THE INDIANAPOLIS JOURNAL.

ESTABLISHED 1823. INDIANAPOLIS, TUESDAY MORNING, MARCH 23, 1897. PRICE 3 CENTS. {AT RAILWAY NEWS STANDS, ON TRAINS AND SUNDAYS 5 CENTS.

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That is the exclamation that is in the heart, if not on the lips, of every mother. One of the best things you can do for

Your Boy . . . .

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The Best 5c Cigar in the World

Will sell them to you 6 for 25c. Be sure and try them.

ROBERT DRAKE

Successor to Power & Drake,

16 North Meridian Street.

$200,000 WARRANT MISSING.

It Disappeared When Nebraska's State Treasurer Was Arrested.

NEW YORK, March 22.—In reference to the temporary disappearance of the warrant for $200,000 appropriated by the State of Nebraska to reimburse the school fund for money lost in the collapse of the Capital National Bank of Lincoln, Neb., President Williams, of the Chemical National Bank, which negotiated the warrants, said to-day: "We bought the warrant from the Omaha National Bank in the spring of 1895 and everything was quite regular. It was later paid to us through the same bank. The transaction was simple and perfectly regular. The Omaha National Bank received the warrant in proper course from the state treasurer and that is all we know about it. Our charges were between $17,000 and $18,000." The warrant disappeared when State Treasurer Joseph Bartley, of Nebraska, was arrested.

Earthquake in New Hampshire.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., March 22.—Reports from various towns in Rockingham county are coming in to-day to the effect that about 9 o'clock Sunday morning a loud rumbling noise was heard, accompanied by a trembling of the earth, rattling of windows and shaking of houses. It was thought to be the effects of an earthquake. Reports from York county, Maine, also confirm this. The cable to the Isle of Shoals was affected and communication with the island is cut off. Outside of this no damage is reported except to telephone wires.

MR. GOWDY AT NEW YORK

HE TALKS WITH AN INTERVIEWER ON BUSINESS AND POLITICS.

Says Prosperity Is Returning to Indiana, and that a New Tariff Law Will Bring a Big Wave.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

NEW YORK, March 22.—John K. Gowdy, of Indiana, who was recently appointed consul general to Paris by President McKinley, is at the Hoffman House. He will sail in a month to Paris with his family. His trip here is to engage passage on a steamer and transact some business. Col. Robert M. Hooper, ex-vice consul to Paris, and Colonel Alex. Brown, the traveler and writer, were also at the hotel. It was said that Colonel Hooper, who made a splendid record as vice consul, may be reappointed by Mr. Gowdy. The new consul general is a picturesque figure in Republican politics in the Hoosier State, and has been chairman of the Republican State committee for several years. Fine looking and a thorough American, his friends predict that he will make a most capable if not a brilliant consul general. He suported Major McKinley for the nomination for the presidential nomination, and did much to keep Indiana in line at St. Louis.

To a reporter he said to-day that business had improved very much in his section. "Indiana is beginning to feel the effects of confidence and returning prosperity," he added. "It is not coming with a great boom, but in a healthy, normal way. Many factories that have been idle have started again and factories that are now idle are getting ready to begin operations. You see this means the employment of many workingmen, and better times generally. In one part of our State factories are running by natural gas as fuel and that makes the expenses less. But not only business in this line, but in nearly every industrial department there is a decided improvement. The people feel that good times are nearly here, and they are going ahead and getting ready to do a large and prosperous business. In Indianapolis and other towns in the State everything is active and indicative of better times. When the tariff bill passes, I think it will also help matters a great deal. On the whole, the outlook is good and most encouraging."

In regard to politics Mr. Gowdy said that the Republicans would elect a successor to Senator Turpie next year. "As we have eighteen out of the twenty-five hold-over state senators the Democrats cannot hope to elect enough members of the lower house to overcome this great majority. We have made a fair apportionment of the districts to undo the outrageous and unjust gerrymander of the Democrats. This will give us an equal showing with the Democrats. Nothing short of a revolution could have given us the Legislature, with the advantage the Democrats enjoyed in the gerrymander."

"Who will probably succeed Senator Turpie?"

"There will be a number of candidates, including W. R. McKeen, of Terre Haute; General Lew Wallace, of Crawfordsville, and R. S. Taylor, of Ft. Wayne."

"Do you think ex-President Harrison will be a candidate?"

"No, I do not. I have not heard that he has any ambition in that direction. He was senator once, and then President. In those places he distinguished himself for his ability, and I do not think he would care to go into the Senate again. He has many warm friends in the State."

The consul general did not care to say anything about the trouble his predecessor, Mr. Morss, of Indianapolis, was having with his vice consul, Mr. Shropshire, except to add that he was sorry for him. "I know Mr. Morss well, and I can only regret that his vice consul has become involved in money troubles," he remarked.

GEN. FULLERTON'S BODY.

It Cannot Be Found, Despite Rewards and Numerous Searchers.

CUMBERLAND, Md., March 22.—The search for General Fullerton's body has so far been in vain. The various rewards offered for its recovery have induced scores of persons living near the scene of the wreck to assist in the search. The search continues as far as Confluence, Pa., thirty miles below the wreck. This morning the superintendent of the floating equipment, Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, passed through Cumberland, having with him a force of workmen from his department and a lot of grappling irons, poles, chains, etc., to assist in searching for the body. The opinion is growing that the body is concealed under the log jam.

Hanged This Morning.

ST. PAUL, March 22.—Before daylight George Kelly, convicted of murder in the first degree for killing two men at Center City, will have paid the penalty of his crime. Chicago county has no jail and the convicted murderer will be executed on a scaffold erected in an old shed adjoining the courthouse. Kelly refuses to divulge his real name, as he says he does not care to have his parents know his fate. He is of Irish ancestry, born in the South, his father being a Nova Scotian and his mother a Virginian, but more than this would not say.

Miners Injured.

TAMAQUE, Pa., March 22.—By an explosion of gas in No. 11 mine this afternoon, two men were fatally and a number of others seriously injured. The men were working in a breast when a fall of coal brought with it a large volume of gas. The body of gas ignited from the lamps and a terrific explosion followed.

DISASTER IN GEORGIA

BLAKELY, ARLINGTON AND OTHER TOWNS STRUCK BY A TORNADO.

Academy Wrecked While School Was in Session and Most of the Pupils Mangled.

EIGHT INSTANTLY KILLED

AND OTHERS WOUNDED SO SERIOUSLY THEY WILL DIE.

Twister That Came from the Gulf and Also Did Damage in Alabama—Severe Storm in Indiana.

EUFALA, Ala., March 22.—This city and vicinity was swept by a tornado this morning, in which death and disaster played a dreadful part. At Arlington, Ga., a schoolhouse was destroyed and most of the occupants killed or injured. Among the dead are:

OLLIE PARRAMORE.
CLAUDE ROBERTS.
ALICE PUTNAM.
ALBERT BUTLER.
WILLIE M'MURRAY.
KENNETH BOYNTON.
MAUD JOHNSON.
MARY WELLONS.

The most seriously wounded are:

PROF. WALKER, arms and legs broken, cannot live through the night.
ERNEST WELLONS, leg broken.
DUDLEY KILLEBREW, both legs broken.
PROF. W. A. COVINGTON, internal injuries; will die.
ALTON CARTER, leg broken.
ETHEL CARTER, internal injuries; will die.
BEN M'MURRAY, head crushed; will die.
BETTIE PARRAMORE, arm broken and hurt internally.
NORA ROBERTS, shoulders dislocated.
SIMON SANDERS, leg broken and hurt internally; will die.
GEORGE RILEY, arm broken and hurt internally.
CLARA THIGPEN, arms broken and hurt internally; will die.

For several days there has been summer mildness through southwest Georgia and southeast Alabama and the country tributary to the Chattahoochie river. Yesterday the thermometer went up to 80 and the air was as oppressive as ever it felt during the June solstice. With the coming of night the skies were beclouded and rain began to fall copiously about midnight. Towards morning there was a cessation of precipitation and the sun peeped forth from the clouds as if there was to be a repetition of yesterday. This was but for an hour, when the leaden skies and increasing wind told of a storm which came along with terrific and wrenching force. Men were almost caught up from the streets before they could find shelter. Shutters, roofs, etc., gave way and for two hours there was terror and desolation when the tornado passed off to the northwest, coursing along the Chattahoochie valley.

Reports soon began to come in telling of terrible devastation. The town of Blakeley, in Georgia, was almost lifted out of existence and people seeking refuge indoors were as badly knocked around by cracking and falling timbers as were those on the outside, who were unable to dodge fence rails and other flying missiles.

THE SCHOOLHOUSE DISASTER.

The most shocking story of all, however, was that which came from Arlington, Early county, Georgia. It was about 8 o'clock when the pupils of Arlington Academy began to assemble. There were about fifty present when Professor Covington, noticing the coming storm, called them in for shelter. On and on came the storm with a whizzing sound, increasing until it lifted two cabins across the way into midair, wrenching them into splinters as a man would a handful of rotten wood. The sight of this so frightened the children that they clung piteously to Professor Walker and Professor Covington, who vainly tried to quiet them.

A crackling noise was heard and the shutters and swinging doors were wrenched from their hinges. Then came a twisting and a careening and the central partition gave way, falling with deadly effect upon a group of children who were clinging to the professors. The doors and windows gone, the storm had full sway within, fragments of timbers flying in the air and children thrown helpless against it, being caught up and dashed against the wrecked walls. The cries of the wounded and groans of the dying are described as having been heartrending. While all this was going on the people of the town, regardless of the wreckage of their own homes, ran to the school where they knew their children were, only to find many of them dead, others wounded and pinioned beneath the debris. The scenes around the building were most heartrending, as mothers clasped the forms of their loved children in their arms, heeding not their bloody and mangled condition. The rain began to pour in torrents as soon as the wind passed off, and the five hundred people were drenched to the skin while clearing away the wreckage.

Some remarkable escapes were related. One little girl, almost suffocated for want of air, was lying under three of her dead companions, whose bodies had formed a buffer, which saved her from the severity of the blows of falling debris.

STORM CAME FROM THE GULF.

Along the banks of the Chattahoochie river up from Appalachicola there is but one story of death and destruction. The storm came from the Gulf of Mexico, forming on the western side and entering the Appalachicola valley, traversed its confluent streams to their source. The Appalachicola is formed by the conjunction of the Chattahoochie and the Flint, the first of which up to West Point forms the State boundary line between Georgia and Alabama, and the second diverges northwesterly into the heart of Georgia. It was in the tongue of the territory within this circumference that the strength of the storm was spent and most of it is inaccessible to telegraph communication and details are hard to obtain.

From Henry county, Alabama, around Abbeville, there come stories of death and wreck, but no names have been received. A family of five are reported killed near Geneva.

A second disaster, that of floods, is now upon the county. The rivers and creeks are swelling with the rainfall which almost resembled a cloudburst in its copiousness. On both sides of the Chattahoochie south of this place the fields are overflowed, destroying all the winter's work of preparation, carrying away outhouses and cabins, and floating off stock so that it can never be recovered.

Late to-night news comes in of the drowning of a family of eight persons on the Alabama side of the river, in Henry county. Richard Manson, with his wife and six children, lived in a cabin on the river bank at the crossing of the Central Railroad from Columbia. The water rushed in, surrounding the cabin. In vain efforts to extricate themselves all were lost.

INDIANA STORM DAMAGE.

Opera House and Hotel Buildings Wrecked in Posey County.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

PRINCETON, Ind., March 22.—Cynthiana, a little village fifteen miles south of here, was visited by a severe storm at 3 o'clock this morning, and the opera house, one brick building and one dwelling were demolished. Barns, chimneys, fences, orchards and other property went down in the gale. No lives have yet been reported lost. In this city the hotel building of Reed Witherspoon, just being completed, was destroyed. The citizens were very much frightened, but the storm was too high at this point to strike the city with its full force.

Two Residences Struck by Lightning.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

PORTLAND, Ind., March 22.—A heavy storm raged for a short time this morning and was accompanied by great lightning. Two residences, those of Mrs. Robert T. Hammons and Christian Easterday, were struck and large portions of the roof torn off. No one was hurt, but at Mrs. Hammons's house the pieces of plastering and lath were hurled on a bed where a woman was sleeping. The United Telephone Company is a sufferer, as nearly half the telephones in town were burned out.

Front of a Saloon Blown Out.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

VINCENNES, Ind., March 22.—Just before daylight this morning a severe storm swept over the eastern part of Knox county, doing great damage to timber and small buildings. The front of Hendricks's saloon at Wheatland was blown out and other houses badly shaken. No loss of life is reported.

Evansville Felt the Storm.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., March 22.—This community was visited by a terrific rainstorm early this morning, accompanied by some hail. Much damage resulted in the business part of the city by the flooding of cellars.

The Storm in Madison County.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

ELWOOD, Ind., March 22.—Lightning struck the residence of W. R. Hawkins, south of this city, this morning during the heavy thunderstorm, and the chimney was torn down.

DEAD BODIES IN A BOAT

GRUESOME REMINDERS OF THE WRECK OF THE ST. NAZAIRE.

Remains of Six Victims of the Disaster Found in a Water-Filled Boat and Dumped Into the Sea.

NEW YORK, March 22.—The Cromwell line steamer Creole, Captain Gager, from New Orleans, which arrived to-day, reports that on the passage here a boat belonging to the ill-fated French steamer Ville de St. Nazaire, which foundered in a storm off Hatteras on Monday, March 8, was picked up with six dead bodies in it. Captain Gager said that yesterday, in latitude 36:17, longitude 74:30, a boat was passed filled with water. After going a short distance he recalled the loss of the St. Nazaire, and, thinking it might belong to her, turned the steamer and put back. When the steamer got alongside the boat it was seen that she contained six bodies, lying in a heap under the seats, and the water in her was up to the gunwale. The davits were not strong enough to hoist her out of the water, so the forward derrick was swung over the side and the boatswain was sent down to hook on the tackle. The tackle was first hooked to the bow, and hoisting the boat so as to empty some of the water out of her, the bodies were washed out of the other end, and immediately sank. The boat was taken on board the Creole and brought to port, and now lies at the steamer's dock awaiting the orders of the French steamship company. The boat contained some clothing, mostly seamen's trousers and jumpers, two woman's shoes of different patterns, a child's sock, a nipple to a nursing bottle, part of a bottle of soothing syrup and some claret bottles containing fresh water that was found to be quite good. There was also quite a quantity of French bread, two cases of knives and a uniform button of the French company's service.

There is some doubt as to one of the bodies being that of a woman. The man who went down into the boat says there was no woman, while some of the excited passengers who crowded about, looking on at the ghastly spectacle, said there was, and the mate was ready to swear he saw a woman's body. Captain Gager says there was not a woman, and he thinks from the dress and appearance of the bodies they were part of the crew and that two of them were colored men.

The boat is a large one, about forty feet long, and pointed at both ends. She has the appearance of being quite old and is very much dilapidated, possibly caused by the buffeting of the waves during the thirteen days she had been in the water since the wreck. She has on the monogram of the French Compangnie Transatlantique. She had no oars, mast or sail when picked up.

The survivors of the wrecked steamer Ville de St. Nazaire who were brought to this port are having a hard struggle to regain their health. Captain Berri, Surgeon Maire and Engineer Sauts are still confined to their rooms in the Hotel Martin. Their condition is somewhat improved. Progress is also reported in the condition of the surviving passenger, Juan Tejada.

RELEASED BY SPANIARDS.

Another American Citizen Given His Liberty in Cuba.

WASHINGTON, March 22.—A question has arisen as to our Cuban relations that will require delicate treatment in order to avoid working harm to many Americans. About a year ago the Spanish government, by decree, suspended the right of creditors to collect debts, in order to avert the threatened ruin of the planters. This action was made the subject of energetic protest by a number of American capitalists, mostly resident in the North, who held Cuban mortgages and other securities, and thus saw themselves cut off from their rightful interest. The State Department was obliged to make this decree the basis of a formal dissent, thus saving the right to prefer claims for damages later on. Now the decree has expired and the laws for the collection of debt again become operative and there is another protest, this time from the American planters in Cuba and their financial backers, who, having been obliged to stop sugar growing and cane grinding by orders of both Spanish and insurgents, now see themselves threatened with loss of all their property through foreclosure. The point is that if our government protests against this last phase of the case the first protest will lose force, while if it fails to do so, great hardships will follow.

Another American Released.

WASHINGTON, March 22.—Another American citizen who has been held under arrest in Cuba has been released. He is Frances Casanas, arrested at Sagua, Feb. 13. The arrest was denounced by Consul General Lee as a great outrage, whereupon the State Department began at once to move in behalf of the man, with the result that he was set at liberty yesterday. He resided on a plantation in Santa Clara province until last May, when he took up his abode in Sagua. He owns property in New York. His case was one of the number reported to the last session of Congress in response to resolutions. From the correspondence it appeared that Casanas was registered at the American consulate general at Havana in October, 1872, as an American citizen. The number of Americans now under arrest in Cuba awaiting trial is reduced to eight or ten and these include the Competitor prisoners. The Spanish minister held a conference by appointment today with Secretary Sherman, it is understood, with special reference to the cases of these citizens, and Secretary Sherman believes that within a few days all of the remaining prisoners will be released.

POOLS ARE ILLEGAL

RAILWAYS CANNOT COMBINE TO MAINTAIN CARRYING RATES.

Important Decision by the United States Supreme Court in the Case of the Transmissouri Association.

THE ANTI-TRUST LAW UPHELD

AND ITS PROVISIONS CONSTRUED AS COVERING ALL COMBINATIONS.

Minority Opinion in Behalf of Four Justices—Ruling Against the Arbuckles in the Sugar Trust Case.

WASHINGTON March 22.—The Supreme Court has decided the case of the United States vs. the Transmissouri Freight Association against the railroads. The opinion was rendered by Justice Peckham and reverses the decision of the court below and holds the antitrust law of 1890 to be applicable to railroad transportation, and the traffic agreement of the pool to be illegal. Justice Peckham reviewed the history of the case and stated the conclusions of the court in a very few words. He said that the bill had originally been filed by the government for the purpose of securing the setting aside of an agreement operating in the Southwest, which constituted the association to fix rates of transportation, to which the various roads constituting the pool should agree. The bill was filed under the law known as the Sherman antitrust act of 1890. The defendants had, in their answer, denied the government's allegations in respect, especially, to the point of improper intent, and on these showings the case proceeded to a hearing. The court below decided that the Sherman act did not apply to railroads and, therefore, refused to sustain the government. It was also held by the lower court that even if the act did apply, the agreement was not one looking to the "unreasonable restraint" in trade.

Continuing, Justice Peckham said that when the case was brought into the Supreme Court the defendants had moved to dismiss the appeal on the ground that the freight association had been dissolved, leaving nothing before the court and also on the allegation that the amount involved was not sufficient to justify consideration of the case in the Supreme Court of the United States. These motions were both overruled by the court's conclusions, announced to-day. Justice Peckham said the mere dissolution of the association did not determine the question, as there was still relief to be had. Taking up the case on its merits he said the court had reached the conclusion that the Sherman act does cover the question of railroad transportation and that the agreement between the various roads is within the prohibition of the act. Hence the decision of the lower court, which was favorable to the contention of the railway companies was reversed and the case remanded.

SCOPE OF THE SHERMAN ACT.

Replying to the objection that "There is no language in the anti-trust act which is sufficiently plain to indicate purpose to repeal the provisions of the interstate-commerce act which permit the agreement," the opinion avers that the interstate-commerce act does not authorize an agreement of this nature. "There is, therefore, no repeal in the case," it says, "and both statutes may stand, as neither is inconsistent with the other."

The opinion takes up the assertion that the Sherman act was aimed at only such combinations as the Standard Oil Company, the beef trade and the Whisky Trust, and says they were not the only associations controlling great combinations of capital which had caused complaint at the time the law was enacted, but that there were "many and loud complaints from some portions of the public regarding the railroads and the prices they were charging for the service they rendered. Neither is the statute," the opinion continues, "uncertain in its meaning or its language so vague that it ought not to be held applicable to railroads. It prohibits contracts, combinations, etc., in restraint of trade or commerce. Transporting commodities is commerce, and if from one State to or through another it is interstate commerce."

Summing up the point of applicability to railroads the court says: "While the statute prohibits all combinations in the form of trusts or otherwise the limitation is not confined to that alone. All combinations which are in restraint of trade or commerce are prohibited, whether in the form of trusts or in any form whatever. We think after a careful examination that the act covers and was intended to cover common carriers by rail."

The court next took up the question of the true construction, assuming that the law applies to railroads. On this point it said: "The claim that one company has the right to charge reasonable rates and that therefore it has the right to enter into a combination with competing roads to maintain such rates cannot be admitted. The conclusion does not follow from an admission of the premise. What one company may do in the way of charging reasonable rates is radically different from entering into an agreement with other and competing roads to keep up the rates to that point. If there be any competition the extent of the charge for the service will be seriously affected by the fact. Competition will itself bring charges down to what may be reasonable, while in the case of an agreement to keep prices up competition is allowed no place; it is shut out and the rate is practically fixed by the companies themselves by virtue of the agreement so long as they abide by it." Concluding this branch, the opinion says: "We conclude that the anti-trust act applies to railroads and that it renders illegal all agreements which are in restraint or trade or commerce. It is further held that the agreement in this case was of such a nature as to constitute a restraint of trade of sufficient magnitude to render it a violation of the act. "The effect was to restrain trade, no matter what the intent was on the part of those who signed it." It was stated that the granting of the injunction prayed for was not intended to have a retroactive effect.

Justice White delivered the dissenting opinion in behalf of himself and Justices Field, Gray and Shiras. He said that the agreement in question was not an agreement to fix rates, but to classify freights and prevent an increase or reduction of them except upon given notice. Hence the document was not in restraint of trade or commerce. To say that it was, was in effect to follow the letter and not the spirit of the law. The law officers of the government consider that the effect of the decision will be far-reaching. They think it will result in requiring that all traffic agreements be submitted to the Interstate-commerce Commission. They also express the belief that it means a reversal of the opinion delivered in the Circuit Court of Appeals for the Second circuit last week in the case of the Joint Traffic Association, the opinion being favorable to the railroad combination.

VICTORY FOR A TRUST.

Arbuckles Lose Their Case Against the Sugar Monopoly.

TOLEDO, O., March 22.—The long-expected decision of Judge Morris, of the Common Pleas Court, in the suit of the Arbuckle brothers against the Sugar Trust, was delivered this morning, and it is in favor of the latter. The suit was brought by Thomas J. Kuhn and the Arbuckles, owners of a minority of stock in the Woolson Spice Company, of this city, against the Woolson Spice Company and the leading stockholders in the American Sugar Refining Company for the appointment of a receiver for the Woolson Company, the majority of whose stock had been bought by the Havemeyers, of the Sugar Trust. The plaintiffs declared the Sugar Trust purchased the stock to injure Arbuckle Brothers and to compel them from going into the sugar refining business; that the business is being run at a loss and, therefore, the protection of the intersts of the minority stockholders require that a perpetual injunction be made against the Woolson Company from selling coffee at a loss and that a receiver be appointed to conduct the business.

Judge Morris's opinion is very voluminous, covering twenty-eight typewritten pages. He holds that the matter of the price at which the company may sell its coffee strictly pertains to the internal management of the concern, and so long as it acts in good faith the directors cannot be interfered with by the court, which cannot restrain a corporation from selling at a low price, even though the minority stockholders can show that sound business discretion would dictate a different policy. The testimony, however, showed that the Woolsons were selling at a fair margin of profit. The application for a perpetual injunction is, therefore, denied. With regard to the other point, the court holds that the agreement of the majority stockholders to sell the product, for a time, at such a price as will drive a competitor out of business will not make the corporation an unlawful conspiracy against such competitor nor liable for his actual loss, nor entitle him to relief in the courts. A competitor for public favor must bow to that law of trade that allows every man to dispose of his own property, in the ordinary course of business, on such terms as he sees fit. The motion for the apointment of a receiver is, therefore, overruled.

WILL WOOD A JACK TAR

THE GREENCASTLE YOUTH NOW IN THE UNITED STATES NAVY.

He Enlisted at Philadelphia, and on March 17 Sailed from Norfolk for Uruguayan Waters.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

NORFOLK, Va., March 22.—Will Wood, a cousin of Pearl Bryan, the girl who was beheaded in Kentucky by Scott Jackson and Alonzo Walling, has been located. It was reported that he might be prosecuted for sending forbidden matter through the mails, but the government will have a long chase if it wants him. Wood was in Norfolk on the 17th of the present month. He came here from Philadelphia, where, on the 17th of February, he appeared at the League Island navy yard, and enlisted as a landsman aboard the United States receiving ship Richmond. The term of service for which he enlisted is three years. On March 12 the fugitive was transferred to the receiving ship Franklin at the Norfolk navy yard. Four days later he was transferred by order of the navy department to the gunboat Castine for passage to the South Atlantic station. While aboard the receiving ship his identity was not suspected. He was quiet and melancholy, but none of his mates suspected he was connected with one of the greatest crimes of the day. Upon the arrival of the Castine at Montevideo Wood is to be transferred to the United States ship Yantic, where he will fill the clerical position of yeoman. The Castine left Newport News on March 17 on her long southward voyage, and Wood is by this time well beyond the reach of the civil law, unless the Navy Department is appealed to for his return to the United States.

Wood Applied to Congressman Faris.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., March 22.—It was reported here to-day that Congressman Faris had found a place for Will Wood in the navy. Mr. Faris to-night said that he had been asked if he could appoint Wood and had replied that there was no opening at Annapolis from this district.

REMOVAL OF THE SCAFFOLD.

It Will Be Stored in the Courthouse—Wagners to Leave Bellevue.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

CINCINNATI, March 22.—The scaffold on which Jackson and Walling were hanged will be taken down to-morrow and stored in the upper rooms of the courthouse. Sheriff Plummer announces that he will not divide up the ropes used in the hanging, as there have been so many requests for souvenir pieces that he could not begin to supply all. To-day James Callopy, who laid the brick walk leading from the jail to the scaffold, took the walk and will distribute the bricks to his friends as souvenirs.

Some heartless person placed a sign reading, "Closed on Account of the Death of Jackson and Walling," on the front door of Mrs. Hughes's bakery, at 736 Clark street. Mrs. Hughes is the sister of Katherine Story, Jackson's sweetheart, and neither lady knew anything of the cruel inscription.

At Walling's request the Cuban war puzzle, sent to both men, was given to an unknown woman. Jackson gave the other puzzle to his sister, to be given to her daughter Ruth.

Juror George Stegner, one of the twelve men who decided Jackson's fate, was the only juror who viewed the execution.

A great crowd attended Rev. J. A. Lee's church Sunday, but he made no reference to the hanging, and took for his text "Come unto me, all ye who labor, and I will give you rest."

Mrs. Garrett, of 397 West Fourteenth street, held a seance Sunday night, which was largely attended. Spirits, which the medium said were those of Jackson, Walling and Pearl Bryan, were materialized, but did not speak, although Mrs. Garrett announced that Pearl had.

The report that Dr. Wagner was at his home on the night of Jan. 31 and was seen at that time by Dr. Young, is denied by the latter. Mrs. Wagner is arranging to remove from Bellevue to a farm in southern Kentucky. In view of the doctor's restoration to health, it has been deemed inadvisable to have him return to this city, the scenes of his former illness, and especially in regard to the unpleasant notoriety which the doctor was given in the fake confession which appeared in the morning papers. The latest report from the asylum at Lexington is to the effect that the doctor is perfectly rational and can return home as soon as his family have arranged to receive him. The family will reside on a farm near Nicholasville.

BEATEN BY CREEDON.

Chraley Strong, of Newark, Knocked Out in the Fourth Round.

NEW YORK, March 22.—Dan Creedon, of Australia, knocked out Charley Strong, of Newark, in the fourth round at the Arena Athletic Club to-night. The Australian was the more scientific of the two and hit Strong whenever and wherever he liked with clever left leads, dodging Strong's vicious counters with the greatest of ease. Toward the end of the first round Creedon knocked Strong down with a straight left in the jaw. When Strong arose he was very unsteady and Creedon went in to finish the fight. Strong, however, braced up and delivered a right-hand swing that almost took off the head of his opponent. Creedon tried hard to end the job in the third round, but the colored fighter was full of snap and fought back hard. Creedon appeared very tired and on two occasions he barely got out of the way of Strong's right. In the fourth round Creedon pressed the colored fighter to the ropes, landing almost as he pleased. A straight left-hand jolt in the jaw was the beginning of the end.

HEADSMAN SELECTED

J. L. BRISTOW MADE FOURTH ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL.

Ex-Representative Binger Herman, of Oregon, Nominated for Commissioner of the General Land Office.

PLACE FOR GEN. J. W. FOSTER

HE MAY GO TO TURKEY IF HIS RANK IS THAT OF EMBASSADOR.

Senator Fairbanks's Recommendations for Greene County Postoffices—Sixth District Possibilities.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WASHINGTON, March 22.—The headsman of the Postoffice Department was appointed to-day. He is a Republican from the home of Populism, and will, no doubt, yield the ax as vigorously as the law permits him. According to the outlined policy of President McKinley and Mr. Gary, however, the headsman of the present administration will be a less important person than he was in the days of Adlai E. Stevenson and Mr. Maxwell, who threw the ax aside and set up a guillotine in order to decapitate more quickly. Another order was issued to-day that will result in a new lease of life for many Democrats. Postmasters at offices which have been raised from the fourth-class to the presidential during the last administration will have their four-year tenure of office date from the appointment prior to the change of class and consequent reappointment. The issue was raised in a number of cases of this class and the cases, in which several vigorous contests figure, have been carefully considered and the policy definitely determined. The President to-day sent the following nominations to the Senate:

JOSEPH L. BRISTOW, of Kansas, to be fourth assistant postmaster general. (Headsman.)

BINGER HERMANN, of Oregon, to be commissioner of general land office.

JAMES D. ELLIOTT, of South Dakota, to be attorney of the United States for the district of South Dakota.

ERNEST G. TIMME, of Wisconsin, to be auditor for the State and other departments. (Fifth auditor.)

COMMODORE JOSEPH H. MILLER, to be rear admiral.

The following confirmations were announced by the Senate to-day: Powell Clayton, of Arkansas, to be minister to Mexico; W. M. Osborne, of Massachusetts, to be consul general at London; Joseph H. Brigham, of Ohio, to be assistant secretary of agriculture; Sylvester Peterson, of Ada, Minn., to be register of the land office at Crookston, Minn.; Maj. H. H. C. Dunwoody, to be lieutenant colonel signal corps; Commander C. V. Gridley, to be a captain in the navy, and some minor naval promotions; also A. H. Marindin, United States survey, to be a member of the Mississippi River Commission.

Binger Hermann, the new commissioner of the general land office, is a Marylander by birth, fifty-four years of age, but has lived in Oregon since 1843. He is thoroughly familiar with the land laws and their effect on Western interests, having taken an active interest in such matters since his election to the Forty-ninth Congress. He received an academic education, and later studied and practiced law. He served in the Oregon Legislature and as receiver of public moneys in the land office at Roseburg, Ore., prior to his election to Congress. He served as a member of the House with President McKinley, and was one of the leading members on the rivers and harbors committee. As a congressman he always looked closely after the departmental and congressional interests of his constituents.

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Col. John W. Foster, of Indiana, ex-secretary of state, and ex-minister to Mexico, Spain and Russia, is considering a tender of the Turkish mission, his acceptance depending on the elevation of the office to the rank and dignity of an embassadorship. President McKinley and Secretary Sherman are willing that this should be done, and if Turkey does not object Colonel Foster may go to Constantinople. In explanation of his willingness to accept this arduous post, which would take him from the personal comforts of his luxurious Washington home at an advanced age, the following statement is given in a local publication:

"General Foster, in religious circles, is a recognized authority on the subject of the condtion of Christian people living in heathen countries. He has not only given a good deal of study to the subject, but he has personally made inspections. At the close of his service as secretary of state he made a tour of the world, travelling leisurely, and spent some time in Turkey. His investigations were thorough, and on his return home he delivered a number of addresses on the subject of foreign missions, their status and how greater growth might be promoted. Those lectures were complimented as containing an unusual measure of information on the subject. The supposition, therefore, is that General Foster is willing to take office where he can give to Christian civilization in Turkey the benefit of labors guided by this information and previous experiences in public affairs. The embassadors to Turkey from Christian nations have for years had their hands full of business touching the rights of Christian subjects of the Sultan. They have accomplished but little, because of the overshadowing political deals involved in the territorial problems of the great powers. But the end of this, it is by many believed, cannot be far distant, and when the end comes an opportunity to serve civilization in that quarter of the globe will be altogether unusual and desirable. And this, it is suggested, is probably the reason why the President is anxious to have a first-class man at that post in first-rate shape for serving the country, and turns to General Foster with the offer."

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Senator Fairbanks has recommended the appointment of the following postmasters in Greene county, Indiana:

Worthington—Adolph C. Stephenson.
Solsberry—Hugh S. Bullock.
Lyons—Francis M. Hornbeck.
Koleen—Joseph E. Walton.
Newark—Benton Gooden.
Hobbieville—Theodore Carmichael.
Cincinnati—Henry D. Lutz.
Newberry—Davis S. Miller.
Scotland—Ed I. Engles.
Owensburg—Horace Ferguson.

Of the above offices Worthington is the only one that is "presidential," and the commission of the present postmaster there will not expire until Feb. 5, 1898.

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By comparison with the crowds of last week the number of people at the White House to-day was not large. It is noticeable, however, that among the President's callers are persons who having called soon after the 4th of March to file applications for places for constituents, are now, after waiting what they regard as a reasonable period of time, coming back to urge action. Senator Wolcott was one of such, and it appeared that he learned with more positiveness than heretofore from the President that he is not to be hurried in filling places, and that the only cases in which urgency is desirable or permissible are those arising from actual vacancies. There were not many new applications for places today. Senator Perkins, of California, presented the name of Frank Coombs of his State to be minister to Japan, and John M. Langston saw the President after a previous interview with the secretary of state, thus giving ground for the supposition that