

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.

Rewards of Genius.

Patents have been granted to Indiana as follows: George Adams, assignor of one-half to J. H. Statzenberger, New Albany, steam engine; Joshua Admire, assignor to W. Presser and L. Carroll, Smith's Valley, corn-planter; Ludwig Gutmann, Fort Wayne, choking electro-magnets; Daniel Hershberger, Huntington, assignor of one-half to J. Ulrich River, device for wiring fence pickets; Abraham Kimber, Indianapolis, railway tie; Nathan A. Long, Muncie, rain-water filter; Samuel Maxfield, assignor of one-half to C. Clinton, Angola, implement for recovering lost pipe from tubular wells; Geo. R. Morrison, assignor of one-half to J. C. Ertel, folding clothes-bracket; Oscar E. N. Richburg, Marion, farm gate; Frank Scheffel, New Albany, assignor to W. C. DePauw Company, of Indiana, means for transferring molten glass; Wm. L. Smith, assignor of one-half to W. H. H. Ayres, Indianapolis, car-coupling; Frederick Ulrich, Peru, vehicle axle; Charles H. Van Epps, Scott, fence wrench; John G. Zeller, Richmond, elevator gate.

Minor State Items.

—James Reeder, a pioneer resident of Howard County, died at Kokomo, aged 85 years. He came to the county in 1810.

—William Justice, aged 45, a farmer living near Yorktown, was instantly killed by a falling tree. He leaves a wife and five children.

—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.

—At Vincennes, Mrs. Ann Kise, an old lady about seventy years old, fell into an open fire-place, and before she was discovered her face, and neck, and breast were terribly burned. She cannot long survive her injuries.

—Frederick Wesson's residence, in the outskirts of Fort Wayne, was destroyed by fire. A tall wind-mill stood beside the house, and Wesson, climbing upon it, was stifled with smoke and fell into the fire, sustaining fatal injuries.

—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.

—The Commissioners of Tippecanoe County have rescinded the right of way of the electric street railway over the new bridge across the Wabash at Lafayette, and ordered the track removed from the levee. Litigation will result.

—Alice, the 2 year old daughter of Edward Alexander, living eight miles north of Shelbyville, was fatally burned by her clothes catching fire from the stove. Mrs. Dorsey, a neighbor, had her hands and arms burned while trying to extinguish the flames.

—Dr. Alfred S. Remey died at his residence six miles southeast of Greensburg, at the age of 70 years. He practiced medicine since early manhood, several years at Rushville, and amassed quite a fortune. Last November he was stricken with paralysis, and has been helpless since.

—The Ohio and Indiana Conference of the Evangelical church at Portland, adopted strong resolutions indorsing Bishops Esh and Bowman, and expressing approval of their course in the existing trouble in the church. Similar resolutions have been passed by other conferences.

—While Samuel C. Driver was engaged in feeding a circular saw at Fort Wayne, the brace upon which the wood rests gave way and struck the saw. A crash followed and a piece of the saw, eight inches long, was imbedded in Driver's breast and penetrated his lung. He cannot recover.

—Thomas Hutsel was killed in the old McCoy grist mill near Warren recently. In putting the belt on the wheel which turns the bolter his coat was caught by the shaft and wound up until he was choked to death. He was dead when found a few minutes afterward. He formerly lived at Rochester, and was an old miller by trade. A wife and eight children are left.

—A serious injury recently befell William R. Woodard, contractor on the Monon from Orleans to French Lick. He was at Orleans and was setting a brake, when, by accident, he fell to the track of the moving train, injuring him very seriously. He is a son of W. R. Woodard, formerly Superintendent of the Monon, but now General Manager of the Louisville Southern.

—The farmers in the neighborhood of Wheeling have been victimized out of about \$400 by a walnut-stump shark. This robber represented that he was buying stumps to be used in veneering, and paid \$1 each. For every stump he offered a twenty-dollar gold-piece, and received \$19 in good money. From twenty to twenty-five purchases were made, and then the stump-buyer fled the country. The twenty-dollar gold-pieces which he worked off were all shown to be counterfeit.

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

—A passenger on the Muncie Route road, ran into Mrs. Farrell, aged 45 at Sheldon, near Fort Wayne, horribly mangling the lady. She was walking on the track and did not get off at the engineer's alarm, which was heard by passengers on the train. She lived not one hundred feet from where she was killed and was crossing the track from her son's home.

—Governor Hovey has pardoned Melvin Tyler, who was recently convicted of bigamy in the Delaware Circuit Court. Tyler married an estimable young lady of Muncie, claiming that he had been divorced from his first wife in New York. It afterwards transpired that no decree had been entered in the case, and he was indicted and convicted. The Governor believes that Tyler acted in good faith in the matter, and pledges have been made that he will remarry his Muncie wife as soon as he can legally do so.

—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 became 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.

—To Miami County farmers belongs the honor of the establishment of the first farmers' institute in the State, together with probably the largest average attendance and general good features.

As a fitting climax to their successful second year meetings the closing session on April 4 and 5 was an immense affair, devoted to general business, but principally to the subject of butter.

Prizes aggregating many hundreds were offered, special rates secured upon railroads entering Peru, and attendance was large from all over the State. The butter exhibit was held in the public hall of the city. There was also a grand exhibition upon the streets of the county's fine dairy cows.

—Holman Davis, a colored man, living six miles north of New Castle, found a stake driven in the ground in his doorway the other morning, on which was a White Cap notice, embellished with a death's head and bundle of switches, warning him to leave the country within fifteen days on pain of receiving 100 lashes at the hands of the Regulators. Davis is an inoffensive and respected man, and no cause is known for the warning except that his black skin is offensive in the eyes of the Virginia Bourbons who populate that neighborhood. Davis has armed himself heavily, and will give the desperadoes an interesting reception if they undertake to execute their threat.

The General concludes his letter thus:

"I should not fail to mention that the asoresaid Republican managers sell the party to the Democrats either by failing to put out candidates or by making nominations who will sell out to the opposing nominees, thus making of their places sources of revenue. Of this we took conclusive evidence to Washington at the inauguration in the shape of one of the books kept by Democrats giving the names of leaders who received the benefit of Democratic election contributions and amounts paid them. If that book were carefully examined I make no doubt we would find the names of some of the preachers and leaders who have been in the conventions passing resolutions of complaint that negroes are unjustly dealt with South, and that the Republican vote is suppressed by the Democrats. I have no doubt that the vote is suppressed, but its blotting-out influence comes from the Republican management in support of the Democratic party and for the purpose of holding the Republican party here in limited hands. If a reputable Republican should stand for election to any office here upon his own responsibility and his own claims he must stand against Democrats and Republicans—the latter more bitter than the former—one with fire in front, the other with knives in the rear. All points weighed seem to warrant the conclusion that it was not the failure to cast a useless ballot at the polls in 1888 so much as the promised vote of the delegates to the nominating convention in 1892 that threw the federal offices of Georgia into the hands and under the supremacy of the carpet-bag-negro alliance. Some Southerners have been appointed, but none can pretend that their influence at home is greater than their leaders'. On the contrary, it must necessarily be less."

—Grant Sheirman, of Pulaski County, was lodged in the Cass County Jail at Logansport on the charge of horse-stealing. For some time a gang of horse-thieves have been operating in the counties of Cass, White, Fulton, Miami and Pulaski without detection. Recently three horses stolen from Cass County were found in the possession of Sheirman. His mistress who had been terrified into silence, told the officers of his connection with the stealing and he was arrested in Wabash County. Sheirman threatens to implicate others of the gang, and it is possible that an extensive combination of two or three in each county will be brought into the light. Over fifty horses are said to have been stolen by the gang.

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ROUGH ON LITTLE BEN.

A CAUSTIC LETTER FROM GENERAL LONGSTREET.

He Exposes the Administration's Secret Policy in the South—Carpet-Baggers Get the Offices in Return for Promises of Harrington Delegates in 1892—How the People's Interest and the Party Are Sold Out for One Man—Plain Talk from a Republican.

(Washington special.)

General Longstreet, of Georgia, the most prominent of Republican ex-Confederates, has written to a friend in this city a letter upon the Harrison administration that is full of dynamite. It gives also an inside view of the means whereby the Republican organization in the South is used simply to maintain a hold upon the spoils without regard to the public good or even to party interests. In replying to an inquiry as to whether he had not voted for Mr. Harrison he said:

"It is true that I did not exercise the privilege of voting for President at the election in 1888, for the simple reason that in this State the majority of the other party is so great that it availed but little to throw a drop against a current that was overwhelming, and there were many more Republicans who declined to vote for the same reason, and many colored men not only failed to vote for the Republican candidate, but voted for the other side. Now, this indifference is due to a great extent to the management of the so-called Republican organization controlled by Colonel Buck and his associates. They have driven all the leading men of the party in the State from active co-operation in politics—such as ex-Senator Joshua Hill and Jonathan Norcross, who was the last Republican candidate to run for Governor. To the list may be added all prominent men of the State; for they can not become reconciled to be led or managed by the agent of the Washington government, with his contingent of carpet-baggers and negroes. By his management the party in Georgia has about dwindled down to those who hold the United States offices under Republican administrations, and they control these places by sending themselves as delegates to the nominating conventions."

The general, reviewing his relations with the President, said he had written several letters to Mr. Harrison after the election and had received cordial responses. He visited the President-elect at Indianapolis and explained his views "in regard to the carpet-bagger and negro combination." These views, he says, were fully approved in quite a lengthy interview with the President-elect, and he went so far as to announce that he would not give support to that element. General Longstreet recites the circumstances of the very cool treatment given him by Mr. Harrison afterward, and ribes it to the misrepresentation of Colonel Buck and his friends. He then says:

"In announcing my ideas in 1867, as just stated, my purpose was to save the South from the ruin that must surely follow the putting of our States under the rule of adventurers and negroes. I emphasize this in order to say that my opposition to that hateful supremacy is now that which actuated me in my first political adventure. This Colonel Buck well knows, and he also probably knows that by the recognition of the Republican administration we could have brought several States of the South into indifference of the party nominees in 1892, and that he and his and their little coterie would have been lost sight of in all further conventions."

The General concludes his letter thus:

"I should not fail to mention that the asoresaid Republican managers sell the party to the Democrats either by failing to put out candidates or by making nominations who will sell out to the opposing nominees, thus making of their places sources of revenue. Of this we took conclusive evidence to Washington at the inauguration in the shape of one of the books kept by Democrats giving the names of leaders who received the benefit of Democratic election contributions and amounts paid them. If that book were carefully examined I make no doubt we would find the names of some of the preachers and leaders who have been in the conventions passing resolutions of complaint that negroes are unjustly dealt with South, and that the Republican vote is suppressed by the Democrats. I have no doubt that the vote is suppressed, but its blotting-out influence comes from the Republican management in support of the Democratic party and for the purpose of holding the Republican party here in limited hands. If a reputable Republican should stand for election to any office here upon his own responsibility and his own claims he must stand against Democrats and Republicans—the latter more bitter than the former—one with fire in front, the other with knives in the rear. All points weighed seem to warrant the conclusion that it was not the failure to cast a useless ballot at the polls in 1888 so much as the promised vote of the delegates to the nominating convention in 1892 that threw the federal offices of Georgia into the hands and under the supremacy of the carpet-bag-negro alliance. Some Southerners have been appointed, but none can pretend that their influence at home is greater than their leaders'. On the contrary, it must necessarily be less."

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Consolation for Farmers.

The McKinley tariff bill has at last been reported to the full Committee on Ways and Means, and authentic copies of it have been given out for publication. A Republican member of the committee, commenting on the bill, says: "The Ways and Means Committee was organized not to do the things which the people of the West wanted done," and he told the truth. The bill is a studied insult to the Western farmer.

Among the articles that interested the farmer were sugar, wool, cotton, lumber, twine and metals. But while there has been a considerable cut on sugar, and a slight reduction on lumber, there has been no reduction on twine, and a heavy increase on wool, cotton and the metals. The tariff on several other articles was increased with a view of making sport of the Western farmer. As we export 400,000,000 bushels of wheat, and import only 1,946 bushels, the tariff on wheat was increased 25 per cent. As we export 69,000,000 bushels of corn, and import only 2,338 bushels, the tariff on corn was increased 50 per cent. As we export 624,000 bushels

of oats, and import only 22,324 bushels, the tariff on oats was increased 50 per cent. As we import only 396 bushels of cornmeal, the tariff on cornmeal was doubled. As we export 400,000,000 pounds of bacon and hams, and import only 272,000 pounds, the tariff on bacon and hams was increased from 2 to 5 cents per pound. As we export 85,000,000 pounds of cheese, and import only 8,000,000 pounds, the tariff on cheese was increased 50 per cent. If these changes do not delight the Western farmer what would delight him?

This bill can never pass Congress. Although not yet reported to the House, it has become a firebrand in the Republican party. It will cause a long and strenuous debate, and then be dropped, leaving the Republican party in a divided and dismembered condition and the country ready for the return of the triumphant Democracy.—Chicago Herald.

Trusts and the Tariff.

In the Senate debate on trusts Senator Vest gave an interesting list of trusts, and showed the dependence of these monopolies in each case he named upon tariff duties excluding competition from abroad.

1. The steel rail trust, buttressed by a tariff tax of \$17 per ton.

2. The nail trust, by a tariff tax of \$1.25 per 100 pounds.

3. The iron nut and washer trust, by a tax of \$2 per 100 pounds.

4. The barbed fence wire trust, by a tax of 60 cents per 100 pounds.

5. The copper trust, by a tax of \$2.50 per 100 pounds.

6. The lead trust, by a tax of \$1.50 per 100 pounds.

7. The slate pencil trust, by a tax of 30 per cent.

8. The nickel trust, by a tax of \$15 per 100 pounds.

9. The zinc trust, by a tax of \$2.50 per 100 pounds.

10. The sugar trust, by a tax of \$2 per 100 pounds.

11. The oil cloth trust, by a tax of 40 per cent.

12. The jute bag trust, by a tax of 40 per cent.

13. The cordage trust, by a tax of 30 per cent.

14. The paper envelope trust, by a tax of 25 per cent.

15. The gutta percha trust, by a tax of 35 per cent.

16. The castor oil trust, by a tax of 80 cents per gallon.

17. The linseed oil trust, by a tax of 25 cents per gallon.

18. The cottonseed oil trust, by a tax of 25 cents per gallon.

19. The borax trust, by a tax of \$5 per 100 pounds.