

INDIANA HAPPENINGS.

EVENTS AND INCIDENTS THAT HAVE LATELY OCCURRED.

An Interesting Summary of the More Important Doings of Our Neighbors—Weddings and Deaths—Crime, Casualties and General News Notes.

THE LEGISLATURE.

January 24.—SENATE.—The Ray-Carpenter contested election case was discussed at length. HOUSE.—A bill was passed providing for the establishment of a State Bureau of Statistics and Geology, and creating the office of Chief of the Department. Reports of standing committees were submitted.

Jan. 25.—Consideration of the Ray-Carpenter contested election case was continued in the Senate. The resolution unseating Carpenter was adopted by a party vote, but the resolution seating Ray was indefinitely postponed. A new election for Senator will be ordered by the Governor. In the House a bill was passed providing for the incorporation of religious conferences and camp meetings. Both branches adjourned until Monday.

Jan. 28.—SENATE.—On a call of committees for reports Mr. Barrett from the committee on judiciary reported a substitute for the Senate bills introduced by Senators Andrew and Cox, in relation to elections. The bill is substantially the Andrew bill with various amendments. A new section is added which compels employers to give four hours to each employee after the polls open in the morning to vote. In addition to a fine and imprisonment for violation of the election law disfranchisement is provided for ten years. HOUSE.—After the adoption of Mr. Shambaugh's resolution commendatory to the Indianapolis *Sentinel's* art gallery, Mr. Willard introduced H. R. 336, relating to the use of dynamite by railroad companies. The following bills were indefinitely postponed: H. R. 132, relating to partition fences; H. R. 232, to create a food commissioner; H. R. 127, relating to stock breeding; H. R. 285, relating to the State Board of Agriculture. Bills were ordered engrossed as follows: H. R. 270, relating to hedge fences; H. R. 225, relating to the spread of hog cholera; H. R. 117, relating to destroying weeds by railroad companies. H. R. 142; H. R. 136, for purchasing lands, after being amended, was ordered engrossed.

Jan. 29.—A bill was introduced forbidding the importation of armed men into Indiana for police duty. A bill was passed in the House preventing the blacklisting of employees. The passage of an election bill was recommended by the Senate Judiciary Committee.

Jan. 30.—SENATE.—A bill providing for the maintenance of night schools in certain cities was discussed at length, but postponed, there being no quorum present. Gov. Hovey's nomination of Robert Chisholm to be State Mine Inspector, was referred to a committee. HOUSE.—A bill providing for the legal adoption of children when taken from Orphan Asylums or other public charitable institutions was passed. Also, a bill making it a misdemeanor for saloon-keepers to permit boys under fifteen years of age to enter saloons. The bill to repeal an act concerning rental for the use of telephones, was reported from the committee on corporations, and recommended for passage.

Minor State Items.

—The total amount of school funds distributed among the several townships in Montgomery County is \$35,095.45.

—A new postoffice, to be called Fruitts, has been established five miles west of Yountsville, in Montgomery County.

—The South Bend *Tribune* offers a reward of \$500 for the arrest of the burglars who robbed its store of \$1,000 worth of goods.

—Chris Slout, a farmer living near Chesterton, fell from a load of wood and broke his neck. He was 35 years old and left a family.

—William Cap, a contractor, of Peabody, Whitley County, was crushed to a pulp by a falling tree, while overseeing some men cutting timber.

—James Sassafraz, aged 70, and Susana Goodho, aged 53, were married recently at Peru. They are members of the Miami tribe of Indians, and are well-known.

—John F. Denniston, aged 54 years, one of the most prominent and influential farmers in the vicinity of Sardinia, Decatur County, died from pneumonia.

—W. J. Blanton was bitten by a mad dog near Greencastle. He immediately went to Terre Haute to have the "mad-stone" of that city applied to the wound.

—Mrs. George Barkley, of Seymour, attempted to start a fire with kerosene. She narrowly escaped a horrible death. As it is, her face and neck are badly disfigured.

—Two persons have died from drinking water from an abandoned well near Waveland, Montgomery County, the last person being Charles Robinson. Four others are yet sick.

—A mixed train on the Rockport branch of the Louisville, Evansville and St. Louis Railway was wrecked near Chrisney. Several persons were seriously injured, but none fatally.

—While loading logs on a truck at Peru, the blocking slipped, and before Abraham Kissman could get out of the way one log rolled on him, breaking a leg and otherwise injuring him.

—Patrick O'Neal, of Indianapolis, who for years has been unkind to his family, especially when drinking, was taken from his bed by White Caps, and whipped severely with switches.

—The Baptist Church, of Valparaiso, has a novel plan of informing the members of the financial condition of the society. Each Sunday figures on a blackboard show the week's collections and expenses.

—A number of students at De Pauw University, Greencastle, have received notices of expulsion on the grounds of insubordination and intemperance. There are now 800 students in the institution, and as a rule their deportment is exceptionally good.

—C. D. Caughlin was caught between the bumpers of two cars at Corydon, and received injuries that may prove fatal.

—John White, of Nashville, Brown County, stored his wheat up-stairs in his house. The floor gave way, and the wheat, in pouring down, overturned a pot of hot water, scalding the little girl baby to death.

—Greencastle is agitated over the relocation of the postoffice. A special agent of the department is now in that city trying to select a suitable one, but he is confronted with rival petitions favoring different locations, making the selection not an easy task.

—Postmaster Wadsworth, of La Porte, received a letter from Germany inquiring for one George Zinn, and stating that he had fallen heir to a fortune of half a million of dollars. Zinn was an inmate of the poor-house until recently, but escaped, and his whereabouts is at present unknown.

—The country school-houses in Fayette County are suffering from the depredations of tramps, who make them a roosting-place at night. If the supply of wood runs short, instead of carrying in more the lazy fellows pile the stoves with school-books, and in some cases use the desks for fuel.

—At Montgomery, Daviess County, a man started to skin a live dog, but was detected when he had the job half completed. For a time there were strong threats of lynching the fellow, who said he wanted to get the hide while the dog was alive, as it made the best shoe-strings in that condition.

—The following are the new officers of the Battle-ground Camp-meeting Association: President, Rev. William Graham; Vice President, John Dougherty; Secretary, Rev. W. F. Pettit; Treasurer, C. G. Miller; Managers, John Dougherty, James P. Clute, John L. Smith, L. S. Buckles, and W. V. Story.

—Squire Davis, aged 70, living near Lyons Station, Fayette County, committed suicide by hanging. A few weeks ago his wife recovered a judgment for a divorce and \$500 alimony, and he had also recently been in expensive litigation as guardian of one of his sons, and these domestic and financial troubles led to his self-murder.

—William Goblen, of Lexington, caught a neighbor's dog, saturated it with turpentine, set it on fire and let it run. The tortured brute ran under several wooden houses and sheds, and threatened to set the town on fire, but was finally killed. There was talk of lynching the man, but he was finally let off with a heavy fine by the town justice.

—The town board of Ladoga have passed an ordinance that every dog found in that place without a muzzle shall be killed at once. It is made the duty of the marshal to see that this law is carried into effect, and he is to be paid for every dog killed. This is on account of the mad dogs that have been creating such havoc in Montgomery County.

—News has been circulated in Muncie to the effect that the Lake Erie and Western Railway Company are contemplating removing their shops from Lima, Ohio, to that city. The rumor has created quite a great deal of excitement in business and railroad circles, and the purchase of 400 acres of land immediately west of the city has given the color of truth to the report.

—A special from Rockport says that hydrophobia is prevalent among the dogs in the Oak Grove neighborhood, and that they have bitten and killed many sheep and fowl. Some of these were eaten by the people before they were aware that the dogs were afflicted with the rabies, and now, that the fact is known, the residents are very much alarmed as to the outcome.

—A sad death occurred at Mt. Vernon, recently. Miss Gertrude Buttriss, the 16-year-old daughter of William F. Buttriss, died of rupture received from a kick in the side while asleep, by her little brother, with whom she was sleeping. Mr. Buttriss is a prominent hardware merchant of Mt. Vernon, and the death of his daughter, who was very popular with the young people, is deeply lamented.

—Milton M. Thompson, Recorder of Allen County and Frank Alderman, members of the old Eighty-eighth Regiment, Indiana Volunteers, are making a visit to some of the battlefields in Tennessee and Georgia, in which the regiment bore an honorable part. In the battle of Bentonville, N. C., the last considerable engagement in which Sherman's army was engaged Thompson lost a leg.

—A wonderful series of revival meetings has just been concluded at White's Indian Manual Labor Institute, located a few miles south of Wabash, where about sixty-five Indian boys and girls from the various tribes of the West are being educated by the Friends' denomination, assisted by the Government. As a result of the revival it was announced that every one of the savages has been converted.

—On a change of venue from Sullivan County, the suit of James Bradbury has been filed in the Knox court. He brings suit against the E. & T. H. for \$25,000 damages. He claims that he was put off a train that was moving at a rate of twelve miles an hour, and that the injuries received resulted in double scrotal hernia. At the time he was put off the train, he was going in charge of a car load of hogs for J. W. Cunningham.

HIGH VS. LOW TAXATION

THE CONDITION OF THE FARMERS OF THE UNITED STATES.

How They Are Borne Down with the Oppression of Taxation—Some Instructive Statistics—Speech of Hon. John T. Morgan in the National Senate.

I do not believe in this doctrine of taxing a man to make him rich. My opinion of the American character and the American people is that if you will allow them the free and untrammelled enjoyment of the resources of their own genius and the fruits of their own labor they will rise into riches and power and prosperity; and if any are left behind it will be only those who will deserve it.

I believe, Mr. President—and I take occasion here to announce it—in a government that is not rich. I believe in a people who are rich. I believe in keeping the Government of the United States down to its necessary expenditures, and I think that those expenditures ought to be considered with great care in reference to economy. I do not believe that it is right to tax any man to enrich another. I believe that the only legitimate use of the taxing power is to support the Government, economically administered, and not to build up a favored class in this country, or favored classes, at the expense of the toiling millions.

Those are the views that guide me in respect to general legislation upon the tariff subject. I believe that there are no classes in the United States to-day who are so borne down with the oppressions of taxation as the agricultural classes, whether cotton-growers, wheat-growers, or the growers of any other kind of American production. There are 17,000,000 people engaged in this pursuit against about 5,000,000 engaged in manufactures; and yet we find that princely fortunes are made by men who control manufactures. They grow rich in a year. Men spring up into enormous fortunes aggregating \$20,000,000 and \$30,000,000 who, perhaps, when they first set foot upon this soil, only had a small handkerchief full of clothes and a staff to bear them about upon their shoulders. I do not object to this when it is fairly done; but when I come to count up the number of men that it has taken at a dollar a day to work out these profits in favor of these favored few of your tariff system, I find that a fortune of \$30,000,000 thus accumulated has cost 39,000,000 men a hard day's work.

I believe in that sort of legislation which understands and respects the labor that it costs the poor man to earn a dollar. The men who understand that, the people who understand and feel it, will not be lavish in expenditures and not attempt to persuade the poor man that they are conferring untold blessings upon him when they are taxing him for the purpose of furnishing him a market, as it is called, or for the purpose of making somebody else rich. Neither will he believe it when he comes to pay for the goods that his family uses, the sugar that they consume, the iron that they must use in their agriculture, the steel implements and all else, even to the school books with which he educates his children. It is hard to make him believe that if a book costs 75 cents, which, without the tariff, would only cost 50 cents, that that extra quarter of a dollar is paid by somebody that prints it across the water. There is too much nice philosophy in that to bear the test of common sense.

These people, whatever they may have done in the past, are now on the march with a bold and defiant front, and they will continue it until they have compelled the Senate and the House of Representatives and the President of the United States to come down to a just basis of taxation and relieve them from some of the burdens that are loaded upon them so enormously.

I wish in this connection to call attention to a fact, and that is the amount of mortgages that, as is stated, are upon the lands of the people of the Northwest. Before doing that, however, I desire to say that the capitalists in the Northern States, while the carpet-baggers were in force in the South and had the authority over us, were afraid to invest their money upon mortgages in our Southern lands. The result is that there are not many mortgages held in the Northern States upon Southern lands. Nevertheless, they are being mortgaged rapidly and at a terribly usurious rate of interest. Where does the money come from? Who are the mortgagees? The British people. The British capitalists are swarming the South with their money. You cannot go to a considerable village in the Southern States to-day but you will find the authorized agents of British capital there loaning money to the people at from 12 to 25 per cent. per annum and taking mortgages for it.

Why are the agriculturists who produce three hundred and odd millions of dollars a year, and throw it into the exchanges of this country, so crippled and borne down that they are compelled to resort to the same plan that your agriculturists in the North were to load their estates with mortgages at usurious rates of interest? The Northeastern people, from New York and the East mainly, own the mortgages on the Northwest, but the British people own the mortgages upon us, and it is getting to be an evil of such dimensions that the thoughtful men of the South are beginning to inquire whether, after awhile, the British people are not going to dispossess them of their homes, and introduce immigrants from their own country to take possession of these lands.

You find some objections stated occasionally to British immigration into the Southern States, and this is what it means. The people of the South are afraid that the lands are going to be taken from under their feet in virtue of these mortgages by foreclosure, and that the occupants of the land hereafter will be the tenants of the British landlords. There may come a time even in the South when landlordism will dominate the Southern States and come from England, as landlordism now dominates Ireland and comes from England.

What has been the effect upon your agriculture? It is stated in a speech made in the House of Representatives by Hon. Richard P. Bland, of Missouri, that in Ohio the mortgages amount to \$701,000,000, in Indiana to \$398,000,000, in Illinois to \$920,000,000, in Wisconsin to \$250,000,000, in Michigan to \$350,000,000, in Minnesota to \$175,000,000, in Iowa to \$351,000,000, in Kansas to \$200,000,000, and in Missouri to \$237,000,000. That statement was denied in the House by Mr. Browne, from the State of Indiana, and the follow-

ing is the remark of Mr. Bland, upon this objection being interposed:

Admitting the lowest estimate to be the most correct, it is simply appalling.

This is the estimate of Mr. Browne, of Indiana:

Ohio \$350,000,000, Indiana \$175,000,000, Illinois \$200,000,000, Wisconsin \$100,000,000, Michigan \$125,000,000, Minnesota \$70,000,000, Iowa \$100,000,000, Nebraska \$50,000,000, Kansas \$50,000,000, Missouri \$100,000,000—in all, \$1,295,000,000 of mortgage money upon their lands. Mr. Bland's statement was \$3,422,000,000.

Take it either way; put the figures down just as low as you can get them, and yet the startling fact comes to the attention of the people of the United States that the agricultural industry of this country, for some cause or other, has been compelled to go deeply in debt to mortgage the very firesides of the farmers in order to get money to conduct their operations.

What have these farmers been doing? Speculating in tariff profits? No. Where is the bounty that you have conferred upon them in any particular? Not one stiver out of all the thousands of millions of bounty that have been extracted by the tariff from one class of people and paid to another. You have been putting these people under the leech system of extracting their blood continually and precipitating them into the hands of these men, who, after the capital has been accumulated, are able to lend the money upon these mortgages to the people out of whom it has been taxed.

That exhibit shows in the North west precisely what is taking place in the South now. Those men who are enabled to accumulate enormous masses of capital from the tariff system and through the financial system of the United States and of England, through commerce, as it is called, have the power to lend money to these men at enormous rates of interest, which they are compelled to mortgage their estates to pay; and I dare say that these mortgages are not being cleared up. A friend called my attention to a humorous remark made by the editor of a Chicago paper the other day, in which there were a large number of foreclosures advertised. The remark was: "These homes will all be bought in the home market." Yes, they will be bought in the "home market." The farmer's home at last finds a home market, and his family the wilderness.

This exhibit shows that the agricultural industries of the United States are under foot and are being trampled out by the money power. The only chance we have to give them relief, as I have frequently remarked since I have had the honor of taking the floor, is to lift the burdens. If some Senator will devise a scheme by which the agriculturist is to receive out of taxation his part of the protection that is traded about on that side of the chamber, then I shall be prepared for a new experience in life. As I see it, there is not a man on this earth who can devise a principle of tariff taxation or put an amendment in this bill which will relieve the agriculturists of this country to the extent of one cent otherwise than by lifting burdens off of them.

Therefore, Mr. President, I am in favor of low taxation instead of high. We have an abundant and overflowing Treasury. We have there a fund which stands in that Treasury as a temptation to constant corruption, as an inducement to constant raids, and the sooner we make up our minds to allow the people who earn this money to keep it in their own pockets the sooner we will do justice to ourselves and our constituency.

How the Republicans Control New York.

Some Republican Senator of an inquiring turn of mind—Bill Chandler, for instance—ought to direct the attention of the Senate and the country to the fact that Republican control of the United States Senate is due to the suppression of the Democratic votes in the State of New York. This is not done avowedly, the form of a free vote being kept up, but it is done as effectively as it would be if there were a law on the statute book of New York, put there by Republican legislators, declaring that in legislative elections one Republican vote should count as much as two Democratic votes. Republican Legislature after Republican Legislature has persistently refused to order an enumeration of the inhabitants of the State of New York, though required by the Constitution so to do, and Democratic counties are deprived of their proportional strength in the Senate and the Assembly. At the late election there were four Assembly districts in New York and Kings Counties which cast an aggregate of about 88,000 votes. Seven interior counties, with a smaller aggregate vote, elected thirteen Assemblymen, so that the voting power in the latter case was three-fold what it was in the former. This is the Republican method of controlling the New York Legislature.—*Detroit Free Press.*

The Workingman and the G. O. P.

Mr. Butterworth detests the workingman who wants to secure \$1.25 a day from Mr. Carnegie in place of the miserable \$1 which he is told is enough for any workingman to live on; but he has no hesitation in tinkering the present oppressive tariff so that it will swell Mr. Carnegie's profits from \$1,500,000 a year to four times that amount. That is the true feeling of the party which Mr. Butterworth leads, toward the workingman and his employer. His candor is not without merit. He and men like him have convinced the wage-earners of the cities that they can hope for no redress from the Republican party. Now they are helping matters along famously by carrying conviction even to the benighted rural classes who have heretofore blindly followed the Republican lead under the impression that the civil war is still going on.—*Brooklyn Citizen.*

The *American Wool Reporter*, a protectionist journal, is of opinion that the Senate tariff bill is a dishonest measure, and was known to be such by its framers. This is not its exact language, but it is the equivalent of its words. The wool schedule, it thinks, was finally arranged as it was as a matter of "parliamentary strategy," so that if the bill went to conference the Republican Senators could apparently yield something while retaining all they really wanted.

Good Shortening.

Mrs. Brown (to servant girl)—Bridget, I wish you would try and make the biscuits short.

Bridget—Faith an' Oi will, mem. Oi'll put my wages in 'em. They'll be divilish short then, mem.—*Arctola Record.*

ORIGIN OF A SAYING.

(From the Chicago Ledger.)



ORE than one subscriber to THE LEDGER has written us within the last few months for information as to the circumstance or occasion which elicited from the Governor of South Carolina the famous remark, addressed to the Governor of North Carolina: "It's a long time between drinks." Hitherto we have been unable to satisfy their curiosity; but now,

through the kindness of a Texas correspondent, we are enabled to supply the coveted information. Mr. Ernest Wyatt, of Dallas, in that State, sends us the annexed excerpt from an old scrap-book, which embraces a circumstantial narrative of the historic episode:

A great many years ago the Governor of North Carolina received a friendly visit from the Governor of South Carolina. After a real North Carolina dinner of bacon and yams, the two Governors lit pipes and sat in the shade of the back veranda with a demijohn of real North Carolina corn-whisky, copper-distilled, within easy reach. "There is nothing stuck up about those Governors," says a North Carolina State historian, in the homely but vigorous language of his section. "There they sat and smoked, and sat and smoked, every once and awhile taking a mutual pull at the demijohn with the aid of the guard, which they used as a democratic goblet. The conversation between the two Governors was on the subject of turpentine and rice, the staples of their respective States, and the further they got into the subject the lower down they got into the jug, and



THEY SAT AND SMOKED AND ARGUED.

the lower they got into the jug the dryer the Governor of South Carolina got, who was a square drinker and a warm man, with about a million pores to every square inch of his hide, which enabled him to *hate* in a likely share of corn-juice or other beverage, and keep his carcass at the same time well ventilated, and generally always ready for more, while the Governor of North Carolina was a more cautious drinker, but was mighty sure to strike bottom at about the twelfth drink, like as if nature had measured him by the gourdful. "Well, they sat and smoked and argued, and the Governor of North Carolina was as hospitable as any real Southern gentleman could be, for he ladled out the whisky in the most liberal manner, being particular to give his distinguished guest three drinks to his one, and gauging his own drinks with great care, for fear that if he didn't he might lose the thread of his argument and the demijohn might run dry before the Governor of South Carolina should be ready to dust out for home, in which case it would look like he had not observed the laws of hospitality, which would have been a self-inflicted thorn in his side for years to come, and no amount of apology could ease his mind or enable him to feel warranted in showing his countenance to his fellow-men, especially in his home district, where for generations it had been a main point with every gentleman to keep his visitor well supplied with creature comforts, and to hand him a good gourdful as a stirrup-cup when about to make his departure for the bosom of his family. Singular to relate, the cautiousness manifested by the Governor of North Carolina was of no avail, for at one and the same time the jug went dry, and the Governor of North Carolina, much to his subsequent mortification, when he learned the fact afterward, dropped



"GOVERNOR, DON'T YOU THINK IT'S A LONG TIME BETWEEN DRINKS?"

off into a quiet sleep, while the Governor of South Carolina continued to keep on with his argument, holding the empty gourd in his hand in close contiguity to the demijohn, and wondering at the apparent absent-mindedness of his hitherto attentive host, to whom, after a minute and a half of painful silence, he made use of but one remark: "Governor, don't you think it's a long time between drinks?" The remark was overheard by George, body servant of the Governor of North Carolina, who, knowing that there was something wrong, took to the woods, where he remained in seclusion for three days; but the Governor of South Carolina, receiving no reply from the Governor of North Carolina, mounted his horse and rode sadly homeward, with an irrepressible feeling at his heart that there was coming to be a hollowness in friendship, and that human nature was in danger of drifting into a condition of chaotic mockery.