==Part One==

THE SUNDAY JOURNAL.

==Pages 1 to 8==

PRICE FIVE CENTS. INDIANAPOLIS, SUNDAY MORNING, JANUARY 17, 1897—SIXTEEN PAGES. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

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That the average 5 cent cigar is going from worse to worse. Havana tobacco filler, so far as the 5 cent cigar is concerned, is now, to use the words of an eminent statesman,

A d---d Barren Ideality.

There is now but one 5 cent cigar sold in Indiana that has a genuine Havana filler. That distinction is held by

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Ask your dealer for Cubanola and insist on having Cubanola.

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FISHERMEN SAVED.

No Lives Lost by the Sudden Movement of Ice in Green Bay.

MARINETTE, Wis., Jan. 16.—The sudden movement of the ice in the bay yesterday took out eleven fishermen and over $500,000 worth of herring nets. At noon today all doubt as to the probable fate of the fishermen was removed. Manuel Holgren, Charles Neilund, Johnson and Otto Largen came across from Green Island in a skiff and reported that they had left six others on the island. They will be brought over in the lighthouse keeper's boat. As quickly as the fishermen felt the current in the bay changing yesterday afternoon they knew danger was ahead, and most of them scurried for the island. All arrived safely but Ed Hoffman, who was borne away on the ice, when a boat went out and rescued him. The most remarkable escape was that of Sam Lund, who got to shore in his sled. He was far out on the bay, and put up twenty-seven feet of canvas and literally skimmed over slush and cake ice and jumped cracks four feet wide before reaching strong ice. He was drenched from head to foot. The ice went out in half an hour yesterday, and, though the bay looks open from here, the fishermen state the ice is crushed in between Green and Chambers islands.

ROBERT DRAKE

Successor to

POWER & DRAKE

Distributor of Fine Imported and Domestic Groceries,

16 North Meridian Street.

CRAZED BY CIGARETTES

HOTEL MAN CUTS HIS WIFE'S THROAT AND KILLS HIMSELF.

His Mind Supposed to Have Been Wrecked by Excessive Smoking—Triple Tragedy at a Dance.

RUGBY, Tenn., Jan. 16.—Benjamin L. Davies, proprietor of the Tabard Inn at this place, cut his wife's throat with a razor, killing her, and then shot himself to death with a pistol. Mr. Davies was an inveterate cigarette smoker, and his friends at Rugby think this practice affected his brain and that his rash act was committed while he was laboring under temporary mental aberration. He was known to smoke from six to ten packages of cigarettes a day. The two dead bodies were found yesterday morning by the clerk of the inn, the bloody weapons lying on the bed besides the corpses. It is said that the husband and wife had quarreled Christmas and that a young man in the hotel had interfered to prevent Davies from doing Mrs. Davies a violent injury at that time. Davies has been acting very strangely since that time, and, while there was no outbreak, a close watch has been kept upon his actions. Thursday evening he retired with his wife, seemingly in good spirits. The next morning the two children, who slept in adjoining rooms, tried to get into their parents' room, but, finding the door locked, notified the clerk, who, failing to arouse them, entered by the transom and found the husband and wife lying in bed, the pistol and razor beside the corpses. Mrs. Davies's head being almost severed from the body. A coroner's inquest was held, and, from evidence adduced, it was decided that Davies had cut his wife's throat and then suicided by shooting. Davies and wife were well known in Cincinnati and Buffalo. Both bodies will be taken to-morrow to Buffalo for interment.

Triple Murder at Flat Rock.

BELLAIRE, O., Jan. 16.—A triple murder occurred last night at Flat Rock, a few miles south of here. Jesse Russell, Elmer Moore and John Greer went to the house of Lew Grim, where a dance was in progress, and attempted to interrupt the festivities. Grim ordered them away, and a fight ensued. Going into the house, Grim secured a shotgun and fired at the men. Russell was shot in the breast and the other two men in the back as they started to run away. All three died in a short time. Grim gave himself up.

Wealthy Merchant Missing.

CHICAGO, Jan. 16.—Chief of Police Badenoch is in receipt of a letter from Toronto, Canada, requesting that the Chicago police make inquiries for T. F. Sinclair, a wealthy merchant, late of Victoria, B. C. Sinclair left Toronto three weeks ago to come to Chicago, and is supposed to be in this city at the present time. His friends have not heard from him since he left Canada, and fear that harm may have befallen him.

Jail Warden Suspended.

NEW YORK, Jan. 16.—Sheriff Tamsen today suspended Warden Roe, of Ludlow-street jail, and the two keepers, Rumpf and Finkelstein, who were on duty at the time of the escape of the four men from that prison Thursday night.

FAMINE AND PLAGUE

STALKING ARM AND ARM THROUGH PORTIONS OF BRITISH INDIA.

Thousands of People Dead or Dying and Millions in Danger of Perishing Before Long.

RELIEF IS SORELY NEEDED

BRITONS ARE CONTRIBUTING, AND AMERICANS ARE ASKED TO AID.

Appeal from the Lord Mayor of London for Funds to Provide Food for 20,000,000 Starving People.

RAVAGES OF THE DREAD PEST

VICTIMS OF THE BUBONIC PLAGUE AT BOMBAY INCREASING.

Burning of the Native Quarter of the City Urged—All Countries Preparing to Keep Out the Disease.

(Copyright, 1897, by the Associated Press.)

BOMBAY, Jan. 16.—Plague and famine are stalking arm in arm through densely populated portions of the British empire, thousands are dead or dying, and the outlook becomes blacker and more terrible every day. Millions of helpless men, women and children are starving, and the famine districts, having a population of nearly 40,000,000 people, will have to depend on the hand of charity for food enough to keep body and soul together until April or later. Other districts, with a population numbering about 50,000,000, are already feeling the pangs of bitter privation from food, and this must be endured well on into spring before permanent relief will be afforded by nature. Funds for the relief of the sufferers are being raised on all sides; but a very large amount of money will be needed to provide food even for these unfortunate people, who live on almost nothing (in comparison with Europeans and others) from one end of the year to the other.

The famine calamity, awful as it is in its intensity, is possibly not much greater than the ravages of the dread bubonic plague here, threatening to spread, through the fright of the natives of this city, into other parts of India, and if it reaches the greatly weakened famine sufferers the mortality may be enormous. The natives have been reduced by lack of food to little less than living skeletons, in the most heavily stricken districts, and as such they cannot but fall victims by the thousands to the black plague which threatens to invade Europe through the Mecca pilgrims and other sources for the spread of contagion which are too numerous to mention, principal of which, however, are the export of rags, linen and other merchandise likely to contain the poisonous germs.

MORTALITY INCREASING.

The mortality here has quadrupled, without counting the deaths which have occurred among the hundreds of thousands of people who have fled in terror from Bombay, in many cases abandoning their all in the hurried flight from the pestilence. Up to recently Bombay, with its population of about 850,000, enjoyed the reputation of being one of the healthiest cities in India, its sanitary works being equal to those of the European capitals. But all this has changed. More than half the population has disappeared, and those who remain are either helpless and cannot get away or are crowding out of the city by rail, water and road, or else contemplate so doing unless there is a change for the better shortly.

The government officials are seriously alarmed, the native physicians have nearly all left the city, business is paralyzed, the mills are closed or closing, the streets are partly deserted, and on all sides are empty houses, boarded up or wide open. The passage of funeral parties through the streets goes on day and night, the burning grounds, or ghats, light the skies with their reflections, and line after line of bodies there or at the Parsee burial spots are awaiting consignment to the flames or to mother earth.

The number of deaths from the plague in this city is now estimated, unofficially, to be over three thousand, and there are about 170 additional victims daily, with this number increasing as time wears on. The Europeans, however, have been singularly free from contagion up to the present time, only three deaths among them being recorded to date. At Karachi, Poona and Bandra, where large numbers of refugees have sought safety, the plague has broken out in most threatening form. At Bandra, for instance, 129 deaths are recorded out of 180 cases of the plague, causing consternation, even among the physicians. In this city there are thousands of houses without native servants, nearly all the latter having joined the fleeing multitude. Employers are helpless because of the desertion of their clerks and porters, and stores are closed on account of the almost utter stagnation of business.

The mortality during the past week here has been unprecedented, while the return of deaths from remittent fever are extraordinarily high, above the plague rate, which is naturally interpreted as meaning that numbers of people who have fallen victims of the plague have been officially recorded as having died from remittent fever.

TROOPS MAY BE WITHDRAWN.

The government officials are dreading the spread of the plague to the British troops in the garrison here, and it is proposed to withdraw the European troops and send them into the best place available on the other side of Bombay harbor. On the other hand there are people who oppose this step being taken on the ground that the presence of the British regiments has a salutatory effect on the populace, which might otherwise start rioting and looting.

It is also suggested that the whole city should be isolated, that escape by the land or sea be prevented by a strong cordon of troops, and that escape by water should be prevented by the patrolling of armed steamers. There are people who go so far as to strongly advocate that the only radical cure is to drive the remaining natives from the quarter of the city inhabited by them, apply the torch to their habitations and burn every place there to the ground. They point to the fact in support of this policy that no amount of disinfecting work will wipe out the horrible scourge, as the rats, and even the ants, it is claimed, are infected and will carry the pestilence far and wide unless the fire cure is adopted. If this is done, and it does not seem unlikely, the whole of the remaining native population will be driven out by the troops to an immense camp which will have been previously prepared for them. There the natives will be compelled to remain, surrounded by a cordon of troops, until the plague is stamped out or works its worst among the unfortunates.

The government officials and European doctors are showing a fine example to the natives. Although many of them have, with a precaution, sent away their families, they are doing everything possible, working night and day in their efforts to stamp out the loathsome pestilence, restore the courage of the faint-hearted and encourage business as much as possible.

The camp at Andheri is in a particularly unhealthy state, and an outbreak of cholera there seems certain in addition to a visitation of the plague. Water is scarce, and what there is of it is filthy. Many of the refugees, alarmed by the deaths which have already occurred, have fled to other points.

RELIEF SORELY NEEDED.

Lord Mayor of London Appeals to the People of America.

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LONDON, Jan. 16.—For some time past everything has pointed to the fact that India is face to face with the most appalling calamity since the British occupation. The spread of the bubonic plague came almost with dramatic suddenness on the heels of the famine and created throughout Europe a feeling of the greatest alarm. Up to the present the two visitations have been confined to separate areas, but it is extremely probable that the plague will ere long reach the famine districts, owing to the impossibility of preventing the migration of the panic-stricken natives, and should this turn out to be the case competent authorities look forward to terrible mortality, as the plague germs will find fruitful soil in the emaciated natives. The Indian government appears hardly to have foreseen such a gigantic undertaking as that of relieving the necessities of eighty million of people, and its ready acquiescence to the proposition to appeal to private charity indicates that it now recognizes the insufficiency of its arrangement.

The sympathy of Great Britain is now thoroughly aroused, and relief funds have been started in all the chief towns, the Mansion House approaching £90,000 ($450,000), and it is hoped that the total of the fund will reach at least £700,000 ($3,500,000), which was the amount subscribed for the relief of the sufferers of the last famine. The newspapers, however, urge that some more drastic measure be adopted, and one of the weekly papers suggests that Parliament vote a big grant, or lend India £10,000,000.

A representative of the Associated Press called on the lord mayor, Mr. George Faudel Phillips, after the meeting at the Mansion House to-day. At that meeting a resolution, moved by the Duke of Connaught, recognizing it to be a public duty to assist in the work of extending the relief measures, and a motion of Henry Hobhouse, M. P., which invited the county officials and clergy to co-operate in the relief work, were adopted. The lord mayor said he was hopeful that Americans would cooperate, and he wrote the following statement, which he asked the Associated Press to publish in the United States:

"The lord mayor of London will receive with profound gratitude any donations from the people of America for the India famine relief funds. He invites the junior branch of the united family to emphasize their noble feelings towards the mother country which the mother country cherished for them."

From the European point of view, however, the plague is a matter of graver concern than the famine. All the continental governments are adopting precautionary measures at their ports and the import from India of rags, linen and other articles capable of conveying germs are prohibited, and it is announced that a European conference will be held at Rome to consider the adoption of combined measures to prevent the plague from invading Europe. The Russian government has sent doctors to Persia to watch the progress of the disease, and if it appears in either Persia, Afghanistan or Kashgar, the Russian frontier will be immediately closed.

The Indian government has dispatched the director general of the medical service to study the plague at Bombay, and two chief officials of the Egyptian sanitary staff have also gone there to arrange for measures to minimize the chances of the spread of the plague to Mecca, which, if it occurred, would probably mean the invasion of Egypt. The Egyptian government has decided that if the plague should appear in Arabia no Egyptian pilgrim will be allowed to return until the disease there shall have become extinct. Moreover, no pilgrim would, in that case, be allowed to leave Egypt unless he could prove that he had means of subsistence for a six-months' stay in Hedjaz, otherwise the land of pilgrimage. The Mecca pilgrimage is now a source of the greatest anxiety to European governments, and it is urged on many sides that the pilgrimage ought to be stopped. It appears that at the international sanitary council at Constantinople the Austrian delegation proposed that the pilgrimage from India should be prohibited, but the Turkish delegate opposed this on the ground that he would trench on an essential part of the Mohammedan faith.

The Daily News publishes a long article advocating prohibition of the pilgrimage and suggests that the European ministers at Teheran and St. Petersburg induce the Shah and the Czar to proclaim the closing of the channels of pilgrimage, while the Turkish authorities close the port of Jeddah. Great Britain, under treaty arrangements, can prohibit Afghan pilgrims from traversing India, and can also stop the efflux from Beluchistan. The Austrian government has decided to prevent so far as possible the pilgrimage from Bosnia and Herzegovina. The British Medical Journal mentions a report that six plague cases have reached Marseilles, but adds that it believes the disease will not spread, as the town is in good sanitary condition.

Mansion House Relief Meeting.

LONDON, Jan. 16.—The lord mayor, George Faudel Phillips, to-day presided at a large meeting at the Mansion House, called to promote the work of aiding the famine sufferers in India. The secretary of state for India, Lord George Hamilton, the Duke of Connaught and the Duke of Cambridge were among those present. The Duke of Connaught moved a resolution recognizing it to be a public duty to assist in the work of extending the relief measures. Lord George Hamilton seconded the motion and an exciting scene followed. Hyndeman, the Socialist leader, tried to move an amendment that "in view of the distress at home—" but the lord mayor interrupted him, saying that it was neither the time nor the place to move an amendment. Hyndeman, however, persisted in attempting to move his amendment, and he was finally ejected from the hall amid cheers and a few hisses. The Duke of Connaught's resolution was then adopted. Henry Hobhouse, member of Parliament for East Somerset, Liberal-Unionist, then moved, and George N. Curzon, parliamentary secretary for the Foreign Office, seconded a motion inviting the officials and clergy to co-operate in the relief work. Another attempt to move an amendment similar to Hyndeman's followed, but it was ruled out of order, the motion of Mr. Hobhouse was adopted and the meeting closed.

Rags to Be Disinfected.

NEW YORK, Jan. 16.—The Brooklyn health department, fearing that the bubonic plague, now raging in India, may be carried to this country by steamships, has made preparations to have all vessels arriving from India subjected to thorough disinfection and quarantine. Health Commissioner Emery to-day issued orders to inspectors and health officers to take extra precautions in the examination of ships. Especial vigilance is directed to the docks where hemp is landed.

Boston Woman Owns a Courthouse.

WICHITA, Kan., Jan. 16.—By a decision of the United States Court here, Mrs. Amanda Way, of Boston, will become sole owner of the Ellsworth county $25,000 courthouse on March 1. The suit was one in equity, Mrs. Way claiming that inasmuch as her late husband owned the property on which the courthouse was built and as he had furnished all the money to erect the building, she should be given the property. After a bitter fight, lasting for three years, she has finally obtained judgment.

BOOMERS AT CANTON

MUCH ADVICE RECEIVED BY MAJOR M'KINLEY YESTERDAY.

Conferences Held with Prominent Politicians from the Far Southwest, the Pacific Coast and the East.

CLAIMS OF GOV. HASTINGS

FOR A CABINET POSITION URGED BY MESSRS. QUAY AND PENROSE.

John Grant Boomed by a Party of Sixty Texans—Judge McKenna, of California, Talks for Himself.

CANTON, O., Jan. 16.—This was another busy day for President-elect McKinley. His visitors were numerous, and important matters relating to the Cabinet and the incoming administration were discussed. Senator Quay and Senator-elect Penrose came to ask consideration of Governor Hastings, of Pennsylvania, for a Cabinet portfolio and to discuss other matters. Judge Joseph McKenna, of San Francisco, a Cabinet possibility, arrived this morning and had a very earnest conference with Major McKinley. This afternoon a large delegation came from the Southwest asking for recognition of State Chairman John Grant, of Texas. Throughout the day there was a steady stream of callers.

When Judge McKenna was asked this morning as to whether he had come here at the solicitation of the President-elect he replied: "While I always desire to do all I can for the newspaper boys, I must decline to answer that question."

"How long will you be in the city, judge?"

"Oh, maybe a day or two; maybe not so long. I cannot tell."

He admitted that he was fully aware that his name had been mentioned in connection with a Cabinet portfolio, but said he did not know there would be any more than that transpire. Asked as to a preference, if he were to express one, for a Cabinet place he said: "That I must also decline to state. You know lawyers are given the right to object even before a question is answered," he added, smilingly, and continued: "Naturally to lawyers the secretary of the treasury and the attorney generalship would be preferable. The interior is also a desirable place. Some of the best Cabinet officers the country has ever had have been lawyers who occupied the navy and other portfolios."

When Messrs. Quay and Penrose arrived on the Pennsylvania train from the East they were met by one of the McKinley household and driven directly to the Major's home, where they were cordially welcomed. Senator Quay's last visit was prior to the national convention, but many at the depot recognized his familiar features as he stepped from the Pullman coach. His visit to-day was known to but few early this morning, but the news spread rapidly, and by the time the train was due several hundred men gathered at the depot. The train was about twenty minutes late, but all waited patiently to catch a glimpse of the Keystone senators. Senator-elect Penrose said to a reporter that a part of their mission to Canton was to talk of Governor Hastings's interests as a Cabinet possibility. He did not say to which position they hoped to see Mr. Hastings appointed. Whatever else was talked over Senator-elect Penrose had nothing further to say.

Senator Quay, when seen at his rooms in the Hurford House, after the conference, said he had nothing to say as to the object of the visit to Canton further than that Governor Hastings was spoken of among other subjects. "Our conference was strictly confidential. I have nothing to say for publication." Later, when on his way to the railway station, the senator was asked whether he thought Hon. Charles Emory Smith, formerly minister to Russia, and editor of the Philadelphia Press, would be induced to accept the treasury portfolio. He replied: "Only President-elect McKinley knows." Messrs. Quay and Penrose left Canton for the East at 2:05 this afternoon. Senator Quay expects to start for Florida next Thursday.

The Texas boomers reached the city early this afternoon. The delegation was composed of over sixty representative citizens of Texas, including railway officials, bankers, merchants, lawyers, stockmen, mine owners and capitalists. They announced that they had come to Canton to pay their respects to the President-elect, and to formally present the name of John Grant, national committeeman from Texas, for a Cabinet position, the preference being for postmaster general. The party occupied two special Pullman coaches, and came from Cleveland, where they paid their respects to National Chairman M. A. Hanna. The party had been served dinner in their car en route from Cleveland. Immediately on arrival called on Major McKinley, marching to the residence about 2 o'clock. The party filed into the library, where they were cordially received by the President-elect. After shaking hands with each of the visitors President Leach introduced Hon. H. B. Kane, who, on behalf of his fellow-citizens, formally presented the greetings of Texas. A memorial recommending Dr. John Grant for a Cabinet position was handed the major. It is a monster petition, bound in eight volumes and containing 103,300 names of Republicans indorsing Mr. Grant. Following Mr. Kane Major R. M. Grubbs, of Atoka, I. T., spoke in behalf of historic Texas and New Mexico. Major McKinley made a formal response to the gentlemen, saying:

"Gentlemen—I feel altogether inadequate to the task of making a response to the eloquent words spoken by your chairman (Mr. Kane). I can only say to you that I am both pleased and honored to have this large body of Republicans, representing so many interests of the great State of Texas, give me this call. I congratulate you all upon the splendid progress which Republicanism has made in your State and in the other States in the Union. I congratulate you all the more because I believe that Republicanism presented this year the best and highest interests of our common country, North as well as South. Mr. Chairman, it is a very high tribute that you have paid the candidate whom you present here to-day both in the words you have spoken and in this splendid presence of his fellow-Republicans who have journeyed so far to testify to his character, and I assure you that I will give careful and due consideration to the subject which you have brought to my attention. I shall be very glad to meet each and all these gentlemen constituting your delegation personally."

A group photograph was taken of the delegates, after which they departed. The visitors left for their homes at 5:20 o'clock.

Judge Charles G. Richards and Col. H. C. Riehle, of Louisville, called this morning. They say their visit was purely social and that they seek no political favors. The judge expects a session of the Kentucky Legislature about March 1 to name a senator, and says if necessary sound-money Democrats will help Republicans.

Mrs. McKinley enjoyed a drive this morning in the family carriage and went to the Fort Wayne depot to meet an expected lady friend. She observed the arrival of Senator Quay and Senator-elect Penrose, and bowed pleasantly to the gentlemen. After a call on mother McKinley she returned home.

It was learned to-night that Judge McKenna, who came here this morning to see Major McKinley had left this evening for his home. He did not accept a Cabinet portfolio, because he was not given the opportunity. The matter was canvassed and held under advisement. The position in connection with which his name was principally associated was the Interior Department, but other positions were discussed.

Sherman Talks Charily.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.—Senator Sherman returned to Washington from Canton on an early train to-day. He confirmed the report that he had signified to Major McKinley his acceptance of the office of secretary of state, but declined to go into particulars as to his interview with the President-elect. "The other Cabinet places will be filled in due course of time," he said, "and I am not authorized to say anything about them." With reference to the policy of the next administration on the Cuban question, the senator declined to add anything to his Pittsburg interview, except to say that the main effort of the incoming administration would be to preserve peace between this country and foreign nations. He declined to outline a policy on the question of arbitration with England, except to say that the matter had been settled so far as the executive branch of the government is concerned by the negotiation of the arbitration treaty. "The subject," he said, "will be debated in the Senate, and I do not feel at liberty to discuss it elsewhere."

It is understood among Senator Sherman's friends in the Senate to be his intention to remain in the Senate until he enters the Cabinet.

Milholland and Hanna.

CLEVELAND, Jan. 16.—Hon. John Milholland returned to Cleveland from Canton to-day, and held a short conference with Chairman Hanna. Speaking of the selection of Senator John Sherman for the secretary of state portfolio in the new Cabinet, Mr. Milholland said that he was sure the appointment would meet with general approval. He declared that there was no truth in the report that he (Milholland) had been chosen to fill the position of collector of customs for the port of New York under the incoming administration. It was stated in dispatches sent out from Canton last evening that Mr. Hanna would visit the latter place to-day for a conference with the President-elect. The chairman stated this morning, however, that he would not visit Canton to-day, and that he could not state definitely just when he would go. During the morning Mr. Hanna was visited at his office by a large number of the members of the Texas delegation, who were en route to Canton.

Cullom for the Treasury Portfolio.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.—Most of the Cabinet slates now include the name of Senator Shelby M. Cullom, of Illinois, as secretary of the treasury. When Senator Cullom's friends first gave it out that he was being considered for the place the report was generally accepted as a "Cullom jolly," but evidence from several sources goes to confirm the story. Among the names now being considered Cullom's is considered as in the lead.

ORPHAN HOME HORROR

FIFTEEN BOYS AND GIRLS BURNED TO DEATH NEAR DALLAS.

Nine Others Seriously Injured, Three Probably Fatally—First Report of Loss of Life Underestimated.

DALLAS, Tex., Jan. 16.—Fifteen little girls and boys are dead as a result of last night's fire at the Buckner Orphan Home and nine others are seriously burned and crushed. Three of the injured, it is thought, cannot recover. The extent of the disaster was not discovered and fully realized until to-day. The fire, which commenced about 10 o'clock Friday night and raged until the boys' dormitory was destroyed, did not cool enough for search for bodies in the ashes until early this morning. At that time it was thought that only five children had been burned to death. When the ashes had cooled enough to admit of a search scores of sympathizing friends and neighbors began the task of finding the bodies of the five whom it was known had perished. The search had hardly been instituted when the terrible truth that there were more than five bodies in the ashes appeared. The search continued until dawn, when fifteen bodies had been found. The dead are:

OSCAR JACKSON, aged 13, of Dallas county.
BIRDIE BRITTON, aged 13, of Dallas county.
MARION BRITTON and MILTON BRITTON, twins, aged 10, of Dallas county.
CARLOS JONES, aged 5, of Hunt county.
WILLIE RICHARDS, aged 5, of Collins county.
GROVER CLEVELAND YARBOROUGH, aged 13, of Smith county.
PRESTON CRIBBS, aged 13, of Fannin county.
WILLIAM MILLER, aged 7, of Lamar county.
EUGENE BLACK, aged 8, of Callahan county.
VIRGIL NELSON, aged 10, of Marion county.
RICHARD MARSHALL, aged 10, of Denton county.
ARTHUR EDWARDS, aged 10, of Wise county.
OSCAR HOWARD, aged 5, of Cherokee county.
RAY KING, aged 9, of Indian Territory.
THOMAS O'BANNON, aged 6, died at 1 o'clock this afternoon from his burns.

The seriously injured are: Dan Grace, aged 5, fatally burned over two-thirds of his body; Earle Boodle, aged 6, badly burned on back; Charles Boyd Friend, aged 10, seriously and probably fatally burned on head, face, hands and arms and injured on the head from jumping from the second story; Richard Zurmwaldt, aged 12, seriously burned on head, face and neck; Sadie Britton, aged 17, hands burned and ankle sprained from a jump from the second story; Walter Blockington Yarborough, aged 8, both hands burned; Bennie Ware, aged 11, seriously injured, not expected to live; Jim Scott, aged 10, burned on both legs; Samuel Henderson, aged 10, burned about face, hands and arms.

When the fire was first discovered the alarm spread through the dormitories, and 300 children rushed hither and thither in the wildest of fright and panic-stricken confusion. The halls, porches and stairway landings were thick with hot scorching smoke. The building had stood for a number of years, and was as dry as kindling, and burned with fearful rapidity. The wind was blowing from the southeast, which drove the fire into the building to the northwest. It was eating into the three principal stairways almost as soon as it was discovered, and the little fellows on the second floor of the west wing were cut off from any avenue of escape except from the windows. There were about 110 boys between the ages of six and fourteen asleep in these dormitories, many of them being upstairs, but they were the largest ones, and the six-year-old tots had been quartered on the lower floor with a view to such an emergency. Even with this precaution some of the smallest ones were burned to death, either not being awakened by the alarm or being in such a demoralized state from childish terror that they did not know how to make their way out. Those with most presence of mind followed the larger ones, who raised the windows and jumped through them. A few had presence of mind enough to save some of their clothes, but most of them escaped in only their night garments.

The panic-stricken little ones did not stop even after they were out of the burning building, but fled in their wild terror as if some nameless horror were pursuing them across mud and fields in every direction. Some went to neighbors' houses as far as half a mile away, and others were found staggering along the lanes in their scant night clothes crying as if their little hearts would break, seeking a place of safety. The people from the neighborhood found the little fellows who had not reached shelter by their cries and brought them back to the home. Those who had found a house were accommodated, and motherly hands dried their eyes and washed them. Some of them were supplied with warm clothing. The loss on building and contents is light, about $8,000, with no insurance. The home will be rebuilt.

A Trust Restrained.

OSHKOSH, Wis., Jan. 16.—It has just developed that on Thursday, at the request of Attorney General Myers, a temporary injunction was granted by Court Commissioner Merrill restraining the National Manufacturing Company, the alleged sash, door and blind trust, from doing business. The matter was argued in the Circuit Court to-day and Judge Burnell set aside the temporary injunction, but continued the motion for a permanent injunction, which will be argued here Jan. 30.

ROBBED THE COUNTY

MORE OFFICIAL CORRUPTION IN DE KALB COMES TO LIGHT.

Hon. D. D. Moody, Ex-Clerk, Indicted for Embezzlement and Ex-Auditor Coffinberry for Forgery.

GRAND JURY AFTER OTHERS

DECATUR SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENT DISMISSED IN DISGRACE.

News of an Estate Left to "Crazy Jack" Thompson, Who Died Two Years Ago in Greensburg.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

AUBURN, Ind., Jan. 16.—Ex-Clerk and ex-Representative D. D. Moody is now in custody of the sheriff, having been arrested upon indictments of the grand jury for embezzlement of about $3,000. Thus far he has been unable to furnish the $6,000 bonds required, and will undoubtedly go to jail. H. N. Coffinberry, of Garrett, ex-auditor of this county, out on $32,000 bonds for embezzlement, has been arrested upon another indictment by the grand jury, this time for forgery in raising county orders. The county is all torn up over the defalcations and brazen thievery of the ex-officers that the people are finding out has been going on for years. It is reported that other ex-officers aside from those named are found to be forgers, but the facts cannot be known until the grand jury makes its final report next week. An expert is at work on the books and is turning up new and alarming disclosures every day. Things now stand thus: Ex-Treasurer Fair, short $12,000; ex-Auditor Coffinberry, under bonds for larceny and forgery; ex-County Clerk D. D. Moody, arrested for embezzlement and a defaulter.

De Kalb Rotten to the Core.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WATERLOO, Ind., Jan. 16—The latest developments show that this county is rotten to the core with official corruption, extending into the country townships. The suits in Jackson township commenced by Dancer, the present trustee, against Joseph J. Walters, ex-trustee, and also the suit commenced by N. T. Jackman, present trustee, against James O. Blake, ex-trustee of Smithfield township, are two of the worst cases up for trial, and are expected to produce a sensation. The trusted business is a corrupt, financial stench in this county. It has leaked out that, in addition to other indictments to-day, the grand jury has one against James O. Blake, ex-trustee of Smithfield township. While members of the grand jury will not confirm this report they do not deny it. Both Smithfield and Jackson townships are ever their ears in debt, the result of extravagance and questionable methods. In Smithfield township Trustee Blake issued orders covering over $6,000, mostly unnecessary to the welfare of the township, and had the reports of the trustees been published as the present law requires, the taxpayers would have been saved not only the cost of expensive law suits, but also two-thirds of the overdrafts on the township funds, the work of industrious school and township supply houses. The present incumbents are placed in an embarrassing situation because of the large debts against their townships, with no provision for payments and a serious doubt as to the legality of the claims. No record whatever was kept of the outstanding orders, not even the stubs, and the only evidence of the indebtedness referred to is from orders presented for payment by the holders. This and the treasury deficit of $11,500, the shortage of over $1,500 of the ex-county clerk, the overdrafts and a county indebtedness of $100,000, are beginning to open the eyes of the taxpayers of De Kalb county, who have long been burdened with excessive taxation. Politically, religiously and socially all classes of people are represented in the complications of crookedness and county robberies. The tax rate in De Kalb county has been for many years nearly double the amount of adjoining counties, except Allen county, and the county buildings are the poorest on earth. There is nothing to show for this burdensome debt, and, as a new courthouse will have to be erected before many years, the indebtedness will probably soon reach $200,000. John W. Baxter has been appointed receiver of ex-Clerk D. D. Moody, who is one of the latest to be found out. Mr. Baxter is one of Moody's bondsmen, and receives all fees due Moody, and it is the settling up of this shortage only that will save Mr. Moody from the penitentiary, if it do that. The attorney for the bondsmen of Moody made a tender of $1,500 to present Clerk M. F. Long as a settlement in full, but it was declined, the grand jury being at work then on the defalcations coming to light. The expert, W. H. Ernest, is a Democrat, but he is going ahead, and there are rumors of much rottenness being uncovered by his investigation. He is now engaged in examining the books of ex-Treasurer Sawval, who preceded ex-Treasurer Fair. Mr. Sawval is a good Christian gentleman, and is said to be very indignant over the fact that his books should be suspected. The county is full of crooked ex-officials as well as others, and there is yet much to be made public. The general opinion is that De Kalb county needs a receiver.

The arrests of Coffinberry and Moody today are no surprise here. Coffinberry has been confined to his bed the past week, and when arrested was a sick man. There are others just as sick financially. Instead of being sent to jail Coffinberry is under guard at a hotel near the jail.

FORTUNE FOR "CRAZY JACK."

News of a Scotland Estate Comes Two Years After His Death.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

GREENSBURG, Ind., Jan. 16.—Word was received here this morning by Deputy Clerk J. E. Caskey from a friend in the East that an estate in Scotland was due John Thompson, once a noted character of this city, whose father was the founder of Canongate, Scotland, and by trade a watchmaker, and came to this country with young Thompson about 1852. The estate was left by an aunt, and the authorities wrote here for news of the heir. Poor Thompson, "Crazy Jack" some called him, was found dead Nov. 21, 1895, in the courthouse basement at the foot of the steps down which he had fallen. His naturalization papers showed that he came here when he was fifteen years old. He was queer in his head, but honest to a fault and industrious. He trained dogs, and could pacify the most vicious animal. He thought he was a moral reformer and would deliver harangues on the street. He would keep an entire neighborhood awake by giving a lecture in front of the house of any citizen who was reported to have done any wrong. Public officials he ranked with robbers and wanted to perform their duties. For years he worked at cleaning the streets with a hoe, and did it so well that the Council voted him several suits of clothes. He was nearly killed by trains one night while driving them out of the city, and he is supposed to have met death