

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.

Indians at the Ball.

Among the Indians at the inaugural ball were Major Richards and wife, of the Indianapolis News; Judge R. S. Taylor and wife, of Fort Wayne; Julius F. Prall, Charles Fayles, Miss DePanw, of New Albany; Miss Kean, of Evansville; Mayor Denny and wife; E. W. Halford, T. F. Ryan, Moses McLain, C. E. Coffin and wife, Charles Vinton, of Lafayette; C. E. Kaegelo and wife, Mr. and Mrs. Walcott, Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Pettibone, Miss Newcomer, Henry D. Pierce, Mrs. Dr. H. R. Allen and daughter, W. H. H. Miller and two daughters, Mr. and Mrs. L. S. Ayers, Chester Bradford, George Newcomer, Lieut. Judson, Roscoe O. Hawkins and wife, Capt. Coleman, Mrs. O. Haselman and daughter. All Washington society ladies of prominence united in pronouncing the toilets of the Indiana matrons as quite worthy of remark for taste and elegance.

Failed to Give Proper Bonds.

Last fall Anthony Bender was elected Treasurer of Franklin County. He gave bond and entered upon the discharge of his duties. In a short time thereafter he drew all the money then on deposit in the Brookville Bank, amounting to about \$37,000, and said he was going to deposit it in Cincinnati, where he could get interest on it. This action alarmed some of his bondsmen, and a few days ago one of them, C. B. Martin, made application to the Circuit Court to be released therefrom. The court gave Mr. Bender ten days in which to file a new bond. When the tenth day was up, Mr. Bender presented his bond which the court after a careful examination, refused to approve, and declared the office vacant, and ordered the Clerk of the court to notify Gov. Hovey of the fact.

A Hydrophobia Panic.

The people of Johnson County, in the White River bottoms, are panic-stricken with mad dog fright, and a wholesale slaughter of canines is now in progress. A dog affected with hydrophobia bit a number of animals in the vicinity of Kinder several days ago. A number of cattle showed signs of madness and were killed. Their carcasses were partially burned. The remains were fought over and eaten by the dogs of the neighborhood. These dogs in turn are mad. Hence, the panicky condition of that section. A cow went mad recently, and twelve men were required to corral her. The cattle belonged to Daniel Sutton and Alfred Tressler, large cattle raisers.

Patents.

Indiana genius has been rewarded in the allowance of patents as follows: David W. Albert, Plymouth, broom-maker's thimble; Andrew Good-year, assignor to South Bend Chilled Flow Company, South Bend, wheel plow; Theodore H. Haberkorn, Fort Wayne, pipe coupling for air brakes and combination valve for operating air-brake mechanisms; Carleton Sage, Elkhart, urethral powder-appplier; William S. Scott, Eminence, automatic grain-weigher and measurer; George W. Stewart, Rising Sun, sliding gate.

Minor State Items.

—The Evansville Y. M. C. A. propose erecting a hall at a cost of \$40,000.
—The Methodists of Connersville have decided to build a new church the coming summer.
—The temperance people of Paoli have organized to resist an attempt to open a saloon at that place.
—Oliver B. White, aged 18, has been sentenced, at Lafayette, to life imprisonment for murder.
—The Jeffersonville Car-works is dismissing all employees who are in the habit of getting drunk.
—A prospector claims to have found silver in paying quantities in the vicinity of Shoals, Martin County.
—Mrs. Christina Gerdt died at Indianapolis from the effects of wounds inflicted by an unknown person.
—Mrs. Wils Dalton, of Plainfield, was badly burned about the face and neck by the explosion of a gasoline lamp.
—Dennis Collins, a railway employe, was run over by the cars at Warsaw, and had both legs cut off. He died shortly afterwards.
—Charles and James Brooks, brothers, aged respectively 19 and 21, of Rising Sun, were drowned while skating on Langberg Creek.
—Dislike for the superintendent caused twenty-three operatives in the carding-room of the Madison cotton-mill to go on a strike.
—Jont Hughes, a young man living two miles west of Montpelier, fell from a load of corn fodder the other day and broke both arms at the wrists.
—Robert Wilson, who lived near Altoner, was instantly killed, by a falling tree. Wilson was engaged in chopping wood when the accident occurred.
—Greencastle is making an effort to secure more manufacturing, urging its superior water, stone, coal, and transportation advantages as an attraction.
—Natural gas, with an estimated pressure of 300 pounds, has been struck at Dublin, at a depth of 883 feet. The gas will be given free to all manufacturers.

—William Thornton, a Vandalia freight conductor, was injured in a frightful manner at Clymer's Station, dying in a few hours from wounds received.

—The Porter County Medical Society met at Valparaiso and elected officers, as follows: President, G. W. Arnold; Vice President, A. P. Letherman; Secretary, D. J. Loring.

—The residence of Wiley Burns, near Elizabethtown, Bartholomew County, was burned with its contents. Loss, \$15,000; insurance, \$250, in the Phoenix of Hartford.

—Thomas Locke, the Miami County school-teacher who has been boycotted by his pupils for the past month, has received a White Cap notice ordering him to resign immediately.

—At the graduating exercises of the Fort Wayne Medical College the prize in the competitive examination in surgery was awarded to S. Celia Dupont, the only lady of the class.

—Andrew Allen, colored, has confessed to writing White Cap letters and to attempts at incendiarism, near Mooresville. He is 14 years of age, and is now in jail at Martinsville.

—George Alexander, an employe of Adam Dunlap, a Franklin commission merchant, forged the latter's name on two checks, one for \$25 and the other for \$20. He successfully passed both.

—David G. Pulse died, at Greensburg, from heart disease and dropsy, at the age of 60 years. He was the father of ex-Representative O. L. Pulse, and the present Deputy Auditor James C. Pulse.

—Harry Fultz, the 6-year-old son of Mrs. Marshall Fultz, of Columbus, was standing near a red-hot stove, when his clothes ignited, and before the flames could be extinguished his body was terribly burned.

—The farmers of Clay County held a mass-meeting at Brazil to protest against the importation of dressed beef from Chicago and St. Louis at prices low enough to drive the home product from the market.

—James Phillips, of Bainbridge, fell dead from paralysis while feeding his hogs. He was found by his wife lying among the porkers, with his faithful dog at his side keeping the animals away from his body.

—During a funeral procession, at Peru, a buggy containing two women, a man, and child, was upset by an unruly horse, and Mrs. Bruck, an elderly lady, had her arm badly broken, besides being otherwise injured, though not fatally. The other occupants had a narrow escape.

—Mrs. Hattie Chapin, a Connersville widow, recently discovered in an old hair-covered trunk a large envelope containing railroad bonds in the sum of \$5,000, with eight years' accumulated interest. The bonds have been lost since the death of Dr. Chapin, eight years ago.

—A burglar tried to enter the house of William Foxworthy, in Knightstown, when he was discovered by a 15-year-old son, who ordered him away by threatening to shoot. The thief broke in the windows and shot the boy in the right breast, causing a severe but not fatal wound.

—While Alva Neal, a student, was making a chemical experiment in the laboratory of Franklin College, a retort containing a very strong solution of sulphuric acid exploded. Neal was terribly burned about the face and neck, but fortunately his eyesight was not badly injured.

—The Fort Wayne syndicate, which is engaged in sinking gas wells in Blackford County preparatory to laying a fifty-mile ten-inch pipe line to Fort Wayne is meeting with good success, having struck a "screamer" near Mill Grove. Bluffton expects to be served from the pipe-line when completed.

—John Gamble, living near Brownsburgh, is 92 years old, and was one of the first settlers in Hendricks County. He rides to town on horse-back once a week and wears a beaver hat that he has worn for the past forty years. The hat is considered quite a relic, and many persons have tried to get possession of it.

—M. C. James, of Medora, Jackson County, was struck by the engine of a J. M. & I. freight train, while walking on the track at Seymour. Besides having his left arm crushed he was badly injured about the body. He will probably die. The injured man is a veteran of Company H, Twenty-seventh Indiana Volunteers.

—White Caps are again at work in Dubois County. At Ireland, a young man named Joseph Sermersheim was taken from his home and given thirty lashes with horse-whips, because he disregarded a previous warning to "get to work or get." The White Caps also left a bundle of black hickory switches and a notice at the farm-house of Stephen S. Cook, warning him that his movements were being watched, and that he had better carry himself straight.

—While the Daughters of Rebekah were in session in the Odd Fellow's Hall, at Moore's Hill, the other evening, a large dog broke into the room. The animal was frothing at the mouth and howling in a manner which left no doubt that it was rabid. The ladies were terrified by the presence of the welcome visitor, but the gentleman succeeded in ejecting it. The dog was afterwards killed. Unfeeling persons will be uncharitable enough to say that the animal was simply the lodge goat on a rampage.

INDIANA LEGISLATURE.

A WEEK'S DOINGS OF OUR STATE LAW-MAKERS.

Resolutions Offered—Bills Introduced—Some Passed and Others Defeated—A Summary of the Proceedings.

Feb. 28.—In the House Mr. Linck was suspended for his assault upon Representative Willard. Bills passed—Appropriating \$20,000 to pay a deficiency caused by the defalcation of the Warden of the Southern Prison, and \$15,000 for improvements; increasing the home-stead exemption from \$900 to \$1,000; reducing the rate of interest on the school fund; authorizing county commissioners to appropriate money for the establishment of homes for indigent old women.

After the Senate adjourned the Democratic members took possession, called the body to order, and elected a President pro tem.

March 1.—SENATE—Bills passed: Establishing a board of public works for Indianapolis; including the Fire Department of that city in the metropolitan police measure; providing for beef inspection.

HOUSE—Bills passed: Organizing and regulating the State militia; increasing the tax levy in Marion County. A number of important bills were engrossed. The indefinite postponement of a bill pertaining to liquor license was recommended by a committee. A resolution was offered to suspend the sentence of Representative Linck and reduce his fine.

March 2.—A bill providing for the election of three trustees for each of the new Insane Hospitals was passed, in both branches, over the Governor's veto. A bill was passed making bribery at conventions or primary elections a crime, and fixing a penalty therefor.

March 4.—A bill was introduced making it unlawful for any State officer to secure money or pay the same to maintain the benevolent or other institutions in the absence of an appropriation.

Governor Hovey vetoed the bill depriving the Supreme Court Reporter of fees and making his salary \$4,000, but the bill was passed over the veto.

March 5.—In the Senate the following bills were passed: Making the sale of tobacco to any person under 16 years of age unlawful; making eight hours a day's work upon all public works; requiring that judicial executions shall be performed at the State Prisons, except in cases where persons are not under sentence of death; empowering county commissioners to pay \$35 towards the burial expenses of indigent soldiers; creating a Superior Court in Elkhart County; making it unlawful to pipe natural gas out of the State.

No bills of importance passed the House.

March 6.—In the Senate the contested election case of Grimes vs. Bichowski was taken up, and the contestant (a Democrat) was seated. A substitute for the deficiency appropriation bill, containing a section making it a felony for the Auditor to issue a warrant for the payment of money when there has been no appropriation made for it, was passed by the Democratic majority.

Hereditary Influence of Age.

The influence of the ages of parents upon the vitality of children has been investigated by M. Joseph Korosi, of the Buda-Pesth Statistical Bureau. From about 30,000 data he draws these conclusions. Mothers less than 20 years old and fathers less than 24 years old have children more weakly and more liable to pulmonary disease than parents of riper age. The healthiest children are those whose fathers are from 25 to 40, and whose mothers are from 20 to 30. In the best marriages the husband is older than the wife, but a woman of 35 will have stronger children if her husband be a little—not as much as five years—the younger.—*Arkansas Traveler.*

The Man Was There.

Indignant Wife (appearing suddenly in refreshment bazaar near theater—So here is where you have come to find that man, is it? I'd like to see the man. Is he here?

Husband (feebly)—Yes, my dear. There he is. (Points to his own reflection in the mirror back of the bar) Will you join him? What'll it be, my love?—*Chicago Tribune.*

A minister spent some time on Sunday morning announcing a "crazy supper" to be given in the church. On his return home he was delighted to hear his little boy say, "Papa, I was interested in that part of your sermon." "What part, my son?" "That part where you talked so much about the crazy supper." This is the part of the sermon most relished by many of the big children. They go to sleep under the other part.—*Christian Standard and Home Journal.*

Hicksville News: The school board of DeKalb County, Ind., have a rule which is as follows: "That the County Superintendent shall license as teacher in DeKalb County no lady under the age of 17, and no gentleman under 18."

Miss W.—Isn't your husband good to give you so much money every week to put in the bank? What are you saving it for? Mrs. L.—As soon as I have enough I intend to get a divorce.

HARRISON'S ADVISERS.

Secretary of State—James G. Blaine, of Maine.
Secretary of the Treasury—William Windom, of Minnesota.
Secretary of War—Redfield Proctor, of Vermont.
Secretary of the Navy—Benjamin F. Tracy, of New York.
Secretary of the Interior—John W. Noble, of Missouri.
Postmaster General—John W. Wamaker, of Pennsylvania.
Attorney General—W. H. H. Miller, of Indiana.
Secretary of Agriculture—Jeremiah M. Rusk, of Wisconsin.

James Gillespie Blaine, the Secretary of State, was born in Pennsylvania in 1830, and on attaining his majority removed to Maine and became an editor. Here he served four years in the Legislature, two of them as Speaker of the House, and in 1862 was elected to Congress, serving until 1876, and being Speaker of the House from 1869 to 1873. In 1874 and in 1880 he was a prominent candidate for President. He was elected to the Senate in 1877. He served as Secretary of State in Garfield's Cabinet, retiring upon his death. In 1884 he was nominated for President, but was defeated by Grover Cleveland.

William Windom, Secretary of the Treasury for a second time, was born in Ohio in 1827. He was admitted to the bar and became Prosecuting Attorney in his native State, and in 1853 removed to Minnesota, where he was elected to the Thirty-sixth and the four subsequent Congresses, taking an important part in the management of Indian affairs. In 1870 he was appointed Senator to fill an unexpired term, and was afterward elected for two terms. He was a candidate for the Presidential nomination in the convention of 1880, and was appointed Secretary of the Treasury in President Garfield's Cabinet. He retired at Garfield's death and was again elected to the Senate, and since the expiration of his term has been engaged in business in New York City.

Redfield Proctor, the Secretary of War, has been Governor of Vermont, and is at the head of his party in that State. At present he is a farmer, although he practically controls the output of all the marble quarries of the State. He was Chairman of the Vermont delegation to the convention which nominated Harrison, and cast its vote solidly for Harrison on every ballot.

General Benjamin F. Tracy, of Brooklyn, N. Y., the new Secretary of the Navy, was born fifty-eight years ago at Oswego, N. Y., studied law, and in 1853 was elected District Attorney of Niagara County, being re-elected two years later. In 1861 he was sent to the General Assembly, and the following year he was elected to the Twenty-second regiment, and went to the front as Colonel of one. He served honorably through the war, afterward resuming the practice of law, and in 1876 was made United States District Attorney for the Eastern District of New York. In 1881 he was appointed Judge of the Court of Appeals, and served one year.

John Walcott Noble, the Secretary of the Interior, who represents the South in the Cabinet, was born in Ohio fifty-eight years ago. He was a fellow student of President Harrison at Miami College, studied law, and settled at Keokuk, Iowa. At the outbreak of the war he entered the cavalry service, rising to the grade of colonel, and was promoted to the rank of brigadier general at its close for meritorious services. He then he was made United States District Attorney for St. Louis, where he was in 1880.

John Wamaker, the Postmaster General, is 61 years old and a native of Philadelphia. He was general Secretary of the Young Men's Christian Association, and in 1861 went into the clothing business. His business prospered until now he has the largest store in America, in which the system of profit-sharing is in successful operation. Mr. Wamaker was a member of the Centennial Board of Finance, and has been prominent in various public and benevolent movements in Philadelphia, but his first marked political service was in the recent campaign.

William Henry Harrison Miller, of Indianapolis, the new Attorney General, is 38 years old, a native of Augusta, N. Y., and has been the law partner of President Harrison for ten years, coming from Fort Wayne, where he had been in practice for eight years. Close relations have always existed between the President and Mr. Miller. Mr. Harrison placing great reliance on his judgment and learning. Aside from their business relations, the Harrisons and the Millers have always been the closest personal friends.

Jeremiah M. Rusk, the Secretary of Agriculture, is a native of Ohio, where he was born in 1830. In 1853 he went to Wisconsin, entering politics by being the successful candidate for several county offices. In 1862 he was a member of the Legislature, and in the same year went to the war as a major. He served until the close of the war and was brevetted Brigadier General for meritorious services at the battle of Salika-battle. In 1871 and 1878 he was elected "rank" controller of Wisconsin, and in 1880 was sent to Congress, where he served three terms. He afterward served three terms as Governor of Wisconsin.

GROVER IS A DEMOCRAT

THE KIND OF A MAN MR. HARRISON SUCCEEDS.

An Interesting Talk with Mr. Cleveland—True Principles of the Democratic Party Essential to the Country's Well-Being—Tariff Reform Sure to Prevail Sooner or Later.

Just on the eve of vacating the White House, Mr. Cleveland was interviewed by a New York Herald correspondent. It was really a talk, says the interviewer, for Mr. Cleveland objects to a formal interview. He preferred to chat in a familiar and friendly way about the various topics which involve the national welfare, and which give me a free pen with which to describe both what I saw and heard. Mr. Cleveland referred to the last four years and then declared his hope that the Republican party, on its accession to power, would pursue no course that could in any way rehabilitate the sectional animosities which have been dying out. I was anxious to know what he would say of the future prospects of the Republic. I, therefore, led the conversation to subjects bearing upon this question. He spoke with the utmost frankness. He said:

"I am a Democrat, with all that the word implies. I am, moreover, an intense Democrat, in that I believe the true principles of the Democratic party are essential to the well-being of this country. "During the war," he added, "the Republican party had supreme and unquestioned control of public policy. No one will question the service it rendered at that time, but the rank and file of the army was composed largely of Democrats. The Generals who won renown were also, many of them, Democrats. While there were among the Republicans a small number of hotheads who found fault with the Lincoln administration, and among the Democrats an equal amount of fossils whose timidity was a national misfortune, the great bulk of the people from East to West, without respect to party affiliations, were solidly patriotic and ready for any necessary amount of sacrifice for the preservation of our institutions. It is folly to claim that the war was fought by either Republicans or Democrats; it was fought by the American citizens of the North."

"But it is plain," he said, with great seriousness, "that under Republican administrations there has been given a fresh and dangerous impetus to monopolies, trusts, and combines. Immense fortunes have been accumulated, unknown in the days of our fathers. They are a peculiarity of post-bellum times, and the control which they arbitrarily exercise over the cost of existence is a direct menace to the welfare of the workmen and of our farmers."

On my suggesting the race question in the South, Mr. Cleveland naturally hesitated before answering, because, as he said, it is the most delicate subject now before the people. "The South has partially recovered from the effects of the war, and for twenty years or more has been putting all its energies into the soil and into manufactures. It has risen from a condition approaching ruin to a degree of financial enterprise which renders it in some industries a sharp competitor with the North. The sudden and marvelous recovery of the South in industrial interests is a fact in which the whole nation may well take pride. And this feeling of pride would be universal if the professions so often made of complete reconciliation and a desire to join in a hearty united effort to work out our destiny as a nation were sincere."

"The new relations between the whites and the negroes of the South are gradually arranging themselves. It must, however, be a work of time—and of a long time—before an entirely satisfactory result can be reached."

While Mr. Cleveland believes that manifest wrongs, either to whites or blacks, should not be tolerated, he has by no means lost confidence in the fair-minded public opinion to do the best which the circumstances allow. They know the situation in all its bearings, and to distrust their ability to deal with it is to distrust their sincerity and fairness. When I suggested some questions as to the difference between the incoming and outgoing administrations, Mr. Cleveland was quick with an answer. Evidently he is in no wise disturbed by the fortunes of political warfare which have befallen him. He was downright good-natured over his defeat.

"The people alone, he said, have a right to rule the country, and their will is law. There is no appeal from their decision, and there should be none. What they desire they will have, and ought to have. While the President firmly believes that the tariff reform measures, which the Democratic party stands for, are for the best interest of the whole people, and while he neither sees nor desires to see the least disposition on the part of the Democratic party to rescind from the position which it has taken, he accepts the result of the election with the placidity of the philosopher and the calmness which the minority should always possess. The people can not be deceived by false logic in the long run. The workmen already understand pretty well the question submitted to them at the last election. Mr. Cleveland has no fear that the Democratic policy of the adjustment of the tariff to the wants and circumstances of those of our people who work for their living, with a due regard for all other legitimate interests and enterprises, will not ultimately commend itself to the American people. What will help the people to make their burdens lighter is what they will have in the end, and there need be no fear that they will not discover the way to the end, or that they will fail to attach themselves to the party which constantly and honestly offers them the way of relief."

There were other matters on which I should have been glad to hear Mr. Cleveland's opinions, but he had already given me more time than could be well spared, and I took my leave.

How Do They Compare?

How do the Cabinets of grandfather and grandson compare? Here they are as far as the Cabinet offices then existed: Grandfather Harrison. (Grandson Harrison. SECRETARY OF STATE, Daniel Webster, Mass. (James G. Blaine, Me. SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY, Thomas Ewing, Ohio. (Wm. Windom, Minn. SECRETARY OF WAR, John Bell, Tenn. (Redfield Proctor, Vt. SECRETARY OF THE NAVY, George E. Badger, N. C. (Benj. F. Tracy, N. Y. POSTMASTER GENERAL, Francis Granger, N. Y. (John Wamaker, Pa. ATTORNEY GENERAL, John J. Crittenden, Ky. (W. H. H. Miller, Ind. Is this an advance in Cabinet material or a retrogression? Compare 1840 with 1889.—*New York World.*

The Cabinet.

Dialogue between two citizens: "Who is Proctor?" "I don't know." "Who is Tracy?" "Never heard of him." "Who is Noble?" "Give it up." "Who is Miller?" "I never heard of any of 'em." "Nor I. Do you think Harrison himself ever heard of any of 'em until they mentioned themselves for the Cabinet?" "No."—*Chicago Herald.*