

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.

Suing for Lost Estates.

A La Porte special says: A hubbub of excitement has been raised in real estate circles by the recent filing of suits in several different places for the recovery, by George W. Ewing, of Fort Wayne, of landed estates, rights to which have fallen to him by inheritance, and of which others have held undisputed possession for years. The lands are worth thousands upon thousands of dollars. These suits have been filed in Fort Wayne, Warsaw, Columbia City, Logansport, Huntington, Albion, Crown Point, Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis, St. Louis, and many other places, and a moderate estimate of the value of the land and improvements involved is \$10,000,000, which, when interest is added, will amount to an immense sum. Agents of Ewing have been in this country, and as a result actions will be commenced in the Circuit Court for the recovery of several thousand acres of land in the southern part of this country. Ewing is only 23 years old, and claims to have inherited this vast estate from members of his family. Eminent legal talent has been employed.

Minor State Items.

—Peru is to have a paid fire department.

—Grub worms are doing much damage to potatoes in the vicinity of Broad Ripple.

—Hendricks County has the largest number of Sons of Veterans camps in the State.

—William Carter, of Plainfield, accidentally wounded himself while oiling his pistol recently.

—M. Murry & Co. will rebuild their mill at Marshall, recently wrecked by a boiler explosion.

—The date of the soldiers' reunion at New Albany has been changed from Sept. 11 to Sept. 18.

—Rats, in great numbers, are reported as devastating the corn fields near Blue Lick, in Clark County.

—Louis Orboy, a French blower at the DePauw glass works, New Albany, dropped dead while at work.

—Frank Luke, an old and highly respected resident of Elkhart, fell dead on the street from heart disease.

—Joseph Fastlabin was kicked in the head by a horse at Shelbyville, and is thought to be fatally injured.

—At Shelbyville, Jacob G. Deprez, a well-known merchant, was injured by falling down an elevator shaft.

—At Jeffersonville, a 15-year-old son of James Connor, of Martinsville, was thrown from a horse and killed.

—At Clayton, Herman Cantly was smothered to death in a bin of wheat at Albert Johnson & Co.'s elevator.

—Rev. Nathan S. Fairchild, aged 80 years, is dead. He was an old settler and the oldest Freemason in Porter County.

—Conrad Honeck, an aged and homeless German, fell down the Nickel Plate embankment at Fort Wayne, and broke his neck.

—John Miller, of Newburg, was attacked by a vicious bull, in the country near Brazil. Three ribs were broken and he was otherwise injured.

—While loading a gun in a shooting gallery at Logansport, Frank Gilhooly shot himself in the breast, inflicting a fatal wound. He was from Fort Wayne.

—Thomas R. Fugit, of Franklin Township, Clark County, stumbled and fell while out hunting, accidentally discharging his gun and shattering his ankle.

—Fred Fillmore, a prominent farmer of Mentor, was literally cut to pieces, by falling on a huge knife in the stove factory at that place. He leaves a large family.

—In the Stanford spoke factory the boiler exploded, blowing Henry Fowler fifty feet. He fell in a pond, from which he was fished out almost drowned and fatally injured.

—John Hurley was crushed to death between cars while switching in George H. Hammond & Co.'s packing-house yards at Hammond. He leaves a wife and three children.

—Herman Carr, of Columbus, has a hen which has laid an egg eight and one-half inches lengthwise, six and one-half inches the other way, and weighs five ounces.

—A 4-year-old child, belonging to Isaac McClaine, of Lebanon, was badly burned while playing fire in the absence of her mother. It is thought the little one can hardly recover.

—George Snyder, a prominent farmer living near Etna Green, was instantly killed by being kicked in the head by a young pony which he was breaking in. He was single and aged 29.

—Sherman Swartz, a conductor on the coal road, was killed at Percy, a little station just north of Goddard, while making a coupling. Projecting lumber on a flat-car crushed his head.

—The Commissioners of White and Carroll counties have let the contract for the construction of a \$25,000 iron bridge across the Tippecanoe River at the county line, near Monticello.

—Matthew Newcomb, a wealthy farmer living near Hagerstown, has received a second stroke of paralysis and death is expected to ensue. He is one of the largest landholders in Wayne county.

—The annual reunion of the Tenth Indiana Cavalry will be held at Bloomington, Oct. 7, 8, and 9. The Ninety-third, Twenty-second, Sixty-seventh and Eighty-second Indiana will meet at the same time.

—Robert Connelly, employed at the Hoosier Drill-works, Richmond, was badly hurt, by being caught between a moving car and a pile of pig-iron. His ribs were crushed, and he received internal injury.

—The stable of Joseph Stull, of Clear Creek Station, was burned recently. Three valuable horses were lost; so, also, were many farming implements. There was no insurance. It was the work of an incendiary.

—George Grorn deserted his family, at Columbus, several weeks ago. The other day three of his children were taken to the Soldiers' Home at Knights-town, and the mother and babe were sent to the county poor asylum.

—Albert Smith, aged 18 years, and son of J. H. Smith, a wealthy farmer living near Elkhart, fell from a float, with which he was leveling a field, and was crushed to death. When found he had been dead some time, and only his feet protruded from under the float.

—The First Indiana Heavy Artillery (Twenty-first Regiment) will hold their annual reunion at Terre Haute on the first Wednesday and Thursday, 4th and 5th, of September. Reduced fares can be obtained on the railroads by applying at the respective stations, where the terms will be made known.

—An old man named Garlinhaus, of Peru, who has been paralyzed on one side for a number of years, is not expected to live from the effects of the elixir experiments. Sores have broken out all over his body, and his head is drawn nearly to his knees. His experience has put a quietus on the elixir there.

—Near Lafayette Mr. and Mrs. Simon Snyder satiated their house with gasoline and closed it up for a day to get rid of a pest of fleas. Upon returning to the house Mr. Snyder opened it and struck a match. He survived the explosion, though somewhat disfigured, and succeeded in saving his house from the flames.

—The liquor dealers of Columbus, all of whom are violating the law by selling without license, have been served with written notices from Mayor Studor that unless they paid up their high license fee immediately they would be prosecuted according to law. The saloon men regarded the Mayor as favorable toward them.

—J. B. Safford, of Columbus, train-master of the Jeffersonville, Madison and Indianapolis Railroad, has been appointed by Duncan T. Bacon, Grand Commander of the Knights Templars, an aid on the staff of Chief Marshal Myron M. Parker, for the triennial encampment which is to begin at Washington on Oct. 8.

—The other day, on the farm of Robert Ridgway, near Amboy, Miami County, the largest gas well in the country was opened. Mr. Millikin, the contractor, says he has drilled but one well that equals this in force. Bird shot, silver dollars, and small coins cast into the well are at once ejected with great force. Amboy considers her gas wells as good as any in the State.

—Nicholas Hirschauer, an employe of the Fort Wayne organ factory, was walking along the street when he met with a peculiar and fatal accident. In extracting a handkerchief from his hip pocket he pulled out a revolver, which fell to the pavement and was discharged, the ball entering his abdomen. Death ensued. He leaves a wife and three children at Connersville.

—An extensive and valuable geological collection is owned by Dr. J. E. Elrod, of Hartsville. Frank Springer, of Burlington, Ia., who is employed to prepare a work for the United States Geological Survey, is now at Hartsville, looking over the collection of Dr. Elrod, and has already collected a number of fine specimens from it that are to be used in illustrating a treatise on the crinoids of North America.

—There are no new developments in regard to the alleged rich find of gold deposits along Bean Blossom Creek, in Brown County. The people of that neighborhood are said to be still much excited over the reported discovery, and many citizens are prospecting on their own account. The Cincinnati mining expert has not yet returned, and his appearance is looked for with much expectancy by those interested in the gold find.

—Mrs. Louisa Hicklin Passmore was instantly killed while attempting to cross the Indianapolis and Vincennes railway track at Main street, Moorsville. A freight engine was making a running switch at the time. This makes the second person killed in a like manner at the same crossing. Mrs. Hicklin was an old and wealthy lady, who lived four miles east of town. A few years ago at the age of 82, she married young Passmore, of 22 years of age, and after living together a short time separated, and since then there have been several long and tedious lawsuits growing out of the affair, some of which are now in the Supreme Court.

QUAY'S DIRTY METHODS.

THE DEMOCRATIC SOCIETIES AND THEIR WORK.

The Pennsylvania Boodler Hopes to Extend His Corrupt Methods to the New States—A New Force Coming to the Service of the Democratic Party.

[Washington letter to New York Globe.]

The dullness of this town is a little relieved by the gossip about the organization of the next House and the elections in the new States. The threat of a combination of Southern Republican members to compel terms on the election of Speaker, and so to bring Harrison to his senses, produced a genuine fright among the faithful. The power of the scalawags to do this very thing is so palpable that the mention of it makes the Republican leaders quake in their shoes. But such, in this party of great moral ideas, is the supreme reliance upon the virtue of patronage and plunder, that they are speedily reassured. But the fear of disaster in the new States is a different matter. The Federal offices are so few and so ill-paid that administrative patronage will count for little there. And the interests of the people are so plainly on the side of tariff reform that Mr. Harrison, Mr. Quay, Mr. Dudley and all the excellent gentlemen who carried the last election by the process now known as "wanamaking" are very painfully exercised over the possibility of a catastrophe. They have come to the conclusion that the people out there must be dealt with by the last resource of monopolists, which, being interpreted, means boodle.

Accordingly, the money left over from the purchase of the Presidency, and such other sums as can be raised, will be applied to save the fruits of the victory of last fall by preventing the lapse of the new States to the Democracy. And it is a fact worth mentioning that Mr. Quay's organization for active political work is as perfect as it ever was. He has the means and the agents to do just as clever a job in the new States as he did last fall in the old States of New York and Indiana. Meanwhile the Democrats do nothing. They do nothing about the new States, because in the first instance it would be undemocratic to meddle from Washington or New York in the local elections of those communities. But they do nothing anywhere for the sufficient reason that they have no means to do anything with. Their fight, wherever it is made, in the East or in the West, in the North or in the South, must be the fight of the people themselves, and with their own resources, against the tremendous aggregation of monopolies which confronts them.

But a new force is coming to the service, not of the Democratic party as such, but to the support of Democratic principles. This is composed of men who are not partisans, for the most part, not even politicians. They are simply tariff reformers—some of them from pure conviction and principle. They are radicals, more extreme than the rank and file of the Democracy, more resolute and more active. They expect to leaven the whole lump of this great national party, and in the West their work is certainly beginning to tell. The Tariff Reform Convention last January in Chicago exerted an immense influence, and set many non-partisan agencies at work. A Chicago Democrat, discussing this situation, says:

The Democratic party can take no step backward. It must go forward on the lines of the Cleveland message, and most likely further still than the limits of the Cleveland policy. The tendency not only among the radical reformers, but among strict partisan Democrats, is toward organization, not merely for ordinary party work, but for the specific purpose of agitating, and agitating remorselessly, this pressing tariff question until it is settled with some regard to the interests of the common people. Never before have the Democrats continued their labors so generally and with so much ardor after a national defeat as they are doing now. And they are not forming the old regulation club. They are establishing the Democratic society, and thus, with the principles of Jefferson, they are readopting the method of agitation and of practical work by which those principles were sustained by our forefathers. Every Democrat believes in Jefferson. Every tariff-reformer, whether formerly a Republican or not, also believes in Jefferson.

Even Mr. Henry George's single-tax men regard Jefferson as a sort of John the Baptist to Mr. George. And, as the Democratic society is built upon Jefferson as the single rock of its foundation, all these classes meet in it upon common ground. It is surprising how many of these societies are being formed, especially in remote districts, where the country people are inclined to follow Mr. Randall's advice and "get together." Most of them, it is probable, are never reported to any headquarters, and never heard of, except in the neighborhood where they exist. Half a dozen men will form a society. They talk about the effects of the tariff upon their particular industries, upon the prices of farm implements, clothing, furniture, transportation, and upon the markets for farm products. When they can do nothing better, they read speeches or essays or newspapers. And thus is formed a center of discussion. It gradually increases in numbers and in knowledge, until it becomes an aggressive and powerful agency of tariff reform. Some of these societies have been formed in the new States. If there were only enough of them in that vast fertile region—which we owe to the foresight of Mr. Jefferson—Mr. Quay never had money enough in his treasury to wanamake their elections! The people take to these societies because they are Democratic, and with the Western States fairly organized in this popular form, as may possibly be the case next year, the political revolution, which will take place in the Congressional elections, will be something unprecedented in the history of the country.

Something Rotten in Him.

A man may be a professing Christian and an exemplary person in private life and still be so twisted and dwarfed by prejudice as to do immoral and even criminal things. History abounds in instances of the sort, and almost every

one may recall individuals whose fanaticism carried men into grievous error.

John Wanamaker appears to be a man of this sort. A monopolist himself, and bred in an atmosphere of privilege, he has become a fanatic on the question of the protective tariff, and in the senseless gibberish which he talks on all convenient occasions he manifests an utter incapacity to distinguish between right and wrong, between self-interest and patriotism, between lies and falsehoods.

Speaking at Saratoga the other day concerning the campaign of 1888, this whited sepulcher said: "I believe a man or a party should back up his or its convictions. I gave what I had. We did not want the republic harmed." This is the utterance of the professing Christian who raised the greatest corruption fund ever known and placed it in the hands of the biggest rascal in the State of Pennsylvania for expenditure.

The worst of it is that Wanamaker is a sincere man and believes as he talks. He did not want the republic harmed—by the reduction of unnecessary taxation—and so, "backing up his convictions" as a gambler would, he became a prime mover in a scheme of ballot corruption which struck at the very vitals of the republic.

Wanamaker is a fair person to look upon, but there is something rotten in him, with all his cant.—Chicago Herald.

AFTER TANNER'S SCALP.

ANOTHER MOVE TO OUST THE PENSION COMMISSIONER.

Secretary Noble Again on the Trail—The Corporal's Acts to Be Investigated from the Beginning of His Official Career.

[Washington special to Detroit Free Press.]

There is evidence enough at hand to warrant the statement that Secretary Noble has caught on to the whitewashing scheme of the majority of the commission appointed to investigate Commissioner Tanner, by ordering the latter's acts investigated from the beginning of his official career to date. Enough, too, is known to warrant the statement that Commissioner Tanner is very much chagrined over the turn the affair has taken. He knew that the work performed by the commission would exonerate him from personal blame, from the fact that the specific acts on which there has occurred so much comment took place in the month of May, when he was in Tennessee making speeches; therefore he was not held personally responsible for them. As the net in the first place was cast in shallow waters, Secretary Noble, who is something of a fisherman and knows a trout from a bull-head when he sees it, has ordered the seine cast in deeper waters, and it is said by those who have inside knowledge of affairs in the Pension Bureau that the artful Secretary is very liable to catch a haul this time that is worth something. The same persons that have been pursuing Tanner since he crossed the threshold of the Pension Bureau are close at his heels, and to their suggestions is credited the new move on the part of Secretary Noble. They have determined if it is a possible thing to oust Tanner.

HOW TANNER GOT THE APPOINTMENT.

The way Tanner got his appointment may not prove uninteresting at this time. While on his way westward a short time subsequent to the Chicago Convention to deliver some lectures, he stopped at Indianapolis for the purpose of paying his respects to the nominee. In the course of his stay he made a speech that caught the audience and pleased Mr. Harrison. The latter induced Tanner to cancel his engagement and stump the State. The distinct promise was given him by Mr. Harrison that if he was elected he (Tanner) was to be made Commissioner of Pensions. When Tanner was about to return home after his labors the promise was voluntarily renewed on the part of the President-elect. A short time subsequent to the inauguration Tanner came to Washington and reminded the President of his promise, and asked that he deliver the goods. To his astonishment the latter tried to steer him in another direction on the plea that there was a strong opposition to him from New York, headed by Senator Hiscock, who wanted Poole, of Syracuse, to have the place. Tanner hastily summoned to Washington a delegation from the Maimed Soldiers and Sailors' League, whose headquarters are at Philadelphia, and at a stated hour they called upon the President in a body and urged Tanner's appointment, in behalf of the maimed soldiers and sailors of the country. The plan succeeded and Tanner's troubles commenced soon after his installment in the office. Like many other officials he promised too much. He avowed that the Pension Office stairs should resound with the crutches of crippled veterans. He has not been able to fulfill the promise to any remarkable extent. He declared that a more liberal granting of pensions should be adopted by him. His ambition in that direction has received a sudden and violent check.

Even the administration that promised so much and acted with rapidity in that direction has, within a few weeks past, grown conservative, and Tanner—well, he is so harassed, perplexed, disappointed, humiliated, and disconcerted with investigations that he sighs for the peace of other days, when he saw the office he now holds only dimly in the perspective.

Has such taking ways—the shop-lifter.

SOLDIERS' MONUMENT.

A GREAT DAY FOR INDIANA WHEN KRANA.

Indianapolis Appropriately Decorated for the Occasion which the President Honored by His Presence—Immense Thrang of People.

[Indianapolis Correspondence.]

Thursday, the day fixed for the laying of the corner-stone of the great Soldiers' Monument, was one of the proudest in the history of the city. The fact that President Harrison was present to assist in the exercises, added to the interest. The weather was all that could be asked for.

The ample time the merchants had for decorations enabled them to give Indianapolis an appearance it never wore before. Cheap buntings were almost wholly ignored for the richer colors of finer goods. The most elaborate and artistic designs were displayed on the front of every store and every residence. The public buildings were entirely hidden by festoons and flags. In many places were the likenesses of the Presidents, those of Washington, Lincoln, and Benjamin Harrison being in the largest number. President Harrison's residence and yard led all the others in the beauty of the tasteful decorations, while Attorney General Miller's was also a marvel of good taste.

The hotel where Gen. Harrison remained as the guest of the State was a bower of flowers and banners. It was one of the three points of interest, the unfinished monument and President Harrison's home being the other two points.

The city commenced filling up with strangers the early part of the week and each day brought thousands more, until the hotel capacity of the city and all the neighboring towns was taxed to its utmost. Fully 50,000 strangers were in the city.

At sunrise Thursday morning the artillery fired a salute which opened the program for the day. During the forenoon the reception committees were busy receiving and entertaining visitors, and at 12:30 the artillery signal was given for the formation of the various divisions for the procession.

The exercises of the day began at 2 o'clock, when the parade formed under command of Col. C. A. Zollinger, of Fort Wayne, and begun its march through the principal streets. It was made up of the various posts of the G. A. R. from throughout the State, the State militia and local civic organizations. It is estimated that 8,000 were in line. In the second division, commanded by Gen. Nick Ruckle, immediately in the rear of the military, was the escort to President Harrison, 100 strong, all mounted and in command of Col. Oran Perry. Between the sections of escort rode the President in a flag-draped carriage, Mayor Denny and Gov. Hovey with him. The President acknowledged the compliments of the crowd by repeatedly lifting his hat. Attorney-General Miller, Secretary Rusk and Private Secretary Halford were in the next carriage. Then came the monumental commissioners, State officers, city officials, prominent citizens and speakers. The officers of the Woman's Relief Corps occupied a handsomely draped carriage. It was nearly 3 when the head of the procession reached the monument. All the streets surrounding it were packed with people, all anxious to catch a glimpse of the President and other prominent personages who appeared on the speaker's stand to witness the ceremonies. As the President was recognized on the stand he was greeted with a cheer, which he acknowledged with a silent bow. The crowd watched in silence the laying of the corner-stone by Charles M. Travis, commander of the Indiana department G. A. R. Documents were consigned to their resting place, and the stone was placed in position in accordance with the ritual of the G. A. R. In performing the ritual rites, Commander Travis was assisted by officers of the department, and by Presidents respectively, of the Sons of Veterans and of the Woman's Relief Corps. When the stone had been placed in position, the national flag was raised and the "star spangled banners" was sung by Mrs. Zella Seguin-Wallace. The imposing ceremony, which was too far within the scaffolding to be clearly appreciated by all, ended with the firing of a salute. Following this Gov. Hovey, as presiding officer of the occasion, made a brief address, and he was followed by Gen. M. D. Manson, of Crawfordsville, and Gen. John Coburn, of Indianapolis. At the conclusion of the latter's address, President Harrison was introduced to the assemblage, and after the applause which greeted him had ended, he responded in a short address. He was followed by Gen. Rusk, Attorney General Miller, and others.

This ended the exercises of the day, and amid booming cannons and the cheers of thousands the throng dispersed, after seeing Indiana's monument to its dead heroes fairly started towards completion.

The following articles are deposited in the corner-stone: Terrell's reports; Grand Army of the Republic Reports, badges, ritual, and roster; W. R. C. reports, ritual, and roster; Sons of Veterans' reports, badges, ritual, and roster; monumental reports and documents since January 1, 1888; photographs and plans for the monument; "Indiana in the War" in two volumes; Loyal Legion reports, first memorial service of the Grand Army of the Republic; reports of original Grand Army of the Republic; minutes of the Legislature which passed the monument bill, and the city papers.

Poor, Poor Husband.

Lady (to drug clerk)—I want a cake of Lubin's violet soap for my doggie, and a piece of castile soap for my husband. How much will it all be?

Clerk—Lubin, \$1; castile, 10 cents; \$1.10, madam.

Lady—My! How dear! You may give me a bar of common yellow soap instead of the castile.

Clerk—We don't keep it, ma'am.

Lady (exit furiously)—I thought you called this a drug store.