

MANY CASES ARE ON DOCKET FOR NEXT COURT TERM

As Usual, the Divorce Suits Predominate, There Being Thirty-one Awaiting Hearing.

OVER HUNDRED CIVIL CASES ARE DOCKETED

There are Forty-Six State Cases for January Term, Ranging from Larceny to Drunk.

Fifteen suits for divorce, twelve for divorce and custody, four for support, one for fraudulent marriage, one to modify divorce decree and one to annul marriage, is the evidence of domestic infidelity in Wayne county as gleaned from the docket, for the January term of the Wayne circuit court. The calendar for this year, which opens next Monday is unusually heavy. The number of misdirected marriages, that is revealed, the lack of important civil cases and the absence of serious criminal cases feature the calendar, which now has been prepared for the printer by Clerk Penny and his deputy Miss Peel.

Domestic Woes Shown.

Added to the divorce proceedings to gain a total must be the number of criminal proceedings brought upon the grounds of wife desertion. There are seven of these cases. In three instances the men concerned are on parole from the court. They have been arrested and their cases heard. The court has suspended sentence upon promise to support the wife, or wife and child as the case may be. Judge Fox has found this plan works to the advantage of all concerned. Wife desertion is a penal offense, but the court has found it advisable to permit the offender to go under suspended judgment, if he provides for those, who would be dependent upon him had he remained true to his marriage vows. In two of the wife desertion cases, the state has been unable to locate the defendant.

Are Many Civil Cases.

The calendar shows a total of 160 civil and 46 state cases. Additions will be made to both lists. The proof sheets of the calendar have been corrected but other cases will be added before the pamphlet is bound for distribution.

All claims for perpetuity on the docket are held by the case of Schneider vs. Ferguson, for accounting. This case was filed in 1904 and dates back to 1902. In 1906 it was dismissed for want of prosecution, but was reinstated in the same year upon application of the attorney for the plaintiff. The case has been called each term ever since and at no time has any attempt been made to bring it to trial. It is probable that unless the litigants act in the matter at the coming term, the court will order the case's dismissal.

Hunt Case Ancient.

The case of the State vs. Alva J. Hunt is the oldest on the criminal docket that never has been brought for trial. It has occupied its position for about two years. The defendant is charged with larceny and embezzlement. The defense has secured numerous continuances. At one time Judge Fox declared the case would have to be tried when set, but Hunt's attorney came forward with an affidavit to the effect that the defendant's children were ill and the wife, who is one of the witnesses could not attend court as she had to nurse the children. Since then the case has been slipped along from time to time.

Few Damage Suits.

Suits for damages are not as numerous on the civil docket for the next term as is customary. The largest sum asked in a case of this kind is \$10,000. This case was venued here from the Madison circuit court. The Noah Meyers damage case, which was fought through the local courts and carried to the higher courts and sent back again appears on the docket and probably will be reheard. Suits on note and account are fewer in number, also.

One Unique Case.

One of the unusual cases in that in which Harvey Borton is seeking to be restored to sanity by legal process. Borton was declared insane and spent about two years at the county jail awaiting admittance to the Eastern Indiana Hospital for the Insane. He was quiet and peaceful and always was made a trusty by the sheriff. He did not exhibit any dangerous tendencies and a few months ago upon the intercession of the sheriff was given his liberty. He now seeks to have removed the decree of the commission that found him insane.

Various Criminal Cases.

Grand larceny, petit larceny, burglary, forgery, assault and battery and public intoxication are the most serious offenses that figure on the criminal docket. And there is only a small number of each of these cases. It is not to be presumed, however, that only forty-six criminal cases will find their way into the circuit court during the January term. The current cases nearly always have preference over those contained and that means, if a crime is committed between January 1 and April 1 the case is very likely to be tried in the January term.

The following is the classification of the civil cases now on the docket: Support, 4; divorce and custody 12;

satisfy mortgage 1; replevin 2; foreclose assessment 1; accounting 1; foreclose mortgage 4; appropriation 1; partition 13; damages 8; account 10; conversion 2; foreclose mechanic's lien 3; claim 5; work and labor 1; receiver 3; recover real estate 1; possession of real estate 2; annulment of marriage 1; injunction 1; breach of warranty 2; divorce 15; change of name 1; fraudulent marriage 1; contest will 2; modify decree 1; restoration of sanity 1; quiet title 2; note 14; appeal 8; contract 1; set aside order 1; recover money 2; to reassess 2; to resist will 1; bastardy 1; attachment 1; secure conveyance 1; to construe will 2.

HALF POPULATION DEAD; SURVIVORS WEEPING

(Continued From Page One.)

mented persons deliberately plunging into the burning ruins and perishing in the flames. In one place five children were found around their mother's corpse, themselves only just alive. The torrents of rain have helped to check the fires, but make it difficult for the rescuers to make progress. The downpour also aids in the decomposition of the bodies.

Crowds Hide in Caves.

Crowds of destitute people, too much hurt or too much dazed to help themselves, huddle on the higher part of the town. Many have fled into the country, seeking refuge in caves and crevices in the mountains. Deputy Ludovico Fulci has been for hours searching for the body of his brother, Nicolo.

Although almost exhausted, and with hands bleeding from overhauling wreckage, he declares that he will not quit until his brother's body is found.

Nicolo Fulci was a member of Zanardelli's Cabinet.

Reports from numerous places in Calabria and Sicily bring tales of disaster, any one of which would alone cause a sensation. At Riposto the sea suddenly receded and as suddenly returned in a wave of enormous height, overwhelming everything for a distance of a quarter of a mile inland, and in its ebb sweeping hundreds of inhabitants into the sea. It is stated that the dead are lying by thousands at Monteleone and in that neighborhood.

The news aroused the deepest emotion in Rome, where many have relatives in the devastated area. A large number of the residents of the capital have taken train for the south, notwithstanding assurances that it is impossible as yet to reach their destinations. Some hundreds of students from Calabria and Messina have left with the intention of going by train as far as possible and then walking the rest of the way to learn the fate of their relatives.

There is similar consternation in Naples, and, indeed, throughout Italy. Subscriptions have been opened in every town of the peninsula.

Messina is deserted save for some panic-stricken survivors and the soldiers and sailors who are engaged in the work of rescue.

Soldiers Fight Flames.

The soldiers have bent every effort to stop the sweep of the flames. They are also kept busy with the convicts who escaped from the prison after it had been demolished. Several of those who were caught looting have been shot.

Out of 200 men employed in the customs service at Messina only 41 escaped, and out of a railway force of 280 men, but 8 survive.

Buildings that are completely destroyed include the municipal offices, the Bourse in Messina, buildings of the Post Telegraph Companies, the Cathedral and nearly all the churches.

Monuments and statuary in the public square were thrown down and carried away like so many pebbles.

The Italian flying squadron has arrived at Messina. The Russian and British Mediterranean squadrons also anchored off the Sicilian coast and sent warships to Messina to render aid.

The victims at Palma are said to number 500. Gioja, with a population of 7,000, is almost totally destroyed.

Nothing has been as yet heard as to conditions in Taormina, the great winter resort for foreigners.

All along the Sicilian coast smaller towns have been wiped out by the tidal wave which followed the earthquake.

Only the roughest estimate of the tidal wave may be had from a description of its sweep on Messina. It looked as though a great wall of water 50 feet high had plunged on the town and inundated the whole area.

The government's dispatches state that in several of the towns where гарisons were maintained the horror was increased by explosions of ammunition magazines, while in almost every town through the affected district where gas is manufactured fires were widespread. Such was the panic of the inhabitants that little effort was made to stop the ravages of these fires.

The confederations are believed to have added greatly to the swelling of the death rate.

Military in Control.

Troops are being rushed from Roma and some other sections of Italy. Supply ships have already been sent on their way, carrying many nurses, provisions and medical supplies. Reports concerning the catastrophe have been gathered from different points along the southern section of the country, for direct wire communication through Messina and Reggio was cut off by the earthquake.

General Felici Di Cossato, commander of the Rome army corps, has been sent to Messina with full powers. The king has inaugurated with 1,000 lire (\$200,000) an international relief fund. The king, it is understood, has given 2,000,000 lire (\$400,000) to the fund.

All kinds of reports of robbery in Messina have reached here. The

NOTABLE EARTHQUAKES TAKE A MILLION LIVES

Place	Year	Lives lost
Catania, Sicily	1137	15,000
Syria	1158	20,000
Cilicia	1268	60,000
Naples	1456	40,000
Lisbon	1531	30,000
Naples	1626	70,000
Ragusa	1657	5,000
Schamaki	1672	80,000
Port Royal, Jamaica	1692	3,000
Sicily	1693	100,000
Aquila, Italy	1703	5,000
Jeddo (Tokio)	1703	200,000
Abruzzi, Italy	1706	15,000
Algiers	1716	20,000
Palermo	1726	6,000
China	1731	100,000
Naples	1732	1,900
Lima and Callao	1746	18,000
Grand Cairo	1754	40,000
Kaschan, Persia	1755	40,000
Lisbon	1755	50,000
Fez, Morocco	1755	12,000
Syria	1759	20,000
Martinico	1767	1,600
Tauris	1780	45,000
Calabria	1783	25,000
Bolivia	1797	40,000
Naples	1805	6,000
Kutch, India	1819	2,000
Aleppo	1822	20,000
Murcia, Spain	1828	6,000
China	1830	6,000
Calabria	1835	1,000
Martinique	1839	700
Cape Haytien, S. Dom.	1842	5,000
Pta-Pitre, Guadeloupe	1843	5,000
Great Sanger	1856	3,000
Calabria, Italy	1857	10,000
Quito	1859	5,000
Erzherzog, Asia Minor	1859	6,000
Mendoza, S. A.	1861	7,000
Manila	1863	1,000
Mitylene	1867	1,000
Peru and Ecuador	1867	25,000
Santander, Colombia	1875	14,000
Scio	1882	4,000
Cashmere	1885	3,000
The Riviera	1887	2,300
Yunnan, China	1888	4,000
Valparaiso, Chile	1906	1,500
San Francisco	1906	452
Kingston, Jamaica	1907	1,100
Total		1,192,552

prison was demolished and many of the prisoners were killed, but others made their escape and started to join the vandals who were looting the city.

These robbers, undeterred by the appalling sights around them, robbed the collapsed buildings and took valuables from the bodies of the dead.

With the arrival of the first troops yesterday a patrol of the city was inaugurated. Some of the citizens who were sufficiently calm after the panic joined with the troops in the work of perfecting order and making rescues.

Lives were lost at Barcelona, Sicily and at Castroreale and Montagano. Great havoc was reported at Florida, Noto, Chiaramonte, Vittoria, Paterno, Terranova, Marianopolis and Naro.

At Augusta the convicts in the government's salt works escaped during the excitement. Foro and Ganzini, once prosperous suburbs at Messina, are total ruins. Santo Onofrio and Miletto are probably almost totally destroyed.

Many Villages Destroyed.

Borgia and San Vito, on the mainland, were among the places worst stricken. News is still lacking from Pizzo, a Calabrian port of 10,000 population, and great damage there is feared.

Numerous villages scattered over wide expanse of territory are damaged or destroyed. Some of these are extremely inaccessible and it may be a week before the full extent of the calamity can be computed. It is certain that the ruin is complete and broadcast.

Prof. Suess, the eminent geologist of Vienna, predicts that eruptions will follow the earthquake, which he attributes to the sinking of the earth's crust in the zone of which the Lipari Islands are the center. As the process of sinking goes on the Calabrian and Sicilian highlands on either side of the strait of Messina will be submerged, only the highest peaks remaining above the sea. The strait will thereby be greatly widened.

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Fruit baskets filled to order at Price's.

Turkey and oyster dressing, Ed Rose, New Year's Eve.

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