

TANNER'S CRONIES SAD.

"INFERNAL OUTRAGE" SAYS BLOCKS-OF-FIVE DUDLEY.

Pension Sharks and Surplus Looters Are Exercised to a High Degree by the Commissioner's Enforced Retirement, but Noble Is Happy.

[Washington special]

Probably Secretary Noble was to-day the happiest man in Washington. He had at last rid himself of Tanner. Dudley and Lemon, however, were unhappy, for their pension agencies had lost a powerful friend at court. The following statement of the beginning and end of Tanner's difficulty is official, and thoroughly verified in every respect:

Before his departure from Washington for his vacation, Secretary Noble on several occasions spoke to the President about the course of Commissioner Tanner and his clerks in the matter of rerating pensioners, and also in relation to unguarded remarks which the Commissioner had made from time to time. The President was inclined to defend Mr. Tanner, and he did so several times. Recently Mr. Tanner made speeches at Elmira, Chautauqua and Milwaukee which called for strong protests from prominent Republicans. Directly after the Milwaukee incident Secretary Noble returned to this city determined to bring the Tanner matter to a climax. He put his views before the President in a very positive manner, and intimated that he would retire from the Interior Department if Mr. Tanner was continued in office much longer. On Tuesday Senator Hiscock, who had learned that the matter was likely to come to a climax, went to Commissioner Tanner, without authority from the President, however, and said that the Commissioner would better resign his office, as if he did not he would be removed. When Mr. Tanner visited the White House later he learned that the President had not asked for his resignation. Last evening Marshal Ransdell, a particular friend of the President, went to Mr. Tanner's house, and in his private capacity suggested that Mr. Tanner would better relieve the President by resigning. The Commissioner, however, was firm in his determination to force the President to choose between removing him and leaving him in office. Shortly before midnight, however, he gave in and wrote the letter of resignation.

Secretary Noble feels a proper sort of elation over his victory, for such it may be termed. He had made good his promise to rid himself of Tanner or offer his own resignation. He has won this fight against the influence of the pension office, Dudley, and even the Grand Army, and against the unwillingness and timidity of Harrison himself. The President was fearful of the result of Tanner's removal before the election in Ohio, and wanted the case postponed till after election, but Secretary Noble would not listen to it. The President has all along sought to minimize the pension office scandal, and but for Noble's persistent demand nothing would have been done for several months.

Grand Army men in Washington denounced Noble in bitter terms, and Corporal Tanner was this morning flooded with telegrams from his comrades adjuring him to stand firm. The Corporal did indeed try to stand firm, but Noble proved too much for him. Tanner's reluctance to give up the job and his lack of decency in the doing of it has disgusted many of his former friends, and though he had known for two or three days that the President wanted his resignation, he held on by his teeth, fighting to the last, whereas a man of pride would have sent in his resignation at the first intimation that it was wanted. At one time Tanner is said to have been determined not to resign and to force the President to dismiss him.

Colonel Dudley's opinion of the decapitation of his friend is expressed in a pair of strong words—"Infernial outrage." Captain Lemon echoes this sentiment. Tanner's friends cannot find words in which to express their opinion of Noble. They denounce him as an upstart who came here without political friends or experience, and say he is in the cabinet simply because he happened to go to school with Mr. and Mrs. Harrison. They do not appear to recognize honesty as a virtue in a public official, and hence are unable to appreciate Noble. The last card played by the Tanner crowd against Noble was a big one, but it failed to win. They sent to the White House evidence that Secretary Noble was a Gresham man in the early part of 1888. They claim Harrison had never known this, and hoped this desperate device might help them. Even the bugaboo of a Greshamite could not save the Corporal.

The Tanner Embezzlement.

[From the Chicago Herald.]

Scarce half a year after the inauguration of a high taxer for President, the greatest administration scandal in the history of the government is completely exposed and acknowledged in the dismissal of Commissioner Tanner. A huge sum of money has been taken from the treasury without law or reason, and the nation has been obligated for payments which must be as inequitable as they will be extraordinary. The sum of money directly purloined may be thirty or forty millions; the amount eventually involved cannot now be estimated.

For two months the disbursements of a subordinate of the Interior Department have far exceeded half the daily cost of the war while Grant was before Richmond and Sherman before Atlanta. To have continued Tanner in office during the fiscal year 1890 would have necessitated a first payment of \$213,000,000, and not less than two thousand millions in subsequent and circumstantial subventions.

The immediate ruin of the country is prevented by the ouster of the Pension Commissioner. But the ruin is not averted save by confession of the hypocrisy and treachery of the Republican party. The pensions were to be "enlarged and extended." On this platform the paralyzers destroyed Cleveland. But there has never been a Republican office-holder save Tanner alone who intended to keep his pledge to the coffee-coolers. Tanner was a demagogue without a suspicion of Republican cant, snivel, or hypocrisy. He never alleged that he had even the law on his side. He ingenuously declared that

the Grand Army saved the Union, and should have it. The Grand Army should receive one, two, three thousand millions. If the taxpayers did not like it, let them move out of the country with the Chinese—it was, at least, in Tanner's opinion, a severe climate for taxpayers.

The iteration of these views made Tanner putatively the sublimest hero who has arisen since Appomattox. In Tanner's shadow Tecumseh Sherman was eclipsed. The largess which Tanner could bestow gave room even for deserters, and that once unhappy host marched into line and moved toward the national capital.

Joined with this alarming spectacle was the presence at the Treasury doors of the pension agents whose wicked wit had elected the President in Indiana. Private administrations sprang out of the earth over night, and these private administrations overshadowed the departments of the Government in power and detail.

With the embezzlement published, the President has not dared to go further. As his own organs have coldly admitted, it was a question whether Tanner or Harrison should tumble, and Tanner has fallen. But the Democratic party and Democratic press demand something more corrective than the piece of paper Tanner has now written. They want the money recovered. It was no less than stolen. Will the President go after it? Will he permit the "fences" to keep the self they have received by no other executive authority than Tanner's say-so? Can a pension officer prosecute his own case, pay himself \$6,000, and get away with it? Did even the Congressmen succeed who essayed that adventure in 1873?

Tanner did not talk too much. He took too much. Tanner is not dismissed because he talked too much, but because he took too much. "No money shall be drawn from the Treasury but in consequence of appropriations made by law," says the very first article of the Constitution. Now what says the President?

QUAY'S PECULIAR BOX.

IT WAS CONTRIVED TO CHEAT HONEST VOTERS.

Though It Is Now Introduced to Prove Democratic Frauds It Was in Possession of the Republican Trickster Long Before Election.

[Washington special.]

A peculiar discovery has been made which fittingly illustrates the kind of tactics which the Democrats will have to combat during the next Congress while the contested election cases are under consideration. There has been filed with the clerk of the Committee on Elections a large mass of matter, some of which is evidence and a large proportion is not. Papers and pictures constitute the bulk of this material, while a good-sized tin box for receiving ballots is an object of some curiosity in the collection. This box is fitted on the top with a raised slot, through which the tickets are supposed to be introduced to the interior of the box. Over this slot can be fitted at will a harmless-looking covering, by means of which a ballot inserted in the slot can be diverted in its descent and caused to drop on the outside out of view of the voter, who confidently believes his ballot has been safely deposited. This neat contrivance bears a large label setting forth the fact that the box was duly submitted in evidence in the contested election case of Cate vs. Featherstone, from the First Arkansas District, and that it was used by the Democrats in the election last fall. The presence of this box is considered to be a strong piece of evidence in proof of the wicked means whereby Mr. Cate, the Democratic candidate, was enabled to secure the certificate of election, and to furnish a good reason why Mr. Featherstone, the Republican candidate, received no more votes than he did. But unfortunately for the parties who furnished this important piece of evidence, a box exactly similar in design and appearance had been on exhibition in the rooms of the Republican League in this city for a week or two preceding the election, during all the time the election was in progress, and right up to the moment when the league gave up its quarters and moved out to make room for the National Republican Committee. When the league packed up its traps this specimen ballot-box disappeared. Now there is ample proof, and a gentleman who had seen and handled the box at the league headquarters, and who has also seen the one filed as evidence with the clerk of Elections Committee, is willing to make affidavit to the fact that these boxes are one and the same. He says he noticed it particularly when he first saw it, and recognized it immediately when it was shown in the Elections Committee room. When the clerk told him that it had been used in Arkansas during the election he expressed surprise that it could have been done there at the same time that he had been handling it up here in Washington. The same marks, he says, are on this box which he noticed on the other, and he could not be mistaken. Inquiry to-day at the rooms formerly occupied by the Republican League developed the fact that the ballot-box which had formerly been on exhibition there had been carried off by Senator Quay, and what became of it afterward was not known. The inquirer was directed to either Mr. Quay or Mr. Dudley for further information, but as both these gentlemen are out of town nothing further could be learned of the fate of the missing contrivance.

The Ohio Campaign.

The news from Ohio is encouraging. Mr. Leedom, Sergeant-at-arms of the House, who has just returned from Ohio, where he attended the Democratic convention, says:

"I think we are going to elect Campbell Governor. Campbell in his speech at the convention attacked Foraker's management of State affairs and institutions. Foraker now comes back at him with an attack charging him with being the agent of brewery trusts, etc. I do not know what effect Foraker's attack will have. It may take away some Prohibitionists, but the Republicans will lose German votes for all the Prohibitionists they gain. I think Campbell will get the German vote, for the lack of which we have been defeated heretofore. Moreover, Foraker's assumption of supremacy over every one in his party has made him many enemies. There are many Republicans in Ohio who cannot tolerate the idea of Foraker's

domination. We think we are going to elect both Governor and a majority of the Legislature."—*Washington dispatch.*

BLAINE'S VOICE RULED.

HIS COMMAND TO HOLD NO EXTRA SESSION OBEYED.

The Meeting of Congress Delayed in Hope of Securing a Larger Republican Majority—Difficulties That Will Confront the Party Leaders.

[Washington special to Chicago Herald.]

Secretary of State Blaine is accredited with having done much to influence the Cabinet in making its decision on the extra session topic. A letter from him was read arguing that the House could be organized and get to work almost, if not quite, as early with the increased majority at the regular session as it could with the slim majority at the called session, and that there would be no doubt about the outcome. This was the argument that carried the day. The result is counted a distinct victory for Mr. Blaine, and at the same time it is considered here to give a decided impetus to the Speakership canvass of Major McKinley. Mr. McKinley's own idea has always been that delay would help him, and it is generally thought that it will help no other of the candidates, it being admitted that if Congress were to meet next week Thomas B. Reed would be chosen the Speaker. But it is not by any means certain that Major McKinley will be solely benefited by yesterday's developments. Republican Congressmen are always extremely jealous of anything which seems like outside interference. If it should become well understood that Mr. Blaine is really for McKinley, and especially if the Reed men should run up against his influences here and there, these circumstances would probably militate against the Major. There is a better understanding perceptible among the Western candidates as to the plans of their various canvassers. It is inferred, therefore, that some Western man stands a better chance of winning, because the requisite combinations could be made quicker. Possibly Representative Cannon may yet be called upon to preside over the lower house.

The Republicans will labor under great disadvantages with their slim majority in the next House of Representatives. If Congress were called into session forthwith they would have a majority of three. This is not very large, and it disappears almost entirely when the question of a quorum is raised. There are 325 members of the House, and it requires 163 to constitute a quorum. As the Republicans have 164 altogether, the absence of two members would place them at the mercy of the minority, if the minority chose to obstruct business by not voting. The journal could not be adopted if the point of no quorum was raised, provided the minority did not vote. All the resources of the party could not keep a quorum in the House fifteen minutes if one was secured and the doors not locked. The most careless observer of legislative proceedings can see that the Republican majority is not a majority at all, except for the momentous purpose of electing a speaker, when the attendance of every member can be secured. The suggestion, therefore, comes that it is policy to wait until the Congressmen from the new States appear with their certificates, and the Republican majority is swelled to six. The Republicans assume that when the membership of the House is increased to 330 by the admission of the five new Congressmen yet to be elected, four will be added to the Republicans and one to the Democratic column, making the relative strength of the two parties in the House of Representatives 168 Republicans and 162 Democrats. A little figuring will show that the situation would not be bettered much even if the Republican majority were so increased. With a membership of 330 it will require 166 to constitute a quorum. Assuming that the minority for obstructive purposes decline to vote, the Republicans will be compelled to produce 163 members out of a total of 168. Three absentees on the side of the majority place it hopelessly at the mercy of the minority, and all the changes in the rules that can be regularly made will not affect the constitutional requirement as regards a quorum.

Can a quorum be produced with such a small majority in the event of the minority filibustering? It can not be done six times in six months. In the last Congress the Democrats had some experience in that direction. Their majority over the Republicans and independents combined was eleven. One of the independents acted uniformly with the Democrats, and practically their majority was increased to that extent. Yet on the most important occasion it was an awful task to get a quorum when the Republicans refused to vote. On several occasions the Democrats had to filibuster to prevent the Republicans from outvoting them, and this with absentees apparently paired. The neglectful and delinquent members who hang around committee-rooms when they ought to be on the floor, and who are hanging over the restaurant bar when roll-calls are in progress, are the horror of party leaders. A case in point is furnished by the Carlisle-Thoebe contest. Mr. Carlisle had been elected Speaker, even though his seat was contested. Notwithstanding the importance of the issue from a party standpoint, when the vote was taken there were enough Democratic members absent to have unseated Speaker Carlisle. As it was, a large number of Republicans voted with the Democrats, but the absentees had no assurances that such would be the result. One of the absentees was a New York Democratic Congressman, who was repeatedly telephoned to make his appearance. There were plenty of trains to enable him to get to Washington without losing much time. When too late to get here, he telephoned that he was detained by an important law case. It afterward turned out that he was trying to get remitted a fine of \$15 imposed on one of his constituents for illegal liquor selling. Most party men would have preferred to have paid the amount rather than risk the consequence of delinquency, yet this member took the chances rather than take the trouble to come to Washington. The above is a sample of Democratic experience. In the coming Congress the Democratic leaders will grin while they watch the efforts of Republican leaders to poll the full strength of their party.

Under a new stock-at-large ordinance the Brazil authorities gathered about all the kine of the town into the pound, but a few nights ago the citizens raided the establishment, demolished the fence and recovered their stock.

A white oak tree recently felled near Scottsburg measured twenty-seven feet in circumference. When the timber was sawed a slab ten inches thick, five feet two and one-half inches wide, and thirty-two feet long was gotten out and carted away.

Daniel Cootes, who resided near New Providence, and who was 78 years of age, was kicked to death by a vicious horse recently. He had gone into the animal's stall, when it attacked him. Mr. Cootes was a prominent citizen of the community in which he resided, and had lived there nearly all his life.

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.

Patents Issued to Indiana Inventors.

Patents have been granted Indiana inventors as follows: James A. Becher, Mishawaka, bolt-threading machine; Charles E. Blosfeld and C. Schnur, Mount Vernon, assignors by mesne assignments to said Schnur, foot-warmer; Charles A. Blume and F. N. Armstrong, said Armstrong assignor to D. Lanum, Colfax, running-gear for vehicles; Alvin B. Clark, assignor of one-half to O. T. Knob, Richmond, harmonica-holder, Andrew J. Forsyth and G. L. Gwin, Kokomo, tension device for fence machines; William H. Heindel, Majenica, clay fence post; William F. Judy, Indianapolis, type-writing machine; Samuel J. Seigfried, Chicago, assignor of two-thirds to F. W. Munson, Logansport, Ind., and L. L. Munson, Chicago, type-writing machine; William Tennison, Mount Vernon, mosquito-net frame and sham-pillow holder.

Minor State Items.

Angola has decided to have electric lights.

The society of the Christian Church at Wanatah is erecting a church to cost \$2,000.

Thomas Moran was struck and killed by an Ohio and Mississippi train, at Mitchell.

James Gates was thrown from a buggy near Markleville, and his skull fractured.

Pearson Etris, a well-known pioneer of Brownsburg, dropped dead of heart disease.

Teddy Connors, of Union City, fell from a freight train at Muncie, and was seriously hurt.

Fred Scholl was killed by a passenger engine on the Fort Wayne railway, near Wheeler.

John Praugh, aged 84, and his good wife, aged 76, are the parents of a recently-born baby.

A small flow of gas was struck at Fremont recently, where an experimental well is being sunk.

Near Hope, in Bartholomew County, Thos. Fry was dangerously gored in the abdomen by an enraged bull.

Louis Drain, of Jeffersonville, is afflicted with what the physicians pronounce a genuine attack of leprosy.

Frank Bernard and Jay Carter, of South Kokomo, were bitten by a mastiff affected with rabies. The beast escaped

James Hill, a boy of sixteen, fell under the wheels of a gravel wagon at Shelbyville and was crushed to death.

At Connersville typhoid fever has almost entirely disappeared, and business is rallying. No new cases are reported.

A fall of slate in the old Thistle mine, near Rosedale, instantly killed William Richard, aged 18, and seriously injured Richard Rossier, a bank boss.

Richard Mauer, a former merchant of Albion, Ill., employed as porter by O. W. Pierce & Co., of Lafayette, was caught in an elevator and crushed to death.

Extensive preparations are being made for the annual reunion of the Nineteenth Indiana Battery, which is to be held at Knightstown the latter part of November.

Mrs. Ann Mitchell, aged almost ninety years, who fell at her home in Martinsville and broke her hip bone, a few days ago, died from the effects of it and old age.

John Burk attempted to start a saloon in Lockport in the teeth of adverse public opinion. A midnight explosion of dynamite reduced his establishment to a hole in the ground.

By the breaking of a scaffold at Washington two workmen, Riley Sparrow and Lot Emery, were precipitated to the ground. The former was fatally and the latter seriously injured.

Howard Hazlitt and Miss Eugenia Pool, an eloping couple from Louisville, were married at Oak Grove Church, near Corydon. Objections on the part of the young lady's parents caused the elopement.

Marion Reynolds was run over by an excursion train coming south from the Crawfordsville fair, and instantly killed. He was observed by the engineer sitting on the track, a mile or two north of Ladoga, where he lived.

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Robert Thorn tossed a sack of bran into the face of Louis Johnson, a fellow-employee in a Vincennes factory, and the latter returned the compliment with a ten-pound weight, fracturing his tormentor's skull.

At a meeting of the stockholders of the Spencer Natural-Gas Company, it was decided to increase the capital stock of the company \$10,000, sink one well to the salt and one to the Wakesha water and erect bath-houses.

In the I. & V. freight depot at Mooresville, Everett Bailey, of Monroe, knocked the ashes of his pipe into the bung of a gasoline barrel. He was blown about fifteen feet, but only slightly injured by the ensuing explosion.

E. A. Howard, who is employed as freight brakeman on the J. M. & I. railroad, met with a severe accident. He was coupling cars at Franklin, when his right arm was caught between the bumpers and was badly mashed. The young man lives at New Albany.

Mrs. Mary A., wife of Jacob Kising, a resident of Muncie, was killed on the Plum street crossing of the L. E. & W. Railroad, by the west-bound passenger train. In attempting to get out of the way of a Big Four freight train she stepped in front of the L. E. & W. train.

Never before were quail so plenty in the vicinity of Hartford City. Large coveys are found in the city limits. One flew into the postoffice and was captured by Postmaster Timmonds. Another was caught in Boyd's livery-stable. Quail are plenty throughout all the adjoining counties.

John Wolf, living three miles west of Delphi, died,