

## 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.

#### Peculiar Cave at Spencer.

A curious cave was discovered near Spencer by H. H. Strum, of Indianapolis, and Richard Pinker, of that city, who has explored it. The entrance is a hole twenty feet deep and about three feet in diameter. At the bottom begins a narrow and steep passage, running northeast about thirty-five feet. At the end of this passage was a step-off of about five feet, and immediately to the left was a chamber about eight feet in diameter, the wall rising gradually in the form of a cone, meeting at a point overhead thirty feet from the floor. The walls were hung with numerous stone pendants, water at the time dripping down. A passage-way eighteen inches wide and ten feet long, led from this opening toward the northwest to another chamber similar to the first, but about sixty feet high. A passage way then brought the party into still another room, it being a little smaller than the first. From this a narrow aisle, sixty feet long and seven feet high, led northwest to a very small opening, or man-hole, through which the reporter crawled with a lamp, and found that the passage was blocked by a large quantity of sand debris, brought by the rains that pour at times down the whole cave. At the end of this last passage there led off two openings, about as large as a stove-pipe. Stamping on the ground brought out the fact that a chamber was at some place under this last passage. This week a hole will be drilled to find if such a cavity exists, and also the entrance will be enlarged, making it easier of access.

#### Cost of Running the State.

The following is a summary of the Auditor's report concerning the State's financial dealings during the fiscal year ending October 31, 1889. The total receipts to the general fund were \$3,485,907.63. The disbursements to the general fund were \$2,770,309.74. The total receipts from all sources during the fiscal year ending October 31, 1889, were \$9,051,431.57. Adding the balance to the treasury October 31, 1888, makes a grand total of \$9,379,157.73. The net cash disbursements from the treasury during year were \$8,405,048.38, leaving a cash balance in the treasury on October 31, 1889, of \$974,109.35. Of the balance \$811,734.56 belongs to the general fund of the State. Remainder belongs to the other different funds.

#### Minor State Items.

—On Dec. 30 an election will be held at Linden, Montgomery County, to have the place incorporated.

—John Day, employed in the saw-mill of a Waterloo chair factory, was struck by a flying plank and fatally injured.

—While William St. Clair, of Henryville, Clark County, was loading his gun his hand was blown off by the explosion of a cartridge in it.

—Messrs. O. B. Hough and George Lilly, of the Columbia Encaustic Company of Anderson, received word by telephone that they had struck the largest gas well in the Anderson region.

—The Studebaker wagon-works at South Bend are 150 car-loads behind orders, and the factory is crowded to its utmost. It will be enlarged so as to give a capacity of 50,000 wagons per year.

—Thomas Harbinson and wife, living near Winslow, Pike County, were fatally, and their two children dangerously injured by the roof of their house being blown off by the explosion of a can of powder.

—A Poultry-Breeders' Association has been organized at Peru, with the following officers: President, A. M. Fox; Vice President, John Champ; Secretary, J. W. Pierce; Treasurer, John Betzner.

—John Rodenbarger, check weighman at the Potter mine, near Brazil, while making a coupling of two cars, was caught by the bumpers and badly crushed. His injuries are thought to be fatal.

—At a meeting of the Wabash Board of Trade, the following officers were chosen for the ensuing year: President, John B. Latchem; Vice President, J. T. Hutchins; Secretary, Warren Bigler; Treasurer, James I. Robertson.

—While Mrs. Rudolph Schneider, of Wabash, was washing, her 3-year-old son tumbled into a tub filled with boiling water. Before the child could be rescued he had turned black, and was fearfully burned. He cannot recover.

—Thomas Payton, a young farmer of Martin County, was riding to his work, when his horse became frightened and ran away with him, running against a barbed-wire fence with such force as to throw the rider some distance beyond the fence. The horse, turning a complete somersault, fell upon him, crushing him so terribly that he died of his injuries.

—Connersville has a mystery in the person of a ghostly woman who parades the streets accosting women and children at night. The person is apparently a young woman of about twenty, of light stature, and dressed in plain black costume, wearing her hair braided down her back. She appears veiled, sometimes with a white and again with a black veil.

—About four weeks ago charges that had been made against Capt. M. V. Wert, of Company D, at Crawfordsville, were heard. Gen. Buckle has made his report on the same, and finds that Captain Wert, instead of misappropriating funds belonging to the company, has spent \$75 of his own money.

—Rabbits are reported so plentiful in some parts of Clark County that boys have no trouble in killing the animals with clubs. The peach orchard men are willing to give permission to all hunters who desire to kill rabbits exclusively. They have become so numerous that peach trees by the hundreds are killed annually. Last year Commissioner Packwood lost an entire orchard from this source alone.

—The First National Bank of Marion has been organized with a capital stock of \$100,000. The Directors are Hon. George W. Steele, Robert B. Allison, David Studebaker, Christian Hetter, Homer D. Reasoner, George Harvey, W. C. Webster, W. B. Dodds, and W. W. McCreery. Major Steele was elected President, H. D. Reasoner, Vice President, and W. W. Morrison, of Sipley, O., Cashier.

—The Harrison County Agricultural Society has elected the following officers: President, James W. McKinster; Vice President, Wm. R. Shuck; Secretary, T. S. Getzendanner; Treasurer, Amos Lemmon; Directors, Reed Sharp, R. B. Ludlow, I. F. Pittman, J. P. Farnesley, J. A. Harbison, H. B. Utz, S. T. Wolfe, John McRea, H. Smith, Levi Hottell, Philip Bent, and Cornelius Crabbill.

—James W. Minnick, ticket agent for the Lake Shore and Muncie roads at Fort Wayne was "held up" by four unknown foot-pads, at 6 o'clock in the evening, just after he had left his office, and robbed of \$85 belonging to the railroad company. The city is infested with thieves and burglars, and robberies are of nightly occurrence.

—A whole family residing in Jefferson County, near the Clark County line, is afflicted with hereditary insanity. The youngest child was born in the lunatic asylum, where his mother now is. A few days ago Ollie Montgomery, the one born at the asylum, stepped out of the house with the hallucination that he had to be baptized. He walked out into the river until he was drowned.

—While Charles McClelland was working at Snell's mine, about four miles east of Knightsville, a large piece of slate fell out of the roof, crushing him under it. When removed he was found to be in a very bad condition and his recovery is doubtful. Mr. McClelland has a wife and three children and was a prominent member of the United Brethren Church.

—The officers of the State Christian Endeavor Union, as re-elected at the close of the late convention, are: President, W. J. Lewis, of Evansville; Vice President, Col. W. D. Ewing, and Secretary and Treasurer, Miss Bettie M. Wishard, of Indianapolis. The directors of unions are Frank Vail, Madison; Mrs. E. B. Warner, Terre Haute; Rev. D. P. Breed, Michigan City; Herbert Thompson, Crawfordsville; Prof. Thos. Newland, Spiceland; Miss Lida O. Murray, South Bend.

—The movement inaugurated by the local press of Fort Wayne, to have the coming political State conventions held in that city was discussed at length at a meeting of the Business Men's Exchange. The opinion was general that Fort Wayne, with her ample hotel accommodations, is entitled to a share of the conventions hitherto universally held at Indianapolis. A committee comprising ten members of each political party and of the Grand Army of the Republic was appointed to take the matter in hand. A combination with the members of the State committees from the southern part of the State will be effected in order to beat Indianapolis.

—The other night two tramps camped near Decatur, and built a fire by which to prepare a meal and keep warm. During the night one of the men giving the name of John Price, who is supposed to have been intoxicated, fell into the fire. His companion being also under the influence of liquor, took him from his perilous position with great difficulty, and gave the alarm. When found by the night policeman Price had nearly all his clothing burned off his body, and was writhing in great agony from his injuries. He was removed to the County Asylum, where he now lies in a critical condition. Price is about thirty years of age, and refuses to locate his home. His companion deserted him soon after he was found.

—Patents have been granted to the following residents of Indiana: Henry Bauer, Indianapolis, extension table; William Cline, Clayton, fence; Calvin F. Darnell, assignor of one-half to W. L. Taylor, Indianapolis, fence; Sanford W. Ermon, Mount Meridian, cleaner for fruit jars, etc.; John Lowrie, Brookston, cultivator; Ronald T. McDonald, and J. Cain, assignors to Fort Wayne Electric Light Company, Fort Wayne, electric arc-light headlight; George W. Lee, Muncie, evaporating apparatus; Aaron D. Miller, Evansville, safe alarm; John Payne, Connersville, portable voting booth; Clifton D. Pettis, Terre Haute, grain car door; Howard F. Slith, Elkhart, apparatus for moulding articles from pulp; William H. Trammel, Huntington, nut locks; Orson H. Woolworth, Columbia City, combined rake and ground leveler.

## DEFENDING SUSPECTS.

### TRYING TO PROVE ALIBIS FOR THE CRONIN PRISONERS.

Testimony to the Effect that O'Sullivan Spent the Evening of May 4 at His Home and that Burke Was in a Saloon at the Time Dr. Cronin Is Said to Have Been Murdered.

[Chicago telegram.]

The defense in the Cronin case is mainly in the line of proving an alibi for the defendants, and that Beggs did not appoint a secret committee of investigation, as charged by the State.

James Hyland, a laborer of 332 East Ohio street, testified that he and his cousin, Jeremiah Hyland, called at O'Sullivan's house about 7 o'clock Sunday night, May 5. They had supper and witness and his cousin, accompanied by O'Sullivan, left the O'Sullivan house about 10 o'clock and went west on Ashland avenue.

"We went down," he said, "to the second saloon and went in and had three glasses of wine—sherry wine—together and O'Sullivan paid for it. Then we had another glass of wine apiece and I paid for it. Then we had cigars."

On cross-examination Hyland said he didn't know Dan Coughlin, had never spoken to him, and, indeed, he had not spoken to O'Sullivan until the night of May 5, though he had seen him at church in Wisconsin.

"What did you say you had to drink at the saloon?"

"Sherry."

"Did your cousin call for the same?"

"He said he'd like to have a glass of cider, but the man hadn't any."

"How did you all stand at the bar?"

"We all stood together."

"Talk much?"

"No, we didn't talk a great deal."

It will be remembered that Nieman was positive that O'Sullivan and Coughlin stood apart from Kunze at the saloon and that they talked together earnestly for as much as twenty minutes; that Kunze stood apart and first ordered beer, but when O'Sullivan said: "Take something good," he drank sherry with the rest. Further, that it was nearly 11 o'clock instead of being shortly after 9 o'clock, because the saloon keeper closed up immediately after these men left, and yet again that Nieman is positive that it was Saturday night, May 4, instead of Sunday, May 5. Again, it is by no means certain that the saloon Hyland refers to is Nieman's place.

Jeremiah Hyland, the cousin who is to take Kunze's place as the blonde stranger who was with O'Sullivan in Nieman's place, was next brought in, sworn, and stood up before the jury. He brought his hat, too. It was a silk hat and the rain hadn't helped its looks a particle. He is smaller than James, but is still big enough to make two Kunzes out of him. On the stand he substantiated his cousin's story.

Michael Whelan, an ex-police officer, took the stand and told all about where Dan Coughlin was on the night of May 4. Whelan at that time was a detective at the East Chicago Avenue station. He was suspended from the force May 25 and discharged Aug. 31.

On Saturday, May 4, Whelan attended the funeral of an old friend. In the evening he was at the Chicago Avenue station from 7:30 o'clock until after 10. He met Dan Coughlin at the station that night about 7:45. From 9 o'clock until 10 Coughlin wasn't out of Whelan's sight. Whelan is positive about the date because that was the day Lieut. Brennan was promoted to private secretary and he and Coughlin discussed the matter. About 9:30 o'clock that night Sergt. Stiff invited Whelan and Coughlin over to Gleason's to have a drink. After leaving the saloon Whelan and Coughlin stood in front of the station until 10 o'clock. Whelan then went inside and he did not know where Coughlin went.

Officer John Stiff was called upon to corroborate Mike Whelan, but he didn't corroborate worth a cent. He said that on Saturday night May 4, he met Dan Coughlin and Mike Whelan in front of the East Chicago Avenue station. It was about 9:30 o'clock and he asked them over to Gleason's saloon. He was positive about the night and the hour.

Judge Longnecker, asked the witness why he was so positive it was Saturday night, May 4, and he said because the next morning at 6 o'clock he found an order on the spindle about Cronin's disappearance, and he notified the day officers to inquire at the livery-stable and see if they could learn who had a white horse out on Saturday night. He was consummately cock-sure that the night he saw Dan Coughlin and Mike Whelan was the night before he saw this order on the spindle.

"Are you sure it was Sunday morning, May 5, that you found this order on the spindle?" asked Mr. Forrest.

"Why, of course I am sure of it. I know it."

That settles Dan Coughlin's attempt to prove an alibi. Dr. Cronin's disappearance was not reported until Sunday noon by Mr. Conklin.

It was Monday morning that he found the order, and it was the night before that he saw Coughlin and Whelan in front of the police station. Coughlin's alibi was knocked into a cocked hat. Mr. Forrest hadn't a word to say, but his face wore a sad expression.

The next witness was Redmond McDonald, a policeman of the East Chicago Avenue station. McDonald testified that he went to Casey's funeral on the afternoon of May 4 in a buggy with Officer Richard McCormick. He said that he went on duty as a patrolman at 7 o'clock that evening. He remained on duty till 4 o'clock in the morning.

"Did you see Dan Coughlin that night?" asked Mr. Forrest.

"I did."

"Where did you see him?"

"I saw him go into the station."

"At what time?"

"About 8:45 or 9 o'clock."

Then a section of the defense of O'Sullivan was introduced. William Mulcahey, one of the iceman's employees, was called to the stand.

Mulcahey testified that he went to work for O'Sullivan about April 2. About a week or so after a man, whom O'Sullivan said was Detective Coughlin, came to the O'Sullivan house and spoke to O'Sullivan in the hearing of the witness.

The stranger asked O'Sullivan if he was well acquainted in Lake View. O'Sullivan replied that he was. Then the stranger asked him if he knew John Kunze. O'Sullivan replied that he did.

"Well," said the man, "if you see him

tell him to call me up at the Chicago Avenue station—that I want to see him."

Mulcahey testified that O'Sullivan had told him to go see Dr. Cronin about a sore on his leg, as he, O'Sullivan, had a contract with the doctor to treat his employees.

Coming down to May 4, Mulcahey swore that he was with O'Sullivan peddling ice till late in the evening. Then he had supper and O'Sullivan was at the table. About 9 o'clock O'Sullivan went upstairs to bed, and soon afterward Mulcahey followed him. Some time later, about 10 o'clock, witness thought, he was awakened by hearing some of the workmen returning. O'Sullivan went down stairs to let them in. Later yet, Mrs. Whalen and her sister came into the room where O'Sullivan and witness slept to get a cot which was in that room. There was a light in the room. Mrs. Whalen spoke to O'Sullivan. O'Sullivan remained in the room all night.

"Do you remember getting any cards of O'Sullivan's in the last of April?"

"I did; I got about 100 and distributed them around the stores and saloons."

"Do you remember seeing O'Sullivan talking to old man Carlson?"

"I do."

"What was said?"

"Old man Carlson asked O'Sullivan if he knew any of those parties that had rented the cottage, and O'Sullivan replied that he did not know any of them."

On the cross-examination Mulcahey said that he had known O'Sullivan's brother in Iowa, and had a letter of introduction from this brother to the Lake View man. Mulcahey's memory was defective. He could not remember where he stopped when he came to Chicago, except that it was "near the Washington street tunnel." He could not remember whether he registered his name at the hotel or not. Although Mulcahey occupied the same bed with O'Sullivan he could not tell what color the iceman's underwear was, nor what time he went to bed, nor what time he got up, nor what was done by O'Sullivan from the time they all had supper till they went to bed. In fact, except on the main points of the matter, the witness' memory was sadly defective.

Mulcahey was corroborated by Thomas Whelan, first cousin of O'Sullivan, and Robert Boynton, James Knight and James Minnehan, employees of O'Sullivan.

The last witness said that he went to O'Sullivan's house last Sunday evening at the request of Attorney Donahue. They talked the case over among themselves and each man heard what the other was going to testify to. The Hylands were there and rehearsed their stories.

Patrick Brennan, another employe of P. O'Sullivan, said that on May 4 they had supper between 7 and 8 o'clock. The witness was not out of the house all the evening. He saw O'Sullivan and Mulcahey go to bed about 9 o'clock.

Cross-examination by Mr. Hynes: "Where you at O'Sullivan's house last Sunday evening?"

"Yes, sir."

"Whom did you see there?"

"Mr. Donahue and Mr. Forrest."

"Did you know that they were going to be there?"

"No, sir."

"You were surprised to find them there, were you not?"

"Yes."

"Who did you go there with?"

"James Minnehan."

The witness said that he went to Minnehan's room on Desplaines street last Sunday evening, and from there they went to O'Sullivan's. Nothing was said about the Cronin case on the way out. They were surprised to find the lawyers at O'Sullivan's house upon their arrival. Each witness told his story in the presence of the other.

Miss McCormick and Mrs. Whelan also testified to O'Sullivan's presence at his house during all of the evening of May 4.

Matt Danahy, a saloonkeeper at Chicago Avenue and North Clark street, the man who is supposed to have sent the money to Winnipeg for Burke's defense, and also to have furnished the meals to Burke after he was placed in the jail in Chicago, was the next witness.

"I was in my saloon on the night of May 4," he said, "having come there between 6 and 7 o'clock that evening. I know Martin Burke, and he was there at that time. I relieved my bartender, a man named Gleason, and was in the saloon all the evening. Burke remained in my place until between 9 and 10 o'clock, when he went out. The evening of May 5 Burke was again in my saloon. P. H. Nolan, Pat Cooney and a man named Finley were also in my saloon that night."

On cross-examination Danahy denied having sent money to Winnipeg for Burke's defense; admitted that he ordered a restaurant to furnish Burke meals in jail, and denied he ever called Cronin a spy, accompanied with a vile epithet. Finally Mr. Hynes asked: "You knew that Burke was openly charged with being an occupant of the Carlson cottage. Why didn't you publish the fact that Burke was in your saloon the night of May 4, therefore guiltless of the murder?"

"I did not want newspaper notoriety, because it would injure my business."

"That fact then causes you to let your best friend suffer under this charge of a terrible crime, and you would not show his innocence because it would cost you a small sum of money?"

"Yes."

"Have you not expended a large sum paying for Burke's meals?"

"Yes."

"Who will repay the money?"

"No one."

Danahy was corroborated by William F. Coughlin and Francis P. Gleason, both members of Camp 20.

#### Our New Navy.

Commodore Dewey, chief of the bureau of equipment and re-equipment of the Navy department, has made his annual report to Secretary Tracy. He asks for an increase in the appropriation over the past year on account of new vessels. These vessels have a greater steamer capacity than the old ones, and thus the fuel bill has become greater. During the year the Dolphin used \$35,000 worth of coal, and as it is proposed to keep twenty-five vessels in commission all the time the report estimates the cost of coal to be \$875,000 per annum.

On June 30 last there were 8,147 enlisted men and apprentices in the navy. The report recommends a more rigid standard regarding the citizenship of those who enlist, and says that hereafter every man or boy who offers to enlist should be native born Americans or a naturalized American, or declare his intention to become a citizen.

## CHICAGO VS. NEW YORK.

### THEY ARE BOTH FIGHTING HARD FOR THE WORLD'S FAIR.

But the Consensus of Opinion Is That the Young Giant of the West Has a Firm Grip on the Prize—The Work Being Done in Her Behalf.

[SPECIAL CHICAGO CORRESPONDENCE.]

The spirit of enterprise which Chicago is showing in her efforts to secure the Columbian Exposition is marvelous and not without effect. It is noticeable that in all parts of the country, and especially in New York City, there is a feeling cropping out in favor of Chicago as the one site for the exposition.

To hold the exposition in Chicago would insure such a knowledge of our national life, resources and the beauty of our domain as could not be obtained were it held in a seaboard or threshold city. Chicago includes within her populace a larger representation of the nationalities of the globe endowed with the privileges and inspired with the opportunities of American citizenship than is elsewhere found; hence it is that city in which the people of the world are interested. The 1,160 hotels in Chicago (there are only 215 in New York City) guarantee accommodation for the thousands of visitors and their guests who are assured of the best treatment at the usual rates.

That Chicago is fast gaining friends in the South is demonstrated by the action of the farmers' convention at Montgomery, Ala. Both St. Louis and New York made vigorous efforts for indorsement, but the Illinois delegates had worked their forces so well that when the resolution was presented the vote for Chicago stood 261 for and 63 against. Following is the full text of the resolution adopted:

WHEREAS, The importance to the people at large of the United States that a great World's Exposition be held in 1892 cannot be overestimated; and

WHEREAS, That as agriculture with its kindred pursuits is the greatest of our productive industries and unless large space were devoted to it the Exposition would come far short of what it should be; and

WHEREAS, The magnitude of our domain and the grandeur of its various productive resources of soil and mine are such as to demand that the Exposition celebrating the fourth centennial of the Columbian era be projected on a scale surpassing anything the world has ever seen, and commensurate with the resources of our country, or the nation fails to perform its duty to itself; therefore

Resolved, That some central point offering the best transportation facilities and other accommodations for its visitors be selected for the location of the great enterprise representing the commerce of farm and mine.

Resolved, That this congress indorse Chicago as the most suitable place at which to hold the World's Fair for 1892, and the Secretary be instructed to send copies of this resolution to all members of Congress and urge that they vote for its selection.

In reply to Senator Farwell's article published in the New York *Cosmopolitan Magazine*, the same magazine contains a paper contributed by William Waldorf Astor, a member of the plutocratic family of that name, who has some literary pretensions, and who has devoted his elegant leisure to the production of one or two so-called novels, whose fame has not yet far transcended the limits of Mr. Ward McAllister's gilded four hundred.

Mr. Astor begins by declaring himself cordially of Senator Farwell's opinion, that the emulation between the two cities should be conducted without bitterness or partisanship, and thereupon falls to abusing and vilifying Chicago, like a person destitute of breeding or fairness, and to insulting her business men in a most gratuitous manner. A single quotation will show the arrogance and the impertinence of the dude writer: "The Senator further advances the architectural magnificence of Chicago's private residences as a logical reason for placing the great Exposition within their aureole. Chicago is the London of America, possessing metropolitan imperialism and worthy of the designation of the young giant of the prairies. Its houses, he declares, are palaces. We know them well, those palaces, all of which were built with borrowed money, and most of which to-day are mortgaged from corner-stone to skylight. We know them well, those palaces, where every sign of wealth abounds and where the front door is opened by a housemaid. We know them well, those palaces, whose occupants are 'all out on their doorsteps,' as they used to sit in New York seventy years ago, when our 'palaces' were built on twenty-five foot front lots, and when social life was primitive in the extreme."

Mr. Astor has a mind above stock-breeding and farm products. "We in New York," he says, "conceive the significance of this exhibition to be something more than lumber, iron, and live stock. We have not in mind the agricultural show the Senator meditates." He does not want any reminders of horses, cattle, sheep, hogs, and the great business of the country, or the products of the horny-handed farmers, of the iron, steel, and metals, of the cotton of the South, or the products of the looms, anvils, turning-lathes, laboratories, or the inventions of the nation.

Such things would only tend to remind him of family traditions and pedigree. They would be strikingly suggestive of bear skins, mink skins, beaver skins, cat skins, dog skins, and the skins of skunks and polar rats. The ladder by which he climbed into the fifth-story window must be taken down so that it may not be seen by the visitors. Wm. Waldorf Astor does not care to be regarded as the result of the peltry trade, but as one of Mr. McAllister's four hundred, who do not sit on their front door steps of summer evenings, and whose housemaids do not answer the bells.

In reply to Mr. Astor's contention that New York is the only proper place in this country for the holding of the World's Fair, and in answer to his vulgar and impertinent sniffling at Chicago, we have this to say: New York is not able to organize and conduct a fair of this kind to a success. She has never had but one fair, and that was a conspicuous failure. The only successful fair on a large scale near New York was held in Philadelphia. The New Orleans Exhibition, though not a complete success, was more successful than New York's. She has not the enterprise or public spirit to organize even such fairs as are held annually in Chicago, St. Louis, Cincinnati, Milwaukee, Louisville, Minneapolis, and San Francisco. She has not the requisite public spirit. She is the principal entrepot, where toll is levied upon everything and every person that comes within her gates.