

## 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.

#### Killed with a Brick.

A murder occurred at Hobbs, a small town five miles east of Tipton. Eli Harter lives on the farm belonging to Lucy Brown, a widow. Harter boarded with Mrs. Brown. The other day he went to Hobbs, and when he returned he was intoxicated and very quarrelsome. Asher Brown, son of the owner of the farm, seemed to be the object of Harter's hatred, and he drew a knife and made several attempts to disembowel young Brown, but the lad escaped into the house, where he was followed by Harter. The drunken man attacked Mrs. Brown, shamefully abusing her, and swearing that he would kill every one in the place. Young Brown went into the yard in order to avoid the enraged man, but the latter again attacked him with the knife, cutting his clothes but doing no other damage. Brown stepped to one side and picked up a brick, at the same time warning Harter to put up his knife. Harter seemed determined to kill his man, and made a start for him. The latter threw the brick, striking Harter just above the left ear, from the effects of which he died. Brown carried the senseless man into the house and washed his wound, after which he went for the doctor and gave himself up to the authorities. Public opinion is in favor of Brown, and so far he has not been imprisoned. Harter was a bad character, and had a brother killed at this place one year since.

#### The Fish Law.

A few days ago George Cecil, who resides five miles north of Muncie, was arrested on the charge of having in his possession a seine, and using the same for seining. The case was set for trial before Squire J. C. Eiler, one of the best judges of law in Eastern Indiana. Cecil's attorneys, Ozo N. Cranor, a member of the late Legislature, and J. R. McManan, moved to quash the complaint on account of the statute under which it was made conflicting with Section 19 of Article 4 of the Constitution of the State, which says every act shall embrace but one subject. The Squire held that the subject of Section 2 of the act approved March 5, 1889, embraced more than one subject, and therefore was unconstitutional and void.

#### Minor State Items.

—There are twelve steam stone quarries at and near Bedford.  
—M. M. Puett, a well-known citizen of Bicknell, dropped dead.  
—Eliot Ralston, of Angola, was killed by the accidental discharge of his rifle.  
—Scottsburg has organized a fair association and will hold a meeting this fall.  
—Clark County's poor farm reports the cost of keeping paupers at 53 cents a week.  
—Squirrels are reported to be more plentiful in Clark County this season than ever before.  
—There is talk of establishing a Methodist-Chautauqua assembly at Hudson lake, in St. Joe County.  
—William Cupp, a farmer living near Columbia City, was run over and killed by a Wabash freight train.  
—Goshen City Council passed an ordinance by a vote of 3 to 2 raising the liquor license per annum to \$250.  
—The residence of Jacob Reisinger, at Hanover, was destroyed by fire, caused by mice nibbling at matches.  
—A little daughter of John Bruce fell from a wagon and was killed while returning from a circus at Richmond.  
—Miss Mary E. Hanna, sister of Hon. B. W. Hanna, minister to the Argentine Republic, died at her home, near Crawfordsville.  
—Richard Nightingale has been arrested at Goshen, charged with abducting a boy named Charles Boyder from Readville, Mich.  
—Chief of Police Diehl, of Fort Wayne, resigned because his salary was reduced, and Lieutenant Wilkinson was elected in his place.  
—Mrs. Ethelda Wright, of Harrison County, is making a quilt of 22,176 pieces, two of which were furnished by the wife of President Harrison.  
—Lincoln City has found a four foot vein of coal, of good quality, near the surface, and close to the Cannelton branch of the Air-line railway.  
—Willie Phillips and Charles Gasmyer, of the Wernle Orphan's Home, near Richmond, are missing, and are supposed to have been drowned.  
—The next quarterly missionary convention of the Christian Church, of the counties of Boone, Montgomery and Clinton, will be held at New Ross.  
—Charles F. Brower, Wm. Boyer and Thos. J. Armstrong, of Wilkinson, have received notice and a bundle of switches, supposed to be the work of White-captism.  
—Last fall two hand cars collided on the Vandalia at Crawfordsville. John W. Gray was killed and John Goodnight injured. Suits were brought, and the jury gave Goodnight \$25 and costs, and the case of Gray was compromised, his heirs receiving about \$250.

—Greenfield's City Council has raised saloon licenses there to \$250 a year.

—Tramps are reported to have burned the residence of Henry Dishong, near Zanesville, in Wells County, in revenge for a refusal to furnish breakfast for them.

—The election cases against A. M. Campbell, W. H. Spence and W. S. Brannum were called in the United States Court at Fort Wayne and dismissed.

—At Xenia, in Miami County, James Saxon shot a boy named Harry Metcalf last week, inflicting a dangerous wound. Saxon claims the shooting was accidental.

—Lafayette, which claims to be one of the wealthiest cities, per capita, in the country, is being criticised for neglecting the Johnstown contribution movement.

—Doc Sloan, living one mile north of Princeton, discharged his gun when it burst. The breech-pin entered the head just above the left eye. The chances are against him.

—Bloomington's gas well, "shot" at 865 feet, furnished a very limited quantity of gas. Salem's last well did better, and furnished a small amount of crude oil with the gas.

—A. J. Washington, with his wife and baby, were thrown over a fifty-foot embankment and into a creek by a fractious horse recently, but all managed to get out without fatal injury.

Mr. C. Sonneborne and wife, old and wealthy citizens of LaPorte, were stunned by an electric current last week. Mrs. Sonneborne will die, but her husband is likely to recover.

—A Jersey calf belonging to William Cloud, of Montpelier, drank two gallons of linseed oil and yellow ochre, mixed for painting, and seems to be none the worse for its unique repast.

—Ed. Shelt and Clara Wenger, of Goshen, aged 17 and 15 respectively, recently eluded their parents, crossed the Michigan border, and were united in marriage by a notary public of Niles.

—Ex-Sheriff Schroeder, of Allen County, having traveled recently all through Northern Indiana reports that there will not be half a corn crop. As to wheat, the prospects were fair.

—William Seering, of Crawfordsville, drew \$75 pension money and gave it to his wife to keep. She hid it in the stove, and next day he built a fire in the stove to warm himself, and burned the money.

—Charles Hall, an employe on the L. D. & S. steam shovel, was instantly killed at the gravel pit east of Montezuma, by being struck by the steam shovel. He leaves a wife and small child.

—Clay County reports considerable damage to crops from high water. The block coal mine at Pratt was also flooded, and the Evansville and Terre Haute Railroad, near Saline City, was badly damaged.

—A man named Cambell, living ten miles northwest of Princeton, was wiping out one of the barrels of a shot-gun when the other barrel discharged. The load entered the right jaw, killing him instantly.

—Trustees of the Madison city schools have re-elected John H. Martin superintendent, John A. Carnegie principal of the high school, George C. Hubbard principal of the lower seminary, and all of last year's teachers.

—The destruction of corn and other crops will be very great throughout the White River Valley bottom lands. Jackson, Bartholomew, Owen, and other southern counties report having losses from the recent floods.

—Mrs. Donnell, of Greensburg, well-known as "Aunt Sally Donnell," has made another present of \$7,000 to Hanover College. This makes her gifts to that institution within \$600 of \$20,000 enough to endow a chair.

—Joseph Smith, of Columbus, was badly injured, in a runaway accident. He was thrown out of the buggy in which he was riding, and his feet became caught in the wheels, dragging him quite a distance before he was released.

—Henry Hurst, of Evansville, has brought suit against John L. Reynolds, of that city, for \$10,000 damages, charging him with debauching Hurst's wife, and alienating her affections. This suit is the outcome of a divorce suit filed by Mrs. Hurst, charging her husband with inhuman treatment.

—The 12-year-old son of John Clevenger, living at Mt. Summit, five miles north of New Castle, was drowned in a barrel of water. It is thought that he was trying to drink out of the barrel, and the water being considerable below the top, he fell in head first and was unable to extricate himself.

—Henry R. Jeffrey, of Fairmount, has been committed to jail, being violently insane on the subject of religion and Christian science. Two of Jeffrey's children were recently taken sick. He refused to allow a physician to treat them, and threatened with death any one who should attempt to give them medicine. Both children died, since which he has become dangerous. The prisoners deny that he is insane.

—James P. Summers, administrator of the estate of David Underwood, recovered \$5,000 damages against the L. E. & W. Railway Company, in the Circuit Court, at Corydon. Underwood was employed by the company as a watchman at a trestle in Crawford County, and was run over and killed by a freight train last July.

## CLEVELAND FOR 1892.

Senator Morgan Sees in Him the Only Candidate.

Senator John T. Morgan is in Montgomery, and to the Times correspondent he said:

"I am not at all surprised, but highly gratified, that Mr. Cleveland has again expressed his well-known views on the question of the tariff and other matters of governmental policy so successfully inaugurated and pursued under his administration. I look upon Mr. Cleveland as one of the best informed and most conscientious men in the United States. His administration of the government was one of integrity and great ability, and will compare favorably with that of any other which the country has ever had. The government and the people are certainly much better for having had the benefit and experience of his upright, honest, straightforward, splendid administration of public affairs for four years. His honesty and uprightness were universally acknowledged, and the people fully appreciate the value of his great services."

"Do you think Mr. Cleveland is a candidate for President, or that he will be the nominee in 1892?"

"Mr. Cleveland is not a candidate for the Presidency. Personally he cares little about it. But when the time comes to select a candidate for the Presidency to lead the Democratic party to victory, unless there is some great revolution of sentiment and change in the popular mind, the people will rise up in their might and name Mr. Cleveland. From the present outlook, Mr. Cleveland's will be the only name mentioned in connection with the Democratic nomination for the Presidency in 1892."—*Montgomery (Ala.) special.*

#### Public Office a "Private Perquisite."

Democrats will not entirely agree with the President's Republican correspondent, who writes to the Chief Magistrate: "Montana would be reliably Republican if your son Russell had broken his neck, his back, burst a blood-vessel, or died a respectable, natural death, soon after your inauguration as President. It was the impertinent intermeddling of your son in Montana politics that assured the Democrats control of our Constitutional Convention." The error in this statement is not the intimation that the President's son has been guilty of "impertinent intermeddling," but the assumption that, under any circumstances, Montana might have been "reliably Republican." The Territory for years sent a Democratic Delegate to Congress, and there is reason to believe that the majority of its people are of that political faith.

The predictions of Mr. Harrison's complaining correspondent are entitled to more confidence than his exposition of causes. "At the next election," he says, "the Democrats will elect their candidates and have an excess of 5,000 votes. We occasionally hear news from the East that there is some expectation of Russell B. Harrison being chosen to represent Montana in the United States Senate. If you entertain any such hope, Mr. President, please abandon it and save yourself from disappointment." That is frankness of the brutal order, but its truthfulness should excuse it.

The correspondent charges that the President "conferred the appointment of Federal officers in Montana" upon his son, as a "private perquisite," to be disposed of as he saw fit. There is no occasion for surprise in that. Appointments to Cabinet places have been disposed of by the President "as a private perquisite." One of these places is held by his law partner, who is expecting immediate transfer to the Supreme bench. Another is occupied by an old "chum," who has no other known qualification for it. A relative of the Chief Magistrate holds an important office in Tennessee; and his personal friends are picking up fat places in all quarters. No such exhibition of nepotism and the abominable vice of paying personal obligations with public trusts as Mr. Harrison has given in his brief Presidential career has been known since the days of Hayes.—*Chicago Globe.*

#### A Wind Bag with Eighty Millions.

The man Tanner, who is now loose in the Pension Office, appears to be a highly dangerous demagogue. His recent speech before a Southern gathering contained much to either alarm or amuse the reader, according to the degree of influence which may be accorded to Tanner in the government. He declares he will quadruple certain class of pensions, and certainly offers many inducements to the pension agents. In his decisions he is ably backed by another demagogue named Bussey, Assistant Secretary of the Interior, who finds for the plaintiff in all cases where the United States Government is the defendant.

Tanner's love for the old soldier is a Republican love. On this account he has degraded three chiefs of divisions. These chiefs were old soldiers, like Tanner. If there be a better blood in old soldiers than in non-combatants, as Tanner alleges, then these chiefs have the blood. The Olympian ichor is in their veins. Why should they not berate Tanner for degrading them? Why should they thank him because he was cowardly to the degree that he kept them in inferior places? Had he dared to discharge them would he not have gladly done so?

The Pension Office, with its \$80,000,000 of disbursements, and the arrogant pension associations, evolving their Tutties, Tanners, Forakers and Fairchilds—red-mouthed, avaricious, unconscionable—these are becoming a menace to the republic. The \$80,000,000 will swell to \$500,000,000 if the people do not shortly avow their distrust of the Grand Army of the Republic, as at present betrayed and misled.

It is to be noted that a genuine veteran—even a comrade of Harrison himself—has a trying time getting the office for which he may be well fitted. If there be any cheap and loud-sounding politician around—any blowhard like Tanner or Bussey—that affair is fixed first, leaving the old soldier to shiver on the outside and have his pension raised from one dollar to four dollars.—*Chicago Herald.*

#### Harrison and His Relatives.

The scandalous perversion of the civil service of America to the basest needs of partisanship is not the most odious spectacle which the new administration has offered. It is true that no other de-

partment mogul has ever beheaded officeholders with the fury of Clarkson, and it is true that within three months of the inauguration of a Republican President every hold-over, be he Democrat or Republican, has been either discharged or marked for dismissal. The scandals of Grant's time have been outdone, and yet there remains a chapter which is unexpected and disagreeable even to the keen vision of impartial criticism. The President has used his great office to set his relatives a-fattening at the public crib. The charge of nepotism, so well sustained against Grant, the unstatesmanlike soldier, is still better supported when brought against Harrison, who did not take Lee.

If it be noted that Frank McKee is appointed Deputy Collector of Customs in Washington Territory because he is a brother of the husband of the President's daughter; that Alvin Saunders has \$5,000 a year in Utah because he is father-in-law of the President's son; that the Rev. Scott has a place in Washington Territory because he is father-in-law of the President himself; and that Carter B. Harrison is United States Marshal of Tennessee because he is brother to the President—we shall touch upon the subject of nepotism sufficiently to show that the grandson of his grandfather, who appointed the sons of their fathers to go to London and Vienna, has an overweening faith in blood and a serious contempt of democracy.

Wanamaker, who never was elected to the honors of constable, sits in a high office because he raised the money for Dudley. Editor New, Editor Roberts, Editor Reid, and Editor Hicks, all swung their censures before the grandson and the sons of fathers. Porter and Jarrett tabulated the figures which quieted the Presidential conscience when it put on record the imputation that the foreigner pays tax. A glance at the blue book will show that to puff the President or to be his brother-in-law, or daughter-in-law's father, is of greater profit than are gray hairs in the service of the United States. The statesmen who have been shelled to make room for the obscure company of adulators now in public station will bear witness to these remarks, even though no open confession shall be made.—*Chicago Herald.*

#### "Kickers" in the Cabinet.

The conceit and self-assertion of the President are said to be so irksome to his Cabinet that three of its members have threatened to resign. This part of the story is very improbable, but there is no particular reason to doubt that Mr. Harrison, like other persons of limited mental caliber who happen to be suddenly placed in important positions, thinks he must trust to an offensive positiveness of manner to conceal the weakness of which he is painfully conscious. In choosing his Cabinet he was prudently careful to select men as insignificant as himself for most of the departments, so that there could be no unfavorable comparisons. Influences that were too strong for him compelled the acceptance of some men of positive character, like Blaine, Wanamaker, and Windom; and it is imagined that these three may be the malcontents who are "kicking" against the inconsiderate and dictatorial methods of the President.

That anything like an open rupture will be precipitated by the voluntary act of cabinet secretaries, however, is almost beyond belief. Miller, Noble, Tracy, Rusk and the Vermont man whose name, never heard of before his appointment, has been wholly forgotten since, are now so far above any place they could have expected to reach, and so entirely contented, like the celebrated "possum on the simmon tree," no shaking will dislodge them; they will "wind their tails around the limb, and cling and cling forever." And Blaine and Windom had too much trouble in "getting there" to think of voluntary retirement! They have many ends to serve—many axes to grind, and will pocket their dignity and endure the offensiveness of the President as best they may, while working out their own plans and preparing to dump him in the soup in 1892.—*Chicago Globe.*

#### Here is a Little Pointer.

The people of Chili, in 1887, imported cotton goods as follows:

	Total Value.	United States.
Cotton drills.....	\$ 190,013	\$ 1,454
White shirtings.....	1,923,340	33,083
Cotton hosiery.....	385,506	141,884
Prints.....	2,298,933	16,123
Bags.....	1,188,758	14,306
	\$5,956,520	\$206,802

If trade should be unvexed by tariff restrictions the cottons bought by the Chilians would be purchased in the United States. They could pay us for their cottons in copper. Philadelphia used to trade for Chilean copper to advantage. It is nearer to us in cost of carriage than the Superior copper mines, but it is barred out of the market by duties of three and one-half to four cents per pound—equal to 44 per cent.

If a fair exchange could be made of what Chili has to sell for what she might buy at advantage in the United States, where cotton grows, the conditions would be reversed; and, instead of buying \$206,802 worth of cotton stuffs in this country, she might buy twenty times as much. As it is, out of an aggregate of imports of \$48,630,862 only \$3,242,314 is purchased in the United States.—*Philadelphia Record.*

#### Rebuking Tanner.

The idea that he is superior to the law has been carried to such an extent by Pension Commissioner Tanner that he is receiving rebukes from all sides. The following from the Philadelphia Press (Rep.) is a gentle reminder to the Commissioner that he has no "power at his finger tips" except to do as the law directs him:

"Pension Commissioner Tanner has a mania on the subject of pensions, which was the chief objection raised to his appointment. He would apparently like to pension everybody and everything. But he should realize where the pension money comes from, and also that it is no satisfaction to a deserving veteran to know that undeserving ones are on the rolls. While the people generally believe in liberal treatment of the veterans, they want the really deserving ones to get the money. The annual expenditures for this purpose are now rapidly climbing up to \$100,000,000, and it is time to go slow. Commissioner Tanner had better not get excited on the subject, because Congress will have something to say about it."

## COL. BRICE AT THE HELM.

TO SUCCEED CHAIRMAN WILLIAM H. BARNUM.

The Manager of the Last Democratic Campaign Elected Chairman of the National Committee—Appropriate Resolutions Regarding Barnum and Dawson.

[New York special.]

The members of the National Democratic Committee, who were called to New York for the purpose of electing a Chairman to fill the place made vacant by the death of William H. Barnum, met in the Fifth Avenue Hotel on the 12th inst. B. B. Smalley was proxy for Erskine M. Phelps, the Illinois member. The meeting was private. S. P. Sheerin, the Secretary of the committee, called the meeting to order. Henry G. McHenry, who has served steadily on the committee since 1868, and is the oldest member, nominated Calvin S. Brice for Chairman. The nomination was seconded



CALVIN S. BRICE.

by A. P. Gorman, who said that the committee honored itself in choosing Mr. Brice for Chairman. The vote was taken by States, and Mr. Brice was unanimously elected. In accepting the office Mr. Brice said he would be less than human if he failed to appreciate the great honor which had been conferred upon him. He considered it not only as a personal honor, but as an indorsement of his work as Chairman of the last National Campaign Committee. He pledged himself to serve the Democratic party with unswerving loyalty.

Carlos French, Mr. Barnum's successor as National Committeeman from Connecticut, then introduced a set of resolutions regarding the death of his predecessor. In doing so he eulogized the deceased as a citizen and statesman, and for his fidelity, liberality, sound judgment and tireless energy. Senator Gorman followed in a lengthy speech, touching upon the career of the departed leader and lauding his sterling qualities. The resolutions, which were as follows, were adopted unanimously.

Resolved, That, on behalf of the Democrats of the United States, the members of this committee express their profound regret that the death of William H. Barnum has deprived the country of an eminent citizen and the Democratic party of an illustrious servant, to whom were committed the most important executive duties of its organization during more than eleven years. Elected to the Chairmanship of the National Democratic Committee at the meeting held at Washington in May, 1877, Senator Barnum continuously held that important trust until his death, on the 30th day of April, 1889. His impartiality, tireless energy, liberality, sound judgment, rare knowledge of men, and acute penetration into the causes of political results marked him as one of the most competent as well as most devoted of party managers. To his fidelity to official duty the people of the State of Connecticut and of the country, and particularly those who were his colleagues in Congress, unanimously bear witness. Respecting his great merits as a private citizen and man of affairs there is universal concurrence among a very wide circle of associates and friends, including many to whom his business enterprises furnished employment.

Resolved, That, by those who were his companions in this committee, Senator Barnum's death is felt with a keen sense of loss—akin to that experienced by members of a family deprived of its head. We know better than others can the full measure of the devotion with which he consecrated himself to the service of the Democratic party for the sake of good and honest American government. We are familiar with the courage that no difficulties could daunt, the energy which no opposition could overcome, and the fertility of resource that was never lacking in any emergency. His memory will be cherished among us, and the record of his distinguished services will be transmitted to our successors as a model of patriotic self-sacrifice and well-directed devotion to the great Democratic cause.

Resolved, That the resolutions be spread upon the minutes, and copies sent to the family of the deceased.

The following is a copy of the resolution adopted in memory of Capt. F. W. Dawson: Resolved, That Captain F. W. Dawson, member of this committee for the State of South Carolina, was looked up to by his associates for many years of companionship in that zealous and intelligent discharge of duty which was characteristic of his earnest disposition and bright mind. The deplorable calamity that cut short a career already rich in performance, but with promise of yet more brilliant results from ripened experience, has been deplored by all good citizens of this State, by hosts of friends throughout the country, and by members of the journalistic profession, of which he was an ornament. Gifted with a rare charm of amiability and gentleness in manners, he on several occasions displayed the highest personal courage and endurance. He was as brave as he was physically among the bravest of the brave. We condole with those whom his untimely death has most sorely afflicted, and with his fellow-citizens generally on the loss of so gallant a gentleman, so firm a Democrat, and so excellent a citizen.

Resolved, That these resolutions be spread upon the minutes, and copies sent to families of deceased.

Delegate McHenry, who said that he came here by the way of Washington, said to a reporter: "I was amused to see the crowd of Kentuckians who were patiently waiting in the capital for the platter to come their way. Many of them have been here since March, and President Harrison has done nothing for them yet. The only appointments he has made have been a lot of postmasters. There is a great deal of dissatisfaction among the Republicans of Kentucky, but the Democrats have had nothing to complain of so far. I think Cleveland did a good thing in settling down in this city, for it will bring him in contact with the strong men of the State."

None of the committee cared to look so far ahead as 1892, and all were loath to indulge in prognostications. Col. J. G. Prather, of Missouri, declared himself in favor of fighting the next big battle on the same platform as that on which the last was fought. "So far as I can see," he said, "the Republicans are not making much headway in the favor of the people while our last defeat is apt to be a benefit to us. The feeling in my State is largely in favor of having Mr. Cleveland renominated."

William Steinway said that he thought the chances of Democratic success in 1892 were very good. J. H. Rice, of Indiana, said that he was with the Democratic party independent of its platform.