

## 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.

#### Rewards or Genious.

Patents have been granted to Indians 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 Hersberger, 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 Schefold, 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 1840.

—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—The Commissioners of Tippecanoe County have rescinded the right of way of the electric street railway over the new bridge across the Wabash at Lafayette, and ordered the track removed from the levee.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. Remy 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 Esher 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 Hutzel 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. Woodward, 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. Woodward, 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 mangle 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 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.

—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 country'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 faculty of Wabash College held an important meeting at Crawfordsville to take action in regard to the oration of Perry J. Martin, who secured the Baldwin prize of \$40 by using the speech of another person. Martin had confessed his guilt and returned the money, and said that he never dreamed of securing the prize, and only wanted to make a creditable showing. He asked to be permitted to graduate next June. It was the unanimous decision of the faculty that Martin be dismissed from the college, and notice to this effect was sent to Martin. It was not decided who should get the Baldwin prize, but it is probable that the second best, Mr. Cain, of Danville Ill., will receive it.

—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 toils. Over fifty horses are said to have been stolen by the gang.

—Patents have been granted to Indians as follows: Albert Abraham, 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.

## 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 Harrison 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 on 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 ascribes 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 direful supremacy is now that which actuates 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 indorsement of the party nominees in 1892, and in that way 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 so-called 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 nominee, 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 Southern men 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."

#### 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 46,000,000 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 8,030,000 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 acrimonious 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 rail 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.
20. The ultramarine trust, by a tax of \$5 per 100 pounds.

Senator Sherman added to this list the match trust, at the head of which is Gen. Alger, of Michigan, the Standard Oil trust, and various grain trusts. In the case of Gen. Alger's match trust, matches being nowadays as much a necessary of life as bread, Senator Sherman quoted from the decision of a Michigan court:

"It appears from the testimony that the Diamond Match Company was organized for the purpose of controlling the manufacture and trade in matches in the United States and Canada. The object was to get all the manufacturers of matches in the United States to enter into a combination and agreement by which the manufacture and output of all match factories should be controlled by the Diamond Match Company. Those manufacturers who would not enter into the scheme were to be bought out, those who proposed to engage in the business were to be bought out, and a strict watch was to be exercised to discover any person who proposed to engage in such business and he was to be prevented if possible."

"All who entered into the combination and all who were bought off were required to enter into bonds to the Diamond Match Company that they would not directly or indirectly engage in the manufacture or sale of friction matches, nor aid nor assist nor encourage any one else in said business where by doing so it might conflict with the business interest or diminish the sales or lessen the profits of the Diamond Match Company. These restrictions varied in individual cases as to the time it was to continue, from ten to twenty years. Thirty-one manufacturers, being substantially all the factories where matches were made in the United States, either went into the combination or were purchased by the Diamond Match Company, and out of this number all were closed except about thirteen."

"Gen. Alger was a witness in the case and was asked by his counsel the following question: 'It appears that during the years 1881 and 1882 large sums of money were expended to keep men out of the match business, remove competition, buy machinery and patents, and in some instances purchase other match factories. I will ask you to state the reasons, if any there are, why those sums should not be treated as an expense of the business and charged off from this account.'

"To which he replied: 'Because the price of matches was kept up to correspond so as to pay these expenses and make large dividends above what could have been made had those factories been in the market to compete with the business.'

"It also appears from the testimony of Gen. Alger that the organization of the Diamond Match Company was in a measure due to his exertions."

Monopolies and trusts strike always at the necessities of life, and the articles required and used by the mass of the people. Thus in the Republican tariff, common, coarse blankets and woolen goods always bear a much higher duty than the fine goods used by the rich, and this discrimination runs through the whole of the Allison bill and its successor, the McKinley bill. Both these bills tax the poor much more heavily than the rich.—New York Herald.

#### The Farmers Will Learn By-and-By.

The protectionists continually ding it in our ears that the manufactures of the East must be protected or they will not prosper. Let the farmer ask himself: "Why should I make the Eastern manufacturer so prosperous that he is thereby enabled to hold a mortgage on my farm and exact more than I make in interest, finally taking the farm for the principal?" Why should prosperity be so unequal? and why should the manufacturer grow rich while the farmer, who sustains him, grows poor?—Democrat, Kingman, Kan.

LAWYERS often indulge in cross-examinations to settle vexed questions.

## FAILED IN HIS ATTEMPT

### A BOLD ROBBERY PLANNED IN A CHICAGO HOTEL.

A Guest Sends for a Jeweler to Send Him Diamonds for Examination and Then Attacks the Clerk in His Room—The Robber Behind the Bars.

Chicago dispatch: The other day Hyman, Berg & Co., jewelers and diamond dealers at 127 State street, received the following letter:

"Hyman, Berg & Co.—Gentlemen: Please send, for my inspection, to room 649 in the Palmer house, several diamond rings and pins. Do not send very high priced stones, as I do not want to pay more than \$125 for the ring and \$45 for the pin. I fell down and sprained my ankle last night, and so am unable to visit your store. I am in a hurry, as I will leave for Louisville to-night if I am able to ride in a cab. Very respectfully, RALPH ALLEN."

The firm telephoned to the Palmer house to find out what was known there of Mr. Allen. The reply came back that nothing was known of him except that such a person was occupying the room mentioned to which he had been assigned three days before, without giving his residence.

William A. Bigler, a salesman for the firm, was sent to Allen's room with a package of diamonds worth nearly \$1,500 in his pocket. He also took with him to the room Louis Perret, one of the hotel porters, and stationed him just outside the door. Allen was in his room bathing in warm water the foot he said he had injured. Negotiations for the diamonds were short. Allen picked out a ring worth \$65 and a pin worth \$125.

"Bundle the rest of them up while I get the money," said Allen, as he drew the bare foot out of the water and hobbled around back of Bigler and bent down to take something from under the mattress on the bed. The salesman was about to look behind him, for he had been suspicious all the while, when he was half stunned by a terrific blow on the head. He got upon his feet and faced his assailant in time to partly ward off the next blow. But the heavy cane in Allen's hand, after breaking on Bigler's arm, descended with force enough to cut a wound two inches long in the scalp.

The wounded man screamed, and Allen, without stopping to grab the package of diamonds, rushed out of the room and down the hall-way. Perret, the porter, followed, but lost the fleet-footed robber in a blind passage way. Cecil Gregg, the time-keeper, saw the thief go into a room on the fifth floor that happened to be unlocked, and, following him in, found him under the bed. He was quickly pulled out and taken to the armory.

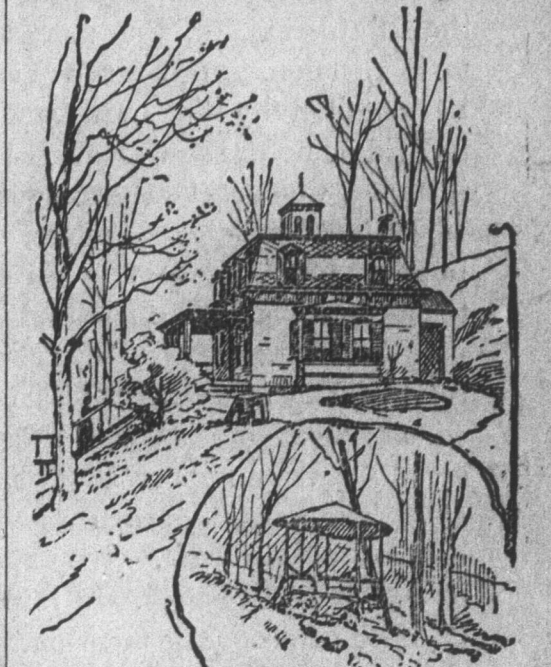
Allen is about 5 feet 3 inches in height, thick-set, dark-complexioned, with a short, stubby black mustache and black hair, worn pompadour. From what papers were found in his satchel he seems to have been lately in Philadelphia and Washington. He would say nothing of his identity or his past. Of his present trouble he said: "Before God this is my first offense against the laws. This is the first time I have ever been guilty of a crime. I am willing to plead guilty and go to prison, but I am not willing to tell my true name and bring disgrace on my poor mother and father."

## THE GREELEY HOME BURNED.

### Destruction of a Famous Residence at Chappaqua.

Chappaqua (N. Y.) dispatch: The old Greeley homestead, which was formerly the home of Horace Greeley, being built by him in 1851, has been destroyed by fire. Since Mr. Greeley's death the house had been owned by Miss Gabrielle Greeley, his only surviving child.

She was in Pleasantville attending church at the time of the fire, and left the house in charge of Miss Cleveland, her cousin. At about 10 o'clock the latter detected the smell of smoke. Upon investigation the cellar was found to be in flames. The fire made rapid progress, and Miss Cleveland and the servants were compelled to leave, without being able to save much property. Some of the neighbors, however, managed to



THE GREELEY HOMESTEAD.

save most of the library, a marble bust of Horace Greeley, and the only existing picture of Mrs. Greeley.

The property destroyed included much valuable furniture and two pianos. A secretary and other articles belonging to the great editor were saved. There was about \$4,000 worth of jewelry in the house. A portion of it, including a diamond bracelet and several gems, was found after the fire was extinguished. It is believed that \$10,000 will cover the loss.

MISS MARY F. LATHROP of Denver, Col., national organizer for the Non-Partisan National Woman's Christian Temperance union, will traverse the Pacific coast in the interests of that society, commencing early in May. Party questions will have no place in Miss Lathrop's addresses.