

## A FURNACE OF DEATH

### Particulars of the Indianapolis Holocaust.

### A Score of Helpless Human Beings Perish.

### The National Surgical Institute a Veritable Fire-Trap.

### Many Acts of Heroism Performed by the Firemen—Pathetic Scenes in the Morgue and the Hospital.

### Associated Press Dispatches.

INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 22.—A score of helpless human beings burned to death. That is the record of Thursday night. At 11:45 the night alarm was turned in from the corner of Meridian and Georgia streets. Being in the heart of the wholesale trading district people naturally expected a great fire, but when the box at Illinois and Louisiana streets was pulled, and in a moment a second and third alarms were heard, it was plain that the conflagration was a dangerous one. Every piece of fire-fighting apparatus in the city was quickly on the run, and upon their arrival the firemen were horrified to see flames leaping from the roof and fourth floor windows of the National Surgical Institute, located on the corner of Illinois and Georgia streets, with an extension on the latter street. About 250 crippled people were in the institute at the time. The building was almost totally enveloped in flames, and the order was: "Let the building burn, but save the people."

### MANY ACTS OF HEROISM.

When the fire was discovered it was confined to the Georgia-street building, but soon swept across the alley, and both buildings were enveloped in flames. On the third and fourth floors horrible work was done. The buildings were a network of narrow halls, entrances and stairways. In small rooms throughout the building were from one to four beds, all occupied by patients, many perfectly helpless. When they became aware of their peril they were frantic in their efforts to reach a place of safety. Every effort was made by the fire, police and ambulance forces to rescue the unfortunates, and many acts of heroism and daring were performed.

### A VERITABLE FIRE-TRAP.

The surgical institute was a veritable fire-trap. The stairways were narrow, the halls dark and the whole structure labyrinthine. The rooms on the third and fourth floors of the main building and nearest the alley, were the scenes of the greatest fatalities. In one room were two women, both of whom perished. In another there was a man whose lower extremities were paralyzed. Although unable to walk he dragged himself to a window in the rear of the building, and threw himself out. He dropped about eight feet to a roof, then to another, and finally rolled off to the ground, saving himself from death.

### THE SEARCH FOR THE DEAD.

The entire rear half of the Georgia street building fell in. Debris filled completely the first story, and when the firemen began to search for the dead, they were obliged to commence work on a level with the second floor. It will be several days before they can reach the bottom.

When the fire department arrived, cripples were seen at every window; their heartrending cries were terrible. Heroic efforts at rescue were made.

Soon after 2 o'clock, when the fire was nearly subdued, the police and firemen went into the building and found in one room a mass of roasted humanity. There were seven persons in that mass alone. Nearly all the bodies were found in the Georgia-street annex. The list of dead was further swollen by four who died from injuries received in leaping from windows. Identification is almost impossible, many of the dead being charred beyond recognition.

### LIST OF THE KILLED.

The killed are: Kate L. Strong, Salem, Ore.; Mrs. Lazarus, Dallas, Tex.; William Ramstack, Milwaukee; Miss Kate Burns, Newport, Minn.; Frank Burns, Newport, Minn.; Minnie Arnold, Lancaster, Mo.; Irma Payne, Dexter, Minn.; Stella Spees, Macomb, O.; George Ellis, California, Ky.; Mrs. Eard and daughter, Shelby, O.; Fannie Breedan, Memphis, Tenn.; Mortie Deck, Frederick Dockendorf, Stillwater, Minn.; Hannah Brook, Taylorville, Ill.; C. H. Gorman, McDonald, Mich.; Arthur Bayless.

### THOSE THAT WERE INJURED.

The injured are: Fanny Stern, Des Moines, Iowa; Clara Morris, Mrs. W. Thomas, Indianapolis; Mrs. J. R. Gild and son, Medaryville, Ind.; Grant Vanhoesen, Athens, N. Y.; Clarence Mead, Athens, N. Y.; W. D. Wagner, Troy, Ohio; William H. Albach, Dunkirk, N. Y.; Nora Knowles, Independence, Ind.; Will Mansfield, Otesego, N. Y.; Mrs. John Stokes, Danville, Ill.; Nellie Mason, Wisconsin; Mrs. G. J. Simpson and daughter, P. R. Connor, Roy Harris, New Orleans; Minnie Gargarus, Chicago; Mrs. H. P. Idena and son.

Many of the above are fatally injured. In addition to those mentioned, six bodies have been taken out of the ruins that have not yet been identified.

### HEARTRENDING SCENES.

The scenes in Griffith's restaurant, at the Grand hotel and at the Weddel house, where the injured were taken, were very sad. Soon after daylight this morning people began to gather at the scene of the holocaust. To picture all that occurred around the burned building from that time on would be difficult. A strong guard of police kept back the crowd. By 7 o'clock the news of the fire spread all over the city, and hundreds of persons who had relatives or acquaintances in the institution began to join the vast crowd. They searched for their dear ones among the dead and living, and the grief of those unable to find their relatives

was heart rending. While this was going on, firemen, police and volunteers were searching in the ruins for more bodies. In the upper rooms of the east wing of the building four bodies, burned to a crisp, were discovered. Then the dangerous task of removing the debris began. Many pairs of braces were uncarved in the ruins, showing that some of the unfortunates, in their efforts to escape, had loosened and thrown them away. The body of one of those found was so badly disfigured that it was hardly recognizable. The brother of the victim, a little girl, identified it this morning, and took the remains away, add death from Ariz.

### THRILLING INCIDENTS.

Thrilling incidents at the fire were of course innumerable. When the firemen first arrived a woman was seen at a window on an upper floor, clutching a babe in one hand and struggling with the other to raise the sash. She finally succeeded, and her screams fell upon the ears of the thousands of spectators. No ladders were at hand, and nothing could be done. The flames were closing in about her, and she looked back into the furnace of death, then down to the pavement below. Suddenly she clasped the babe to her breast, then tossed it out of the window and gave her life to the flames within. As the child fell the arms of its mother, Pipeman O'Brien planted himself firmly beneath the window and caught the child, which in a few minutes was smiling and happy, seemingly unconscious of the surroundings.

### HEROIC FIREMEN.

The heroism of firemen John Loucks will long be remembered. He ascended an extension ladder to an upper floor, and as he reached the window ill was met by fireman Roertson, who had pushed his way through the smoke with a child in his arms. Loucks grasped the child and started down, but had descended only a few feet when he missed his feet and fell head foremost. His leg caught in the rounds of the ladder and was broken, but he held the child with one hand and grasped the ladder with the other. As he hung there the spectators below turned away, thinking he would soon be obliged to loosen his grasp and fall. In a moment, however, two other firemen reached him, and carried the injured man and child safely to the ground.

Fireman Donnelly went to a second story room, where he found a number of female patients. He took one under each arm, and ordering a third to cling about his neck, landed them safely on the floor below.

### HORRIBLE SIGHTS.

The search of the rooms after the smoke was cleared out, revealed some horrible scenes. In one room on the third floor, four victims were found dead, kneeling in attitudes of prayer. The windows were up, but the unfortunates had apparently made no efforts to escape. Some patients were found in bed, dead; others in the halls where they tried to work their way out.

### WHAT STARTED THE FIRE.

The fire began in the office of the secretary about midnight. The flames spread with great rapidity and soon enveloped both buildings. It is not known how the fire started, but it is supposed to have been spontaneous combustion.

### GHOULS AT WORK.

Early this morning ghouls began work among the ruins, and no small amount of jewelry and valuables was pilfered by the thieves. Detectives Gage and Kinney arrested a man who gave his name as Russell. They found him rummaging among the debris, and in his pockets were money and other articles thought to have been stolen from the effects of the patients.

The loss to the building, furniture, aggregates about \$40,000.

### ONE WHO LOST HIS LOVED ONES.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 22.—Samuel Lazarus, a clothing merchant of Dallas, Texas, whose wife and child were among the victims of the terrible fire at Indianapolis, is in this city on business. His daughter Minnie, aged 7, was being treated at the institution for disease of the spine, and his wife was nursing the child. Lazarus' first information of the disaster came through an Associated Press dispatch announcing that Mrs. Lazarus was badly hurt. Nothing was known at that time of the condition of the child. Upon being told that his wife was dead, the unfortunate husband fainted, and his condition is now pitiable.

### MEXICAN REBELS.

Leaders of the Ascension Revolt Sentenced to Be Shot.

DEMING, N. M., Jan. 22.—Two leaders of the recent revolt in Ascension have been sentenced to be shot. The trials of the others are now on, and they will undoubtedly receive the same sentence.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 22.—A Times-Democrat Laredo special says: A raid upon the Loma Prieto ranch, where Garza was located the first part of the week, failed. He had been there, but the only trace found of him was an old camp fire. There is no doubt that Garza has spies who keep him constantly informed of the whereabouts of the troops. It begins to look as if they would never effect his capture while acting under the present plans of operations against him. They probably will prevent him connecting his forces on American soil, but further than this they are unable to accomplish anything. From parties who have communication with Garza's family, it is learned that so long as the cold weather continues no open movement of the revolutionists will be made.

SAN ANTONIO, Tex., Jan. 22.—Private advices are received here from the lower part of the Rio Grande border, to the effect that the Garza revolutionary movement is spreading among the people.

Street Car Strikers Make Trouble.

PITTSBURG, Jan. 22.—The street car strikers and their friends caused trouble in Allegheny tonight. Every car that left the sheds after dark was assailed, the mob throwing stones and other missiles, breaking windows and injuring several passengers. A detail of policemen finally drove the mob away.

If you want anything read our classified ads.

## NO MORE FOOLING.

### Blaine Sends an Ultimatum to Chile.

### An Answer Wanted and That Immediately.

### Next Few Hours to Decide the Question of Peace or War.

### The Chileans Pleased With Blaine's Note—He Promises to Let Them Down Easy—Tumors of Egan's Recall.

### Associated Press Dispatches.

CHICAGO, Jan. 22.—The Inter Ocean will print in the morning a Washington special, asserting that a crisis in Chilean matters is rapidly approaching. Yesterday it says an ultimatum was sent to the Chilean government through Minister Egan. The dispatch was signed by Secretary Blaine. It was of a peremptory character, directing Egan to demand categorically of the Chilean government an immediate answer to the request already made. The purpose of it is to inform the Chilean government that the United States government must have an answer at once to its demand for reparation and an apology. The president's message is to be sent to congress Monday, whatever may be the answer from Egan. An immense mass of correspondence will be sent with the message, but it will not be necessary for the people to read it, as it is an understanding of the matter. That can be learned from President Harrison's message, which will be about three newspaper columns in length and will compactly state the American case. The president will not delay six months nor six weeks more for the Chileans. There will be no more delay. Unless he and the cabinet are much mistaken, the events of the next few hours will determine whether or not there will be peace or war.

### THE CHILEANS PLEASED.

### Blaine Assures Them That They Will Be Let Down Easy.

NEW YORK, Jan. 22.—The Herald's Santiago correspondent says: The Chilean government was much pleased by a cable dispatch received from the United States this morning, which, I am informed, stated that the terms required for a settlement of the Baltimore affair would require indemnity with an apology, but that the tenor of the latter would be such as would in no wise humiliate Chile. A cabinet meeting was at once held, but the president was absent from the capital. Judging from expressions from the cabinet ministers, I judge the dispatch was satisfactory to them.

The question of the strained relations between the United States and Chile came up in the chamber of deputies yesterday, and Señor Barros Luco, replying for the government, said the questions pending were assuming an eminently pacific tone, and there was absolutely no foundation for alarming rumors.

I learn that a cable dispatch has been received from Señor Montt, Chilean minister at Washington. He stated that Secretary of State Blaine requests the Chilean government to regard the contents of the dispatch as confidential for the present. I am, however, given to understand that the tenor of the dispatch is decidedly pacific.

### CHILE WANTS TIME.

### she Asks for Six Weeks More to Make Up Her Mind.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.—The Star has this: According to the best information the foundation for the change in opinion which rumor experienced, from war to peace, is that Chile suggested to this country that about six weeks more time should be allowed her within which to determine whether or not she should make an apology. No promise of reparation is made, but it is broadly asserted that Chile will do what she thinks is right after having exhausted her inquiries. It is said Blaine regarded this sufficient to warrant the delay suggested, but the president did not agree.

If, as reported, the Chilean government is about to ask through Minister Montt for the recall of Minister Egan, the request is not likely to be granted. President Harrison is entirely satisfied with Egan's course.

It was reported in Washington tonight that the United States government had received considerable excitement, but it was soon learned that the story was without foundation.

No dispatches were received today at either the state or the navy department in regard to the condition of affairs in Chile. At a meeting of the cabinet today the Chilean question was discussed. It is impossible at this writing to obtain any official information on the subject, but it is generally understood that the cabinet has practically decided to submit the matter to congress early next week, in order that congress, as well as the country at large, might know the exact status of the controversy. While such a course would not in itself indicate the termination of diplomatic negotiations for the settlement of the matter in dispute, it would give the public, through congress, an opportunity to determine which country was responsible for the present unsettled state of affairs.

### A SPLIT IN THE CABINET.

### President Montt's Government in Danger of Being Overthrown.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 22.—A Washington special says it is apparent that the inaction of the Chilean government toward settling the dispute with the United States is explained by a dispatch from Minister Egan stating that there is a split in the Chilean cabinet upon the question of withdrawing Matia's note, and that Montt's government is in dan-

ger of being overthrown, and has asked the United States for time.

### PRESSED INTO SERVICE.

### The Merchant Vessel Impressed for Use in Case of War.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 22.—Shipping circles were stirred up today over the report that the government had impressed the American line steamer Ohio to be used in case of war. The officers of the steamship company admitted that the Ohio was taken off her regular trip, but were careful to say she had not been chartered by the government. From another reliable source, it was learned without doubt that the government has exercised its right to take possession of a merchant vessel sailing under the national flag for use when war or the probability of war demands it, and under this law has impressed the Ohio.

### Sailed for Valparaiso.

NEW YORK, Jan. 22.—The Herald's Montevideo cable says: Admiral Walker and the white squadron sailed today for Valparaiso.

### Romeo and Juliet.

ROANOKE, Va., Jan. 22.—Miss Delai Nicholson of Franklin county hanged herself to the limb of a tree near her home. Her sweetheart, a young man named Pinkham, took poison soon after and died. The young lady's parents objected to their marriage.

## LONDON CABLE LETTER.

### MORIER RETAINED AS EMBASSADOR TO ST. PETERSBURG.

### England, Germany and Italy Trying to Persuade the Czar to Abandon the French Alliance—The Kaiser's Lack of Respect for the Duke of Clarence.

LONDON, Jan. 22.—Lord Salisbury having suddenly taken an extraordinary step in cancelling Sir R. D. Morier's appointment as ambassador to Rome, and deciding to retain him at St. Petersburg, the foreign office naturally is instructed to state that Morier's health is improving, and that he expresses his willingness to remain in Russia. It seems, however, that the retention of Morier at St. Petersburg is due to the fact that the government is co-operating with the German and Italian governments in trying to persuade the czar to abandon the French alliance and join the European compact, leaving France isolated. Morier, who is much liked by the czar, is using his influence to arrange a conference between the emperors of Russia and Germany, at which it is hoped the old harmony of relations may be re-established. Baron Vivian, who was nominated for St. Petersburg, has in the meantime had his appointment to Rome approved by the queen.

### LAST SERVICE FOR THE DEAD DUKE.

The prince of Wales passed several hours at Marlborough house today, and returned to Windsor castle this evening, to attend a private service in St. George's chapel. After the service all proceeded to the memorial chapel. It was the final family gathering around the coffin of the duke of Clarence.

### THE KAISER'S ILL-WILL.

The neglect of the German kaiser to observe the respect due to Clarence, as related in court circles here, is that the emperor went on a shooting excursion to Euchsburg on the eve of the duke's death, although he had been apprised that his condition was desperate. Even after receiving a telegram announcing the duke's death, he had another day's shooting, and instead of immediately hastening to express his condolence the emperor did not call on the British ambassador until Sunday afternoon. Finally, the nearness of relationship justified the court here in expecting that the emperor would order mourning for three weeks, instead of three days. The ex-empress is believed to have written to a personage in the English court that she had been pained by her son's want of consideration, and has also caused to explain as the emperor did not call upon her, as custom and duty dictated, until the third day after the duke of Clarence's death. The best interpretation put on the behavior of the emperor is that he had a fit of eccentric humor, such as now and then frequently occurs, and allowed his latent ill-will towards the prince of Wales to display itself.

### PRINCESS MAY'S WIDOWHOOD.

Researches for precedents enabling Prince George to marry Princess May, have disclosed the fact that it is the rule that in the event of the death of her betrothed, a royal princess must wait five years before becoming again betrothed.

### THE MINERS' SYMPATHY.

Regarding the refusal of the Miners' federation to adopt a resolution of condolence, the leading union paper, the Workmen's Times, while expressing the tenderest sympathy for Princess May, declines to magnify this single instance of blighted hopes into a national calamity, and protests that men ought not to allow it to shift their mental balance or seduce them to snivelling and effusive declarations of loyalty to the throne.

### NEWFOUNDLAND'S IMPATIENCE.

The Newfoundland government is pressing the imperial government to sanction the ratification of the treaty with the United States, negotiated by Bond in 1890, and urges that there be no further delay, in order that the treaty may pass the United States congress before March 4th. Lord Knutsford, imperial secretary for the colonies, appears reluctant to move in the matter.

### Death of a Prominent Arizona.

TUCSON, Jan. 22.—Dr. F. H. Goodwin died this morning. The deceased had held many offices of trust in the early history of Arizona—United States marshal, member of the legislature, sheriff, probate judge, regent of the territorial university, etc.

[Dr. F. H. Goodwin, the subject of the above dispatch, was a brother of Mr. L. C. Goodwin of this city, of the Farmers and Merchants bank, whose death was recorded in these columns a few months ago. Dr. Goodwin was a gentleman of rare mental attainments,

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completing his education and taking the medical course at Heidelberg, Germany. His social and business standing in Arizona was most prominent. At the time of his death and for many years previous, he was a trustee of the Protestant Episcopal church.

### A REMARKABLE STORY.

### An Old Lady Makes Charges Against Governor Pattison.

SIoux CITY, Iowa, Jan. 22.—A remarkable story is told by an old lady who lives in a woodshed in the rear of a prominent lawyer's residence in this city. She says she is a daughter of General Patterson, of Mexican war fame, and as the wife of Colonel Graham followed his regiment to Mexico, where she and the daughter of General Taylor carried the flag over the walls at Chapultepec when it had fallen from the hands of Major Vandorn. She says her father was very rich when he died, and charges Governor Pattison of Pennsylvania with keeping her from her inheritance. She came here some years ago from New Orleans, bringing with her about \$15,000, which she invested in property. It is all gone, she declares, that she was swindled out of it by parties here. She has lived in a filthy hovel a long while, depending on the county for a scant supply of coal. The fact of her being kept in such poverty causes indignation among the people, and she will doubtless be cared for hereafter. A large amount of jewelry and silver plate she had when she came here, is gone, but she still keeps a number of beautiful pieces. Her story is generally believed, though the connection with Pennsylvania's governor is not clear.

### QUAY'S VINDICATION.

### A Republican Court and a Republican Jury Apply the Whitewash.

PITTSBURG, Jan. 22.—The jury in the famous criminal libel suit of Senator Quay against the Pittsburg Post Publishing company, Albert Barr, president, and James Mills, editor, brought in a verdict this evening of guilty in manner and form as indicted.

The Post will tomorrow comment editorially, saying: "A Republican court, a Republican prosecuting attorney and a Republican jury have convicted a Democratic journal of libel on a leader of the Republican party." The Post will also denounce the methods of the Republican district attorney, both in Beaver county and in this trial, in securing a jury composed mainly of Republicans. The Post announces that this nullifies the freedom of the press, and declares it will protest against it in the highest courts of the country.

### Clerks Must Pay Their Deputies.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 22.—The supreme court has decided that clerks must pay their deputies' salaries, which have since the passage of the amendment to the county government act in 1887, been drawn from the county treasury. The supreme court holds that the amendment providing for the payment of deputies from the treasury is unconstitutional. The decision was rendered in the case of Dougherty against Austin, treasurer of Marion county, one of the twenty counties covered by the amendment.

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