

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.

Sad Story of Human Neglect.

A sad story comes from the northeastern portion of the city of Madison. For a number of years the old Point House, on the old Telegraph Hill road, has been occupied by a number of colored people and an old white woman called "White Dove," or "Granny Scales." The place became so notorious from the frequent outbursts of blasphemy and disturbances of various kinds that it was determined to rid the community of the nuisance. A short time since proceedings of ejection were instituted, and the occupants were ousted, since which time they have been encamped on the hillside near by, and during the late cold spell they have had nothing to protect them from the rain but the shelter of a few small trees afforded. Among them is a colored man known as "Nigger Bill," who is in a pitiable plight. For a week he has lain upon the cold ground, with no covering save the canopy of the heavens. He has had no medicine, has had not a single morsel to eat, not even a drink of water to quench his thirst during the five days he has lain out there upon the bare hillside. When asked if they were doing anything for him the occupants of the air-castle replied that he was in a fit and could eat or drink nothing. What keeps him alive is a mystery. Nothing is being done excepting that his tender-hearted associates turn him over to keep the sunbeams from his face.

Eleventh Cavalry Reunion.

The sixth annual reunion of the Eleventh Indiana Cavalry which was held at Pendleton, was the most successful the association has ever held. One of the pleasing incidents of the reunion was the presentation of a gold watch and chain by Maj. J. C. Hannum, of Delphi, in behalf of his comrades, to E. W. Collis, of this place, who has been their efficient secretary for the past five years, and was again unanimously elected to serve for the coming year. The following officers were elected to serve until their next meeting: President, Maj. E. Shewalter, of Portland; First Vice President, R. H. Crowder, of Sullivan; Second Vice President, Capt. Sanford Sewell, of Greencastle; Secretary, E. W. Collis, of Pendleton; Treasurer, D. M. Burns, of Lebanon. After a spirited but good-natured discussion, they decided to hold their next reunion at Portland in September, 1890.

Patents Issued to Indiana Inventors.

Indiana inventors have been granted patents as follows: Jacob Albin, Seymour, carpet tacking and stretching machine; Peter Anderson, assignor to H. G. Olds, Fort Wayne, fifth wheel for vehicles; Elton E. Cass, Noblesville, bed bottom; Frank P. Cox, Terre Haute, arc lamp; William R. Cunningham, assignor to Wallace Manufacturing Company, Frankfort, machine for cutting brick or other clay products; Josiah O. Keller and D. D. Weisell, Fort Wayne, dental vulcanizer; Winfield W. Mullen and F. M. Mullen, Bunker Hill, grain drill; John J. Stedman, La Porte, dental plate.

Minor State Items.

—Counterfeits of the \$2 silver certificate are afloat at Lafayette.

—Patrick Allwell fell into a hot-water vat, at the Lafayette paper-mill, and was parboiled.

—George E. Gephard, a Panhandle brakeman, residing at Sweetzer, was killed by the cars at Ridgeville.

—The second futile attempt was made, a few night ago, to blow up Sam Smith's saloon with dynamite, at Ossian.

—Henry Winker, of Williamsport, had his skull crushed by a young colt kicking him, on the Covington fair ground.

—A meeting has been called at Seymour, Oct. 10, to form a non-partisan press association for Southern Indiana.

—In a factory at Anderson Alonzo Brown, a young employee, was caught by a revolving shaft and seriously injured.

—A successful movement has been inaugurated for the formation of a Presbyterian church at Hazelrigg, Boone County.

—At Knightstown, Jerry Newell, an old soldier, was found dead in his bed. Death was caused by the effects of whisky.

—Charles H. Holman, a "trusty" at the Prison North, from Elkhart County, with but three months yet to serve, has made his escape.

—Nathan Hutson, a well-to-do farmer, while working on a ditch, near Bennett's, was terribly crushed by a cave-in, dying almost instantly.

—Frank Thomas was caught by a revolving shaft in the Montmorenci elevator. Several ribs were broken, and he was otherwise injured.

—The Commissioners of St. Joe County will be petitioned to appropriate \$10,000 for the erection of a Soldiers' Monument at South Bend.

—Warden Patten, of the Prison South, has advertised for bids to lease 150 convicts now employed in the manufacture of boots and shoes in that institution. Since the lease of the Jefferson Boot and Shoe Company expired the State has been using the convicts to manufacture boots and shoes.

—Two more great gas wells have been struck near Winchester, one by the electric light company, of that city, and the other by a company of ten citizens.

—Mrs. Rosina Shieffelin, of Jeffersonville, awoke the other night, to find a negro burglar in her room, and promptly threw him out of a second-story window.

—The grand jury of Miami County has condemned the jail under the courthouse at Peru as unhealthy, and recommends the construction of a separate building.

—Vincent H. Williams, aged 60, a veteran of the late war, was found dead in bed in his room at the Central Hotel, New Albany. Heart disease is the supposed cause.

—Prof. John R. Coleman, formerly of this State, died in Arkansas on the 16th inst., and the address of his relatives is wanted. Address J. B. McDonald, Atlanta, Ark.

—Albert Lamaster, of Sellersburg, broke in upon a religious meeting at Speed's Switch, and proceeded to run things. He was arrested and fined \$17 before Justice Hays.

—The other night a burglar was trying to gain an entrance to the residence of Mrs. J. L. Boer, at Peru, when the woman discovered him. She shot through the door and put him to flight.

—Frederick Koch, a young man apparently about twenty years of age, was killed at Princeton on the railroad. He attempted to board a through freight which was going at a rapid rate.

—The 2-year-old daughter of John Mooney, of Fort Wayne, swallowed the contents of a bottle of liniment, containing chloroform and laudanum, and died from effects of the poison.

—Dr. J. G. Caldwell, of Jeffersonville, has in his possession the log book of the steamer Gen. Clark for her third trip from Louisville to New Orleans, during the winter of 1820 and 1821.

—The farmers of Fall Creek Township, Madison County, are signing articles of agreement to forever refuse to lease their lands for gas privilege to any company or syndicate who will have the gas piped out of the Township.

—The election ordered to incorporate Linden, in Montgomery County, did not take place at the time appointed. It seems that the "cow question" was the cause of the postponement. Some people were afraid that the cows would be shut up at once.

—At Winchester, Rev. William Smith, of Saratoga, a prominent divine of the United Brethren Church, and who was arrested on a charge of attempted criminal assault, a few weeks ago, was tried and sentenced to two years in the Northern Penitentiary.

—A colored couple entered the office of a justice of the peace, at Jeffersonville, and asked how much it would cost to be made one. When informed that the fee was \$2 they left, saying that that they had been told they could get married for 10 cents in Indiana.

—Ike Decker, a conductor on the Clover Leaf, was killed at the Silverwood coal mine while attempting to board his train. Stumbling in the attempt, he fell, and both arms and one leg were cut off, causing his death in a few minutes. He leaves a family in Charleston, Ill.

—James Bain, whose home at North Knightsville was destroyed by fire, tells of other losses besides the house and furniture. He slept with \$60 under his pillow, and his wife with \$100 under her pillow, and, being paper money, was consumed by the flames. His wife barely escaped with her life in her night clothes.

—W. T. Dannis, Fish Commissioner, has made arrangements with Trustee Henry, of Union Township, Montgomery County, for the building of two fish ladders, one at Sperry's dam, near Crawfordsville, and one at Yount's dam, at Yountsville. The two ladders will cost about \$70. A fish-ladder will also be placed at Deer's dam in Brown Township.

—Joseph Mathis, of New Albany, is reported in a very critical condition from inflammation of the brain, brought on in a very peculiar manner. Mr. Mathis, who is employed in the Portland branch of the great DePauw glass-works, was struck on the eye one week ago by an unknown man, as he was returning home from work. Since that time he has been suffering intense pain, and the injury has finally resulted in inflammation of the brain.

—While boring for gas at the citizens' gas well at Jasper the casing suddenly sank seven feet, with a rumbling noise. There were 950 feet of six-inch casing in the well at the time the strange and unprecedented accident happened. The driller ascribes the sinking of the casing to a probability that the drill struck into a subterranean cavern at the depth of 950 feet. Another remarkable occurrence was the appearance of a cloud of smoke at the mouth of the well immediately after the accident.

—The crew of a Monon freight train discovered a hat on one of the cars when the train reached the junction near Greencastle. Two of the brakemen went back upon the track as far as Putnamville, and there discovered the mangled remains of a stockman, named W. W. Dunn, who had been struck by the overhead bridge at that point. He is one of many victims whose lives have been sacrificed by this death-trap. His body was shipped to his home in Michigan.

MIGHT EXPLAIN AGAIN.

SECRETARY WINDOM'S MISLEADING STATEMENT.

The Secretary's Presentation of Figures to Show that the National Debt Has Not Increased Ingenious but Contrary to the Fact.

[Washington special.]

Secretary Windom's explanation of the last monthly debt statement is very ingenious, but a close examination will reveal the fact that the explanation does not explain, and is a mere hocus pocus with the figures purposely designed to deceive. By the Secretary's jugglery he makes it appear that instead of an increase in the public debt there has been an actual reduction of nearly \$21,000,000 during July and August. To substantiate his statement he points to the fact that the total amount of the public debt on June 30, 1889, including bonds of all kinds, was \$896,388,987, and on the 1st day of August it was only \$875,478,807, showing a reduction of \$20,910,180 during those two months.

At first blush that would seem to be a very frank and conclusive statement. But the Secretary goes on to the extent of half a column of argument to show that his figures are correct, and instances numerous things which may or may not have any bearing on the question. The fact is, he has told half the truth and concealed the other half, and it is exactly this other half in which the people are interested. The figures quoted above from his disingenuous explanation refer solely to the interest-bearing bonded debt, and nobody ever made the ridiculous claim that the bonded debt had increased. In using them he has absolutely ignored the fact that during those same two months there were receipts and expenditures which, when taken into consideration, alter very considerably the favorable conclusion he wishes to impress upon the people. Further down in the same statements from which Mr. Windom extracts his figures are the following items:

Statement of June 30—Net cash in the Treasury.....\$71,434,042 Statement of Aug. 31—Net cash in the Treasury.....48,489,000

The subtraction of the latter set of figures from the former shows that the net cash in the Treasury during July and August has been reduced by \$27,994,133. In other words, while Mr. Windom was buying \$20,900,129 worth of bonds and reduced the debt to that extent, at the same time his other expenditures, paid out of public moneys available for the reduction of the public debt, ran up to \$27,994,133. The reduction of which the Secretary boasts was thus overcome and made an increase to the extent of \$7,094,004. There is no way in which this fact can be controverted. It may be lied about and figures which are necessary to the proper appreciation of the situation may be suppressed, but the books of the Treasury Department show that the public debt was increased and not decreased since the beginning of the fiscal year, and the reason for this is that the expenditures have been greater than the receipts during the last two months of Republican government. What Mr. Windom has done, and he should not have claimed credit for doing anything more, is to reduce the annual interest charges on the public debt by \$800,000. Why the Secretary of the Treasury should desire to mislead and throw dust in the eyes of the public by means of his "explanation" is difficult to say, unless the approaching fall elections furnish the excuse.

The United States Government Ad Interim.

A tax-payer who has sat in impartial judgment on the political institutions of America for the last six years is fitted to ask why and for what purpose the Federal Government exists. He has seen an opportunity of economy rejected, and an extra expenditure of a hundred millions a year accepted. He has looked into the workings of the Federal Government, and he has seen no operation more noble or useful than the payment of salaries and pensions. At Washington he beholds a group of buildings to entertain salary-earners, but what those earners do save to collect the taxes they receive, he is not able to learn.

From the lowest official to the highest—by the bureau comptroller to the President—may be seen a solemn arbitration of affairs, but it is always the size of a pension, the amount of a claim, or the recipiency of an office that is to be determined upon. If the salary-earners, soldiers, and pensioners number 525,000 souls, we shall find that they receive nearly \$400,000,000, a higher average of yearly stipend than is allotted to any similar class of people on earth.

If a private employer should put 525,000 persons in his pay we should expect to see such works as might stand like the pyramids. But what have the tax-payers received? What has been the result of the stupendous disbursements at Washington? Corruption, aristocracy, swagger, contempt of toil. What must be the effect on a nation thus affected? Bankruptcy and final disorder.

While this scene is filled with the kingly presence of comptrollers, judges, cabineeteers and lords of the treasury, all discussing the division of a nation's spoil, the people are taught to avert their eyes from the spectacle of home rule, where some great State, by means of its ruling delegates, debates the dearest and closest interests of the people—where their walk of life is prescribed and the smallest details of their happiness are held to be

worthy of public scrutiny. All this is to be ignored. It is the corrupt aggregation at Washington that is the true oracle. The sacred ceremony of spending money for nothing is to command the silent adoration of the devotees of liberty.

Shame upon such a debauchery of freedom as these latter days are seeing. Shame upon 525,000 citizens, if as a body, they may say they menace the ease and content of a nation as the hosts of Pharaoh threatened the children of Israel. Shame upon a fabric of government which once was the model of the world in economy, fraternity, equality, and now for profligacy, dishonesty and voracity, equals the Sublime Porte, and astounds all Caucasian Chancellors!

What is the United States Government *ad interim*? A tax machine. For what purpose does it use the taxes? To reward the taxers. Has it other functions now in use? Yes, it increases the taxes. For what purpose? To better reward the taxers.

—Chicago Herald.

Tanner and the "Surplus."

During the last Presidential campaign one of the most serious arguments in favor of a revision of the "war tariff" was the menace which the resulting accumulation of idle money in the treasury offered to the commercial and industrial interests of the country. Republican organs urged in reply that this surplus should be used for the reduction of the national debt. They pointed to the honesty and economy of previous administrations which had shown millions of dollars' decrease of the debt month after month, and advanced this record as reason against reduction of the war tariff on the one hand and for the election of Mr. Harrison on the other.

The public-debt statement for some months past—under the administration secured by this and similar arguments—shows an increase instead of a reduction. For the last month it shows an increase of over \$6,000,000.

But we are gravely told, in explanation, "that the debt statement, as it is made and as it appears from the book-keeping of the treasury, is based on an artificial system—is misleading and fallacious." * * * The amount of cash on hand is sometimes more and sometimes less. In case of large payments it is rapidly reduced, as it was last month by the amount withdrawn for pensions."

Well, the same system of book-keeping is in vogue now as during the last administration. Here are the figures for July and August:

UNDER CLEVELAND.	
July, 1885.....Decrease.....	\$8,622,703
August, 1885.....Decrease.....	2,879,052
July, 1886.....Decrease.....	6,049,103
August, 1886.....Decrease.....	1,910,690
July, 1887.....Decrease.....	4,844,806
August, 1887.....Decrease.....	4,809,475
July, 1888.....Decrease.....	4,187,239
August, 1888.....Decrease.....	7,324,672

UNDER HARRISON.

July, 1882.....Increase.....	1,317,312
August, 1882.....Increase.....	6,076,692

With the same system of book-keeping under Cleveland as under Harrison there was a *decrease* of about \$10,000,000 in the months of July and August of each year from 1885 to 1888 and an *increase* of over \$7,000,000 in 1889.

In default of other explanation we may congratulate ourselves that Tanner has "resigned." He has "reduced the surplus" with a vengeance.—Chicago Daily News.

One Hundred Thousand.

The Republican embezzlement is the redeemed promise of the Chicago platform. But the President is not the more fortunate on that account. If he ask why he is the subject of so much criticism, the *Herald* can give him the philosophy of his situation. He is the President of too few voters.

One hundred thousand more voters are anxious to know about the great Treasury embezzlement than are disposed to hush it up.

One hundred thousand more voters are angry to think Tanner broke into the surplus than are glad he got there.

One hundred thousand more voters believe Blaine to be a quack than believe it to be a blessing.

One hundred thousand more voters believe Blaine to be a sincere statesman.

One hundred thousand more voters believe the Federal expenses should be reduced to \$200,000,000 than believe the taxes should be increased to \$500,000,000.

One hundred thousand more voters believe Dudley should be in jail, than believe Dudley should sit high in favor at Washington.

One hundred thousand more voters believe the fat of the manufacturers elected Harrison, than believe that the intelligence and patriotism of the nation were polled when Cleveland was driven from office.

One hundred thousand more voters believe it was a national error to give office to Wanamaker, Blaine, Tanner, Grant, Lincoln, and Porter, than believe the nation was well served in those appointments.

And so on. As Harrison is a devout Republican, so any essentially Republican act, such as the pensioning of deserters, evokes the denunciation of one hundred thousand more voters than can be mustered to frame apologies or explanations.

This philosophical dilemma of President Harrison is notable. There is nothing of good in his office save the salary. Unhappy the statesman whose party policy is the over taxation of his State at Washington? Corruption, aristocracy, swagger, contempt of toil. What must be the effect on a nation thus affected? Bankruptcy and final disorder.

While this scene is filled with the kingly presence of comptrollers, judges, cabineeteers and lords of the treasury, all discussing the division of a nation's spoil, the people are taught to avert their eyes from the spectacle of home rule, where some great State, by means of its ruling delegates, debates the dearest and closest interests of