THEY CAME FROM JENNINGS

A Large Delegation from That County Visits the Republican Nominee.

The Long Procession and Enthusiastic Reception Have All Characteristics Which Have Made the Coming of Others Noticeable.

A Stirring Speech from Gen. Harrison Brings Forth the Heartiest Cheers.

Men Who Observe the Political Conditions in Southern Indiana Say There, as Elsewhere, Protection Is Winning Over Workingmen.

FROM JENNINGS COUNTY.

Republicans Who Are Wide Awake and Enthusiastic in the Cause.

The Republicans of Jennings county came up to call on General Harrison yesterday. The excursion was one that was gotten up since Tuesday, and when most of the farmers in the neighborhood were at work in the harvest field, still there were 500 of the visitors and they filled a train eleven cars long. They were received as all others have been at the depot by the committee on reception, and escorted to University Park, where General Harrison addressed them. The visitors were headed by Judge Berkshire, W. G. Morris, editor of the Vernon Plain Dealer, T. C. Bachelder, and F. E. Little, president of the North Vernon Harrison and Morton Club. They brought with them the Hardenburgh band, which led the column as it passed up Pennsylvania street by the Republican headquarters. Arriving at the park, Mr. F. E. Little was introduced as spokesman for the visitors, and said:

"General Harrison—In behalf of the Jennings county delegation, who are merely the advance guard of the great multitude of Republicans that flourish on the banks of the Muscatatuck, I take pleasure in extending to you the congratulations of the Republicans of Jennings county upon your nomination as the Republican candidate for President of the United States. The county from which we come has the proud distinction of being the only Republican county in the Third congressional district. While the other six counties of the district are continually struggling under the depressing influences of adverse majorities, Jennings county, like a light-house on a barren coast, continually sends forth the clear light of Republicanism to disperse the darkness that enshrouds our brethren in the other counties. The Republicans in Jennings county believe that every citizen should have equal rights before the law. They believe that every man in this great free country of ours should have the privilege and should exercise the right of untrammeled suffrage. We believe that ever man should have the right to cast one ballot and to have that ballot counted exactly as it is cast. We are enthusiastically in support of your candidacy, because we believe that when you shall attain to the highest office in the gift of the people your whole power and authority will be exerted, within the bounds of law, in order to guarantee that right to every citizen and secure him in the uninterrupted enjoyment of it. The Republicans of Jennings county are in favor of protection to American industries. They believe that our manufactories should be fostered; that our agriculture ought to be encouraged; that our laborers should be liberally paid, and they know enough about you to believe that as President of the United States your influence will be exerted against the encroachments of free trade, and in favor of the wise system of American protection. [Applause.] The Republicans of Jennings county were in favor of the suppression of the rebellion, and they will never cease to remember with gratitude those loyal defenders of the Union, whose heroic sacrifices and illustrious deeds and patriotic devotion on the field of battle served to unify this country and to preserve the integrity of the government; and they are for you for President because they believe that every soldier of the grand old army will receive fair and honorable treatment at your hands when you become President. [Applause.] The Republicans of Jennings county believe that our public lands should be appropriated as homesteads for actual settlers. They believe in the vigorous assertion of the Monroe Doctrine as applied to American continents. They believe in honest money. They are in favor of the admission of the Territories, when properly qualified, to the great sisterhood of States; and they recognize in you a sound and faithful exponent of those cardinal Republican ideas. Your election to the Presidency will secure these ideas in the form of protection laws and thus crown the Nation with the full fruits of a vindicated Republican policy. In conclusion, permit me to say that I think I speak the sentiments of every member of the Jennings county delegation when I say that the limestone cliffs that arise along the borders of the streams of our county are hot more fixed and immovable than the resolution of the people of Jennings county, from now until November next, to devote themselves to the election of Harrison and Morton as President and Vice-president of the United States."

General Harrison replied to the speech of Mr. Little as follows:

"My Friends—It is a source of regret to me that I can do so little to compensate those who take the trouble to visit me. I need hardly say to you that I very highly appreciate this evidence of your friendliness, and also the kind words which you have addressed to me through your representative. Jennings county has a history of which it may be proud. It has contributed to the city of Indianapolis some of our most distinguished and useful men. Your spokesman has not exaggerated the fidelity and steadfastness of the people of your county. Your Republicanism has been as high and straight as the walls of your cliffs [Applause], and as solid as the limestone with which your hills are buttressed. [Applause.]

"You have said to me that you are in favor of a free and equal ballot the country over. We are so related in our government that any disturbance of the suffrage anywhere directly affects us all. Our members of Congress pass upon questions that are as wide as the domain over which our flag floats. Therefore our interest in the choice of these representatives is not limited to our own district. If the debate upon public questions is to be of value, the voter must be free to register his conclusion. The tribunal which is to pronounce upon the argument must not be coerced. You have said to me that you favor the doctrine of protection. The Republican party stands for the principle of protection. We believe in the preservation of the American market for our American producers and workmen. [Applause, and cries of 'That's it.'] We believe that the development of home manufactures tends directly to promote the interests of agriculture by furnishing a home market for the products of the farm, and thus emancipating our farmers from the transportation charges which they must pay when their products seek distant markets. [Applause.] We are confronted now with a treasury surplus. Our position is exceptional. We are not seeking, as many other nations are, new subjects of taxation, new sources of revenue. Our quest is now, how wisely to reduce our national revenue. The attempt has been made to use this surplus as a lever to overthrow the protective system. The promoters of this scheme, while professing a desire to diminish the surplus, have acted as if their purpose was to increase it in part by opposing necessary and legitimate appropriations. I agree that there is danger that a surplus may promote extravagance, but I do not find myself in sympathy with that policy that denies the appropriations necessary for the proper defense of our people and for the convenient administration of our public affairs throughout the country in order that the threat of a surplus may be used for a sinister purpose. I believe that in reducing our revenues to the level of our needful and proper expenditures we can and should continue to favor and protect our own industries. I do not like to intrust this work to those who declare protective duties to be vicious, 'legalized robbery.'

"The Republican party has, by its legislation, shown its capacity wisely to reduce our revenues and at the same time to preserve the American system. [Applause.] It can be trusted to do the work that remains and to do it wisely." [Applause.]

When the General had concluded, the visitors, as other delegates have done, filed by the stand and shook hands with him. There were a number of 1840 voters in the crowd, as well as a good sprinkling of colored men. Several of the visitors' banners were suggestive, such as "No maggoty butter," "No suppressed vote," "No tissue ballots," "A fair vote and an honest count," and "Jennings county 500 majority for Harrison." After the reception at the park the visitors marched back to the New Denison Hotel for dinner. They returned home last evening at 6 o'clock.

Receptions This Week.

The coming week will be noticeable for almost as many receptions as that just closed. The first date belongs to Henry county, the Republicans of which are coming over in force on Tuesday. The next day Morgan county will come in with a large delegation, and on the 3d the Republicans of Frankfort are expected. On that day the Montgomery county people will be here. They have determined to make this the largest delegation that has yet visited the city. Saturday will be given over to the miners from the Dugger and Island City coal fields, and the railroad men from Terre Haute. Both delegations will be large, but the latter will not come until evening, reaching here about 7:30 o'clock, on a train furnished by President McKeen, of the Vandalia. The week following Evansville is to send up a large number.

TALKS WITH THE PEOPLE.

Expressions that Show the Growth of Republican Sentiment.

J. C. Cope, of North Vernon, and auditor of Jennings county, was well pleased with the reception that his folks received. "You may rest assured," he said, "that Jennings county will go five hundred majority for Harrison in November. In 1886 it was 320 for the Republican ticket, but now I am certain we can raise it by two hundred. The party in our county has a standing now that it has never attained before, and I am glad to report a brilliant prospect. We are solid on the labor question, and will vote for the protection of our own industries. I regard Harrison's chances in Indiana as good, and if the State does not go Republican with Gov. Porter at the head of the State ticket, I honestly believe the party may as well close up shop. This election is going to decide a great deal for us in this State, for we are about as much concerned as anybody. For this reason our people see the necessity for hard work, and they are proving themselves willing to give it. Never have I seen so much enthusiasm taken in a campaign as Harrison's nomination has stirred up. There is one feature in it all that I have never noticed before, and that is the fact that men who have always been sluggish in politics are now alive and are taking as active part as anybody. This is to be a wonderful campaign in many respects, and from some stand-points it will be the turning point in the history of the Republican party."

Fred Naeur, chairman of the Jennings county central committee, was with the delegation. "I have nothing but encouragement," he said, "to offer to you. We are one and all for Harrison, and we are working upon the belief that his election is sure. Indiana must go Republican this fall, and if her citizens work hard enough she will. Jennings county will give you a good majority to help along the good cause, and every little counts, you know. Harrison is one of the grandest men I ever have met. Not only has he the quality of a perfect gentleman, but he is a friend to everybody. There is no one too good, in his estimation, to shake his hand. This is what makes him popular with the lower classes. A kid-glove candidate can never expect to succeed. And then Harrison has a character that no one can assail. That is the most fortunate thing that could happen to him in a political way just at this time. The Democratic editors all over this country would give half their fortunes if he had at some time or other in his life stepped over that law of purity that he has so closely observed. It is a wonder to me that they have not invented some lying scandal. It is their usual custom."

Prof. Amos Saunders, principal of the North Vernon schools, appeared to be well read upon the tariff question. "That is the great issue," said he, "and upon that we will win. Cleveland's ideas can not be construed in any other light than favoring free trade, and Harrison stands up before this great people and says, 'I am opposed to free trade; I am for protection.' I can hardly conceive of an intelligent man voting against those words. I find there is a great demand for protection literature, especially among the working people. That is a good indication, and I'll wager to-day that laborers of our county, for instance, are as well educated in the question of tariff as are others who have better advantages for instruction on that point. The fact is, matters have reached a crisis in this country, and the necessity for an intelligent vote is seen now if it never has been before."

Mr. T. E. Little, who is identified with the Republican organization in Jennings county, especially among the young men, thinks that the prospects were never better. He asserts that his county is good for 400 majority this year at the smallest calculation and believes that the figure will run nearer 500 than 400. The delegation, he said, contained a number of Democrats, and the Republicans are receiving accessions daily from the other side. The soldier question, in his judgment, will exercise a controlling influence on a good many votes and will bring some of the old veterans, who have been Democrats, into the Republican column. The outlook on the whole, he thinks, is most encouraging to Republicans. Jennings county is all right.

Judge Berkshire, who is one of the leading Republicans in the Third congressional district, and a candidate for the nomination for Supreme Judge, says that he does not know of a dissenting Republican in his county this year. The situation is most favorable to the party's success. The harmony and unity of purpose which characterize the party everywhere are, in his opinion, most favorable omens. Jennings county gave Blaine about 360 or 370 majority. This year the Republicans down there are confident of 450 or 500. The organization in the county is good, and is being advanced every day. Had it not been for the fact that the farmers were in the midst of harvest the delegation yesterday would have been double the size it was. He has no doubt that Indiana will be found securely in the Republican column in November.

J. S. Wagner, clerk of Jennings county, said that the work of the Republican party in that county is under the best control it has been for years. "There are more men," he continued, "more able-bodied workers who are engaged in campaign work than ever before. Not only Republicans are rallying around Harrison, but I can name you many Democrats who will stand by him this fall. His record is what the most of the people admire, and when you place it alongside the farce that Cleveland has made, I cannot blame them for their choice. Harrison is regarded down in Jennings county as no enemy to the common workingmen. They look upon him as a man who voices the sentiments that are dearest to every true American who owns a home or cares for self-respect. They will vote for him without exception. He can depend upon the labor vote of our neighborhood."

Albert Miller, of Columbus, who has just been on a visit to Clay county, attending to some business affairs which he has there, says that the miners in that county are the strongest Republicans he has met any where. They are convinced that the principle of protection is at issue this year as it never was before, and many that have heretofore acted with the Democracy are now strongly for Harrison and Morton. He went through the mines during his stay there, and conversed with the men, and consequently knows whereof he speaks when he says that they are enthusiastically for Harrison and Morton. The leaders of the party in that county confidently look forward to a handsome Republican gain in the fall.

THEY FOUGHT WITH HARRISON.

Interviews with Shelby County Men Who Served in the Seventieth.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

SHELBYVILLE, Ind., July 27.—The soldiers of Indiana will cut an important figure in the November election in this State. No nomination since that of Grant has given such universal satisfaction to the boys in blue as that of General Harrison. Every day brings reports of soldiers, who voted for Cleveland in 1884, who will this year rally to the support of the Republican standard-bearers. Being a soldier in the conflict of 1861-1865, they look upon Harrison as their friend, who, as President, will carefully guard and protect their claims, and see that their services upon the battle-field are properly compensated. Disgust is pictured upon the face of many soldiers over the vetoes of President Cleveland, and that he has little sympathy with them is apparent to all. The soldiers' vote in Indiana will control the election, and it will in a large degree go to the Republican candidates. General Harrison has in his heart a warm place for the defenders of the Union, for he suffered with them the privations and sorrows of a cruel war. He was with them in their marches, on the battle-field and in the hospital. When wounded and bleeding from the shots of the enemy, he was with them and ministered to their relief.

The Democrats have charged that General Harrison was a cold man, but could they have seen him among his men when the storm of battle had left its terrible ruin and carnage they would not long foster such a false idea. His great heart went out to his men in their affliction, and no one was more willing to render aid than he.

Shelby county sent a large number of soldiers to the war, many of whom served under General Harrison. Two companies of the Seventieth Indiana were made up of the brave boys of Shelby county—Company B, commanded by Captain Sleeth, and Company F, commanded by Captain Endsley, the latter of whom still lives and resides at Fairland, this county. Many of the surviving members of these companies still dwell in this county. Some who enlisted never returned to renew the pursuits they abandoned for the defense of the stars and stripes. Those who are in the county among the living are most all enthusiastic for General Harrison in his candidacy for the presidency. They are still loyal to the old commander, and will be found in the front rank this fall leading the way to a Republican victory.

To-day your correspondent secured the names of the following soldiers, who were under Harrison from one to two years during the conflict: Captain Henry Endsley, Colonel Samuel Robertson, Lieutenant James Bennett, Carey Smith, Frank Richey, Wm. Lenox, Nathan Stafford, R. H. Thralls, Wm. Hendricks, Wm. Lee, Henly Dunn, Charles Marietta, James Nail, Joseph Fuller, John Wagner, Thomas Thompson, —— Shoemaker, Wm. Barnes, Fred Treon, Lindsey German, John A. Stringer, Wm. F. Collins, Alfred Colclazier, George Colclazier, Joseph Woods, Levi Griffith and Charles Crawdy. Frank Collins, one of the number, died a few days ago; Thomas Thompson is on his death bed; William McBride, one of the brave boys, resides in Clinton county, Indiana, and R. H. Thralls in Hot Springs, Ark.

There are others in the county, but their names were not obtainable at this time. The battles in which most of these men took part with General Harrison were Russellville, Resaca, Cassville, New Hope Church, Lost Mountain, Kenesaw, Marietta, Peach Tree Creek, Atlanta, Savannah and Bentonville. Each year since the war the survivors of the Seventieth Indiana have met together and talked over the scenes and incidents in which they figured. This year the reunion will be held at Clayton, Ind., and will be of unusual interest on account of the recent honors showered upon General Harrison. General Harrison will attend this reunion and will no doubt deliver a superb address to the old soldiers.

Captain Endsley, who commanded Company F, of the Seventieth Indiana, as stated above, resides at Fairland, and is very enthusiastic in his support of General Harrison. He was with the Shelby county delegation last week when they went to Indianapolis to pay their regards to the Republican standard-bearer. He stood in the vast crowd and heard General Harrison speak as follows of him:

I recollect a little story of Peach Tree Creek that may interest you. When the Seventieth Indiana, then under the command of Col. Sam Merrill, swung up from the reserve into the front line to meet the enemy's charge, the adjutant-general of the brigade, who had been directed to order the advance, reported that the left of the Seventieth Indiana was exposed. He said he had ordered the bluff old captain of Company F, who was commanding the left wing, to refuse his left in order to cover his flank, but that the old hickory had answered him, with an expletive, which I have no doubt he has repented of—that he could not see it; that he proposed that his end of the regiment should get to the top of that hill as quick as the other end."

Captain Endsley greatly enjoyed the joke told by the General at his expense, and afterwards went into the house and warmly congratulated the General upon his nomination. With a view of ascertaining the feelings of the old soldiers who served under General Harrison, as to what they thought of him as an officer and of how he treated his men on the field of battle and in the camp, the Journal correspondent interviewed a few of them, with the following result:

Capt. Henry Endsley: In answer to your question as to my opinion of Harrison as an officer in the struggle for the preservation of the Union, I will say that he was one of the grandest that went out from the State of Indiana. Brave as a lion and cool and deliberate in all his movements, he had all the qualities in his elements which go to make up a fine soldier. Well I remember the times when we marched together in defense of the blessed stars and stripes. He had a big heart in him, and was very kind to his men. To me he was as generous and kind as a father, and I shall carry with me to my grave a kind and affectionate remembrance of his noble and manly treatment of the boys of the old Seventieth Indiana. To give you an idea of the sympathy he had for his men, I remember on one occasion a soldier who was sick and unable to keep up with the march. Harrison came riding along and saw the condition of the sick soldier. Quickly he got down from his horse and putting the soldier on the back of the animal he took his position in the ranks and for several miles marched side by side with the soldier under him. The kindly act touched his heart so he dismissed his to the sick soldier and saved his life. In 1876, when Harrison was a candidate for Governor, this soldier that I have spoken of, who was a Democrat, gave Mr. Harrison his earnest support. At Peack Tree Creek, when the soldiers lay bleeding all around him, General Harrison took a white shirt from his back, tore it into strips and used the same to bind up the wounds of the suffering soldiers. Harrison was a strict disciplinarian, yet he was also a kind hearted officer, and had the love and esteem of the men under him. Since the nomination of General Harrison I have talked to a number of the boys of my company, a few of whom are Democrats, and they all state that they are red-hot for Harrison, and will do all they can for his election. Harrison has a warm place in the hearts of the soldiers of Indiana, and they will give him good support. Why should any soldier vote against him and in favor of such a man as Cleveland, who has time and again treated them with contempt and vetoed many just claims? Harrison as President would carefully protect the rights of the soldiers, and see that they were properly paid for the hardships of the war. I am for Harrison and Morton, and I believe most of the brave boys will vote the same way.

Charles Marietta: As an old soldier I am more than well pleased with the nomination of General Harrison. I fought under him in the Seventieth Indiana, and know that he is one of the best men that ever lived. I saw him on the field of battle, and he never told the boys in blue to "go on," but he was always in the lead saying "come on." As an officer, he was entitled to ride during the march, but when a soldier would come to him and say he was sick and could walk no further Harrison would get down from his horse and put the sick soldier on. Harrison would then take his position in the ranks and carry the gun shoulder to shoulder with the humblest.

Henly Dunn: I was a soldier under General Harrison, and can add that every word stated by comrade Marietta is true; I shall support Harrison with great pleasure.

James Nail: At several elections heretofore I have voted the Democratic ticket, but this year I shall support Harrison and Morton. Before the Republican convention was held I made up my mind to vote the Republican ticket on the issue of protection, and, after the nomination of General Harrison, I was more convinced than ever that I would do so. I was out in the late war for nearly two years under Harrison, and can testify to his worth as an officer and soldier. He was strict upon his men when duty required it, but, when any of them needed sympathy and assistance, his hand was always outstretched in their behalf.

James Bennett: Nothing gives me more pleasure than to express a favorable opinion of General Harrison, for he was, indeed, a brave soldier on the field of battle and very kind to his men. I served under him during the war as lieutenant, and had an opportunity of watching him in his treatment of his men. He was as tender-hearted as a child, and he permitted no soldier to suffer when it was in his power to relieve him. Often I have seen him carry buckets of warm coffee to strengthen his men, and do many other acts of kindness which were greatly appreciated by his men. I shall attend the reunion of the Seventieth Indiana at Clayton, Ind., and do all I can this campaign for his election to the presidency. If you were able to see all the soldiers in Shelby county who served under Harrison they would each tell you, as I have, that he was a splendid officer, brave soldier, and kind to a degree to his men. In the camp or on the march he was the same Ben Harrison, and no soldier can say that he ever received punishment from Harrison unless he deserved it.

William Lee: The nomination of General Harrison for President carries me back to the days of the civil war, when I marched under him and obeyed his commands. He was strict in all military rules, yet, like the good Samaritan, he was ever ready to help a fellow-soldier in distress. I shall vote for him with pleasure and I hope all the soldiers in Indiana will do the same thing.

Joseph Fuller, Democrat: I was under Gen Harrison and know him to be a good man Though a Democrat, I shall give him my support, for I cannot go back on the old commander.

John Wagner: I was a member of the Seventieth Indiana under General Harrison, and shall give him my best support this year.

Driven Into the River and Drowned.

ST. LOUIS, July 28.—A special to the Post-Dispatch from Alton, Ill., gives particulars of a tragic affair at Missouri Point, opposite Alton, this morning. William St. Clair and Bob Ashley crossed the river on a ferry-boat, and, after landing in Missouri, quarreled. Ashley ran at St. Clair with a bowie knife and drove him into the river. St. Clair could not swim, Ashley prevented him from regaining the shore, and he was drowned. Ashley has been arrested.

FIRST LOCAL LAND-OWNERS

Some of the Nabobs When Marion County Was Surveyed, in the Twenties.

Sparsely Settled, the Townships Were Often Combined in Records of Land Entries—Other Incidents of the Early Days.

City lots, being assigned to a special use and sold by a special agent, were not entered on the land registry of the county. The county was not fully organized till the spring of 1822, following the first sale of city lots in the fall of 1821, but lands were largely bought by actual or intending settlers in July, 1821, and thenceforward in the government office at Brookville. The act of the Legislature organizing the county was passed on the last day of the year 1821, authorizing the election of officers and completion of the organization the following spring, and after this completion the entries designated the civil township of the land purchase as well as those of the government township. The purchases previous to that time were assigned to the proper civil township as soon as their lines were fixed. It may be worth noting that Marion county at that time contained the present counties of Johnson and Hamilton, and portions of what are now Boone, Madison and Hancock. The first county board formed of these appendages four townships, "Fall Creek," "Anderson," "White River" and "Delaware," and of Marion proper the nine townships we still have.

From July, 1821, when the first purchases were made, to December, 1825, covering the first five years of the city's settlement, from 1820 to 1825, 106 sales of government land were made in Center township, outside of the congressional donation of four sections. It may be interesting to others than the descendants of old settlers, to see who these purchasers were.

	Acres.
July, 1821, Robert Harding and Isaac Wilson	258
July, 1821, Eliakim Harding (two entries of 80)	160
July, 1821, Laban Harding	160

These three brothers were "founders" of the Harding family, one of the largest, wealthiest and most respected of the county's farming population. Robert shot a deer on the city site near the line of North street, on the 3d of July, 1822, and it was barbecued for the first celebration of the Fourth.

July, 1821, Daniel Yandes	160
July, 1821, Daniel Yandes and Eph D. Reed	95
July, 1821, James Raridan, two 80's	160
July, 1821, William Sanders	160
July, 1821, Morris Morris	160
July, 1821, Michael Van Blaricum	80
July, 1821, Zadoc Smith	80
July, 1821, John G. Brown, two, 80-160	240
July, 1821, Henry Bradley	80
July, 1821, Isaac Kinder	160
July, 1821, James Linton	150
July, 1821, Noah Noble and Joseph McCormick	75

The leading business men of the town did not all make land purchases outside. Daniel Yandes was one who did, and to the close of a long life, when any adequate occasion demanded it, his energy and enterprise rose to the demand. John G. Brown, the father of ex-City Engineer James W. Brown and of the wife of Stephen Tomlinson, the donor of Tomlinson Hall, was a merchant who held a foremost place in the social and religious as well as the business life of the town. Of Morris Morris, father of General Morris and John and Mrs. Ross and Mrs. Defrees, the reader, even if a recent resident, needs no particular account here. He was the leader of the Kentucky settlers in the first election against the Whitewater and Eastern men, who rallied under the late James M. Ray, and elected him the first county clerk. He was State Auditor for fifteen years, from 1829 to 1844. James Raridan was a leading lawyer of the Whitewater region, a member of Congress from 1837 to 1841, a representative of Wayne county in the constitutional convention of 1850, but never a resident of the capital or the county. William Sanders was an elder bachelor brother of Dr. John H. Sanders. He settled in the town a few years later than his land purchase, and built the first three-story brick house on the north side of Washington, near Meridian, in which the Journal establishment was housed for some years after it had passed into the hands of the late John D. Defrees, in 1845-46. He also built the residence, with the handsome surrounding lawns, on the east side of Virginia avenue, where the late Calvin Fletcher lived for many years, and known as "Fletcher Place." Michael Van Blaricum was the first murderer of the town or county, in 1833, May 8. Zadoc Smith was the man that "Uncle" Andy Wilson had the mysterious fight with related in the Journal a few weeks ago. Henry Bradley was the leading member of the Baptist Church—a typical Kentuckian in person and character; big, powerful, generous and hospitable; for many years a "squire," and father of James, who was the first pork-packer of the place. James Linton built the first saw-mill here, on Fall creek, a little above the present line of Indiana avenue, in the fall of 1821, and a grist-mill for Isaac Wilson on the Fall creek bayou, a little north of the site of Maus's brewery. It was afterward known for many years as the "Patterson mill." Isaac Kinder was a merchant on Washington street, father of Mrs. Clark, Mrs. Igoe, Mrs. Trumbull and Trusten B., who was an officer in the Second Indiana Regiment at Buena Vista, and was killed there. Noah Noble was Governor two terms, from 1831 to 1837.

	Acres.
July, 1821, Wm. McLaughlin, 160; Oct., 80	240
July, 1821, Archibald G. Reed	160
July, 1821, John W. Redding	156
July, 1821, Samuel Henderson	160
July, 1821, Rezin Hammond	76
August, 1821, Humphrey Griffith	80
August, 1821, David Mallory	80
October, 1821, Obed Foote	80
November, 1821, John Smith	80
June, 1822, Henry Bates, two 80's	160
July, 1822, Joseph Greer	80

Joseph Greer was the father or near relative of the family that has owned and lived for two generations at the foot of Mississippi street. Hervey Bates was the first sheriff of the county, by appointment of Governor Jennings, in February, 1822. In later life he was the first president of the Indianapolis branch of the State Bank. John Hobart was a farmer with some poetical faculty that might have been cultivated into celebrity but never got much beyond a knack of rhyming in a sensible, coherent fashion. The Millerite excitement of 1843 upset a judgment never of the steadiest, and as the world would not come to an end he went off to Ohio and joined the "Shakers." Obed Foote was long a justice of the peace, from 1823-24, a leading citizen in all public affairs, and the father of Obed Foote, jr., for some years in business here after the war, and of Mrs. Fred Baggs. Rezin Hammond was a Methodist preacher of Charlestown, Clark county, in this State, who preached what was probably the first public sermon in the town in the spring of 1821, while on an expedition to pick out choice bits of land for purchase at the July sales in Brookville. His pulpit was a log on the Circle slope, and the seats for his auditors were stumps and logs at the foot of the mound to east to Washington street (on the authority of Mr. Nowland.) John W. Redding was a prominent member of the Baptist Church, and major of the militia regiment of the county. His farm occupied the site of the German Orphan Asylum, on Pleasant run. Archibald Reed was for some years one of the first constables of the township. In suppressing a fight one night he was stabbed some four or five times so seriously that his life was despaired of, but he recovered, to die in his bed a few years later. His home was on the land now called Prospect street, on the north side of Pleasant run, opposite Major Redding's. Wm. McLaughlin, father of Rev. P. Greenley, and William, owned the big farm at the crossing of the Belt road over Pleasant run. Humphrey Griffith was the first of our clockmakers, and had a shop on the north side of Washington street, where his son built the present handsome Griffith Block. His eccentricities made him one of the best known citizens of the young capital. Samuel Henderson was the first postmaster—February, 1822, opening the office in March—and for many years landlord of our biggest tavern. There were no "hotels" then. He owned a large tract of ground north of Seventh street, extending westward to the canal, and including the famous "sugar grove and "turkey roost." David Mallory was a colored brother, the first barber, living on or near Washington street in his later days, close by the "Little" Tavern, corner of New Jersey street. He was a fat, roly-poly, jolly sort of fellow and very popular with his white neighbors and other citizens.

The land entries in the township, outside of the donation, fairly represent in amount of individual appropriations the entries in the other townships. Very few exceeded 160 acres. Most were eighths of sections, or 80 acres. Even when a purchaser would buy a quarter or half section he would usually divide it into two or more 80-acre tracts, mainly to profit by the real or fancied advantages varied by diverse locations. The only exceptions were Robert Harding and Isaac Wilson, with one entry of 258 acres, Center township; Ludwell G. Gains, 229 acres, in Decatur, and Eli Sulgrove, in Decatur, 430 acres, in August, 1821, 3½ acres in August, 1821, and 206 in October, 1822, a full section of 640 acres in all.

It may not be known to many readers that in the first division of the county into civil townships large areas were so thinly settled that for practical purposes two townships were coupled together. Thus we had, as the records show, "Washington-Lawrence," "Pike-Wayne," "Decatur-Perry-Franklin," "Center-Warren." In August, 1823, Decatur was separated from her trio; in May, 1824, Pike was parted from Wayne; in May, 1826, Warren and Center were separated; in October, 1826, Washington and Lawrence followed, and in September, 1827, Franklin and Perry. In March, 1828, three sections of Pike were attached to Washington. Since that time, sixty years and more, no change has been made in the boundaries or connections of any of the townships.

On the 16th of May, 1822, Daniel Yandes was made county treasurer by the county board, and in November made his first report, showing receipts from "store licenses, tavern licenses, and taxes on certificates of sales and writs," $169.93¾; "from certified amount of county revenue assessed for 1822," $726.79, "balance on settlement," $79.11¼—a total of $975.84. The expense account is a curiosity.

To grand jurors to this date	$2.25
County Commissioners	36.00
Listing, appraisers, etc.	70.50
Prosecuting attorney	15.25
Expenses of courts and juries	40.50
Returning judges of elections	9.50
Building county jail account	140.50
Work on court-house square	59.00
Viewers and surveyors of roads	8.12½
Poor account	5.00
School section account	1.50
Printing	32.87½
Total	$421.00
Treasurer's per cent., at 5 per cent	21.00
Revenue for 1822 due from Harris Tyner	490.84½
By amount deducted for delinquents	42.87½

RAILWAY NEWS.

Iowa Managers Somewhat Disappointed Over the Decision of Judge Brewer.

CHICAGO, July 28.—A local paper says: "The managers of the Iowa roads were somewhat disappointed over the decision of Judge Brewer in the case against the Iowa Railroad Commissioners. They had expected the Judge would take stronger grounds in favor of the roads, and declare that the Legislature could not delegate the rate-making power. His failure to do this, however, leaves only the question of the reasonableness of the rates to be passed on, aside from technicalities, by Judge Fairall in the suit of the Rock Island road at Iowa City. In case Judge Fairall should fail to grant a temporary injunction the commissioners could cause all roads except the four which were parties to the suit before Judge Brewer to put into effect the commissioners' tariff, or subject themselves to heavy fines. However, if the rates were once put into effect by the State roads, the interstate lines would have to meet them or go out of business. The situation was regarded so critical that a meeting of the presidents of the Western roads was held yesterday to discuss the outlook. No conclusion was reached, but later in the day Chairman Faithorn called a meeting of the managers of the Western roads for next Thursday to consider Iowa rates and other complications in the West. It is understood that the managers want to arrange a compromise with the Iowa commissioners. The railroad officials themselves admit that present rates in Iowa are too high, and they will agree to adopt a tariff materially lower than the one now in effect, provided the Railroad Commissioners will accept the concession and agree to let up on the roads. It is stated that negotiations looking toward a compromise will be instituted at once, and it is hoped that some progress will be made before the meeting of managers next week."

Attorney-general Baker, of Iowa, who was in the city last evening, said to a reporter: "It seems strange that after having recited that the law was constitutional and a valid exercise of the right of the commissioners to fix reasonable rates, Judge Brewer should hold that the commissioners were bound to establish the fact that they were reasonable. The statutes make the rates established prima facie evidence that they are reasonable."

"Then you do not think Judge Brewer's decision is within the lines of authority?"

"I do not."

"What will be the effect of the decision on the commercial interests of Iowa?"

"It will be oppressive, particularly to the jobbing and manufacturing industries. If the tariff under which the roads are operating in Iowa is not changed within ninety days, the jobbing houses will generally be closed. Let me give you an example. Prior to May 10 the schedule of rates was from twenty to twenty-five per cent. lower than those under which they are now doing business. When this law went into force, May 10, the railroads said, 'Adjust the rates so as to avoid penalties for discriminating against localities, and also the penalties for charging more for a shorter than a longer haul.' In doing this they did not reduce the rates on short hauls, but raised them on long ones, and the fact is that the rates under which they are doing business to-day are the same as those in force in 1879."

"Will the commissioners disregard the injunction?"

"It is not at all unlikely. It falls within the rule of the United States Supreme Court in the Virginia case known as in re Ayers. This would enable the commissioners, after the judge had fined them, to go directly to the Supreme Court of the United States on petition for habeas corpus and have that one question settled—that the suit, which is nominally against the commissioners, is against the State. If that course is not pursued, it is more than likely that the Governor will convene the Legislature in extra session."

Defying the Central Traffic Association.

CHICAGO, July 28.—It was announced yesterday that the Pennsylvania road had agreed to prorate again with the lines west of Chicago on transmississippi business. It is now learned that all the other lines, except the Baltimore & Ohio, have agreed to the arrangement which originally went into effect Feb. 1, but was abrogated in April, because, in the opinion of Chairman Blanchard, the percentages were being illegally applied to business originating west of the Mississippi. The resumption of the agreement is regarded as a practical defiance of the rules of the Central Traffic Association.

Rate to the G. A. R. Reunion.

CHICAGO, July 28.—Chairman Abbott, of the Western States Passenger Association, has notified the different roads that they may charge one cent per mile during the Grand Army reunion at Columbus, O. This is because the Burlington has decided upon this rate.

GEN. HARRISON'S SPEECHES.

They Are Making a Deep Impression on the Country for Soundness and Strength.

Gen. Boynton's Washington Letter.

General Harrison's short, varied and pointed speeches are exciting general talk here. Every public man fully appreciates the difficulty of a position requiring frequent responses to gatherings of citizens. As modern press methods seize upon and publish every utterance of a presidential candidate, placing them daily before the entire reading public of the land, there is absolute necessity of saying something new on every occasion. And as this reading public in the case of a nominee of a party is an exacting audience, and a large part of it is seeking cause for criticism, the situation becomes still more difficult. Encyclopedia methods will not do, as one President quickly learned, and commonplace ideas soon pall upon the public palate. To tell the truth, there has been considerable anxiety among Republicans lest the constant calls on General Harrison for addresses to delegations, many of them requiring definite expressions of opinions upon the matters of party policy, might prove an embarrassment for him. But as day after day has brought admirable, pointed and serviceable speeches, the slight feeling of nervousness which existed has passed.

The speech reported this morning, in reply to the call of the miners, met a cordial reception and elicited earnest praise. It is seen by everybody that the phase by which all Republicans who knew the candidates described the ticket as soon as it was made, namely "it will grow," had a solid meaning. Nothing has contributed more to justify the use of the phrase than the well-timed, frank, full and unreserved speeches of General Harrison. The one of yesterday has been frequently compared to-day to some of Mr. Blaine's happiest efforts on like occasions. For all this excellent and well-ordered work on General Harrison's part there is a strong desire here, on the part of Republicans, that he may soon have a chance for rest. The rapid growth of confidence among Republicans in the November result is anomalous. There has been nothing like it of recent years. And the best of it is that it is based on definite information.

Commercial Gazette—Editorial.

The general judgment of the politicians is that Harrison's speeches are the best of the kind that have been made. There is a surprising ease, force and variety about those speeches. They are as plain as the simplest conversation, and yet they strike all subjects at a high range and with dignity, intelligence and propriety. Harrison grows upon the people. He is an admirable candidate, and is going to be elected.

Our Indianapolis correspondent states fairly the important truth that as the country gets acquainted with General Harrison it likes him and rejoices in him. The way he has received the people and talked to them since his nomination has made a multitude of friends. He has impressed all who have met him with his good sense, his intellectual capacity, his manliness, his sincerity; and he has made no mistakes if he has not consented, in his zeal to do his duty, to fatigue himself too frequently.

IN LIEU OF SURF BATHING

Summer-Weather Frolics in a Swimming School Out on the Placid Canal.

A Quiet Place Where Only the Select Are Admitted to Enjoy the Invigorating Exercise That Diving and Strokes Afford.

The city of Indianapolis, as a watering place, has not a national reputation. The hot summer days drive hundreds to the seashore and lakesides, when if the city could boast of a lake running, say, from Indianola to Broad Ripple and west to the Insane Hospital it would give an elite tone that such an addition only can furnish. As it is, the present conditions make the city what it is, the largest railroad inland city of the continent. Thus there is one phase of summer life especially that Indianapolitans who remain at home are prevented from enjoying, and that is surf bathing. Men, women and children alike indulge in this exhilirating sport, and in no other way is the art of swimming better taught or easier learned. However, there exists a certain bathing place on the West Side, obscured by surrounding buildings, that is as cool and refreshing as could be expected in a dusty city. Here, with the famous canal for a lake, the nearest approach to surf bathing that the stay-at-home people can boast of invites all within its enticing vicinity to come and taste and see. It is not a swimming school, nor is it a beach. Simply a stretch of water a hundred feet long, fifty feet wide, and of varying depths, according to the abilities of the bathers. Above the surface are trapeze rings, spring-boards and platforms. In short it is a swimming gymnasium.

A Journal reporter passing by this much frequented spot, one day during this last week, read the battered sign, "Walk in," and concluded to follow its dictate. This happened to be "men's day," as sex is recognized