

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.

Quarrel Sort of an Impostor.

The Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad officials are looking for a man giving his name as C. H. Watts, who has been traveling on the engines of the company on the Fort Wayne division for several weeks, representing himself as the new traveling inspector of engines. He was thoroughly posted on the machinery of an engine, and would have them cut loose from the trains and run down the track and watch them closely. He would then test the valves and other parts of the machinery, and did it so well that he was not suspected of being a fraud. The other day he sent a message to Crestline ordering Engineer Horning laid off for not taking proper care of his engine, although Horning is one of the best engineers on the road. The order was, strange to say, carried out, and it was not until Mr. Horning telegraphed to the superintendent at Fort Wayne, asking the reason, that the fraud was discovered. The fellow borrowed money from different railroad men. He evidently learned that he was discovered, and he has not been seen since. A reward will be offered for his apprehension.

Knights Templar.

Before adjournment at Indianapolis, the Grand Commandery of Knights Templar elected the following officers: Henry H. Lancaster, of Lafayette, Grand Commander; Irvin B. Webber, of Warsaw, Deputy Grand Commander; Joseph A. Manning, of Michigan City, Grand Generalissimo; James B. Safford, of Columbus, Grand Captain General; James D. Stanley, Terre Haute, Grand Prelate; Simeon S. Johnson, Jeffersonville, Grand Senior Warden; Charles W. Slick, of Mishawaka, Grand Junior Warden; Joseph W. Smith, of Indianapolis, Grand Treasurer; William H. Smythe, of Indianapolis, Grand Reporter; "Lon" E. Smedley, of Greencastle, Grand Standard Bearer; W. T. Durbin, of Anderson, Grand Warden; Roger Parry, of Indianapolis, Grand Captain of the Guards.

Minor State News.

—Mrs. Mary Helkenrich dropped dead at Vincennes.

—Bluffton is working to secure a large beet-sugar factory.

—Thomas Duckworth, residing five miles west of Martinsville, was kicked in the side by one of his young horses. A rib was broken and he was badly injured internally.

—Clarence Briant, colored, familiarly known throughout Jeffersonville as "Six-bits," fell off the excursion steamer Sunshine, at the foot of Wall street, and was drowned.

—Robbers broke into the Park House, at Muncie, and went to the room of the proprietor's son, Harry Steele, and stole all the young man's clothing, nearly \$100 worth and escaped.

—Alpha Tomy, the 3-year-old child of James Tomy, of Richmond, pulled a tub of hot water over on itself, scalding it from its chin to its toes. It lingered in great agony until next morning, when it died.

—David Mock, a farmer, living three miles north of Jeffersonville, has a Jersey sow that few days ago gave birth to eighteen pigs. One was accidentally killed, but the other seventeen are alive and doing well.

—A jail delivery was effected at Lebanon by prying the jail door off its hinges, and five prisoners out of the six confined therein made their escape. Charles Miller, who is in jail awaiting trial for murder, is the only prisoner who remains.

—Twelve of the leading citizens of Wayne County have filed a complaint in the Wayne Circuit Court against the Board of County Commissioners to enjoin them from building a new courthouse, which according to the plans of Architect McLanghlin, of Cincinnati, will cost when finished, \$300,000.

—The J. M. & I. train ran over and killed an unknown man, supposed to have been a tramp, at Stite's Crossing, two miles east of New Albany. At the place where the accident occurred there is a double track. The man stepped off one track just in time to be struck by the train on the opposite track. His body was so horribly mangled that recognition is impossible.

—It is still feared by the friends of Isaac White, residing five miles from Paoli, in Orange County, that the White Caps will make another assault on the old man, and a guard of Grand Army men, of which he is a member, keeps watch over his premises. In the latter part of February he was brutally treated by masked men, and is still suffering from the wounds inflicted.

—Mrs. James Hazzard, a well-known lady residing at Scottsburg, was perhaps fatally injured at her home in that city. In passing an open fire-place, her dress became ignited, and in attempting to quench the flames she ran into the open air. In an instant all her clothing was ablaze, and before assistance could reach her, her body and hands were frightfully burned. Her condition is serious.

THE SAWTELLE MURDER

ISAAC TELLS HOW HIS BROTHER WAS MURDERED.

The Victim Lured to a Lonely Camp and an Attempt Made to Extort His Estate from Him—Claims Dr. Blood Did the Killing.

Boston (Mass.) dispatch: A morning paper prints what it claims is a confession made to his counsel by Isaac B. Sawtelle of Boston, now in jail at Dover, N. H., awaiting trial for the murder of his brother Hiram, whose mutilated body was found buried in the woods in Lebanon, Me., last February.

In this alleged confession Isaac says that he and Hiram's wife were parties to a conspiracy to lure Hiram to an abandoned camp in Lebanon, Me., where he was to be held captive by the notorious Dr. Blood and the ex-convict "Jack" (who have been suspected of having guilty knowledge, at least, of the murder) until he should relinquish in writing all claim to the estate left by his father.

Isaac decoyed Hiram to Rochester, N. H., and drove him to a point near the camp, where he was turned over to "Jack." Isaac claims that his connection with the case ended at this point, and that he did not know of Hiram's death until he received a letter while in Portland telling him that it had been necessary to put Hiram out of the way, and that each of the trio must look out for himself.

This so-called confession makes most of the evidence in possession of the government accord with this theory of Hiram's taking off, and claims that the murder was committed in Maine by Dr. Blood and the convict "Jack."

He said he had had Dr. Blood's own handwriting for the proof that Hiram was killed in a struggle, during which more than intended violence was used by either him or "Jack" to prevent Hiram from gaining his liberty.

"The conspiracy," he said, "was planned by Blood, assented to by me, directly furthered by his companion, and indirectly by a friend in Lowell." According to Isaac, Blood was to get \$500 for his part of the conspiracy, and he (Isaac) gave him \$100 cash and a note for \$400, payable in weekly installments of \$25.

He claims that Mr. Richardson of Lowell, at whose house he stopped on his way to Rochester, N. H., with his niece, gave him the pills which he afterward gave the girl, but the pills were harmless, only causing a sickness which served as an excuse to decoy Hiram to Rochester and that he (Isaac) told Richardson of the intended operations against Hiram.

Isaac says that Blood wrote him a letter at Rochester giving him instructions to drive from Rochester to an old house near Springvale, Maine, where he would find a person to whom he was to pay the installment of the note then due. The letter also requested him to bring a spade.

He drove to the house on the Tuesday before the murder, where he found "Jack," who requested him to bring an ax with which to cut wood for fires, as he said Blood and he were going to be prepared to remain all winter. If necessary, to get Hiram to sign the paper giving up all claims to the property.

"Jack" also wanted a spade and pick-ax, which he said would have a part in the persecution of Hiram, but as Isaac says he supposed, for ocular effect only. On Wednesday Isaac says he drove Hiram to the same spot, where "Jack" met him and told Isaac to go for a doctor, while he drove Hiram to the house where he expected to find his sick daughter.

Isaac left the carriage and "Jack" returned it to him about an hour and a half later. Isaac then drove "Jack" about three miles up the Springvale road, where "Jack" left the carriage with a bag which he had in behind and which Isaac thinks contained Hiram's clothes and head. He claims he did not see Dr. Blood at Springvale, nor has he seen him or "Jack" since the disappearance of Hiram.

It is believed that the confession is not genuine, and that Sawtelle made it up to account for the evidence which he knows the State has against him. The story of the crime having been committed in Maine is apparently an attempt to escape the gallows, as the death penalty is not enforced in that State.

EMIN VS. STANLEY.

Europe Taking Up the Quarrel Between the Two.

London cable: The Times' special from Cannes gives an interview with Stanley, who declares that the statements made by Father Schinze in regard to Stanley's maneuvering to betray his employers, steal ivory, found an independent kingdom, etc., could emanate only from a depraved mind.

Stanley says Emin was friendly enough until the Germans managed to get control of him. Emin's action, Stanley remarks, is similar to that of De Brazza, who obtained the money for his expedition from King Leopold, and then turned over to France the results of his labors, made possible by Leopold's generosity. Stanley is surprised that England should allow the Wissman enterprise to be carried on without making a protest.

The North German Gazette devotes considerable space to the Stanley-Emin dispute. The article condemns Stanley and highly praises Emin.

The French Geographical Society opposes the idea of a public reception to Stanley. The grounds of the objection are that Stanley's recent enterprises have been of a purely commercial character and that he treated with disdain the more scientific aims of De Brazza.

Emin Pasha starts for the interior of Africa next week. He has openly declared that the principal reasons for his entering the German service are his disappointment at his treatment by his former supporters and his resentment of the manner in which he has been misrepresented in Stanley's speeches.

RANDALL'S OBSEQUIES.

IMPRESSIVE CEREMONIES OVER THE DEAD STATESMAN.

One of the Most Distinguished Assemblies Ever Gathered at Washington Listens to a Touching Sermon by Rev. Dr. Chester—The Interment at Laurel Hill, Philadelphia.

Washington dispatch: The funeral of the late Samuel J. Randall took place Thursday (17th inst.) at the Metropolitan Presbyterian church, Dr. Chester, pastor, officiating. Previous to the funeral the body lay in state in the church, and hundreds visited the place to look for the last time on the face of the dead statesman.

There was an immense attendance at the funeral, the assembly being perhaps one of the most distinguished ever gathered here. The President, members of the Cabinet, Senators, Congressmen, and men eminent in every rank of life were present. The ceremonies were simple but extremely impressive.

The honorary pall-bearers were George W. Childs, A. J. Drexel, Alex K. McClure, John Wanamaker, William McMullen, Charles A. Dana, ex-Gov. Andrew G. Curtin, Senator Gorman, ex-Congressman William H. Sowden, Congressman Blount, Senator Barbour and Dallas Sanders.

The House, after reading the journal, adjourned in respect to the memory of Mr. Randall.

Just before noon the remains were taken to the Pennsylvania railroad depot to be conveyed to Philadelphia for interment.

In his sermon the Rev. Dr. Chester said: "In this solemn hour, in this house of God, now gather the representatives of a great nation around the earthly remains of one of its most honored citizens. Here men of different political faiths, of various religious creeds, unite in a tribute of respect to one whom the nation delighted to honor."

"But it is not to his public career that our thoughts are turned in this solemn hour. For it was a wish expressed by Mr. Randall that his funeral services should be devoid of all earthly pomp; that they should be held in the sanctuary, where the heart instinctively bends in reverential adoration before its God; that the chief recognition of himself should be his testimony to the grace of Jesus Christ as the Blessed Savior. The expression of such a desire affords one of the eulogies on his character. It reveals the honest simplicity of his nature. It fitly crowns a life of service to man by a death of testimony to the grace of God."

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LINCOLN'S SLAYER.

Queer Story of a Mysterious Passenger Told by a Quebec Auctioneer.

Detroit (Mich.) dispatch: Thomas Casey, a Quebec auctioneer, was in Detroit the other day and told the following story: In June, 1865, the schooner Emma was loaded with oil at Montreal for Nassau. Among her cargo were seven large trunks consigned to "J. W. R. Nassau, to be called for." The schooner was caught in a storm and wrecked. She was picked up by some Quebec sailors and the wreckage put into the Court of Admiralty, where it was ordered sold. Mr. Casey was the auctioneer.

When the seven trunks were brought to him he opened them and found them filled with theatrical wardrobes of all descriptions, jeweled daggers, rich velvet suits, manuscripts of plays, and a thousand and one little essentials for producing Shakspeare's plays. Mr. Casey sold the goods by the order of the court, realizing something like \$300. The money remained in the hands of the court, and no steps were taken to find J. Wilkes Booth, the owner, or the relatives of the owner, who was at that time supposed to have been lost in the schooner.

Mr. Casey investigated the case after part of the goods had been sold, but was unable to find any trace of the missing owner. He did not know the Booths, and, aside from the fact that the costumes all bore the initials "J. W. B." knew nothing of J. Wilkes Booth. Part of the goods he kept as there was no sale for them. He has now learned enough of J. Wilkes Booth and his action in 1865 to assure himself that the seven trunks found on the derelict were none other than those of Edwin Booth's brother.

TO GIVE US MORE CASH.

SENATOR PLUMB'S PLAN TO INCREASE THE CIRCULATION.

Claiming that the Money of the Country Only Averages \$10 per Head of the Population, He Proposes to Add to the Amount of Circulating Medium.

Washington dispatch: Mr. Plumb has introduced a bill in the Senate for the disposition of certain funds in the treasury, and asked that it be read in full, as he desired to call the attention of the finance committee to it.

It provides that the money required to be deposited for the redemption of the National bank circulation shall be carried into the treasury and treated as funds available for the reduction of the public debt and for the current expenses of the government; that all funds held for the payment of the matured debt and interest, due and unpaid, shall be similarly treated, and that hereafter no funds available above the sum of \$10,000,000 shall be retained in the treasury; this not to be construed, however, as permanently diminishing the fund of \$100,000,000 now held for the redemption of treasury notes.

Mr. Plumb said that there was less than \$700,000,000 of circulation for the use of the 65,000,000 of people of the United States, probably not more than \$10 per capita. The system of finance that had been built up and maintained had brought about the result. It had been stated in the public prints that in pursuance of his policy of controlling the finances of the country, the Secretary of the Treasury had contracted the currency during the month of February over \$10,000,000. Mr. Plumb said he believed that that retention of money in the treasury and the assumption on the part of the Secretary to do what might have been once proper, but which now constituted a menace to the business of the country, ought to be prohibited by law.

From every quarter there was abundant evidence that the public needed for the transaction of its business that this money in the treasury should be disbursed. For all useful purposes it might as well be in the bottom of the sea as in the treasury. During last year nearly \$40,000,000 of national bank circulation had been withdrawn.

To meet that reduction there was of course the coinage of silver—\$2,000,000 a month—and the coinage of gold, but experience showed that not only were these two agencies needed, but there was also needed paper money to the maximum amount outstanding at any time. The business of the country was languishing. New enterprises were withheld. Old enterprises were struggling to keep on their feet. And there was dread, and terror, and apprehension where there ought to be hopefulness, helpfulness and enterprise.

That condition of things would continue until the remedy was attained, and that remedy could only come by legislation, because legislation, combined with executive action, had brought the country to where it now was. Congress would legislate some of these days on the silver question; but no one knew when and no one knew how. Whatever was done would result in a great addition to the money of the country. But this method of his, or something like it, would give an addition at once, and the money could be disbursed within sixty days.

The bill was referred to the finance committee.

The treasurer of the United States has asked the House committee on appropriations to put through the House a special appropriation to enable him to strengthen the old treasury vaults in which are deposited aggregating \$690,000. He had experiments made recently, his suspicions having been aroused as to the security of the vaults, which are of a style twenty-five years old. His expert bored a hole through the vault wall in seventeen seconds and made the hole large enough to crawl through in seventeen minutes. Practically the contents of the vaults were at his disposal, including \$250,000 in greenbacks, in a corner six feet square.

The committee, on receiving this startling information, told Treasurer Huston to go ahead and prepare estimates, promising to put through the House immediately any appropriation deemed necessary. The treasurer is now preparing estimates which will probably be ready so that the bill can be presented to-morrow. Meanwhile the treasury guards have been doubled. The total amount of the funds for which Treasurer Huston is responsible is about \$760,000,000. Of this amount about \$170,000,000, chiefly in silver, is in the new steel silver vault, the remainder being in the old treasury vault, which it is now proposed to repair and strengthen.

The Treasury watchmen have always been noted for their integrity and fidelity, but if by political influence (their positions not being protected by the civil service law) two or three expert cracksman could get on the force, or if a cracksman could get into the treasury at night on an employee's pass or in any other way, less than an hour's work on the old treasury vault would give them the biggest fortune in the world if they got away with nothing but greenbacks. The treasurer's examination of the vault and his recommendation to the committee on appropriations have been kept entirely secret from all but the five members of the committee who would have especial charge of the matter under the committee's division of labor.

Short News Items.

The W. H. Metz Company of Louisville, dealers in staves, barrels, lumber, etc., have failed. Liabilities, \$55,000; assets about the same.

The Commissioner of Indian Affairs has received a telegram from Indian Agent Upshaw, asking for troops to suppress a threatened uprising of the Indians on the Tongue River Reservation in Montana.

At Washington, Pa., Judge McIlvaine handed down a decision holding that oil-well pumping Sunday is Sabbath desecration. Operators claim that the production of wells is impaired by cessation of pumping.