

## INDIANA HAPPENINGS.

### EVENTS AND INCIDENTS THAT HAVE LATELY OCCURRED.

An interesting summary of the more important events of our neighbors—Weddings and Deaths—Crime, Casualties and General News Notes.

Judson Turner, of Seymour, was fatally kicked and trampled by a colt.

George West, an old miner at Rosedale, was caught under eight tons of falling slate and instantly killed.

Mrs. Sarah Nafrey, of Mount Lebanon, who was thrown from a horse a few days ago, has died from her injuries.

Mrs. George Kellar, of Coal Creek, Fountain County, choked to death in a coughing paroxysm, while ill with the grip.

Edward Roswag, an employee at the Straw-board-works, Kokomo, was severely, if not fatally injured by an accident.

Zed Banham, driver of a hearse at Washington, was thrown to the ground and fatally injured in a runaway accident.

While going to church in her buggy, Mrs. Gottlieb Walter, of Huntington, aged 80 years, an old pioneer, died of heart disease.

A boiler explosion wrecked Huford's saw-mill at Rossville, and badly injured John Huford and Albert Smith, of Frankfort.

Solomon Henshaw, of Grassy Branch, Hamilton County, lost a cow from hydrophobia. Before her death she bit several dogs.

The school at Wesley, in Montgomery County, has been closed because the teacher, Jessie Swift, and thirty pupils have la grippe.

Philip Snyder, a pioneer of Marion Township, Allen County, dropped dead from heart disease while walking from the house to the barn.

H. R. Frisinger, of Bobo, station agent for the C. & A. Railway at that point, shot himself in the bowels in a fit of temporary insanity.

William S. Robinson, a wealthy farmer of Bruceville, Knox County, put a pistol in his mouth and blew out his brains. He was temporarily insane.

Lee Wah Sing, the Chinese merchant, of Logansport, has finally been granted, by the Treasury Department, a permit to re-enter the United States after visiting China.

Ben Zachery, aged 19 years, in attempting to get on a moving O. I. & W. freight train at Crawfordsville, got his right foot under the wheels and lost half of the foot.

Burglars at Deertield, plundered the store of Charles Barrett, and then set fire to it. Barrett and family, who reside on the premises, narrowly escaped burning to death.

Lou Morgan, a brakeman on the J. M. & E. road, while uncoupling cars from the engine at Memphis, was caught between the draw-bars and his body dangerously crushed.

While Jefferson Bouter, residing five miles west of Montpelier, was chopping a tree down in the woods the tree fell on him, breaking his leg and otherwise injuring him.

Francis M. Dicks, of Ladoga, has been awarded \$700 damages in the Montgomery Circuit Court, on account of his being injured in a wreck on the Midland Railroad last fall.

Lycurgus L. Shields, a well-known citizen of Seymour, was stricken with apoplexy in his barn, and died while being removed to his home. He leaves a widow and several children.

Mrs. Emmett Early has gotten a judgment of \$10,000 against the O. & M. Railroad Company in the Jackson County Circuit Court for the killing of her husband by a train three years ago.

Some unknown vandals at Pendleton, to vent their spite against J. C. Manning, an insurance and real estate agent, broke all the glass in the windows and front doors of his fine office with brick bats.

A large barn south of Dublin, owned by Edward Ferris, was burned. Two horses and six cattle perished in the flames, and hay, corn and farming implements were destroyed. He carried \$500 insurance.

The congregation of St. John's Lutheran Church, of Fort Wayne, has tendered a call to Rev. H. P. Dennecker, of New Washington, O. Rev. John Kucher was forced to resign on account of ill health.

James Lawrence, of Columbia City, was out hunting, and while crossing some logs the trigger of his gun caught and both barrels were discharged, the balls entering the abdomen, killing him almost instantly. He was unmarried.

Bartley Morgan, an ex-soldier of the British Army, was warned to leave his home in Fulton County within ten days. He issued a counter-proclamation that if any alleged White Caps attacked him there would probably be a funeral, and he would not occupy the coffin.

The Montgomery County Agricultural Association held a meeting at Crawfordsville, and decided to hold the next fair on Sept. 8 to 12, and the premiums will amount to \$8,500. Last fall during the fair a valuable collection of coins, on exhibition in the floral hall, was stolen from Mrs. A. P. Reynolds, and the association has just given her \$35. The various superintendents were also chosen.

A tramp giving the name of G. Watson was found in a box car at Brazil with his face beaten into a jelly. His companions claim that he did it himself by striking his head against the side of the car.

Harry Haun, of Pendleton, was accidentally shot while out hunting. He and friends were hunting in a large thicket when one of his companions filled his face full of bird-shot, not knowing that he was present. The wounds are not considered dangerous.

Joe Hill, of Shelbyville, left a 38-caliber revolver under his pillow, and when his wife went to make up the bed she pulled it off on to the floor, and it was discharged, the ball striking her in the thigh and inflicting a dangerous wound.

Thomas Legg, who has resided in Tipton County since 1871, died at the home of his son, A. M. Legg, of Windfall. He was, at the time of his death, 91 years of age. He was the father of B. F. Legg, a member of the Legislature from that county two years ago.

Patents have been issued to Indians as follows: Geo. J. Cline, Goshen, fence; Samuel L. Cowan, assignor of one-half to C. B. Emmert, Clarksburg, coffee-grinder; Jas. J. Hamilton and J. W. Hull, New Castle, seed-sower; Jas. P. Karr, Monticello, removing incrustation from boiler-tubes; Jas. L. Leeper, Fort Wayne, bicycle; Wm. A. Watson, Lewisville, farm gate.

Freight Engineer Charles Gorman, of the Nickel Plate road, died very suddenly at Hammond. He was standing in the cab of his engine, with his hand on the throttle, when he was stricken with heart disease and dropped to the floor. He was removed to a caboose near by, where he died a few moments later. The remains will be taken to Blanchard, Ohio, for burial. Mr. Gorman was 36 years old and unmarried.

Ed Russell, aged 18 years, employed in the planing-mill of H. M. Caylor, of Noblesville, was struck in the forehead by a piece of an exploded emery wheel, producing a serious wound between the eyes. A piece of the skull one and one-half by three inches, together with fragments of the emery wheel, were removed. Other pieces of the wheel were thrown fully twenty-five feet. The wounded man is resting easily, and bids fair to recover.

Another heavy damage suit was filed in court at Evansville against the Evansville and Terre Haute Railroad Company. The plaintiff is Horace Dahler, Jr., who, while working in the capacity of switchman, was, on October 17, 1889, badly injured while coupling cars, the drawheads of which, he claims, were defective, causing his arm to be caught and mangled. It was later necessary to amputate it. He wants \$20,000 damages.

Rudolph Ellaberger, a prominent farmer, living in the vicinity of Cambridge City, for fifty years, died at his residence just north of that city, being over 90 years old. He was born in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, in 1799, and has two brothers living, each of whom is over 80 years old, besides a large family surviving him. Several weeks ago he received serious injuries from a fall, having a hip broken, which was probably the cause of his death.

At Nevada Mills, a hamlet in Steuben County, Mrs. Marie Neutz, ex-postmistress de jure, but postmistress de facto, is holding the fort against the government. Thompson C. Terry was recently appointed, but she says he shall not officiate in her store, and that he cannot move the office to his own without an order from the Government to do so. A few nights ago Terry and friends attempted to take forcible possession, but the postmistress, with a squad of friends, ejected them.

A very sad accident occurred five miles south of Russiaville. Nat Heaton was out hunting rabbits and got up on a stump to look around for game, laying his gun on his arm. It slipped down to the stump, and in the fall the lock struck against the bark and discharged the load into the young man's bowels. All one side of the abdominal wall was torn out. When found he was still alive, but his bowels were lying out on the ground. He was carried to his home, where he lingered in great agony until death came to his relief.

The Fort Wayne Land and Improvement Company, lately organized to open up for settlement a large tract of land north of that city, and to promote business interests, has made the first purchase of land, consisting of 501 acres as follows: The Loree tract of 180 acres, immediately east of the Maumee bridge, for \$75,000; the Stephen C. Taber property, of 160 acres, for \$50,000, and the Elizabeth C. Hanna tract of 161 acres, for \$29,000. The work of platting this land will be commenced at once, and the company expect to have lots for sale within thirty days.

About eight months ago Miss Rosa Fidler, a very pretty girl, 17 years old, who came with her parents to Fort Wayne from Germany two years ago, was betrayed by a young man whose name she refused to give. Grieved at her misfortune, she secluded herself from the world, and in her sorrowful condition her health gradually failed. In spite of all that mortal science could do the poor girl pined away, and the other day breathed her last. Up to her dying moment she refused to name the man who caused her downfall and death. The case has excited much sympathy.

## THE SUPREME COURT.

### CELEBRATION OF ITS CENTENNIAL ANNIVERSARY AT NEW YORK.

Notable Addresses by Ex-President Cleveland, Henry Hitchcock of St. Louis and Justice Field—Many Eminent Jurists Present.

The exercises in commemoration of the 100th anniversary of the establishment of the Supreme court of the United States were held at the Metropolitan opera house in New York. Ex-President Cleveland presided.

The members of the Supreme court in their official robes had seats of honor on the stage. The judges of the Federal district courts, State Court of Appeals, and the Supreme, Superior, Common Pleas and other courts, and prominent representatives of the bench and bar from all parts of the country were present. The program included an introductory address by Grover Cleveland; a welcoming address by Chairman Arnoux of the New York State Bar Association; addresses on "The Origin of the United States Supreme Court," by William Allen Butler; "The Supreme Court and Constitution," by Henry Hitchcock of Missouri; "The Personal Characters of the Chief Justices," by Thomas J. Semmes of Louisiana; "The Supreme Court and Sovereignty of the People," by Edward J. Phelps of Vermont; and a response by the court through Justice Field.

Ex-President Cleveland, who presided, said: "We have assembled to commemorate an event connected with our beginning as a people which more than any other event gave safety and promise of perpetuity to the American plan of government and which was happily illustrated by the wisdom and foresight of those who designed the National structure. The elements of free government were supplied by the concessions of sovereign States, by the surrender of accustomed rights, and by the inspiration of pure, disinterested patriotism; but with all these, if that feature in the federal system which secured our judiciary had been left out, our grand political edifice would have possessed only a semblance of solidity and in its foundations there would have been the elements of infirmity and decay."

"It is plain from the facts and review of the events in our history that without the arbiter to determine rights and duties under the constitution the union of States and the life of the nation must have been precarious. Our fathers sacrificed much to be free. Though bitter experience taught them that government might trespass upon freedom they refused to take counsel of undue fear, and established as a fundamental function of government a restraint upon unauthorized freedom and a check upon dangerous liberty in the form of a supreme judicial tribunal."

"Let us ever cherish the rich possession of such a heritage."

Henry Hitchcock of St. Louis then delivered an address upon the exercise of the powers of the court since its organization.

Mr. Hitchcock was followed by Thomas J. Semmes of Louisiana. After Mr. Semmes had concluded and Gounod's "La Colombe" had been rendered by the orchestra, Hon. Edward J. Phelps, late minister to England, delivered an able address on "The Supreme Court and the Sovereignty of the People."

Chief Justice Fuller then introduced Justice Field, who responded in behalf of the Supreme court.

Justice Field said: "In every age and with every people there have been celebrations for the triumphs in war—for battles won on land and sea—and for triumphs of peace, such as the opening of new avenues of commerce, the discovery of new fields of industry and prosperity, the construction of stately temples and monuments, or grand edifices for the arts and sciences and for the still nobler institutions of charity."

"But never until now has there been in any country a celebration like this, to commemorate the establishment of a judicial tribunal as a co-ordinate and permanent branch of its government. This celebration had its inspiration in a profound reverence for the constitution of the United States as the sure and only means of preserving the Union with its inestimable blessings, and the conviction that this tribunal has materially contributed to its just appreciation and to a ready obedience to its authority."

The justice reviewed the history of the constitution and the Supreme court, and, coming down to the present needs of that body, said:

"And now, with its history in the century past, what is needed is that the Supreme court of the United States should sustain its character and be useful in the century to come? I answer, as a matter of the first consideration, that it should not be overborne with work, and by that I mean it should have some relief from the immense burden now cast upon it. This can only be done by legislative action, and in determining what measures shall be adopted for that purpose Congress will undoubtedly receive with favor suggestions from the bar associations of the country."

"The cases which have come before the court, springing from causes which did not exist during the first quarter of the century, exceed in the magnitude of the property interests involved and in the importance of the public questions presented, all cases brought within the same period before any court of Christendom. Something must be done to prevent delays. To delay justice is as pernicious as to deny it. One of the most precious articles of the magna charta was that in which the King declared that he would not deny nor delay to any man justice or right. And, assuredly, what the barons of England wrung from their monarch the people of the United States will not refuse to any suitor for justice in their tribunals."

After Mr. Justice Field's address there was more music and then Rev. Talbot W. Chambers pronounced the benediction and ended the literary exercises.

The banquet took place at night at Lenox Hall. There were 850 guests.

## A MONEY CLERK MISSING.

### THE PACIFIC EXPRESS COMPANY A HEAVY LOSER.

A Trusted Employee at Dallas, Texas, Absconds with a Package Containing \$35,000. Left with the Company for Transportation—The Fugitive's Past Record.

F. A. Walton, money clerk in the Pacific express company's office at Dallas, Tex., has absconded with \$35,000 deposited with the company by the City National Bank of Dallas for transportation to the Commercial Bank of St. Louis. Walton was employed by the American express company for five years at Ionia, Mich., and went into the Pacific company's employ at Dallas from Wells, Fargo & Co. His father resides at St. Joseph, Mo. He has been traced to the Indian Territory and a detective is on his track.

The exposure of Walton's crime has caused the biggest sensation experienced since "Jim Cummings" robbed Messenger Fotheringham on the St. Louis & San Francisco road of \$50,000 or \$75,000 of the Pacific express company's money. The Commercial bank was expecting a remittance of \$10,000 from the Dallas bank, and receiving but \$15,000 in gold in a canvas bag notified the bank of Dallas. Learning from Dallas that \$50,000 had been shipped Feb. 1 in two packages—the \$15,000 in gold and \$35,000 in greenbacks inclosed in a regular express package—the St. Louis bank notified Supt. L. A. Fuller of the Pacific express company of the loss.

On receipt of this decidedly alarming information Superintendent Fuller telegraphed Assistant Superintendent Aiken at Dallas, notifying him of the shortage and asking him to investigate and forward information as soon as possible. Mr. Aiken replied that there was no trace of the missing package there, and that Walton had been missing since last Sunday night. Walton's flight led to the belief at Dallas that he must be a defaulter and an investigation had been made, but without result, as the cash of the Dallas office was found to be intact. When Assistant Superintendent Aiken received Superintendent Fuller's message, however, it opened up a new avenue for investigation, and the cunning scheme of Walton to secure delay in the discovery of the shortage was unfolded. He had made out two receipts, which were on file in the Dallas office—one for \$15,000 and one for \$35,000—on one blank. On the duplicate forwarded to St. Louis, however, no mention was made of the \$35,000. The discovery of this fact revealed Walton's guilt, and the assistant superintendent telegraphed Mr. Fuller that Walton had stolen the missing money.

Descriptions of the absconding money clerk have been wired everywhere by Superintendent Fuller, and the following circular was sent out:

"Absconded—F. A. Walton, clerk in the Pacific express company's office at Dallas, Texas; left that city Sunday morning, Feb. 2, and was last seen on a Missouri, Kansas & Texas train going north."

Description: Good looking; smooth, red face; hair dark; weight, 137 pounds; height 5 feet 6 inches; medium build; round scar on the back of head; deaf in right ear; dark clothes, derby hat."

Superintendent Fuller says that Walton was always considered a young man of good habits. The Guarantee company of New York is on his bond for \$2,000. Walton had been with the company since last October. He was first employed in the office at Jefferson, Tex., and from there went to Dallas last November. He is 25 years of age and unmarried.

A Mr. Kerney, a clerk in the Dallas office, now in St. Louis, says Walton's habits were of the best. He was not a drinking man, nor did he gamble. There was some sort of a story about Walton having shot and killed a man in Mexico, but beyond this his record was supposed to be unblemished.

## SWEPT OVERBOARD.

### Rescue of the Crew of the Josephine After a Terrible Experience.

Boston (Mass.) dispatch: The British steamer Thanemore, from London, brought Capt. Bugge and six seamen of the Norwegian ship Josephine, whom the Thanemore's crew rescued from her dismantled wreck Jan. 26. The Josephine sailed from New York for Dantz Jan. 6, with fourteen men all told. The weather soon became bad. Jan. 18 a seaman named Oskar Johansen fell from the jibboom and was drowned. The 20th the wind had again increased to a gale and blew heavy until the 24th, when a hurricane was encountered. A mountainous sea boarded them, sweeping five men overboard and instantly killing John Patterson, the man at the wheel, whose body was also washed overboard by the next sea. All the boats were carried away at the same time, and the vessel sprung a leak, so that it became necessary to keep the men at the pumps until rescued.

The cabin doors were stove and the cabin flooded badly. The leak in the vessel was increasing all the time. When abandoned the ship had four feet of water in the hold and the water was gaining about five inches per hour. The crew bear the marks of having suffered much from excessive toil and exposure. The names of those washed overboard not mentioned above were: Hoakin Holstad, first officer; Ludwig Hansen, Wilhelm Eklund, and Alfred Stenmark, seamen.

## RAILROAD WRECK.

### Freight Trains Collide Near Yarmouth—Engineer Cook Killed.

St. Thomas (Ont.) dispatch: Two freight trains on the Michigan Central collided near Yarmouth, Ontario. Engineer John Cook, one of the oldest employees of the road, was killed.

Several train hands were seriously injured. Twelve cars were wrecked.

The Rhode Island Supreme court has decided that the ballot-box reform law may be extended to city and town elections.

## WHY THEY FIGHT REED.

### DEMOCRATS MAKE AN APPEAL TO THE PEOPLE.

A Forcible Statement of the Reasons Which Impel the Minority in the House to Oppose the Dictatorial Rule of the Speaker.

An address to the country explaining the position of the Democratic members of the House has been prepared by ex-Speaker Carlisle, and signed by all of the minority members.

After describing the present situation of the House and attributing it to the failure of the committee on rules to report, the statement says that the House has been compelled to conduct its business without any rule or system except the general parliamentary laws as construed by the Speaker.

"The constitution of the United States provides that a majority of each House shall constitute a quorum to do business, but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day and may be authorized to compel the attendance of absent members in such manner and under such penalties as each House may provide." Another clause of the constitution requires each House to keep a journal of its proceedings, and provides that when one-fifth of the members present desire it the yeas and nays shall be taken on any question and entered in the journal. Since the beginning of the government under the constitution, more than 100 years ago, the House of Representatives and Senate have construed the first clause of the constitution quoted above to mean that a majority of all the members-elect must be present and actually participate in the transaction of business, and that whenever upon a call of the yeas and nays it appeared from the journal, which is the only official record, that less than the constitutional quorum had voted on any proposition the vote was a nullity and no further business could be done until the requisite number appeared and voted.

"Every presiding officer in the Senate and every Speaker of the House, except the present one, has held that when less than a quorum voted on a call of the yeas and nays, no matter how many might be actually present, it was his duty to take notice of the fact and declare that the pending bill or motion had not passed. When the vote is not taken by yeas and nays it is not entered upon the journal, but if any member makes the point that no quorum has voted the proceeding is a nullity, and the vote must be taken over. The presumption of the law is that when nothing appears to the contrary the proceedings of a legislative body are regular and valid, and therefore when the official record does not show that less than a quorum voted, or attention is not called to the fact in such a way as to furnish legal evidence of it, the question can not be made afterward. Many bills have been passed when there was no quorum voting and it is equally true that many have passed when there was no quorum actually present, but this does not prove that the proceeding would have been valid in either case if the official record had shown the fact."

"Speaker Reed himself, when in the minority on the floor of the House, stated the true meaning and the true philosophy of the constitution when he said: 'The constitutional idea of a quorum is not the presence of a majority of all the members of the House, but a majority of the members present and participating in the business of the House. It is not the visible presence, but their judgment and votes, which the constitution calls for.'"

"Gen. Garfield, Mr. Blaine, Mr. Hawley, Mr. Conger, Mr. Robeson, and other eminent Republicans have taken the same position. If any legal or political question can be settled in this country by the long acquiescence of jurists and statesmen of all parties, certainly this question has passed beyond the domain of discussion."

"We are not contending for the right of the minority to govern, as the supporters of the Speaker have endeavored to make the country believe. On the contrary we are denying the right of a minority to eject members from their seats or to pass laws for the government of the people under the Constitution. A majority of the members of the House constitute a quorum to do business, and we are simply insisting that less than a majority shall not do business. We are contending that the majority shall take the responsibility which properly belongs to them, and shall come to the House of Representatives and vote if they desire to control its proceedings, and we are protesting against their right to carry their measures by counting us when we do not vote."

"The claim of the majority that they have a right to govern the House without attending its sessions and taking part in the conduct of its business is too preposterous to require refutation. It must be evident to any one who understands the position taken by the Democratic minority in the House that it can not possibly result in any injury to the country or any injustice to the majority. Its only effect will be to compel the Republican majority, elected by the people, to assume the responsibility imposed upon them."

"On the other hand no one can foresee the evils that may result from the inauguration of the practice of counting votes not cast in order to make a quorum. Under it a minority of the members elected to the House and Senate may pass the most tyrannical laws for the oppression of the people, the most corrupt laws for the spoilation of the treasury. Whether so intended or not its direct tendency is to break down the barriers heretofore existing for the protection of the citizen against the encroachments of power and the spoilation of the treasury by destroying the limitations which the constitution has wisely imposed upon the legislative department. Constitutions are made to restrain majorities and protect minorities. A majority ruling without limitations or restraint upon its power is a pure despotism and is inconsistent with our system of government."