

## 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.

#### Fright Removed Her Freckles.

Misses Lila Jordan and Emma Elwood of Corydon County, performed a feat a few days ago which would certainly be difficult to accomplish by the most famous female athlete in the world. They were at the junction of the Corydon branch and the Air-line Railroad, and had occasion to cross a deep ravine, over which was a very high and long trestle. They accordingly ventured upon the lofty structure, and, with careful step, managed to keep placing their feet safely upon the cross ties, with no fear except the danger of making a misstep, until they had reached about the center of the trestle, when, looking ahead of them, they saw a train coming at lightning speed. What could they do? If they should turn back the train would overtake them before they could get half way off, and to jump from the trestle would be a doom equally as horrible. So the thought came to them that nothing could save them from an untimely and awful death but to swing under the trestle until the train could pass. They hastily got down between the cross ties, and locking their tender arms around a girder they swung off under the trestle a hundred feet or more from the ground below, while the train went thundering over them, almost shaking them from their grip for life. When the train had passed over, the girls had barely strength enough left to drag themselves back upon the trestle and complete their journey. When they reached home their faces were deathly white. When they recovered from their fright, it was found that the freckles had entirely disappeared from the face of one of the ladies.

#### Minor State Items.

—J. Hieder, of LaPorte, was found dead in bed. He retired in good health.

—The cooper shop of James Nichols, at Terre Haute, largest in the State, was destroyed by fire.

—Abram Lee and Frank Guards were fatally crushed by the caving in of a gravel-pit at Peru.

—Near Winchester, Milton Jessup's anatomy was sprinkled with 183 bird-shot by an unknown quail hunter.

—George Hawes, aged 13, of Steel Township, Daviess County, was thrown from a horse and killed, his neck being broken.

—William Faust, a well-known resident of Columbus, fell dead at his own gate. The cause of his death is unknown.

—The grand jury of Montgomery County has just returned 139 indictments, a large number of these being against gamblers.

—John Fry, an engineer operating a steam shovel, near Lafayette, was crushed by a caving bank, and dangerously injured internally.

—John Cook, Jr., of Vincennes, an engineer on the Cairo line, swallowed a teaspoonful of acornite by mistake. His life was saved with difficulty.

—Mr. and Mrs. Edward Dalke were thrown out of a runaway buggy at Goshen. Mr. Dalke's shoulder-blade was broken, and both were internally injured.

—Near Rushville the granary of Mat Kerner burned Tuesday night, consuming wheat, two clover-hullers, and one threshing-machine. Loss, \$1,500; no insurance.

—It has just been learned that Beaugard Schwitzer, of LaPorte, was innocent of the charge of attempted murder, for which he served five years at Michigan City.

—A team of horses which John Wood was driving backed off a bridge near Shelbyville. The wagon fell twenty-five feet, and Wood and his wife were fatally injured.

—Two colored girls were caught wandering in the outskirts of Corydon, a few nights ago, by a half-dozen men disguised as White Caps, and received a severe switching.

—Mrs. Ruth Sabin, of LaPorte, who recently donated \$25,000 toward the erection of a home for aged and infirm, has contributed \$30,000 to put the home on a solid financial basis.

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—While Mrs. Matilda Emory, of Evansville, was drawing water from her cistern, some vandal slipped up behind her, seized her long hair, cut it off and fled before he was identified.

—George Davis, of Wabash, an orphan aged 13, was found on a Mississippi sandbar, half dead from hunger and exposure. He had attempted to drift down the river in a skiff.

—Benjamin Custer, a dancing master at Richmond, although still in good health, has ordered his tombstone. It will be of Italian marble, carved in the shape of a violin with a broken bow.

—Ed Shireman, of Martinsville, while passing behind a young horse in his stable, was kicked on the side of the head and his skull fractured. His injuries are likely to prove fatal.

—Scarlet fever is epidemic in the southern part of Porter County.

—The regular fall convention of Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite Masons, Northern Masonic jurisdiction, Valley of Fort Wayne, will be held Tuesday and Wednesday, November 26th and 27th.

—Al Scott was badly gored by a mad bull, at his farm, a few miles south of Crawfordsville. Thomas Davidson, a neighbor, was unable to drive the infuriated beast off, and section men at work on a railroad near by had to be summoned to rescue Mr. Scott from under the bull's feet. His injuries may prove fatal.

—Edward Baugh, who gave away his confederates in crime at East St. Louis, recently, thereby causing their arrest and the turning up of a great deal of stolen goods, had his sentence reduced in the Circuit Court of Vigo County, from five years to three years in the penitentiary. His sentence was reduced because of his confession, which had such important results.

—Sheriff Bond, of Wayne County, took Frank Shank home to Richmond from the Penitentiary, he being too ill to travel alone. Frank was sentenced to six years for cutting the throat of his sweetheart, Lulu Penny, near Cambridge City, in a fit of jealousy. He was pardoned by Governor Hovey, on account of consumption, from which he will die. It is said the girl will marry him.

—Mrs. Al Shuttleworth visited Geo. King's saloon, at Greencastle, and, finding her husband inside of it, tore down the curtain from a window, and, with a roller, smashed the lamps in the chandelier over her head, the show-case was thrown from the counter and broken, and the cigars and tobacco contained in it were scattered over the floor. The proprietor was absent at the time.

—Miss Amy Hussey, while returning to Brazil from Knightsville, where she teaches school, went down the Vandalia track. As she was crossing a treacherous double cattle-guard, her foot slipped through. A short distance behind her the west-bound mail train, which was several hours late, came thundering down the track. She had barely time to creep under the cattle-guard when the train passed over her.

—Patents have been issued to Indiana inventors as follows: Cortland Ball, Indianapolis, retort vaporizer; Henry O. Davis, Terre Haute, hydro-carbon burner; Ludwig Gutmann, Fort Wayne, electric regulator; George W. Harris, South Bend, top prop joint; Joseph N. Kenyon, South Bend, sandpapering roller; Abner J. Price, Butler, attachment for Harvesters; Francis W. Rouse, Middleburg, grain tally; Albert C. F. Wichman, Fort Wayne, washing machine.

—Jesse McCarthy, superintendent of the brick-yard at Columbia City, and a former railroad man, jumped on a west-bound freight train at Fort Wayne, intending to return home in this way. When a short distance out, he claims, he was knocked off the train by a brakeman. He fell under the wheels and had an arm and a leg cut off. He lay beside the track for several hours, slowly bleeding to death, before he was found by two tramps. He was taken to the St. Joe Hospital, in Fort Wayne, and died. McCarthy had only been married a short time.

—The Legislature last winter passed a law raising the maximum license which the city may impose for the sale of liquor from \$100 to \$250. The Supreme Court has affirmed the constitutionality of the law. In another case it declared that a license is not a contract. Indianapolis raised the license to \$250. The liquor sellers who had taken out a license at \$100, previous to the increase, contended that they should not be compelled to pay an increase of \$150 until the expiration of their \$100 licenses. The court says their position is wrong and that they must pay the additional \$150.

—A dispatch from Indianapolis says: The State Board of Agriculture has advised from many of the northern and northwestern counties, saying that hog cholera is epidemic and that hundreds of hogs are dying daily and the disease steadily increasing. In Steuben County it has assumed such proportions that some farmers have lost every hog on their farm, and there are but few who have not lost from 50 to 75 per cent. of their stock. It is especially fatal in hogs that have been put up for fattening. No remedies appear to have any effect, and all attempts to stop the spread of the disease have failed.

—In July, 1887, Charles Smith, a Gibson County business man, went to Cincinnati and disappeared. A few days ago he was accidentally discovered in the prison under the name of James Wilson. His story is that he was knocked down and robbed while indulging in a spree, and being ashamed to tell his friends he decided to walk home. At Harrison, Ohio, he was overtaken and given a ride by a man calling himself Robinson, who drove a two-horse team which he claimed to have received in lieu of wages. In Ripley County they were arrested, and it proved the team was stolen. They narrowly escaped lynching, and Smith was so frightened that he gave his name as Wilson. He was taken back to Lawrenceburg and sent to prison for six years, and has been there two years. Steps to secure his pardon are being taken.

## FORTARIFF REFORM.

The Illinois League Has Begun Its Work for the National Campaign of 1892. (From the Chicago Times.)

The off year in politics is the on year for the Tariff Reform League.

In Illinois there are now twenty counties organized by this association, and in almost every ward in the city of Chicago clubs have been formed which work in concert with the central enterprise.

The purposes of the league are best described in the circular which is now being distributed from the central office at 116 and 118 Dearborn street. The document runs as follows:

"Illinois can be carried for tariff reform only by conducting an active campaign in off years, when an appeal to reason will be listened to by the voters.

"The Illinois Tariff Reform League has been organized for the purpose of carrying on such a campaign before the next Presidential election. The league is uncompromisingly opposed to the so-called 'protective system,' and believes it is time for our Government to foster and protect the rights and interests of the consumers. We believe in free wool, iron, salt, lumber, and all raw materials that enter into manufactures, as being in the interest of the manufacturer and consumer alike. The league proposes:

"1. To form tariff-reform clubs in every ward in Chicago, every city, town, and school district in the State.

"2. To co-operate with these organizations in creating public sentiment in favor of this reform, by distributing tariff-reform documents; by the organization of a lecture bureau for the purpose of sending speakers throughout the State; by getting up debates, and by holding meetings in the different counties.

"Before the League can effectively carry on this work, however, it will be necessary to largely increase its membership. The Secretary will call upon all those interested in the cause whose names are suggested to him. We therefore ask you to assist the movement by sending to the Secretary, first, the names of your friends whom you know would wish to be enrolled as members; second, the names and addresses of acquaintances who would be likely to join the League."

The officers of the Illinois League are Franklin MacVeagh, President; James H. Raymond, William T. Baker, A. C. McClurg, H. L. Boltwood, William H. Colvin, Cyrus H. McCormick, De Witt C. Cregier, Charles W. Deering, Jett Dexter, John W. Doane, N. C. Frederickson, Lyman J. Gale, William Gleeson, S. S. Gregory, William M. Hoyt, James Hutchinson, Herman Lieb, W. J. Onahan, M. M. Trumbull, George D. Rumsey, Vice Presidents; W. J. Mize, Secretary, and Francis B. Peabody, Treasurer.

The Illinois League is entirely independent of any other body. It has no affiliations with the organizations in New York and other Eastern cities.

As one of the officers declared: "We are working in Illinois and for Illinois alone. We believe that we can carry this State on this issue, and we will confine all our energies to the work directly at our hands to do.

"We propose to put in the whole of the time between now and 1892 in organizing and solidifying the anti-protection sentiment in Illinois, and we will be quite content if at the next election we are able to put Illinois in the column of States which decide for tariff reform."

"You are working with the Democrats?"

"The Democratic party has our support. That follows upon the doctrine laid down in President Cleveland's celebrated message; but it is certainly the fact that we have not the support, or even the co-operation, of the Democratic office-holders in Chicago. As a rule, many of us, if not most of us, are mugwumps, and we are without party affiliations, save in so far as the tariff is made a party issue. We lean toward the Democracy—if there were to be an election to-morrow we would to a man vote the Democratic ticket—but we can not be classed as a whole as Democrats."

"What is the league doing at the present time?"

"Organizing clubs and teaching the people what tariff reform means. We propose before 1892 to have a tariff-reform club in every ward of every city and every township of every county in Illinois. We will get out leaflets and tracts which will get the truth about the tariff into every home in the State. Our function is an educational one, and that function, I think, we will perform to the satisfaction of every friend of good and wise government in Illinois."

"We are to have a mass-meeting Oct. 18, in which the different clubs organized in Chicago will take part, and with that meeting we will begin the campaign of 1892."

"People may think we are getting into the field pretty early, but we have a large contract on hand, and the time is none too long for the conversion of this people to the saving faith of tariff reform."

"Do you believe that you will convert them?"

"Yes, we surely will. The anti-reform majority in the State is not a large one; as soon as the people understand the real importance of the issues involved it will disappear, and in its place will come a reform majority which will astonish the politicians."

#### NEW YORK DEMOCRATIC LEAGUE.

The Meeting Addressed by Gov. Hill and a Letter Read from Grover Cleveland.

(New York special.)

The League of Young Men's Democratic Clubs of New York State met at the Hoffman House on Wednesday. The two features of the day were a letter from Mr. Cleveland and a speech by Gov. Hill. President John Boyd Thatcher explained the reasons for the formation of the league, and declared that the Democratic clubs were in full sympathy with the Democratic ticket. He criticized the Republican Legislature severely for failure to pass an enumeration bill. The convention received this speech with enthusiasm. Gov. Hill, in the course of his remarks, said:

"We must win this fight, not only for the effect it will produce in this State but to the country at large. The Democrats of the country always look to New York. Our platform places the party where it was a year ago. We have taken no step backward. A year ago the Democratic party pledged itself to tariff reform. Our State platform reiterates the

platform of a year ago, and we mean to fight it out on this line if it takes us many campaigns to do it. That platform was not a free-trade platform, although our opponents misled the people into believing it was. We believe the surplus in the treasury should be reduced. We believe in the economical and honest administration of public affairs. The longer the present administration remains in power the more it shows up the honest, capable, and excellent administration of Grover Cleveland. President Cleveland fulfilled the pledges of his party. He conducted the affairs of state not only honestly and efficiently but always with a view to the public good. When his administration is contrasted with that of his successor, it grows brighter every day."

Gov. Hill said that in the course of his visit to the South he had talked with Capt. McKinney, the Democratic candidate for Governor of Virginia, and he found that the Democrats in that State and other States were not at all depressed by last year's defeat. He congratulated the club for the excellent work it rendered to the cause last year, and urged upon it the necessity of organization.

A recess was taken, and upon reassembling Mr. Weeks, the presiding officer, read the following letter from ex-President Cleveland, which was received with cheers:

"NEW YORK, Oct. 9, 1889.

"Barlow S. Weeks, Chairman:

"DEAR SIR—I am in receipt of your invitation to attend the convention of New York State Democratic Clubs to be held at the Hoffman House in this city the 22d inst. I am glad that you were considerate enough of my situation and feelings to give me an opportunity to infer from your note that my failure to accept your invitation would neither cause great disappointment nor be construed as indicating any lack of interest in the work which the clubs represented in the league have taken. These organizations had their origin in the heat and activity of a Presidential election, which furnishes plenty of that enthusiasm upon which political organizations sensibly subsist. While they are certainly very useful at such a time, it must be confessed that the noise and excitement of a campaign are not conducive to the accomplishment of missionary work, or the effective dissemination of political truth. This most important work can best be done in more quiet surroundings, though usually it is not then so easy to maintain political associations. It has been too often the case, if it may not be said to be the rule, that political clubs, whatever their declarations of perpetuity have been, have only lived during the campaign in which they got their birth, and only performed temporary campaign work."

"I am very much pleased to learn that the League of New York Democratic Clubs intends to make the organizations of which it is composed permanent agencies for spreading and illustrating the doctrines of the Democratic party at all times and in all circumstances. In making this effort the league is to be congratulated upon the fact that the principles of Democracy occupy at this time a larger place than they lately have in the consideration of the party. The study and propagation of these principles afford strong inducements to associated effort, and, what is better, the efforts are invested with a value and importance as great as the prosperity of our land and as broad in their beneficence as the welfare of all our people. I look to the ascendancy of the principles upon which true Democracy rests, which will be greatly aided by the activity of leagues, such as yours, to secure us from wasting extravagance, from demagogic pretense, from sectional bitterness, and from the widespread corruption of our suffrage. Could labor and effort have greater or higher incentives than the accomplishment of these results? Yours very truly,

"GROVER CLEVELAND."

Resolutions were then adopted indorsing the State ticket; reaffirming devotion to the platform of the St. Louis convention of June, 1888; advocating a proper reform of the ballot laws, and denouncing the Republican party for having neglected to join with the Democracy in enacting a safe reform in that particular. Other resolutions condemned the action of the Republican administration in the removal of the Chief Justice of one of the Territories; denounced the project of the Republican party in subsidizing steamship corporations; indorsed the wise and economical administration of Gov. Hill, and renewed congratulations to Grover Cleveland for the wisdom and bravery with which he fought the fight of tariff reform and true Democracy in 1887 and 1888.

#### THE SOUTHERN DARKY.

A Feature of the Negro Question that No Law Can Grapple With.

C. S. Burt is remembered by Iowans as a heavyweight in Iowa Republican politics in times gone by when he lived at Dubuque and was a member of the Legislature. He is at the Palmer House from his home in the South, where he has been living for five years.

"I am in about the blackest section of the whole South," said Mr. Burt. "Around Baton Rouge the blacks outnumber the whites two to one. I've been a pretty consistent Republican all my life, and when I was in politics up here I thought I knew all about how to settle the negro question. I have lived in the midst of it for five years, and I must say I have not the slightest idea now what the answer is. There is one thing you may be sure of: the whites have no notion of allowing the negroes to dominate the government. It doesn't matter at all what their number is. There is no bulldozing in the cities; other ways are easier. I have seen a hundred negroes put in a stockade over night and taken out and voted in a body by the men who bought their votes. The price ranged from 50 cents up—and not far up either. That is the feature of the question that no law can grapple with. The negroes as a class have not the slightest interest in politics and regard the sale of a vote no differently than the sale of a day's work. They have been given the franchise and they know no more what it means than a child. They really are nothing but overgrown children. That is the condition of the negro question. What are you going to do about it? I'm sure I don't know."

"The South is prosperous. Northern capital and Northern men are changing many things."—Chicago Tribune, Rep.

TWENTY-FOUR women were graduated as lawyers in Michigan last year.

## ROYAL NUPTIAL VOWS.

### TWO NOTABLE WEDDINGS ACROSS THE SEA.

The Duke of Sparta Joined in Wedlock with the Princess Sophia of Prussia—A Gorgeous Ceremony—Marriage of Prince Hatzfeldt and Miss Clara Huntington.

The duke of Sparta and Princess Sophia of Prussia were married at noon, at Athens, by the metropolitan of Athens in the Greek cathedral. The marriage procession left the royal palace at 11 o'clock. The sun was shining brilliantly. The streets along the route were crowded with spectators to the house-tops. The national costume was largely worn and gave the masses an unusually picturesque appearance. Every building, private as well as public, was decorated with the Greek blue and white and the German black, white and red colors, and with garlands and emblems of all kinds. The bride rode in a state carriage drawn by six black horses with silver trappings. The bridegroom was on horseback by the side of the carriage, wearing a handsome uniform. The moment they came in sight the cheering began and never ceased until they had entered the cathedral. It increased, if anything, as the Emperor and Empress followed, the former wearing splendid decorations and the Empress sparkling with diamonds. They were the center of attraction. Children were held up to look at them and vented their delight in screams. Next came the prince and princess of Wales. They were heartily greeted all along the route. The Empress Frederick, accompanied by her daughter, the Princess Victoria, dressed in silver gray, was an object of deep interest to the people, who gave her a warm and sympathetic reception as she slowly drove on. Four other carriages bore the King and Queen of Greece, the King and Queen of Denmark, Prince Albert Victor and Prince George of Wales, Prince Waldemar of Denmark and others of royal blood.

The bridal pair on entering the cathedral were received by the metropolitan and archbishops and bishops and clergy, arrayed in the rich portificals of the Greek church. They were conducted up the aisle, which was strewn with roses, and knelt at the altar rail. The Emperor and Empress, the Kings of Greece and Denmark, with their Queens; Empress Frederick and the princes and princesses were grouped in a semicircle behind them. After religious services, with swinging of censers and beautiful choral music, the metropolitan, assisted by his clergy, celebrated the marriage ceremony with stately solemnity according to the Greek rite. During this part of the service the Princes Albert Victor and George of Wales held golden crowns over the heads of the bride and bridegroom. The service lasted an hour. Benediction having been pronounced, the choir burst into song, the bells began to ring, and the booming of cannon was heard.

The wedding party returned by a different route and arrived at the palace at 1 o'clock, when the marriage was again solemnized. The ceremony this time was in accordance with the Lutheran rite and took place in the King's private chapel. During the ceremony Prince Henry of Prussia and Princess Victor and George of Wales alternately held the bride's coronet, while the czarewitch, Prince Waldemar, and Prince George of Greece held the coronet of the bridegroom. Count Herbert Bismarck was among the first to congratulate the couple. Crowds surged in the Place de la Constitution for hours afterward.

At 4 p. m. the Duke of Sparta conducted his bride from the royal palace to his own palace amid storms of "zetos" from the populace. The bride, who was very pale, smilingly bowed in response. The Duke and his bride were afterward obliged to appear on the balcony, when they were greeted with rending cheers. The diplomatic body was invited to the gala banquet at the palace in the evening. The vicinity of the palace was ablaze of illuminations and bengal fires.

The Czar's presents were valuable brilliants, a silver and crystal tea set, and a captain's uniform of the Nova regiment.

Ex-Empress Frederick and her daughters will remain here for a few weeks and then go to Italy. The Princess of Wales and her daughters will remain here a fortnight.

Prince Hatzfeldt and Miss Clara Huntington have been married at Brompton oratory, London. The ceremony was necessarily semi-private on account of the brief time allowed for arrangements and because of the absence of many friends of the family from the city.

About 100 special guests were present in the oratory, which had been sumptuously decorated with rich draperies and growing plants. Prince Herman Hatzfeldt was best man and the bride was given away by her father. Miss Therrell of Washington was the only bridesmaid.

The marriage ceremony was performed by Bishop Emmons. Among those present were Princess Hatzfeldt, Count and Countess Althain, Count Paul (the German ambassador at London), and his daughter, the Austrian and American ministers to England, Counts Mensdorf and Lutzen, and the mother and brother of the bride. Count Paul gave a wedding breakfast at the German embassy after the wedding.

The newly wedded pair will pass their honeymoon in Italy.

The bride's dress was of green velvet, trimmed with sable, and was valued at \$3,000. The bride received many handsome presents. Her father presented her with a necklace containing eighty gems, most of the stones being over three karats in weight.

From her mother she received a diamond brooch and diamond star—the largest gem of the latter weighing twenty carats.

Prince Hatzfeldt's parents gave the fair bride an elegant diamond necklace of curious design, and pretty ornaments for the hair or dress containing a large pearl and a number of small diamonds was the present from the groom. Most all the other presents consisted of diamonds.

#### EARTHQUAKE IN EUROPE.

Turkey and Italy Visited by a Seismic Wave.

London dispatch: The Mitylene lighthouse has been wrecked by an earthquake. Slight damage was done in Constantinople. Shocks in Italy caused serious damage, and some loss of life occurred at Gallipoli.