

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.

Tribulations of a Wealthy "Pauper."
Martin Cook, the pauper who was found to have over six thousand dollars in his room at the Montgomery County poor-farm, and who was "fired" by the County Commissioners, was found one evening recently, fast in a school-house window, three miles north of Crawfordsville. He had raised the window, and while crawling in the sash fell down on his back, holding him there. He had been in this position about an hour when discovered, his head and arms in the school-house and his feet on the outside. A boy came along and released him from his position. He was taken to a neighboring house, where he stayed the night. He carried his money with him, and said that he had more than what was counted by the Commissioners. He refused to put it in the bank, and hired a man to take him to a house of a friend near Linden.

Patents.

Patents have been issued to Indiana inventors as follows: Robert S. Arbogast, Selma, straw stacker; Harvey H. Diggs, Farmland, post-hole boring machine; Samuel W. Keasling, Bicknell, gate; C. Martin Keller, Columbus, mast arm; Robert S. Knode, assignor of one-half to E. L. Siver, Fort Wayne, atomizer; William Mack, Terre Haute, opera or marine glass; William Mack, Terre Haute, opera-glass holder; William Moor, Kokomo, apparatus for separating liquids from natural gas; Geo. W. Parker, Terre Haute, axle lubricator for cars; Aaron G. Rose, Greencastle, bicycle; Solomon P. Stoddard, Brookville, car truck; Edward Zanker, fire kindler.

Minor State Items.

—Orange County does not contain any licensed saloons.
—Eight business houses were destroyed by fire at Lagrange.
—Bloomington, with about 4,000 population, has only two saloons.
—Columbus has a steam fire-alarm whistle that can be heard twenty miles away.
—During the past year \$1,519.45 has been paid for sheep killed by dogs in Montgomery County.
—William Smith, a well-known citizen of Delphi, and a county commissioner for six years, is dead.
—J. C. Shaffer, of Indianapolis, has been granted a franchise to operate an electric street-railway in Richmond.
—Capt. J. T. Hago, of Evansville, one of the oldest steamboat men on Western rivers, is dead, at the age of 70 years.
—The store of William Campbell, at New Richmond, was destroyed by fire, together with its contents. Loss, \$3,000; insured.
—Mrs. Dr. Kate Cloud, of Richmond, who pleaded guilty to criminal practice, has been sentenced to the penitentiary for four years.
—Dulas Gillispie, a farmer living near Liberty, while feeding a cutting-box, had his arm cut and mashed off between the wrist and elbow.
—Peter Biesen, ex-Councilman and a prominent German citizen, died at Madison from the effects of an accidental fall from his wagon.
—Taylor Peterson, a school teacher of Montgomery County, has been sent to the penitentiary for two years for forging a name to a note.
—J. T. Merrill has been connected with the Lafayette public schools for twenty-seven years and has been Superintendent for twenty-five.
—George Vogelsson, who left his Shelby County home in a passion a year and a half ago, has just been heard from. He joined the regular army.
—The Sons of Veterans of Indiana will hold their third annual encampment at Logansport, commencing June 11, continuing for four days.
—Charles Landgrave, a prominent farmer, while hitching a horse at Peru, was kicked and had a leg broken, besides receiving other dangerous injuries.
—Mrs. Mary Arndt, of Calhoun, aged 30, was recently attacked with a severe illness. She had jet-black hair previous to sickness, but when she recovered it had turned white.
—Arthur Gordon, who made false collections on goods sold by the Rockford Publishing Company at Crawfordsville, pleaded guilty and was sent to the penitentiary for two years.
—Rabid dogs have become so numerous at Moore's Hill that bands of men, armed with rifles, patrol the streets, and shoot down at sight, all animals suspected of having been bitten.
—Charles Yager, a prominent young farmer, living near Decatur, in the southwest part of Adams County, committed suicide to-day by blowing out his brains. He was insane from religious excitement.
—Nearly twenty dogs showing symptoms of hydrophobia, at Terre Haute, have been shot in the last few days. The Mayor has issued a proclamation to the effect that all unmuzzled dogs must be killed.

—The schools at Liberty have closed for two weeks on account of the prevalence of measles and mumps.

—The Union Poultry Association has been organized at Liberty, with W. H. H. Clarke President, and James Doherty, Corresponding Secretary.

—Erastus M. Benson, aged 75, and founder of the town of Montezuma, is dead. He was one of the best-known citizens in that quarter of the State. His daughter is now postmistress of Montezuma.

—Two Plainfield boys named Eston Green and Walter Ballard, were playing with a can of powder, when it exploded in some manner. Both boys were badly burned about the face, and Green was dangerously injured.

—Samuel L. Wallace, auditor of Greene County, is suing J. H. Fowler, a lawyer and bank president, for \$5,000 damages, growing out of an alleged libel uttered by the latter gentleman during the late campaign.

—A sensation has been created in Hamblen Township, Brown County, over the elopement of Albert Flint with Miss Maud Crabb. The children belong to highly respected parents and their ages are 18 and 15 years, respectively.

—W. H. Huber, of Pleasant Plain, Huntington County, recently received a warning notice from alleged White Caps. He now publishes a card inviting them to call, intimating that the Coroner will have plenty of work if they do.

—At Terre Haute, recently, John Shay was put in jail for drunkenness. James Russell, colored, a fellow-prisoner, tied paper around Shay's feet and set fire to it. Shay's feet were badly burned. Russell has been sentenced to two years' imprisonment for mayhem.

—William Henderson has transferred to the Indianapolis Natural-gas Company gas leases on 2,542 acres of land in Madison County, over six thousand acres in Hamilton County, and large blocks in Hancock and Marion Counties. The average price paid to the owners of the land was \$50 per farm.

—Henry Shrader, of Aurora, says that while confined in jail for non-payment of fine and costs, his sore arm needed medical attention, and that the jail physician failed to give it proper attention. In consequence, he alleges, his arm has become wholly useless. He now demands \$5,000 damages from Dearborn County.

—Stauben County is anxious for a high-license-local-option temperance law. Would-be saloon-keepers are continually harassing the Commissioners for licenses, but have failed to procure them through the active remonstrances of the temperance people, although the matter has been carried to the courts several times.

—Upon entering his home at Elkhart, Charles Donald found his 18-year-old wife lying dead on the floor and their baby playing about her. She is supposed to have died of heart disease, but as there is some gossip to the effect that she had had trouble during the morning with a neighbor who was in the house, the coroner has been summoned.

—Charles Trine, one of the best known farmers in Randolph County, died of apoplexy at his home near Union City, where he had resided since 1862. He was 63 years of age and had occupied several positions of trust within the gift of the people, by whom he was regarded as an enterprising and Christian citizen. He leaves a wife and five children.

—Isaac Christy and family moved to a farm near Guilford, and the mother had given a little daughter 4 years of age permission to go up on a hill in the rear of the house to see the young lambs. The child went to the creek on the lower side of the house, and when search was made for her the lifeless body was found in the water amid the rocks and drift-wood.

—An old sow weighing about three hundred pounds, with tusks like a wild boar, was arrested and lodged in a cell in the station house at New Albany by policemen, who had to use their clubs on the prisoner before they could land her in duress. This animal has been the terror of women and children, and not a few men have been put to flight by her vicious attacks.

—Two Mormon elders were egged while conducting a meeting at a school-house a few miles south of Corydon. The eggs were thrown through the doors and windows, and the elders were covered with them from head to foot. Persons on the outside opened the doors and windows, but who they were is not known. The meeting was continued, notwithstanding the interruption.

—The State Monument Commissioners have made another move in relation to their undertaking. Mr. McIntosh, of Greencastle, has been elected to superintend the building of the superstructure. Mr. McIntosh superintended the erection of the Warren County court-house, and is a practical engineer and stone-worker, perfectly capable and competent to perform the new duties which will devolve upon him.

—The State Board of Health has directed the health officers of Decatur County to arrest an owner of glandered horses, in that county, who is charged with failing to keep them on his own premises. The State Board of Agriculture, at its next meeting, will nominate a Veterinary Board, whose duty it will be to stamp out infectious diseases of stock, and kill diseased animals where such killing is deemed necessary as a measure of safety.

THE OUTLOOK FOR CROPS.

EVERYTHING POINTS TO AN EARLY SPRING—FARMERS BUSY.

Preparing to Sow Wheat in Certain Localities—Winter Wheat Beginning to Grow—Little Movement of Grain—The Situation Reviewed.

[Chicago telegram.]

A careful review of the crop situation, as gained from correspondents throughout the country, may be summarized as follows:

March so far has been favorable for all the conditions which go to make up an early seeding of spring grain. The deficiency of moisture in the winter-wheat areas still exists. The frost is coming out of the ground all over the country rapidly, and the prospects now point to the seeding of spring wheat at least fourteen to twenty days earlier than in the spring of 1888.

In Southern Minnesota recently the weather was warm and bright, the ground in fine order for seeding, and farmers will take advantage of the conditions at once if there are no storms or frozings to prevent. The seed wheat is largely Nos. 3 and 4 shrunken wheat. The ground is dry and farmers are anxiously waiting for spring rain. Stocks of wheat in elevators are the smallest known for fifteen years. The movement of wheat is small, and what remains in farmers' hands will not be sold until after seeding. In Western Minnesota the snow is all gone and the weather was mild last week.

The weather in Dakota has been unusually mild also, and farmers are busy preparing their ground for seeding. A year ago everything was frozen up solid over the entire country. The mercury had been standing below zero in Dakota and there was eight inches of snow in Minnesota. There was plenty of wheat back in farmers' hands.

Reports from Walla Walla, Washington Territory, estimate 75,000 bushels of wheat in farmers' hands and 50,000 bushels in speculators' hands. Some of the mills have shut down for want of wheat. The growing crop of winter wheat is looking well, and the prospects are favorable for a good yield, provided the rainfall is increased.

In Southern Illinois all the reports as to the growing crops are still favorable. The wheat yet has practically made but little growth; little wheat is coming to market, and what does come is taken by the mills for milling purposes. In Central Illinois and in counties bordering on the Mississippi River the wheat crop has not started to grow yet. The crop, however, is in excellent condition, and until the general breaking up of the country roads there has been a free movement of wheat out of farmers' hands for the last fourteen days.

Reports from Southwestern Missouri show the condition of the crop of winter wheat about the same as the 1st of March, 1888. Some of the reports say the wheat looks better, a few the same, and some not as good as last year. The whole lot will average about with March, 1888. Local mills are beginning to make inquiries for wheat, as their stocks have run down very low.

Reports from Southern Kansas show the wheat looking well, and with a continuance of the mild weather will commence growing soon. Wheat in store is gradually getting lower, and in six weeks will all be gone. The demand for flour is good. Northern Kansas reports the wheat in excellent condition. The amount of wheat from last season's crop in the hands of farmers is small, and the amount of wheat in dealers' hands at stations unusually so. Even with the prospects of an early harvest little if any new wheat will be on the market in Kansas much before the 10th of July.

Reports from Southwestern Indiana show that the weather of the last few weeks has been unfavorable to the growing crop, but is now more mild and springlike, and wheat is just beginning to start to grow. The movement of wheat is light, owing to bad roads. Mills are running from one-fourth to one-half time. Stocks of wheat held by millers about exhausted. Reports from Eastern Indiana say that the crop has not started to grow any yet, but that it is coming through in good condition, and the outlook is much better than it was a year ago at this date.

Southern Michigan reports that in the last part of February there was some cold weather, but there was snow enough on the ground to prevent injury, except in some small spots. Now the snow is mostly off and there has been a week of mild, soft weather, and the crop is in fair average condition. The next two or three weeks will tell the story. There is little moisture in the ground, and this has been the case all season. Wheat was marketed freely during February, and little remains in farmers' hands.

In Ohio the weather of the last two weeks was trying on the crop, as it was without cover. Last week the weather was mild and wheat is just commencing to grow. The tenor of the reports received is of an encouraging character. Farmers have marketed their crop closely, and many of the large mills will soon commence importing wheat for milling purposes.

Summing up the winter wheat situation as a whole it is found as follows: The frost is all out of the ground, the crop just beginning to grow, but the growth so small that the damage to the crop, if any, cannot yet be noticed. There has been a free movement out of farmers' hands lately. This has all ceased now, owing to the condition of the roads and preparations for spring work. As the season advances there does not seem to be any doubt of the closeness with which the reserves of winter wheat have been marketed.

Reports from Southwestern Iowa say that there is not the usual amount of corn cribbed at this time of year, more especially when the low price is considered. There are more cattle feeding than a year ago. The corn now in farmers' hands will not come out unless for much higher prices. Some estimates of the amount of corn yet in farmers' hands in this portion of Iowa are as high as 60 per cent.

Reports covering Eastern Nebraska say that the consumption of corn has been materially lessened by the mild winter, feeders claiming that cattle fattened on one-half as much as it took a year ago. There is little corn cribbed at stations, and dealers having shipped their shelled corn early in the season.

Careful investigation as to the hog situation in Central Nebraska shows that, owing to almost a total absence of hog cholera and also an exceptionally mild winter, there remain fully as many hogs for the market this spring and early summer as at this time a year ago. All farmers and dealers agree that there will be a full crop of pigs.

Good warm spring rains seems to be the greatest need of Nebraska at present.

A Novel Marriage Ceremony.

Meyer Bank, of Cresco, Iowa, and Fannie Rosenberg, of Milwaukee, were married in Milwaukee, Wis., recently, at Temple Anse Jacob, according to ancient Jewish rites. The bride walked seven times around the canopy in front of the temple, and when the ceremony was over the groom drank out of a glass, and then throwing it to the floor ground it under his heel. This was in token of the fact that he had forsworn the pleasures of unmarried life.

A JUDICIAL DECISION.

THE RIGHTS OF A SUBJECT OF THE UNITED STATES CONSIDERED.

A Proposition Laid Down That the Government Can Be Sued—In Recognition of the Adoption of the National Constitution, etc., etc.

[San Francisco (Cal.) special.]

In the United States Circuit court in this city Judge Sawyer rendered an important decision. By this decision the demurrer of the United States in the case of The Southern Pacific Railroad Company vs. The United States is overruled, and a proposition laid down that the United States can be sued by a subject. The Southern Pacific Company brought suit against the Government in the Circuit Court under an act of Congress March 3, 1887, entitled, "An act to provide for bringing suits against the Government of the United States." It set up a claim to a tract of land against the United States, and asked that its title to the land be established in the petitioner by decree of the court. The lands are odd numbered, Section 4 lying in the limits of lands granted by the United States to the company by an act approved July, 1865. The petitioner claims the acts alleged, if true, show the lands were subject to grant, and that the petitioner has performed all the necessary conditions. Its right to a patent is shown, yet the proper officers refuse to issue one as required by law, and the petitioner prays that it may be adjudged entitled to a patent, and that such further relief as may be agreeable to equity.

The United States demurs to this proposition on the ground that the court has no jurisdiction in such a suit and that the United States cannot be sued in such cases. The court then says: "In this case the claim is founded upon a statute of the United States and upon statutory contract, and that the value of the matter in dispute exceeds \$1,000 and is less than \$10,000. If the matter alleged, then, constitutes a title claim within the meaning of the term as used in the statute the United States is suable thereon in this court, and this court has jurisdiction over it concurrent with court claims. After careful consideration of the matter I am satisfied that they do constitute a claim within the meaning of the act. The statute is remedial, and remedial statutes are to be liberally construed."

ONE HUNDRED YEARS.

The Centennial Celebration, April 30, 1889—A Red-Letter Day in Our Nation's History.

Preparations are being made throughout the country for the forthcoming centennial celebration of the adoption of our National Constitution. The committee on general observance of the day in the Northwest has issued the following:

The purpose of this forthcoming celebration is to commemorate the adoption of our National Constitution, of which the 30th of April, 1889, will be one hundredth anniversary.

New York and Chicago are the two commercial metropolises of the East, the other of the West—have adopted measures for the proper observance of the memorable day. In Chicago it is proposed that there shall be a suspension of business, an assembling of citizens in all the churches, at as early an hour as nine o'clock, for religious services of thanksgiving and praise to God, after the manner of our forefathers, to be followed by the gathering together of all the public schools of their hundred thousand or more scholars for appropriate exercises, addresses, and national music, and for presentation to all the pupils of medals as souvenirs of the patriotic occasion. Later in the day the adult citizens are to assemble in the largest halls to listen to distinguished orators, and finally the exhibition in the evening of fireworks, to conclude the patriotic programme.

The title of the Committee on General Observance of the Day throughout the Northwest indicates its purpose, and this committee is charged with the duty of publishing a brief outline of the proposed celebration, not to dictate to other committees any special form, or order of celebration, but to propose an interchange of views, to receive as well as to give suggestions, if desired. It were needless to multiply words in extending a cordial and fraternal invitation to our fellow-countrymen to appropriately celebrate this red-letter day in our nation's history; to join, not in boastfulness, but in devout thankfulness to the ruler of nations, for the presence of our forefathers in witnessing that Constitution, which for a hundred years has challenged the ever increasing admiration of mankind, and also for blessing the new-born nation with its first President in the person of Washington, now the world's accepted type of the dignity and probity of the loftiest manhood and most exalted patriotism.

Not alone in cities, but also in the hamlet and on the farm, let us raise our flags and our voices in honor of the principles, the grandeur of our Constitution and our Washington. And above all let our children, the young to whose charge the destiny of the nation is soon to be confided, be imbued with the intensest love of country, and their loyalty to the proud memories and beloved institutions be so engrained in their hearts as to insure the perpetuity of the republic.

THOMAS B. BRYAN, Chairman.

CHICAGO, March 16, 1889.

CLARKSON ON DECK.

The Iowa Man Will Attend to the Post-Offices.

The Senate has confirmed the nomination of J. S. Clarkson as First Assistant Postmaster General, and he will have charge of the appointment of Postmasters, and will have to do with this class of office-seekers more than any one else.

J. S. Clarkson was born at Brookville, Ind., in 1845. He is the grandson of an editor. When 12 years old he removed with his family to a frontier farm in Iowa. He learned the printer's trade, and in 1866 went to work at the Des Moines Register. The following year he became city editor of the paper, and later bought it in connection with his brother. Mr. Clarkson early took an active interest in politics. In 1869 and in the two following years he was Chairman of the Republican State Central Committee. In 1871 he took a leading part in the fight which resulted in the election of Senator Allison and the defeat of Senator Harlan. During this political struggle he was offered the Swiss mission by President Grant, but declined it. In 1872 he was made Postmaster at Des Moines, and held the office until 1877. Then he attacked President Hayes policy, and after tendering his resignation several times went to Washington and had it accepted. In 1878 Mr. Clarkson headed the Blaine delegation from Iowa to the Cincinnati convention, and has been at the head of succeeding delegations from the State since then. In 1880 Mr. Clarkson was chosen a member of the Republican National Committee. In 1884 he was a member of the Executive Committee and had charge of the work in Ohio which preceded the October election. His services as Vice Chairman of the committee during the campaign which resulted in the election of Gen. Harrison are too well known to need telling.

Prohibition in Dakota.

The Prohibition convention of Dakota was held at Huron. When the matter of finances was presented, a perfect shower of money followed, and over \$6,000 was raised for campaign expenses. Arrangements have been made for addresses by Bishop Ireland before the May election, and also for meetings in every town and school district. Fourteen hundred people were present at the closing meeting of the convention. Nothing like it was ever witnessed before in that State.

Probably Absconded.

Alfred Post, who conducted an alleged freight bureau in Chicago, has left for parts unknown, so it is charged, taking some \$300,000 in money with him. If all stories are true his career has been a thoroughly checked one, and business men have been duped for thousands of dollars, and his intrigues with women, so it is said, have been many. He lived in princely style in Chicago before his sudden departure.

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.

March 7.—SENATE—Bills passed: Making appropriations to meet deficiencies; repealing the act making it a felony for any person to interfere with the running of a railroad train, or to intimidate any man from working.

HOUSE—Bill passed: Authorizing the State Treasurer to borrow \$1,400,000 with which to meet the deficiency in the State Treasury.

Two more political bills were vetoed by the Governor, and passed over the veto.

March 8.—The following Senate bills were passed in the House: To provide for the establishment of kindergartens for children between the ages of four and six years; to provide for the release of liens in deeds to real estate; to authorize the purchase of ten acres of land for the use of the hospital for the insane at Logansport; an act to provide for the execution of the bond of County Treasurer, being Sec. 5911, of R. S. of 1881; to authorize railroad companies organized under laws of the State, but not under the acts of the Legislature, entitled "An act to provide for the incorporation of railroad companies," etc.; to legalize gifts, donations, sales, and transfers of money, stocks, bonds, and other property by an incorporated city or town in the State; to prescribe the acts of judges and clerks in guardianships; to provide for the establishment of branch highways, defining their width, etc.; to require of railroad companies to give notice to passengers of delayed trains; to legalize the incorporation of the town of Russellville, Putnam County; to legalize the town of Huntsville; to regulate the sale and manufacture of dynamite; to repeal an act entitled "an act touching the duties of township trustees with reference to liquidating and contracting indebtedness of townships in certain cases," approved March 5, 1883.

March 9.—The appropriation bills were passed. Also a bill authorizing the State officers to negotiate a loan of \$1,400,000 to meet obligations falling due before the next meeting of the General Assembly.

The Governor vetoed the bill prohibiting the piping of natural gas out of the State, but it was immediately passed over the veto.

March 11.—The Fifty-sixth General Assembly of the State of Indiana adjourned sine die to-day at 6 p. m. The day was mainly devoted to the adoption of resolutions of thanks, and to the reception of messages from the Governor. About fifty bills that were passed Saturday were not presented to Mr. Hovey till to-day, and the Assembly had to wait until his excellency had time to consider them. When he got through with this work he sent word to both houses that he had no more use for them, and an adjournment was taken without day.

All the bills passed have become laws by the approval of the Governor or by passage over his veto and by allowing them to become laws without approval or disapproval, with the exception of house bill 299, which was "hung up." It was not presented to him within the last two days of the session, and the Governor exercised his constitutional privilege by refusing to accept it. This bill provides for the vacation of cemeteries within the corporation of cities. Mr. Hovey has a great respect for the resting place of the dead and does not believe in disturbing old graveyards. In this sentiment he is no doubt backed by a large majority of the people. Three bills passed yesterday afternoon which he approved—the high license bill, Mr. Barrett's bill requiring that all money now on hand or that may be collected on delinquent taxes on account of the State House fund be transferred to the general fund and be made immediately available and a house bill expediting the location of roads. These bills were taken to the Governor about fifteen minutes before adjournment and promptly signed by him. The session of the Senate was the more exciting of the two houses. The high license bill in the morning and the report of the insane hospital investigation in the afternoon gave the "talkers much" senators an opportunity to be heard for the last time—at least in the fifty-sixth general assembly. The House had its fun Saturday and was unusually quiet for the last day. Frequent recesses were taken, as there was nothing to do except occasionally to adopt a resolution or concur in one from the Senate. No House bills passed. The high license and the road bills, which passed the Senate, were house bills and no other action was required by that body except in the high license bill whose title was amended in the Senate. The House concurred in the amendments by a vote of 49 to 30. The only bill passed by the House was the Barrett bill, relating to the State House fund, which, of course, passed under suspension of the rules. It was 5 o'clock when Mr. Barrett introduced it and at 5:45 it was a law.