

AFFAIRS IN INDIANA

INTERESTING ITEMS GATHERED FROM VARIOUS SOURCES.

What Our Neighbors Are Doing.—Matters of General and Local Interest—Murders and Deaths—Accidents and Crimes—Personal Pointers.

WATER A WHITE CAR ADULT.

Will Hinshaw, a man about twenty-eight years of age, who has of late been in the agricultural implement business at Winchester, was murdered by unknown parties, near Lynn, thirteen miles north of Richmond, while returning from the home of his sweetheart, Miss Mamie Bond, daughter of William Bond, a prosperous farmer living near Johnston's Station. Hinshaw's body was discovered by a friend, Tom Norton, who was returning home about midnight. He at once gave the alarm and the murdered man was taken to Johnston's Station, where it was found that he had been shot twice, once through the head and once through the abdomen. After the murder Hinshaw's clothing had either caught or been set on fire, and the right side of the body was burned to a crisp. There is no clue to the murderers and their motive is a mystery. The body had been robbed of a gold watch and finger ring, and an amount of money the murdered man is known to have had was also taken. This gives credence to the theory of robbery as the sole cause, while the fact that a few weeks ago Hinshaw received a regulation White Cap letter warning him to cease his visit to that part of the country throws another light on the matter. The murdered man was well known and liked, and the tragedy is a peculiarly sad one.

Poisoned at Wedding Feast.

At the Methodist Church in Parker, east of Muncie, Rev. J. S. McCarthy was united in marriage to Miss Margaret Culcic, by Rev. Kemp, of Selma. After the ceremony the wedding party went to the residence of Miss Meeks, brother-in-law of the bride, where an elegant wedding supper was served. The bridal couple left on an Eastern wedding trip, and nothing has been heard from them, but shortly after they had left, the guests began to show signs of poisoning, and in the course of a few hours all but died of the thing or more present were deathly sick, vomiting and fainting away. The lives of many were despaired of during the night, and several physicians were called in to relieve the sufferings of the many victims. The medical fraternity was unable to determine the cause of the sickness. It is feared some of the cases will prove fatal.

Miner's Death.

Mrs. Ewing and child were killed by a train at Hammond.
—Benjamin Brewer, a farmer near Greenville, died of a stroke.
—Mrs. Sarah Galt committed suicide with strychnine at Ellettsville.
—Charles Williams fell out of his chair at his home near Evansville.
—Taylor Miller was drowned in White River near Huntington while bathing.
—Ed Brantley, aged 16, was drowned while bathing in the river at Terre Haute.
—Henry Juergens, an aged farmer of Allen County, was killed by a fall from a hay wagon.
—The Lebanon City Council has reduced the saloon license from \$500 to \$250 per year.
—There are 198 schools in Montgomery County, and only 192 persons holding teachers' licenses.
—John, the 4-year-old son of Edward Scholl, fell over a high cliff near Madison, and was fatally injured.
—Harry Wilson, a lad of 15, was stabbed in the leg by a companion in a playful scuffle at Jeffersonville and crippled for life.

The State Veterinary Surgeon.

Has decided that six fine horses belonging to Joseph Kapps, who lives five miles south of Vincennes, have glanders.

Mrs. Emma R. Boulton, a female physician of Plymouth, enjoys the distinction of having been married to eleven husbands. She is fifty-four years old.

In a saw-mill three miles south of Lebanon, William Egbert, aged 23, fell backward against the large circular saw cutting one arm entirely off and fatally injuring himself.

Valcon, Hibben, of Knightstown, was preparing timber for finishing when his left hand came in contact with a circular saw, necessitating the amputation of three fingers.

Alfred J. Patterson, a farmer, is under arrest at Goshen, charged with perjury in making an affidavit to obtain money for sheep killed by dogs, which are alleged to have died of disease.

Eddie Wehman, aged 15 years, was drowned while swimming in the White Water River at Richmond. His companions made heroic attempts to rescue him, but were unable to do so.

While working on a bridge near Salem, Harry McWhorter fell under the bridge. One of his legs was literally torn off, and the injuries extended over the whole body. It is thought that the bridge was under the strain of the work, and when it gave he would hardly recover.

The city school trustees of Crawfordville are going to purchase flags for the four school buildings of that city for the purpose of having them hoisted from the tops of the buildings on public days.

James Breedlove, an escaped prisoner, wanted in Boone County for robbery committed at Elizabethtown four weeks ago, was arrested by Sheriff Pierce, of Orange County, at French Lick.

The business men of Crawfordville have made a proposition to secure the Bannum show this fall. They will pay the show license and buy the hay needed for one day if the show will visit that place.

Of the seventy-two applicants for a teacher's license at the last examination in Montgomery County, fifty failed; one was given a license for three years; two for two years; fifteen for one year and six for six months.

The general store of Stratton & Nixon at Como, Jay County, was nearly wrecked by an explosion of powder. The goods were badly damaged. Loss, \$1,500; insured for that amount in the Citizens' of Evansville.

Charles Lopp was engaged in unloading merchandise from a car, at Corydon Junction, on the Air Line, twelve miles from New Albany, when he was caught under a falling barrel of sugar, and received injuries which will prove fatal.

An open switch caused the wreck of a freight train at Salem. Five cars and an engine were derailed. No one was hurt. The section foreman was to blame for the accident. The wreck was quickly cleared, and trains were delayed but a few hours.

John O'Toal, a well-known Irish patriot, who resided at Brownsburg, died at the advanced age of 87 years. Mr. O'Toal some thirty years ago, with his family, escaped banishment at the hands of the British Government by finding his way to America.

The 15-year-old daughter of Jonathan Essig, of Perry County, was assaulted by an unknown tramp, who threw her unconscious form into a fence corner, where she was found by her father. Her leg was broken and she is thought to be dying.

George E. Good and H. J. Law, telegraph linemen in the employ of the Port Wayne Electric Company, were strung wires across the St. Joe River at Fort Wayne, working in a small skiff. Their boat was carried over the falls at the Indianapolis dam, and Good, who was unable to swim, was drowned. Law clung to the overturned boat and was rescued. Good is unmarried, and lives from Kansas City.

Amos Richards, of Gregg Township Morgan County, died very mysteriously and unexpectedly. He and his son Frank had returned from work in the field, when he decided to go after the cows while Frank would do the chores about the barn. Not returning or answering the calls to supper, search was made. He was found dead in a cow pasture. There were no indications of foul play.

J. O. Williams and William Hiatt and son were returning to Crawfordville from Alamo, Montgomery County, and were overtaken by a thunder storm. They took shelter under a tree in order to let down the buggy curtains. While there the tree was struck by lightning, and the arm of Mr. Williams was paralyzed, and remained so for two hours. The son of Mr. Hiatt was insensible for several hours, and is yet suffering much pain in his head.

J. J. Stone of Franklin, is at Indianapolis, searching for an unknown rag buyer, who visited Franklin a few days ago. Stone had deposited \$400 in a rag bag for safe keeping, but said nothing to his wife about the matter. When he went to look for the money he could not find the bag. Inquiry developed the fact that his wife had sold it to a rag buyer for 3 cents. She could give but a poor description of the buyer, and it is not at all probable that he will be overtaken.

The other night, after dusk, as a south-bound train on the Muncie route was moving along near Springfield, twelve miles south of Muncie, the engineer noticed an obstruction on the track and reversed his engine, stopping the train before reaching what proved to be a half dozen hogs nicely piled upon the track. They were removed and the train moved on to the station. The hogs are supposed to have died of cholera, and it is the supposition that the animals were placed on the track, where they would be mutilated and the shrewd farmer get pay for them. The case will be investigated.

A quiet wedding took place at the residence of the bride, on Union street, Russellville. Mr. Thomas Mark, of New Castle, to Mrs. Sarah Skeel, of Russellville. This was a very romantic affair. The bride and groom are each about 30 years old. They were raised in Putnam County, Indiana, and were lovers over 10 years ago, and betrothed. Some civil matter separated them, and each sought and found comfort with other folks and raised families. Mrs. Skeel's maiden name was Snyder. She was married first to Elijah Rives, and second to Joseph Skeel. After the death of her husband she went on a visit to Henry County and attended the funeral of the wife of Thomas Mark, and soon after sparks of love were again renewed resulting in a happy marriage.

HOW WE ARE TAXED.

(From the Chicago Herald.)
That Mr. Blaine's reciprocity idea upsets all his previous claims respecting the tariff, the Boston Post proves by quoting various utterances of the gentleman himself. In the famous Paris interview of Dec. 7, 1887, in reply to the tariff reform message of President Cleveland, Mr. Blaine said:

"I should seriously object to the repeal of the duty on wool. To repeal that would work great injustice to many interests and would seriously discourage what we should earnestly encourage, namely, the sheep culture among farmers throughout the Union. To break down wool growing and be dependent on foreign countries for the blankets under which we sleep and the coat that covers our backs is not a wise policy for the National Government to enforce."

Such was Mr. Blaine's view of the question of free wool two years and a half ago, and it was in accordance with this view that the Republican platform was drawn, and that the Republican tariff bill has been prepared. At that time, also, Mr. Blaine predicted the effect of free wool upon our export trade. He was asked if this trade would not increase if Mr. Cleveland's recommendations were adopted, and he replied:

"Possibly in some few articles of peculiar construction it might, but it would increase our import trade tenfold as much in the great staple fabrics in woolen and cotton goods, in iron, in steel, in all the thousands and one shapes in which they are wrought. The moment you begin to import freely from Europe you drive our own workmen from mechanical and manufacturing pursuits. In the same proportion they become tillers of the soil, increasing steadily the agricultural product and decreasing steadily the large home demand which is constantly enlarging as home manufactures enlarge. That, of course, works great injury to the farmer, glutting the market with his products and tending constantly to lower prices."

The enlarging of the home market for the American farmer being checked, he would search in vain for one of the same value. The great change in Mr. Blaine's expressed belief is shown by the picture which he draws of the effects of free trade upon the export business of the United States, and upon the "tailors of the soil" as he sees it under the new light of to-day. In his letter, which Mr. Harrison has sent to Congress, Mr. Blaine writes:

"The increased exports would be drawn alike from our farms, our factories, and our forests. None of the Latin-American countries produce building timber; the most of them are dependent upon foreign markets for their breadstuffs and provisions, and in few there is any opportunity or inclination for mechanical industry. The effect of such reciprocity would be felt in every portion of the land."

This is all true; but its truth was equally evident at the time when Mr. Blaine denied it and maintained the contrary. It is a sign of progress that he now acknowledges the falsity and the humbug of the "home market" idea, which, more than any other one man, he aided in fastening upon his party.

A correspondent of the New York Evening Post was enabled the other day to look over the spring samples of a well-known Scotch mill. To his astonishment the prices asked were about what an American manufacturer would ask for the same goods—that is, for a 6-4 1/2 ounce per yard cassimere, made from a fair Michigan or Ohio wool, 75. 6d. (\$1.75). Added to this price, duty, freight, etc., would bring the cost of the Scotch goods up to over \$3, and this was the cheapest this mill was selling. It may be asked if it is possible that American people will pay so much more for foreign goods than for domestic, and, if so, what is the reason? It is not far to seek. The foreign goods have a style, originality of design, coloring and softness of texture for which we look in vain to the domestic article. Why this should be it is not the writer's province to discuss here, but it is so, undoubtedly. It is, therefore, not a question of price so far as high-class goods go that enables so many foreign manufacturers to ship their product here, but of manufacture. If, therefore, our mills, with the best machinery and the much-lauded intellectual superiority of the American workman, cannot, after being fostered with care and subsidized by a high tariff for many years, produce goods for which Americans themselves will pay as much as for the foreign, something is radically wrong?

Somebody has proposed in the British Parliament to enact a retaliatory tariff against the products of the United States, but the British people are too sensible to adopt any such policy. They want the markets of the whole world to buy in as well as to sell in. Of our more than \$700,000,000 exports England buys more than half, and she would buy even more, thus extending the markets for the products of American labor, but for our medieval tariff laws. Already Great Britain has cut the price of American wheat 50 per cent, by developing a grain belt in India—something she did only as a retaliation against our tariff.

Four car-loads of tin-plate came into Buffalo from Canada Friday, paying a duty of 1 cent a pound, says the Courier. This, perhaps, indicates that somebody is stocking up to make a handsome turn on "McKinley prices," when tin-plate will be taxed 2.2 cents a pound. The speculators may or may not have noticed that by the bill as McKinley reported it the increase of the tin-plate tax does not take effect till July 1, 1891.

In figuring on tariff legislation it is, however, best to be prepared for any thing. The clause deferring the operation of the tin-plate tax may be amended out of the bill while on its passage, and too late to enable speculators to take advantage of the rise.
Not only in tin-plate, but in Canada barley, in wool and woolen goods, and in many other things the McKinley job affords opportunity to moneyed men to import at the present tariff, and by and by sell at the increased prices gained by the McKinley tariff. From whatever point of view you look at Republican tariff legislation you find schemes to further enrich the rich at the expense of the poor.

The following story is a sample of the tariff arguments that have been industriously circulated during the prop-

agation of the tariff bill, now before Congress, says the Western Stockman and Cultivator:

"The combined product of iron and steel in this country is not equal to that of hides of animals and their products. The largest consumers of leather are the farmers who furnish the hides (the raw material) for leather. For some years the foreigner has controlled the price of hides in this country. This takes money out of the pockets of every farmer and stock-raiser. The new tariff bill proposes a duty of 15 per cent on hides. This will be of material benefit to every farmer in the nation. If you are interested in getting more money for every animal you raise, write a letter to your member of Congress and United States Senators at Washington, favoring the proposed duty."

We cannot give space to a full analysis of the false logic of this statement. It is enough to say that whatever increases the cost of hides to the tanner increases the cost of leather to the shoemaker and the cost of shoes to the wearer. If the largest consumers of leather are the farmers, the farmers will therefore be defeced more than any other class by a tax on hides. "This takes the money out of the pockets of every farmer," whether he is willing or not, as we must all wear shoes and use harness; and what is worse, it takes the money out of the pockets of the poorest people in the land as well as out of the pockets of the rich.

The Boston Commercial Bulletin, a protectionist paper and a trade journal of marked ability and high standing, points out that under one paragraph there would be imposed on nearly all the carpet wool brought into the United States a duty ranging from 8 to 24 cents a pound. Here are the Commercial Bulletin's comments:

"This duty might encourage the raising of carpet wools in this country, but it would put carpets out of the reach of the ordinary citizen. Is it not a disgrace to the United States that a man of Senator Sherman's reputation will stoop to such silly and transparent political tricks? The outrageous wool schedule of the McKinley bill has offered a tangible excuse for an increase in the duty on woolsens. That on women's clothes reaches in some instances, 150 per cent. The wool legislation is admittedly a political dodge contrived by a set of Ohio convention workers who do not know carpet wool when they see it. The woolen schedule has been necessarily marked up in geometrical ratio till the charge of special legislation in behalf of one or two favored manufacturers gives ample ground for effective stump speaking, if not for calm debate. Yet, in the old days, honest John Sherman was hailed as a statesman, and many people regretted that he was not President!"

But it is the avowed purpose of the Wool-Growers' Association by tariff legislation to raise the price of the very small quantity of coarse and cheap carpet wool grown in this country to the price of the finest cloth wool! There is no secret about this.

In 1867 the corn crop of the United States covered 32,520,249 acres and amounted to 768,320,000 bushels of a total value of \$610,943,390. Corn averaged 80 cents per bushel in that year and the average value of the crop per acre was \$18.27. In 1887 the acreage had increased to 35,672,763 acres and the crop to 1,957,790,000 bushels, while the aggregate value had only risen to \$677,561,560. During this period the value of corn had shrunk from 80 cents to 38.1 cents per bushel, and the acre that earned \$18.27 in 1867 yielded only 8.82 in 1887. Likewise with wheat. In 1867 the area devoted to wheat was 13,821,660 acres, and the crop amounted to 212,441,400 bushels, valued at \$21,738,450. The acreage in 1887 was 17,844,783 acres; and, although the crop had more than doubled, to 456,329,000 bushels, its value was only \$385,248,036, or \$36,548,430 less than the crop of not half the size in 1867. The average value of the wheat crop fell from \$1.98 per bushel in 1867 to 87.3 cents in 1887, and the value of the crop per acre decreased in the same period from \$25.05 to \$10.30. Rye, oats, barley and buckwheat make a similar, though even worse, showing, but corn and wheat as the largest crops, are sufficient to show that the American farmer has been going down-hill, in spite of his tariff protection, at a more rapid pace than the most rabid protectionist would care to predict as the result of a partial removal of onerous tariff taxes.

Secretary Blaine's Conversion.

If Mr. Blaine has not become a convert to the principle of free trade, his views have at least undergone so serious a modification that he can no longer be classed among the ultra-protectionists. Free trade means unrestricted commerce between nations. Protection means little less than the prohibition of foreign commerce. The ostensible purpose of a protective tariff is to stimulate home industry, and to create a home market for the consumption of home products. In other words, it is designed to make the nation sufficient unto itself.

The proposal which Mr. Blaine has made to the President, and which the President has transmitted to Congress, contemplates the employment of protective means for the accomplishment of a free-trade end. Mr. Blaine protests against the reduction or abolition of the duties on certain foreign products without consideration; he wishes the present duties maintained, so that in negotiating reciprocity treaties this country may have something to concede. Senator Hale's amendment to the pending tariff bill, authorizing the President to open the ports of the United States to all countries on the American hemisphere on their agreement to receive certain of our staples free of duty, is the embodiment of Mr. Blaine's plan.

Of course, if this country, through its State Department, is to go in for the opening up of foreign markets, the home market theory, the essence of the protective doctrine, must be abandoned; the home market must be left to take care of itself. This is precisely what the free-trade believe is the right thing to do. They and the Secretary of State are certainly "getting together."—Chicago News.

Who Got the Money?

The Treasury receives annually about \$220,000,000 from tariff taxation. The protected pets of Congress, many of whom are in both houses, voting the people's money into their own pockets, are receiving at least \$880,000,000.—James B. Beck.

SOME CENSUS FIGURES.

OUR TOTAL POPULATION ESTIMATED AT 64,500,000.

Great Growth of Northwestern Cities—Chicago Takes Second Place—The Gains in Other Cities—Estimates from the Chief Clerk of the Census.

The period for taking the census ended on the 30th of June. A Washington dispatch reports Superintendent Porter as saying that information received from all portions of the country indicates that there has been no serious hitch. All the returns are not yet in. In some of the sparsely settled districts it takes several days traveling to get one name. Where enumerators have been delayed by sickness and other causes, they will be allowed an extension of time. Mr. Porter estimates that of the 43,000 enumeration districts into which the country is divided 90 per cent. have been completed.

Some semi-official statistics of the census have been furnished by Mr. Porter, who estimates the population of the United States to be in round numbers 64,500,000. The returns from the cities given below have been announced in a semi-official way thus far:

Brooklyn, N. Y.	350,000	Los Angeles, Cal.	50,000
Baltimore, Md.	300,000	Milwaukee, Wis.	200,000
Boston, Mass.	417,330	Minneapolis, Minn.	185,000
Buffalo, N. Y.	350,000	Newark, N. J.	48,000
Cincinnati, O.	300,000	New York, N. Y.	1,273,227
Cleveland, Ohio	348,000	New Orleans, La.	246,000
Columbus, Ohio	114,000	New Albany, Ind.	25,000
Charlottesville, Va.	45,000	Philadelphia, Pa.	1,040,450
Concord, N. H.	37,000	Pittsburg, Mo.	250,000
Detroit, Mich.	127,000	St. Louis, Mo.	480,000
Des Moines, Ia.	35,000	St. Paul, Minn.	138,000
Dubuque, Iowa	40,000	Siox City, Ia.	35,000
Davenport, Ia.	30,000	Sacramento, Cal.	26,500
Grand Rapids, Mich.	95,000	Stockton, Cal.	12,700
Indianapolis, Ind.	125,000	Washington, D. C.	250,000
Joliet, Ill.	185,000	Wheeling, W. Va.	39,000
Lincoln, Neb.	53,000		

ILLINOIS TOWNS.

It is thought that the population of Chicago will reach not much below 1,200,000. The following table shows the population of the Illinois towns mentioned:

Bloomington	29,000	Lincoln	6,125
Champaign	15,000	Morris	2,500
Champaign	14,000	Quincy	9,000
Dixon	6,000	Pontiac	3,200
Decatur	10,000	Peoria	41,320
East St. Louis	18,000	Quincy	31,230
Freeport	11,000	Rock Island	15,000
Galesburg	9,975	Rockford	33,500
Joliet	16,000	Springfield	40,500
		Union	26,350

TOWNSHIPS.

The following shows the present population of the principal towns in Iowa:

Anamosa	2,470	Independence	3,800
Bloomfield	1,000	Iowa City	9,000
Burlington	12,730	Kearney	14,500
Council Bluffs	21,403	Marshalltown	9,900
Davenport	30,000	Muscatine	12,000
Des Moines	54,000	Oskaloosa	7,800
Elkhart	1,300	Osceola	29,500
Farmington	3,900	Siox City	35,000
Fort Dodge	6,000	Waterloo	7,000

WISCONSIN.

The following is the showing of the principal cities and towns of Wisconsin:

Appleton	12,000	Manitowish	4,800
Ashland	10,000	Milwaukee	202,000
Bay City	32,250	Oconomowoc	3,700
Bellevue	7,000	Oshkosh	29,000
Chippewa Falls	9,000	Portage	5,145
Clark County	25,000	Prairie du Chien	3,100
Green Bay	13,000	Racine	29,500
Fond du Lac	3,300	Shawano	18,000
La Crosse	32,000	Watertown	8,870
Lake Geneva	3,000	Waukesha	6,000
Madison	14,000	Waupun	2,637
Manitowish	7,500	West Bay City	16,250
Marquette	12,000	West Superior	13,000

THE HOOSIER STATE.

Indiana shows a gratifying increase in all of her cities. Here are the figures:

Anderson	4,880	Logansport	13,700
Bloomington	4,400	Madison	9,400
Brazil	8,000	Marion	8,724
Coryville	6,500	Michigan City	11,175
Crawfordsville	7,000	Muncie	5,210
Ellettsville	11,000	Plymouth	2,400
Evansville	51,500	Peru	14,000
Fort Wayne	39,000	Richmond	15,500
Huntington	8,750	South Bend	22,000
Indianapolis	110,000	Terre Haute	32,000
Kokomo	4,850	Valparaiso	5,600
Lafayette	10,540		

KANSAS CITIES.

The following are the estimates of the principal cities of Kansas:

Topeka	31,000	Atchison	17,000
Lawrence	10,900	Wichita	24,000
Leavenworth	25,457	Abilene	6,800
Emporia	9,000	Dodge City	13,700

MINNESOTA.

Great gains in population are reported from the various cities of Minnesota as follows:

Buffalo	40,000	Stillwater	13,000
Fergus Falls	4,000	St. Peter	4,500
Minneapolis	198,000	Winona	20,000
St. Paul	151,841		

NEBRASKA.

The chief towns of Nebraska make the following showing:

Beatrice	13,428	Lincoln	58,000
Freemont	6,000	Nebraska City	12,504
Hastings	13,335	Omaha	134,740

MICHIGAN.

An increase in the towns of Michigan is shown. The figures are as follows:

Adrian	10,000	Lansing	15,500
Battle Creek	15,500	Mackinac	1,000
East Lansing	8,000	Novi	4,400
Grand Rapids	68,000	Port Huron	14,000
Flint	10,500	Saginaw	15,000
Grand Haven	5,450	St. Joseph	4,200
Hillsdale	4,024		

So far as estimates of the census of leading cities have been made, it is possible to divide them into groups. Those having between 25,000 and 50,000, thus far reported, are Rockford, Quincy, Peoria, Springfield, Joliet, Ill.; Dubuque, Sioux City, Davenport, Burlington, Ia.; New Albany, Ind.; Wheeling, W. Va.; Birmingham, Ala.; Utica, N. Y.; Elizabeth, N. J.; Chattanooga, Tenn.; Duluth, Minn.; Oakland, Sacramento, Cal.; Dallas, San Antonio, Gal