

INDIANA STATE NEWS.

A CHRONICLE OF HAPPENINGS IN HOOSIERDOM.

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

The marriage, in Wabash, of Miss Elizabeth Oswald to George Schillinger, of Roann, recalls the remarkable fast made by the lady in 1882, which attracted the attention of medical men in various parts of the country. Miss Oswald at the time was living with her parents, four miles north of Wabash, and was 30 years old. Her first trouble was that it pained her to take food, so she concluded to do without. It was thought at the time that the trouble was caused by a disordered nervous system. At the end of ten weeks the lady had become very weak and emaciated, and it became evident that the end was near. The patient lay in a stupor and was unable to recognize any one. Her hands were shriveled and were as white as snow, showing no trace of blood. She was greatly worried by the false impression which had gotten abroad that she was trying to starve herself. On the contrary, she had made every endeavor to eat and drink, without avail, as her stomach rebelled. She was frequently seized with severe retchings, which left her greatly exhausted, meanwhile the patient's temperature remained normal, and her pulse averaged eighty. The attending physician contemplated trying infusion of blood, but it was thought best not to make the experiment. After the seventy-fifth day the faster began to mend, and partook of a little nourishment, principally lemonade, and followed this up with mineral water, when it was found that food was retained, and from that time the patient began to mend rapidly. She is now a strong and healthy lady, and seems to be none the worse physically for her long fast, which, in some respects, was one of the most remarkable on record.

A Fleeing Prisoner Instantly Killed by a Police Officer.

Robert Watson, was shot and instantly killed by Marshal Jack Rosebraugh, of Huntington. Watson had just been released from jail and was re-arrested for severely beating a man. He had his trial before the grand jury. Seeing a back door open he made a dash for liberty and ran out, followed closely by the City Marshal. After a chase through the streets for several blocks, the fleeing prisoner was cornered, and when the Marshal approached, the criminal drew a revolver. The Marshal was too quick for him, however, and shot him through the head, instantly killing him. The shooting is generally regarded as justifiable. Watson was a notorious tough and but little regret is expressed at his death. He was about thirty years of age and his father is a respectable farmer of Lagro township, Wabash County. He leaves a wife.

A Participant in the Recent Hendricks County Tragedy Makes a Confession.

James H. Boswell, who was arrested on suspicion of complicity in the attempt made some time ago to rob the residence of Jesse Mason, of Hendricks County, made a full confession, involving O. L. Gentry, who is still at large. Boswell says Gentry enticed him and Logan York, who, it will be remembered, was shot and killed by Mr. Mason's son, to attempt the robbery, and then put York forward, causing his death. Gentry remained at his home in Stillville, till Boswell was arrested, about a week ago, and fled as soon as he heard of it. Gentry, York, and Boswell all belonged to respectable families. The court fixed Boswell's penalty at seven years in the penitentiary.

A Terre Haute Girl Murdered in the Street by an Unknown Man.

Dollie Phillips, aged 20, was murdered on the street of Terre Haute. She was standing on a corner watching the parade, when a man approached, pointed a revolver at her, and, pulling the trigger, said: "There, take that." She fell to the sidewalk with a bullet through her head, and died a few minutes later. The murderer escaped in spite of the fact that the street was thronged with people. He was recognized as a man named Galloway, by several people who saw the shooting. He is still at large. The cause of the shooting is unknown.

Supposed Case of Infanticide.

Recently the Coroner's attention was called to blood-stains on the Brown-street bridge, Lafayette, and an investigation revealed the form of a child in the river-bottom. The little body was fished out and found to be that of a male child of between six and seven months gestation. The inhuman parent or accomplice had cut the throat on the left side, wrapped the body in a *Courier* of August last, and dropped it into the river.

Minor State Items.

The grand jury in Huntington has returned a verdict of justifiable homicide in the case of the killing of Arthur Watkins, by City Marshal Rosebraugh. Work on the Crawfordsville natural-gas well has been suspended, owing to an immense rock checking further progress of the drill. A new location will be selected, and work will again proceed. The supposed murderers of Andrew Morgan, at Xenia, have been held for murder in the first degree.

The commissioners of Montgomery County have made an appropriation of \$100 for the purpose of placing a tablet in the State soldiers' monument in honor of the soldiers who went from that county.

The 7-months-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John N. Oldham, living near Logansport, was so severely burned that she died from the effects. The little one was alone with a 3-year-old sister, and it is supposed the older child played with fire and threw coals on the child's clothing.

Allen Six, of Goshen, was arrested on the river bank while about to toss his 5-year-old daughter in the river. He was drunk.

Barrett, the Elkhart policeman who shot his fellow-officer, Burton, in that place is feigning insanity. He declares that he did not shoot any one, and threatens suicide. Fear of the interference of a mob of lynchers has passed.

A large barn owned by Abram Scott, of Princeton, Wabash County, was burned. Five horses and a large quantity of farming implements and grain were destroyed. The fire was the work of an incendiary. The loss is nearly \$4,000, with an insurance of \$1,800.

Lizzie Schulz, of Fort Wayne, aged 12 years, was fatally burned while her parents were at church. She was working around the stove, when her clothes caught fire and were almost entirely consumed by the flames. One side of her body was horribly burned, the flesh in some places hanging in shreds. The neighbors came to her assistance and carried the young girl to her home. She died soon after the accident.

William Smallwood was murderously assaulted by highwaymen near Fort Wayne.

Theodore Monahan, a brakeman, was killed by the cars at Indianapolis.

Lewis Stilwell, of St. John's Switch, attempted to cross the track of the J. M. & L. Road at that point, but was caught by a passenger train, and run over and so badly hurt he will die. One leg was cut off and a severe cut was inflicted on the head.

Joseph Hahn, of Millhouses, while about five miles from town on his way home fell from his horse and broke his neck, dying almost instantly.

Mr. Lawshe, of Somerset, Wabash County, accompanied by his wife and two children, went riding. The horse became frightened and ran away, throwing the entire party in a ditch. The lady and the children escaped, but Mr. Lawshe suffered a dislocation of a hip joint, and was injured internally. It is thought he will die.

C. H. Paters, an old physician, who has been making periodical visits to Evansville, for the past seven or eight years, and who claims his place of residence at Indianapolis, was found by the side of the Jeffersonville, Madison and Indianapolis Railroad track, one mile from Evansville, with his head crushed and his brains scattered along the track. It is supposed that he was put off an outgoing passenger train on account of not having money to pay his fare, and was struck by a freight train which followed the passenger train.

A Bible society has been organized at Crawfordsville, and is mainly composed of young ladies. The purpose is to make a thorough study of the Scriptures. Meetings are held once a week.

Charles Knott, a prominent farmer of Seipio Township, LaPorte County, dropped dead while threshing. Heart disease is the supposed cause.

Mr. and Mrs. T. M. Norton, prominent residents of Anderson, have filed an action for \$10,000 against the Anderson Natural-gas Company. In April last an explosion of gas in Mr. Norton's dwelling blew down the walls, severely injured Mr. and Mrs. Norton, and killed a man named Rogers. The complainants allege that the explosion resulted from a defective joint and demand damages in the sum named.

On Oct. 15, Daniel Baumgartner, a stone-mason, of the north part of the State, aged 23 years, fell a distance of sixty-two feet off of a tree which he had climbed in pursuit of a squirrel. He fractured his leg above the ankle, got considerably shook up, but is now getting along nicely. Parties measured the tree to find the distance he fell, which is sixty-two feet.

A 3-year-old daughter of August Conrad, living near Fort Wayne, fell into a kettle of boiling apple-butter and was burned so that she cannot recover.

A very fine specimen of the eagle has been viewed by hundreds at the Citizens' Bank, Montpelier. It was killed by a boy named Henry Starbuck, who hit it on the head with a stone while it was perched on an outhouse at the home of his parents, four miles north-east of that city. The bird measures twelve feet, and is probably the largest eagle ever seen in the State.

Wes Barlow, hostler at the Tipton stock stables, met with an accident that will probably cost him his life. He had been out of town, and on returning at a late hour, went to the haymow to sleep. By some mishap he fell from the mow into the manger below, breaking his back and receiving internal injuries. He is not expected to recover.

Morgan County is now free from debt, having discharged her final obligation recently, by taking up outstanding bonds to the extent of \$10,000, and the interest thereon. This indebtedness was not due until December next.

NOTED DAKOTA FEMALE

SHE LIVES THE LIFE OF A FILTHY AND FEARED MISER.

Mary Ann Irvine, an Eccentric Western Character, Dies in Filthy Quarters, Leaving Thousands—The Potato Crop—Other News Notes.

(Sioux Falls (Dak.) special.)

Mary Ann Irvine, one of the most noted characters of Dakota, is dead. During her residence of thirteen years in the vicinity of Sioux Falls, she proved herself a most venomous Amazon; had lived and died in the utmost filth and squalor, leaving thousands of dollars of accumulated wealth. No woman in Dakota, nor probably man, was more dreaded by all who came in contact with her than Mrs. Irvine. Vicious, revengeful and mean, she would hesitate to do nothing against the person or property of one who had incurred her hatred.

For years she figured prominently at nearly every term of court as defendant in various charges, such as applying the torch to the property of neighbors who had aroused her passions, threatening their lives, etc. A loaded revolver was her constant companion, and many a man has been made its target.

It has always been believed that Mrs. Irvine had more to do with the murder of Mrs. Egan in 1883 than Mr. Egan, who was hanged for the crime. She and Egan were intimate, and many circumstances implicated her in the murder; but no one dared to testify against her, and Egan himself refused to "sneak." For the last two years she had been living in Sioux Falls, and her reign had been one of terror to the neighborhood, for, no matter how much she imposed upon her neighbors, they quietly submitted rather than make themselves the objects of her vengeance. In hunting through her hovel immediately after her death several chickens which she had stolen from a neighbor were found in the cellar.

No one ever darkened her doors, and it was only a very short time before she died that even her own children dared to enter her house. When it was discovered that she was dying, and she was asked if a physician should not be sent for, she objected to incurring so great an expense, and not until she had struck a bargain with the doctor for his fee would she allow any medicines to be administered. Her sleeping-room was found so full of all manner of filthy rubbish that much of it had to be dumped out of doors before the attendants could find room to get in or endure the stench. After her death a search among her effects revealed debts, mortgages, notes, bonds, and cash to the amount, in the aggregate, of \$35,000. The woman was 63 years old, and had three children, to whom her property will revert.

THE POTATO CROP.

Figures Showing the Yield the Present Season to Be the Largest Ever Grown.

The following estimate of the potato crop of the United States for 1888 appeared in the *Chicago Farmers' Review*: There is no longer room for doubt that the potato crop of the present season is the largest ever grown in the United States. From statistics furnished by correspondents of the *Farmers' Review*, based on actual harvest returns, we make the following estimate:

Ohio—Acreage, 156,963; average yield, 96 bushels; total, 15,069,448 bushels. Indiana—Acreage, 99,875; average yield, 68 bushels; total, 6,791,500 bushels. Illinois—Acreage, 146,317; average yield, 82 bushels; total, 11,997,394 bushels. Iowa—Acreage, 150,276; average yield, 118 bushels; total, 17,732,568 bushels. Kansas—Acreage, 120,916; average yield, 57 bushels; total, 6,892,212 bushels. Nebraska—Acreage, 66,538; average yield, 84 bushels; total, 5,589,192 bushels. Michigan—Acreage, 158,468; average yield, 96 bushels; total, 15,212,928 bushels. Wisconsin—Acreage, 112,264; average yield, 109 bushels; total, 12,236,776 bushels. Minnesota—Acreage, 670,000; average yield, 108 bushels; total, 7,236,000 bushels. Dakota—Acreage, 65,707; average yield, 90 bushels; total, 5,913,630 bushels. Missouri—Acreage, 85,316; average yield, 89 bushels; total, 7,593,124 bushels. Kentucky Acreage, 52,972; average yield, 77 bushels; total, 4,089,544 bushels. Total for the eleven States and Dakota, 116,373,916 bushels. In the thirty-three other States and Territories we assume that the average yield will be equal to that of 1884—viz., 85.3 bushels per acre, as reported by the Department of Agriculture, which, allowing for increase in acreage, would make a total of 100,272,143 bushels, or a grand total of 216,646,059 bushels, against 208,164,425 bushels in 1883, 190,642,000 bushels in 1884, 175,029,000 bushels in 1885, 168,051,000 bushels in 1886, and 134,000,000 bushels in 1887.

WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

Figures from the Annual Report of Gov. Eugene Semple.

Eugene Semple, Governor of Washington Territory, in his annual report estimates the population of the Territory at 167,382, an increase of about 24,000 during the year. The taxable property is given at \$84,621,182, a gain of over \$65,000,000 in the last ten years, and a large increase over last year. Public lands have been entered during the year as follows: Original homestead entries, 312,740 acres; timber culture entries, 89,200 acres; coal, 133,832 acres; pre-emption filings, 359,643 acres; coal land, 18,720 acres; desert land, 24,000 acres, and timber land, 85,600 acres. During the year the Northern Pacific Railroad Company sold 268,700 acres. Coal mining, the report says, is in a prosperous condition, the mines having produced 1,133,801 tons, as against 525,705 during 1887. Gold and silver mining is also in a prosperous condition. The salmon pack for the year was 360,820 cases, but neither the canneries nor the fishermen have made anything on the year's work. The Governor urges the admission of the Territory into the Union; recommends the allotment of lands in severalty to all Indians; a liberal appropriation for the enforcement of the Chinese exclusion act; the establishment of a port of entry on Gray's harbor, and liberal appropriations for surveys of the public lands.

ILL-FATED PROSPECTORS.

The Bones of Two White Men Found Bleaching on the Blackfoot Hills.

A party of prospectors, headed by McDonald, the half-breed, who had induced the Flathead Indians to divulge their long-kept secret as to the location of some remarkably rich mines in the Blackfoot country, in Montana, while clambering over the steep mountain sides were horrified to find the skeletons of two white men. One had a bullet-hole through his forehead, and both had evidently been killed by hostile Indians. Beside the skeletons lay a small pile of quartz. Evidently the men were the first prospectors and pioneers of the Blackfoot Hills, and for years had lain on the bare, bleak mountain side.

The Oldest Soldier.

Larions Smith, who recently died in Vermont at the age of 92, is thought to have been the oldest soldier in the civil war. In 1863 he enlisted in Company I, Twelfth Vermont Volunteers, being at that time 67 years old. He did not look it, being remarkably strong and vigorous, and at the time of his death did not appear to be over 60 years old. The Iowa Graybeards had some pretty old men in their ranks, but it is doubtful if any were as old as Larions.

OUR NATIONAL DEBT.

A REDUCTION OF OVER \$4,000,000 DURING OCTOBER.

Thursday, November 29, Designated by the President as a Day of Thanksgiving—Gen. Benet's Report on the Army Bureau, Etc., Etc.

(Washington special.)

The following is a recapitulation of the debt statement for the month ending Oct. 31:

INTEREST-BEARING DEBT.	
Bonds at 4 1/2 per cent.	\$ 197,302,000
Bonds at 4 per cent.	632,068,150
Refunding certificates at 4 per cent.	139,620
Navy pension fund at 3 per cent.	14,030,000
Pacific railroad bonds at 6 per cent.	94,633,512
Principal	\$ 938,123,282
Interest	7,169,196

Total \$ 945,292,478
DEBT ON WHICH INTEREST HAS CEASED SINCE OCTOBER 31.

MATURITY.	
Principal	\$ 2,365,985
Interest	163,110
Total	\$ 2,529,095

DEBT BEARING NO INTEREST.
Old demand and legal-tender notes, \$ 346,737,823
Certificates of deposit, 11,580,000
Gold certificates, 140,613,668
Silver certificates, 2,976,128
Estimated as lost or destroyed, 6,921,316

Principal	\$ 735,635,919
Interest	\$1,696,137,917
Total	\$ 2,431,773,836

Less cash items available for redemption of debt, \$331,675,218
Less reserve held for redemption of United States notes, 100,000,000

Total debt less available cash items	\$1,211,782,005
Net cash in the Treasury	74,491,969

Debt less cash in Treasury Nov. 1, 1888, \$1,137,290,086
Debt less cash in Treasury Oct. 1, 1888, 1,141,875,655

Decrease of debt during the month	\$ 4,585,519
Decrease of debt since June 30, 1888	\$4,294,640

CASH IN THE TREASURY.
Available for reduction of the public debt: Gold held for gold certificates actually outstanding, \$ 140,613,668
Silver held for silver certificates actually outstanding, 220,781,152

U. S. notes held for certificates of deposit actually outstanding, 11,580,000 Cash held for matured debt and interest unpaid, 9,007,992 Fractional currency, 416	
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Total available for reduction of debt, \$301,675,218
RESERVE FUND.
Held for redemption of U. S. notes, acts Jan. 12, 1885, 100,000,000
Unavailable for reduction of debt: Fractional silver coin, 24,088,768
Minor coin, 10,14

Total reserve fund, \$24,179,183 Certificates held as cash, 33,958,16 Net cash balance on hand, 74,491,969	
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Total cash in Treasury as shown by Treasurer's general account, \$ 74,491,969

GIVING THANKS.

The President Proclaims Thursday, Nov. 29, as a Day of Thanksgiving.

The President has issued the following proclamation:

"Constant thanksgiving and gratitude are due from the American people to Almighty God for His goodness and mercy which have followed them since they made them a nation and have vouchsafed to them a free government. With loving kindness He has constantly led us in the way of prosperity and greatness. He has not visited with swift punishment our shortcomings, but with gracious care He has warned us of our dependence upon His forbearance, and has taught us that obedience to His holy law is the price of a continuance of His precious gifts."

"In acknowledging all that God has done for us as a nation and to the end that on an appointed day the united prayers and praise of a grateful country may reach the throne of grace, I, Grover Cleveland, President of the United States, do hereby designate and set apart Thursday, the 29th day of November, instant, as a day of thanksgiving and prayer, to be kept and observed throughout the land."

"On that day let all our people suspend their ordinary work and occupations, and in their accustomed place of worship, with prayer and songs of praise, render thanks to God for all His mercies, for the abundant harvest which have rewarded the toil of the husbandman during the year, for the peace and safety of the rich rewards that have followed the labors of our people in their shops and their marts of trade and traffic. Let us give thanks for peace and for social order and contentment within our borders, and for our advancement in all that adds to national greatness."

"And, mindful of the afflictive dispensation with which a portion of our land has been visited, let us, while we humble ourselves before the power of God, acknowledge His mercy in setting bounds to the deadly march of pestilence, and let our hearts be chastened by sympathy with our fellow-countrymen who have suffered and who mourn."

"And as we have received from the hands of our Heavenly Father, let us not forget that He has enjoined upon us charity; and on this day of thanksgiving let us generously remember the poor and needy, so that our tribute of praise and gratitude may be acceptable in the sight of the Lord."

"Done at the city of Washington, on the first day of November, eighteen hundred and eighty-eight, and in the year of independence of the United States, the one hundred and thirtieth."

"In witness whereof I have hereunto signed my name and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed."

"By the President: T. F. BAYARD, Secretary of State."

GEN. BENET'S REPORT.

What Has Been Done by the Army Ordnance Bureau During the Year.

(Washington, (D. C.) special.)

In his annual report Gen. Benet, Chief of Ordnance, says that the bureau expended \$1,507,882 during the last fiscal year, and that the year of independence of the United States, the one hundred and thirtieth. Investigations have been completed relative to the determination of the charge, projectile, rifling, etc., for an arm of smaller caliber than the service piece. It is the intention to use compressed and perforated cartridges, but as yet the powder-makers have not succeeded in producing a satisfactory powder, the desired velocity being accompanied by too great a pressure. This matter of a suitable powder is still under study and trial. The results obtained in France with the Lebel rifle seem to point to a radical innovation in the manufacture of powder for small arms. The report says that a tract of seventy acres of land immediately outside of the city limits of Columbia, Tenn., has been selected for an arsenal, and the work of construction will begin as soon as the title is accepted. In the absence of regular appropriations the bureau has availed itself of the proceeds from the sales of unserviceable material to proceed with the manufacture of experimental guns at the Watervliet Arsenal, and they will be completed this winter. In improving the facilities of this place \$20,000 has been expended, and tools from other arsenals have been assembled there, so that the present capacity is about fifty field guns and one eight-inch and one ten-inch gun per annum.

CARE OF THE EYES.

BY DR. S. M. BURNETT.



HERE are, perhaps, more individuals who ascribe their weakness of sight to a use of their eyes under an insufficient artificial illumination than to any other one cause. In a great many instances this may not be strictly true, but there can be no doubt that faulty artificial light is one of the most productive causes of a certain

class of injuries to which the eye can be exposed. The two sources of trouble with the ordinary artificial lights are: first, that they are not pure white, and secondly, that they are unsteady. The first defect is found in all artificial lights except the lime, electric and magnesium lights; the second especially in candles and gas. The yellowness is, in a measure, counteracted by using, in the case of lamps and gas, chimneys of a violet or blue tint, and the flickering of the gas may be obviated largely by employing an Argand burner. All things considered, a German student-lamp furnishes the most satisfactory light. The next best is gas, with an Argand burner. The chimneys of both may, as above suggested, be advantageously of a light-blue tint.

The position of the light in relation to the body is of great importance. If a shade is used on the lamp or burner (it should, by preference, be of ground or "milk" glass, never of colored glass), the light may stand directly in front of the body and the work be allowed to lie in the light under the shade, which will protect the eyes from the glare of the flame. If no shade is used the back should be turned to the source of light, which ought to fall over the left shoulder. The same rule applies in the management of daylight. In this case the light should come from behind and slightly above, and fall directly on the work, whence it is reflected to the eye. It should never fall directly in the face.

The light in the room during sleep is also not without its influence. As a rule, the room during sleeping hours should be dark; and, in particular, care should be taken to avoid sleeping opposite a window where on opening the eyes in the morning a flood of strong light will fall on them. Even the strongest eyes are, after the repose of the night, more or less sensitive to the impression of intense light. The eyes must have time to accustom themselves to the stimulus.

Attention should be called to the injurious effects that sometimes follow reading on railroad cars. On account of the unsteadiness of the page, reading under these circumstances is exceedingly trying to the eyes, and should never be persisted in for any considerable length of time.

During convalescence from severe illness the eyes are last to regain their lost power.

Love in a Dry-Goods Store.

One of the most unwelcome customers in many of the large dry-goods stores is Cupid. This, however, is only true in the eyes of the employer when the little god tangles up the hearts of some of the young women employed with those of some of the young men. In all other cases Cupid is one of the most able allies the retail dry-goods man has in his business. An old merchant in this particular line of trade spent some time several evenings ago explaining to a party of friends why this was so.

"One of the worst things we have to contend with in our business, as far as our unmarried male and female employees are concerned," he said, "is love. When a young lady, say in the hosiery department, falls in love with a nice young man in the dress-goods department, or any other department, for that matter, there is trouble ahead for the employers. If the young man should happen to return the young lady's affection the trouble is doubled. How does this make any difference to us? Well, in nine cases out of ten the tender passion unfits its victims for work in the same dry-goods store. This is especially so in the case of the young ladies. Once they get in love with a young man at another counter their minds, instead of being at their own counters, are continually at the young man's counter. The result of this is that the love-smitten maid is absent-minded and inattentive to business. I have seen many a bright young clerk who was very valuable to us become utterly worthless behind her counter simply because she got to thinking more of a good-looking young man at some other counter than she did of our business."

"It's the same way with the young men, too. When they get too far gone there is only one thing left for us to do, and that is to discharge them and fill their places. I confess I always regret to take this step, and I never do it unless in self-defense. But when the trouble reaches a certain stage there is no alternative. Of course we go about it in a roundabout way, and never give the real cause for dispensing with their services. We explain that business is dull or something of that sort, and never let on that the little passion their nurse so tenderly has sacrificed their positions in the store."—*New York Times*.

PRINCE ALBERT VICTOR is extremely English in all his tastes, ways and talk, and objects to talking in any foreign language when it is not absolutely necessary.