

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.

The Northern Prison.

The report for the State Prison North for the year ending Oct. 31 has been submitted to Gov. Hovey. The receipts were \$113,601.85, and to this was added a balance of \$9,012.64 from last year's report, giving a total of \$122,614.49. The expenditures for all purposes were \$99,976.97, leaving a balance of \$22,637.52. The number of convicts received exceeded by forty-six those of 1888. An electric system of lighting has been introduced into the prison by the Fort Wayne Jenney company, at a cost of \$9,400, which will be paid out of the institution's surplus earnings. To get rid of the cost of coal a plant has been constructed for burning crude oil, and an oil-tank with a capacity of 42,800 gallons has been placed outside the prison. Among the improvements now nearing completion is the remodeling and enlargement of the hospital. The Board of Directors advocates the enlargement of the dining-room and school, and the macadamizing of the prison approaches. The sewer for which the last General Assembly appropriated \$10,000, to be constructed from the prison to Lake Michigan, will be completed in the early spring. On the subject of prison reform the Directors point out that although the present policy is humane, there remains much to be done. The parole system stands in need of some wholesome legislation, and they recommend the enactment of a law modeled after that of Ohio, but with its provisions extended so as to include life-prisoners. The law enacted by the last General Assembly making twenty-five years a life-sentence does not meet with the approval of the directors. They, therefore, urge the necessity of creating a board of prison managers who shall visit, at regular intervals, the convicts, and parole any who, in their judgment, may be fit to return to society. There are at present in the prison 748 convicts, seventy-seven of whom are murderers.

Patents Issued to Indiana Inventors.

Patents have been granted to Indiana inventors as follows: Thomas Austin, Logansport, sand-box valve; Henry C. Bailey, Edinburg, wooden mat and blank slitting machine; Albert J. Hart, Cromwell, traction engine; William A. Horral, assignor of one-half to J. C. Belthemer, Washington, mail-pouch fastener; Charles D. Jenny, Indianapolis, assignor to Thompson-Houston Electric Company, of Connecticut, automatic regulator for dynamos; John A. McGill, South Bend, railway gate or signal; John F. Miller, Monon, calf-wheeler; Clark B. Nelson, assignor of one-half to J. B. Watson, Crawfordsville, metallic crest-title; John S. Patmore, assignor of one-half to J. B. Dolan, Terre Haute, three-wheeled vehicle; Robert E. Poindexter, Indianapolis, saw gage jointer.

Minor State Items.

—While eating supper at the home of his sister-in-law, Mrs. Elwood Hiatt, two miles east of Winchester, Anderson Hiatt, unmarried, choked to death.

—Six horses were cremated in the burning barn of J. W. Warbritton, near Newmarket, Montgomery County.

—William Liebfried, a switchman, was caught between the bumpers and severely crushed at Columbus.

—Land-slides between Elmore and Seymour have stopped work on the new Evansville and Richmond road.

—Martin Jackson, a boy 14, attempted to board a moving freight train at Franklin, and his leg was amputated.

—James Brown, a colored farm-hand, was found dead in the woods near Edinburg, having blown his brains out.

—Col. Thomas Morton, of Anderson, has put in a claim to being the oldest pensioner on the rolls. He served in the Mexican and civil wars.

—Fred Collis was thrown from a train between Martinsville and Spencer, while stealing a ride, and his right leg was broken in the knee joint.

—Martin McCrey, a farmer, was at Edenburg in a road wagon and while returning, and within one mile of his home, dropped dead from heart disease.

—Richard Hopkins, a young farmer of Greenfield Township, Lagrange County, was found dead beneath his horses' feet in his barn. He had died of heart disease.

—While walking across a trestle at Rochester, George W. Mace, a conductor on the Chicago & Atlantic, was struck by a train and dangerously injured.

—The powder horn carried by the famous Tecumseh has been presented to Huff Post, G. A. R., by William Morris, of Lawrenceburg, son of the once noted "Indian Bill" Morris.

—A farmers' institute has been organized at Goshen, the idea being to control local markets and secure co-operation among the members. H. L. Bartholemew was elected President.

—The city officials of Kokomo have commenced a crusade against the gambling dives and houses of prostitution. Several arrests have been made, followed by convictions and heavy fines.

—Mrs. Jefferson Clarke, an invalid, was found dead in her bed at Greencastle.

—Otto Zeigler, a young business man of Shelbyville, had a narrow escape from death by taking a large quantity of sulphate of zinc for epsom salts.

—While out hunting rabbits with a party of friends, near Crawfordsville, Charles Ellis was accidentally shot by John Stull, and died from the injuries received. Both Ellis and Stull are young men, and neither is married.

—The citizens of Delphia do not propose to give up the hunt for natural gas. Four wells have been sunk, a little gas having been found in the last two wells, and enough stock has been subscribed to sink the fifth well. The next effort will be made one-half mile south of the city.

—Mary Ellen Hauser, aged 18, was seriously stabbed in the breast with a pair of shears in the hands of her cousin, John Bennett, aged 12. The girl's grandmother, Rachel Ann Haysdale, had attempted to correct her with her crutch, and was thrown on a hot stove in the scuffle. She called for help and the boy answered, attacking the girl with the shears.

—A distressing case of affliction is reported from Mary's Station, Rush County, in the family of the late Albert Rhodes, who has just died of typhoid fever. Of thirteen children only one was able to attend the funeral of the father, all the others being confined to their beds by the same disease. The mother succumbed to the terrible malady and was buried one day later week.

—Hunters from Montpelier discovered a covey of white quail on the Slocum farm in the northeastern part of Blackford County. Whether the quail are albinos or the Mediterranean quail, imported to this country from Egypt several years ago, is yet to be determined. Prominent sportsmen will go after the white quail again. They are considerably larger than the other quail in that section.

—When Mrs. Geo. Maxwell, residing in New Albany, awoke the other morning, she discovered that some time during the night she had rolled over upon her 2-months-old babe. The child died soon after being taken up. Mrs. Maxwell is almost crazed with grief. The coroner investigated the affair, and decided that the death of the infant was due to accidental suffocation.

—Two old farmers from Saluda, fifteen miles below Madison, went to town and became intoxicated. One of them, named Samples, was put in jail and the other, Enoch Robinson, started home with a team of horses, which ran away, throwing Robinson out, breaking his arm, inflicting frightful gashes on his head, and otherwise injuring him severely and possibly fatally. He is unconscious.

—The marriage at Fort Wayne, some months since of little May Islett, a school girl of 14 years, to David Burnie, a railroad engineer, has resulted very disastrously to the youthful bride and her family. Her father had the marriage set aside, and her mother, espousing the case of Burnie, the house of Islett was so bitterly divided against itself that the mother has lost her reason. The father, resorting to drink, has served several sentences in jail, and little May and her sister were turned out of doors for failure to pay the rent.

—At Shelbyville while the plumbers were at work in the confectionery store of Seth Sparks, an explosion of natural gas took place which did great damage to the building. Sparks's goods were badly damaged, and the rear end of the house was blown out. The barber shop of Turner Castetter was a wreck, and the front door was blown into the street. One of the men sitting in a barber's chair was elevated to the ceiling. The large glass cases in Peter Fetti's harness shop were ruined, and in Charles Cheney's saloon considerable damage was done.

—William Marquiss, a lad aged 18, was arrested at a district school a few miles north of Peru, by Chief Detective Furlong and Collett, of the Wabash Railway, charged with having caused the wreck of train No. 44, fast express east bound, at Keller's, in October last, and in which no one was killed. The boy has confessed it as spite work, solely from being refused to ride from Wabash to Peru, claiming he lost his ticket. He walked to Keller's and there spiked the switch, then proceeded homeward. His parents are wealthy people. He was taken to Wabash jail.

—J. H. Cook, mailing clerk in the Crawfordsville postoffice, belonged to Company K, Eighteenth Indiana Regiment, which had charge of Jeff Davis from Saturday evening, immediately after his capture, until noon next day. Mr. Cook was First Lieutenant, and the company took Davis from Augusta down the river five miles, where he was delivered to a vessel that carried him to prison. He said that Davis never said one word to any person except to his wife and daughter, who were along, but spent most of the time in reading Northern newspapers. Davis, just after the battle of Buena Vista, in Mexico, remarked that the Indiana soldier was a coward. The soldiers would often say, in the hearing of Jeff Davis, to "remember Buena Vista," but Davis never paid any attention to them. Winnie Davis, the daughter, was always ready to make some answer, and she would give the soldier "fits."

THE CRONIN VERDICT.

NONE OF THE ACCUSED TO BE HANGED.

Coughlin, Burke, and O'Sullivan sentenced to Life-Imprisonment, Kunze to Three Years, and Senior Guardian Beggs Is Acquitted—The Verdict a Disappointment to Chicago.

The jury in the Cronin murder trial at Chicago, after being out nearly seventy hours, compromised on the following verdict:

"We, the jury, find the defendant John F. Beggs not guilty."

"We, the jury, find the defendant John Kunze guilty of manslaughter as charged, and fix the punishment at imprisonment for three years in the penitentiary."

"We, the jury, find the defendants Daniel Coughlin, Patrick O'Sullivan, and Martin Burke guilty of murder in the manner and form as charged in the indictment, and fix the penalty at imprisonment in the penitentiary for their natural lives."

As soon as the jury had been polled Mr. Forrest, on behalf of the four convicted prisoners, made a motion for a new trial, which was set for hearing Jan. 13.

When the verdict was about to be announced the five prisoners, sitting in a row behind their lawyers, nerved themselves for the ordeal. It was plain to a close observer that none of them had the slightest idea of what was coming. They were hopeful that a disagreement had been reached, but the expressions on the faces of the jurymen, and the general temper of the large audience convinced them that a verdict of some sort was looked for. Beggs took his seat on the extreme left of the row and clasped his chin with his left hand, while his right hand

and their faces were at once mantled in smiles of satisfaction. They had no doubt expected the death sentence, but, on not hearing it read, felt themselves in unexpected luck. In short, Burke, O'Sullivan, and Coughlin were happily disappointed.

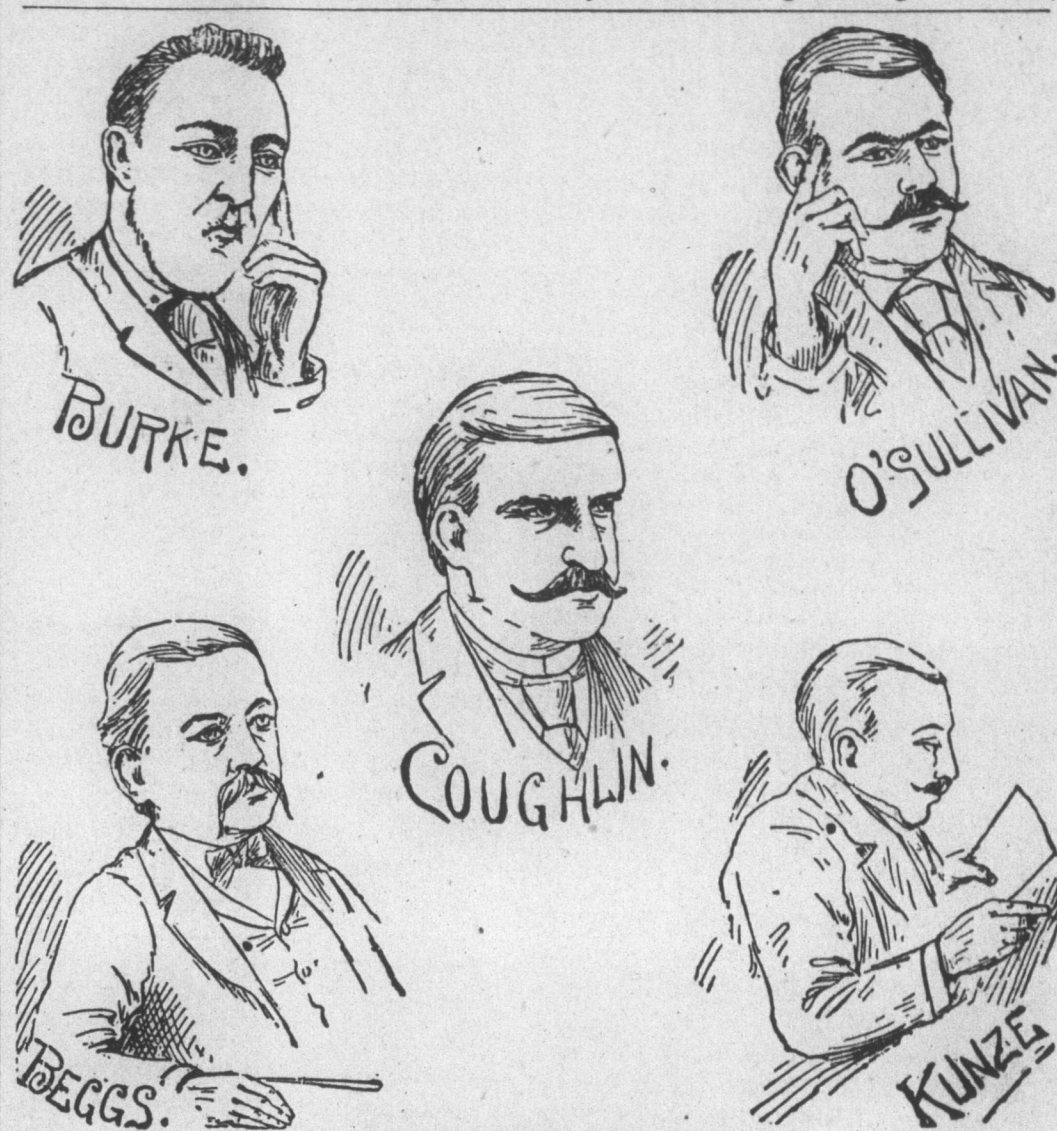
None of the members of the prisoners' families were in the court-room at the time. Hence there were no affecting scenes such as when the verdict in the anarchist cases was pronounced. Everything save the cries of poor Kunze was quiet and defiant. The three condemned men took their "medicine" indifferently and smiled sarcastically when Attorney Forrest entered his motion for a new trial.

The verdict of the Cronin jury has sent a

thrill of disappointment throughout Chicago. It had been hoped that at least three of the men on trial who were shown by the evidence to have been directly connected with the conspiracy to take the life of Dr. Cronin would have been brought face to face with the death penalty. Had this been the outcome of the trial, with more moderate sentences or even the entire acquittal of the other two men involved, the public would have been better satisfied. At least, this is the verdict of the Chicago public. The result of the jury's labors is a compromise.

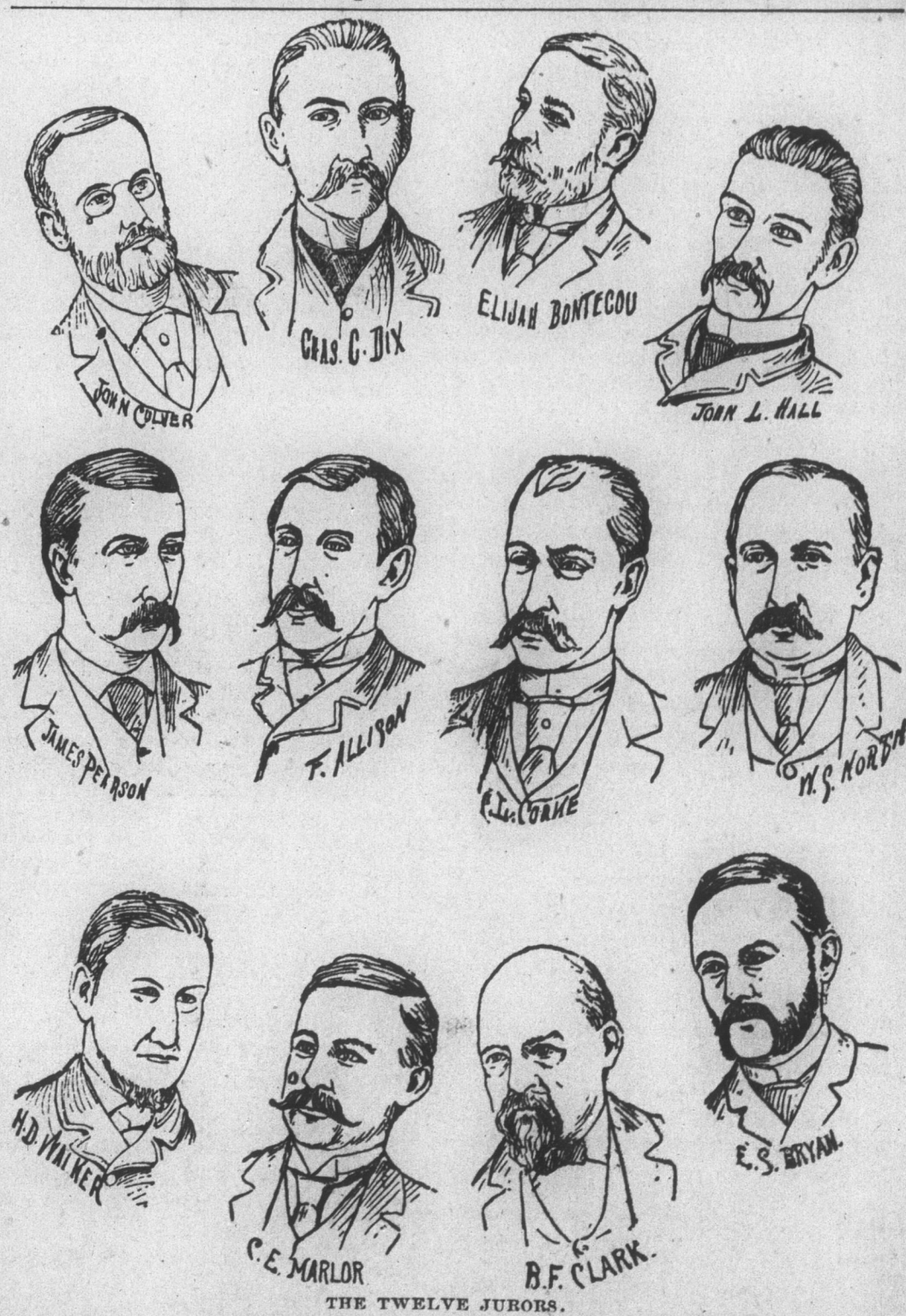
It was some seconds before Kunze, who sat at the other end of the dock, realized his fate. When he did he filled up like a whipped child, and at once commanded the sympathy of the large assemblage, including court, jury and lawyers. He could not long restrain the sobs that rolled up from his bleeding heart, and quickly gave vent to his grief in cries and complaints. Kunze has been the happy-go-lucky, playful occupant of the dock all through the trial. By his attitude he convinced all that he expected to be discharged, and when he buried his face in his hands and cried bitterly over his three years' sentence, the people responded with smothered expressions of compassion.

With the other three it was vastly different. They were unconcerned until they heard the verdict read, and then they, one and all, gave a sigh of relief,



THE FIVE DEFENDANTS

ment in the penitentiary for their natural lives."



THE TWELVE JURORS.

supported it at his left elbow. His eyes were downcast and his teeth were clenched. Beside him was big Dan Coughlin, who stared into vacancy, motionless and unconcerned. Next to him sat O'Sullivan, the picture of despair. On his left sat Burke, who could not disguise his fears. His mouth twitched and he gazed about the court-room in an excited manner. Kunze looked hopeful, with a face wreathed in smiling expectation.

Burke tapped Attorney Forrest on the shoulder and reached over for a whisper as to what he was to expect. Kunze

thrill of disappointment throughout Chicago. It had been hoped that at least three of the men on trial who were shown by the evidence to have been directly connected with the conspiracy to take the life of Dr. Cronin would have been brought face to face with the death penalty. Had this been the outcome of the trial, with more moderate sentences or even the entire acquittal of the other two men involved, the public would have been better satisfied. At least, this is the verdict of the Chicago public. The result of the jury's labors is a compromise.

WASN'T A "BROTHER."

JUDGE LONGENECKER AND JUROR CULVER MEET.

Spicy Interview Between the Prosecutor and the Cronin Juror Who Held Out So Long for Acquittal—An Investigation to Be Made in the Matter.

A Chicago dispatch reports that a few days after the close of the Cronin trial Juror John Culver, in company with S. A. Kean, the banker, went to the office of State's Attorney Longenecker smiling like a man who had conscientiously done his duty. When he came out he had lost his smile.

State's Attorney Longenecker declined to be interviewed on the subject of what passed between him and his visitors. He admitted, however, that it wasn't a very cordial interview. To Mr. Culver's "Good-morning, Brother Longenecker," the State's attorney replied, "Don't 'brother' me. I am no brother of yours." Mr. Culver tried to say something that would break the force of this repulse, but Mr. Longenecker, it is said, followed it up by saying: "You are either crazy or corrupt, and I don't believe you are crazy."

Then turning to Mr. Kean in a half explanatory way he told that gentleman that Mr. Culver's actions in the jury-room had been exactly in a line with the directions laid down in the letter found in Juror Dix's pocket. That letter, it seems, had directed Juror Dix as the return he should make for the \$1,000 promised him to insist on an acquittal for all the defendants; to insist on a term not exceeding fourteen years for Burke, Coughlin, and O'Sullivan, and as a last resort to save their necks. About Kunze nothing was said, and as to the evidence against Kunze or what should be done with him Culver had never a word to say during the whole of the deliberations of the jury.

Mr. Longenecker, who was thoroughly well informed on what had passed in the jury room, detailed for Mr. Culver's benefit his actions during the seventy hours the jury was out with a minuteness and circumstantiality that seemed to surprise the twelfth juror. And when he compared it with the policy outlined in the letter to Juror Dix, Mr. Kean could only say he wasn't fully informed on the subject and could say nothing.

Mr. Culver made no explanation or attempted none except to reiterate that he had acted conscientiously; that he expected to live here and was ready to stand any investigation the State's attorney desired to make. The interview was not a long one, the State's attorney cutting it short by opening the outer door of his office in so inviting a way that Mr. Culver and Mr. Kean saw the point and left.

The question of what influences worked in the breast of the juror who stood out so long for acquittal will not be allowed to rest with its present uncertain answer. State's Attorney Longenecker has put a force of detectives at work on the matter. He has placed in their hands a number of papers, among others an affidavit he had secured from a source he would not disclose, besides all the information relative to the occurrences in the jury room. The letter found by Juror Dix in his overcoat pocket shows how determined somebody was to bribe a juror. It has been a puzzle to find out how that letter could have been placed there and no one detected in doing it. It is quite possible it may have been placed there by some agent of the jury-bribers who was summoned as a juror and thus got into the jury box, perhaps even was held over one night before being challenged. That Juror Culver is under suspicion there can be no doubt. The State's Attorney shows it in his every action. That anything will come of the investigation is another question. All the other jurors tell in such circumstantiality the queer doings of their fellow-member that most serious charges are laid at his door as a result.

RAILROADS NOT IN HARMONY.

The Western States Passenger Association to be Dissolved.

Chicago dispatch: The managers of the lines in the Western States Passenger Association at a meeting have voted to dissolve the organization Jan. 1. It seems that the Wisconsin Central is mainly responsible for this. It has never complied with that article of the agreement which provides that every member shall file with the chairman copies of its special contracts for the inspection of the other members. Its refusal to do this placed all the roads at a disadvantage, and the Burlington & Northern and the Minneapolis & St. Louis finally got tired of it and gave notice that they would withdraw from the association Jan. 1. Last week a committee was appointed to see what could be done toward settling the difficulties and keeping the association intact. At yesterday's meeting the committee reported, recommending a reorganization of the association. The proposition was voted down. The Wisconsin Central then announced that it was willing to continue the association and comply with the terms of the agreement, provided any member be allowed to withdraw on giving sixty days' notice, and provided, further, that the Wisconsin Central be allowed a differential of \$1.50 in the first-class fare between Chicago and St. Paul. This the other roads refused to consider for a moment, and a resolution to disband the organization Jan. 1 was carried.

TO RECOGNIZE BRAZIL.

Resolutions to That Effect Introduced in Congress.

Washington dispatch: Senator Morgan introduced a resolution congratulating the people of Brazil upon the peaceful assumption of the duties and responsibilities of self government, and directing the President to notify the new republic of its recognition by the government of the United States, and that it is entitled to "the benefit of all rights, privileges and advantages under the existing treaties that were concluded between the United States of America and the late Empire of Brazil."

A resolution to the same effect was introduced in the House by Representative McMillin (Tenn.) directing the Secretary of State to notify the republic of Brazil, through the proper authorities, of the recognition of that republic by the government of the United States.