

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.

Ex-Governor Cumback's Revenge.

Hon. Will Cumback is 61 years old. He has always been an advocate of "woman's rights"—that is, of the right of women to do as they please so long as they do not detract from the pleasures and enjoyment of the sterner sex. The prevalent custom at Greensburg, his home, of the ladies entertaining alone—giving "hen parties," if you please—has not met his hearty approbation, and forbearance has ceased to be a virtue. Hence, there was a commotion when the fair sex was barred the pleasure of meeting their husbands, sons, and lovers at a brilliant gathering at the elegant home of the ex-Governor on his birthday. Several days ago about one hundred gentlemen each received a neat card on which was engraved: "Will Cumback, at home Monday evening, March 24, 1890, at 6 o'clock. If you can't come, say so." At the upper left-hand corner was the picture of a fine-looking rooster, under which were the words: "This is not a hen party." The gathering was a merry one, and many lonely women spent the evening at home sorrowfully realizing that revenge is sweet—to the other side.

Minor State Items.

There are now confined in the Southern prison 562 convicts.

Mrs. R. F. Nelson, aged 68 years, dropped dead while walking across the floor at her home, near Georgetown, Clark County.

Lewis Epard's barn was burned, near Anderson, by an incendiary fire. Four horses perished. Loss, 2,500.

George Pearson, a young man of Manson, accidentally shot himself while changing his clothing, and was found dead in his room.

John Horsbarger, who fractured his skull a few days ago by a fall on the Big Four tracks at Colfax, has since died of his injuries.

A brakeman named Van Ausdal fell under a train near Connorsville, and was ground to pieces. His remains were taken to Hamilton, O.

Robert Hemingray, a glass manufacturer, of Muncie, was thrown from a buggy down an embankment, and his shoulder was dislocated.

The Ministerial Association of the Crawfordsville district will meet at Waveland on April 28, 29, and 30. Twenty-two papers will be read.

The Kokomo bit-works are turning out 250,000 auger-bits a month, or 3,000,000 per annum. It is the largest factory of its kind in the United States.

A burglar entered the residence of Mrs. Dr. Beers at Peru, as the family were at tea, and secured a lot of jewelry, a gold watch and about \$20 in money.

Primus Horsey, a young man about twenty years old, undertook to board a passing train, a few miles east of Shoals, and was severely, if not fatally, injured.

Warren Rowley, of Goshen, who was injured in an accident on the Cincinnati, Wabash and Michigan, in 1889, has brought suit against the railroad company to recover \$5,000 damages.

George M. Schultz, a prominent politician, while chopping kindling at Brazil, was struck in the eye by a flying splinter. The muscles of the eye were paralyzed, causing total loss of sight.

The Fort Wayne Artificial-Ice Company has been organized, with Henry C. Berghoff as President. The company will have ice on the market in June to supply the deficiency caused by the mild winter.

Andrew Slusser, aged 12, whose home was in Huntington, was killed by the cars at Andrews while stealing a ride on the Wabash road. He was playing truant, and was returning home from a trip to Peru.

The largest plate of glass ever cast in the world was drawn from the annealing furnaces at the Diamond plate-glass factory, at Kokomo recently. It measures 145 by 195 inches, weighs 2,000 pounds, and is perfect in every particular.

Prof. Elmer E. Griffith, Superintendent of the Frankfort city schools, has resigned his position, and the Board of Trustees have selected B. F. Moore, the present Superintendent of the schools of Monticello as Mr. Griffith's successor.

Albert Burnett, a colored boy, 18 years old, was run over by a switch engine, in the Pittsburgh yard, at Fort Wayne, and both his legs were taken off. He died after being taken to the hospital. Burnett had been in the habit of jumping on switch engines to take a ride, and fell under the wheels while engaged in that dangerous pastime.

George B. Ray, the Crawford County White Cap who shot W. H. Toney full of holes at English some time ago, was tried in the Crawford Circuit Court, at Leavenworth, and fined \$50. Ray was convicted at a previous term of the same court and his punishment fixed at two years in the State prison. A new trial, however, was granted, and Toney, the principal witness, being absent from the State, his punishment was fixed as stated above.

Robert L. Matthews, employed in the Jeffersonville car-works, slipped and fell into a kettle of boiling pitch at that institution, and suffered serious injuries. His neck and left arm were burned almost to a crisp.

Edward Buxton, aged 15 years, and residing with his father, Isaac Buxton, a well-to-do farmer, near Holman Station, Clark county, died from the effects of an injury sustained while playing ball. Some months ago he was struck in the breast with a pitched ball. At the time he experienced no serious pain from the accident, but later he gradually began to grow weak, and was compelled to go to bed, from which he was never able to rise.

One night recently a note and a bundle of switches were left on the door of one Coleman Romine, a native of Scottsburg. Romine is the prosecuting witness against Robert Rayburn, who is now in jail at that place on a charge of forging a note on the Scottsburg Loan Association for \$100, with Romine's name attached as surety. The purpose of the note, which was signed "White Caps," was to intimidate Romine into silence in the future about the matter.

Captain Henry Tower and his business partner, Chas. Cravens, were driving in a buggy on Main street at Madison, when their two horses, frightened at a passing street-car, ran away at breakneck speed. The lines broke and the animals becoming uncontrollable both gentlemen jumped out. Cravens received slight injury, but Tower is dangerously hurt. The team ran upon the sidewalk, running over and possibly fatally injuring Miss Alta Gates, daughter of Geo. Gates, of North Madison, who had come to town for medicine for a sick sister. Striking an electric-light pole, one of the horses, valued at \$500, was instantly killed and the buggy demolished.

A bold plagiarism has just been unearthed at Crawfordsville. Perry Martin, of that city, and a senior in Wabash College, took the \$49 Baldwin prize at the oratorical contest, but it is now known beyond a doubt that his oration was taken word for word from the interstate prize oration delivered by R. M. LaFollette, of Madison, Wis., in 1879, at Iowa City. The proof is certain, for copies of the two speeches have been compared. It was thought at the time that the speech, the subject of which was "Iago," was beyond the calibre of the speaker, and an investigation led to the discovery of the fraud. R. M. LaFollette, author of the original "Iago," is a cousin of Martin and represents the Madison, Wis., district, in Congress. Martin has left the city.

Patents have been granted to Indians as follows: Albert Abrahams, Evansville, burglar alarm; Charles Anderson, assignor, to South Bend, iron-works, South Bend, reversible mold-board plow; Wallace H. Dodge, Mishawaka, pulley; Henry B. Doolittle, Doolittle Mills, stump-puller; John Goedel, Cambridge City, saw; Charles D. Jenack, Indianapolis, dynamo electric machine; George W. Keller, Goshen, carpet-sweeper; Thos. A. Kennedy, Monticello, assignor of one-half to J. E. West, Fairland, mail-pouch fastener; Oscar Kitchett, Valparaiso, assignor of one-half to W. H. Curtis, Chicago, shipping car; Joseph S. Locke, Spartanburg, assignor to A. P. Glunt, Union City, wire-twister; David Meyers, North Manchester, automatic boiler-cleaner; Henry W. Taylor and C. W. Mellman, Sullivan, relief type; David D. Weisell, Fort Wayne, foot power.

S. E. Williamson, a farmer, residing near Galena, has returned from Philadelphia, where he has been to look after his interest in the estate of his uncle, the late Isaac Williamson, the eccentric Williamson who died in that city a few months ago, leaving a vast estate, amassed by years of frugality and close attention to business. Under the will of his uncle, Mr. Williamson was bequeathed an annuity consisting of the interest on \$60,000, there being a provision in the instrument that after bequests, amounting to about six million dollars were paid, he, together with other heirs, was to receive a certain portion of the residue. The estate has been found to amount to much more than the sum mentioned, and consequently Mr. Williamson and his co-heirs will receive a sum that will render him one of the wealthiest men in Floyd County. There are several other heirs who will come in for a share of the rich estate.

Since last summer, S. W. Marson & Bros. hardware, grocery and china store at Cambridge City, has been entered six times by thieves and goods amounting to \$500 have been stolen. Recently the firm secured the services of a detective and the other night one of the firm, the detective and two other men secreted themselves in the store. Shortly after 12 o'clock two men were heard prying at the back door, and after little trouble they gained an entrance. When in the act of plundering the store the detective and his assistants rushed upon them and captured Lemuel Crockett, while the other unknown person escaped, after swimming a canal and having the contents of a revolver emptied at him. Crockett is a brother-in-law to Lee Morgan, who is now serving a seven-year sentence in the penitentiary for committing several burglaries, and when taken to Richmond said that if he was imprisoned would turn State's evidence.

TO CURE IRELAND'S ILLS.

THE IRISH LAND PURCHASE BILL IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Mr. Balfour Introduces His Measure—Gladstone's Ideas on the Subject—What the London Press Says—Mr. Parnell's Opinion of the Scheme.

London cable: In the House of Commons Mr. Balfour introduced his Irish land purchase bill. It facilitates the transfer of land and improves methods of purchase, making them cheaper and more rapid than those provided by the Ashbourne act.

Purchase is made voluntary. There is no risk to the British taxpayer, although British credit is utilized. The maximum advances allowed the buyer is fixed at twenty years' rent less local rates paid the landlord.

The total of the advances which may be made under the bill is in amount £33,000,000. The provisions of the bill had been kept secret and the detailed statement and explanation of Mr. Balfour were listened to with the deepest attention.

Mr. Gladstone followed Mr. Balfour. While unable to pronounce at once on so elaborate and comprehensive a measure, he said he felt compelled to admit that the government had followed a courageous policy.

Mr. Balfour promised on the part of the government an unbiased discussion of the merits of the bill.

The Post, referring to the land-purchase bill, says that the plan for obtaining the needed security is complicated and artificial, while any organized resistance to its operation would in the end involve a recourse to drastic measures. If it can be bettered nobody is more likely to welcome the fact than Mr. Balfour. Unless this is done it deserves the treatment due the only feasible scheme under public notice.

The Daily News says that a more elaborate and complicated measure than the land-purchase has seldom, if ever, been introduced in Parliament. One thing stands out clearly from the tangled labyrinth—that British credit may be pledged to the extent of £33,000,000 for the benefit nominally of the Irish tenant, but really for the benefit of the landlord.

The Chronicle says the scheme is comprehensive and ingenious, and if the opposition approach the question in the spirit of Mr. Gladstone's remarks, with the view of bettering Ireland rather than of damaging the government, we may get a scheme that will go far toward solving the Irish question.

The Times, commenting upon the land-purchase bill, says: "We do not like to commit ourselves, without having seen and studied the bill, to a decisive judgment. Doubtless there are some provisions which are open to comment. But upon the whole the bill seems to prompt the creation, in process of time, of a peasant proprietary on a very large scale without practically involving the British exchequer or the tax-payers in any additional risk whatever."

Dublin cable: The Freeman's Journal prints the report of an interview with Mr. Parnell on the subject of the land-purchase bill. He said the bill was absurd and objectionable in the highest degree. The liability which the English tax-payer will not incur it is coolly proposed to transfer to the Irish cess-payer. That the object of the government is to inflate the value of the Irish lands to an inordinate extent is clearly disclosed in Balfour's speech. A fatal defeat of the measure is that it proposes to give no local control over its administration. In that respect Mr. Parnell said it is a long way behind Trevelyan's bill.

Mr. Davitt is equally pronounced against the bill as an insidious proposal to give the landlord more than the value of his land.

Mr. Sexton says the bill is less favorable to the tenant than the Ashbourne act.

YATES ON BISMARCK.

No Longer Will the Prince Play the Part of a King.

Edmund Yates London cable to the New York Tribune says: "The Berlin correspondents of the London press have dilated on the physical resemblance between the new Chancellor of the German empire and Bismarck. There is, indeed, a striking personal likeness except in one particular, and that is the voice, which has not been pointed out. Nothing astonishes those who see and hear the late Chancellor for the first time so much as the apparent incongruity between his physique and the weakness of his speech."

Gen. von Caprivi, on the other hand, has a clear, sonorous voice, strengthened by much use in the open air. It was in the summer of 1866, during the Bohemian campaign, that Caprivi first came into notice. He was intrusted with the revision of all telegrams to newspapers. While taking care to satisfy his military superiors, he was not less successful in winning the favor of newspapers, even of those representing democratic views.

"The Emperor has made a good choice in his new chancellor. He will not attempt to overthrow the personality of his master, whose purpose is not to diminish his own brilliancy by employing ambitious and clever ministers. Gen. von Caprivi, moreover, is a bachelor. The Bismarck gatherings in Wilhelmstrasse, where, in the midst of a small circle of parliamentary stars, the Prince played the part of a king, will be known no more, nor will those famous diplomatic dinners on the old Emperor's birthday, when the Princess would light the cigarettes of any plenipotentiary whose favor was to be cultivated, be seen in the old Prince's garden-room again."

Saved Others but Died Himself.

Halifax (N. S.) dispatch: An epidemic of diphtheria has swept over Burin, Newfoundland. There is no doctor in the district, and the sufferers were attended by Rev. Father Walsh, who with his own hands cleared the throats of the victims. Of forty cases the priest attended only one proved fatal. The priest took the disease himself and died after a few days' illness.

CYCLONIC DESTRUCTION

WHIRLING WINDS WRECK A PORTION OF LOUISVILLE, KY.

Two Hundred to Three Hundred Buildings Blown Down and 200 People Killed—Destruction at Metropolis, Ill.—Dispatches Telling of the Ruin in the Storm's Track.

Louisville (Ky.) dispatch: A tornado has swept over this city, wrecking 200 or 300 houses and killing 200 people.

The wind came from the southwest.

The Union depot at the foot of Seventh street was lifted from its foundation and turned over into the raging torrent of the Ohio river.

A train of cars making up for the Louisville Southern road went over with the building.

Falls City hall, on West Market street, was wrecked. In the hail were over 100 people, and but few of them escaped alive.

Many buildings after falling caught fire and the inmates were burned.

G. E. Johnston, a telegraph operator, who was an eye witness, says:

"The cyclone struck Louisville in the southwestern portion and took a northeasterly direction. I only saw the course of it from Fourteenth and Walnut to Eleventh and Market streets. From this latter point it followed its course to Seventh street and the river, where it left the city and striking across the river reached Jeffersonville at the foot of Spring street.

"Little damage was done in Jeffersonville, however. In Louisville the devastation is terrific and the loss of life will certainly reach hundreds, if not thousands.

"In one building, at Twelfth and Market, two lodges and a dancing school were in session, there being in the building perhaps 100 persons, not one of whom is thought to have escaped.

"I stood and watched them working on this ruin and saw six or eight corpses taken out in fifteen minutes. There is scarcely anything left that would indicate that this heap of rubbish had ever been a building, and if any of its inmates escaped it was by nothing less than a miracle.

"The path of the cyclone was about a square and a half in width. All streets are blocked with the debris of fallen buildings or telegraph and electric-light wires. This dispatch is carried around the city to the bridge and sent by railroad wires."

Calro (Ill.) dispatch: A tornado struck Metropolis, Ill., at 5 o'clock in the evening, doing great damage to property. Many houses were blown down, and it is reported that several hundred people were killed and injured, but all wires are down and it is impossible to get details.

Metropolis is a town of about 4,000 inhabitants. It is situated on the Ohio river, which at that point is a broad stream now much swollen by the floods which have threatened the towns along its banks. It is the county seat of Massac county, and lies directly south of the center of the county. This town has but one railroad, the Terre Haute, which, running south through the county, turns at Metropolis and follows the course of the Ohio up the river to a point opposite Paducah, Ky. There the road crosses to the Kentucky side and becomes the Newport News & Mississippi Valley.

St. Louis (Mo.) dispatch: It is reported that at Mill Creek, a small station twenty-five miles north of Calro, several houses were blown down and a number of people injured. Owing to the wires being down it is impossible to get particulars.

A special from Coulterville, Ill., says that town was visited by a disastrous wind storm, accompanied by hail the size of hen's eggs. Davidson Elder's house was wrecked, and Mrs. John Richmond, Mr. Elder's daughter, and Messrs. McCracken and Smith of Nashville, Ill., who were in the house at the time had a miraculous escape, getting off with a few bruises and scratches.

A special from Nashville, Ill., says the cyclone struck that place with terrific force, and that not a pane of glass is left in a window with western exposure.

At Little Prairie, a few miles away, the storm destroyed the residence of William Rhine and Mr. Rhine was badly hurt, his leg and arm being broken. He is also internally injured and not expected to live. Two of his children were carried a quarter of a mile to the home of David Smith. They were uninjured. Smith's house was destroyed. He rushed out with his little girl and a tree fell on them. Neither is expected to live.

A special from Carbondale, Ill., says a disastrous cyclone passed through Jackson county. At Grand Tower a coach of the Grand Tower & Carbondale railroad was blown from the track. A number of houses were leveled to the ground and three lives are reported lost. Near Murphysboro Mr. Linsley's dwelling was literally blown to pieces, his child killed, and his wife dangerously injured.

St. Louis (Mo.) dispatch: Officers of lower Mississippi steamers arriving here report much distress in the overflowed districts south of Memphis, and the outlook for their next crop quite discouraging. Should the water not drain off by the last of April it will seriously interfere with their planting. Over 1,000,000 empty sacks have been shipped to points between Memphis and Vicksburg and have been filled with earth and sand and used in strengthening the levees.

Newsy Paragraphs.

The colored men of Battle Creek, have organized a protective league.

Charles Desson, a missing grocer of La Porte, Ind., is supposed to have wandered away while temporarily insane.

Rev. Dr. D. J. Burrell of Minneapolis has declined the call extended him from the Collegiate Reform church of New York city.

Eugene Youngs and Abe Armstrong fought with knives at Montague, Mich., while drunk, and the former received injuries which will probably cause his death.

A WORLD'S FAIR SURE.

THE HOUSE PASSES THE BILL FOR ITS ESTABLISHMENT.

The Great Columbian Exposition Not to Be Held Until 1893—The Government Exhibit—Debate on the Amended Bill by Members of the House.

Washington dispatch: The House has passed the world's fair bill by a vote of 202 yeas to 49 nays after an amendment was adopted changing the date of opening to May 1, 1893. The contest was admirably conducted. Its successful issue has not unduly elated the Chicago contingent, because it was a foregone conclusion.

The New York and St. Louis Representatives came down handsomely, and the last fragment of opposition to Chicago has disappeared. The country is now united to make the exposition an achievement of supreme splendor. The scenes in the House were interesting to crowded galleries, and at times exciting in themselves. When the final vote in approval of the bill was announced the spectators broke into cheers.

Mr. Candler, chairman of the special fair committee, called attention to the stipulation that the debate was to end at 4 o'clock and the vote taken at once. He said that the time of those in favor of the bill would be controlled by himself and the time of those against the bill by Mr. Flower of New York.

The world's fair bill was then read by the clerk.

The reading of the bill ended Mr. Candler said he desired to offer some amendments. The first, unanimously reported by the committee, added to section 6 a provision for the appointment by the national commission of a board of lady managers to be associated with them and to perform such duties as might be assigned to them. The amendment was adopted without objection. A second amendment, also agreed to without dissent, provided for a separate building for the fish commission exhibit. Mr. Candler then addressed the House on the merits of the bill.

It was a matter of gratification rather than of regret, said Mr. Candler, that these three great cities had contested for the location of the fair. It was becoming the patriotism of the republic that great municipalities should thus vie with each other for the privilege of celebrating the discovery of the new world. The issue of an exciting contest in the House has been to locate the exposition in Chicago. It had been thought expedient, therefore, to change in some particulars the original bill so it might better subserve the interests of the fair.

The substitute offered by the committee for the original bill had been accepted by the World's fair committee and was, the speaker ventured to say, generally satisfactory to all interested. In regard to an appropriation for the fair he said that the gentlemen ought not to object to that. Such an appropriation had been made for the Philadelphia exposition, the New Orleans exposition, and the Atlantic fair. Mr. Kilgore of Texas, asked if the money was not loaned to Philadelphia and repaid. Mr. Candler said it was not; that \$160,000 had been given for the purpose of the fair outright by the National government.

Chicago has done more than we expected her to do in preparing for the fair, said Mr. Candler. Five millions of dollars have been raised by the citizens of Chicago—\$5,000,000 that are as solidly secured as though by promissory notes; but they have not stopped there; in addition to these \$5,000,000 they guarantee that another \$5,000,000 shall be raised, making in all \$10,000,000. They have secured this by guarantees by business men who have a national reputation for probity and financial judgment. But the committee has not stopped there. They have put in the bill an additional check, and that is that the President of the United States shall not invite foreign governments to participate in the exposition until \$10,000,000 are raised, as provided for.

Mr. Belden of New York said: "Mr. Flower, Mr. Hatch, and myself have signed a minority report objecting to this bill. We object to it because in our opinion Chicago has not given proper guarantee to raise \$10,000,000, and without this amount we do not think the fair will be a success. The Chicago representatives on this committee have shown us no subscription list. They have given us no statement, no signed guarantee, nothing that we can put our fingers on. I asked for the subscription list and I was told that I might look at the list in confidence, but that I must not make it public. The first name on that list was that of Mr. St. John and opposite it a subscription of \$395,000. I asked the chairman what that meant, and he gave me an explanation I could not understand. I gathered that a meeting had been held by citizens of Chicago and \$395,000 promised, and that is the kind of a guarantee they want us to accept."

This supplementary provision makes the guaranty \$10,000,000 absolute or there will be no fair. Speaking upon the amount of the contemplated appropriation, he said that \$15,000,000 was not an extraordinary amount, and it should be remembered that only \$320,000 was to be appropriated for the present fiscal year.

Mr. Candler then offered an amendment in his original motion, to be considered as pending, providing for the dedication of the buildings of the world's fair with appropriate ceremonies, October 12, 1892; and further providing that the exposition shall be opened to visitors not later than May 1, 1893, and close not later than October 30, 1893.

He said that this postponement was not asked by Chicago, but he thought that it would inure to the benefit of the exhibitors who were to take part in the exposition.

The House agreed to Mr. Candler's amendment postponing the fair until 1893.

Mr. McCreary of Kentucky spoke of the benefits which would accrue to the entire country by the holding of the exposition.