

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.

Curious Case of Robbery.

A curious robbery with a more curious ending occurred at the little town of Buckskin, a few miles distant from Evansville, on the Evansville and Indianapolis Railroad the other night. The store of Herman Buskuhl was entered by thieves and robbed of a lot of small articles, such as knives, French harps, lead pencils, etc. Buskuhl discovered his loss on entering his store next morning, and immediately set out to hunt the robbers. He followed a country road leading from the village, and was surprised to find the articles he had missed distributed along a by-path. He walked quite a distance, and was about to return to the village to get something to carry the articles in when he came across a sack lying on the ground. This he appropriated and filled it with the articles recovered, but discovered it had a hole in the bottom as well as the top, to which fact, no doubt, he was indebted for the recovery of his goods. It was evident that the thieves had used the same sack and in the hurry of their flight had lost all their booty, and, becoming disgusted, threw the sack away when it became empty. Buskuhl was congratulating himself on his early recovery of the goods, but was almost paralyzed with grief, on returning to his store, to discover that he had been robbed of about \$200 in cash. Tramps are supposed to be the authors of Buskuhl's trouble.

Fearful Fall of Two Workmen.

A horrible accident occurred at the new county court-house at Evansville, in which one man was killed outright and another was injured so badly that his recovery is doubtful. Adolph Rice and another workman, Louis Heck, tinners and coppermen, were engaged at work on the dome, using as foothold a bracket made of rope, which they had constructed themselves. This same bracket had served them on similar occasions and was thought to be simply strong, but one of the main supports suddenly gave way, precipitating the two workmen to the ground below. Both screamed in the descent and attracted the attention of a number of other workmen about the building who looked up just in time to witness the tragedy. The fall was about seventy feet, both men alighting close together on a pile of stone-tiling. Rice struck squarely on his head and was dead when the workmen picked him up. Heck fell sideways, cutting his scalp badly in several places, breaking his wrist and arm, and crushing his right foot in a terrible manner. Both Rice and Heck live in Louisville. The former, although a young man of only 25 years, has been in the employ of Messrs. Pearce, Morgan & Co. for several years. He was a quiet fellow and was unmarried. Heck is married and has two children.

Minor State Items.

—William Lock, residing near Onward, was instantly killed by a falling tree.
—An unknown man was killed by the Grand Rapids express, at Michigan City.
—Ora Emmons was thrown from her horse east of Montpelier and was fatally injured.
—Fire destroyed J. E. McKendry's stove and heading-factory, at Elwood. Loss, \$5,000.
—The cooper shop of James Nichols, at Terre Haute, largest in the State, was destroyed by fire.
—Willie Crawford, aged 8 years, was thrown from a wagon at Huntingburg, and instantly killed.
—A son of Harmon Smith, residing near Hagerstown, Wayne County, was killed by the accidental discharge of his rifle.
—Mrs. Louise Marriotte, of Fort Wayne, was seized with heart disease while talking, and fell out of her chair dead.
—Peter Senseback, of Seymour, was attacked with an ax by an unknown assailant, in Jackson County, and nearly murdered.
—The Board of City School Trustees have decided to do away with all examinations in the public schools of Crawfordsville.
—A number of cases of malignant diphtheria are reported in Brazil and elsewhere in Clay County. Several deaths have occurred.
—Three new charcoal pits near Roanoke, belonging to Clifford Bros., were blown up by unknown parties with dynamite, entailing a loss of \$600.
—The Franklin City Council has refused to extend the time given the local Waterworks Company to begin work, and the franchise will lapse Dec. 31.
—Charles Close is suing Capt. Benjamin Calkins, an old man of 70, at Rising Sun, for alienating the affections of his wife, a woman of 40 with several children. He wants \$25,000.
—While Mrs. Ab. Oldham and Mrs. Henry Iford were returning home from Pendleton their horse became frightened, and threw both of the ladies from the buggy, breaking the shoulder blade of Mrs. Oldham and otherwise injuring

—Flora Brown, colored, was found on the river bank, at Rockport, where she had been left to die, terribly beaten and cut about the face. Her assailants are unknown. She will probably recover.

—Will Evans, a man of about twenty-four years, was killed at Sullivan by the overturning of a caboose on the I. & I. S. Railroad, a short distance east of town. He jumped off the train on the same side that the caboose fell, and was caught under it and literally mashed to pieces.

—John McClellan, of Jeffersonville, went to his barn, and tying a trot-line to a rafter, put his head in the noose. He was standing on a barrel, which gave way, and he fell with such force that the rope was broken. He was found by his wife an hour later, almost strangled to death.

—While rafting at Striker's Landing, six miles below Rockport, Walker Kelley, colored, and George Thompson, white, each had both legs crushed under a heavy log. Immediate amputation was necessary, which may cause both to die. This is the third accident of the kind at the same spot in the last six months.

—A resident of Knightsville, named John Dansbury, was seriously and perhaps fatally injured by the explosion of a shot in the mines at Fontanet. News was conveyed to his wife concerning the accident, stating that it was almost impossible for him to live until she could reach him. Mr. Dansbury was not an experienced miner.

—Harry Richen attempted to cross the C., C. & St. L. railroad crossing at the grade east of Lebanon with a heavy load of saw-logs, and just as the load was on the track with the passenger train in sight, the wagon let the load down on the track. Richen in his excitement lighted his hat, and with it as a burning signal, succeeded in stopping the train.

—A dog belonging to John Rhinehart, a wealthy farmer, near Shelbyville, went mad a few days ago, and bit a hog and a horse. The dog and hog were killed, and the horse penned up to await results. The horse became furious, his eyes shining like a tiger's, while he kicks and bites at everything in reach, screaming in the most unearthly manner.

—Many years ago Hiram Armstrong, of Cass County, applied for a pension. The progress made in the prosecution of his claim was unusually poor, and the old veteran had about abandoned all hope. One morning, about three weeks ago, Mr. Armstrong was found dead in his bed. On the same evening his pension voucher for a handsome sum arrived.

—Abraham Stahl, a pioneer of Blackford County, died at the home of his son, Ezra M. Stahl, cashier of the Citizens' Bank at Hartford City. Mr. Stahl has been prominent in public affairs, and has served the county as clerk, treasurer, auditor, and recorder. He was a man of commanding presence, and was universally respected. He lived to be 82 years old.

—The officers of the Indiana Barbed-Wire Fence Company, whose factory is located at Crawfordsville, say that they will not join the wire-fence trust, and from this fact will in all probability be forced to go out of business on Jan. 1. As all the wire-mills belong to this trust it would be impossible for this company to buy wire, and they will be forced to close down. The officers prefer to go out of business rather than join this trust.

—An old feud between Robert Grayson, Clabe Sloan, and Perry Wilson has broken out in Clark County. A few days since the factions happened to meet, near Blackstone's mill, and a furious fight followed. Grayson and Wilson were found to be badly cut in several places. Sloan was afraid that he had hurt one of his adversaries so badly that he might die, and it is supposed that he has left the country, as he has not been seen since the fight took place.

—Twenty-two years ago John McQuown lived with his wife and six children near Lebanon, but in August of 1867 suddenly disappeared, and no tidings of him were received. Mrs. McQuown, supposing herself a widow, remarried, but her second husband lived but two years. Last week McQuown, as suddenly and unceremoniously as marked his disappearance, returned to his home, but not, however, to claim his wife. Instead he demanded possession of the farm, and they are now living in the same house without resuming marital relations, and with no prospect of compromising their differences. The courts will have to name the rightful owner.

—Mrs. Augusta Schmidt, of Cass County, has filed a suit in the Howard Circuit Court, at Kokomo, against Henry C. Davis, administrator of the Christian Hooper estate, for \$60,000. The complaint charges that a tin box containing notes and mortgages to the amount of \$5,000, and bank stock certificates to the amount of \$5,000, was given to her by her aunt, and unlawfully appropriated by the administrator. Mrs. Schmidt claims that, in 1869, she was in Germany and Mrs. Hooper induced her to leave all and cross the ocean to America, by the promise of making her the sole legatee of her estate, valued at \$60,000. Upon this promise she left her home at the age of eighteen years, but a deed of conveyance was prevented by her aunt's sudden demise. The action will be stoutly resisted by the sisters of Mrs. Hooper.

DAZED BY THE RESULT.

DEEP GLOOM PREVAILS IN THE WHITE HOUSE.

Little Ben Harrison Says He Didn't Do It, Uncle Jerry Rusk Calls It a Johnstown, and the Man with the Guillotine Cries "Fraud."

[Washington special.]
The Harrison administration is in a laze. It was knocked into a state of consternation by yesterday's upheaval. It was not till this afternoon that the full extent of the disaster dawned upon the leading Republican officials. Virginia they gave up early in the morning and also New York, but Ohio they clung to as a drowning man to a straw. When at last they were compelled to let go, and in addition to have the flood made a deluge by the great tide from Iowa, their feelings were aptly expressed by Secretary Rusk, who said: "We are Johnstown. The dam has broken."

Not so many callers were at the executive mansion to-day. Senators and Congressmen with favors to ask thought this anything but a propitious moment for presenting their requests. Those who did call found the President in a state of mind. Mr. Harrison is too cold and impassive to show much of the disappointment under which he was laboring. But his manner was more sharp and testy than usual and his callers were glad to finish their business and get away as soon as possible. Among the visitors was Senator Sawyer, of Wisconsin. The Senator, with the best of intentions, thought to make a jest about the election and endeavor to laugh the President into a better humor, but in about five minutes Mr. Sawyer was sorry he had broached the subject at all. His facetious remarks appeared to jar upon the nerves of the President like a buzz-saw upon a bundle of splinters. Mr. Harrison turned upon the fat and happy Senator a look which put an abrupt end to the effort to be facetious. One of the Illinois Congressmen entered the President's library just as Mr. Sawyer was leaving, and he said that the Wisconsin statesman was most completely sat down upon.

Later in the day the President sent for the best politician in the ranks of his official servants, First Assistant Postmaster General Clarkson. The two went riding together for a couple of hours. By this time the President had somewhat recovered his equanimity, but was not able entirely to conceal his chagrin. Notwithstanding the statement given out at the White House as coming from him, to the effect that he does not regard the defeat of the party as involving the administration, it is known that he does look upon the result in New York as a direct rebuke to his party leadership. He said as much to several of his callers during the day. Though he ascribed the result in Virginia, Ohio and Iowa to local causes, he is not able to deceive himself with the same argument as to New York.

A prominent Republican who had a long talk with the President to-day says he is quite sure Mr. Harrison does not appreciate the significance of the elections. "He does not realize the blow which has fallen upon him," said this gentleman. "It is the opinion of a large majority of Republicans with whom I have talked that this election means a single term for Mr. Harrison; that his name is not to be considered in the next Republican nominating convention. It means that the Republican party has a crisis to face, and that its future largely depends upon its ability to do something at the approaching session of Congress which will regain the confidence of the country. But I have no sort of idea that a consciousness of the situation has dawned upon the President. The envelope of conceit, self-sufficiency and confidence in the Lord which surrounds him has not been penetrated even by this extraordinary disaster."

Said another prominent Republican, a Western Congressman of more than ordinary influence and acumen: "This election emphasizes the unpopularity of the President. The men of the Republican party who make the party, who carry on its campaigns and win its victories, are disgusted with the President's selfishness and lordliness. They do not care whether the party wins or loses. To their indifference, as well as to adverse local causes, must be ascribed the Waterloo of yesterday."

An effort is now being made to have it appear that the administration is not responsible for Mahone. It was given out at the White House that the President does not take the responsibility for the little brigadier's candidacy, but holds that whatever assistance and support he gave Mahone was not more than he would have given any nominee of the party. Mahone was in no sense personally his candidate. The facts are, as stated by a member of the Cabinet to-night: "Mr. Harrison's disappointment over Virginia was greater than his regret for all the other phases of the great disaster. He had set his heart on breaking the solid South and he had a foolish sentiment about having it done in his ancestral State of Virginia. He did not like Mahone very well, but he was very eager for Mahone's success. He gave Mahone everything he asked for, and would have given him more if there had been more to give. It is not true, however, that Mahone had a lot of money to spend in his fight. Besides what he raised himself in Virginia, he had about \$10,000 from the outside, and not more than that. As it turns out no amount of money could have saved him, though \$50,000 would have reduced McKinney's majority one-half."

An evening paper publishes the following statement, which, it is understood, is authorized: "The President does not regard the defeat of the Republican party in Virginia, Ohio, and Iowa as involving the administration. While he is, of course, sorry that that the result is as it is, he is not surprised. The result in Iowa he attributes to the temperance issue and to the unpopularity of one of the candidates with the farmers. He does not take the responsibility for Mahone's candidacy in Virginia, but holds whatever assistance and support he gave Mahone was not more than he would have given any nominee of the party. Mahone was in no sense personally his candidate. He attributes the result in Ohio to the opposition of the voters on general principles to the election of any man to an office for a third term. He regards it as a protest against a third term for Foraker

and against the idea in general of a third term. He does not feel that the voters were passing a verdict upon the national administration."

It is impossible to picture the demoralization into which the Republican cohorts have been thrown by the upheaval. They have no opinion to express for publication, but in private they agree that Harrison's fate will be that of Hayes.

First Assistant Postmaster General Clarkson, in giving his views regarding Tuesday's election, said:

"The inevitable results of the year following Presidential election have repeated themselves this year. There are surprises in the Republican defeats, but they come from local causes in every State except Virginia, and there the result was gained by the usual methods of fraud, suppression, and false counting."

"The causes operating in Ohio and Iowa were largely the same—evidently and mainly a reaction against radical temperance and Sunday legislation. This year's results are in the main simply increased evidences of the indisposition of a majority of the American people to accept prohibition and too radical legislation on questions that are moral and social rather than political."

Crape on Republican Doors.

[From the Chicago Herald.]

There is wailing in the camp of monopoly and privilege. Mournful epitaphs have been hung, and all the rites performed that appertain to a burial. The Republican stomach is full of nauseous crow, garnished with wormwood and seasoned with the gall of bitterness. For many a day the organs will feed their readers on explanations. They will seek to cover with petty excuses that which appears in appropriate nakedness. There is but one thing upon which the party of bluster can brag now—it can show more black eyes than all the hours of the Mussulman heaven.

The Iowa Democrats have at last got out of the wilderness of fanaticism and free whisky, and their Moses will now strike with his rod of might the rock of justice, and bring forth a pure stream that will cleanse the State of Republican sewage. He has led his faithful followers into the promised land of Democratic ascendancy.

The rebel brigadier, Mahone, is buried for all time. The organs should not complain of his destruction. Their meat and drink is abuse of rebel brigadiers, and they should rejoice that one of them—the worst—has met his fate at the hands of an honest man.

The forged letter dodge did not save the Fire-Alarm leader of the Ohio Republicans. His sham pretense at espousing the cause of Sunday saloon-closing did not save him. The respectable element in his own party refused to vote for him, and he had nothing to expect from the Democrats. He, too, is done for.

The defeat of Foraker, Hutchinson, and Mahone, the election of Campbell, Boies, and McKinney, is a stinging rebuke to the administration and to the whole Republican party. Tuesday's votes show that the election of Harrison was an accident and a mistake. More than that, they show that the bow of promise for the Democrats in 1892 is already being set in the political heaven. They show, too, that the tax-ridden, monopoly-oppressed people of this country are finding out that they must look to the Democratic party for their deliverance from the chains of error, dishonesty, and fanaticism. The people have found that the Democratic party is their party; and, having learned this, they will stand by the party and their rights.

For the next few weeks the organs of the grand old party will be largely devoted to explaining why their candidates were generally defeated. They will, of course, show that local issues that are not understood by persons living out of the States where the elections occurred, and which have no connection with national politics, contributed largely to secure the unexpected result. Then their readers will be reminded that this is not the "bearing year" for sweet apple trees and is the "off year" for Republican victories. These statements sought to satisfy most fair-minded persons. If they do not it may be fairly claimed that Republicans did not enthrone much before the election and that many of them did not even turn out to vote. It can be proved by former election returns that fully 75,000 Republicans in Iowa neglected to go to the polls and that about 10,000 through carelessness or some other cause voted the wrong ticket. They were sure the candidates of their party would be elected without their votes, and they did not take much interest in swelling the great majorities of former years. They knew that Iowa was bound to continue to be a Republican State and they were satisfied.

Then it can be shown that the honest, industrious Republican farmers in most of the States that held elections on Tuesday were busy husking corn and doing fall plowing, and had no time to go to town, while the dishonest, idle Democrats, who principally live in towns, all voted at least once or twice. They were not slow to witness the apathy of the Republicans, and improved their opportunity. At this point in an editorial a neat little homily can be worked in about eternal vigilance being the current price of liberty in most of the markets in the country.

Of course it can be shown, as has been many times before, that the shotgun—not the one in the hands of Gen. Mahone—kept thousands of black and white Republicans away from the polls in Virginia and the other Southern States. Then this is just as good a time as any to revive the story about British gold being distributed in this country by the agents of the Cobden Club for the purpose of carrying an election in a way that will benefit the free-trade manufacturers in the country we went to war with something over a hundred years ago. The story is old, but it is a good one to tell on occasions like the present.

It may not be well to refer to it as one of the causes of the great defeat, but it is likely that many farmers, miners and mechanics were so busy trying to ascertain why the last Presidential election did not result in raising prices and making the promised good times that they forgot when the State election day occurred. When studious persons have a difficult problem to solve they are liable to fix their minds on it so closely that they forget about attending to other matters that are of the greatest importance to them and the country.

LETTER FROM CHICAGO.

WORK OF THE WORLD'S FAIR EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

A Well-Founded Belief that It Has Already Assured the Location of the Exposition in the Lake City, and that New York Is Out of the Race.

[SPECIAL CHICAGO CORRESPONDENCE.]
Each week gives, through actual results accomplished, practical encouragement to the movement of securing for Chicago the World's Exposition of 1892. More than any previous time, the last few days have brought expressions from Congressmen, East and West, in favor of the claims of the Lake City. Several New York publications have to tacitly admit the effect upon the country of Chicago's patriotic spirit, in contrasting the enthusiasm exhibited in her movement with the apathy of Gotham's wealthy men in the same quest. For instance, the *Cosmopolitan Magazine*, of New York City, gives evidence of the importance attached there to the progress made by the Western metropolis toward the great end desired by publishing a brilliant article from the pen of Senator Farwell. The Illinois Senator, in his plea for Chicago, enforces his own cogent arguments by undeniable statistics, proving the centrality of that city by quotations from the pens of New York's leading writers praising the commercial center of the West in terms of highest eulogium. This sketch is beautifully illustrated from photographs taken by the scenic artist.

A significant expression is that of Hon. Amos J. Cummings, who, it is said, will lead the New York movement in Congress, and who is enthusiastic in commendations of Chicago's magnificence and adaptation to vast numbers of people. At the last meeting of the Executive Committee assurances from 162 Congressmen were received favoring Chicago as the site for the Columbian Exposition, and from thirty-one others who pledged themselves for Chicago as a second choice. With these assurances the committee decided to go ahead and execute plans.

In corroboration of the above the New York *Morning Journal* has this to say on the subject: "The *Morning Journal* has replies from 140 members of Congress to whom it put the question: 'Which city shall have the World's Fair?' Of these 40 have declared for Chicago, representing eleven States; 33 for New York, representing nine States; 8 for St. Louis, representing Missouri and Arkansas; 13 for Washington, representing eight States; and 10 representing thirty-two States who are non-committal. In the list of those who declare for New York, twenty-three of the total of thirty-three represent the State of New York, two-thirds of the entire number; only eleven of the replies declare Chicago represent Illinois, or a little more than one-fourth. So far as this canvass shows anything it shows a more wide-spread interest for Chicago than any other city."

A large number of civil and mechanical engineers of Chicago, who are desirous of obtaining the co-operation of the engineering profession in their efforts to locate the fair in Chicago, have organized a committee and issued an address to their profession throughout the country, advising the many reasons why the location should be located in Chicago. It is proposed that during the exposition a great engineering convention, embracing all branches of engineering, be held, to which will be invited the entire membership of every engineering organization in the world, and Chicago, being located in the very heart of our country, will give to the visiting members a rare opportunity of seeing our Great Republic and appreciating its magnitude and growth.

Excursion rates will be arranged from and to the Atlantic and Pacific seaboard for the benefit of all.

A secret meeting of two important committees was held at the World's Fair headquarters and important action taken, which may have more weight with Congress in deciding for Chicago than anything else yet accomplished. The two committees which met in joint session were the Committee on Permanent Organization and the Committee on Congressional Action.

New York determined a few days ago not to effect a permanent organization until after Congress met and decided the location. No other course was open as long as the stock was not taken and in the absence of any immediate likelihood of its being subscribed for. Chicago virtually has the stock now subscribed, and can call the stockholders together at any moment to hold an election for directors.

The conference lasted over two hours, and it was finally decided unanimously to instruct the Committee on Permanent Organization to perfect its plan.

The Finance Committee is now ready to call for the last reports from the sub-finance committees and appoint a meeting of stockholders within a week. Twenty-five directors will be elected by the stockholders. This board will at once proceed to effect a permanent organization, elect officers, and conduct the business of the company.

The only considerable subscription still outstanding is that of the railroads. E. St. John, Chairman of the Railroad Committee, says that they are safe to take the million and a half assigned them.

Chicago's bid for the World's Fair will come to Congress from a responsible business organization, one of the most gigantic ever formed, and will be a business proposition that must weigh more with the country than the grand, half-formed, poorly executed plans of a dozen other jealous cities, which have lacked the enterprise to bring them to fruition.

At a meeting of the Finance Committee, a few days ago, an interesting report was read regarding the temperature, climate and death rate of Chicago as compared with other cities. Lieutenant A. W. Greely, chief signal-service officer, and Louis Manasse, the optician, prepared the former as Dr. DeWolf the latter, they show the mean temperature for New York, Washington, St. Louis and Chicago during the summer months for the past four years. According to these figures the mean temperature for 1886, '87, '88 and '89 for the six summer months was: New York, 66 degrees; Washington, 68 degrees; St. Louis, 70 degrees; and Chicago, 62 degrees. The mean temperature during the months beginning with May and ending with October are:

New York—1886, 65 degrees; 1887, 66 degrees; 1888, 65 degrees.
Washington—1886, 67 degrees; 1887, 69 degrees; 1888, 67 degrees.
St. Louis—1886, 73 degrees; 1887, 74 degrees; 1888, 68 degrees.
Chicago—1886, 64 degrees; 1887, 63 degrees; 1888, 61 degrees.

For the year 1889, omitting October, the mean temperature was as follows:

New York, 70 degrees; Washington, 69 degrees; St. Louis, 70 degrees; Chicago, 65 degrees.

The mortality statistics prepared by Dr. DeWolf show that for the past three years the annual death rate of New York, Chicago, and St. Louis was as follows:

New York. Chicago. St. Louis.
1886.....27.92 19.43 20.6
1887.....27.20 20.21 21.9
1888.....26.33 19.00 20.9

In connection with this latter report, Dr. DeWolf says: "There has never been a case of yellow fever within our limits which originated here. During the season when this disease has been prevalent in the South, Chicago has always invited, by public proclamation, all citizens of the South to come here as a city of refuge, and provision has been made for those not able to care for themselves. In 1879, during the epidemic at Memphis, sixteen of these refugees died in Chicago of yellow fever and were buried here. Our citizens were in no way disturbed, but received and cared for these strangers with all care and tenderness. If yellow fever should appear in the South during the exposition year both New York and St. Louis would be obliged to quarantine against all Southern visitors, while Chicago would, with perfect safety, open wide her gates. The number of deaths from sunstroke last year (1888) in each city was as follows: Chicago, 19; St. Louis, 47; New York, 96."

E. D. GLEASON.

A Call for One Now.

"There, darling, the last one," said he, as he started down the steps.
He had nearly reached the gate when she called him back.
"I've just been counting up," she said, "and that last kiss we took was the thirteenth, and that is an awful unlucky number, you know."
When he finally got away the score was thirty-seven.—*Terre Haute Express.*