

INDIANA HAPPENINGS.

EVENTS AND INCIDENTS THAT HAVE LATELY OCCURRED.

An Interesting Summary of the More Important Deaths of Our Neighbors—Weddings and Deaths—Crime, Casualties and General News Notes.

A Mother Finds Her Children After Twenty-Seven Years of Separation.

Mrs. Thomas J. Johnson, of Greenfield has just received a letter which made known the whereabouts of her daughter Alice, and son Albert Smith, whom she had not seen for twenty-seven years. She was called to Washington City in 1861, to nurse her father, who was wounded in the battle of Bull Run. Her husband was killed in the same battle. She left her children with their grandmother in Scioto, N. Y., and upon the death of the grandmother, Mrs. Smith, who had remained in Washington as a nurse, failed to hear further concerning her children. Afterwards, however, she learned that they had been taken by a family named Wilson, which had removed to no one knew where. At the hospital Mrs. Smith, while nursing wounded soldiers, became acquainted with her present husband, Thomas Johnson, whom she afterward married. After the war Mr. and Mrs. Johnson settled in Greenfield, his former home, where they have since resided. Last summer the services of H. M. Mott, editor of the *Councilor of Champlain*, N. Y., became enlisted, and through his advertisements the children, now grown, were found. The daughter Alice is in Montreal, Canada, and the son Albert in Scioto, N. Y. The children intend coming to see their mother as soon as they can. It will no doubt be a joyous meeting.

Minor State Items.

—Redick Horrel, a pioneer resident of Petersburg, was found dead in his bed.

—The water-works plant at Shelbyville has been sold to Walter Stanton, of New York, for \$61,250.

—George Hamblin, of Nashville, was found dead in the road. Death was caused by heart failure.

—At Fort Wayne Frederick Rodemier, a teamster, fell under the wheels of a heavily loaded dray, and was badly crushed.

—The new election law will add sixteen new precincts to Montgomery County, making a total of forty-one in the county.

—Fred Lay and John Walters, excavators in a sewer at Lafayette, were buried by a cave-in. They were rescued alive, but badly injured.

—Andrew J. Catterman, of Kokomo, fell dead in his barn of heart disease. He was a wealthy pioneer resident, and was 76 years of age.

—The Stultz family, residing near Zionsville, consisting of the mother and twelve children, have a combined weight of 2,974 pounds.

—C. M. Carpenter, a graduate of Indiana University, class of '89, has been elected Superintendent of the graded schools of Bloomington.

—John York, of Monrovia, was fatally shot in the thigh from a gun in the hands of Oliver Bray. They were out hunting together. It was accidental.

—John Henry Runnels, a well-known young man living near Bloomington, accidentally shot himself while hunting. He was climbing a fence, when the gun was discharged, killing him instantly.

—Mrs. Charles Kain, of St. Louis, who has been on a visit for several weeks at the home of her brother, Mr. Ed Clark, at Metamora, dropped dead at the dinner-table. Supposed to be heart disease.

—John Pleafly, of Ladoga, gathered a mess of string beans from his garden on Jan. 16. The "oldest inhabitant" is not old enough to remember a like instance.

—Sam'l. Butcher, sr., was seriously injured by falling slate at the Nickel Plate mine, near Knightsville. Mr. Butcher was in the act of loading a car when the slate came down on him, crushing him under it.

—Martin Costin, a well-to-do and highly respected farmer of Morgan County, is the father of twenty-one children by his present wife, although he is but fifty years old. Nearly all the children are living.

—At Anoka, fireman Charles Nelson crawled under the locomotive to clean the ash-pan when, from some unknown cause, the engine moved up, crushing one leg off between the knee and hip and mangle the other in such a manner as to render amputation necessary.

—There is in progress the building of an immense cheese factory near Charleston, near the O. & M. road, on the farm of James E. Cole. The material for the structure has been contracted for, and the work on the building will be commenced about March 1. It is to have a capacity for the use of from 3,000 to 5,000 pounds of milk per day.

—There is some little talk of opposing the action of Gov. Hoyt in the appointment of Mr. Boyse to succeed Mr. Gilbert as a member of the Board of Trustees of the Normal School at Terre Haute. The Democrats claim that the Governor must let the trustee, whose term has expired hold over until he can appoint, subject to the approval of the Senate.

—At the session of the Indiana Miners' Convention, the following officers were elected: President, John Kane, of Coal Bluff; Vice President, Joseph Donkerly, of Dugger; Secretary and Treasurer, Harvey St. John, of Clinton; Auditor, Arthur Davison, of Dugger; Executive Committee, K. P. Hanna, of Carbon; William Winterbottom, of Washington, and Frank Lockard, of Ayreshire.

—James Milburn, a lad attending school southeast of Delphi, created no little sensation a few days ago. While sitting in the school-room he amused himself by picking at a dynamite cartridge with a pin. The cartridge exploded, terribly mangle his hands and creating consternation in the school-room. One scholar was so badly frightened that he had to be carried to his home.

—The wife of policeman Gus Robertson, of Vincennes, last week presented him with a pair of fine boys. Five years ago to the very day Mrs. Robertson became the mother of twin girls. It is rather a remarkable coincidence that both of these double births should have occurred on the same day of different years, making the birthday of four members of the same family fall on the same day of the year.

—A street car on the south-side line was the scene of a brutal attack and robbery at Indianapolis. Morris Parry was driving, and the car was loaded with passengers, when he was attacked by a large negro and fatally stabbed. The murderer then secured his box of change containing fifteen dollars, and made his escape, the attack being made so suddenly that it was over before the passengers realized what was going on.

—A new bank, with a capital stock of \$25,000, has been organized at Rockport, with the following officers: President, Dr. F. M. Hackleman; Vice President, Thomas E. Snyder; Cashier, E. M. Payne; Assistant Cashier, William Jacobs; Directors, E. M. Payne, Thomas Snyder, H. Kramer, F. M. Hackleman, Charles Leib and B. M. Taylor. It is to be called the Farmers' Bank, and will commence business April 1.

—The other day, when the west-bound Wabash train arrived at Huntington, a little girl, aged about four years, was put off the train. She was unable to tell her name, and bore a card addressed to the matron of the Huntington Children's Home. There was nothing to tell where the child belongs or where she came from. Kind-hearted parties took her in charge until something definite can be learned in regard to her.

—George Berry, car inspector for the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company at Evansville, was run over in the yards of the Evansville and Terre Haute Railroad, by a switch engine, and instantly killed. His head was severed from his body, and he was otherwise badly mutilated. He attempted to cross in front of the engine, when he tripped and fell. He was about 35 years old, unmarried and a stranger. His home is unknown.

—A contract has been let for the construction of a ditch twelve miles in length, in the upper course of Flat Rock River. Thirty bids were made for the work, which is estimated to cost \$20,000. John S. Boyles, of Winamac, Ind., was the successful bidder, securing the contract on a bid of 11½ cents per cubic yard of excavation. The ditch will reclaim several thousand acres of Flat Rock bottom, the finest farming land in the State, and will be of great benefit from a sanitary point of view.

—What might have been a costly wreck occurred on the Wabash Railroad, through the carelessness of the operator at Wabash station. Several fast freights, east-bound, were held at Keller's to allow the general manager's special to pass westward, and westward-bound freights at Wabash. The special passed safely, but the operator allowed the westward freights right of way, when orders were to hold them. In consequence a disaster was narrowly averted by the engineers seeing one another in time to stop. The operator was discharged.

—One Bittner, a farmer residing in Harrison County, near the Washington County line, was charged by his neighbors with having, a few nights ago, nailed the toes of two of his children to the floor as a punishment for some childish misdemeanor. The affair became noised about in the vicinity of his residence, and two nights after a band of White Caps called at his house, and dragging him out, gave him a thrashing. After the punishment was concluded, the leader of the band warned Bittner that unless his future conduct was of the most exemplary character he might expect another visit that would be even more serious.

—The venerable Isaac Rudaily, of Madison, a soldier of the war of 1812, is probably the oldest survivor of that war now living in Indiana. Mr. Rudaily went to that city in 1826, and has resided there continuously since that time. He was born March 31, 1791, and the coming March he will be 99 years of age and enter upon his 100th year. He receives a pension from the Government of \$8 per month, and his friends are making an effort, through Congressman Holman, to have his meagre pension increased to \$50 per month, with a fair prospect of success, as the old gentleman is nearly blind and helpless, requiring the constant attention of some one, and has been confined to his house for the past two years.

VERY SLY WAS JOEY B.

BUT HE SLIPPED INTO THE MUD ALL THE SAME.

Foraker Placed in a Very Bad Light by the Ballot-Box Inquiry—Forger Wood Says Foraker Helped Him to Get Up the Ballot-Box Contracts and Knew It Was a Forgery When He Used It.

(Washington Cor. Chicago Daily News.)
The testimony so far taken by the committee on the Ohio ballot-box scandal, of which Representative Mason of Chicago is Chairman, gives a very dusky color to the conduct of Joseph Benson Foraker, the late Governor of Ohio. Of course one should not pass judgment until the evidence is all in, but the witnesses examined thus far—and they consist only of the Governor himself, Wood, the man who committed the forgery, and Walters, who furnished him the autographs used in forging the names—place him in an exceedingly uncomfortable position, which he plainly shows, notwithstanding his well-known nerve and audacity; and there is no telling what future witnesses may say. From the Governor's own statement it appears that during the last campaign he was anxious to obtain some evidence against the character of his opponent for Governor—Mr. Campbell—and the man Wood, who was seeking a local appointment at Cincinnati, as compensation for his influence, offered to furnish him with the original copy of a contract to supply the State of Ohio with patent ballot-boxes, which was signed by his competitor, and was, to say the least, a very dishonorable one. It was several weeks before the Governor was able to obtain the copy which Wood promised him, and in the meantime, he induced the authorities at Cincinnati to postpone the appointment Wood was seeking until he (Foraker) gave the word. Foraker also employed a detective to follow up Wood and see that he carried out his promise. Wood being pressed into a corner finally produced a paper signed not only by Campbell but by John Sherman, Representatives Butlerworth and McKinley, and other prominent politicians, both in and out of Ohio.

ONLY TOO GLAD TO GET IT.
This paper, which, if genuine, was sufficient evidence to condemn the political morality of all the men whose names were signed to it, was immediately accepted by the Governor, who, in his testimony, says he took no pains to ascertain whether it was genuine or not. The reason he gives for not seeking corroborating evidence is that he recognized Campbell's signature as genuine, and when he saw Senator Sherman's name he was willing to believe almost anything. He did not approach those gentlemen, he says, to ascertain whether their signatures were genuine or not, because it seemed to him a very indecorous thing to go to a man and ask him if he was guilty of such conduct; but he gave the document to Mr. Halstead, of the Cincinnati *Commercial Gazette*, who agreed with him that the document was genuine, and afterward published it. He explained in extenuation that he did send for a volume of biography which contained portraits and engraved autographs of the men involved, and compared these engraved autographs with the signatures on the contract. He also admitted that he had known Wood—whom he denounced yesterday as an infamous scoundrel—for fifteen years, and that he had paid him \$320 to cover his expenses in obtaining this paper. This is the story of Foraker in brief.

The witness Walters testified that Wood secured for him an autograph book containing the names of forty or fifty Congressmen.

WOOD'S CONFESSION.
Wood made a clean confession, telling the committee that he proposed to tell the truth if it took his head off. He confessed that he forged the document. He said that he sought the local office alluded to at the suggestion of Jim Foraker, the Governor's brother, and that the Governor himself said he would endorse Wood if the latter would do a little "hustling" for him. The hustling was to get a copy of a document which, he said, had been drawn up in Butlerworth's office. Butlerworth had been opposed to his re-election, and he proposed to prove that Butlerworth was disreputable. When he gave the document to the Governor he did not tell him the signatures were forged, or that the contract was fictitious, but he advised the Governor that it had better not be published or shown to any one. He said, in answer to a question, that Foraker ought to have known from what he told him that the paper was not genuine, and that when he delivered the paper Foraker remarked that the signatures were all written with the same ink and that they looked like forgeries. The witness expected that Foraker would examine the signatures closely and then return the paper to him as worthless, and was very much surprised that he did not do so.

FORAKER HAD A ROD IN PICKLE.

The facts of the matter are that a feud among the Ohio politicians grew out of Foraker's conduct at the Chicago National Convention; and that when he was re-nominated for Governor Butlerworth openly refused to support him, Sherman went to Europe, and McKinley took no part in the canvass. The Governor sought the assistance of Wood, to obtain some evidence that he could use on the stump against Campbell, his opponent, and Wood, knowing his feeling toward Sherman, Butlerworth, and McKinley, added their names with that of Campbell to the disreputable contract because he felt that Foraker would be gratified. The latter seized the document and began to use it on the stump without investigation until it fell into the hands of Halstead, who published it without authority. Foraker never intended that it should be published, but held back as a mysterious and potent instrument in the campaign and shown only to a few leading Republicans.

FORAKER'S A DEAD DUCK.

The Ballot-Box Forgery Disclosures Effectually Squelching Him Politically.
(Columbus (Ohio) dispatch.)

The evidence given by E. G. Wood in the ballot-box contract forgery investigation excites much talk here. Those of ex-Gov. Foraker's own party who are not of his clique do not hesitate to say the case looks very bad for him. "The best that can be said of it for Gov. Foraker," said one of them this evening, "is

that the Governor, by continually importing the man Wood to get a paper for him that would put Mr. Campbell, if not some of his own party, in a bad light, and by holding out the inducement of political preferment, drove him to commit the forgery. We can regard Mr. Foraker as an accomplice in the forgery or not, just as we please. He admits enough to put him in the class of unscrupulous tricksters in politics." Of course his friends, the Republicans who belonged to the same clique with the ex-Governor, maintain that he is simply the victim of a treacherous fellow with whom he had dealings in the conduct of an honorable campaign, but it seems to be the general verdict that Foraker is dead politically and can never expect anything again at the hands of his party. He has made lasting enemies of Sherman, McKinley, Butlerworth, Grosvenor, and all the acknowledged leaders of the Republican party, without whose combined power he cannot hope to successfully win again.

Foraker's Part.

(From the Chicago Herald.)

No one is astonished at the facts that have come out in regard to the part taken by ex-Governor Foraker in the Campbell forgery case. It is in perfect consonance with his political record as a dangerous blatherskite and an unscrupulous politician, a fit companion for Dudley and others of that stripe. Like Dudley, Foraker is a representative Republican politician, willing and anxious to stoop to any depth of infamy to win a bad cause.

Foraker's action was meaner than that of a man that forges a check, because his act had in view the ruining of the reputation of an honest man; and to an honest man reputation is more precious than money. But no one is surprised at learning that Foraker assisted in forging Campbell's name. Perhaps if his record were investigated other villainies might be brought to light.

The Dependent Pension Bill.

The pension business will yet bring the Harrison administration to grief. "Pensions for all" was the rock of its salvation in the last Presidential election, and "pensions for all" will be the rock on which it will split in the next Presidential election. It will be impossible for it to satisfy the Grand Army without offending the people, and impossible to satisfy the people without offending the Grand Army. It must make up its mind to lose the Grand Army or the people at large three years hence.

Of the two horns of the dilemma the administration will, of course, choose to satisfy the Grand Army first, because that is now the clamorous party. Accordingly, the President has recommended and Senator Davis, of Minnesota, has reported a bill providing for the payment of \$12 a month to every man who was in the army or navy for three months and was honorably discharged, and who is now dependent and incapacitated, not through his own vicious habits. There is very little doubt that this bill, or some similar bill, will pass Congress and become a law. Of course it will cost a good deal of money to pay these pensions. The nation is paying out about \$100,000,000 for that purpose now, and as soon as this new pension law gets into operation the amount will have to be doubled.

When the Government has got well started in the payment of \$200,000,000 a year for pensions, and when its other running expenses have increased considerably, as they necessarily will within a year or two, there will be no more anxiety to get rid of the surplus. If there is anything left of it, the building of ninety new war ships, which is also on the programme, will more than absorb it. So that the prospect is that within two or three years the nation will not be troubled to spend its money, but will be troubled to meet its expenses, and that, instead of seeking how to reduce taxation, the administration will have to find some way to increase it, in order to keep the wheels of government turning.

The people are busy making money now, and are giving no heed to what Congress is doing. The people will give no heed to it until the harm is done and the damage begins to be felt. But when it will be too late for the administration to retreat or to retrieve itself, the people will wake up and drive it out of power. The popular dissatisfaction, however, so far as pensions are concerned, will be founded not on the amount of treasure expended, but on the fact that it is expended indiscriminately and on undeserving persons. Senator Davis' bill should have been entitled, "A bill to put a premium on fraud and pauperism." It is a matter of impossibility, in the majority of cases, to determine what the disability of an old man is the result of. His vices may be known and they may not be known. An old soldier may have got drunk in Vermont, and fallen down and hurt his knee, in 1870. Then he may have moved to Kansas, and now he may have rheumatism in that knee. But no human skill can ever find out the truth about it if he chooses to lie about it. Consequently, in many cases, he will put in a fraudulent claim. So it will be with a majority of the claimants under this bill.

It is a well-known fact that the people of this country, including a great many of the really patriotic soldiers of the last war, regard the pension business, even as it is conducted now, a sickening fraud. But what will they think of it when this dependent pension bill gets into operation? It is morally certain that they will feel so indignant that they will drive into life-long obscurity every man who plunged the country into such a quagmire of extravagance and corruption. Time makes all things even.—*Chicago Herald.*

The Primary Colors.

Cut a circle of pasteboard nine inches across. Divide it into four parts; then divide each of these into seven. With bright, clear water-colors paint these narrow, pie-shaped slips with red, orange, yellow, green, blue, violet, indigo, in this order. Then begin again, and do this in each quarter. Put a round, smooth nail or pin, through the center of the disk where the points of the colors meet; drive this into a heavy board edge, and whirl it around as fast as you can. The colors disappear, and you see a round but rather dirty white circle. If the colors were pure it would be pure white; if they were really prismatic you would have a little shining, white moon of light.

THE NEW SILVER BILL.

SECRETARY WINDOM'S IDEAS EMBODIED IN A MEASURE.

Full Text of the Statute Proposed in His Annual Report—Treasury Notes to Be Issued for Deposits of Bullion, the Same to Be Legal Tender in the United States.

The bill embodying the silver measure proposed in the annual report of Secretary Windom, and which may be regarded as an administration measure, is entitled "A bill authorizing the issue of treasury notes on deposit of silver bullion," and the full text is as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That any owner of silver bullion the product of the mines of the United States or of ores smelted or refined in the United States may deposit the same at any coinage mint or at any assay office in the United States that the Secretary of the Treasury may designate, and receive therefor treasury notes hereinafter provided for, equal at the date of deposit to the net value of such silver at the market price, such price to be determined by the Secretary of the Treasury under rules and regulations prescribed, based upon the price current in the leading silver markets of the world. But no deposit consisting in whole or in part of silver bullion or foreign silver coins imported into this country, or bars resulting from melted or refined foreign silver coins, shall be received under the provisions of this act.

Sec. 2. That the Secretary of the Treasury shall cause to be prepared treasury notes in such amounts as may be required for the purpose of the above section, and in such form and denominations as he may prescribe; provided, that no notes shall be of a denomination of less than \$1 nor more than \$1,000.

Sec. 3. That the notes issued under this act shall be receivable for custom taxes and all public debts, and when received into the Treasury may be re-issued, and such notes, when held by any national banking association, shall be counted as part of its lawful reserve.

Sec. 4. That the notes issued under the provisions of this act shall be redeemed upon demand at the treasury of the United States or at the office of an assistant treasurer of the United States, by the issue of a certificate of deposit for the sum of the notes so presented, payable at one of the mints of the United States, in an amount of silver bullion equal in value, on the date of said certificate, to the number of dollars stated therein, at the market price of silver, to be determined as provided in Section 1; or such notes may be redeemed in gold coin at the option of the government; provided that, upon demand of the holder, such notes shall be redeemed in silver dollars.

Sec. 5. That when the market price of silver, as determined by the Secretary of the Treasury, shall exceed one dollar for 371.25 grains of pure silver, it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to refuse to receive deposits of silver bullion for the purposes of this act.

Sec. 6. That it shall be lawful for the Secretary of the Treasury, with the approval of the President of the United States, to suspend temporarily the receipt of silver bullion for treasury notes at any time when he is satisfied that through combinations or speculative manipulation of the market the price of silver is arbitrary, nominal, or fictitious.

Sec. 7. That the silver bullion deposited under this act, represented by treasury notes which have been redeemed in gold coin or in silver dollars, may be coined into standard silver dollars or any other denomination of silver coin now authorized by law, for the purpose of replacing the coins used in the redemption of the notes.

Sec. 8. That so much of the act of Feb. 28, 1878, entitled "An act to authorize the coinage of the standard silver dollar and to restore its legal tender character," as requires the monthly purchase and coinage into silver dollars of not less than \$2,000,000 nor more than \$4,000,000 worth of silver bullion be hereby repealed.

Sec. 9. That any gain, or seigniorage arising from the coinage which may be obtained under the provisions of this act shall be accounted for, and paid into the Treasury as provided by existing law.

Sec. 10. That silver bullion received under the provisions of this act shall be subject to the requirements of existing law and the regulations of the mint service governing the methods of receipt, determining the amount of pure silver contained and the amount of charges or reductions, if any, to be made.

Sec. 11. That nothing in this act shall be construed to prevent the purchase, from time to time, as may be required, of silver bullion for the subsidiary silver coinage.

Sec. 12. That a sum sufficient to carry out the provisions of this act is hereby appropriated out of the money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Sec. 13. That all acts and parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed.

Sec. 14. That this act shall take effect thirty days from and after its passage.

Frederick Chase No More.

Hanover (N. H.) dispatch: Frederick Chase, judge of probate of Grafton county, New Hampshire, and treasurer of Dartmouth college, died on the 19th, of "la grippe," aged 49, leaving a widow and five children and a helpless mother in straitened circumstances. Judge Chase was the son of Prof. Stephen Chase of Dartmouth college, and was born in Hanover. After his graduation at Dartmouth in 1860 he taught school at Chattanooga, Tenn., and studied law with Daniel Blaisdell of Hanover. He was for several years a clerk in the Treasury Department at Washington and graduated from the Columbia college-law school there in 1867. He was at the head of the law firm of Chase, Hartley & Coleman of New York and Washington until chosen treasurer of the Dartmouth college in 1875. The following year he was appointed judge of probate for Grafton county and had held both positions continually since.