NOTHING AHEAD BUT PARTY

Democratic Legislators Disturbed at the Condition of Their Partisan Bills.

They Will Devote the Rest of the Time to Them, Expecting, by Threats, to Force a Call of an Extra Session.

THE PARTISAN BILLS.

Democrats Intend to Push Them to Final Action This Week.

With only nineteen working days before them, the Democrats in the General Assembly are becoming nervous over their partisan legislation. Although their political bills have been made paramount to all other measures since the beginning of the session, none of them have become laws. By the application of the gag-rule several of them have been pushed through the House, and are pending in the Senate. The object now is to get them passed by the last-named body, and the majority realize that it is important to accomplish that object just as soon as possible. After having passed the Senate the bills will be sent to the Governor, and then returned to the House with his veto. To pass them over the veto will require some time, for it is certain that it cannot be done without the Republicans entering their protest. As each of the bills contemplates the election of some sort of a board or commission by the General Assembly, the work of the majority will only be half over when the measures shall all have become laws. There is already a cat-and-dog scramble among politicians for places upon the various boards to be created, and it is certain that the majority will not be able to make their caucus nominations without some very lively quarrels. There are numerous factions, each one espousing the cause of some set of candidates, and as the fight grows warmer over the spoils in sight there are indications that the majority may break up in a general row over the places to be filled. The minority will oppose, with all the force they command, the election of members for the several boards, and no amount of gag rule applied by the kindergarten Speaker, who usurps the authority of the Lieutenant-governor and presides over the joint convention, can prevent them from protesting in behalf of the people of the State.

The majority realize the predicament which they are approaching. There are some Democratic members, it is said, who would like to be relieved from the caucus agreement to put all the office-grabbing schemes through, but they feel that it is too late to back now, and say they will follow their leaders even if the party is wrecked. Several Democratic Representatives, within the last three days, have said, within hearing of Republicans, that if the work of the session was to be done over again they would refuse to support the bill providing for additional officers or changing the mode of appointment relative to those now existing. "We are digging our own graves," said one member, "but as we have commenced it would show cowardice to back out now."

The condition of the partisan legislation makes it impossible for much more to be done this session in the way of general legislation. While it is the hope of the majority to have all the political schemes accomplished by the end of the week, it is hardly possible that they can succeed in getting through the Senate in six days ten or twelve bills, only two of which have passed a second reading in the Senate. The Supreme Court commission bill is the pet measure of the spoilsmen, and it will be called up to-day or to-morrow. It is the intention of the Democrats to move the previous question on the passage of the bill and cut off, if possible, all debate upon it. The bill to establish a so-called department of geology and natural science, in which offices for eight or ten Democrats will be provided, will also be passed by the Senate early in the week. The majority are anxious that it should be speedily passed because it has to go to the House before it can be sent to the Governor as a so-called law. The Curtis board of control and the Bigham police and fire department bills, with those to take the appointment of a Fish Commissioner and the State Board of Health from the Governor and placing the power therefor in the General Assembly, are also pending in the Senate, having passed the House. They will be pushed to passage just as rapidly as the majority can have them called up.

There are reasons to think that the majority intend to attempt to force an extra session if all their political deviltry is not completed in good time. With that in view the appropriation bills are being held back. As yet the general appropriation bill has not been reported to the House by the ways and means committee, and it is said that the majority have determined to hold it until the last moment. This is to be the means of trying to force an extra session. The deficiency bill is pretty certain to become a law. It has passed the House, and will be called up in the Senate early this week.

Bonds Without Limit.

The local Democratic politicians who are responsible for the Curtis board of control will have it amended in the Senate. As it passed the House the bill does not provide any way for raising money with which to build and improve streets. All the money the board would have at its command without this amendment would be the amount which the city has been expending for street purposes heretofore. Under the present financial condition the power to construct and improve streets would be limited, and as the principal object of the bill was to provide for plenty of Democratic jobs on street work, it is that feature that the majority in the Senate have been asked to amend. The proposed amendment will provide that the board of control shall have power to issue bonds to carry on street improvements in any sums which they may deem necessary. Contractors are to be paid for work done with the money so secured, and property-holders are to be given ten years in which to pay their improvement assessments. "It is our intention to allow property-holders to pay their assessments in installments," said a Marion county Senator, yesterday. A certain per cent. of the assessment will be paid when the work is completed, another in two years, a third in five years, the fourth in eight years, and the last in ten years." The amendment is meant to take the place of the section which appeared in the original bill, providing that the board should have power to levy a tax up to 75 cents on each $100.

The sponsors of the bill soon ascertained that the citizens would revolt against such an increase in taxation, and now they propose to do the same thing in an indirect way. "The amendment, to me, means the same thing as the original bill," said a citizen yesterday. "It proposes to raise money by issuing bonds. The bonds, of course, will have to be paid off some time, and, when pay-day comes, the tax levy will have to be increased. The amendment is simply a dodge, by which the board expects to get its hands into the city treasury without the people realizing what is being done. The more I study this bill the more I think it contemplates some of the biggest jobs Indianapolis or any other city has ever had. The measure has but one object, and that is to make Indianapolis reliably Democratic. The political tricksters hope to accomplish their object by importing Democratic bummers and shoulder-hitters to work upon the streets. They realize that their plan will not carry unless they have an unlimited supply of money to put into street improvements. Knowing that the city is limited as to funds, they now hope to tack on an amendment which will permit them to raise any sum of money to be squandered in street jobs. I, for one, still think there are enough fair-minded Democrats in the Senate to kill the bill. I do not believe they will force on Indianapolis a measure they would fight if it was to apply to their own cities or towns."

A Burden on Tax-Payers.

The present Legislature will be the most expensive one in the history of the State. It is impossible now to make a reliable estimate as to what it will cost the tax-payers, but the amount is sure to be largely in excess of that expended by other General Assemblies. In addition to the regular expenses of the body, offices enough will be created to entail an additional burden of a half million dollars upon the people. This, too, when the State is practically without money, owing to Democratic mismanagement four years ago. Already a bill has passed the House, authorizing the State Treasurer to borrow $200,000 for two months with which to pay the expenses of the session, and another bill is in course of preparation by the committe on ways and means providing for the making of a loan for something over a half-million dollars, nearly all of which will have to be used in paying expenses created by this Legislature. "The tax-payers of the State will surely begin to open their eyes pretty soon," said a Republican member yesterday. "Democratic legislatures are constantly getting the State deeper and deeper in debt, and these debts will have to be paid off soon. The financial condition of the State now warrants the raising of the tax limit, but this Legislature will not do that because they know the tax-payers will oppose it whenever it is brought forward. Instead of meeting the condition of affairs they have brought about squarely, they resort to their old tactics and borrow more money. They know the Legislature cannot remain Democratic much longer, and they want to stave off the paying of the debts until a Republican Legislature is elected. It will be absolutely necessary to raise the tax-levy in two years more, and if the Republicans have control of the General Assembly then the Democrats will attempt to place the odium of increasing the taxes upon them. It will be well, when the proper time comes, to let the people know just what this Democratic Legislature cost them."

The Contested Senate Seats.

The Grimes-Bichowski contested election case is still in the hands of the Senate committee on elections. The reports were prepared three weeks ago, but for some reason have not been submitted. Chairman Cox, when asked when the report will be made, always says, "Some of these times." It seems to be generally understood, however, that the case will not be acted upon until the closing days of the session. There is a possibility that it may not be reported back at all, but the more plausible theory is that toward the end of the session Senator Bichowski will be unseated, and Mr. Grimes refused admission. Governor Gray is engineering the contest, as he did the Ray-Carpenter case, and as Grimes is an ardent supporter of Voorhees, it is safe to say he will not be given a seat. By unseating Bichowski at the end of the session, it will leave a vacancy in Vigo county to be filled at the regular election in 1890, and then Gray will have an opportunity to capture a supporter from Voorhees's own home.

Legislative Notes.

The question now is, "Who wrote Mr. Curtis's speech in favor of the board of control? Was it some man who wants to be a member of the board?

Alderman John Rail is figuring to be one of the police-fire commissioners under the Bigham law. Another man who wants to be on the board is Thomas Cottrell.

John Riley, train-dispatcher of the Big Four railroad, wants to be one of the trustees for the Deaf and Dumb Institute. Ex-Councilman Charles Haugh also, it is said, wants to be on the same board.

John P. Frenzel is said to be figuring for anything he can get under the office-grabbing acts. His first desire is to be president of the benevolent boards, but if that office is abolished he will be willing to go on either the board of control or the police-fire board.

Mr. Bigham is already boasting that he will control all appointments in the police and fire departments in case his bill becomes a law. The Marion county members will ask the privilege of naming the two commissioners provided for in the Curtis and Bigham bills, and the authors of the bills will insist that they shall have the naming of the boards.

Mayor Dannettell, Councilmen Groves, Ross, Schoelz and Stockfleth, City Attorney Mattison, ex-Senator Rahm, T. B. Byrnes, H. C. Gooding, John Hall, jr. and G. W. Shanklin, representing the Business Men's Association of Evansville, left there last evening for this city for the purpose of trying to induce the Legislature to pass certain special bills and make them amendments to the special charter under which Evansville works.

The Democratic majority have not as yet decided whether or not they will make any change in the system of governing the benevolent institutions. There is a very strong lobby urging that the Brown law shall not be repealed, and that the office of president of the joint boards shall continue to exist. It is understood that the majority will hold a caucus on the Applegate bill, which proposes to elect a separate and distinct board for each of the old institutions, this week. In the meantime the various candidates for the presidency of the boards are at sea. Among those working for the place are Joseph Carson, of Shelby county; Dr. Tarleton, of Morgan, Dr. James, of Delaware; Thomas Markey, Jos. Flack and Philip Gapen, of this county, and B. H. Burrell, of Jackson county. In case the presidency of the joint boards is abolished, all of these men will seek positions on some of the new boards.

SOME OF THE PROPOSED LAWS.

Proceedings of the House of Representatives in Detail.

In the House, Saturday, the following bills were introduced by consent:

By Mr. Pickhart: [H. R. 562.] To make appropriation for Institution for the Education of the Blind.

By Mr. Bernethey: [H. R. 563.] To amend Sec. 2107, R. S.

By Mr. Stephenson: [H. R. 564.] To legalize the acts of the trustees of English, Crawford counties.

By Mr. McKelvy: [H. R. 565.] To provide for public highways.

By Mr. Willard: [H. R. 566.] To appoint an agent for the claims for swamp lands.

The following bills were ordered engrossed:

H. R. 84—To fix salaries of township officers.

H. R. 269—To authorize the purchase of lands for the Hospital for Insane at Logansport.

H. R. 428—To appoint a humane inspector.

H. R. 422—To provide for the organization of interstate fairs.

H. R. 468—To pay for the paving of Washington street.

H. R. 330—To provide for the regulation of insurance companies.

H. R. 473—To authorize school commissioners to levy tax for library in cities of 30,000.

H. R. 302—To amend Sec. 202, R. S., concerning public offenses.

H. R. 244—To create first lien for labor performed.

H. R. 354—To authorize board of commissioners to pay rewards.

H. R. 251—To pay claim of Haywood & Cooper.

H. R. 211—To pay claim of Dye & Fishback.

H. R. 348—To amend Sec. 6397, R. S., concerning taxation.

H. R. 283—For encouragement of life-time convicts, and fixing the time at twenty-five years. A motion of Mr. Hobson to make the term fifteen years was lost.

H. R. 430—Concerning the duties of circuit court clerks.

H. R. 155—Relating to feeble minded children.

H. R. 3—To regulate the sale of drugs.

H. R. 484—To authorize the justices of the Supreme Court to purchase copies of books from the estate of F. W. Viehe.

H. R. 282—To legalize acts of boards of trustees of Huntington.

H. R. 295—To appropriate money for the Deaf and Dumb Institute.

H. R. 356—Concerning the taxation of dogs.

H. R. 421—To amend Sec. 3916, R. S., concerning appropriation of lands to railroads.

H. R. 107—To pay claim of Fulmer & Seibert.

H. R. 278—Concerning drainage.

H. R. 304—To pay claim of J. L. Spaulding.

H. R. 357—Relating to public highways and to allow owners to keep in repair certain parts.

H. R. 393—Relating to the duties of county treasurer.

H. R. 391—To protect public school teachers.

H. R. 445—To amend Sec. 75, R. S., concerning taxation.

H. R. 79—To provide for the removal of driftwood.

H. R. 478—To create a board of sinking fund commissioners.

H. R. 472—For the vacation of private burial grounds.

H. R. 452—To amend Sec. 57, concerning elections and contests.

The following Senate bills were ordered to the third reading:

S. 53—Concerning voluntary associations.

S. 73—Concerning the duties of constables.

S. 57—Concerning drainage.

The bill [H. R. 402] concerning the distribution and apportionment of the school revenue, upon motion of Mr. Curtis, was indefinitely postponed.

H. R. 74—To provide for the pauper practice of medicine in this State was read a second time.

Important Change

In C., H. & D. time, taking effect Feb. 17. Trains will leave Indianapolis at 3:55 A. M. (daily), 8 A. M. (daily), 3:50 P. M. (except Sunday), 6:25 P. M. (except Sunday). Returning, time is same; but train No. 8, arriving at Indianapolis at 11:40 A. M., will run daily, as also will train No. 36, arriving at 10:55 P. M. This new arrangement renders it possible to visit Cincinnati, spend half a day and return same night in better style and with more ease than by any other line.

THE STREET-CAR PROSPECTS.

The Outlook for Electricity and an All-Night Line on the Citizens' Railroad.

For some time past movements here have indicated that the Citizens' Street-railroad Company had under consideration the matter of changing its motive power from the discontented and discouraged mule to the chained lightning and tireless energy represented by the electric system. It was thought at the time of the recent decision by the general term of the Superior Court, tending to uphold the claim of the Dudley company, that its effect would be to accelerate the movement of the Citizens' company toward electricity, and the presence of a good many people who are interested in electric street railway systems, here last week, confirmed the impression that an early change was contemplated. Superintendent J. C. Shaffer, of the Citizens' lines, when asked about the matter by a Journal reporter, last night, said that the company had the matter under consideration, but had not taken any active steps to bring the change about.

"We should like to make the change," he continued, "if we can get permission to do it under conditions which would be desirable. The only system that now seems to be practical and efficient is the overhead-wire plan, and some one of the various modifications of that plan is what we have in mind. The storage-battery cars have been comparative failures so far as I have observed their work. Besides the inconvenience of recharging them from the dynamo, there is a loss of power as the electricity is exhausted, so that a car charged to run three miles will run slower as the limit is reached, just as a watch will run slower if the spring is allowed to unwind to too great an extent. As to the overhead wire, it is being arranged now so as to occasion little or no inconvenience of any kind. In some cities the pulley wire is stretched on slender supports in the narrow space between the double tracks of a street railway, where wagons rarely go at any time, and where, being in the center of the street, it is out of the way of fire ladders, which have to be placed approaching a perpendicular to reduce the danger of their breaking. These are matters that could be arranged satisfactorily if we are given the right to use the new motor."

"Hvae the recent visits of Messrs. Howe, Hudnut, Thomas Johnson and other street-railway owners from abroad anything to do with your proposed change?"

"Nothing whatever. Those gentlemen were here on other business entirely. If we make the change at all, we shall make it without any addition to our present organization, and without any outside help."

"Will the late decision of the general term of the Superior Court have any effect in inducing your company to ask for the right to use the electric system?"

"I think not. The only effect of that decision, if sustained, would be to make us put back a half square of track on Meridian street, which we removed. Our contract with the city for the center of the street, where our tracks were laid without opposition, is a special one, and I do not think it can be impaired."

"Would the company furnish all-night cars on any of its lines if the electric motor was used?"

"That would depend on the amount of travel. We would do it with our present facilities if there was enough night travel on any line to pay the expense of running a car."

THEIR SILVER ANNIVERSARY.

Knights of Pythias to Begin the Programme of Its Observance To-Night.

Tomlinson Hall has been decorated, and very handsomely, many times since it was first opened to the public, but it is doubtful if it has presented a more attractive appearance in a beautiful and artistic arrangement of colors than will meet the eyes of those who attend the opening exercises of the Knights of Pythias's silver anniversary at that hall this evening. These exercises are to celebrate the founding of the order, twenty-five years ago, and they are to begin with a ritualistic memorial service at 8:30 o'clock to-night, under the auspices of the eight lodges and five divisions of the Uniform Rank of this city, in memory of deceased knights. The main floor of the hall will be occupied by the Knights, the galleries being set apart for the accommodation of the public. There will be no charge for admission.

After the ritualistic service, which will be interspersed with vocal music, Mesdames Lynn and Morrison and Messrs. Ketcham and Morrison participating, Hon. R. L. C. White, of Nashville, Tenn., will deliver the memorial address.

The ceremonies to-morrow will begin at 2:30 P. M., with a parade of the First Regiment Battalion and the subordinate lodges, headed by Brigadier-general Ross and staff, and Colonel Richardson, of the First Regiment, and staff, mounted. The music of the occasion will be furnished by Professor Houghton's K. of P. Band. The Uniform Rank will assemble on the south side of West Washington street, right resting on Tennessee street; the subordinate lodges on the north side of West Washington street, right resting on Mississippi street. The column will move at 2:30 o'clock, P. M., from Tennessee street, east on Washington to Alabama street (passing in review at the corner of Delaware street); north on Alabama street to Market street; west on Market street to Pennsylvania street, where the lodges will disband. The battalion of the Uniform Rank will continue the march south on Pennsylvania street to Washington street, thence east on Washington street to the court-house, in front of which will be given a grand dress parade. The exercises will conclude with an invitation ball at Tomlinson Hall, to-morrow evening.

AMUSEMENTS.

ENGLISH'S—MISS ANDERSON'S ENGAGEMENT.

Miss Mary Anderson's only appearance in Indianapolis this season will be at English's to-night and to-morrow night, and her engagement is one that is exciting great interest. To-night she will be seen in the dual role of Hermione and Perdita, in "The Winter's Tale," which will be given a most elaborate scenic representation, and more than a hundred people employed in it. The beauty and historical correctness of the production have been highly commended. To-morrow night a double bill, which affords Miss Anderson excellent opportunities to display her versatility, will be given, with "Pygmalion and Galatea," and "Comedy and Tragedy." Miss Anderson brings here her company of sixty people, and all the scenery, costumes and accessories that were employed in New York. Although there is a very large advance sale of seats for her engagement, good locations are yet to be secured at the box-office.

NOTES.

The Boston Stars, who give, it is represented, a very entertaining performance in music and readings, will be at the Y. M. C. A. Hall this evening.

Carriages will be required to approach English's to-night and to-morrow night from the east and north sides of the Circle, and after the performance from the south and west sides.

"Reuben Glue," an ultra-sensational comedy-drama, which is credited with having created considerable interest in other cities, will be the attraction all this week at the Park, opening with a matinee today, with John Prindle as the star.

The Court Record.

SUPERIOR COURT.

Room 1—Hon. Napoleon B. Taylor, Judge.

Oliver C. Meyers vs. Chas. C. Sopp; replevin. Dismissed at defendant's cost.

Nettie M. Welch vs. Frank D. Welch; divorce. Granted.

Room 2—Hon. D. W. Howe, Judge.

Northwestern Lake Ice Company vs. the Big Four Railroad, and Mary A. Weise vs. the Citizens' Street-railway Company. Motions argued and submitted.

Room 3—Hon. Lewis C. Walker, Judge.

Alva Cooper vs. Ella Cooper. Dismissed.

John N. Bohmie vs. Rebecca W. Fry. Dismissed.

David M. Adams et al. vs. D. C. Valentine. Dismissed.

Joseph Metzger vs. city of Indianapolis. Dismissed.

Salvina Johnson vs. Chas. Devore. Dismissed.

Ruth Grayson vs. Oliver Grayson. Dismissed.

In the case of John H. Baldwin vs. J. L. Mothershead, judgment in favor of plaintiff for $438.34.

New Suits Filed.

Berkshire Life Insurance Company vs. Louisa Stringer et al.; suit to quiet title.

Hugh A. Brady et al. vs. David Parker; suit on note. Demand, $75.

L. S. Ayres vs. Jesse Johnson; suit on open account.

Perry Carpenter vs. Mary A. Carpenter; divorce.

Indiana National Bank vs. H. J. Landis and Ozro D. Weaver; suit on note. Demand, $1,300.

CIRCUIT COURT.

Hon. Jno. V. Hadley, Judge.

Jeremiah C. Ball vs. City of Indianapolis. Settled and dismissed.

CRIMINAL COURT.

Hon. Wm. Irvin, Judge.

State vs. William Harris; robbery. Found guilty and sentenced to six years' imprisonment and fined $100.

THE BATTLE OF RESACA.

Col. Crafts Recalls Some New Incidents of the Charge Led by Gen. Harrison.

Brooklyn Eagle.

Col. Francis M. Crafts, of 56 Concord street, is a prominent Republican and a veteran of the late war. He took part in many of the principal battles, including Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Lookout Mountain, Missionary Ridge, Ringgold and Resaca. At Gettysburg he commanded the advanced skirmish line covering a part of General Slocum's corps, and on the morning of the second day advanced with 150 men to the wheat-field, when the great confederate charge came on the right of the Union line. He was one of the dozen skirmishers who survived. For gallantry on that day he was commissioned colonel. In the late political campaign Colonel Crafts was very active in support of General Harrison. He is an interesting chronicler of the exciting war events through which he passed. The following narrative by him of the battle of Resaca is especially interesting, from the important and dangerous duty which General Harrison, the President-elect, was detailed to perform, and the gallant fulfillment of which Colonel Crafts witnessed:

I have seen no wholly satisfactory account of the last charge of the Union forces at the battle of Resaca, in which General Harrison and the forces under his immediate command took the most conspicuous part. To give one a clear idea of how the battle was fought, it will be necessary to detail some of the movements which led up to this final and successful assault. In the early part of May, 1864, the Union armies encamped about Stephenson, Ala., Lookout Mountain and Chattanooga, Tenn., began to show signs of unusual activity, which, to the experienced eye of an old campaigner, betokened an early movement of the entire armies under the command of General Sherman. A few days later the whole force was in motion, moving in a southerly direction, and before many days the thunder of Sherman's guns was heard in the hills of northern Georgia. It may be remembered that Johnston's confederate army, after their defeat at Lookout Mountain and Missionary Ridge, had gone into winter quarters and intrenched in the hills and mountains about Dalton. In this strongly fortified position the advancing columns of the Union came upon the foe. And here was commenced that memorable campaign of William T. Sherman in Georgia. Fighting Joe Hooker's corps made the first assault at Rocky Face gap, after which the confederate general Johnston learned that his position was being made untenable by a flank movement of the wily Union commander, and under cover of the darkness of night he withdrew his troops, falling back upon Resaca, some ten miles to the south, where he again strongly intrenched; but he had barely time to assume this new position when he found Sherman's forces pressing hard upon him. This was on the 13th day of May. This day was spent in skirmishing and moving of troops to selected positions. The fighting commenced on the following morning and continued with varying success till the afternoon of the 15th. The confederates had been driven back at some points of the line while the Union general had occupied with his batteries such advantageous positions as was possible for him to assume. At this time the enemy's flanks had been turned and many of his batteries silenced and driven back; one point, however, near the center of the rebel line still remained impregnable. In front of strong breastworks on the top of a hill the enemy had constructed a lunette, and in this they had placed a battery of four guns; the top of the hill was covered with woods, just enough to conceal the guns, while the slope toward the Union army was an open field over which they must pass under the direct fire of the confederate battery and infantry. Not only did this fact make the rebel position a strong one against direct assault, but from this elevation the guns could be turned so as to enfilade right and left, sending a destructive and galling fire into the ranks of the assailing infantry at every point. After several vain attempt to silence the guns of this lunette General Sherman remarked that he thought it doubtful if it could be taken by direct assault. General Hooker made answer that he could take it with his corps. General Sherman replied, "Then go ahead and take it." Hooker massed his corps by divisions in a piece of woods opposite the confederate position, then deployed by brigades to the attack. Far to the right and to the left the bugle notes rang out wild and clear. It was the signal for the charge. Amid bursting shell these brigades emerged from the woods. As the dark column moved on with banners flying, they presented a magnificent sight. They were veteran soldiers who had been through the struggles of Antietam, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Lookout Mountain, Missionary Ridge and Ringgold. The confederate army looked on this movement of Hooker's and his advancing columns with feelings of deep excitement, while the Union army viewed the movement with burning and eager admiration. The divisions were under the command of Generals Butterfield, Williams and Geary. General Harrison commanded the First brigade—the Third division of Hooker's corps. While this division was being massed in the woods the confederate battery opened fire on them with shell. My regiment, which was in Geary's second division, was in line, with bayonets fixed, waiting the order to charge. General Butterfield was standing within a few feet of me, with his order-book resting against a tree, writing a dispatch, with an orderly waiting to bear it away, when a shell struck the tree about ten feet above the General's head, and burst, scattering fragments of shell and pieces of bark in every direction. Butterfield looked up for a moment only, then finished writing the order. I remarked to the General that affairs were beginning to get interesting. He replied that they would soon be more so, and then quickly disappeared in the forest, going in the direction of the opening battle. General Butterfield was one of the coolest and bravest men under fire that I ever saw. I had seen him when chief of General Hooker's staff, under a very hot fire of confederate infantry at Ringgold. Daniel Butterfield never turned from duty though bullets rained about him, and death stood in his path. But to return to the charge: General Butterfield had ordered General Harrison's brigade in ahead of the troops of General Geary's division. As they advanced directly on our right, and a little in front, it gave us the best of opportunities to observe their movements. Soon after passing from the woods they came upon an open road. Then they commenced the ascent of the hill. As the brigades deployed to the charge, General Harrison's command came directly in front of the confederate lunette. While in the woods the enemy had been vigorously shelling them, but now the terrible fire struck them squarely in the face. Through their ranks came bursting shells thick and fast. Then the deadly fire of the confederate infantry from behind breastworks, while above and around them grape and canister poured like a torrent. For a moment the line wavered and faltered. This seething cauldron of fire was too terrible for human hearts to withstand. The men were facing a flood of death. Above the advancing columns floated out the stars and stripes and the colors of Indiana. With a shout that rose above the roar of cannon the defenders of the Union closed up their ranks and dashed onward and upward. The muzzles of the rebel guns were pointed low, and swept the grass at every discharge. A wild rebel yell rent the air. A color-bearer of General Harrison's brigade swung his flag high above his head and started forward, but fell, pierced with many bullets. The flag was quickly raised by other brave and loyal hands as the voice of their commander was heard, "Steady, forward!" Then the column again moved on. General Harrison led his brigade through that storm of leaden hail. I saw an Indiana soldier fall, then rise and turn to the rear, still carrying his musket. I spoke to him and asked him where he was wounded. He paused, turned toward me and pointed to a terrible wound in his face. I minie ball had struck him squarely between the eyes, entering his head. Why it had not killed him was a mystery to me. In answer to my question as to the extent of the wound he said it had destroyed the sight of one eye, but with the other he could see sufficiently to find his way. Clutching his musket tightly, he passed on toward the rear. The whole column was now enveloped in the fire of the enemy. Turning to Col. Lewis R. Stegman, an officer of General Geary's division, I said: "Colonel, this is more desperate than the battle above the clouds." Colonel Stegman, always in good humor, even under fire, replied that he expected soon to be above the clouds. As I looked through that sulphuric smoke I did not think I was looking at a future President of the Union. The confederates could not do more than beat back the sweeping columns of the assailants. They could not overpower the bravery of those men. Everyone who could live in that storm went forward. Near, nearer, close, closer, then their turn came to fight; pouring a steady fire upon the rebel gunners, they swept them down like a prairie fire. The battery, though hot and smoking with the labor of that desperate hour, was silent. Those guns were never discharged at the old flag again. General Harrison had captured the lunette, but still back of it and behind breastworks the confederates were in force, so it was not found advisible to remove the guns until darkness should cover the movement. Then Gen. Harrison brought up pioneers who dug the ground away in front and the guns were moved out. I had the pleasure of putting my shoulder to the wheel of one of them and assisted in pulling it away. General Harrison sent these guns to Indianapolis. On that day Indiana's sons, led by General Harrison, made a record for bravery and heroic courage for which she may justly be proud. Any old soldier knows that the charging of batteries supported by infantry behind breastworks is the most serious and desperate work that soldiers can be called upon to perform. Night closed down on a field full of death and glory, on the wild huzza of the victorious and the groans of the wounded and dying. On the grassy slope lay dead many a brave heart. On the following morning the confederates were in full retreat.

MISS CAMERON'S ENGAGEMENT.

The Senator's Daughter Will Soon Marry a Millionaire Thread-Maker's Son.

New York Special to Baltimore American.

The Clarks and the Camerons both came from Scotland originally. The Clarks became famous business men and the Camerons equally famous politicians. Wm. Clark is known the world over as the manufacturer of Clark's thread, and J. Donald Cameron as the Republican Senator from Pennsylvania, and one of the leaders in the Republican party for two decades. The Clarks and the Camerons are to be linked together next month by the bonds of matrimony. J. William Clark, the son of the millionaire manufacturer, is to marry Miss Margaret Cameron, the Senator's younger daughter, March 28. The wedding will take place at Senator Cameron's country seat at Harrisburg. It promises to be one of the notable marriages of the year. The wedding is to be magnificant in all its appointments, and extensive preparations are being made for the event.

Young Clark, the prospective groom, is associated with his father and uncle in the big thread-works at Newark, N. J. He will one day be among the richest men in the world. All the Clarks are enormously wealthy. Their incomes are probably the largest of any manufacturing concern in the world. Wm. Clark has $900,000 clean and clear every year. His income will soon be a million a year out of his business alone.

Mr. Clark met Miss Cameron at the home of her sister Virginia in Newark. Virginia Cameron married William H. Bradley, son of Justice Joseph Bradley, of the United States Supreme Court, about seven years ago. The wedding took place in one of the leading Presbyterian churches in Harrisburg, and was attended by the most prominent people in the country. The ceremony was performed by President Cattell, of Lafayette College, assisted by the Rev. John H. Paxton, D. D. Dr. Paxton is now the pastor of the Presbyterian church in New York, that Jay Gould, Russel Sage and Henry M. Flagler attend. He was at that time the Camerons' clergyman in Harrisburg. Young Bradley practices law in Newark and is very successful, being the council of the Pennsylvania Railroad for Eastern New Jersey. Just at present his health is poor, and he is out West recuperating. It was at Bradley's that the bride and groom became acquainted. It is reported to have been a case of love at first sight.

Miss Cameron has had many suitors at Washington, but her heart went to New Jersey. The wedding cards will be issued in about a month, and hundreds of the leading politicians, manufacturers and society people from all parts of the United States will be invited.

MARRIAGE A SUCCESS.

It Revives an Apparently Dying Girl and Restores Her to Health.

Louisville Special.

In 1886 Miss Bertie Gardner came here to attend a seminary. Her home was at Martin, Tenn., where her widowed mother, a wealthy lady, now resides. Among the many friends whom she visited here was the family of Mr. W. B. Wilson, a wealthy gentleman residing near Louisville. Mr. J. Wesley Wilson, a son of W. B. Wilson, fell in love with her and they were engaged to be married, last October being fixed for the event. Last summer Miss Gardner was thrown from a horse, receiving injuries which the physicians pronounced fatal.

The young lady was brought to the St. Joseph Infirmary here, so that the best medical attention could be given her. She gradually sank, however, and two weeks ago her death was pronounced certain. Her betrothed was at her bedside as much as the rules of the infirmary would allow, but when the end approached he desired to be with her all the time. Marriage was the means by which this could be accomplished, so, in the presence of their families, the true lover was married to the seemingly dying girl. Her death was expected within a few hours, but, strange to say, from the moment the ceremony was performed she grew stronger, and the physicians now have strong hopes of her recovery.

How She Took Care of the Money.

Albany Journal.

Albanians who entered the Adirondack region last summer, via North Creek and stopped at that little village to look after their mail will not forget the pretty young woman at the postoffice who answered their inquiries and did it so well. She was the daughter of Postmaster Sheehan, a neat, jaunty, business-like miss, and the entire management of the postoffice seemed to be in her hands. More than one visitor made the comment that she herself ought to be postmaster, as she filled the place so well. Not long since neglect was charged against Postmaster Sheehan in not forwarding his money statements to the Albany office. Investigation was made by a postoffice inspector and Miss Sheehan, to his amazement, when asked to account for about $1,200 of the postoffice funds, produced a shoe-box, in which she had the money packed away in various strange receptacles. She had made it a habit to carry the money with her to and from the office, and her novel bank proved to be a good deal more secure than some iron or steel safes have been. Miss Sheehan impressed those who met her with her ability to take care of herself and to run her father's postoffice.

Our Navy as Regarded Abroad.

St. James's Gazette.

The commendable efforts which the Americans are making to construct a new navy adapted to modern conditions ought to be a lesson to this country. An immediate expenditure of eight millions sterling with that object is contemplated. That this activity is due to strained relations with Germany in regard to Samoa some Americans would have us believe; but a conclusive contradiction is furnished by the statement which the Secretary of the Navy made the other day, that neither the Monroe doctrine nor any other expression of national policy is understood to apply to the islands of the Pacific. Whether in the estimation of Congress, the probability of a ship canal being ultimately constructed across Panama calls for an enlargement of the traditional policy of the United States, so as to include Hawaii and other groups of islands, remains to be seen.

Peculiar

To itself in many important particulars, Hood's Sarsaparilla is different from and superior to any other medicine.

Peculiar in combination, proportion and preparation of ingredients, Hood's Sarsaparilla possesses the full curative value of the best known remedies of the vegetable kingdom.

Peculiar in its medicinal merit, Hood's Sarsaparilla accomplishes cures hitherto unknown.

Peculiar in strength and economy—Hood's Sarsaparilla is the only medicine of which can truly be said, "100 doses one dollar." Medicines in larger and smaller bottles require larger doses, and do not produce as good results as Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Peculiar in its "good name at home"—there is more of Hood's Sarsaparilla sold in Lowell, where it is made, than of all other blood purifiers.

Peculiar in its phenomenal record of sales abroad, no other preparation has ever attained such popularity in so short a time. Do not be induced to take any other preparation. Be sure to get

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar

HAVE you the symptoms? Difficulty of breathing, a short, dry cough, a quick pulse and pain in the left side are symptoms of approaching consumption. If you have them, relieve the chest, cure the cough and the inflammation with Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar. The remedy is swift and certain. Sold by all druggists.

Pike's Toothache Drops cure in 1 minute.

INAUGURATION ANNOUNCEMENT.

Special Excursion Arrangements via the Pennsylvania Lines.

Excursion tickets to Washington, D. C., for the inauguration will be sold by the Pennsylvania lines on Feb. 26 to March 3, inclusive, and will be good for return passage by trains leaving Washington not later than March 8. Train No. 20, the Pennsylvania special, the fast Pullman vestibule train, leaving Indianapolis at 3 P. M. on Feb. 25 to March 3, inclusive, will make connection from Harrisburg, the next day arriving at Baltimore at 1:15 P. M. and Washingtnn at 2:30 P. M. This train, on Feb. 28, March 1 and 2, will carry Pullman sleeping cars through to Washington without change, and extra coaches and Pullman cars will be provided to run through to Washington on trains leaving Indianapolis at 4:30 A. M. and 5:10 P. M. For cheap excursion tickets apply at the city ticket office, Pennsylvania lines, or at Union Station.

Advice to Mothers.

Mrs. Winslow's soothing syrup should always be used when children are cutting teeth. It relieves the little sufferer at once; it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as "bright as a button." It is very pleasant to taste. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

Sneezing Catarrh

The distressing sneeze, sneeze, sneeze, the acrid, watery discharges from the eyes and nose, the painful inflammation extending to the throat, the swelling of the mucous lining, causing choking sensations, cough, ringing noises in the head and splitting headaches—how familiar these symptoms are to thousands who suffer periodically from head colds or influenza, and who live in ignorance of the fact that a single application of Sanford's Radical Cure for Catarrh will afford instantaneous relief.

But this treatment in cases of simple Catarrh gives but a faint idea of what this remedy will do in the chronic forms, where the breathing is obstructed by choking, putrid mucous accumulation, the hearing affected, smell and taste gone, throat ulcerated and hacking cough gradually fastening itself upon the debilitated system. Then it is that the marvelous curative power of Sanford's Radical Cure manifests itself in instantaneous and grateful relief. Cure begins from the first application. It is rapid, radical, permanent, economical, safe.

Sanford's Radical Cure consists of one bottle of the Radical Cure, one box of Catarrhal Solvent and an Improved Inhaler; price $1.

POTTER DRUG & CHEMICAL CO., Boston.

I CAN'T BREATHE.

Chest pain, tightness, weakness, hacking cough, pain, pleurisy, and inflammation relieved in one minute and assisted to a speedy cure by the Cuticura Anti-Pain Plaster. A new, instantaneous and infallible antidote to pain, inflammation and weakness of the Chest and Lungs. The first and only pain-killing plaster. All druggists, 25 cents; five for $1; or postage free, of POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO., Boston, Mass.

AMUSEMENTS.

ENGLISH'S OPERA - HOUSE.

To-night and to-morrow night, special engagement of MISS

MARY ANDERSON

To-night, grand scenic production of

"THE WINTER'S TALE."

Tuesday evening, great double bill,

PYGMALION AND GALATEA, and COMEDY AND TRAGED