cribs as a result of this notice.

Corn Converted Into Oil.

PEORIA, Ill., Jan. 4.—The American Spirits Manufacturing Company completed their corn oil plant at the Monarch distillery and commenced operations the first day of the year at a capacity of 3,000 bushels per day, the first oil being produced yesterday. The Monarch plant is somewhat of an experiment, in which an entirely new process of manufacturing corn oil is being developed. If it is as successful as the managers of the company hope several plants will be similarly equipped.

Charged His Father with Murder.

WILMINGTON, O., Jan. 4.—James Harvey, the alleged wife murderer, now confined in the county jail, charged with the murder of his wife, Ida, on Dec. 18, this forenoon filed an affidavit before the mayor charging his father, William P. Harvey, sixty-nine years old and a Quaker preacher, with being her murderer. He has shown signs of weakening for several days and wished to make a confession a week ago, but was prevented by his attorney. His father was lodged in jail to-night, but denies being implicated in the crime. Great excitement prevails here.

Too Much Money in Boston.

BOSTON, Jan. 4.—Boston banks are troubled with the peculiar annoyance of too much money. The committee appointed by ninety savings banks of this State to formulate some plan whereby the savings banks that are large holders of national bank stock could obtain greater and more certain returns for their holdings, has just reported. The conclusion reached in this report is that there is a superabundance of banks and banking capital, and that some active measure must be taken to preserve any value in the present stock holding of the savings institutions.

Exports of Grain from Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 4.—The shipments of grain from Baltimore to foreign ports during the month of December were by far the largest in the history of this port, seventy-six steamers clearing, carrying full or part cargoes of grain.

FULL OF ROTTENNESS

PATENT OFFICE SAID TO BE HONEYCOMBED WITH CORRUPTION.

Employes Charged with Secretly Furnishing Information to Corporations and Influential Attorneys.

GROVER CLEVELAND'S FUTURE

MAY RESUME LAW PRACTICE WITH MR. THURBER AS A PARTNER.

Possibility that He Will Be a Candidate in 1900—One of Hoke Smith's Rulings Reversed by Francis.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4.—Patent attorneys in this city, and there are hundreds of them, are greatly disturbed over the discovery that the commissioner of patents is engaged in a secret codification of the rules of practice in that office. The number of rules has been reduced from 229 to ninety-five, and the attorneys fear that a new deal is about to be effected which may operate to their disadvantage, hence they are in arms and insist on the being heard before the new rules are approved and put into effect by the secretary of the interior. The Patent Office is full of rottenness and scandal. There are leaks by which owners of great money-making patents are able to know of new inventions in their lines almost as soon as applications are filed for patents, although the Patent Office is supposed to be enveloped in secrecy. There is a perfect network of subterraneous wires for the transmission of private information of a confidential character from the interior of the Patent Office to the rooms of influential atorneys in the employ of great corporations and manufacturing concerns, and it is only natural that lawyers should fear innovations that would in any way disturb relations.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND.

Speculation as to What He Will Do After His Term Expires.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4.—President Cleveland is making arrangements for his departure from Washington. It is understod that he will move direct from here to his newly purchased home in Princeton, N. J., which is being fitted up for the reception of the White House family. The President will have an office in New York, but will not make a machine of himself by undertaking to do all the law business in the city. It has not yet been announced who he would associate with him, and there is more or less speculation as to the composition of the new law firm. It is believed that Mr. Thurber, his private secretary, will be attached to the firm, however, and there is some talk of a renewed alliance of Mr. Stetson, who was with Mr. Cleveland during the Harrison administration, and who figured very actively in one or two of the bond deals of the last two years.

President Cleveland has been silent absolutely as to whether he is going out of politics or not. He has heard in silence a great deal of talk clothing him with an ambition to be the Democratic nominee, or the people's nominee, for President four years hence. He allows his adoring admirers, however, to go ahead and indulge themselves in anticipations of a third term, and it can be said without violation of confidence, that there is nothing offensive or objectionable to him in this discusion.

OVERRULED BY FRANCIS.

Hoke Smith's Decision as to Cherokee Strip Entries Reversed.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4.—Secretary Francis has inaugurated a policy of giving full qualifications for entry to those individuals who in good faith entered the Cherokee outlet from the east side on which the Ponca, Osage and Otoe and Missouri and other Indian reservations are located. This is a reversal of the ruling of Secretary Hoke Smith, who held that those who made the rush from the reservation were disqualified. The new policy is laid down in a decision in the case of Michael Brady, John H. McDonald and John M. Dahl vs. Charles A. Williams, overruling the general land office decision that entrance to the Territory from the Osage reservation disqualified Brady from entry. The proclamation issued twenty days before the opening is held to have been the guide controlling the entrance for occupation and settlement, the reservation of a strip of land one hundred feet wide around the entire tract, of course, including the east side, is cited, and the proclamation accordingly made no inhibition on settlers entering from the Indian reservations or the one-hundred-foot reservation. Secretary Francis holds that the route traveled to get to the strip did not disqualify persons making the run from the one-hundred-foot strip on the east side from making entry and that it is not within the power of the executive branch of the government to fix the qualifications of one making a homestead entry. The only theory on which the secretary of the interior could possibly prevent persons from making the run from these Indian reservations was that under the laws and treaties with the tribe white people were not allowed there and could be removed as trespassers. If, in ignorance of this, individuals actually did get into the reservation, it is held that they were not disqualified, and they should be allowed homestead rights.

INSPECTORS OF ARMOR PLATE.

Twelve or Fifteen Civilians to Be Employed by the Navy Department.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4.—Secretary Herbert and Assistant Secretary McAdoo conferred for several hours with the members of the special board, headed by Captain McCormick, charged with an inquiry into defective structural steel plate supplied for the battle ships. It has finally been determined to employ a dozen or fifteen civilian experts to aid the steel board in the inspection of steel at the mills. These will be paid from $4 to $6 per day and they will be selected after competitive examination by civil service methods. More than fifty applicants have already made their appearance, and a number of these have been notified to appear here for examination.

The secretary decided to pursue the investigation initiated by the McCormick board and look into the quality of the material supplied for other vessels other than the Kentucky, Kearsarge and Illinois, which have already been examined. To this end the McCormick board has been ordered to visit Cramps' works at Philadelphia and examine the steel supplied by the Carnegie works for the battle ship Alabama. Another board has also been appointed in San Francisco to visit the Union iron works and ascertain just what kind of basic steel is being sent there from the Bethlehem works to build the battle ship Wisconsin. It is not known that any fault exists in either of these cases, but the secretary deems it best to make sure that the same defects that were found in the Kearsarge and Kentucky steel do not exist in the case of the other battle ships.

KIECKHOFER INDICTED.

Ex-Disbursing Officer Charged with Shortages Aggregating $127,544.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4.—The grand jury to-day filed three indictments for embezzlement against Francis J. Kieckhofer, formerly chief of the bureau of accounts in the State Department. Kieckhofer was dismissed Oct. 26, 1895, when irregularities in his accounts were discovered. The shortage is alleged by the government in a recent amended declaration to be in the aggregate $127,544. The indictments only cover a little over $40,000, the amount which the prosecuting officials think they can prove the ex-disbursing officer never accounted for. The indictments specify $18,229, embezzled July 2, 1895; $16,837, on Oct. 22, 1895, and $5,584, on Oct. 26, 1895. The first two amounts were principally part of the indemnity funds paid by foreign governments on account of United States citizens. Mr. Kieckhofer is now under heavy bonds to await trial. He was disbursing officer of the State Department from Jan. 28, 1884, to Oct. 26, 1895, and the simultaneous announcement of his shortage and removal from the office created a big sensation.

The Pacific Funding Bills.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4.—Representative Maguire, of California, leader of the House opposition to the Pacific Railroad funding bills, has had actuaries and accountants at work on the measure, and will attempt to mathematically demonstrate that the funding schemes, instead of enabling the roads to pay off their obligations to the government, will leave them in debt to Uncle Sam $240,000,000 at the end of the extension period, an increase of about $100,000,000 over the amount now owing. The Pacific lobbies will swarm the Capitol the remainder of the week.

General Notes.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4.—To-day's statement of the condition of the treasury shows: Available cash balance, $228,893,661; gold reserve, $137,863,297.

Commander J. C. Morong has been ordered to the Mare Island navy yard as senior member of the Inspection Board.

FOR CHRISTMAS MONEY

WHY NEGROES WANTED TO WRECK A TRAIN IN ALABAMA.

Confession That May Throw Light on the Cahaba Bridge Disaster—Arrest of Missouri Bandits.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Jan. 4.—Four of the five train wreckers in jail here to-day confessed to the formation of the plot to wreck and rob the Southern Railway's fast express from Washington, D. C., at McComb's trestle, twelve miles west of the city, on the night of Dec. 19, and this confession leads to the belief that the same gang removed the rail which wrecked the Birmingham mineral train at Cahaba river bridge, causing the death of twenty-six people and injuring eleven others on Dec. 27, although those under arrest are as yet silent as to this wreck.

Last week five negroes—Andrew Feagin, Tom Ingram, Tom Parker, Emanuel Billings and Rome Scales—were arrested by deputy sheriffs and railroad detectives. One of the negroes is said to have confessed. All were miners at Henryellen, near McComb's trestle. To-day all but Feagin confessed. Parker, who did most of the talking, says that Feagin was the leader of the plot, that he proposed the wrecking of the trains one night at a dance as a good scheme by which to get Christmas money, and that the five agreed to engage in the work, with the understanding that those who failed to stand by the agreement should be killed by the others. The details of the plot, which failed, correspond with those of the Cahaba wreck and officers are convinced that they have the men who are responsible for the bridge disaster.

A ROBBER'S CONFESSION.

One of the Blue Cut Bandits Tells How Trains Were Held Up.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Jan. 4.—Early this morning the detectives working on the Blue Cut train-robbery case brought in another "suspect," arrested near Glendale. His name is James Flynn. He is thirty-seven years old, a farmer, and has lived in the vicinity of Blue Cut for the last fifteen years. Flynn implicated Kennedy and another man, also a resident of the Blue Cut locality, and the last of the bold robbers will doubtless soon be behind the bars.

Flynn's confession tells in minute detail how the two hold-ups of Chicago & Alton trains at Blue Cut were planned, with Kennedy as the arch plotter. It gives the names of all the men in each of the affairs, tells how the money was divided and where the jewelry was buried near the scene of the robberies. Besides Kennedy and Flynn the gangs are said to have included two others, for whom the officers are now searching. A quantity of jewelry, as indicated by Flynn, was found buried near Crackerneck, together with $25 in gold, two shotguns, three revolvers and a mask. To John Byrne, of Buffalo, and W. S. Cain, of Chicago, chief detective of the Chicago & Alton Railroad Company, is due the credit of running down Kennedy and Flynn.

GOBBLED BY TOM JOHNSON.

All Detroit Street-Car Lines Now Owned by the Cleveland Magnate.

DETROIT, Mich., Jan. 4.—Tom L. Johnson, of Cleveland, president of the Detroit Citizens' Street-railway Company, is now in control of all Detroit street railway lines.

Mr. Johnson and associates have been negotiating for several days with the Fort Wayne and Belle Isle Company. To-night the sale of most of the stock and bonds of the Fort Wayne Company was announced. The buyers are Mr. Johnson and Albert Pack, president of the Detroit Railway Company (3-cent fare lines), which was recently merged with the Citizens' Company so far as operating of its lines are concerned. It is understood that Messrs. Johnson and Pack purchased all but about one-tenth of the stock and bonds of the Fort Wayne Company, paying therefor $1,100,000. Since the inauguration of 3-cent fares by the Detroit railway the Fort Wayne line has also sold eight tickets for a quarter. It will now sell six for a quarter, same as the Citizens' Company. The terms of the Detroit Company's franchise provide for 3-cent fares for forty years.

2,000 MINERS IDLE.

Quit Work When a Notice Announcing a Reduction Was Posted.

MASSILLON, O., Jan. 4.—Notices have been posted at all the mines in the Massillon district announcing a reduction in the price of pick mining from 61c to 51c a ton. The notice promises that if the coming convention at Columbus shall fix a higher rate than 51c, the operators will pay it from Jan. 1. The posting of the notice had the immediate effect of causing a cessation of work at all the mines in the district, and by this time nearly two thousand men are believed to be idle. A convention has been called to meet on the 7th inst. to consider the reduction.

Will Discuss a Strike To-Day.

PITTSBURG, Jan. 4.—It was stated today that 1,200 coal miners on the Wheeling division of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad had gone on strike because the operators refused to pay the 60-cent rate agreed upon. When sifted it developed that the miners employed by Henry Floersheimer, about 350, and the men at several other small mines, are in rebellion because the operators refuse to pay more than the Pittsburg and Chicago Gas Coal Company, which has contracts with its men to work for 54 cents. The dissatisfied men, about five hundred in all, will meet to-morrow to decide whether or not to strike against a reduction to 54 cents.

Struck for an Advance.

BELLAIRE, O., Jan. 4.—The 250 miners in the Maple Hill and Boggs mines at Barton, six miles north of this city, struck this morning for an advance of six cents. This action is because of a resolution passed by the convention last week to the effect that a 51-cent rate should be demanded. This morning the miners demanded the advance and were refused. It was thought the difficulty would be settled this evening, but late reports are to the effect that no settlement has been reached as yet and it is probable that similar strikes will be inaugurated throughout eastern Ohio unless the advance is granted.

Employment of 400 Men.

BOSTON, Jan. 3.—The Standard Cordage Company started up to-day after a shutdown of nearly three years. This will give employment to 400 hands.

FLURRY AT ST. PAUL

THREE STATE BANKS CLOSED AND RUNS MADE ON OTHERS.

Suspension of the Germania, the Allemania and the West-Side, the Latter a Small Concern.

DEPOSITORS WERE PANICKY

AND THE BANKS LACKED CASH TO MEET SUDDEN DEMANDS.

Officers Confident of Reopening When Assets Are Realized On—A Devil's Lake Bank Closed.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Jan. 4.—As a direct result of the closing of the Bank of Minnesota, two weeks ago, which created new distrust among bank depositors and started runs on a number of city banks that were reputed not to be as strong as depositors wished, three St. Paul banks—the Germania, the Allemania and the West Side, none of them national institutions, and all closely associated—to-day closed their doors, one being now in the hands of the state bank examiner and the others making assignments. During the time that has intervened since the closing of the Bank of Minnesota, the Germania Bank paid out $225,000 to frightened depositors, and early to-day the directors concluded that they would stop the drain, and made an assignment to the cashier, Peter M. Kerst. The Allemania Bank, which, like the Germania, had a large clientage among the Germans, and whose vice president had formerly been president of the Germania, then became the target for as lively a run as could be seen during panic times anywhere. People crowded about the doors and fairly fought for a place in the line before the paying teller's window. The bank officials realized fully what such a run meant, and promptly called on Bank Examiner Kenyon to take possession of the bank, and that official is now in charge.

The West Side Bank, a small but possibly stronger bank, cleared through the Allemania, and to-day its clearings were returned by the latter institution. Following this there was a decided run inaugurated on the bank, and at 2 o'clock this afternoon the bank officials closed the doors and called a meeting of the directors to decide what action to take. Their decision was apparent late in the afternoon, when they filed a deed of assignment to Charles F. Staples, the president of the bank. Considerable public money is tied up in the three institutions, but there is an ample supply for all immediate needs in the other banks of the city.

The assignment of the Germania and West Side banks has brought up a somewhat new question in the banking laws of the State, and the courts will be called on to settle it. The state bank examiner doubts their right to assign, holding that they should have