

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.

—Charles Allison was accidentally wounded in the leg by George Yard, at Kokomo.

—Carl Tiederman, a merchant, of Goshen, was clubbed into insensibility by foot-pads.

—George Grinup, switchman, was struck by a train at Logansport and dangerously hurt.

—Theodore Hull, Grand Trunk yardmaster at South Bend, was fatally crushed between cars.

—Frank Golding was terribly cut about the neck and back by the breaking of a heavy sheet of plate glass, at Kokomo.

—Dennis Barrett was kicked in the face by a horse at Terre Haute. His nose was broken and several teeth were dislodged.

—Millard Kennedy of Union Township, Johnson County, required three days to recover consciousness after being kicked by a horse.

—A 4-year-old daughter of Carl Huffer, residing near Muncie, was kicked in the head by a horse and dangerously injured.

—Philip Vassen, a plumber, of Fort Wayne, upset a pot of molten metal, which splashed into his face, blinding both his eyes.

—A Yeager was fatally hurt at Walcottville by a smash-up of machinery in the mill where he was employed. A chisel was driven into his head.

—Mrs. Robert Parr, residing near Greencastle, was kicked by a mule, the animal's heels laying bare the frontal bone of her forehead. Her injuries will result fatally.

—A large fish pond, owned by J. M. Troutman, near Crawfordsville, was dynamited during the past week, and hundreds of fish killed. The affair is being investigated.

—The drillers struck a fine flow of artesian mineral water at C. Fletcher's residence at Spencer. The water pours out, by actual measurement, one hundred and eighty barrels per hour.

—The spring trotting meeting which was to have been held in Fort Wayne in June has been declared off, as satisfactory arrangements could not be made with the other cities of the proposed circuit.

—Benjamin Long, of Logansport, aged 17, has won the Youth's Companion prize of \$100 for the best essay on "The Patriotic Influence of the American Flag When Raised Over the Public Schools."

—The owner of a bus line at Crawfordsville is "Walkup," and he is in a peck of trouble over what to place upon his vehicles, because his own name might suggest to travelers an invitation to "walk up" from the depots.

—Will Higgins got his hand caught in a machine at Ball's tin-stamp works at Muncie, and lost a finger. A few moments later Charles Valentine, another youth, went to work at the same place, and lost the index finger to one of his hands and badly cut another.

—The children's disease which is reported from Muncie, and pronounced LaNona, has appeared in Greenfield. There are four little girls suffering with the trouble—vomiting and purging with no apparent cause. It is hoped that it may not become generally epidemic.

—A terrific natural gas explosion occurred in B. W. Skelton's cracker factory, Fort Wayne, which resulted in \$500 damage to the building. N. C. Foulks, a baker employed in the factory, was badly burned. He had turned the fire in the oven too low, and the flame was extinguished while Foulks was at dinner. On his return the explosion occurred.

—A huge live war eagle, 17 months old, was captured in Crawford County by one of the hill dwellers of the county, who managed to escape the huge bird's talons by throwing his overcoat over it. It measures seven feet six inches from tip to tip, and weighs fifty pounds. This kind of eagle, while found in abundance in the mountains of the Western Territories, is very rare in this part of the country.

—Charley Phillips was accidentally shot by Everett Henley, at the farm residence of Nixon Henley, one mile east of Monrovia. Everett was examining an old-fashioned "pepper-box" revolver, when from some unknown cause the weapon began firing, one ball penetrating the face of Phillips near the right cheekbone, ranging downward through the parotid gland, making a serious and ugly wound. It is thought that he will recover.

—One of the wealthiest farmers in Ohio Township, Bartholemew County, called at the Moore's Vineyard postoffice recently to buy a quantity of postage stamps at a reduced price. He offered one and a half cents for two-cent stamps and one-half cent for a one-cent stamp. The offer was refused, and he became enraged and was restrained by friends from an assault on the postmaster. The stamps were not for the farmer's use, but were sent for by a young lady stopping at his house. The farmer hoped to turn an honest penny by making a per cent. on his investment.

—Isaac Lavender, a brick-layer of Evansville, while on his way to his work was run down by the cars, having his head cut completely off and his body badly mangled. He was about fifty years of age, and leaves a large family.

—A large oak saw-log hauled in to Miley's saw-mill, at Columbus, from the woods, which was cracked and somewhat windshaken in the heart, while being quartered up, fell apart, and blacksnakes began running in every direction. Twenty-seven of the reptiles of all sizes were killed, besides several that got away, the largest of which measured six feet seven inches in length.

—The other day at Muncie, Melvin H. Tyler took out a license to wed Miss Emma Heffner. Tyler, who is a prominent manufacturer, came to Muncie two years ago and wedded the same lady, with whom he lived nearly a year, when a former wife from Portland, Me., whom he had deserted, had him arrested, convicted and sentenced for bigamy. Tyler's popularity and failing health secured a pardon for him from jail, where he was serving the lowest possible sentence. During the trial wife No. 1 agreed to get a divorce and free him if \$500 alimony be allowed her and her child, which was done, and Tyler has received the papers that made him free to wed Miss Heffner, which he will do.

—Pension Agent Ensley has made out and forwarded to William Bohley, of Linton, Green County, a voucher of \$13,636.80, the largest amount of pension money ever paid to any one man in the State of Indiana. Bohley was a private in Company F, Thirty-first Indiana Volunteer Infantry, Gen. Cruft's regiment, and is now blind from a disease of the eyes contracted while in the army. He is a German, about fifty-two years old, and owns a little farm near Linton, which place is largely made up of Germans. Until Bohley's claim of \$13,637.80 was ordered paid, the largest pension granted in this State was that of Owen Flaherty, of Terre Haute, who, on Feb. 20 last, was given \$12,979.07. Flaherty is insane from wounds received in the service.

—A contract has been close Anderson by which the entire plant of the Covington Wire Nail Mill will be removed to that city at once, together with 150 operatives, with their families. The establishment, when completed, which will be early in the summer, will cut eight hundred kegs of wire nails per day. This American wire-nail, wire and wire-nail works in Anderson will furnish employment to about 500 skilled men. The Novelty Wire and Fence Company have broke ground for their factory, and a large force of men are at work. The factory will employ thirty skilled men, a number of whom have purchased lots and are building pretty cottages in the vicinity of the factory. Negotiations are pending for a number of other valuable factories.

—The year 1890 promises more for Portland than any previous year. Eastern capital has become interested in the construction of the Chicago, Portland & Wabash Railroad, and articles of association have been forwarded to Indianapolis to be filed. Elections will be ordered in Wayne Township and Penn Township at once, and if the aid is voted and the required amount raised the road will be constructed at once as far as Camden, and at that point the road reaches the largest gravel hills in Indiana or Ohio. Portland has secured four good factories in the last year, and is now raising money for a desk factory to be located there. Besides these, the enlargement of such factories as the Bimbel wheel-works and the Creamery Package Company, the largest of their kind in the State, is making it quite a manufacturing city.

—Patents have been granted to the following Indiana inventors: William H. Bennett, Kokomo, saw-mill dog; William L. Durth, Frankfort, metallic buggy bed; Oscar R. Decker, Rochester, watch-bow fastener; John E. Donaldson, Montezuma, assignor to Clay Shingle Company, Indianapolis, roofing tile; Emil E. Herman, Terre Haute, trousers; Ira W. Eikenbary, Warren, automatic sliding gate; Edmund H. Hanna, assignor of one-half to A. T. Baker, Portland, plane; Willis C. Howe, Evansville, spindle for vehicles; Harry Huddleston, Liberty, wheel hub; Charles McNeal, assignor of one-half to E. Skillman, Goshen, split pulley; Henry Nichols, assignor of three-fourths to J. W. and E. E. Ruark, and A. J. Bird, Mount Meridan, car coupling; Lewis J. Rice, Indianapolis, hose coupling.

—George Zimmer, a farmer of Maysville, Allen County, discovered a radical, though somewhat expensive remedy to cure vermin-infected cattle. A neighbor told him to rub the animals thoroughly with kerosene and they would no longer be troubled with the vermin. Zimmer did so, saturating the hides of eight cows until they were dripping wet with the fluid. Along in the afternoon he took a red-hot iron and started to brand one of the cows, when in an instant, the animal was enveloped in flames. A stampede followed, and the burning cow mingled with the rest of the herd, until all eight of them were a mass of flames. They rushed into a barn, setting fire to it. A hay-stack was next ignited and consumed, and pandemonium reigned. The barn was saved. When all was over, it was found that the vermin were dead, and so were the cows.

ILLINOIS DEMOCRATS.

WHY THEY HOPE TO CARRY THE STATE THIS FALL.

Republican Revolt Against the Tariff—Disintegration in the Ranks of the Party of Protection—Thousands of Voting Farmers Organized—Illinois Election Landslides.

[From the Chicago Daily News, Ind. Rep.] Illinois Democrats are breathing an atmosphere of great confidence. They believe they can carry the State and elect a State Treasurer and a State Superintendent of Public Instruction. These hopes are based on what they consider tangible evidences of Democratic reinvigoration and Republican demoralization. To carry Illinois in an off year would not be extraordinary. Henry Raab, a Democrat, was elected Superintendent of Public Instruction in 1882, and Orendorf was defeated for Treasurer by only about 5,000 votes.

REPUBLICANS ARE UNHAPPY. Republicans do not deny that their party is honeycombed with dissatisfaction that in many portions of the State amounts to disintegration. This is due in some degree to dissatisfaction with President Harrison. His administration has not pleased the bread-winners—the men who produce the results at elections. They do not say he is a bad President. They simply complain that he is a poor party leader. There is no blood in the party, no enthusiasm. In addition, there is a wide-spread discontent among the farmers. Farm products are below the cost of production. Agricultural prosperity is dwindling. The situation is much the same as it was in the pinching times of the early '70s, when the grange and greenback movements were seized upon as a solution of hard times. Added to this is the growth of trusts, the compact organization of monopolies, the steadily rising and baleful domination of the manufacturing, commercial, and financial elements of the country. The farmers feel the pressure due to a want of prosperity, and in their endeavors to free themselves are disposed to strike at the powers that be.

DEMANDS FOR TARIFF REFORM. During the last year over one hundred tariff-reform clubs have been organized in the State. These embrace both Republicans and Democrats. They are non-partisan. A distinct and determined effort has been made by the organizers of these clubs to keep them out of politics and to keep politics out of them. This is so pronounced that but little information concerning them is obtainable for use in treating of the political situation. It is reliably asserted that these clubs now embrace at least thirty thousand members. These members are all posted on tariff-reform matters. They are aggressive and always ready to point out how the existing depression of agricultural interests is due to the protective-tariff policy—the policy of the Republican party. These 30,000 tariff reformers are mainly agriculturists or men dependent upon agricultural prosperity for their livelihood. This element must have great effect wherever the question of tariff reform becomes an issue in the campaign.

THE FARMERS' ALLIANCE. In addition to this the Farmers' Alliance has taken a deep root in twenty or thirty of the northern and central counties of the State. Its membership amounts to somewhere near 20,000. These are all farmers. The alliance embraces, it is believed, more Republicans than Democrats. Its purpose is to discuss economic questions. This brings in the tariff, monopolistic and trust questions—all of them leading-strings away from the Republican fold.

The Farmers' Mutual Benefit Association has a strong hold in about forty counties in the southern or Democratic portion of the State. This association is less devoted to the discussion of economic questions than the alliance, but its membership is composed of farmers who study the relation of the agriculturist to the remainder of the producing world. It opposes national banks. It complains that the agriculturists with less than one-third of the taxable wealth of the State pay one-half the taxes of the State. To remedy this the association demands the repeal of all class legislation which gives to some industries artificial aid at the expense of the other industries. The association demands more currency, and especially the free coinage of silver. It demands a wholesale reduction of tariff duties on all articles of necessity and a wholesale increase of duties on all luxuries. It demands a tax on great incomes. It demands of the Legislature a law making 6 per cent the legal rate of interest; a law providing school-books at cost, and a law providing for the Australian system of voting. It denounces the State Board of Equalization as "a process of legal robbery" operated in favor of the corporations against the small tax-payers.

A STRONG ORGANIZATION. This organization has an enormous strength, estimated at from 30,000 to 40,000 voters. It runs co-operative stores and is compact and united. All its doctrinal teaching leads away from the Republican party. In many Senatorial districts it will run candidates for the Legislature without regard to Republican or Democratic nominations. In the very nature of things, however, it will find itself more in alignment with Democratic than with Republican policy. In other words, it may agreeably fraternize with the Democrats. It is impossible to see how it can consistently fraternize with the Republicans.

Taking these three organizations together they aggregate nearly 100,000 voters. They indicate a revolt—a revolt against the existing order of things, especially the high protective tariff. This may not make them a Democratic organization, but it does make them an anti-Republican organization; and anything that impairs Republican unity imperils Republican success.

The Democratic State campaign managers watched the result of the spring elections with a great deal of interest. Since the election a careful analysis of the results has been made. This analysis, they claim, indicated extraordinary Democratic gains. Elections were held the last of April in all the counties under township organization. There are over eighty of those counties. More than half of them usually—in fact, regularly—elect Republican Boards of Supervisors.

A DEMOCRATIC LANDSLIDE. This spring there was a Democratic landslide and sixty-five counties elected

Democratic boards. This is something that has not occurred since the war. To show the character of these victories in individual counties are instances. Champaign County, it is said, never before this spring elected a Democratic board. Piatt has nearly always been Republican, but this year it elected a Democratic board. De Witt County, almost always Republican, went Democratic. Every county in Congressman Cannon's district, with but a single exception, elected Democratic boards. They have been regularly Republican heretofore. In Congressman Rowell's district, strongly Republican, it was much the same way. Decatur, usually Republican by 800, elected a Democratic City Council. Livingston County, in Congressman Payson's district, heretofore overwhelmingly Republican, elected a Democratic board. Jo Davies and Stephenson Counties went the same way. Several counties in Congressman Gest's district reversed the political complexion of the county boards. Besides these facts the Democrats claim there was a gain all along the line, especially in the agricultural districts. This, they assert, is indicative of a landslide in the same direction next November.

TRYING TO FOOL THE FARMERS.

A Republican Paper's Arrangement of the McKinley Abortion.

[From the Philadelphia Telegraph (Rep.).] Of all the silly things Mr. McKinley has yet done in connection with the tariff question his report to the House in favor of the Ways and Means Committee bill is the most grotesque. What possible sense is there in trying to fool the farmers of the United States by the statement that their industry is being prostrated on account of the crowding of American markets with foreign agricultural products? In order to back up this utterly absurd declaration Mr. McKinley is driven to quote the importations of sugar, tea, coffee, fruits, tobacco, animals, and fibers—the latter including wool, hemp, jute, etc. What does the sugar industry in nine-tenths of the United States amount to? It is practically unknown in thirty-six of the forty-two States. How much tea and coffee are raised in this country? The importation of animals, as everybody knows, is chiefly confined to first-class breeding stock, brought in by fancy farmers. The carpet men have clearly shown that the class of wool most needed in this country is not and cannot be grown here profitably.

The fact of the matter is—and no man knows the truth more clearly than Mr. McKinley himself—that when he puts out his total agricultural imports at nearly \$350,000,000 he is guilty of the most idiotic deception. This statement is made for the purpose of carrying with it a false impression. Until Mr. McKinley's report appeared the friends of the so-called "Farmers' Tariff" bill were quite content in speaking of agricultural imports coming into competition with American productions in placing the amount in the neighborhood of \$75,000,000. This, too, is an outside figure, and is at least very largely the result of trade with Canada. When this argument was quickly met and demolished, in these columns and elsewhere, Mr. McKinley and his friends shifted their ground and made a bold advance that must make them ridiculous in the sight of intelligent men everywhere. It being clearly shown that this \$75,000,000, even if the farmers got the full benefit of it, would be more than swallowed up under this tariff bill in the increased cost of clothing and the other necessities of life, it became necessary to swell the figures and pull the wool, if possible, still further over the eyes of the doubting agriculturists. Mr. McKinley's report in this respect will prove a boomerang of the most destructive sort. It doesn't pay to indulge in this kind of deception at any time. The bill is now before the House and before the country, and it must stand or fall upon its merits.

The Grand Old Party's Last Hope.

Congressman Allen, of Mississippi, told some plain truths in the House of Representatives during a political debate started by Mr. Kelley, of Kansas, while the legislative, executive, and judicial appropriation bill was under discussion. "There never has been a time in the history of the grand old party," said Mr. Allen, "when Southern outrages were more necessary for the purposes of that party than they are to-day. It has gone to the wall on the tariff; it has lusted higher than a kite on the civil service; the elections are going against it, and if it cannot carry the election on Southern outrages the chances of the grand old party are gone."

Mr. Allen confessed he was somewhat disappointed in the bill. He quoted from a speech delivered by Mr. Cannon and used as a campaign document, declaring that the Republican party was devoted to the country, and would, if it came into power, administer the Government with greater economy, and greatly reduce expenditures. It was this promise which accounted for his disappointment. He failed to find that there was any reduction in this bill. Now and then he liked to meet his Republican friends on the street and chat with them, but after the 4th of March, 1889, it was impossible for him to keep up with them in their wild rush to the departments to get offices and show their devotion to their country. He then quoted from the civil-service plank of the Republican party and from President Harrison's letter of acceptance. But the Republican party had gone back on its promises and he wanted to call the attention of the country to the civil-service pretensions of the administration. He had some respect for the man who acknowledged himself a spoilsman; but a man who obtained office under a hypocritical guise would never get the respect of the people. He told a story of Senator Ingalls going to the White House to secure an office. On the way he met with a friend, who told him he would not get it, as Harrison had a friend in Kansas that he was going to appoint. The Senator scratched his head a moment and said: "That is right, if he is sure of it; but I am pretty well acquainted with that State, and if he has a friend there, I don't know it." [Laughter.] Another story Mr. Allen recalled as showing the Republican opinion of the administration was to the effect that meeting a Republican and asking him what he thought of it, he received the following reply:

"Wanny runs the Sunday-school; Baby runs the White House, And damn it, here we are."

IN THE LABOR WORLD.

THE OUTLOOK IS FOR MORE AND GREATER STRIKES.

The Situation Admitted to Be One of the Most Serious that Have Ever Confronted Wage-Workers and Employers—Government Aid Invoked by Non-Union Carpenters at Chicago.

New York dispatch: Bradstreet says: "The industrial outlook has not improved at all during the last week. In fact, signs of restlessness among the wage-workers have become more conspicuous, the number of strikes reported being larger than during any previous week for nearly two years. By far the most serious outlook is that reported from Chicago. The strike of 5,000 carpenters at that city, swelled as it has been by the necessary idleness of nearly 20,000 other workers in allied trades, has already been noted. The number of idle men has now been augmented by the strike of 2,000 brickmakers and brickyard laborers for shorter hours and more pay. Late advices would seem to point to the uneasiness of labor in other lines in that city, and this is likely to culminate May 1 in one of the greatest strikes on record."

"Nearly 20,000 packing house employees at Chicago are said to contemplate a strike for the eight-hour day. Harness-makers, clothing workers, (women), stair-builders, and other artisans have either already announced their intention of going out or are said to contemplate such action. This action on the part of so many trades is alleged to be against the advice of leaders, who are on record as opposing strikes for the eight-hour day in any but the building trades."

"The effect of such a widespread strike upon Chicago industries can not fail to be hurtful. That the wholesale strike is against the advice of the American Federation of Labor is proved by the issuance this week of a circular to the wage-workers by Samuel Gompers, president of that organization. In this circular he outlines the action to be pursued by the federation in its fight for an eight-hour day. 'Early advices,' Mr. Gompers says, 'had led the officers of this body to expect that the building trades' employers would meet the men half way in their efforts to adjust the hours of labor, but recent developments at Chicago and Indianapolis prove their expectations to have been unfounded.' He claims that the 'wealth, power and influence of the employing and corporate classes of the country are to be concentrated to defeat the movement,' and therefore recommends that action toward securing shorter hours in other trades be deferred until the building trades' fight is settled. Diffusing organized labor strength in various movements, he thinks, means final defeat for all."

"Money is said to be urgently needed. While the situation in Chicago is sufficiently grave, that outside of that city is only a little better, at least so far as the building trades are concerned. Strikes of building or kindred trades for an eight-hour day are reported from Sharon, Pa.; Portland, Ore.; Indianapolis, Ind.; New York city, and Joliet, Ill. Nearly 1,500 coal miners are out in the Connellsville region, owing to wage difficulties. This stoppage of production is said to threaten the suspension of blast furnaces in Cleveland dependent upon this source for coke for fuel. The situation as regards a general strike on May 1 is not of the best. The carpenters and other building trades at Boston, Milwaukee, Birmingham, Ala., and Lancaster, Pa., are on record as proposing to strike for shorter hours on that date. All in all, the situation in labor matters is more strained than for several years, and the outcome of the present concerted movement will be watched with interest. The total number of strikes in April was 126, involving 28,853 employees, whereas last year during the same month there were only 61 strikes, involving 12,191 employees. Since Jan. 1 this year there have been 303 strikes, involving 66,142 men, while in the first four months of last year there were only 221 strikes, involving 44,924 persons."

"Chicago dispatch: A number of the non-union men who claim to have been roughly handled by striking carpenters have appealed to the United States government for protection. A secret meeting, at which a large number of non-union carpenters were present, was held on the South side. They had been told by a contractor that those who were from other States could appeal to the United States authorities for protection if they were not protected by Chicago or Illinois authorities. Some of the men claimed that they had been driven from buildings by strikers and that they having recently come here from other States were outrageously treated by the police. A committee was appointed to draft a suitable petition and forward it to Secretary of State Blaine immediately. The committee brought in the following, which was adopted unanimously and sent on to Washington:

"To the Honorable the Secretary of State of the United States, Washington, D. C.: We, your petitioners of the city of Chicago, being tradesmen and bona fide citizens of the United States, now by intimidation, threats, and actual violence, being prevented from following our avocations to the great injury of ourselves and families, humbly petition the government of the United States for protection in the exercise of our constitutional rights, now denied by a mob of riotous outlaws, who defy the authorities and who maintain a reign of terror over those who differ with them on questions of trades-unions."

"We also state that the above state of affairs has already continued for several weeks and that we have no protection of city or State authorities here; hence we petition your honor that protection sufficient be afforded us so that we may in peace and safety continue our lawful avocations."