

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.

SHOCKING MURDER IN THE JEFFERSONVILLE CAR WORKS.

A tragedy, shocking in its details, was enacted at the Ohio Falls car-works, in Jeffersonville, the principals to the affair being John Aldridge, aged 16, and William Gleason, aged 17 years, both employees at the works. The two boys quarreled about some trivial matter, and the Aldridge boy, who is known to be of an ugly disposition, insisted on a settlement of their difference then and there. The other declined to fig't, saying he would wait till they were out of the shops before having any further trouble, and started away from the scene of the quarrel. The Aldridge boy followed his adversary, and picking up piece of iron threw it at him, striking him at the base of the brain and fracturing the skull. Gleason fell upon a nail-box and expired thirty minutes after receiving the death blow. Several workmen in the shop where the boys were employed witnessed the tragedy, but were powerless to avert it, so suddenly was it done. Aldridge, after seeing his victim fall, ran to his home where he was arrested.

Was Calkins' Death Accidental?

The Coroner's investigation into the drowning of Henry Calkins, at Elkhart, has led to the suspicion that it was not entirely accidental. It will be remembered that at the time Calkins was fishing in a boat with his wife and a young man named Frank Hendryx, was boat-riding on the St. Joseph River, a short distance east of here, Calkins lost his balance in changing seats with his wife and both fell overboard, and Calkins was drowned. He was 60 years of age, and was formerly in the newspaper business.

At Elkhart, while Edmund Calkins, a well-known resident of that city, in company with his wife and a young man named Frank Hendryx, was boat-riding on the St. Joseph River, a short distance east of here, Calkins lost his balance in changing seats with his wife and both fell overboard, and Calkins was drowned. He was 60 years of age, and was formerly in the newspaper business.

—Miss Ida Miller, aged 20 years, daughter of Isaac Miller, who keeps a grocery at Fort Wayne, was struck by lightning and instantly killed. She was on her way to church and standing with her mother in the doorway when she was struck. She fell over against her mother, knocking that lady down, but the latter was uninjured. Several houses were struck by lightning and set on fire, but little damage was done.

—A wild man was discovered in the woods near Pendleton recently. He was captured after a hard chase, but could give no rational account of himself. His identity is a complete mystery. From his talk, it was supposed that he had lost his mind through religious excitement, as he answered all interrogations by quotations from the Scriptures.

—Oaklandon has a second gas well with an output of 2,000,000 feet a day.

—A movement is on foot to have the suburb of Longview added to Crawfordsville.

—Henry French was fatally hurt in a runaway accident at Elkhart. He is a prominent citizen, aged 70.

—Capt. J. Hoddon, of Carlisle, has lost two imported Percheron stallions and two mares by fire. They were worth \$5,000.

—Lightning struck John Eberly, of Pine Village, Warren County, "ring out both eyes from their sockets." He will die.

—William Strawn was dangerously injured at Boyleson, by James Merritt, who used an ax as an argument in a quarrel over a foot-path.

—Near Spottsville, Miss Lena Frank, aged 17, cut her throat because her parents objected to her marriage. She may recover, as no vital points were cut.

—In a collision between freight trains at Glenmore, east of Huntington, William Cox, engineer, was fatally injured. The loss on rolling stock is \$5,000.

—The wife of Philip Knecht, at Ripon, Huntington County, set a bucket of hot water on the floor. Her little child fell into it and was scalded to death.

—Water and gas have been struck at Worthington at a depth of 1,600 feet, giving an artesian stream ten feet high, with gas burning at the top of the column.

—The stores of John Rosenberg, Mrs. Larsen, and Emanuel Hostetter, and the saloon of William Palmer were destroyed by fire at Middleburg. Loss \$3,000.

—A catfish weighing seventy-one pounds was lodged against a picket fence when the back water receded from the farm of Richard Wagner in Knox County.

—Rev. Walter Benton died at Seymour, aged 91. He had been a resident of Jackson County since 1819, and in the Methodist ministry sixty years, being the oldest minister in the State.

—A 2-year-old child of James C. Whittaker, of Monroe County, was drowned in an old cellar containing about three feet of water. The child had fallen in while at play and was not discovered for half an hour or more. Mrs. Whittaker is almost distracted with grief.

—A fine large barn on the farm of Aaron Blunk, in Clay Township, Morgan County, burned with its contents, consisting of a new clover-huller, farming implements, hay, corn, and oats. Mr. Blunk was seriously burned about the face and neck while saving his horses from the flames, being almost overcome with the heat before getting the last horse out. His loss will reach \$2,000, with no insurance.

—George Williams was arrested at Evansville for burglary in the morning, tried in the afternoon, and sentenced to four years in prison before sunset.

—The large barn belonging to Bud Seals, a prominent farmer of Barr Township, Daviess County, was set fire and completely destroyed. Six head of valuable horses, thirteen head of cattle and \$500 worth of farming implements and feed were burned. The total loss is about \$4,000.

—David Cottrell, a young section hand on the Big Four, a resident of Fortville, while alighting from a moving train near Pendleton was thrown violently against the corner of a cross-tie and his face crushed into a shapeless mass through which the brain could be seen. His injuries will prove fatal.

—Three prisoners in the jail at Shelbyville came very near making their escape. They were Charles Ball, under sentence for forgery; Harry Farrers, for larceny, and James Tumblin, for felonious assault. They built a fire on one of the stone slabs in the corridor and split it, and were digging through the concrete to the cellar when discovered.

—A society for the prevention of cruelty to animals and children has been organized at Greencastle, with a membership of fifty. The following officers were elected: President, R. A. Ogg; Vice President, L. P. Chapin; Secretary, James W. Stubbs, Treasurer; Thomas C. Hammond; Directors, Elder A. H. Morris, Capt. E. T. Chaffee, Mrs. Mary N. Mattson, Mrs. Alice B. Allen, Frank A. Arnold.

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—Charles Drake was crushed to death at Argos, by a tree he felled.

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DEATH OF S. J. RANDALL.

END OF PENNSYLVANIA'S FAVORITE SON AND STATESMAN.

His Career from Boyhood to the Leadership of the House of Representatives—The Part He Played in the War of the Rebellion, and His Rapid Rise to Prominence in Congress.

WASHINGTON, April 14.—It was a sad and touching scene at the Randall residence on Capitol hill when Congressman Samuel J. Randall expired yesterday morning just as the bells of a neighboring church were tolling 5 o'clock. Around the bedside were gathered the family, the physician, and Postmaster-General Wanamaker, who had all kept a constant watch over the dying man during the night.

A few moments before his death he had opened his eyes, and looking tenderly at his wife, who knelt over him, said in a low tone, "Mother," a word instinct with all the fondest recollections of their long and happy married life, and by which he always called his wife when none but the family were near. He looked into her eyes as if he were about to say something more, but he seemed to have no strength left, and in a few moments he had passed away. Death had come with the coming of the dawn.

The watchers saw that all was over and the brave wife and daughter, who had nursed and cared for him during his long illness, could restrain their feelings no longer but gave way to their grief, while the physician and Mr. Wanamaker endeavored to console them as best they might, though their own grief hardly permitted them to speak.

The shock was especially severe to Mrs. Randall and her daughter Susan, who, rejecting all offers of assistance, have nursed the husband and father through his illness of almost two years' duration. The eir grief was touching in the extreme and the gentlemen present allowed them to indulge it alone for some minutes. Postmaster-General Wanamaker came out of the room a few minutes after 5 and announced in an almost choking voice that all was over. He and the others then endeavored to comfort the afflicted family, and at length succeeded in inducing them to retire and try to refresh themselves with sleep.

The news of Mr. Randall's death became quite generally known during the day. It was expected and therefore was not so much of a shock as it otherwise would have been. A large number of persons called at the residence during the day to express their condolence. They were received by Mr. Lancaster, the son-in-law. The President and Mrs. Harrison sent a basket of flowers, with a note expressing their deep sympathy with the family. Speaker Reed called during the afternoon to express his regrets and to learn the wishes of Mr. Lancaster that he could carry out the wishes of the family in all things.

Among the other callers were Secretary Blaine, ex-Senator Ferry of Michigan, who stood next to Mr. Randall during the electoral count proceedings, ex-Speaker Carlisle, Representatives Breckinridge of Kentucky, Springer of Illinois, and many others. Sergeant-at-arms Holmes called and took charge of the remains for the house of representatives. They were embalmed and placed in a casket in the room in which Mr. Randall died. It is said that the dead man presents a life-like appearance except he is emaciated and wasted to a remarkable degree.

The expression of regret at Mr. Randall's death was universal and sincere. None paid him higher tribute and respect than his Democratic colleagues in the House who differed with him vitally upon one of the most important measures in Congress. Representative Roger Q. Mills had not heard of Mr. Randall's death when a reporter called and asked his opinion of Mr. Randall. Mr. Mills spoke feelingly and earnestly. "He was a very great man," said he, "a man of unimpeachable integrity and a natural born leader of men. He had more of the elements of leadership than any man with whom I have come in contact since I have been in public life."

Speaker Reed said: "It would be useless to try to express in a few words the sense of great loss which we all feel in Mr. Randall's death. My esteem for him was very great and I have always had and expressed the highest admiration for his steadfastness and courage. He was a good friend, a brave man, and a statesman beyond reproach."

Mr. Carlisle, who was just returning from a visit to the Randall residence, said: "My personal acquaintance with Mr. Randall began when I entered the Forty-fifth Congress in October, 1877. Ever since then our relations have been not only friendly, but quite intimate. Although we differed widely upon some very important subjects, we never allowed these differences to interfere with our friendship. I think his death is a great loss to his party and to the country, and that he deserves to be remembered for a great many important public services."

Samuel J. Randall was born in Philadelphia Oct. 10, 1828. His father was Josiah Randall, a lawyer of high standing in that city, and his mother was Ann Worrall, a daughter of Gen. Joseph Worrall, a Democratic leader in the time of Jefferson. After receiving an academic education young Randall entered into mercantile life, but he showed an early taste for politics, and when quite young was elected a member of the city council at Philadelphia. He served four years in that capacity and was afterward elected to a term in the State Senate.

From this time forward the history of Samuel J. Randall is a part of the history of his State and of the Nation. The funeral will take place Thursday.

GOSSIP OF THE CAPITAL.

JERRY MURPHY TALKING FOR THE HENNEPIN CANAL.

He Reviews the Steps Previously Taken Toward Its Construction and Advances; New Arguments in Its Favor—Another Announcement of J. S. Clarkson's Retirement.

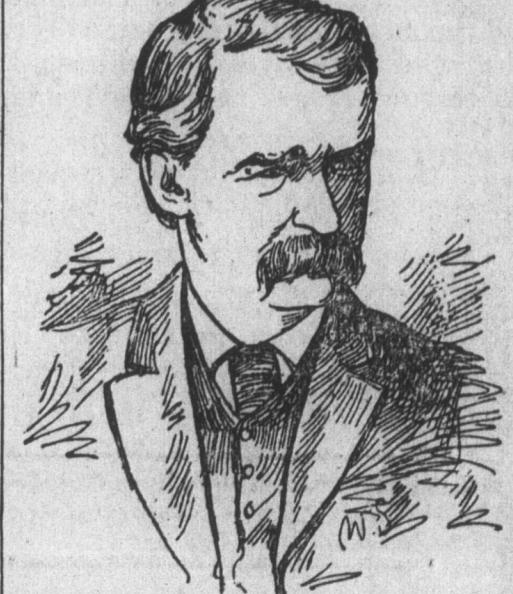
Washington dispatch: An extended and forcible argument in favor of a government appropriation for the building of the Hennepin canal was made before the river and harbor committee of the House by Jerry H. Murphy, the long-time advocate of the project. Nearly all of the Illinois congressmen and many other western congressmen were present.

Mr. Murphy reviewed the steps heretofore taken in the efforts to establish this great project, and set forth the overwhelming endorsement of the enterprise by statesmen, legislative bodies, conventions, and others since 1845, when John C. Calhoun, "that strict constructionist," presided over a convention at Memphis which adopted a resolution declaring that the project of connecting the Mississippi river with the lakes of the north by a canal, and thus with the Atlantic ocean, was a measure worthy of the consideration of Congress.

He submitted many figures to show that the United States had done less to improve her waterways in the interest of commerce than England, France, Russia, Germany, Holland, Sweden, or Austria. The importance of the Hennepin canal for defensive purposes in time of war was also elaborately set forth. Speaking of what the canal would do for agriculture and commerce, Mr. Murphy said:

"I make the statement, and challenge investigation, that if the government, through its representatives, will do its duty and construct this canal there will be a saving of at least 4 cents per bushel over present railroad rates now charged from the Mississippi river to the lakes. And the saving of 4 cents per bushel on the surplus grain of Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Nebraska, Minnesota, and Wisconsin will amount annually to \$20,884,070, enough to build this canal three times, and not including in this estimate other products of the Western toilers that would amount to millions more."

It is announced that Mr. Clarkson, first assistant Postmaster General, will retire on June 1. Mr. Clarkson's resignation, to take effect on that date, has been prepared and will be handed in shortly.



Mr. Clarkson is tired of the place and its drudgery. The pay is \$4,000 a year, and this is not commensurate with the duties. Besides, as he says, he only took the place temporarily, and he has been ready to leave it for a number of months. He has been importuned to hang on until now, when he can turn over the office to other hands.

HE IS UNPOPULAR.

Emperor William's Vagaries Have Caused Alarm Throughout His Empire.

Edmund Yates' special London cable to the New York Tribune says: "The federal Princes of the German Empire have no sort of belief in the brilliant capacity of Emperor William. They are disgusted and terrified at his recent vagaries. The Duke of Saxe-Coburg and a dozen German royalties took advantage of his relationship to remonstrate in strong terms with the Emperor, and he was justified in so doing as the trusted friend and often confidential adviser of his majesty's father and grandfather. But his protests were of no avail. The Duke was so indignant that he refused to stay in Berlin for the chapter of the Black Eagle, but went off to Coburg in high dudgeon. The Duke's sentiments are most fully shared by the King of Saxony, the Prince regent of Bavaria, and above all the Grand Duke of Baden."

"One certain result of the retirement of Prince Bismarck will be, I hear, the early resignation of Count Kalnoky. It is expected in diplomatic circles in Vienna that he will be succeeded by Count von Wolkenstein, the Austrian ambassador to Russia, who has just arrived in Vienna from St. Petersburg on leave of absence."

ARE STAYING AT HOME.

Large Decrease In English Emigration to America.

London Cable: The statistics submitted by the authorities in charge of British emigration show that since Jan. 1 emigration to America has decreased 8,000 below that for the corresponding period of 1889.

This falling off, it is represented, is due to the fact that wages have increased at home until they are quite as high, and in some cases higher, than the rates paid for similar employment in America, while the opportunities for obtaining work here are equally good.

These evidences of improvement are attested by the fact that the number of immigrants arriving in England from foreign countries has increased since Jan. 1 by more than eight thousand in comparison with the months of January, February and March, 1889.

SOUNDING THE ALARM.

SIGNIFICANT UTTERANCES OF A PROTECTIONIST ORGAN.

Seeing the Handwriting on the Wall, It Ca Is a Halt and Urges Tariff Reduction—Unless This Is Done It Predicts a Reaction Against Protection—Alarm at the Attitude of the Farmers.

The National Labor Tribune, of Pittsburgh, heretofore an ultra high protectionist organ, recently printed the following significant editorial:

TARIFF MODIFICATION.

Any man who is in position to observe the trend of public opinion and who has wit enough to comprehend it, cannot but admit that the tendency is toward modification of the tariff schedules. We do not refer to the free traders, but to those who are known as protectionists. The fear is that except there shall be a return to the old protectionist ground there will be reaction in favor of something nearer to absolute free trade than the country has yet had. The original idea of protection was to build up infant industries, not to aid them to large profits after they had been established. It is asserted that this policy has grown into one that aims to produce everything at home, whether the article can or can not be made at a reasonable profit, and that this costs the people more than the advantages warrant.

It strikes us that the argument of these "protectionists" is so much like that advanced in favor of Mr. Morrison's "horizontal reduction bill" of a few years ago, mixed with the logic advanced in favor of the Mills bill, as to be a confession that Morrison and Mills were right. This new departure of a considerable number of protectionists may be briefly stated as favoring a general reduction of tariff and special reduction in some cases. Will any gentleman of intelligence please inform us what is the difference between this and the policy the Democracy fought for in the last Presidential canv