

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.

Never Saw the Sun Again.

A woman died in Crawfordsville, recently, upon whom the sun has not shown for twenty-five years. Her name was Mrs. Ernest Steig. Her husband was born in Germany, in 1816, and came here about forty years ago. He was employed by Mrs. Elizabeth Binford to do all kinds of work, in whose employ he remained until his marriage to Mrs. Orpha Felton, a widow 40 years old, and having two children. They at first went to housekeeping on East Main street, and shortly afterwards removed to the house just west of the residence of J. S. Brown. Mrs. Steig, shortly after moving began to grow gloomy, and finally went to bed and made a vow that the sun should never again shine upon her. Not much attention was paid to this vow at first, but as the days lengthened into weeks, and weeks into months, and months into years, it became apparent that she was in earnest about it. Her husband did the housework, waited upon her and did odd jobs about town, which brought in enough money to keep them, for a quarter of a century, and never a word of complaint or censure was known to be uttered by him. Finally it became necessary for Mr. Steig to move, because the house in which they lived had been sold and had to be torn down. Mrs. Steig was removed at night. During all these years she had never been out doors, except when she was removed to another house, some four years ago. She became blind within the past year, and finally death released her from a living tomb.

Minor State Items.

—Mrs. Sarah Wright, of Solon, was struck and fatally injured by a runaway team a couple of days ago.

—A pug dog belonging Louis Kleepies, of Jeffersonville, made a rather expensive meal of four \$10 bills.

—William Dill, of Thornton, while returning home intoxicated, fell against a post and fractured his skull.

—The citizens of Mitchell are offering inducements to some persons who will establish a canning factory there.

—George Harlan was run down and killed by a Panhandle train, near New Castle. He was an old resident of that city.

—Susan Record, aged 90 years, who has been an inmate of the Montgomery County poor farm since 1840, died recently.

—The State Bank Examiner reports the accounts of the Sullivan Bank Cashier, W. E. Crawley, entirely straight.

—While operating a buzz-saw at Lawrenceburg, Charles Wesler fell upon it, and his skull was ripped open. He may recover.

—The farm-house of Louis Weitsel, south of Lebanon, burned. The family very narrowly escaped with their lives. Loss, \$3,000; no insurance.

—Orlando Shannon, while ditching, three miles southeast of Montpelier; was injured by the bank caving in on him. He had to be dug out by his fellow-workmen.

—Postmaster Gauntt, of Marion, has received notice from the Postoffice Department that the free-delivery system has been extended to Marion. The service will go into effect March 1.

—Miss Stella Swope, aged 16, of Clinton Township, Boone County, looked into a gun which "wasn't loaded." The ball struck her between the eyes and has not been found, though she still lives.

—The infant daughter of William Major, a prominent resident of Shelby County, was terribly burned while in her mother's arms, by the explosion of a hanging-lamp under which she was sitting.

—Traces of arsenical poison were found in the remains of Jacob Eberle, of Peru, who died some two years ago, and which were analyzed under direction of the county coroner. The grand jury will investigate the case.

—William Henthorn was drowned in Salt Creek near Kent's mill, Bloomington. He had rowed his men across the creek in a boat and was thrown out as he returned. He was 26 years old and was a well-known citizen.

—Wayzotown has a faith doctor who is healing the sick and creating considerable excitement by his method. With the faith-cure part he uses an oil, which is thoroughly rubbed over or upon the afflicted part of the suffering patient.

—Kokomo has secured two more large factories, one for the manufacture of chewing gum, the other being a concern for manufacture of pumps, with a brass foundry in connection. Each will employ one hundred hands. The latter is the fourth factory secured in the past thirty days and the thirty-second since the discovery of natural gas, three years ago.

—Mollie Pool has filed suit against Milton Cole, in Clark County. She alleges that Cole, by circulating slanderous reports about her caused her husband to leave her, in consequence of which she demands damages to the amount of \$10,000; and for damage to her character incurred by said malicious and slanderous reports she demands judgment for \$10,000 more.

—The Supreme Court of Indiana has declared the Barrett improvement law constitutional.

—Representatives of the new Peru Binder Twine and Cordage Company are now East procuring necessary machinery, etc., to properly equip the plant, which will shortly be in active operation, employing about 150 men.

—Washington Kern, of St. Mary's Township, Adams County, exhibits a peculiar freak of nature. The animal is a 2-year-old dog, perfectly formed, excepting that it has no fore legs, the condition being congenital. In moving about it straightens itself erect upon its legs, and walks off with a grace which would do credit to most human beings. The dog is of Fulton County origin.

—The new fair association of Randolph County has effected an organization by adopting a constitution and by-laws and electing officers: The association comprises thirty of the live men of the county, and starts out by electing B. F. Boltz, President; Thomas G. Mullen, Vice President; D. E. Hoffman, Secretary, and John Meier, Treasurer. The following are the directors: D. Chusman, William O. King, C. E. Magee, William Kemp and Al Canfield.

—A couple of days ago, near Connersville, while returning from Milton, Mrs. John T. Manlove and Miss Marie, the wife and daughter of a prominent Indiana horseman, were thrown from their buggy, by their horse suddenly taking fright, and both dangerously injured about the head. Mrs. Manlove was unconscious for nearly twelve hours, while Marie was some time gaining her senses. Both are in a precarious condition.

—An eccentric old lady named Susan Sampsel, who, for thirty years, has lived the life of a hermit, in the vicinity of Five Corners, Miami County, and is supposed to have accumulated a fortune, was found by some school children, a few days ago, lying helpless in her home from a stroke of paralysis. The old woman was given medical attention, but died soon afterward. She was over eighty years of age, and it is supposed had relatives in Maryland.

—The particulars of a terrible fight between a farmer and a powerful Berkshire boar have just come in from Jackson Township, Blackford County. R. N. Wooster went into the yard in which the boar was inclosed, when he was at once attacked by it. He grabbed a club and fought the animal with great courage, but would have been torn to pieces if a neighbor had not come to his assistance, when the boar was overcome. Mr. Wooster's legs were shockingly wounded by the animal's tusks.

—Mary Hooper, aged 17, and Rachel Ferguson, aged 18, had a desperate fight at Utica, six miles from Jeffersonville. The girls are recent converts of the Baptist Church and were to be baptized in the river. The Hooper girl objected to Miss Ferguson going in first. She deliberately struck her on the nose and blackened her eye and when separated by minister Westly made an attack on him. The whole baptizing broke up in a row and great consternation in religious circles exist in the village.

—Several prominent farmers living near Evansville have been interviewed as to the product of the coming wheat crop, and the result was not very encouraging. They say wheat is not ready yet to joint, and that it will take considerable more warm weather than we have thus far had to bring it to a point where it would be damaged by cold weather. But Hessian flies have appeared and are very destructive in their ravages upon the growing crops. Farmers are hopeful for the future, but the outlook at this time is not very encouraging.

—The fifth of the celebrated Indiana cases, commenced by George W. Ewing III, and his mother, Mary C. Ewing, of Fort Wayne, against parties who have purchased lands from George W. Ewing II, was tried and determined before a jury of Cass County, resulting in a verdict for the defendants. Messrs. Nelson & Myers appeared for the plaintiffs, and Dykeman, Wilson & Tabor and Judge Winfield for the defendants. The case was tried before Judge McConnell. William A. Ewing, of Chicago, was a prominent witness for the defendants. Under the charge of the Court the jury found that the plaintiffs had neither a legal or equitable title to the lands. There is a growing feeling among parties who have been annoyed by these suits in favor of suing young Ewing and his mother for damages in slandering their titles.

—A meeting of the Northern Indiana millers was held at Fort Wayne. President F. E. Hawks, of Goshen, delivered an able address, reviewing the milling business of the past year. Mr. David Thompson, of Wabash, read a paper on "Milling as it Was and as it is Now." The election of officers resulted in the choice of the following: President, F. E. Hawks, Goshen; Vice President, J. M. Servoss, Milford; Treasurer, C. W. Tuttle, Columbia City; Secretary, J. B. Monning, Fort Wayne; directors, F. E. C. Hawks, Goshen; S. M. Servoss, Milford; C. W. Tuttle, Columbia City; John B. Monning, Fort Wayne; W. S. Pancesh, Elkhart; David Thompson, Wabash; O. W. Tresselt, Fort Wayne. A resolution was adopted looking toward securing a joint convention of the State Associations of Indiana, Illinois, Michigan and Ohio at Fort Wayne, next May.

WAS IT A CONSPIRACY?

HOT WORDS OF SENATOR McPHERSON, OF NEW JERSEY.

He Tells Dirty Joe Foraker that the Hasty Publication of the Ballot-Box Forgery, Without Inquiry, Makes It Look Like a Dark Plot.

[Washington special.]

"It was a conspiracy!" shouted Senator McPherson to-day in denouncing the forgery of his name by ex-Gov. Foraker's friend Wood. "There was ample opportunity to ascertain the falsity of the signature, but haste was made to give this document to the world without any effort to ascertain the genuineness of the signature, and it must be regarded as a conspiracy." Gov. Foraker inquired if it would not depend on the circumstances under which the paper had been procured and the apparent proof to support its character. Senator McPherson replied that as the paper, if genuine, would degrade and ruin public men, and properly so, they should have been consulted when it was possible to do so by traveling four or five miles. When he heard that his name was attached to the ballot-box contract he had intended to have all parties connected with the matter arrested within forty-eight hours.

"It's not too late yet, Senator," said Gov. Foraker, with aggravating coolness; "the courts are still open."

"I don't know about that," retorted the Senator. "Halsted got down in the dirt and rolled over in his humiliation, and attempted to remedy the wrong, which changed the situation somewhat."

While everybody excepting Foraker and one or two of his faithful friends is laughing at the terrible rumpus kicked up by this phenomenal falsifier and inventor, Wood, bold and genial Ben Butterworth says it is no laughing matter. "Suppose," says Butterworth, "my name had been the only one on the forged document. Then suppose the steamer on which I was sailing from Europe had been wrecked and I had been drowned. Would my name have been cleared from the infamy which Wood and his co-conspirators attempted to put upon it? Would the members of my family have been able to establish my innocence? It is a pretty serious matter when a cunning liar and forger can concoct a document and a story like that and go about inducing Governors of States to give it credence and publicity, and the sanction of their authority."

CARLISLE NOT A CAT'S-PAW.

He Informs Republican Congressmen that They Must Correct Their Own Errors.

[Washington special.]

Mr. Carlisle's minority report on the new code of rules is not so voluminous as he expected to make it. The action of the Republican caucus on the rule governing legislation on appropriation bills and on some of the other rules relieved Mr. Carlisle of much of the work of preparing the report. He does not go into details. A large number of Republican members of the House regret their action in adopting a rule giving the Committee on Invalid Pensions the privilege to report and call up pension bills at any time. The rule was adopted without mature deliberation and before its possible evil effects had been pointed out. There has been for several years a strong feeling among a portion of the Republican leaders against wild and inconsiderate pension legislation, but they have been compelled to stifle their opinions for the supposed good of the party. The men now think that a mistake has been made in adopting a standing rule that will throw open the doors at all times to any scheme of pension giving that may be brought up by soldier statesmen, and they would like to revoke their action in adopting the rule. One of the most prominent Republican members of the House, who is also a member of the Committee on Rules, approached Mr. Carlisle on this subject, told him how unpopular the new rule had already grown, and intimated that if the Democrats would like to have it stricken from the code they could be accommodated by having one of their number make the necessary motion. Mr. Carlisle was not to be led into such an agreement as this, but suggested that, as the new rules had been adopted in the Republican caucus, it would be better for the motion to strike out the rule from the new code to come from the Republican side of the House. The members opposed to the new rule are now looking about to find one of their number to make the motion.

Learned It in Ten Years.

There is a man in Philadelphia whose ideas on the tariff have been clarified by the repeal some years ago of the duties on quinine. His name is Jones. He is a member of the firm of Powers & Weightman. At a meeting of the Drug Exchange, of Philadelphia, on Tuesday, he said:

"There is no argument whatever that you can bring to bear on quinine that does not apply to other commodities. I tell you I am either a protectionist or a free-trader. It is going to be a duty on quinine and on everything else, or we are going to have the British system, if I can do anything toward it, that's sure."

Hurrah for Jones! He has been a long time learning this lesson—ten years, in fact—but he has learned it perfectly. The theory of protection is that, even if you don't get any advantage from it yourself directly, yet you get a great deal indirectly. The money that the protected classes get is kept in the country, and that raises your wages and gives you a home market. Why should not Jones profit by it in this way just like the rest of us? He has been studying ever since 1879, and now he pronounces it a humbug, and says that unless there is a tax on quinine he is going for free trade! And this observation of his, this result of ten years' study of political economy in a drug house, was received (the report says) with applause by the others present, who had not had Jones' advantages in the way of instruction. What is the world coming to?—New York Evening Post.

PHOSPHORUS, discovered in 1677, was first applied to common lighting purposes by Godfrey Hankwitz, who, in 1680, found that a minute portion rubbed between folds of brown paper would take fire and ignite a sulphur match brought in contact with it.

THE PARNELL INQUIRY.

ITS RESULT PLACED BEFORE THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

What the Commission Say About Parnell, Davitt and the Land League—The Invincibles Not a Branch of the Irish National Organization—Press Comment on the Findings of the Body.

A London cable says: The report of Judges Hannen, Day, and Smith, the special commission appointed to investigate the charges made by the Times against the Parnellite members of the House of Commons has been laid upon the table in the House by the Rt. Hon. Henry Matthews, secretary of state for home affairs.

The report of the commission occupies 162 pages. Each member of the House against whom charges were made is treated separately. The judges find that the speeches made by many of the Parnellite members were intended to bring about the separation of Ireland from England, and that the speeches of others, in view of the state of the country, were calculated to foment crime, as the speakers must have known.

It is proved, the report says, that Messrs. Davitt, Harris, Dillon, W. E. O'Brien, W. Redmond, O'Connor, Condon and O'Kelly conspired to bring about the absolute separation of Ireland from Great Britain.

The fac simile Parnell letter was a forgery.

The defendants were sincere in denouncing the Phoenix park murders.

The defendants did incite intimidation and invited the assistance of Ford. Mr. Parnell is exonerated from the charge of assisting Byrne to escape.

It is not true that Mr. Parnell was intimate with leading invincibles.

Mr. Davitt was closely associated with the party of violence in America.

The report further says:

It is not proved that the defendants subscribed toward the assistance of or were intimately associated with notorious criminals or paid money to procure their escape from justice.

It is not proved that the defendants were aware that the Clan-na-Gael controlled the American league or collected money for the Parliamentary fund.

It is not proved that at the time of the Kilmainham negotiation Mr. Parnell was aware that Sheridan and Boyton were organizing their outrages.

The Invincibles were not a branch of the Land league. The league neither organized nor paid the Invincibles. None of the defendants directly or indirectly had knowledge of the Phoenix park conspiracy. Pigott was utterly unworthy of credit. All the letters he produced as criminating were forgeries.

On the other hand the judges say: The league never gave the authorities any assistance in the detection of crime.

No details are given of the expenditure of £100,000 of the league funds.

There is no valid excuse for the non-production of its books.

The commission has not received from Mr. Parnell or the league the assistance it expected.

The report is signed by all the judges.

The report is more moderate and impartial than was expected, and consequently gives satisfaction to nobody except the judges, who are relieved to get it off their hands.

A HALF-MILLION BLAZE.

A Big Manufacturing Block in Chicago Burned.

Chicago dispatch: Thick concrete fire walls prevented a \$10,000,000 fire in the immense building known as the Farwell block, occupying the entire space between Adams and Monroe streets and the river and Market street.

Five minutes before 7 o'clock a mercurial alarm located in the sixth story of the building, on the Adams street side, gave the first intelligence of the blaze. A second alarm brought to the spot thirty-two steamers, seven trucks, and as many chemical engines, besides two fireboats.

Work Bros., manufacturers of clothing and uniforms, occupied nearly all of the gutted portion of the block, extending sixty-six feet on Market street and 175 on Adams, and being six stories in height. Taylor Bros., hat and cap factory, run in connection with the Work Bros., plant, occupied the third floor. Mendal & Co., dry goods and notions, in the basement, lost heavily on their stock, which is almost totally destroyed by water.

Smoke thick enough to cut filled all streets in the vicinity of the fire, and a crushing, straggling, and anxious crowd of people, who stopped on their way to work, gave Capt. Lewis and his squads of police plenty of work. Thousands of gallons of water literally drowned the fire out. Mr. J. Work says his concern had about \$335,000 worth of stock and Taylor Bros. \$50,000. This is fully covered by insurance. The block was built in separate risks, each divided by thick concrete walls, making it almost impossible for a fire to spread. The burned portion is one risk, and is valued at one-ninth of the whole cost of the building, or \$100,000. M. Gimbel & Sons, occupying the next portion north of the burned section, suffered no loss.

A rumor was set afloat while the fire was raging, to the effect that an old man who opens up the building had perished in the flames. This was denied by the Pinkerton watchman, who made his last "pull" just as the fire was discovered. By 8:30 o'clock the fire was under control.

As near as can be learned the blaze originated in the pressing department, where perhaps an overheated steam coil ignited some old rags. C. M. Henderson's boot and shoe building, on the northeast corner of Adams and Market streets, received frequent drenchings, and a great many windows were cracked. A careful estimate of the loss made after the fire was under control places the total damage at \$485,000.

The distillery plant of J. B. Mattingly's Sons, one of the oldest firms in Kentucky has been sold at auction in Louisville in consequence of an assignment some months ago. The price paid for it was \$125,000.

RASH DUKE OF ORLEANS

THE PUNISHMENT INFLICTED ON THE PRETENDER.

Royalists Gather in Court and Make a Demonstration—The Duke's Speech in His Own Behalf—An Appeal to a Higher Court to Be Taken.

A Paris cable says: The Duc d'Orleans has been sentenced by the Tribunal of the Seine to two years' imprisonment.

The scene before the tribunal when the Duke of Orleans was brought up for final hearing was a memorable one. The court-room was packed and it is a long time since so many members of the Orleans family have been together in France.

The royalists were present in great numbers and their eyes were riveted on the heir to the throne. When the verdict was announced cries of "Vive l'Amaree," "Vive l'Orleans," "Vive la Republique" broke forth, and the gendarmes were compelled to clear the room. The young Duke received his sentence calmly, buoyed up with the well-founded hope of a partial pardon by the President of the republic. He was allowed ten days to make an appeal to a higher court.

Before judgment was announced the Duke addressed the court in his own behalf. He said: "I came to France to serve as a common soldier. I have nothing to do with politics, which only concerns my father, whose obedient son and faithful servant I am. I knew by entering France I rendered myself liable to the law, but that knowledge did not stop me. I love my country, and wish to serve her."

The Duke will be allowed to remain in the conciergerie prison for a few weeks before being removed to jail. The government grants him this privilege in order to give him an opportunity to appeal from the sentence of the court.

RIOTING IN ONTARIO.

Evangelists Badly Hurt by a Lawless Mob.

An Ottawa (Ontario) dispatch reports a riot at Hull, just across the river. It was a continuation of the trouble which took place there a week before. Miss Bertha Wright and her evangelists, accompanied by about a dozen gentlemen, went over to Hull from Ottawa. Members of the Young Men's Christian association had offered an escort of 1,000 men. Miss Wright, however, fearing trouble, asked them to stay away.

Hull was in a state of excitement all the afternoon, and at 7 o'clock about seven hundred men and boys paraded the streets and took possession of the town. Toward 4:30 the mob surged forward in the direction of Little Mission hall. Hundreds hurled stones at the building, smashing the windows and demolishing the wooden structure, and many persons were hurt. Miss Wright was slightly injured by a stone. H. Walters was hit on the temple and also received a wound in the back of the head. The police were unable to cope with the mob, but two of the ringleaders were locked up. The following persons were seriously injured:

ROBERT FERRISS, head injured.
HENRY SHEPARD, head and face injured.
HENRY WALTERS.
MAJOR WRIGHT.
JOHN WRIGHT.
ROBERT STEWART.

The four last named were all badly hurt. The evangelists finally escaped without further injury. Several of the leaders were arrested next day and fined \$20 each.

HONORING A MARTYR.

Celebration of Abraham Lincoln's Birthday in New York and Chicago.

New York dispatch: One of the principal dinners given in celebration of Lincoln's birthday was that of the Republican club at Delmonico's, with 325 guests.

The decorations of the dining hall consisted largely of silken flags. A copy of Marshall's portrait of Lincoln was hung back of the president's chair. The list of toasts and speakers included "Lincoln," Senator Shelby M. Cullom of Illinois; "The Soldier and Sailor," Senator Cushman Davis of Minnesota; "Republican Party," Congressman Jonathan P. Dolliver of Iowa; "The South," Congressman Louis E. McComas of Maryland; "Shipping," Nelson Dingley, Jr., of Maine. Lafayette camp, the Sons of Veterans, and the Lincoln club also had dinners.

In Brooklyn the Lincoln and Union League clubs gave elaborate receptions and dinners. At the Lincoln dinner given in Newark Congressman Henry Cabot Lodge of Massachusetts and Senator Joseph B. Hawley of Connecticut spoke.

Chicago dispatch: Lincoln's birthday was celebrated at Central Music hall. His memory was honored by a celebration held under the auspices of Lincoln council, National union. The principal address was made by the Hon. John M. Thurston. The musical and other features were given by the Chicago Lady quartet, the Apollo quartet, Miss Annie Rommeiss Thacker, J. Allen Preisch, Louis Falk, and Prof. W. W. Carnes.

At many of the clubs the event was also celebrated.

FOUND DEAD.

The Prosecutor of Mrs. Surrat Ends His Days in Miserable Fashion.

New York dispatch: Gen. John A. Foster, a veteran of the civil war, and once a lawyer of repute, was found dead on the floor of an insurance office at 1784 Broadway, where he was accustomed to sleep. He was at one time an intimate of prominent politicians, but his desire for drink lost him nearly all his friends. He abandoned his wife, the daughter of a Southern planter, and two grown-up daughters, about two years ago. Since then he has subsisted chiefly on charity. Gen. Foster was assistant judge advocate general during the latter part of the war, and as such conducted the prosecution of Mrs. Surrat.