

INDIANA STATE NEWS.

A CHRONICLE OF HAPPENINGS IN HOOISIERDOM.

Shocking Deaths, Terrible Accidents, Horrible Crimes, Proceedings of Courts, Secret Societies, and, in fact, Everything of Interest to the Hoosiers.

Pensions have been granted the following-named Indianaans: Original invalid—J. Cobb, Greensburg; E. H. Dunn, Shelbyville; L. S. Bass, Shelbyville; J. Blue, Battle-ground; W. H. H. Gilbert, Whitehall; J. P. Meyers, (deceased), Rochester; H. Davis, Greensburg; E. D. McGee, Roann; A. E. Robbins, Central; J. Fox, Columbia City; J. B. Early, Kosuth; E. Arnold, Montpelier; A. Guire, Draper; H. Dill, Goshen; J. Johnson, Huron; C. Keck, Vincennes; J. Williams, Ireland; I. Love, Marion; J. Pinkston, Fayetteville; T. W. Rominger, Hartsville; E. R. Douglass, Crawfordsville; J. L. Laughrey, Monroe; A. Keen, Sullivan; J. M. Stockdale, Sycamore; F. F. Domke, Medaryville; H. Easterday, Rochester; G. W. Hardwick, Lafayette; J. Brunesholz, Brownstown; A. Izor, Indianapolis; L. Hamilton, Waynesville; S. Kissinger, Churubusco; J. H. Ray, Hellott; J. H. Fulk, Worthington; J. Brown, North Judson; R. A. Hullis, Fort Ritner; T. J. DeBolt, St. Paul; J. Smith, Jasper; U. Mock, Ridgeville; W. H. H. Schrock, (deceased), Decatur; H. C. Wright, Mitchell; S. Rutherford, Idaville; G. W. McCulley, Georgetown; C. Fromer, Greensburg; S. A. Parrish, Knightsville; D. Miller, Pennville; W. C. Warnock, Greenstown; B. F. Slater, Harrell; W. P. Butts (deceased), Muddy Fork.

Increase—William S. Kaler, Andersonville; Robert H. Little, Elmdale; Robert McMullen, Manchester; George Swank, Jordan; William H. H. Ward, Logansport.

Widows, etc.—Amanda, widow of Thomas Self, Hillham; Nettie H., widow of William H. Schrock, Decatur; Lucinda, mother of Henry Thom, Dupont; Laura L., widow of John Curry, Mauckport; Elizabeth, widow of Emery E. Raper, Indianapolis; Sarah J. Compton, former widow of William P. Bugan, Washington.

Crushed by a Log.

While helping to load a heavy log, in the woods three miles east of Middle-town, Samuel Myers met with an accident from the effects of which he died. While the team was drawing the log up on the wagon, Myers was walking behind it, "choking." Suddenly the chain broke, and the log rolled back, knocked him down, and passed entirely over his body, stopping on his head. His body was terribly crushed, several ribs were broken, and he was otherwise injured internally. He was carried to his home and medical aid summoned. He suffered the most intense pain, when death relieved him. He was an industrious and respectable citizen, and leaves a wife and several children.

Loses by Fire.

Kempton, eight miles west of Tipton, was visited by a serious fire and almost the entire business part of the town was destroyed. E. Burkhardt's general store was burned, causing a loss of \$800; no insurance. John Clark, saloon and building, loss, \$800; gas company office, \$500; A. Gossard, meat market, \$500; John Reese, postoffice and general store, \$7,000; S. Mozingo, drug store, \$400. A barber-shop, saloon and blacksmith shop were also burned, aggregating a loss of \$800. There was no insurance on any of the buildings or stock. The fire is supposed to have been the work of incendiaries who first robbed the buildings and then applied the torch.

A Wife, Deserter by Her Husband, Ends Her Existence with Morphine.

Mrs. Josephine Dalby, of Fairmount, was found in a dying condition. When discovered she lay on the floor with nothing over or under her. She was the wife of Clark Dalby, a worthless character, who left her and went to Indianapolis. She and her children were reduced to the verge of starvation. She was a handsome woman of thirty-one. She leaves five children, whose ages range from one to thirteen years. The Coroner held an inquest and returned a verdict to the effect that death resulted from a dose of morphine taken with suicidal intent.

Assaulted by Her Father-in-Law.

Benjamin C. Ice, residing ten miles south of Marion, was arrested on the charge of assault and battery with intent to murder his daughter-in-law, Lavina C. Ice. The accused and his alleged victim are both of the highest standing. It appears that there was a dispute over the measuring of some land, and Ice becoming enraged, attacked his relative with a club, and would have beaten her to death but for interference. As it was, she was painfully injured. In addition to a criminal prosecution, civil suit was filed this morning, demanding \$5,000 of Ice for the injuries inflicted on his daughter-in-law.

Afraid of "White Caps."

James Huddleston, of Washington County, went to Indianapolis with an afflicted daughter, who was placed in one of the asylums. He applied to the police station, wanting to know if he was safe from molestation by "White Caps" if he remained in the city, and he reported at the hotel to-day that three men were following him with the intention of killing him. He acts as if he recently had been subjected to a ter-

rible fright, and his friends will be communicated with.

Damages Demanded for Slander.

A tenement house on the farm of John Ford, a wealthy farmer who lives southwest of Columbus several miles, was destroyed by fire. It was supposed to have been the work of incendiary, and Ford is alleged to have openly accused Noah Wilson, a young man of the neighborhood, of committing the arson. Wilson has brought suit against Ford for \$1,000 damages for the slander of his character.

Death from Injuries Received.

Frederick Carr, a well-known and prominent painter at Jeffersonville, while decorating the new residence of Thomas O'Donnell, fell from the second story of the building and sustained a concussion of the spine. He was picked up and carried to the office of Dr. Watkins, near by, and was unable to budge an inch from the time he was taken there until he died.

Young Man Fatally Shot.

Lafayette Shade, a farmer living two miles north of Hillsboro, shot and fatally wounded a young man named John McAlister. The tragedy was the result of a long-standing family feud. Shade was arraigned before Esquire Miller, who, after hearing the evidence of the witnesses to the affair, bound him over to court in the sum of \$4,000.

Shot by a Drunken Tramp.

W. W. Casto, while crossing the river bridge at Terre Haute, was accosted by two drunken men and a drunken woman, trying to pick a quarrel, which resulted in one of the drunken men shooting Mr. Casto twice, seriously but not fatally wounding him. The man who did the shooting fled across the river. A party is in pursuit.

Attempted Suicide.

Lon Smith, son of John L. Smith, and about twenty years old, attempted suicide by hanging himself at his father's home at Greensburg. It is said that a disagreement with some other member of the family caused despondency and he attempted his life, but was discovered. He may recover, although there is room for doubt.

Murder Caused by Politics.

Two and a quarter miles northeast of Bartlettsville, James McPike, aged 48, met William M. Martin, aged 60, and beat him so badly that he died from the effects. The cause was politics.

Minor State Items.

Extensive arrangements are being made for the reception of Hon. James G. Blaine in this State. While here he will be the guest of Gen. Harrison, and his first speech will be at Goshen, Oct. 10.

—Dr. James Ritchey of Rensselaer, is dead. Dr. Ritchey practiced many years in Franklin, and was prominent in the politics of the State in its early history. He made the first report favorable to the establishment of a hospital for the insane while he was a member of the Legislature.

—The saw-mill of Jacob Landis at Franklin, was almost destroyed by the explosion of the boiler in the engine-house. The engine-house was completely wrecked, and the engineer, John Cheatum, instantly killed.

—Wallace Britton, a prominent citizen at Crawfordsville, died at the age of 88 years.

—A monster gas well, with a capacity estimated at nine million feet daily, was drilled in at Sweetser, nine miles west of Marion. This makes twenty-five natural-gas wells drilled in Grant County without a failure.

—Bishop Dwenger, of the diocese of Fort Wayne, left to visit Rome. In taking leave of the clergy of the diocese at the episcopal residence he was presented with a purse of \$1,500, a tribute from the priests. The presentation speech was made by Father Brammer, pastor of the Cathedral, and the Bishop made a feeling response. He will be abroad until Christmas.

—The eleventh annual reunion of the Seventh Regiment Association will be held in Greensburg on Thursday, Oct. 11.

—James Dukes, of Darlington, took arsenic with suicidal intent. A doctor was secured in time to save his life.

—Charest, the rope-walker, while riding a bicycle on a tight rope at Hammond, lost his balance and fell thirty-five feet to the ground. He was badly hurt.

—Jesse Miller has commenced suit against the Toledo, St. Louis and Kansas City Railway Company, at Marion, demanding damages in the sum of \$10,000. The claim is based on the killing of Albert, the 4-year-old son of the plaintiff, by one of the freight trains of the defendant. The boy was asleep on the track when the engine cut him in twain.

—Miss Nellie Carver, a most estimable young lady, formerly a resident of Martinsville, died at the home of her parents in Indianapolis, after a sickness of seven months, of consumption. She was taken to Martinsville for burial.

—Mrs. John Click, an aged widow residing north of Peru, was most horribly burned, the body being a mere crisp. It is supposed her dress caught fire from a live coal while smoking a pipe. Her daughter was seriously burned in attempting to rescue her.

—Died, Israel Baker, of Elkhart, Ind., 87 years, a pioneer and prominent ex-soldier,

AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

A NEWSPAPER MAN INTERVIEWS THE PRESIDENT.

Mr. Cleveland's Frank Talk—His Views of Men and Things—His Impressions of the West—Personal Attacks, Pension Views, Etc.

(From the Chicago Herald.)

My appointment with the President was for 2 o'clock, and at that hour I entered the waiting-room. A Cabinet officer was with him at the time, and it was not until a half hour later that I was requested to enter. The President's office is the oval room known as the library, immediately over the "Blue Parlor," and which was first occupied as a private office by President Arthur. He was seated at his desk, with piles of papers and documents on each side of him, all awaiting his examination. He received me cordially, asked me to be seated, and at once entered into general conversation.

The first impression he receives in meeting a man is his downright frankness and perfect truthfulness. You find that what he says he means, because he believes it to be true. This puts you at once at ease, for you see that here is a man who is not laying conversational pitfalls for you, who is not holding back his own thought in order to extract yours, or talking mere idle words that mean nothing. Every line in his face shows tenacity and honesty, and for a public man he exhibits a noteworthy degree of the Scriptural virtue of single-mindedness.

His mind moves with alertness, and he expresses himself clearly, with no hesitation at all. You see that he is a man who is not holding back his own thoughts, and know what he is talking about.

Another impression he leaves upon you is that when once he has taken up a position by honest processes of thought he is almost immovably fixed there. His face shows a mind equal to arduous things, and there has been no more arduous work performed by living man than that of the President as he stood four square against his party when, after the 4th of March three years ago, they marched gayly up to the capital in search of offices. Civil-service reform to the party, decent turning the Republicans out, and all that, did not mean that to Mr. Cleveland, who had the law on his side. His party are usually platitude, and are made "to keep the word of promise to the ear but to break it to the hope." But not so did the President read the Democratic platform of 1884. He saw in it sacred promises, and he held the politicians to them. There is not one man in 14,000 in the United States in either party who could have stood up so sturdily and so honestly against the demands of his own party as did the President. If he should be defeated at the coming election the clock of civil-service reform would be stopped for a century.

But while I was drawing these deductions from Mr. Cleveland's appearance and the impression he makes upon me, he has been talking after a very pleasant fashion.

"My Western trip will always remain a very delightful memory to me. I was more than pleased. I was charmed with the Western people. Their openness, frankness, good nature, independence and thorough manhood showed me that they belonged to the very highest type of Americans. The courtesy and consideration shown the residential party was especially gratifying; not because it was a personal compliment, but because it showed respect for the government of the nation.

"The return passage to Sioux City was a wonderful piece of work. I admired that very much, and was glad I stopped there, though we had not intended. But perhaps what struck me the most was the perfection of our vast railroad system. It is something for Americans to be proud of. We traveled that immense circuit of some 5,000 miles, over twenty-one different railroads, without an accident and without an interruption or delay."

"People are sometimes curious to know, Mr. President, how you regard the Congressional

"—"I am not to be told what has been made upon me by my political opponents, I am free to say, and I care little for them. I know they are not true, and I believe they are meant to be understood, at least in a Pickwickian sense. I confess that the speeches of some of the Senators surprise me, for I look upon the Senate of the United States as the most dignified body in the world, and certainly there have been speeches delivered there which do not comport with that dignity. But if they can stand it I can. I am a little amused, though, sometimes, that these so-called Republican Senators who are the most bitter against me have no hesitation in asking very particular favors at my hands."

"Your pension veto has been criticised with some asperity?"

"I believe in a codification of the pension laws and a complete readjustment of their inequalities. They absolutely need it, and if Congressmen would address themselves to that they would do the soldiers far more good than in the passage of private pension bills. These operate, as far as possible, to the disadvantage of the pensioner, and the pensioner is not as great as the State of New York, and in extent of territory not as great as the State of Illinois. And they talk to us in the great West of the duty of patriotism, and how we must go in for a high protective tariff for the sake of the workingman and to build up the country. They are glad with their appeals to our generosity and compassion, and to their political party that controls New England, and has twelve Senators in the United States Congress never drew a generous or a patriotic breath. This country was never engaged in a foreign war that the old Federal and Whig parties did not oppose, and the present Republican party in New England is the lineal descendant of those parties. The first secession movement was started in New England. In the war of 1812 every New England State refused to vote men and supplies in aid of the Government, and when President Madison requested Gov. Storrs of Massachusetts, to send forward his troops to protect the Government, and insultingly declined. That is the record they have, and it is notorious that if the war had continued another year they would have welshed. The British fleets to their ports. They used to burn blue lights along the shore as signals for the British fleet, and they were dislodged through and through. They held the Hartford convention, which was intended as a step toward secession, and they did everything possible to embarrass the General Government. They entertained in Boston that man McHenry, who was the editor of England, and who came to promote dissension between the States."

"The same spirit arose in the Mexican war, and the Whigs of New England were opposed to that war and disloyal in all their actions and measures. The Republicans of New England went into the war for the Union, not from motives of patriotism, but because they thought they could make money and injure the South. The State of Missouri sent more troops to the Union armies than all of New England, outside of Massachusetts. And yet they talk about patriotism and try to induce our Western farmers from whom they never buy a pound of anything, to contribute money into their pockets. They burn the money and tax the people rich off the soil of the West, and the Western farmers are growing poorer all the time. In 1880 the farming lands and products of the West, the farms, the horses, cattle, sheep, and products were not worth as much by millions of dollars as they were in 1870, ten years before. Ten years of the highest protection this country has known has made the Western farmer poorer than he ever was before. And yet he is asked to vote again for this enormous tariff taxation in order that the Eastern manufacturers may receive more tribute and grow still richer. That astonishes me, it dismays me, to think of our people for so long a time as they have been.

"And that story about my saving I believed in free trade as I believed in the Protestant religion. I cannot imagine where people pick up such absurd statements. In the first place I don't believe in free trade at all, and in the next place free trade and protection are mere matters of governmental policy. I don't look upon religion as a matter of policy. That is something of very little higher moment than anything political. But I never said and never could say anything that might be even distorted into such an expression."

"How about that substitute, Mr. President?"

"Yes, it was that I tried to have a substitute during the war. I am under the impression that some very eminent Republicans did the same thing. I was drafted at a time when it was impossible for me to go. Two of my brothers were already in the service, and it had been possible for me to have gone in justice to our family, I would have gone voluntarily. A friend brought me the substitute, and he was a Norwegian who just paid off from his ship and who was desirous of enlisting into the army and I knew most he could out of it. He was a splendid-looking fellow, and I remember the provost marshal complimented me on bringing in so fine a recruit. He enlisted and served through the war, and so far as I know, was a good soldier. After the war he returned to Buffalo and called to see me. He was poor, and I gave him \$5. He was afterward admitted to the Soldiers' Home, at Bath, N. Y., and he died there, as many other soldiers did. He never was in a poorhouse, so far as I know, and he certainly did not die in one."

Campaign Lies.

(New York telegram.)

In spite of the absolute proof which has been brought to the knowledge of the National Republican Convention that the election was stolen from the人民 by the Democratic party, the President for his "free-truth" act purposes to have been taken from various English papers are forgeries. Senator Quay and his associates still continue to send them out with all the weight of their sanction as genuine editorial ex-

pressions. One of the most recent of these documents is entitled "A Question of Wages an Bread," of which 1,500,000 have been issued from the Republican national platforms of 1876, 1880, and 1881, disingenuously made so as to conceal the fact that each of the platforms recognized the property of, if not the need of, reducing the tariff on a lower scale of duties. The Democratic platform of 1884 is also garbled.

DON DICKINSON TALKS.

RINGING WORDS FOR TARIFF REFORM AND TAX REDUCTION.

The Postmaster General Says It's an Issue Between New England Monopoly and the Great West and He's with the Latter—New England Disloyal.

The Washington correspondent of the Chicago Herald recently called on Don M. Dickinson, the Postmaster General, at his private office, and found him willing to talk on the political issues of the day. The correspondent asked him what he thought the President would do with the Chinese exclusion bill, which had been passed with such haste by Congress.

"No one," said Mr. Dickinson, "has any right to speak for the President. He is a man who means what he says, and will put his heart into it fearlessly. His only thought is for the honor and dignity of the country. That bill is not an administration measure, and the President will treat it precisely as he does every subject that comes before him. Ever since his inauguration he has done all in his power to give real protection to American labor by endeavoring to exclude from the country that cheap labor which competes with it. That is the only way American labor can be protected. The President originated the negotiations of this Chinese treaty by which the Chinese were to be excluded from further competition with the Chinese, and all the Senate had to do was to ratify it, and it would have gone at once into effect. Instead of that, the majority talked on some insignificant amendments, which made it necessary to send the treaty back to China for ratification of the amendments. Hence this long delay, with the further prospect of serious complications with the Chinese Government."

"What do you think of the action of certain Republican Senators in regard to the retaliation message and bill?"

"The story is absolutely without foundation. If any such move were contemplated, certainly I should know of it. There has never been a season before, within my recollection, in which such perfect good faith has been maintained between clubs and players. Since the meeting of the League and Brotherhood last fall the best of feeling has prevailed all around. There are one or two minor affairs that should yet be adjusted, and doubtless will be without friction, but that there is any such move to be made as outlined is absolutely untrue."

Don Brouthers, who is Vice President of the Brotherhood, and Hanlon, another leading light, denounce the sensation in fully as strong terms as did Ward. All say they are well satisfied with the reserve rule, and want it maintained when not abused. Ward says he expects to be re-elected by New York, and play there next season.

In speaking of the proposed Australian trip, President Spalding, of the Chicago Club, said the other day: "The American team is nearly complete, although there may be new additions. I have just signed John Healy, of the Indianapolis Club, and James Donnelly, of the Washington team. So you see that all the League teams are represented in the combination."

Spalding and Anson will spend