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Keyser, Charles S.

The Life of William H. English

1880

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THE LIFE
OF
WILLIAM H. ENGLISH,
THE DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATE FOR
VICE PRESIDENT OF
THE UNITED STATES.

BY
CHARLES S. KEYSER.



PUBLICATION OFFICE, 524 WALNUT ST., PHILADELPHIA.

English
1877

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PREFACE.

THE real power of a nation is seldom either the King, Emperor or President; it is the prime-minister or the secretary of state; such men as Bismarck, Beaconsfield, Gladstone, Seward, Stanton and Stevens were, or are, the real heads of their nations. In this election it may be, for the first time, a Vice-President. Winfield Scott Hancock sympathizes with those wayward sisters who are sitting around the steps of the Capitol soliciting charity; but Mr. English is a man without sympathies, he means to make his party a power, and to make that power felt by its Northern enemies. With him it is business; he has faced an outraged constituency before for his party; and he will face the whole North for that Democracy once more, and the people will waken up to the fact after his election, as the people of Marion county have long since done, that they have a live man at their head once more.

It was a desperate emergency for the Democrats at Cincinnati—defeated once more they were defeated forever. Tilden, their last summer rose, was too far gone to be available, and there seemed no hope. It was then an Irishman sprang to the head of their divided and continually beaten forces—the late Southern slaveholders, and free-traders, the fossil Germans of Berks county, the rag, tag and bobtail everywhere, and, with the voice of a clarion, rang out Hancock's name and got the echo from the country. It was a wise stroke of policy; not since their nomination of a life-long Republican has anything been done so well calculated to deceive the masses; they had before nominated a Union officer, McClellan, and failed; they had nominated a solid Republican, Greeley, and failed; they had nominated a Reformer, Tilden, and failed; now they nominated once more a Union officer—it was their last opportunity; they must not fail; and it did seem to them only requisite to keep the Southern Sailors securely stowed beneath the hatches so that their gray clothes could

not be seen, and to run up the Union flag, and there was nothing to obstruct their old iron-clad, which had been lying on the flats for twenty years, from running up the Potomac to Washington ; but when the hurrah was over, the convention began to look at this wild Irishman, and to consider the end. They were without money ; Hancock was respectable, eminently respectable ; but he was poor ; they were all poor ; they had been outside so many days ; they conferred together and all said we must have money ; and then and there they sold themselves and their party to William H. English—the man who was hung in effigy by the free people of Indiana for his political baseness, and will be hung in effigy again for his cruel money exactions—and whose record has been such that, for his personal safety, he sleeps in an iron-grated room. It was a stupid thing for them to do, although driven to it by poverty. They got a Union officer for their figure-head (not one of the Grant or Sherman kind), but still a Union officer—a man for whom many would vote, for all his sympathies because he wears the bullion of the nation. Why must they then go the way of the suicide in the seeming arms of victory ; for such a man as English cannot and ought not to receive a vote in all this Northern country.

It is said of the Democratic party that it would be successful if it did not, while in the crisis of its success, make some fatal blunder. That is true, but it always does and always will blunder. It is the descendant of an illustrious line, but which run out years ago and left instead of the high intelligence of Jefferson and the iron will of Jackson, such representatives as Pierce—the old Turveydrop Buchanan, and then a crop of protoplasms—good enough in their way, but in whom the people had little or no confidence, and who were all miscarriages and never came to the period of their birth as presidents. There was the slow little Mac, who attained a local celebrity in Philadelphia, and the sandy bottoms of New Jersey, and the sympathy of his side, whatever that was, of the country. Then there was Greeley, who, when he reached his dotage, strove to be born again out of the loins of that party, and failed—he was too great a man to pass through the crevices of the Democratic platform. Then there was Tilden, who failed after parturition, because he had neither soul nor body, nor the party will enough, to go through the necessary surgery. It must blunder. The continuance of its existence is a blunder.

THE LIFE OF WILLIAM H. ENGLISH.

AT the close of the war Indiana, in common with the whole line of Northern States, exhibited a record of patriotism, prosperity, and material progress worthy of the highest place in the annals of nations. This State, the most commendable, because among her free sister States, the high patriotic spirit of her people struggled from first to last with bold and vindictive men within its borders intent to destroy the nation, and, though few in number, dangerous and destructive. Her contributions to the military service were, under the first call of the President, 59,431 men; and in infantry, cavalry, and artillery, down to September, 1863, 97,987 men; and to the close of the war her contributions to the volunteer service and to the regular army and navy were 195,147 men. For the families of the soldiers, and for bounties in sixty-eight counties of the State, there was raised by voluntary contribution \$3,500,000; and to the Sanitary Commission there was contributed in money and supplies, through the war, \$469,446; the interest on her whole debt was paid regularly, and all through that crisis of the nation's life the credit of the State was fully preserved, and at no period in her whole history, after all this expenditure of the money of her people, did the credit of the State ever stand financially so high. There were, however, some men who, though not of the open supporters, the plotters to burn their towns and cities, had hung half-way down on to the old dogmas of slavery to the last, and whose souls were bound with one idea: to enrich themselves out of the bounteous harvest of the laborers of the State. The subject of this biography was one of these, and his course of life after

1863—in this connection—constitutes one of the two dark chapters which complete his Biography; but before giving the details of either it will be interesting to know something of his personal appearance, locality and style of his residence, and what seems to be in his case a matter of importance—his ancestry.

HIS ANCESTRY.

A philosophic writer¹ says, "As an element of character, and one which all good persons recognize as essential to greatness, no one can be named as well calculated to inspire respect, as a profound veneration for ancestors." A sentiment which is most touchingly illustrated by one of our greater fellow-citizens, at the tomb of Adam, our common ancestor.² If it indeed were possible to breed men as we do horses, and if there was rather more certainty about their real pedigree, we might very surely illustrate our greatness by these profound veneration; but as it is with many great horses, many men have had no ascertainable, or at least very uncertain pedigrees; and as is true of those horses, men, taken out of the cart, so to speak, often exhibit qualities which quite distance those whose feed was "gilt oats," or who spent much of their time contemplating the graves of their ancestors. However, William H. English had a father and a mother in the regular domestic way; and they had fathers and mothers who died and were buried. Mr. English erected grave-stones over them.

This one element essential to greatness he therefore has, and the sole question is, had he that "greatness" called for by the theory. Theodore Parker divides greatness into two classes. The one the greatness as of the Saviour which, like diverging

¹ Colonel J. W. Forney's *Life of William H. English*, an appendage to his *Biography of Winfield Scott Hancock*.

² The tomb of Adam, how touching! It was here in the land of strangers, far away from home and friends, and all who cared for me, thus to discover the grave of a blood relative; the unerring instinct of nature thrilled its recognition; the fountain of my filial affection was stirred to its profoundest depths, and I gave way to tumultuous emotion. I leaned upon a pillar and burst into tears. I deemed it no shame to have wept over the grave of my poor dead relative. Noble old man; he did not live to see me—he did not live to see his child.—*Mark Twain*.

lines, broadens forever through the centuries, a light at first feebly beaming from a stable, and finally illuminating the whole earth; and the other the greatness which lies, as between parallel lines, whose influence is confined and exhausts itself, within the living generation. Mr. English's greatness, let us say, whatever it is, is of the latter sort, and is confined within the living generation. His ancestors were the true Southern stock. His grandfather and grandmother, on his father's side, were born in the State of Delaware, where the whipping-post still survives, and died in Kentucky, the dark and bloody ground. His grandfather, on his mother's side, served in the 4th Virginia Regiment of the Revolution; and his grandmother, on his mother's side, was born in Winchester, Va. He was of the Eustis family, which was out of the first families of Virginia, connected with the Farquhars, and she with the Hite family—the Hites, the Eustis, the Farquhars and the Lees, and indeed all the others in that country, being connected with each other; and his own mother, whose name was Mahala, was born in Fayette county, in Kentucky; so that as far as pedigree is concerned, there were no mudsills in his family. The family got to Indiana at last, and down to the hard pan there; and he started life on the 22d of August, 1822, in that State. He said of himself, on the floor of Congress, "My father and grandfather were Democrats: that was the chief inheritance they left me." He was born, therefore, a very poor boy, but such men do not remain poor. He started out as a public character; he had had a good education, three years in the University of South Hanover, and got to the bar in 1840.

The careers of Mr. English as statesman and financier begin together. He was brought to Washington, in 1847, by Jesse D. Bright, of his State, the Gamaliel of the gospel of slavery, who obtained him a clerkship in the Second Auditor's office, at a salary of \$1,400 a year. These were the honest days when that Democratic party was in power, and they had then a divide among themselves. They had obtained a new State for slavery, a principality in size, and, like most principalities, crushed down with debt. The Texas stock was worth from ten to fifteen cents

on the dollar. They formed a syndicate. The subject of this biography was Jesse D. Bright's engineer, and he himself invested in the operation his salary.

They got the money. The Northern States—for there was where the money was mostly made—paid the debt dollar for dollar to the holders of these claims. The poor boy was then one step forward up the ladder's gilded rounds.

He lost no time. With the plunder he went on shaving his fellow-clerks five, ten, and fifteen per cent. a month, which he held for futures, and which they let drop in bagnios and in struggles in the arena. He had gotten together a good pile for a poor boy, when, Taylor coming in, he was let out of the office, and went back home.

He now had money, and returned again as the representative of his State on the floor of Congress, where he remained up to and through the Thirty-sixth Congress, the slaveholder's ally, leaving his old co-worker, Jesse D. Bright, to be expelled for treason: all the others with whom he worked and voted having gone before to engage in their desperate struggle to destroy the Union. Then leaving the legislative halls, he sought a position among the financiers of the country. His political record is altogether with the Kansas and Nebraska legislation.

HOW HE LOOKS AND WHERE HE LIVES.

William H. English is about five feet nine inches in height. His head would be bald but for an arrangement by which the side hair is brought up to the front like the horns of the Moses of Angelo, flattened down—unlike that Moses, however, his head shelves upwards. He has clear, gray eyes and a full white beard, dyed black. He wears a black broadcloth coat and trousers, and a silk cravat, a felt hat, red stockings and low shoes. He lives in a large mansion called the Governor's House. It is a brick, double, two stories, with a high, square tower; the room in which he sleeps is a kind of cage, and its window presents the appearance from the street of the window of a jail. It is of heavy barred iron. He is building an opera house and theatre, a fine structure, having his name in the

party-colored tiles of the roof. It is part of a frontage owned by himself, in which is the residence of his son, who is to be its manager; it opens this fall with Mr. Barret, in the celebrated play, the Merchant of Venice.

KANSAS AND NEBRASKA.

To the 23d day of January, 1854, there was a barrier set against slavery which had remained undisturbed for thirty-four years. It was the thirty-sixth parallel; north of that line the shackles of the slave fell. It was his place of refuge, and was now to become the citadel of freedom for the whole North and the nation. In the debates which began on the floor of Congress in the whole legislation relating to Kansas, from the hour the subject came before the Thirty-third Congress, Mr. English was a participator. He was more: he was a secret, silent worker for the ruin of the nation. He was then a member of the Committee on Territories. This committee was charged with the consideration of the Kansas-Nebraska bill. He was its firm supporter. Whatever he said elsewhere he was a believer in its principles, and acted on them through his whole career and this whole legislation. He not only gave it the support of his vote and voice on the floor of the House of Representatives, but (and I use his own language) labored for it many days and nights in the House as a member of the Advisory and Vigilance Committee which called into being that bill in caucus, whose passage inaugurated the struggle for our liberties throughout the nation. He said, May 9th, 1850: "The citizens of my State have no sickly sentiment about slavery. They believe negroes are but little better off in a state of freedom in the North, than in a state of slavery at the South. If a slave escapes into Indiana we give him promptly up to his master. The great mass of the North will stand firm by the side of their Southern brethren in support of the principles of non-intervention and of popular sovereignty"—meaning the right to drive slaves there.

THE FINAL STRUGGLE ON THE FLOOR OF CONGRESS.

The bill for the organization of the Territories of Nebraska and Kansas came up before the House of Representatives May 22d, 1854. The House met at twelve, and Mr. Milburn, the blind preacher, appropriately made the prayer. He invoked "the high and mighty Ruler of the universe to let his blessing rest on the House, to keep the members calm, and to encourage the weak to do their duty in this most arduous and memorable struggle the country had ever known." It was no use. There were desperate endeavors, there was the crack of the lash and the crouching white slave; there was no hour, in all that desperate day, of calmness or reason. The political sale of the new Territories was to be made there, and was made.

The work began quietly with a report from the Committee on Post-Offices. Then Mr. Pratt, of Connecticut, got in his warning resolution from his State—the resolution from Connecticut—that the public faith had been pledged to the Missouri Compromise in perpetuity. That they protested against the repeal of the prohibition of slavery, in the act of 1820, as a violation of the national faith, as a destruction of confidence between the States and the Union, as inconsistent with the fundamental rules of national justice, and exposing the Union itself to imminent peril. They declared that they would never consent to the legal or actual admission of slavery into that Territory. Then the House resolved itself into a committee of the whole. The true battle now began. That other Vice-President's (Stephens) rifle's crack was heard in the first skirmish line. There were calls to order. Mr. Chandler, of Pennsylvania, came into the fray early, saying: "If I could see the ramparts of order once asserted—" and Mr. Orr struck him down with the answer of the slaveholders, "This is order—strict conformity with the rules." Then the din of battle began. There were calls for order everywhere. Our representatives sought to kill the bill with amendments.

Mr. Rogers: "I desire to add an amendment to the bill."

Mr. Sage, of New York: "I desire to offer an amendment to the amendment."

Mr. Dickinson, of New Hampshire: "I desire to offer an amendment to the bill."

Mr. Dickinson, of New Hampshire: "I ask to have the bill read."

So, one after another, obstructions were rushed forward to the front and were laid away in the silences by the superior fire of their adversaries. At last that other Vice-President (Stephens) forced himself to the front with his amendment to strike out the enacting words of the bill. It was now reaching the point of violence. Mr. Dean, of New York, amid the confusion, shouted out: "Let no man vote here. Oppose tyranny by revolution!" Mr. Richardson, for the slaveholders, moved that the committee rise. The vote was taken; the committee rose. Then came, amid great confusion, a motion to adjourn, men rising all over the floor; questions of order, questions of privilege; motion after motion to adjourn to Wednesday, to adjourn to Monday, to adjourn—a desperate struggle to put off the evil day, once more, that was to inaugurate a revolution.

There was a vote taken on one of the motions to adjourn—136 to 68. There were motions for a call of the house—all defeated. The battle goes on. It is now a fight between the house and the chair, with cries of "order" once more; but clear above the din a cry that grew stronger and stronger, "the question." The whole Northern country was waiting the dread result that must come.

And now, once more, motions for a call of the house, and to adjourn, and once more a struggle with the chair—three appeals pending at one time. The hours wore on. There were calls for yeas and nays and motions to adjourn, and again appeals from the decision of the chair, yeas and nays, and all the tactics of that sort of battle; and then once more, clear and high above the din of the voices, like the voices of fate, the prolonged cries of "the question," a lull of silence, a motion to adjourn. Once more a vote is gained on Stephens' bill—they refuse to concur in the report of the committee of the whole, striking out the enacting clause of the bill.

Mr. Richardson, for the slaveholders, now forces in his motion

to amend; it was read. The walls were narrowing steadily around the free-State men. It would make that great open ground, with its exhaustless earth and free clear skies, the Territory of Nebraska, slave territory; it was to break the barrier down which had stood there for a generation, and by its provisions the act for the recapture of fugitive slaves, as it was then through our States everywhere, should be enforced there; and that other great tract whose boundaries were Missouri, New Mexico—whose western lines ran west to Utah and along the summits of the Rocky Mountains, and which was to be, should that motion prevail, the great battle-ground for human freedom once more, by that motion was likewise decreed to slavery. The slave-driver was to follow there, with his dogs, the fugitive slave. Mr. Richardson demands the previous question. The inevitable hour has come. It is seconded. Mr. Edgerton strives to get it into the committee of the whole. The chair overrules his point of order. The authority of the slaveholders reaches now to its uttermost. "I object to all discussion," said Houston of Texas. "I demand the yeas and nays."

The yeas and nays were ordered, and then the dividing country saw its representatives on either side, as the long line ran down, severing the representatives of the slaveholders from the representatives for the free States. William H. English was among the former. "I move the house do now adjourn," said Mr. Morgan. The yeas and nays were called. The solid South would not adjourn. The question for the second time is on the amendment. The closing walls are making there a ghastly atmosphere for our representatives; the yeas and nays are ordered; it is decided in the affirmative. The supreme moment has come. The question is now on engrossing the bill, and reading for the third time; Mr. Wilson rises and moves to lay the bill on the table. There is now even yet time for those, standing on the verge of dishonor, to keep the record of their Northern names. The yeas and noes are called for the last time. With them he sets his name once more. The call for yeas and nays is repeated on engrossing the bill. Again he sets down his name. The dial's hand is now upon the closing hour of freedom's high decline.

Will he hold by the slaveholders to the end? He has never swerved; he will never swerve from that proud blood that blackens all his veins, and when the bell strikes, that summons his soul to God for judgment—nor will he blanch there.

Mr. Hughes rose: "I ask now for the yeas and nays on the final passage of the bill." The end has come. He knows he will now face a State and nation's scorn, and see the burning fires licking with their snaky tongues his effigy and the black lines round his name as a man dead to his State and country. HE SETS IT THERE ONCE MORE. The act is done that gives the land to violence and death.

The bill was approved May 30th, 1854. The intelligence was flashed over, and a ground-swell moved, the whole Northern country. There was a struggle to possess the soil. The barrier had been broken down for freedom and slavery, and the struggle began for a majority possession. It ended with the soil in the possession of the free majority, but the elections were carried by the same mode in which they were carried in Alabama, Mississippi, in Arkansas and other States this year. Open frauds, the slave whip and the shot gun gave the returns to the government. The free men of Kansas met at Topeka, November 2d, 1855, and formed their constitution. It declared: "There shall be no slavery in the State." "No religious tests shall be required for qualification for office." "Every citizen may freely speak his sentiments on all subjects." "The payment of a tax shall not be required as a qualification for the right of suffrage." From high to low, without religious, without political, without any distinction whatever, all men were admitted there upon the broad plane of a common humanity. The slaveholders met at Lecompton, November 7th, 1857. Their constitution declared "that the right of property is before and higher than any constitutional sanction, and the right of the owner of a slave to such slave and its increase is the same, and as inviolable as the right of the owner of any property whatever." "Emigrants coming hither may bring with them their slaves." "Free negroes shall not be permitted to reside in this State under any circumstances."

The first of these constitutions was ratified by the free people of the State, December 15th, 1855, and the second by the slaveholders of the State, December 31st, 1857. Kansas had now become a vast camping-ground around this new fortress of liberty in the North. The Thirty-fourth Congress was organized for the first time with a freeman of the North for its Speaker. The President sent in his message with no words for its free spirit, no condemnation for the shot-gun policy there. A pro-slavery governor was sent there. The work had begun in real earnest. It was hard times there for Northern men, as it is in the South to-day. There was a dead line in front of every poll.

October 1st, 1855, there was an election for a delegate to Congress. It was conducted like the election in Alabama this year and with the same result—their man went there. Dead men on the icy ground that winter, and in many homes; life was wholly insecure; the declaration of sympathy for the slave was the gage of death. John G. Whittier wrote obituaries for their dead. Among them was one named Brown, who was brought home one night about midnight; three gashes were cut in the side of his face with a hatchet; he was exhausted, lingered an hour or two and died:

“Frozen earth and frozen breast,
Lay your slain one down to rest,
Lay him down in hope and faith;
And above the broken sod,
Once again, to freedom’s God,
Pledge yourselves for life or death.

“Bear him up the icy hill
With the Kansas frozen soil,
As his noble heart below;
And the land he came to till,
With a freeman’s thews and will,
And his poor hut roofed with snow.

“Lift your right hands up and vow—
That his work shall still be done.”

While civil war was raging through the Territory the excitement was rising higher and higher through the country. The

great speech of Mr. Sumner for the freedom of the coming State was made, and the fight was transferred to the Senate House itself. That representative of the North was struck bodily down (May 22d, 1856), bleeding and senseless from his wound, by a representative of the South. We were at the mercy of the slave power. Mr. Wilson denounced the outrage. The Democracy were silent. They stood there, North and South, as brothers of the slaveholders, and the masters of slaves. To one man's insidious power, amid the din of oratory and the violence of the times, no justice has been given. He stood there, head and front, before the rest, for the land of his ancestors and for their property in their slaves. He broke the silence of the Democrats. He went further: he rose (July 12th, 1856) and offered the following amendment to the resolution for the expulsion of Preston S. Brooks:

"Resolved, That this House hereby declares disapprobation of the assault made by the Hon. Preston S. Brooks upon the Hon. Charles D. Sumner in the Senate chamber, May 22d, 1856, and the House deems this a fit occasion to express its disapprobation of the use of language in debate, of a character personally offensive to individuals, members of Congress, or to any of the States of the nation."

He meant by this, denial of the right of free speech to the Northern representatives upon the question of slavery altogether. He failed; but when the bill came before the House for Preston S. Brooks' *expulsion* he did not fail. The resolution read:

"Resolved, That Preston S. Brooks be and he is forthwith expelled from the House as a representative of South Carolina."

And he was one of the ninety-five whose votes were given there, that murder in the interest of Democracy and slavery was justifiable.

There were two counties in Indiana where there was still a place for him in those days. They were on the slaveholder's border, and he held them steadily there by his immense determination, and came back to his place with the slaveholders once more. He could say on the floor (December 17th, 1856):

"I am proud of the party. I feel like clinging to it with the

affection of Ruth to Naomi, and may I not repel the charges brought against the consistency of her gallant Democracy? It was in the ranks of my colleague only that the lowest and most God-forsaken, negro-stealing Abolitionists were found in this State, doing battle side by side with my colleague, the leader of the black Republican party."

But he was there only because the plausible doctrine of squatter sovereignty had many advocates—although covertly a doctrine for slavery.—It had the same blinding effect on many, for a time, as the State-rights from which it had its origin. But for no other meaning or purpose than the perpetuity of slavery, was Mr. English again there like a successful conspirator, but whose mask would soon be wholly torn away.

That winter he had but one purpose—the continued stifling of all discussion. In the same debate he said:

"I always regret to hear the question of African slavery discussed in these halls. In my humble judgment it would be wiser and better for Congress to consume less time in talking about this dangerous and delicate subject, and attend more to the legitimate business of legislation."

It was not, in his opinion, right to talk about that question in which lay the future of both races for liberty or slavery, and in which it lies to-day as much as it did when Sumner was struck down. He said always, "the country demands peace," when, in fact, the war had begun in their own body.

THE ENGLISH BILL.

And now came on his final trial. He had gone from the House (two years ago with a host of followers—his craven colleagues from the free States) to face the people. By his desperate determination he had come back once more, and he had come back to serve his masters for the last time, it might be forever. He stood there well nigh alone, but his cheek was unblanched, his determination the same—he was with his blood and his inheritance then and now and forever. It was pathetic. It was almost like Wolsey, to hear his words. It was as if he were saying: "Had I served my God as I have served my king!"

"My brethren," he said, "I went home to encounter an opposition, of the fierce and vindictive character of which our Southern brethren can scarcely have a conception. We were denounced as dough-faces and traitors. Our names were paraded in large type enclosed in black lines, headed, 'the roll of infamy;' we were hung in effigy, and it should not be forgotten that when we men of the North went forward to encounter this fearful array of fanatics, this great army of Republicans and abolitionists combined, you, gentlemen of the South, were at home at your ease. You went with the current, we against it. Sir, I am one of the old guard, never gave an opposition vote, never varied a shadow of a shade my Democratic principles; but I tell you there are some things at the North we cannot do even if we had the disposition. Where are the men of the North who, at the passage of the Kansas-Nebraska bill, were in this House? I look around in vain: they are not here. The two gentlemen from Pennsylvania and myself are the spared monuments of mercy, being the only persons who voted for the bill who have retained seats on this floor. In the Senate but one Northern man is re-elected."

The constitution of Kansas got the endorsement of the House the 29th of May. The Senate voted on it, and, with an amendment, the bill was returned. William H. English moved and carried (April 14th, 1858) a motion to agree to a committee of conference. He, Alexander H. Stephens and Howard, were the committee of the House. Their report came to the House as the "English bill," and on that rests his miserable name and fame in the legislation of the country. It followed the same course which ran through the thread of his many and very covert, submissive, and no less effective actions in the House. It was the sequence of his vote on the admission of the Territories, and on the expulsion of Brooks. It was his adhesion to his inheritance, and to his ancestors' blood, and to his cruel character. But he was sure of its results as he is always sure. On the 23d of April, 1858, he came into the House with Alexander H. Stephens, the future Vice-President of the confederacy; and he, who is to be the future Vice-President of the Nation, when.

it comes once more under the rule of the same masters as it had that 23d day of April, 1858, brought in this bill. It provided first, that sections sixteen and thirty-six shall be granted to the State of Kansas for the use of the schools; seventy-two sections for the use of the free State; ten entire sections to complete the public buildings; all the salt springs in the State, five per cent. of all the sales of public lands for public roads—a magnificent territory larger than many principalities of Europe and worth, in its wealth of soil, still more than any of the Old World. But for this she must take the Lecompton constitution—SHE MUST DEVOTE THAT SOIL TO SLAVERY. She shall have the privilege to accept the Lecompton constitution, whose cornerstone is slavery. This was the final effort of the slaveholders. This bill, known as “the English swindle” and the “Lecompton, Jr.,” passed the House April 30th, by 112 to 103, and Senate 30 to 22, and was signed May 4th.

In that State to which this bribe was offered by the slaveholders about that time twenty-five free State men were arrested by the emissaries of the slaveholders. They were placed in a line and shot down in cold blood—

.
 “How paled the May sunshine,
 Green Marais du Cygne,
 When the death-smoke blew over
 Thy lonely ravine.”

William H. English had said to his constituents and to the world, that he would rather sunder with his party than give the Lecompton constitution his vote, but he came that day carrying it in with all its enormities, and with a bribe to the people to have them accept its provisions. He had that kind of a soul to believe that they would accept the bribe. The shot-gun policy had failed them. He tries at last what another such gentleman did at Tarrytown in those other times that “tried men’s souls.” Mr. Crittenden, who was pro-slavery, said, “This bill says to the people of Kansas, ‘if you will silence all complaint and denun-

ciations, if you will humiliate yourselves as freemen by your confession of as much baseness as that implies, then you may come into the Union.' It says, 'first submit yourselves to be slaves, and you will be made a part of the country.'

General Bingham, of Ohio, denounced it as a wrong, a crime. "It is a bribe to the people of this Territory. A lie cannot live forever, but it must at last perish. God is in history." Mr. Stewart said, "This creation of English's brain stands on nothing, either human or divine." Mr. Seward said, "It had equivocation in every line, and he warned the Democratic party that they would fail before the country." But the man with nerve prevailed. The House passed the bill. There was bribery then everywhere, without, no less than within, its walls. It was carried in the Senate the same day. So he completed the articles of his faith, the trinity, (in which whatever his religion, he believes,) of the slave power—the fugitive slave law, the suppression of debate in Congress, the Lecompton constitution. But Kansas refused the bribe. There was no traitor there among her freemen—death and poverty, but not slavery.

June 29th, 1861, Kansas comes into the Union with all the territory which English would have given her, sections and salt springs altogether, without a bribe, and without a slave. And the lie did not last forever—it did perish. God was in history—guarded with his embattled hosts that high outlook of liberty.

February 26th, 1868, at Topeka, these Democrats, let us call them Democrats no more, resolved, "We are in favor of guaranteeing to each State in the Union a Republican form of government under the free WHITE race and with EQUAL taxation." So five years after slavery should have been gone forever, they were still where they were—and yet, as inconsistent as ever, this year those Democrats have set up in Cincinnati Mr. English—his name for the Vice-Presidency—WHO PAYS NO TAXES AT ALL, AND IS A WHITE MAN IN NO SENSE WHATEVER.

"There are, however, some things at the North we cannot do, even if we had the disposition." Let us hope one of these things is, TO BUY ourselves the Vice-Presidency of this nation.

The close of Mr. English's career in Congress was consistent with its beginning. March 26, 1860, Mr. Blake offered this resolution: "*Whereas* the chattelizing of humanity and the holding of persons as property, is contrary to natural, and the fundamental principles of our political system, and is notoriously a reproach to our country throughout the civilized world, and a serious hindrance to republican liberty among the nations of the earth: *Therefore, Resolved*, That the committee on the judiciary be and the same are hereby instructed to inquire into the expediency of reporting a bill giving freedom to every human being, and interdicting slavery wherever Congress has the constitutional powers to legislate on the subject." Mr. English, on the vote, said: "I was not inside the bar of the House when my name was called out; had I been present I should have voted no." Mr. English so summarizes his political life, and pledges it to the old Southern Confederacy; and (January 3, 1860), he said, in the course of his remarks on the floor of the House in defence of his bill (the English bill), "Sir: it has been well said of that party (Democratic party), that it was cradled in the storm and reared in tribulation, and I rejoice that it is never deterred from adopting a policy because it may RUN COUNTER to popular PREJUDICE or excite VIOLENT OPPOSITION." If those were his views in 1860, when the war was imminent, are they less his views in 1880? He continued, "I am the only member save two left on the floor of all who voted for the Kansas-Nebraska bill;" but yet, in a passionate appeal to the slaveholders, he continued: "It was not our property, our peculiar institutions, that were endangered, but we regarded you as brothers, and we are determined to stand by you in all your constitutional rights, and to join you in a war of POLITICAL EXTERMINATION against your foes. We have enlisted in its grand armies for the war. We enter the campaign prepared to DIE, if need be, in defence of the constitution and your rights; and we have stood like loyal and true men in defence of the common cause to this hour. But now a crisis approaches: we are on the eve of a great battle, headed, it may be, by the GREAT LEADER OF THE IRREPRESSIBLE CONFLICT. If we have grown fewer in numbers, so

much the greater reason you should not desert us, but stay with us in the Union, and fight with us side by side and shoulder to shoulder in maintaining the constitution of the fathers until we win the victory or perish in one common grave. Within the Union we Northern men are ready to stand or fall with you in such a cause—collectively as States it will be impossible for us to go out of the Union with you, and as individuals inadmissible, because it would involve immeasurable sacrifices, and a severance of the sacred tie which binds every man to his immediate country—it would tend to divide your own section, and alienate from you millions, and would probably result in their and your discomfiture, and would render powerless or gradually weaken your efforts should that time of real danger from overt acts ever come, when it would be your imperative duty to exercise that right which is reserved to every people when faults become too great to be longer tolerated—I say it in no spirit of fanciful comparison, but we can muster more at the ballot-box to vote down the sectional Republican party than you can at the South; and we can MUSTER MORE MEN WITH THE CARTRIDGE-BOX, too, if it becomes necessary to resort to these to defend your constitutional rights, or the constitutional rights of ANY PORTION OF THE CONFEDERACY.”

They are now within the Union once more as he then advised.

What will be his duty as a business man in the premises? Will he not certainly pay them for their destroyed property? Will he not resort to the cartridge-box, if it becomes necessary, to protect the rights of the Confederacy?

THE SOUTHERN WAR CLAIMS.

There is nothing in the South as a military power. Our Northern country is what Prussia was after the Austrian war—it was Prussia and all Germany besides. We are, like that country, one nation, with all the force, energy and intelligence on the Northern side; with a single duty before us: *to complete emancipation there by civilization.*

But we may lose all these advantages by the dishonesty, craft,

or sympathies of our own representatives. It is a crisis of the last importance to us. The South are determined to have their war losses settled. There is not a county in the old slave territory where the lists of emancipated slaves are not carefully made out, supported by sworn testimony, and filed away with as scrupulous attention to preservation, as if they were United States bonds. They are the Southern currency of the future, convertible. Some of the State constitutions, as that of Virginia, expressly provide that the State shall not pay these claims, but that the payment may be accepted from the United States government. It is the secret substratum underlying all their hopes for the future. This will be one of the earliest measures proposed to the Democratic administration, and will not be without specious arguments in its favor. They will say, that the purpose of the Southern slaveholder was not to destroy the nation, but to preserve his property in his slaves, and the whole record of their statesmen and soldiers in the Revolution will go far to sustain this assertion; and they will also prove by their record during the rebellion that it was actually waged—except only through military necessity—on their own soil, and for the defence of that property alone; and that it is the veriest pretence to evade compensation for their destroyed property to assert that it was lost in their attempt to destroy a government which they clung to until it had become a mere question: to remain, and have that property run away from them by irresponsible individuals, and legislated from them by strangling it with a cordon of free States around it; or to preserve it by a peaceable secession, which was their right under the government and constitution, and must be the right of all governments founded on the consent of the governed. It will be further said that the right of property in their slaves was a right under the constitution, and stands upon the same basis, and is as valid, as the property of our Northern bondholders themselves; and that it could not be impaired by a rebellion, by the express provisions of the constitution under which we live.

They will go further: they will deny the fact of a rebellion. They will say, in the *invasion* of 1861, for that is what it will be

denominated hereafter, the object of the North was not to preserve the Union, but to enfranchise their slaves; that the very men—one of whom is now sitting in the cabinet at Washington—were, for years prior to the war, undermining the very structure of the government, and declaring the sentences of the great Declaration, written by one of their statesmen, “a string of glittering generalities;” that even in our pulpits, which had become platforms of political parties, it was declared, over and over again, there could be no property in slaves, and that the eulogy of the man who had invaded one of their States with the intent to free their slaves without compensation, was the central and continual battle-song of the whole Northern army, from the outset to the close of the war, and that the very State where the struggle began, has ordered his statue to be placed in the capital of the nation. And they will prove this by the assertion of “the great commoner,” one of the great leaders of the country, Mr. Stevens, who said on the floor of Congress, that the whole war was carried on outside of the constitution. Nor will it be necessary to refer to the records of the war in proof of their assertion of its spirit and intention. In the late debate in Indiana, September 4th, 1880, the Hon. Franklin Landers, the Democratic candidate for Governor, said: “He (Mr. Porter, the Republican candidate for Governor) has said ‘this war was for the liberation of slaves.’ Do you suppose that any man would have survived during the war who said so? (Cries of ‘Yes! yes! and here is the man who said it!’) I understand that the war was to maintain the constitution and the Union of the States; and now, for a man to say that it was for the emancipation of slaves! (cries of ‘That was right!’) now, I say just this to-night, that if the war was a war against slavery, it was a war against the constitution of the country.”

If you say they cannot pay these claims because of the amendments to the constitution,¹ they will do what was done to

¹ It is the opinion of Senator Edmunds that the Fourteenth Amendment does not interpose a barrier to the payment of claims founded on destruction of property by the United States forces, nor to pensions for Confederate soldiers—pensions do not stand on legal obligation, but are discretionary with Congress.

get a favorable decision on the Legal Tender Act, they will pack the court, and their judges will declare that such an amendment is in contravention of law, and impairs the obligation of the most sacred contract between the individual and his government.

¹The very preparations for this result have gone thus far: a proposition is now before Congress to increase the number of Supreme Court judges from nine to twenty-one, the additional twelve of which are to come from the Southern States, and House Bill No. 3131, introduced by Mr. Hill, Democrat, of Ohio, provides for the abolition of the Court of Claims, and the enlargement of the powers of the Circuit Court of the United States: this gives a right to any one having sustained a loss from the Union army, to come in and sue for the amount of his loss.

HIS PROBABLE PROGRAMME FOR THE PACIFICATION OF THE COUNTRY.

But our fears are not from them, but from our own camp; it is such cold-blooded, voracious, and unscrupulous men as William H. English, we have reason to fear, who would not hesitate to carry out a programme for those former slaveholders, more ruinous in the end for us and our civilization than their bondage was for our black brothers in labor.

Men like Winfield Scott Hancock would go to Washington to do their duty to the country—they are simple soldiers, to kill or keep alive as they are ordered—they obey orders. The Southern leaders are born to give orders; they have the habit of command: it is their inheritance. William H. English inherits that domineering slaveholder's blood.

¹ Mr. Reagan, ex-Confederate Postmaster, and now chairman of the committee on commerce of our government, at the close of the war, held these views: that in the final adjustment the South should secure provision for the auditing of the debts of the Confederacy, and for its payment in common with the war debt of the United States, and this on the ground that they did not seek this war, but only sought a peaceful separation to secure their people and State from the effects of the unconstitutional encroachment of the other States. (Letter of John H. Reagan to Jefferson Davis. On file in the Department of State, Washington.) It is believed that this expresses the opinion of at least *twenty-four chairmen of the several committees of the last Congress, all of whom were Confederate officers.*

He reveres the memory of his ancestors as his most precious inheritance, and with these principles he has also the craft and shrewdness of a baser stock, and craves money and power; and this would be his programme: he would say these claims (there is a frightful list of them) are just, and the necessity to settle them a common one for the whole country, for the business interests of the country; that the government should issue bonds; and temporarily interest-bearing treasury notes for them, and on the basis of those bonds extend our banking system over the whole country. And such a measure he would argue would bring to its support the whole business interests of the country. He would say to the former slaveholders, "Establish banks largely everywhere through your States, get out your money from your banks among the people as rapidly as possible, and take collaterals on the land held by our Eastern adventurers and your former slaves. You will thus create a tremendous boom in not only your, but the business of the whole country, as the result of this measure. This will last some years; it will then be your policy to contract your money, it makes it scarcer and dearer, and in that way their obligations cannot be met. You then, to save yourselves and Institutions, will necessarily close in on them. This will be readily done, especially with the more subject population, you have; the blacks and the poor whites of your States; and in this way you re-obtain the land which was your own, and the question of freedom and slavery reduces itself to nothing; they will be your tenantry, dispossessible, at will, and in this way you will regain your lost power. I am here to serve you, and complete the work of the pacification of the country; as in 1858, we will stand together where our ancestors were. I have tested the working of the whole, and it is practicable."

And how would he write the President's messages; he would invoke in them humanity for that suffering and heart-broken people. "Give them," he would say, "a start once more in the career of a new and equal existence with ourselves. If we send food to Ireland, shall we ignore our own suffering 'brethren?'" That is the word he always used in his speeches before the war.

“With charity for all, with malice toward none—let us,” he would say, “build up the nation in justice.” “It cannot,” he would say, “be done in any other way.” “Doling out money for yellow fever and other sufferers, does not meet this emergency.” “There is but one way, and that is to give them the value of their ruined and lost property; lift them up from their desolate homes into the life and business of the age, in a business manner. Let them understand, at last, that we are brothers, in fact, as well as name. What would that debt be for our nation to carry?” he would say; “and how long would it be before those bonds would be at a premium, with a live instead of a dead brother hanging to our body? They would then understand us, work with us, make instead of a country bound together by force and a remembrance of wars and ruin, one bound together by a common interest, a business interest—the business prosperity of the country and of the whole country.”

He would say this is a business country and our work must be done in a business manner. We have tried subjugation and failed. War settles nothing. We have sent down thieves among them backed by soldiers to destroy their substance, and that failed. We have tried the policy of peace and conciliation for four years, and that failed. The South is more solid, and more hostile than ever. Why? *Because we have failed to do them justice.* We remove their disabilities, but we do not repair their fortunes. It is as if we released a felon from a jail, without friends or home or money; he must steal or starve. The Southern man will not steal, he will rather die. He should not die. Let us try then, last, what should have been tried first, and command the admiration of the world. We have the crown of praise for power; let us gain the greater crown for magnanimity. Make this one country, in fact as well as name; we want peace, we want rest, we want unity. Our country is a giant, but with a palsied arm; let it not be stretched out to us forever in vain. By this one majestic act we will give ourselves and our age an immortality of fame. “Do this,” he would say; “or utterly exterminate the old slaveholders at once and forever. There are but these two avenues for a lasting peace in the country.”

CAN THIS BE DONE?

It can be done in one session of Congress; the resolution, coming before a powerful Democratic majority with the Republican minority thoroughly disheartened and broken down, would have but little opposition. The claims are now on file in the several States; they are regular, excessive it may be, but for damages admitted to be done; the bonds can be issued at first, or treasury notes, convertible, as at the close of the war; which would most directly aid the business of the country. New banks could be established, or the capital of those we have, increased, and a great business boom would follow at once, to which the then astounding development of business through the war would be as nothing; whose benefits would reach every farm in the country; every business house; the ships on the sea and the engines on the land; the mines and manufactories; everything would be in a ceaseless activity, and we would stand for the time, at the very summit of the world's luxury. In the meanwhile the Supreme Court would be sitting with twenty-one judges, twelve of whom would be the chancellors of the old slaveholders; and they would decide the war unconstitutional, reaffirm the past financial with this legislation as *JUST AND IRREVOCABLE*. So the work could be done.

ITS EFFECT ON THE PARTY IN POWER.

The result, after the first fury of the shock was exhausted, and it would exhaust itself, would be to preserve that party for a very long while in power, and for very pressing business reasons. The British debt has been, and is to-day, the strongest bulwark of the British government, because every man knows that if you touch the national credit there, in any one particular, the whole fabric of the government would totter to its fall, and men are more disposed to submit to evils while evils are sufferable, than to right themselves by abolishing the forms to which they are accustomed. The whole financial interests of the country, the controlling interests as they are of all countries, would keep that party in power until all fear of the repudiation of that, or any

portion of the public debt had passed away, for they would understand that the destruction of any portion would result in universal repudiation.

THE SOLDIER WILL CARRY OUT THE PROGRAMME.

Such a programme, affecting so directly and favorably the whole business of the country, would be as attractive as insidious; it would settle from Southern merchants to Northern merchants debts long since outlawed or secured by barren judgments—debts which should be paid and which could, in that legislation, be fully secured—which amount to many million dollars, and are as binding on the conscience of the nation as any other debts of the Rebellion, and it would be the sure way to perpetuate the bond and banking interest of this country. Of what avail would Hancock be, placed there by the votes of that politically strong and aggressive party in the South, backed by the votes of their Northern allies, aided by this powerful financial interest? He is not the man to give, but to obey orders. No other soldier the country knows, has carried out the servitude of his own soul as a soldier, as this man, called, in common slang, superb, by his followers; he did not hesitate even to execute an order to hang a woman for an offence which, however revolting to humanity, was still political, and upon evidence, gathered together by any means and at a time when calm judgment was impossible. He did not hesitate to execute the order, although he said to do so cost him more than all the horrors of all the battle-fields through which he had passed, and whose memory would follow him to the grave. What could he do, when in a time of peace he is called on to execute an act of Congress to do JUSTICE under the Constitution AS IT WAS, and at the command of the party which, by the majority of the people, will, in such case, represent and be for the time the nation?

IT WILL NOT BE REPUDIATED BY SUBSEQUENT LEGISLATION.

And would this part of the debt be repudiated should the Republican party ever thereafter come into power?

Let me say, not until the last measure of taxation that the people can bear is exhausted, and that will be long after we are dead.

Whenever the English kings found that their taxation was bearing too heavily on their subjects—that is, when they had got everything out of them—they used to slit the noses of the usurers and draw out their teeth, and subject them to other inconveniences and indignities as our “English” master has slit the noses and drawn the teeth of the unfortunate hoosiers of his State. They did this for a long time, getting always more blood and less money; but it was the last thing they did to attack the monasteries, the great respect in which the priors of these monasteries were held by the people, and the danger there would be from the large herd of vicious people it would let loose on the community, if they did not keep up the public credit of religion—meaning the monasteries—were always the prevailing considerations which moved their kings; so like considerations will move our legislators to deal very easy with those Southern bondholders’ bonds, and we may, as they did, have to wait for many years and until the teeth are all drawn from the subsidiary population, before some libidinous Henry, who will care more for the private convenience of the people than the public credit of the nation, will raid on that section of the bonds which were issued to pay for the slaves.

BUT THE FINAL RESULT.

What would be the end of this legislation? We would have the business boom, for the time; the country would be filled with shouts of exultation over its wealth, power, unity, true brotherhood and glory; and then it would be as it was in Marion county, the usurer’s grip will be on every throat; we would have on us that curse of all human curses, a permanent national debt, under which no nation can long survive with its liberties. The name of English would be cursed throughout the whole nation; as it was in the whole North when he came back to Indiana after having cast his vote to perpetuate human slavery; his name will be set up high on the roll of infamy; as it was be-

fore, lined with the black lines of death and degradation; his effigy will hang amid high, leaping fires, with the licking flames of hell through it, but the work will have been done; and, like the citizens of Marion county, the nation will look up silently and hopelessly from the ashes of the ruined homes of a once free people.

SOUTHERN CLAIMS BEFORE CONGRESS.

From the list of Southern claims now before Congress.

Claim 3,107 presented before the Committee on War Claims. Marie P. Evans, Orleans Parish, La., January 18th, 1875.

Claim as originally presented.....	\$272,590
As amended the following year.....	495,355
Among the items are 3,000 cords of wood \$5 per cord.....	15,000
Sixty-two mules \$200.....	12,400
Three " \$100.....	300
374 tons of fodder, corn blades, \$25.....	9,350
Five barrels of brandy, \$400.....	2,000
145,000 fence-rails.....	

In the first claim, 500 hogsheads of sugar are included; in the second this amount is raised to 1,109 hogsheads, and the price is raised from \$200 a hogshead to \$325, and this, too, when the real estate of Indiana had sunk \$57,000,000.

"Claim 14,103. Charles G. Kerr, Fitzhugh Lee et al., executors, Alexandria county, Va. Filed May 20th, 1872; value of 125,000 cords of oak and pine timber cut from the estate of Ravensworth, Fairfax county, Va., by the order of various quartermasters in 1861-62-63-64-65, at \$3 a cord, \$375,000."

The whole property from which this wood was alleged to have been, or was cut, was assessed before and since those years at \$78,260.

"Claim 8,276. Claim of Annie Whitmore, of Whitfield county. [Mr. English has no interest in this claim; it was presented by the Hon. Benoni S. Fuller, of Indiana]—\$840,000. This includes one horse, \$2,300; thirty-five more horses, \$5,100 altogether; twelve mules, \$175, \$2,100; 262 bales of cotton taken for hospital purposes, 500 pounds to the bale, \$1 per pound, \$131,000."

I wonder if that Northern soldier thought that his children would have to pay for that piece of cotton he put in his ugly wound when his life-blood was ebbing and he turned his dying eyes to the sky above him for the last time forever; or that the

bill for it would be presented by one of the representatives of his own State. The items go on :

"Four parlor sets, one garnet velvet, one satin, one silk, one stripes, (all made, except the last, by Northern men,) \$300, \$1,200; one parlor set, mohair, \$200; one parlor set, green silk velvet, \$400; one parlor set, plaid stripe, blue, red and green, empress, \$350; one piano, Chickering (carried away by Butler, on his back, and filled with spoons), \$600; one piano, Steinway, grand, which could play Dixie by itself, \$800."

Mr. Fuller was re-elected on the merits of this claim by his constituents, the strongest Democratic district of Southern Indiana.

"Presbyterian Church, Murfreesboro, Tenn., \$10,000, staining the floor and seats with blood and the general use of the same as a hospital for sick and wounded soldiers."

It must be said to the credit of the old monasteries, that they did not deny hospice to the sick and sore travellers, or the wounded crusaders coming back from the wars, and yet I have no doubt that those Presbyterians think that they are doing something very much better in the way of religion than was done by those monasteries. The church cost \$5,000 when new, and if the payment is made in government bonds it will be turned into a National Bank, with the trustees for the board of directors and the pastor for Anglican of the whole.

Mr. Bright, Democrat, of Tennessee, had this bill in charge.

"Thomas Hoard \$58,995 for damages to his farm used as a battle-ground. (The battle-ground of Stone river.)

This claim ought to be paid half only in government bonds, the rest should be paid in Confederate notes for the other side of the damage.

This is the style of claims which are before Congress and the Court of Claims, to be disposed of when Mr. English, taking General Hancock's arm, will walk up the white steps of the capitol.

He who does not believe that these Southern claims, in the event of the ascendancy of the Democratic party, will be pressed, would not believe it possible for William H. English to foreclose a mortgage.

The whole amount of Southern claims now on file is as follows :

HOUSE BILLS, WAR CLAIMS.....	\$208,730
COTTON TAX.....	68,022,000
INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT.....	7,913,500
STATE CLAIMS.....	890,700
PRIVATE RELIEF.....	742,431
SENATE BILLS, WAR CLAIMS.....	255,508
INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT.....	720,500
PRIVATE RELIEF.....	138,977
	<hr/>
TOTAL, 196 BILLS.....	\$78,892,346
ESTIMATE OF 61 BILLS BASED ON THE AVERAGE.....	24,553,232
	<hr/>
	\$103,445,578
ADD AMOUNT FILED PREVIOUS TO OCTOBER, 1879.....	1,287,524,735
	<hr/>
WHOLE AMOUNT OF CLAIMS.....	\$1,390,970,313

These losses do not embrace losses from the emancipation of slaves, deprecation of the troops or casualties of the march and the battle-field. Slave losses in one State—South Carolina: the number of slaves 400,000, value \$200,000,000.

HOW HE GOT HIS MONEY.

In 1863 he became associated with Hugh McCullough, Lanier of New York, and Riggs, in the banking business, and started the First National Bank of Indianapolis. And he has done more to injure the credit of the whole system of banking, and to excite the masses of the people of Indiana against its working, than all its open enemies. Through it and through his other operations he made the period of his connection with it to many, very many women and men and children of the county where it stands, a period of intense misery; so that it seemed to them that God, for their work for our common humanity, had averted his face and turned loose upon them the very devils out of hell to exhaust their patience, and make them curse his face and die.

HIS BANK STARTED WITH A CAPITAL OF \$500,000.

No country before had ever come out of a war of such, or any

proportion, under as favorable conditions as the Northern tier of our States. In Indiana they had escaped very largely, though not altogether its ravages. Every industry had been stimulated, and, for the fifteen consecutive years to follow its close, it was about to produce such harvests as have never before succeeded each other in all its history. With many factories, and fruitful fields, and with abundance of money, it seemed to be entering upon a career of unexampled prosperity. The State government and the people of Indiana, with enthusiasm and thankfulness for the great result, set about to improve their farms and homes, and not forgetting their defenders, to establish homes for the disabled soldiers and seamen; they formed bureaus of emigration, established schools for their children, and gave full rights in law for the new freed race, who lived, or might come among them.

MR. ENGLISH SETS DOWN HIS BANK VERY QUIETLY
AMID THIS SCENE OF EXULTATION.

The fields grew on, there were the same mouths to feed, the same hands to toil, the same sunshine and the same rain; and the people of Marion county worked on and worked on. Mr. English and his bank seemed a great blessing, for they got their money there; it was burthened with usury from the hands of this new lord of the Southern ancestry, but they got their money there.

Through 1866 the people of the county continued working on, upholding their State, and gaining for themselves the comforts and luxuries of life, educating their children, and improving their homes; with the other citizens of their State they expended that year for the blind and deaf, for the schools, for the soldiers and other expenditures, \$4,591,856.33.

Both are yet prosperous, but how do they stand in 1866, and what will be the end? Mr. English, this brother of the slaveholders, has bonds and money, and they have hands, and farms, and houses; under an arrangement with the government he will receive, whatever happens to any other individuals in the county, regularly the interest on his bonds; and will contribute nothing from them for the support of his county, State or country; noth-

ing for the colleges, the officers of the State ; for the sick, or the blind, or the dumb, or the poor, or the soldiers lying in the hospitals. And he will receive such interest for the use of his money as he requires ; the rest of the people of Marion county are to take all the risks and chances of business, of losses by fire, by water, by the failure of crops, by everything ; to pay all the taxes, and, in addition to that, by the law of their State, sustained by the Supreme Court of their State, if any one defaults or falls behind for a day in the payment of his taxes, he shall pay fifteen per cent. more, and ten per cent. for the remainder of the year, and fifteen per cent. for the second year, and then he shall pay twenty-five per cent. for five years, when he can pay no more. What will be the end ? William H. English will grow rich faster than the people, that is undeniable. What further ? Well, some of the people will go down, some will hold on longer ; those who have a little more nerve will hold on longer, they will eat less bread, wear poorer clothes awhile, then they will go under, and their end will be seen in the list of bankruptcies and sheriff sales. What will finally remain ? A vast pile of money in Mr. English's hands, splendid houses, carriages, luxurious living, and the shadow of the bank covering the whole county as with a pall. Let us now get at this inevitable result in figures, and trace the ruin of Marion county and the rise of Mr. English in actual figures, year after year, to this hour. Then, looking up from the figures into the face of the man, we will see also these results on his soul and on the souls of the men and women he has ruined.

It will have made of this brother of the slaveholders, a thing without a sentiment for, or confidence in, humanity, and it will leave on the women and the men traces of long suffering ; some will be patient, looking to God, or for rest in their graves ; some sullen, brooding over their wrongs. But it was still all well in 1866 with the masses of the people, only here and there one gets into the shadow of his bank and passes into the silence away. They were all still looking forward to the grander future of their State. The Governor had assured them that by the first of May, 1866, enough money would be accumulated to sink

the debt of their State to \$3,886,080; and they with the rest are projecting grand improvements, and for their harbor \$300,000 has been collected by private hands. To October, 1866, the people of the State have paid into their State treasury nearly four million dollars, and expended \$426,000 on public institutions. So they reach onward into 1867; they felt the bank grasping a little more, that year its hands felt harder for all their velvet covering, but the coming year the pressure really began; fewer depositors came in than before; there was some suffering. The people got discontented; they did not like Mr. English's bank, and it was necessary for their leaders to say something. Mr. English was one of their leaders—Chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee—the one that gave the money to keep them going along, and he says, swing the resolution out strong so that the people will be satisfied.

The Democratic Convention was therefore held there on the 8th day of January, 1868, and they resolved that the national banking system, organized in the interest of the bondholders, ought to be abolished and United States notes substituted in lieu of the national bank currency, thus saving to the people in interest alone, more than \$18,000,000 annually. And until this system of banks be abolished we demand that the banks of Indiana shall be subject to the same taxation, State and municipal, as other property of the State; that we are in favor of the payment of the government bonds in treasury notes, commonly called greenbacks, except expressly made payable in gold by law, at the earliest period, and then they adjourned.

Then came 1869. The whole nation was now developing with enormous increase. Railroads had increased since the war 13,000 miles, covering 390,000 square miles of the country; 70,000 miles of telegraph were erected during that year. We raised corn, 1865, 642,724,247 bushels; in 1869, 874,120,000; wheat, 1865, 148,522,829 bushels; 1869, 264,146,900 bushels; hay, 1865, 23,538,740 tons; 1869, 26,420,000 tons; tobacco, 1865, 183,316,953, in 1869, 225,000,000 lbs.; oats, 1865, 235,252,245 bushels, the largest ever raised to that year, and in 1869, 298,284,000 bushels; cotton, 1865-66, 2,228,987 bales, in

1869-70, 3,154,946 bales. And this crop by the former slaves working in the cotton-fields with free-labor. And that the Democratic party also had spoken in thunder tones on the 8th day of January, against the banks and the bondholders, and yet the people of Marion county were not happy.

They could not very well be, for that year, 1869, carried sixty-eight of their State down with \$1,017,000 to bankruptcy. They worked on through 1870. It is a large enterprise to carry on a State; the poor people of that State that year had to raise by taxes and expend for charity, for education, and for all other expenses of the State, \$3,532,406.79; and eighty-six more of them, with \$960,000, went down to bankruptcy, but that year again that Democratic party came up in convention and said, "That the national bank system ought to be abolished, and greenbacks used in lieu of other bank paper, thus saving millions annually to the people and giving to the whole United States, instead of to the few, the benefits of issuing a paper currency; that the business interests of the country DEMANDED an increased and maintained volume of currency; that shares of stock in the national banks ought to be subjected to school and municipal taxation, on the same conditions as other property; and that they DEMANDED from their State Legislature that the shares of the national banks be subjected to equal taxation with other property in the State." Mr. English, the Chairman of their Committee said, now the people OUGHT to be satisfied. Nothing, except a resolution to tear down the bank, could be stronger.

But their business in Marion county was dropping away. Sixty men, sinking \$860,000, went down into bankruptcy in 1872; the Legislature itself began to get anxious, poverty was increasing; tramps were on the highway; it was necessary they, as well as the Democratic Convention, should do something; so they turned their attention to the drunkenness prevailing in the State, and made another of those many mild efforts, which have been made since the flood to sober their people. Eighty went down that year with \$991,000. THE CAPITAL OF HIS BANK HAD INCREASED FROM \$500,000 TO \$1,000,000. They still worked on as before, they sustained their State; they con-

tributed the following year, 1873, \$4,115,457, for reformatory institutions, for educational institutions, and for the military; and they projected new railroads; but a heavier crash came with the close of that year, carrying down 134 bankrupts, and with them \$2,260,000.

In 1874, to keep up the amount of taxation, the State made a higher valuation of the property, and the farmers got on their feet and came together in front of English's bank in convention, and struck boldly at the evil threatening their homes; they said that banking and moneyed institutions were monopolies by which, through a ruinous rate of interest, the products of human labor are concentrated in the hands of non-producers. Mr. English smiled once more, and said "the farmers will go back to their homes."

That year one hundred and sixty-seven went down to bankruptcy with \$2,397,000; then it was a pretty thing to see that Democratic party come together again, and say (very loud this time), "We are in favor of the substitution of the greenbacks for the national bank currency and the abolition of the banks altogether." Mr. English paid their expenses out of his bank's money: they were eating the dirt swept from his banking-house floor.

In 1875, the taxable property of the State sunk \$57,117,692;¹ and three hundred and thirty-two bankrupts went down, sinking \$4,804,000; and the Legislature again applied itself to keeping the people sober, very much as after the long and terrible slaughter of the war, a good sort of people among us established societies for the prevention of cruelty to animals. Having aided this destruction of the values of their properties, by ruinous rates of interest and exactions by which such men as English lived, and consigned thousands of their people to bankruptcy, they passed a

¹ The assessments are now still lower in 1875; lands on the outer edge of the township sold at \$2,000 per acre. They can be bought to-day (1880) for \$100 an acre. The lots, forty-six in number, in King's Arsenal Heights, valued at \$19,000 in the table which follows in this volume, the appraisement of 1880 fixes at \$1,820. The Sugar Grove addition, three hundred lots appraised at \$400 in 1875, was appraised in 1880 at \$70.

law to keep them sober. In 1876 three hundred and sixty-two, with \$4,787,401, went to bankruptcy: his bank went on stronger and stronger.

The year 1877 sunk three hundred and fifty-two, with \$5,718-800, and got up the workingman he had nearly ruined—a dangerous element. August 13th, 1877, they said, in a long series of resolutions, “That the suffering and destitution of the labor element of the country were terrible beyond description, that all the laws instead of representing labor were merely to enrich and support in luxury idle drones, and are antagonistic to the principles of justice.”

MR. ENGLISH NOW LEAVES THE BANK.

There is a fable of *Æsop* which wise men remember: “The Larks and the Farmer.” Mr. English sat down with his stockholders for the last time, July 23d, 1877. It was solemn—it was ludicrous; it was, in its relation to the outside world, terrible. There was a frightful account to be settled on the Day of Judgment, should that ever come, to make those figures he gave there balance with the outside misery; but it was all serene within, and it seemed just like the play of *Ali Baba and the Forty Thieves*, to see them there together. He seldom affects emotion and he gave his farewell in figures:

“I congratulate the officers and stockholders of our enterprise.

“The bank has been in operation fourteen years under my control, with a capital stock of \$500,000.

“In the meantime, it has voluntarily returned \$500,000 of capital stock back to its stockholders, besides paying them in dividends \$1,496,250, part of which was in gold.

“I now turn it over to you with a capital unimpaired and \$327,000 of the undivided earnings on hand.

“To this may be added the premiums on United States bonds at the present prices, amounting to \$36,000, besides quite a large amount for lost, or destroyed bills.”

The items of profit are as follows:

Returned to stockholders, capital.....	\$500,000
Dividend to stockholders.....	1,496,250
Undivided earnings.....	327,000
Premiums on bonds.....	36,000
Lost or destroyed bills.....	24,000
¹ Total.....	\$2,383,250

On his retiring from the bank, the stockholders and directors passed the following resolution:

Resolved, That the directors and stockholders of this bank sincerely regret the causes which impelled the resignation of the Hon. William H. English, so long president of this institution, and that in accepting the same they desire to express their thanks to him for the very great financial ability, constant watchfulness and perfect fidelity with which he has managed it from its organization to the present time.

¹ There is an indirect but no less certain profit which Mr. English fails to mention. He tells us that his bank, besides returning the entire capital of \$500,000 to the stockholders, paid them dividends aggregating, in fourteen years, \$1,496,250. Divide this by fourteen and we have \$106,857 as the annual dividend. This amount was turned over to the stockholders regularly. It is presumable that they invested it. We will suppose they loaned it at ten per cent., the interest on the first year's dividend for thirteen years is \$138,990. On the second twelve years is \$128,390. On the third eleven years, \$118,390. Those who figure it up will find that the simple interest on these dividends amounts to \$973,710—almost a million. To compound it would swell it to \$1,500,000. Add this to the figures of Mr. English, and his statement would read as follows:

Returned to stockholders, entire capital.....	\$500,000
Dividends to stockholders.....	1,496,250
Undivided earnings.....	327,000
Premiums on bonds.....	36,000
Lost or destroyed bills.....	24,000
	\$2,383,250
Interest on dividends.....	973,710
Retained by officers for salaries and rent.....	196,000
Total.....	\$3,552,960

During these fourteen years Mr. English got an annual salary of \$5,000 as president of this bank. Another stockholder, John C. New, got \$4,000 a year as cashier. Still another stockholder got \$5,000 a year for the use of the rooms in which the bank was located, and one of the cashiers went through the bank.

Resolved, That the executive committee of the board be directed to have prepared and presented to him a suitable testimonial as a memento of our regard and esteem, and that he carry with him our most sincere wishes for a long life of usefulness and happiness.

In pursuance of the last resolution, a magnificent gold medal, bearing the words, "Fortitude, strength and fidelity," and on the reverse, "Presented to Hon. William H. English, founder, and over fourteen years President of the First National Bank of Indianapolis, as a memento of the personal esteem of the stockholders and directors and their high appreciation of his very great financial ability, constant watchfulness and perfect fidelity, July 23d, 1877," and with the medal \$465,000 cash.

THE REIGN OF RUIN CLOSES.

The property of the State sank five millions in 1878, and crime greatly increased. Their prison had but half enough cells. Three hundred and seventy-four more went down, sinking \$5,233,549 with them into bankruptcy; the sheriff's fees amounted to \$150 a day in Marion county; Mr. English was his largest customer.¹ Indianapolis, where his bank was, had a million and a half of indebtedness, and many a time, says the present candidate for governor of the Republican party, have I seen laboring men walking home through the streets of Indianapolis, carrying their little dinner baskets in their hands. They said to me, "Mr. Porter, we are not getting along. We could get along very well, and make repairs from time to time, which are necessary, were it not for the burden of taxes and assessments that keeps us behind all the time." It may not seem worthy of a place here, yet it is nevertheless true, that the very hogs got thinner all over the State. They raised more hogs and fed less corn; they eat less themselves; they raised 55,000,000 bushels of wheat in the State; exported 43,000,000 and kept only 12,000,000 for themselves. The more they worked the less they made in that county. It was becoming a struggle for existence.

¹ Total value of taxable property, 1877, \$855,190,125; in 1878, \$850,616,987.

It was once a bleeding Kansas ; it was now a bleeding Marion county ; but its citizens, with their fellow-citizens of the State, kept a grand record of energy through the whole ; they established a department of geology ; there must be something below, they reasoned, when what is on the earth will not sustain us.

They got up an amendment to their constitution to keep their property from being taxed out of existence ; they established an asylum for feeble-minded children. But the struggle was too great for human nature to endure ; defalcation in the State ; and even among the bank officers. Attorney-General Buskirk's¹ affairs were examined. It turned on the construction of the law ; these things always do, but the reason he took the money was, the same reason why the hogs grew thinner, and the people eat less wheat than before, and why the mob of laborers howled around the State house. The money had got into Mr. English's hands, all of it, and it could not be anywhere else, for it is not one of the functions of money to be in two places at the same time. It took about 400 years for the English kings to discover that by an inevitable law the money of the realm always got into the monasteries, so that the government could go on no longer until the king himself got into the monasteries, and in fact until they were torn down and carted away. Poor Buskirk and the long list of bankrupts, and the thousands who had nothing to bankrupt upon, whose names never reached to the dignity of newspaper disgrace, and the tramps and the poor children, whose fathers committed suicide or ran away, everything was going "to hell and gone," more and more. English was sending them there one after another. Buskirk, poor fellow, says, "I have mortgaged all I have to my surety. I have nothing else, having come back here poorer by about \$4,000 than when I went to Indianapolis four years ago. I had to borrow money to pay the freight on my furniture to get back here." And Buskirk was the Attorney-General of the State of Indiana. Jackson Landers² made an error which brought him in debt to the county treasury, \$14,304.48. He was the

¹ E. C. Buskirk, Vice-President of the Hendricks club.

² Brother of the Democratic candidate for Governor of Indiana.

county treasurer of Marion county, and James C. Denny, Ex-Attorney-General of the State, went under investigation. God knows how many more; even the State Auditor, Henderson, fell back \$13,000; at least they tried to construe the law that way against him, although some of his friends on the committee did not think he was bound to turn over anything into the treasury; he was poor, and they were all poor; the whole county was with English and the monastery system. It was, on the one side of the gold medal, "fortitude, strength and fidelity," and on the reverse, "feeble-minded children"—a sad thing, really, such a ruin effected in a county with a great substratum of inexhaustible wealth, and golden fields, cattle, schools and churches; but the saddest thing of all was to see its last Legislature meet; they had been meeting for the whole fourteen years in which the black English pile had been builded, whose shadow in those years shut out the sunshine of the State. They had not had force enough, or "fidelity" enough, or strength enough to beat that man; last winter they met together and voted; it was the last meeting of the Legislature, the winter of last year (1879). And they said that the Chinese cheap labor of Mr. English had ruined them, and sent Mr. Voorhees to Congress to say the same thing there.

They voted to reduce the wages of government officials by a vote of ninety to two; to repeal the act to resume, fifty to forty; to tax the bonds of the United States government, fifty-seven to thirty-four; for the abolition of all bank issues, fifty-nine to thirty-two; for a free coinage of gold and silver, eighty-five to five; for the issue by the government of a loan of her own paper for the people, enough for all the wants of trade, at least \$30 for every man, woman and child, fifty to forty; to pay off the bonded debt altogether, eighty-four to four. And English looked out through the barred window of his residence and smiled. "This sort of language is getting a little monotonous," he said. The next spring—this year 1880—that Democracy was in Cincinnati to sell themselves and the former slaves of the South once more to be his slaves, and he bought the whole party for \$100,000, and took a mortgage in Hancock's name on the country.

THE MORTGAGE FORECLOSURES OF WILLIAM H.
ENGLISH.

(From the Records of Marion County.)

We are now coming to the details of this reign of ruin. The statements are given over the affidavits of Ben. Rau, Township Assessor, and Daniel M. Ransdell, Clerk of the Superior Court of Marion County, August 21, 1880.

The list begins in October, 1872, and with a woman.

<i>Plaintiff.</i>	<i>Defendant.</i>	<i>No. Entry</i>	<i>Docket.</i>	<i>Date of filing Compt</i>
Wm. H. English,	Elizabeth Fiscus, et al.	4		October 25, 1872.
Wm. H. English,	Charles N. Tuleweiler, et al.	6		September 26, 1873.
Wm. H. English,	Aaron Brown, et al.	6		October 10, 1873.
Wm. H. English,	Wm. H. Brown, et al.	7		December 13, 1873.
Wm. H. English,	John L. Adkinson, et al.	7		December 13, 1873.
Wm. H. English,	John Batty, et al.	7		December 13, 1873.
Wm. H. English,	Julius A. Kelley, et al.	7		December 13, 1873.
Wm. H. English,	Clark M. Randall, et. al.	7		December 26, 1873.
Wm. H. English,	Wm. D. Seaton, et al.	7		December 26, 1875.
Wm. H. English,	Wm. D. Seaton, et al.	7		December 26, 1873.
Wm. H. English,	Wm. D. Seaton, et al.	7		December 26, 1873.
Wm. H. English,	N. R. Ruckle, et al.	7		December 26, 1873.
Wm. H. English,	N. R. Ruckle, et al.	7		December 26, 1873.
Wm. H. English,	Andrew W. Bronson, et al.	7		February 20, 1874.
Wm. H. English,	Alfred C. Morse, et al.	7		February 20, 1874.
Wm. H. English,	Caroline P. De Wolf, et al.	9		August 4, 1874.
Wm. H. English,	Jacob C. Dick, et al.	8		April 20, 1874.
Wm. H. English,	Weitkins Lacy, et al.	10		October 3, 1874.
Wm. H. English,	John W. Coyner, et al.	10		October 23, 1874.
Wm. H. English,	James O. Woodruff, et al.	10		October 23, 1874.
Wm. H. English,	Samuel R. Lippincott et al.	10		October 23, 1874.
Wm. H. English,	Mary S. Sheets, et al.	10		October 23, 1874.
Wm. H. English,	Elam Fischer, et al.	11		November 5, 1874.
Wm. H. English,	Hanna N. Newlin, et al.	11		November 24, 1874.
Wm. H. English,	Mary S. Sheets, et al.	11		November 24, 1874.
Wm. H. English,	Jackson L. Jessup, et al.	11		November 24, 1874.
Wm. H. English,	Margaretta C. C. Goe, et al.	11		December 9, 1874.
Wm. H. English,	Mary S. Sheets, et al.	11		December 23, 1874.
Wm. H. English,	William D. Seaton, et al.	8		January 6, 1875.
Wm. H. English,	Robert Connolly, et al.	12		February 18, 1875.
Wm. H. English,	James W. Bugbee, et al.	12		February 17, 1875.
Wm. H. English,	Eliza B. Howe, et al.	12		February 16, 1875.
Wm. H. English,	Harry S. Sheets, et al.	12		February 13, 1875.
Wm. H. English,	Arthur S. C. Vance, et al.	13		May 11, 1875.
Wm. H. English,	Lawrence G. Hay, et al.	13		May 12, 1875.
Wm. H. English,	William Smith, et al.	13		May 20, 1875.
Wm. H. English,	W. C. Van Arden, et al.	13		June 14, 1875.
Wm. H. English,	William Preignitz, et al.	14		June 24, 1875.
Wm. H. English,	William H. Henchen, et al.	14		June 24, 1875.
Wm. H. English,	Thomas E. Phillips, et al.	14		August 23, 1875.
Wm. H. English,	Edward W. Pierson, et al.	14		August 23, 1875.
Wm. H. English,	John Sears, et al.	14		August 19, 1875.

<i>Plaintiff.</i>	<i>Defendant.</i>	<i>No. Entry Docket.</i>	<i>Date of filing Compt.</i>
Wm. H. English,	John R. Elder, trustee.....	15	September 23, 1875.
Wm. H. English,	John R. Elder, trustee.....	15	September 23, 1875.
Wm. H. English,	Benjamin Crane, et al.....	15	September 23, 1875.
Wm. H. English,	William Smith, et al.....	15	October 22, 1875.
Wm. H. English,	Katherine Schlegel, et al.....	15	October 22, 1875.
Wm. H. English,	Jackson L. Jessup, et al.....	15	October 20, 1875.
Wm. H. English,	William Madison, et al.....	15	October 18, 1875.
Wm. H. English,	Theresa Goebler, et al.....	15	October 18, 1875.
Wm. H. English,	Conrad Kron, et al.....	15	October 18, 1875.
Wm. H. English,	Henry H. Sheets, et al.....	15	October 18, 1875.
Wm. H. English,	L. B. Manchester, et al.....	16	November 26, 1875.
Wm. H. English,	N. R. Ruckle, et al.....	16	November 26, 1875.
Wm. H. English,	John T. Macaulay, et al.....	16	November 26, 1875.
Wm. H. English,	Bettie C. Huston, et al.....	16	November 26, 1875.

These were the first three years of his foreclosures—and brings it to the Centennial year.

In this year we might suppose that he would rest. It was the year which beheld the fall of the British throne. He has only started out on his Lietrim work ; but he will surely take a rest here. The Bell of Independence is ringing in the year of jubilee,¹ in which the usurers of old restored to every man his possessions—he who is to ascend the white steps of the capitol, will surely now obey God's command for this most joyous hour—he at least *lives* in a Christian country. Will he not bring together the families he is breaking asunder? There's Elizabeth Fiscus *et al.* And if he does not believe in God or thinks these commands were for the usurers of the olden times, let him bring Elizabeth Fiscus back with her little family, and have a good time once more : God or no God, this is simple humanity for such a year. He will not do so—he has other purposes—he will not go to the capitol as Jefferson and Adams went there—first in the hearts of their countrymen—HE WILL BUY HIS WAY THERE—and he must have money. There is one man in all this mighty nation—in all the world, whose heart beats not with the spirit of this holiest year of all the years, of all the centuries—let the funeral go on.

¹ Leviticus, 10th verse, chap. xxv. : Proclaim liberty throughout all the land unto all the inhabitants thereof : it shall be a jubilee unto you : and ye shall return every man unto his possession, and ye shall return every man unto his family. 17th verse : Ye shall not therefore oppress one another, but thou shalt fear thy God : for I am the Lord your God.

<i>Plaintiff.</i>	<i>Defendant.</i>	<i>No. Entry Docket.</i>	<i>Date of filing Compt</i>
Wm. H. English,	Joseph W. Hammond, et al.	16	January 19, 1876.
Wm. H. English,	Charles O. Gilchrist, et al.	17	January 27, 1876.
Wm. H. English,	James W. King, et al.	17	January 26, 1876.
Wm. H. English,	Sarah Dunbar, et al.	17	January 25, 1876.
Wm. H. English,	Robert Connelly, et al.	17	February 17, 1876.

And now you will observe how he celebrates the birthday of his first predecessor: they generally elsewhere have a military parade—people close their stores, the courts adjourn; but he takes his customary walk with that inevitable foreclosure—justice delays not for him for holy years or holy days—wait not, he says, till to-morrow's sun: another woman, and her children it may be, must go. So the record reads:

Wm. H. English,	Rebecca P. Sinker, et al.	17	February 22, 1876.
Wm. H. English,	John O. Hardesty, et al.	17	February 25, 1876.
Wm. H. English,	John H. Batty, et al.	17	February 25, 1876.
Wm. H. English,	Matthew Logan, et al.	18	April 21, 1876.
Wm. H. English,	Sadie E. McClelland, et al.	18	April 18, 1876.
Wm. H. English,	Francis E. Woodling, et al.	18	April 18, 1876.
Wm. H. English,	Elihu P. Hadley, et al.	18	April 18, 1876.
Wm. H. English,	Choah Rinker, et al.	18	April 17, 1876.
Wm. H. English,	V. K. Stanley, et al.	18	April 17, 1876.
Wm. H. English,	Mary Hatch, et al.	18	May 18, 1876.
Wm. H. English,	E. J. Foster, et al.	18	May 18, 1876.
Wm. H. English,	Benjamin Mason, et al.	19	May 24, 1876.
Wm. H. English,	Otway Allen, et al.	19	August 10, 1876.
Wm. H. English,	Caroline E. Butterfield, et al.	19	August 10, 1876.
Wm. H. English,	Eliza Lippincott, et al.	19	August 10, 1876.
Wm. H. English,	Benjamin F. Jones, et al.	20	August 20, 1876.
Wm. H. English,	Joseph Poole, et al.	20	August 22, 1876.
Wm. H. English,	George B. Engle, Jr., et al.	20	August 20, 1876.
Wm. H. English,	Olivicay Allen, et al.	9	.....
Wm. H. English,	M. D. Losey, et al.	20	August 21, 1876.
Wm. H. English,	Julius C. Wagner, et al.	21	October 27, 1876.
Wm. H. English,	John C. Shoemaker, et al.	21	October 26, 1876.
Wm. H. English,	Wm. E. Murray, et al.	21	October 25, 1876.
Wm. H. English,	Charles W. Moody, et al.	21	October 4, 1876.

It is difficult to believe that these names that read down like a dictionary—a sort of dictionary of the “English” language—represent blighted lives and ruined homes—that this man was making “a new forest” in Indiana—a place, as the poet writes, in the “Deserted Village,” “where wealth accumulates and men decay;” but so it was; a reporter who saw many of these names in their flesh and blood, and hatred of the man, says of this last name, Mr. Charles W. Moody: “He was a druggist; in 1873 he was in business at the intersection of Indiana avenue

and Tennessee street, and owned the building. Was doing well, and concluded to add to his building, and, as he had a little extra money, and there was a large amount of building going on, he thought he would buy some ground and start a brick-yard, and that, thereby, he could make the brick for his house free of cost. He bought ten acres south of town, from B. F. Heffgen, for \$650 per acre, and paid on the property \$4,500, leaving two first-mortgage notes of \$1,000. These Heffgen sold to English, and on them he paid until he owed him \$698.45. He also paid the taxes, and this was the only encumbrance on the ground. In the meantime there was no sale for the brick, and though he worked night and day, he was unable to meet the interest. English then foreclosed. He met him at the Court House, and on the steps asked him to be lenient, that he was doing all mortal man could do, and that he would pay him as soon as possible. English said, and these are his exact words: 'If you don't hurry up and pay me faster, I WILL DRIVE YOU TO HELL AND GONE!' But this is not all: he bought in the property, and closed his drug-store on a personal judgment of \$2,500. How English got that he could not discover, until he found that the notes were 'gold bearin',' and that he had exacted the premium. When he closed his store, other creditors, of course, came and he was ruined. At that time he considered himself, and was, worth, clear of everything, \$25,000, and Bill English ruined him."

<i>Plaintiff.</i>	<i>Defendant.</i>	<i>No Entry Docket.</i>	<i>Date of filing Compt.</i>
Wm. H. English,	John H. Vagen, et al.....	21	November 22, 1876.
Wm. H. English,	Nancy Nichols, et al.....	21	November 22, 1876.
Wm. H. English,	Wilson Lockhart, et al.....	21	November 22, 1876.
Wm. H. English,	John L. Hanna, et al.....	21	November 22, 1876.
Wm. H. English,	Theresa Neather, et al.....	22	December 22, 1876.
Wm. H. English,	George Lowe, et al.....	22	December 22, 1876.
Wm. H. English,	John A. Kierling, et al.....	22	December 22, 1876.
Wm. H. English,	Jacob Bieler, et al.....	22	December 22, 1876.

This is Captain Jacob Bieler, an employé in the mail-bag service at the post-office. Some six years since he purchased, for \$2,200, two lots from James Frank, who had laid out an addition on land bought from William H. English. He knew Frank intimately, and had so much confidence in him that he was care-

less about looking at the abstract of title, as he said all was right. He paid part down, and altogether paid \$1,600, and then had the chance to sell the property to good advantage, but the would-be purchaser found that English held a first mortgage over the whole addition. He then went to him and asked him to release it, offering to pay extra his pro rata of the mortgage, when he said he would not do it, as the mortgage was not due until 1880, and he would see about it then. This was in '76 or '77. In the meantime Frank had turned over to him his last two notes, and he told English that unless he released the mortgage he would not pay another cent, as he might come on him for any amount he saw fit in 1880. He said he could do as he liked, and subsequently foreclosed on the lots, bid them in himself, and secured an additional personal judgment against him of \$1,000.¹ When he learned this he went to his office and asked what he owed a thousand dollars for; that he had paid him \$1,600, and that he had the lots back, and what more could he ask? English said, what he asked was his money, and he proposed to have it, and that right away. He then told English what he thought of his robbery, and English ordered him out of his office. He had a small harness shop on Delaware street, and was compelled to go into bankruptcy.

<i>Plaintiff.</i>	<i>Defendant.</i>	<i>No. Entry Docket.</i>	<i>Date of filing Compt.</i>
Wm. H. English,	Isaac Klines, et al.	22	December 22, 1876.
Wm. H. English,	Louise Metzner, et al.	22	December 22, 1876.

¹ Mr. English, when buying under the hammer, did not bid the full amount of his mortgage, thus leaving an individual judgment against his unfortunate creditors. The appended is taken from the list of sheriff's sales, and tells its own story:

<i>Property sold.</i>	<i>Amount bid.</i>	<i>Amount of Mortgage.</i>	<i>Personal Judgment.</i>
October 7, 1879—Lot 23, Outlot 108, Frank's addition.....	\$400	\$541 89	\$141 89
October 29, 1879—Lots 17 and 18, Frank's addition.....	800	1,263 80	463 80
November 5, 1879—Lots 1, 2, 5, 6, 8, 9, 10, 11 in Moore's sub-division.....	600	1,867 32	1,267 32
March 2, 1880—Part of Lot 2, square 19	6,500	7,180 60	680 60
April 27, 1880—Lot 14, Outlot 13, Terry's subdivision.....	1,600	1,625 40	25 40
February 20, 1877—Part of Lot 317, Outlots 98, 91, 96, 97, Stone's subdivision.....	1,600	1,717 79	117 79
April 28, 1877—Part of Lot 317, Stone's addition.....	910	1,923 30	1,013 30
May 3, 1879—Lots 8, 9, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 26, 27, 28, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 58, 59, 207, 208, 209, 250, 251, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 48, 49, 106, 107, 108, 100, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, Allen's Woodlawn.....	1,000	1,703 40	703 40
July 8, 1879—Lots 12 and 13, Moore's subdivision.....	200	303 54	103 54
July 8, 1879—Lot 4, Moore's subdivision.....	100	151 77	51 77
July 8, 1879—Lot 36, Outlot 130, Yandes' addition....	600	768 22	168 22
July 22, 1879—Lot 32, Allen's new addition.....	400	650 00	250 00

<i>Plaintiff.</i>	<i>Defendant.</i>	<i>No. Entry Docket.</i>	<i>Date of filing Compt.</i>
Wm. H. English,	Louise Metzner, et al.....	22	December 22, 1876.
Wm. H. English,	Louis Miller, et al.....	22	December 22, 1876.
Wm. H. English,	Isaac W. Stratford, et al.....	22	December 15, 1876.
Wm. H. English,	Emily D. Snyder, et al.....	22	December 14, 1876.

So closed the Centennial year; but there was yet more work to be done. The list begins again with—

Wm. H. English,	Wm. H. Webb, et al.....	22	January 23, 1877.
Wm. H. English,	Mary Deerfield, et al.....	22	January 23, 1877.
Wm. H. English,	Michael Hoffman, et al.....	22	January 23, 1877.
Wm. H. English,	Chris. H. Stein, et al.....	22	January 23, 1877.
Wm. H. English,	Henry Hagedorn, et al.....	22	January 23, 1877.
Wm. H. English,	Katherine Schlegal, et al.....	22	January 23, 1877.
Wm. H. English,	James W. Perkinson, et al.....	22	January 19, 1877.
Wm. H. English,	Robert Breckenridge, et al.....	22	January 24, 1877.
Wm. H. English,	John H. Scriter, et al.....	23	January 25, 1877.
Wm. H. English,	Joseph Schirck, et al.....	23	February 23, 1877.
Wm. H. English,	Frederick W. Winter, et al.....	23	February 23, 1877.
Wm. H. English,	William W. Blake, et al.....	23	February 22, 1877.
Wm. H. English,	Robert Connelly, et al.....	23	February 23, 1877.
Wm. H. English,	Harry H. Sheets, et al.....	23	February 16, 1877.
Wm. H. English,	Julius N. Hoefgen, et al.....	23	March 22, 1877.
Wm. H. English,	Frank Buettner, et al.....	23	March 23, 1877.
Wm. H. English,	Jennie S. Norwood, et al.....	23	March 23, 1877.
Wm. H. English,	Julius Wagner, et al.....	23	March 23, 1877.
Wm. H. English,	James Bennett, et al.....	23	March 23, 1877.
Wm. H. English,	Samuel Kennedy, et al.....	23	March 23, 1877.
Wm. H. English,	Jas. G. Marshall, et al.....	24	May 24, 1877.
Wm. H. English,	Samuel L. Campbell, et al.....	24	May 23, 1877.
Wm. H. English,	James R. Baker, et al.....	24	April 26, 1877.
Wm. H. English,	James W. King, et al.....	24	March 22, 1877.
Wm. H. English,	Charles Brakmyer, et al.....	25	May 25, 1877.
Wm. H. English,	Isaac W. Stratford, et al.....	25	May 25, 1875.
Wm. H. English,	Johanna C. Pope, et al.....	25	May 25, 1877.
Wm. H. English,	James W. Sewell, et al.....	25	May 25, 1877.
Wm. H. English,	Fred. W. Winter, et al.....	25	May 25, 1877.
Wm. H. English,	James Frank, et al.....	25	May 24, 1877.
Wm. H. English,	Catherine Brill, et al.....	25	May 24, 1877.
Wm. H. English,	Wm. G. Sweeney, et al.....	25	May 24, 1877.
Wm. H. English,	John C. Ballard, et al.....	25	May 24, 1877.
Wm. H. English,	George L. Schriter, et al.....	25	July 12, 1877.
Wm. H. English,	August Stuckmeyer, et al.....	25	August 21, 1877.
Wm. H. English,	Henry W. Searles, et al.....	25	August 21, 1877.
Wm. H. English,	Jennie M. Hays, et al.....	25	August 21, 1877.
Wm. H. English,	Henry Coburn, et al.....	25	August 18, 1877.
Wm. H. English,	J. Peter Franz, et al.....	25	August 18, 1877.
Wm. H. English,	Wm. H. Kramer, et al.....	25	August 18, 1877.
Wm. H. English,	Mary A. Broominstock, et al.....	25	August 15, 1877.
Wm. H. English,	Lorinda M. Mehaffey, et al.....	25	August 15, 1877.
Wm. H. English,	Stephen H. Greer, et al.....	26	October 23, 1887.
Wm. H. English,	Katherina Riley, et al.....	26	October 23, 1877.
Wm. H. English,	George W. House, et al.....	26	November 13, 1877.
Wm. H. English,	Kate W. Patterson, et al.....	26	November 12, 1877.
Wm. H. English,	Myron Dickson, et al.....	26	November 21, 1877.

<i>Plaintiff.</i>	<i>Defendant.</i>	<i>No. Entry Docket.</i>	<i>Date of filing Compt.</i>
Wm. H. English,	James M. Robin, et al.....	26	November 21, 1877.
Wm. H. English,	Wm. F. Bird, et al.....	27	December 24, 1877.
Wm. H. English,	Daniel McClure, et al.....	27	February 22, 1878.
Wm. H. English,	Jacob C. Dick, et al.....	29	April 23, 1878.
Wm. H. English,	Mary E. Adams, et al.....	28	May 14, 1878.
Wm. H. English,	George H. Kirkpatrick, et al....	28	May 7, 1878.
Wm. H. English,	George Heid, et al.....	28	March 19, 1878.
Wm. H. English,	Robert Breckenridge, et al....	28	March 19, 1878.
Wm. H. English,	James H. Miller, et al.....	28	March 15, 1878.
Wm. H. English,	James A. Moore, et al.....	28	November 15, 1878.
Wm. H. English,	Mary A. Fiscus, et al.....	28	March 6, 1878.
Wm. H. English,	James W. King, et al.....	29	August 21, 1878.
Wm. H. English,	John Stuckmeyer, et al.....	29	August 19, 1878.
Wm. H. English,	Herman Reuitti, et al.....	29	July 29, 1878.
Wm. H. English,	Jens Peter Peterson, et al.....	29	June 18, 1878.
Wm. H. English,	Peter Peterson, et al.....	29	June 17, 1878.
Wm. H. English,	Edgar J. Foster, et al.....	29	June 17, 1878.
Wm. H. English,	Samuel Johnson, et al.....	30	January 17, 1879.
Wm. H. English,	Mary A. Dickson, et al.....	30	January 21, 1879.
Wm. H. English,	Barbara E. Okey, et al.....	30	January 22, 1879.
Wm. H. English,	George Schriter, et al.....	30	January 23, 1879.

The old German, George Schriter, writes the interviewer, had felt the grip of the iron hand. He was formerly in the saloon business, and owned a three-story brick building on Washington street, opposite the Court House, and is an honest, hard-working man. He traded his property with the Octopus for four houses and six lots in English's addition, and subsequently mortgaged the property—which was valued by English in the trade at \$10,000—to him for \$1,300 to pay a security debt. The inevitable foreclosure followed, and when friends helped to redeem the property, on the last day there was an item of \$100 for attorney's fees for his son who attended to the case. He also exacted the full penalty on the tax certificate, which Schriter was unable to take up on account of sickness.

Wm. H. English,	Charles Neighbors, et al.....	30	January 23, 1879.
Wm. H. English,	Lemuel McLaughlin, et al.....	31	March 13, 1879.
Wm. H. English,	Barbara E. Okey, et al.....	31	April 9, 1879.
Wm. H. English,	Samuel B. Hoefgen, et al.....	31	April 12, 1879.
Wm. H. English,	Brice M. Carter, et al.....	31	April 12, 1879.
Wm. H. English,	Kate M. Patterson, et al.....	31	April 12, 1879.
Wm. H. English,	James W. Morris, et al.....	29	April 23, 1879.
Wm. H. English,	Jane Greenfield, et al.....	32	August 18, 1879.
Wm. H. English,	Robert H. Patterson, et al.....	32	August 18, 1879.
Wm. H. English,	Nellie Winings, et al.....	32	August 18, 1879.
Wm. H. English,	Caroline Holzwart, et al.....	32	August 18, 1879.
Wm. H. English,	Mary E. Minthoral, et al.....	32	August 18, 1879.

<i>Plaintiff.</i>	<i>Defendant.</i>	<i>No. Docket Entry.</i>	<i>Date of filing Compt.</i>
Wm. H. English,	Henry S. Keeley, et al.	32	August 18, 1879.
Wm. H. English,	Arthur L. Wright, et al.	32	August 18, 1879.
Wm. H. English,	John B. Renard, et al.	32	August 21, 1879.
Wm. H. English,	Milton M. Landis, et al.	32	August 21, 1879.
Wm. H. English,	Jordan S. Mott, et al.	32	August 21, 1879.
Wm. H. English,	Jacob M. Wolf, et al.	33	December 6, 1879.

And so ends the first lesson. After the suits for foreclosure comes the Sheriff's sales. There is perhaps nothing so great a trial to a man's fortitude who has worked long and hard, has gained his little home, and has his family around him, as to break the truth to his wife that they are ruined—that their home is gone; and then to walk the streets conscious of no wrong, with head hung down—a ruined, outcast, houseless, homeless man. For such an one, there is the easy way that leaves everything, the way of the coward, and there is the hard way, the way of the slave, but it was in Indiana harder, because it was for many of them a life without a future! If in that State, they said, which was in past years a Paradise to broken fortunes, and in these years when the good God fills all the earth with harvests, and gives health and strength to the laborer—if then and there the laborer has done his work, and the Sheriff's sale comes once more, what remains? But that was the condition Marion county was brought to and the whole State all those years; and men labored and thought and planned and economized as never before; but yet it was the same road for all—one after the other, women and men, young and old, to one common ruin.

DEEDS FROM SHERIFF OF MARION COUNTY TO WILLIAM H. ENGLISH.

<i>Date of Deed</i>	<i>Description of Property.</i>	<i>No. of Book of Record.</i>	<i>No. of Page.</i>
October 7, 1876.	Lots 19, 20, 21, Outlot 17, Cully and Goodwin's addition	101	52
December 5, 1876.	Lot 233, Allen's Woodlawn addition.	101	518
December 5, 1876.	Lots 221 and 222, Allen's Woodlawn addition.	101	521
February 20, 1877.	Lots pt. 317, Outlots 91, 98, 96, 97, A. Stone, Jr.'s, subdivision	105	199
April 28, 1877.	Lots pt. 317, Outlots 96, 97, 98, 99, A. Stone, Jr.'s, subdivision	105	612
May 16, 1877.	Lot 4, Square 35.	107	81
June 14, 1877.	Lot 32, Woodruff Place.	107	171
July 7, 1877.	Lot 4, Square 5.	107	248
August 10, 1877.	Lot 176, Woodruff Place.	107	424
October 9, 1877.	Lot 13, Outlot 2, Master's subdivision, Drake's second addition	111	17
October 5, 1877.	Lots 1 and 2, Outlot 63.	111	20
October 9, 1877.	Lots 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, Frank's subdivision.	111	24
December 10, 1877.	Half of Lot 30, Outlots 10, 31, 184, Wiley's subdivision.	111	326
December 18, 1877.	Lot 12, Square 36.	111	338
December 26, 1877.	Lots 1 and 2, Square 51.	111	380

<i>Date of Deed.</i>	<i>Description of Property.</i>	<i>No. of Book</i>	<i>No. of</i>
		<i>of Record.</i>	<i>Page.</i>
January 11, 1878	Lot 18, Woodruff's subdivision, Morris' addition.....	111	499
January 11, 1878	Lot 85, Woodruff's Place.....	111	502
February 20, 1878	Lots 14 and 15, Square 1, Wright's first north side addition.....	113	245
February 26, 1878	Lots 19, 20, 21, 22, Square 1, Wright's north side addition.....	113	248
February 20, 1878	Lot 7, Frank's S. Meridian street addition.....	113	251
February 25, 1878	Lot 175, Allen's north addition.....	113	254
March 6, 1878	Lot 10, Square 87.....	113	302
March 5, 1878	Lots 10 and 11, Outlot 103, Downie's addition.....	113	307
April 10, 1878	Lot 48, Outlot 108, Frank & Ryan's subdivision.....	115	122
April 10, 1878	Lots 87 and 88, Allen & Root's north addition.....	115	125
May 3, 1878	Lot 26, Patterson's addition.....	115	268 ¹
May 22, 1878	Lot 25, Kappes & Naltner's addition.....	115	447
May 14, 1878	Lot 29, Kappes & Naltner's addition.....	115	449
May 21, 1878	Lot 322, Kappes & Naltner's addition.....	115	452
May 22, 1878	Lots 27 and 28, Outlot 108, Frank & Ryan's subdivision.....	115	455
May 14, 1878	Pt. Outlot 122.....	115	458
May 21, 1878	Lots 1, 4, 5, 6, 12, 14, 16, Pool's subdivision, Johnson's addition.....	115	461
May 14, 1878	Lots 2 and 24, Allen, Root & English's north Woodlawn addition.....	115	464
June 11, 1878	Lot 1, Woodruff & Morris' addition.....	115	601
June 11, 1878	Lot 30, Outlot 159, Ray Trustee's subdivision.....	115	604
June 4, 1878	Lot 6, Kappes & Naltner's addition.....	115	507
June 16, 1878	Lots 41 and 42, Outlot 168, Spauw & Co.'s addition.....	116	192
July 23, 1878	Lot 10, Kappes' addition.....	116	329
July 30, 1878	Lot 14, Square 56.....	116	332
August 13, 1878	Lots 43, 51, 55, 80, 81, 85, Outlots 166 and 167, Blake's subdivision.....	116	454
August 13, 1878	Lot 3, Outlot 150, Ray's subdivision.....	116	457
June 7, 1878	Lots 92, 93, 94, 95, Lewis's subdivision of Bryan's addition, Lot 10, Square 14, Star's addition; Lots 2, 3 and 4, in Terry's subdivision, and a part of Lot 6, Square 36.....	116	516
April 25, 1870	Lot 16, Deutsch's subdivision, Morris's addition; Lots 4 and 71, Brown's subdivision; Lot 6, Kappes' addition; 23 and 22, Rosep's subdivision; 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, Car Company's addition.....		...

RECORD OF DEEDS TO MR. ENGLISH UNDER DECREE OF FORECLOSURE.

September 10, 1878	Lot 4, Outlot 99, Hendricks' subdivision.....	118	7
September 10, 1878	Lot 3, Outlot 101, Stern's subdivision.....	118	9
October 23, 1878	Lot 237, Kappes' addition.....	118	304
October 24, 1878	Lots 13, 14, 15, Lozier's Highland addition.....	118	307
October 22, 1878	Lot 19, Vagen's addition.....	118	311
October 22, 1878	Lots 25 and 26, Square 13, Hubbard's addition.....	118	314
October 23, 1878	Lot 44, Outlot 108, Frank's subdivision.....	118	317
October 24, 1878	Lot 2, Woodruff's subdivision, Morris' addition.....	118	341
November 5, 1878	Lots 58, 59, 60, Hanna's heirs addition.....	118	408
November 19, 1878	Lot 5 and half-lot 4, Lots 91, 92 in Blake's division.....	120	46
January 14, 1879	Lot 63, Outlot 150, McChesney's subdivision.....	120	401
January 15, 1879	Lot 130, Allen & Root's north addition.....	120	489
January 15, 1879	Lots 26 and 36, in Woodruff's subdivision.....	120	492
January 21, 1879	Lot 81, Outlot 89.....	120	494
February 3, 1879	Lot 2, Indianapolis and Cincinnati Railroad Co.'s additions.....	120	617
March 3, 1879	Lots 8, 9, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 26, 27, 28, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 58, 59, 207, 208, 209, 250, 251, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 48, 49, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, Allen's Woodlawn addition.....	121	442
March 17, 1879	Lot 4, Square 60, Martindale's addition.....	121	575
April 22, 1879	Lots 15 and 16, Allen's subdivision.....	121	587
May 26, 1879	Lots 4, 5 and 6, Charles St. John's addition.....	125	215
May 26, 1879	Lot 3, Elliott's subdivision, Henderson's addition.....	125	218
May 29, 1879	Lot 4, Elliott's subdivision, Henderson's addition.....	125	221
May 29, 1879	Lot 5, Elliott's subdivision, Henderson's addition.....	125	224
May 24, 1879	Lot 18, Square 22, Sangster, Harrison's addition.....	125	324
July 8, 1879	Lots 12 and 13, Moore's and Fletcher's addition.....	126	55
July 8, 1879	Lot 4, Moore's and Fletcher's addition.....	126	128
July 8, 1879	Lot 16, Outlot 108, Frank's subdivision.....	126	31
July 8, 1879	Lot 36, Outlot 120, Yande's subdivision.....	126	34
July 22, 1879	Lot 232, Allen's North Woodlawn addition.....	126	137
July 22, 1879	Lots 35, 36, 33, 34, 88, 86, 87, 85, 66, 74, 63, 27, 30, 64, 76, 81, 84, 25, 29, 26, 32, 77, 72, 85, 72, 73, 80, 67, 31, 79, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 17, 16, 37, 38, 39, King's subdivision, Bryan's addition.....	126	132
October 7, 1879	Lot 23, Outlot 108, Frank's subdivision.....	128	159

<i>Date of Deed.</i>	<i>Description of Property.</i>	<i>No. of Book of Record.</i>	<i>No. of Page.</i>
October 21, 1879	...Lots 22 and 25, Square 25, Seaton's subdivision	128	192
October 29, 1879	...Lots 17 and 18, Outlot 108, Frank's subdivision	128	354
November 5, 1879	...Lots 1, 2, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, Moore's subdivision	128	114
March 2, 1880	...Lot 2, Square 19	131	469
February 6, 1880	...Lots (assignment) from 13 to 384, inclusive, 371 pieces, Davis' Sugar Grove addition		

DEEDS ISSUED NOT YET RECORDED.

May 24, 1880	..... Lot 230 and north half 229, Allen's addition.
July 2, 1880	..... Lots 55 and 56, Outlot 100.
August 2, 1880	..... Lots 1 to 12, 39 to 62, 89 to 100, King's Arsenal Heights.
August 3, 1880	..... Lots 21, 22 and 23, Coburn's subdivision, Outlot 182.

But not satisfied with sheriffs' deeds, he was also investing in tax titles. The law in Indiana in regard to these titles is somewhat peculiar. You may buy certificates for unpaid taxes and sell out and buy in the property—with the allowance of enormous usury—and the law provides that the purchaser can exact fifteen per cent. for the first six months, even if the redemption money is tendered the next day, ten per cent. additional for the remainder of the year, and fifteen per cent. for the second year. Thereafter, according to a decision of the Supreme Court, twenty-five per cent. per annum can be charged for a period of twenty years, if the parties are not dead or bankrupt by that time, otherwise the tax title becomes absolute.

TAX DEEDS FROM CITY OF INDIANAPOLIS TO WILLIAM H. ENGLISH.

<i>Date of Deed.</i>	<i>Amt Tax Paid.</i>	<i>Description of Property.</i>	<i>No. of Book of Record.</i>	<i>No. of Page.</i>
March 22, 1880	...\$27 60	...Lot 3, Outlot 150, Ray's subdivision	133	360
March 22, 1880	...49 04	...Lots 39 and 40, Ray's subdivision	133	363
March 22, 1880	...50 61	...Lots 87 and 88, Allen's addition	133	365
March 22, 1880	...25 74	...Lots 58, 59 and 60, Hanna heirs' addition	133	368
March 22, 1880	...13 74	...Lot 2, Woodruff's subdivision, Morris addition	133	373
March 22, 1880	...22 00	...Lots 23 and 36, Woodruff' subdivision, Morris addition	133	370
March 22, 1880	...6 70	...Lots 25 and 232, Kappes' Meridian addition	133	375
March 22, 1880	...19 56	...Lot 26, Outlot 130, Yande's subdivision	133	378
March 22, 1880	...53 12	...Lot 233, Allen's Woodlawn addition	133	380
March 22, 1880	...51 19	...Lot 54, Outlot 108, Ryan's subdivision	133	383
March 22, 1880	...262 89	...Lots 6, 7, 9, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 26, 27, 28, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 58, 59, 207, 208, 209, 251, 291, 292, 293, 294 and 29, Allen's Woodlawn addition	133	385
March 22, 1880	...40 86	...Lots 253 and 254, Allen's Woodlawn	133	388
March 22, 1880	...70 02	...Lots 230 and north half of 229, Allen's Woodlawn	133	391
March 22, 1880	...23 16	...Lot 22, Square 25, Seaton's subdivision	133	394
March 22, 1880	...12 37	...Lot 56, Outlook 108, Frank's subdivision	133	396
March 22, 1880	...22 00	...Lots 27 and 28, Outlot 108, Frank's subdivision	133	399
March 22, 1880	...12 38	...Lots 45 and 49, Outlot 108, Frank's subdivision	133	401
March 22, 1880	...185 04	...Lots 2, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 14, 15, 16, Moore's subdivision of Fletcher's addition	133	404
March 22, 1880	...81 62	...Lot 59, Kappes' addition	133	406
March 22, 1880	...76 79	...Lots 92, 93, 94, 95, Lewis's subdivision	133	419
March 22, 1880	...21 78	...Lot 63, Outlot 150, McChesney's subdivision	133	414
March 22, 1880	...144 45	...Lot 1, Outlot 83, McQuatt's subdivision	133	411
March 22, 1880	...42 76	...Lot 30, Outlot 159, Ray's subdivision	133	416

Date of Deed.	Amt. Tax Paid.	Description of Property.	No. of Book of Record.	No. of Page.
March 22, 1880.	\$36 00.	Lots 2 and 74, Allen's Woodlawn.	133	419
March 22, 1880.	4 72.	Lot 6, Kappe's addition.	133	421
April 18, 1879.	70 42.	Lots 4 and 5, Outlot 9, Blake's subdivision.	125	248
April 18, 1879.	123 42.	Lots 92, 91, 85, 81, 83, Outlot 157, Blake's subdivision.	125	250
April 18, 1879.	118 55.	Lots 1, 5, 6, 14, 16, Sq. 18, Johnson's heirs' addition.	125	253
Dec. 5, 1876.	328 15.	Lot 1, Sq. 5.	104	5-9
Nov. 20, 1877.	91 42.	Lot 2, Sq. 51.	111	154
Nov. 20, 1877.	91 42.	Lot 1, Sq. 51.	111	197
Jan. 19, 1878.	123 42.	Lot 2, Sq. 5.	111	603
April 18, 1879.	65 28.	Lots 43, 51, 55, Outlot 167, Blake's subdivision.	125	255
April 18, 1879.	300 59.	W. 1/2 and E. 1/2 Lot 2, Sq. 51.	125	258
April 18, 1879.	160 17.	Lot 4, Sq. 35.	125	260
April 18, 1879.	21 56.	Lot 48, Outlot 108, Bryan's subdivision.	125	263
April 18, 1879.	35 42.	Lot 11, Outlot 99, Hendricks' subdivision.	125	265
April 18, 1879.	9 36.	Lot 1, Sq. 46, Frank's subdivision of Morris' addition.	125	268
April 18, 1879.	37 20.	Lot 2, Outlot 99, Dougherty's subdivision.	125	273
April 18, 1879.	69 75.	Lot 3, Outlot 181, Stevens' subdivision.	125	273
April 18, 1879.	74 88.	Part lot in Outlot 102.	125	275
April 18, 1879.	36 12.	Lot 81, Outlot 89, Bates' subdivision.	125	278
April 18, 1879.	36 89.	Lot in Allen et al. subdivision.	125	280
April 18, 1879.	37 17.	Lot 20, Outlot 169, Wiley's subdivision.	125	283
April 18, 1879.	24 93.	Lot 175, Allen's subdivision.	125	285
April 18, 1879.	85 63.	Lot 12, Sq. 36.	125	288
April 18, 1879.	16 91.	Lot 44, Outlot 108, Frank's subdivision.	125	290
April 18, 1879.	18 63.	Lot 26, Patterson's addition.	125	293
April 18, 1879.	119 78.	Lot in City Council and City Com. addition.	125	318

TAX DEEDS FROM COUNTY AUDITOR OF MARION COUNTY TO WILLIAM H. ENGLISH.

April 8, 1879.	\$21 72.	Lots 253 and 254, Allen's Woodlawn addition.	125	95
April 8, 1879.	46 00.	Lots 81, 83, 89, 91, 92, Outlot 167, Blake's subdivision.	125	97
April 8, 1879.	35 49.	Lot 85, Woodruff-place.	125	99
April 8, 1879.	39 93.	Lots 41 and 42, Frank's subdivision.	125	101
April 8, 1879.	14 46.	Lot 2, Woodruff's subdivision, Morris' addition.	125	103
April 8, 1879.	11 22.	Lot 18, Woodruff's subdivision, Morris' addition.	125	105
April 8, 1879.	18 32.	Lot 26, Patterson's addition.	125	107
April 8, 1879.	52 06.	Lots 1, 5, 6, 14, 16, Poole's sub., Johnson's add.	125	109
April 8, 1879.	21 28.	Lot 30, Outlot 159, Ray's addition.	125	111
April 8, 1879.	37 58.	Lot 130, Allen, et al's addition.	125	113
Jan. 19, 1878.	141 33.	Lot 1, Sq. 51.	111	502
Feb. 26, 1878.	82 78.	Part lot 4, Sq. 38.	113	274
March 4, 1878.	15 35.	Lot 48, Outlot 108, Frank's subdivision.	113	292
March 4, 1878.	57 36.	Lots 15 and 16, Allen's subdivision, Hendricks' addition.	113	296
March 4, 1878.	34 93.	Lot 93, Woodruff-place.	113	300
Feb. 22, 1878.	265 85.	Lot 10, Sq. 87.	113	305
Nov. 6, 1878.	136 95.	Lot 2, Sq. 51.	118	404
Nov. 6, 1878.	110 61.	Lot 1, Sq. 51.	118	406
Feb. 18, 1879.	16 08.	Lot 16, Outlot 108, Frank's subdivision.	128	413
Aug. 11, 1879.	32 45.	Lots 51 and 52, King's subdivision, Bryan's addition.	128	417
March 8, 1880.	25 06.	Lots 34 and 35, Outlot 108, Frank's subdivision.	133	340
March 8, 1880.	12 29.	Lot 57, Outlot 108, Frank's subdivision.	133	342
March 8, 1880.	46 46.	Lot 23 and north half of 259, Frank's subdivision.	133	344
March 8, 1880.	32 11.	Lots 43, 51, 55, Outlot 157, Blake's addition.	133	347
March 8, 1880.	39 50.	Lots 87 and 88, Allen's subdivision.	133	349
March 8, 1880.	22 27.	Lots 4 and 12, Sq. 18, Poole's subdivision, Johnson heirs.	133	351
March 8, 1880.	20 83.	Lot 63, Outlot 150, McCarthy's subdivision.	133	353
March 8, 1880.	13 85.	Lots 27 and 28, Outlot 108, Frank's subdivision.	133	355
March 8, 1880.	151 79.	Lots 8, 9, 21, 22, 23, 26, 27, 28, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 45, 46, 47, 58, 59, 207, 208, 209, 251, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, Allen's Woodlawn addition.	133	358

HIS LIETRIM EVICTIONS.

The following ejectment writs were issued by two Justices of the Peace during the last two years: there are fourteen Justices of the Peace.

BEFORE LUKE WALPOLE, J. P.

1. Wm. H. English vs. A. M. Sherman. . . . Cor. Meridian and Circle sts. . . . March 3, 1878.
 2. Wm. H. English vs. Nicholas Simpson. . . . 346 East Washington street. . . . September 24, 1878.
 3. Wm. H. English vs. John Marden. . . . 22 Willard street. . . . February 14, 1878.
 4. Wm. H. English vs. Cordelius Selden. . . . Room 3 English Block. . . . January 15, 1878.
 5. Wm. H. English vs. Mary Young. . . . 42 Cora street. . . . February 15, 1878.
 6. Wm. H. English vs. Fred. Gilman. . . . 42 North Noble street. . . . February 17, 1878.
 7. Wm. H. English vs. Henry Springstein. . . . 10 Arch street. . . . April 6, 1878.
 8. Wm. H. English vs. Andrew Cook. . . . 13 English Block. . . . June 13, 1878.
 9. Wm. H. English vs. Tom O'Sullivan. . . . 11 English Block. . . . June 13, 1878.
 10. Wm. H. English vs. John Emerson. . . . 10 English Block. . . . June 13, 1878.
 11. Wm. H. English vs. W. Hatfield. . . . 14 English Block. . . . June 13, 1878.
 12. Wm. H. English vs. Conrad Heiser. . . . 4 English Block. . . . June 13, 1878.
 13. Wm. H. English vs. J. C. Keller. . . . 16 English Block. . . . July 6, 1878.
 14. Wm. H. English vs. Conrad Heiser. . . . 4 English Block. . . . July 4, 1878.
 15. Wm. H. English vs. Wm. Fullenay. . . . 202 English avenue. . . . July 9, 1878.
 16. Wm. H. English vs. Henry Goins. . . . 117 South Illinois street. . . . September 7, 1878.
 17. Wm. H. English vs. Daniel Morgan. . . . 236 English avenue. . . . September 12, 1878.
 18. Wm. H. English vs. Edith Paff. . . . 112 Deloss street. . . . November 9, 1878.
 19. Wm. H. English vs. Ella Taylor. . . . 20 North Noble street. . . . November 10, 1878.
 20. Wm. H. English vs. Charles Hollins. . . . 117 South Illinois street. . . . November 10, 1878.
 21. Wm. H. English vs. J. Kelley. . . . 247 South Mississippi street. . . . January 26, 1878.
 22. Wm. H. English vs. Nathan Thorpe. . . . 57 Maxwell street. . . . January 30, 1878.
 23. Wm. H. English vs. Theo. Pelton. . . . 192 English avenue. . . . January 30, 1878.
 24. Wm. H. English vs. Joshua Gale. . . . 7 English Block. . . . September 2, 1878.
 25. Wm. H. English vs. George W. Birtine. . . . 15 and 16 Circle Hall. . . . September 30, 1878.
 26. Wm. H. English vs. Samuel Kennedy. . . . 36 Dougherty street. . . . September 21, 1878.
 27. Wm. H. English vs. Adam Hartie. . . . 218 Blake street. . . . September 21, 1878.
 28. Wm. H. English vs. Frederick Vincent. . . . 232 English avenue. . . . September 25, 1878.
 29. Wm. H. English vs. Wm. Mathaur. . . . 168 East Market street. . . . September 25, 1878.
 30. Wm. H. English vs. Mrs. A. Moore. . . . 262 English avenue. . . . September 25, 1878.
 31. Wm. H. English vs. Aaron R. Grimes. . . . 13 and 14 Circle Hall. . . . November 12, 1878.
 32. Wm. H. English vs. Aaron Kopp. . . . 22 North Noble street. . . . November 22, 1878.
 33. Wm. H. English vs. Jas. D. Anderson. . . . 158 English avenue. . . . February 18, 1879.
 34. Wm. H. English vs. John F. Stewart. . . . 42 Cora street. . . . March 26, 1879.
 35. Wm. H. English vs. Mrs. Annie Barbour. . . . 334 East Washington street. . . . February 21, 1879.
 36. Wm. H. English vs. W. J. Flaberty. . . . 43 Deloss street. . . . March 26, 1879.
 37. Wm. H. English vs. Robt. R. Parnell. . . . 276 English avenue. . . . April 28, 1879.
 38. Wm. H. English vs. Mrs. Catherine Holler. . . . 5 English Block. . . . May 8, 1879.
 39. Wm. H. English vs. Mrs. — Allen. . . . 7 English Block. . . . May 12, 1879.
 40. Wm. H. English vs. James Lamb. . . . 202 English avenue. . . . May 13, 1879.
 41. Wm. H. English vs. Job McDonald. . . . 25 Willow street. . . . June 7, 1879.
 42. Wm. H. English vs. Mrs. A. Garrett. . . . 59 Elm street. . . . July 17, 1879.
 43. Wm. H. English vs. Jacob Osborn. . . . 51 Maxwell street. . . . July 17, 1879.
 44. Wm. H. English vs. Miles R. Kelly. . . . 51 Maxwell street. . . . July 17, 1879.
 45. Wm. H. English vs. Jeremiah Sullivan. . . . 15 Delos street. . . . July 28, 1879.
 46. Wm. H. English vs. George Herd. . . . 37 Ross street. . . . July 27, 1879.
 47. Wm. H. English vs. Jane Hamilton. . . . 23 Coburn street. . . . August 2, 1879.
 48. Wm. H. English vs. A. O'Conner. . . . 117 West McCarty street. . . . August 5, 1879.
- Andrew O'Conner was evicted because he owed three dollars rent. He was out of employment, and is a sober, industrious man. He had three children, and is now working on the Belt Road.
49. Wm. H. English vs. W. H. Carlisle. . . . 214 Dorman street. . . . August 5, 1879.
 50. Wm. H. English vs. Thomas McSheehy. . . . 10 and Press Building. . . . August 18, 1879.
 51. Wm. H. English vs. Jerry Coivin. . . . 162 East Morris street. . . . August 21, 1879.
 52. Wm. H. English vs. Lewis Bailey. . . . Lot 19 Vagen's subdivision. . . . September 9, 1879.
 53. Wm. H. English vs. Michael Hogarty. . . . 31 East Court. . . . September 24, 1879.
- Michael Hogarty, the "Stone-cutter," is a valued contributor to the *Journal*.
54. Wm. H. English vs. Joseph W. Hiers. . . . Pogue's Run and Mississippi st. . . . September 25, 1879.
- Joseph W. Hiers, at the corner of Pogue's Run and Mississippi street. He is living there yet, his last sacrifice being a stove, which he sold in order to keep the roof over his head.
55. Wm. H. English vs. W. H. Bryant. . . . 214 Dorman street. . . . October 15, 1879.
 56. Wm. H. English vs. Mrs. Ellen English. . . . 50 Circle street. . . . October 15, 1879.
- Mrs. Ellen English, the widow of Wm. H. English—a namesake and relative—was evicted summarily from No. 50 Circle Hall, directly adjoining the barred window, and this was done without the intervention of an agent.
57. Wm. H. English vs. J. B. Freeland. . . . 17 Deloss street. . . . October 17, 1879.
 58. Wm. H. English vs. George McNeeley. . . . 55 Elm street. . . . October 21, 1879.
 59. Wm. H. English vs. Wm. Badgett. . . . 182 Blackford street. . . . October 28, 1879.
 60. Wm. H. English vs. George Dorsey. . . . 123 Columbia street. . . . October 28, 1879.

BEFORE MARCUS L. JOHNSON, J. P., IN 1880.

1. Wm. H. English vs. George Harrymyer. . . . 4 Dillon street. . . . January 8, 1880.
2. Wm. H. English vs. R. F. Jacks. . . . 300 East Court street. . . . January 11, 1880.
3. Wm. H. English vs. Charles Heil. . . . 87 Nebraska street. . . . March 23, 1880.

4. Wm. H. English vs. C. F. Thompson . . . 3 Diston street April 1, 1880.
 5. Wm. H. English vs. John H. Lansing . . . 52 Delos street April 19, 1880.
 6. Wm. H. English vs. Philip E. Stevens . . . 57 Maxwell street April 19, 1880.
 7. Wm. H. English vs. Charles Adams . . . 212 Bright street April 26, 1880.
 8. Wm. H. English vs. Albert Shipley . . . 28 Willard street April 26, 1880.
 9. Wm. H. English vs. Jas. T. Sullivan . . . 23 Coburn street April 27, 1880.
 10. Wm. H. English vs. John Arnold Greenwood street May 5, 1880.
- John Arnold, on Greenwood street. He had four children, who were motherless, and the house from which he was evicted did not have a pane of glass from foundation to roof.
11. Wm. H. English vs. C. H. Minshall English Block June 8, 1880.

This is the partial list of those he evicted. The struggles of those who held their homes is best indicated by the following affidavit:

My name is Mary Vansickle. I came from Missouri in 1858. Have lived in this house, 110 Delos street, two years; have five children, and I make my living by washing. I was paralyzed one year ago last March 30; I had to kneel upon a chair to wash for a living. Mr. English told me while in that condition not to be afraid, as I would not need to pay the rent; he told me this on Saturday, and on the next Thursday I was served with a notice to quit the house. I had three children sick at that time, as well as myself; I was only owing three dollars then, as I had to pay in advance always, and the ladies of the Flower Mission Church made up one month's rent to me and paid it to Mr. English. Miss Mary Love, a daughter of General Love, and Mrs. Eaton, were the ladies who went among the neighbors and raised the sum in amounts of ten cents and upwards. Dr. Wishard, the present coroner of Marion county, went to see Mr. English and his agent at that time, to gain some time for me, and they both said they would put me out.

We have had very scanty living, in order to keep up the rent; but I would rather miss a meal, or several, than to be without a shelter. They came with a ten days' notice to quit, and further he told me individually, that he would wait no longer. There were only three dollars due at that time, and, as I said before, I was compelled to pay in advance. My oldest son, fourteen years, was too sick to be out of bed at the time, and he was the only one of my children old enough to work.

MARY A. VANSICKLE.

Before me, the undersigned, a Notary Public, personally appeared the above-named Mary A. Vansickle, and made oath to the foregoing statement, this 23d day of August, 1880.

WILL. H. MARTZ.

[SEAL]

THE DAMNING RECORD'S END.

The following is a list of the properties which he bought at the sheriff's sale under his mortgages,¹ together with the prices

¹ A mortgage to secure several promissory notes conditioned with that if there is a failure to meet the first or any subsequent note, the notes shall all become immediately due, and foreclosure with interest and attorney's fees on each note.

he paid for them, and the appraised value of each property at the time of the sale.

The assessment is the lowest for fifteen years; at least ten per cent. should be added to it to get an approximative value of the property.

<i>The amt. he paid to Sheriff.</i>	<i>Description of Property.</i>	<i>Appraised Value.</i>	<i>Bal. in favor of English.</i>
\$1,134 09	{ Lot 19, Outlot 17.....	\$1,000	
	{ Lot 20, Outlot 17.....	1,000	
	{ Part lot 21, Outlot 17.....	300	
800 00	Lot 233, Allen et al. Woodlawn addition	850 00	\$1,165 91
800 00	{ Lot 221, do do do	750	50 00
	{ Lot 222, do do do	750	
2,600 00	Lot 317, Outlots 97 and 98.....	1,500 00	700 00
5,543 96	Part lot 4, Sq. 35.....	1,800 00	
635 91	Lot 32, Woodruff-place	6,500 00	956 04
633 97	Lot 176, Woodruff-place	2,000 00	1,264 09
72 61	Lot 13, Master's sub., Drake et al. 2d add.....	1,500 00	866 03
632 41	Part lots 1 and 2, Sq. 63	100 00	27 39
	{ Lot 11, Frank's subdivision, Yandes' addition..	150	
	{ Lot 12, do do ..	150	
	{ Lot 13, do do ..	150	
	{ Lot 14, do do ..	150	
900 00	{ Lot 15, do do ..	150	
	{ Lot 16, do do ..	250	
	{ Lot 17, do do ..	250	
	{ Lot 18, do do ..	250	
	{ Lot 19, do do ..	250	
	{ Lot 20, do do ..	250	
858 52	South half lot 30, Wiley's sub., Outlot 10, etc	2,000 00	1,100 00
1,795 02	Part lot 12, Sq. 36.....	500 00	
5,300 00	Lots 1 and 2, Sq. 51	2,250 00	454 98
300 00	Lot 18, Woodruff's sub., Morris' add	12,600 00	7,300 00
1,750 00	Lot 85, Woodruff-place	600 00	300 00
50 00	{ Lot 14, Sq. 1, Wright's Northside addition.....	2,400 00	650 00
	{ Lot 15, do do ..	80	
360 00	Lot 7, Frank's So. Meridian st add.....	80	160 00
363 01	Lot 175, Allen and Root's addition	360 00	
4,185 92	Part lot 10, Sq. 87	800 00	431 99
1,288 51	{ Lot 10, O. L. 103.....	16,800 00	2,614 08
	{ Lot 11, O. L. 103.....		
976 14	Lot 48, O. L. 103, Frank and Root's subdivision	950 00	
1,600 00	{ Lot 87, Allen and Root's addition.....	1,125 00	148 86
	{ Lot 88, do do ..	1,200	
395 20	Lot 26, Patterson's addition.....	2,400 00	800 00
175 00	Lot 25, Kappe's and N. So. Meridian st. add.....	550 00	154 80
25 00	Lot 59, do do do	200 00	25 00
50 00	Lot 232, do do do	110 00	85 00
1,000 00	{ Lot 27, O. L. 108	100 00	50 00
	{ Lot 28, O. L. 108	400	
2,800 00	Part O. L. 102	400	
	{ Lot 1, Tool's sub., Johnson's heirs add	800 00	
	{ Lot 4, do do do ..	600	
	{ Lot 5, do do do ..	600	
3,026 00	{ Lot 6, do do do ..	600	
	{ Lot 12, do do do ..	600	
	{ Lot 14, do do do ..	600	
	{ Lot 16, do do do ..	600	
1,200 00	{ Lot 2, Allen's et al. Woodlawn.....	4,200 00	1,174 00
	{ Lot 24, do do do ..	400	
400 00	Lot 1, Woodruff's sub., Morris' add.....	800 00	
965 48	Lot 30, O. L. 159	400 00	
150 00	Lot 6, Kappe's and N. So. Meridian st. add.....	1,000 00	34 52
1,500 00	Part lot 41 and 42 Spann & Co.'s subdivision, outlot 168.....	200 00	50 00
500 00	Part lot 10, Kappe's et al. addition	1,500 00	
47,000 00	Part lot 10, Sq. 56.....	620 00	120 00
		28,500 00	1,500 00

WILLIAM H. ENGLISH.

The amt. he paid to Sheriff.	Description of Property.	Appraised Value.	Bal. in favor of English.
\$2,100 00	Lot 43, Blake's subdivision, Outlots 166 and 167...	\$350	
	Lot 51, do do	350	
	Lot 55, do do	350	
	Lot 80, do do	350	
	Lot 81, do do	350	
689 26...	Lot 85, do do	350	
	Lot 3, outlot, Ray's subdivision.....	950	\$2,100 00
5 00	Lot 92, Lewis & Co.'s sub., Bryant's add.....	300	950 00
	Lot 93, do do do	300	
	Lot 94, do do do	300	
	Lot 10, Sq. 14, Star addition.....	75	
	Lot 2, Terry et al. sub., Outlots 140 and 141.....	17,350	
5 00	Lot 3, do do	20,050	
	Part lot 4, do do	9,475	
	Part lot 6, Sq. 36.....	31,000	78,850 00
	Lot 76, Dunlap et al. sub., Morris' add	360	
	Lot 4, Outlots 107 and 108, Brown et al. sub.....	600	
	Lot 71, do 107 and 108 do	400	
	Lot 6, Kappe's et al. south addition	320	
	Lot 23, Roset's subdivision, Outlot 107	600	
	Part lot 24, do do	150	
	Lot 8, Indianapolis Car Co., first add	300	
500 00	Lot 9, do do do	300	
	Lot 10, do do do	300	
	Lot 11, do do do	300	
	Lot 12, do do do	300	
	Lot 13, do do do	300	
	Lot 14, do do do	300	
	Lot 15, do do do	300	
	Lot 11, Outlot 99	300	4,530 00
	Lot 3, Steven's subdivision, Outlot 181	1,000 00	4,525 00
	Lot 237, Kappe's and N. So. Meridian st. add	2,000 00	200 00
	Lot 13, Losier & S. Highland Park add.....	125 00	350 00
	Lot 14, do do	250	
	Lot 15, do do	250	
	Part lot 19, Vayons' add.....	250	
Lot 25, H. M. & Mc. S. E. addition.....	950 00	750 00	
Lot 26, do do	500	950 00	
Part lot 44, Outlot 108	500		
Lot 2, Woodruff's subdivision, Morris' add.....	500	1,000 00	
Part lot 58, Hanna's heirs addition.....	295 00	258 00	
Part lot 59, do do	800 00	295 00	
Part lot 60, do do	800 00	300 00	
Lot 5, Outlot 9	700		
Lot 5 1/2 and 4, Outlot 9	350		
Lot 91, Blake's sub., Outlots 166 and 167	300		
Lot 92, do do	400		
Lot 63, McChesney's sub., Outlot 150.....	1,750 00	1,550 00	
Lot 130, Allen & Root's addition.....	1,000 00		
Lot 26, Woodruff and Morris' add.....	1,400 00		
Lot 36, do do	600		
Lot 81, Outlot 89	600	1,200 00	
Part lot 2, I. & C. R. R. Co.'s add.....	1,200 00	509 80	
Part lot 8, Allen, Root & English's Woodlawn... addition.....	1,300 00	830 67	
Do 9, do	8,100 00	4,664 99	
Do 19, do	400		
Do 20, do	400		
Do 21, do	400		
Do 22, do	400		
Do 23, do	400		
Do 26, do	400		
Do 27, do	400		
Do 28, do	400		
Do 39, do	350		
Do 40, do	350		
Do 41, do	350		
Do 42, do	350		
Do 43, do	350		
Do 44, do	350		
Do 45, do	350		
Do 46, do	350		
Do 47, do	350		
Do 58, do	350		
Do 59, do	350		
Do 207, do	450		

The amt. he paid
to Sheriff.

Description of Property.

Appraised
Value.Bal. in favor
of English.

The amt. he paid to Sheriff.	Description of Property.	Appraised Value.	Bal. in favor of English.
	Lot 208, Allen, Root & English's Wood- lawn addition.....	\$450	.....
	do 209, do do do do	450	.....
	do 250, do do do do	1,450	.....
	do 251, do do do do	450	.....
	do 291, do do do do	400	.....
	do 292, do do do do	400	.....
	do 293, do do do do	400	.....
	do 294, do do do do	400	.....
	do 295, do do do do	400	.....
	Int. in Lot 48, do do do do	750	.....
	do 49, do do do do	400	.....
	do 106, do do do do	1,100	.....
	do 107, do do do do	250	.....
	do 108, do do do do	250	.....
	do 109, do do do do	250	.....
	do 110, do do do do	250	.....
	do 111, do do do do	250	.....
	do 112, do do do do	250	.....
	do 113, do do do do	250	.....
	do 114, do do do do	250	.....
	do 115, do do do do	250	.....
	do 117, do do do do	250	.....
	do 118, do do do do	250	.....
	do 119, do do do do	250	.....
	do 120, do do do do	300	.....
\$2,248 79...	Part of Lot 4, Square 60.....	.....	.....
900 00...	Lot 15, Allen's sub. Henderson's add.....	600	4,300 00
	do 16, do do do do	600	2,051 21
674 44...	do 4, West's heirs' addition.....	900	300 00
	do 5, do do do do	900	.....
	do 6, do do do do	.....	.....
959 65...	do 3, Elliott sub. Henderson's add.....	2,700 00	3,825 56
1,299 87...	Lot 5, Elliott's sub'n Henderson' ad'n.....	1,400 00	440 35
400 00...	Lot 18, Sq. 22, Sangster et al., Oak Hill.....	1,400 00	100 13
200 00...	Lot 12, Moore's sub'n, H. E. F., third add'n.....	200	35 00
	Lot 13, do do do do	200	400 00
100 00...	Lot 4, do do do do	200	200 00
2,622 69...	Pt. Lot 16, F. & R, sub'd'n, Outlot 108.....	900 00	100 00
600 00...	Lot 36, Outlot 130, Yande's subdivision.....	600 00	.....
400 00...	Lot 232, A. R. & E., Woodlawn addition.....	800 00	400 00
2,630 00...	Lot 16, King's sub'd'n, Bryan's addition.....	400	.....
	Lot 17, do do do do	400	.....
	Lot 18, do do do do	400	.....
	Lot 19, do do do do	400	.....
	Lot 20, do do do do	400	.....
	Lot 21, do do do do	400	.....
	Lot 22, do do do do	400	.....
	Lot 23, do do do do	400	.....
	Lot 26, do do do do	400	.....
	Lot 27, do do do do	400	.....
	Lot 29, do do do do	400	.....
	Lot 30, do do do do	400	.....
	Lot 31, do do do do	400	.....
	Lot 32, do do do do	400	.....
	Lot 33, do do do do	400	.....
	Lot 34, do do do do	400	.....
	Lot 35, do do do do	400	.....
	Lot 36, do do do do	400	.....
	Lot 37, do do do do	400	.....
	Lot 25, do do do do	450	.....
	Lot 63, do do do do	500	.....
	Lot 64, do do do do	400	.....
	Lot 65, do do do do	600	.....
	Lot 66, do do do do	400	.....
	Lot 67, do do do do	400	.....
	Lot 69, do do do do	400	.....
	Lot 72, do do do do	400	.....
	Lot 73, do do do do	400	.....
	Lot 74, do do do do	400	.....
	Lot 76, do do do do	500	.....
	Lot 77, do do do do	400	.....
	Lot 78, do do do do	400	.....
	Lot 79, do do do do	400	.....
	Lot 80, do do do do	400	.....
	Lot 81, do do do do	400	.....

<i>The amt. he paid to Sheriff.</i>	<i>Description of Property.</i>	<i>Appraised Value.</i>	<i>Bal. in favor of English.</i>
Assignment of Sheriff to "E."	... Lots 181 to 192 in've, Davis' Sugar Grove adn.....60	660 00	.....
	... do 200 to 204 in've, do do 60	240 00	.....
	... do 229 do do 60	60 00	.....
	... do 236 to 245 in've, do do 60	540 00	.....
	... do 277 to 283 in've, do do 60	360 00	.....
	... do 289 to 300 in've, do do 60	660 00	.....
	... do 325 to 348 in've, do do 60	1,380 00	.....
	... do 373 to 378 in've, do do 60	300 00	.....
	... do 301 to 384 in've, do do 60	240 00	8,040 00
	1,600 00...Lot 14, outlot 13, Terry et al., sub.....	3,000 00	1,400 00
\$129,293 19	\$324,800 00	\$200,778 62	

The assessed value of the property	\$324,800 00
Less amount paid by English to the Sheriff	\$129,293 19
	\$195,506 81

Say \$200,000, out of the desolate homes, and lives, and labors of his fellow-human beings, of Marion county, in the State of Indiana.

And this man is, on the fourth day of March next, to walk up the white steps of the capitol in the face of the world, arm in arm with General Winfield Scott Hancock, in all his military glory as a representative man of fifty millions of freemen, and of the free institutions of the United States.

But this is not the whole result. The judgments with costs, attorney's fees, gold premium, etc., held by him against these wretched people, amount to, in exact figures, \$343,867.91, so that after getting these properties—their homes, places of business, earnings, etc., he still held against them as follows:

Whole amount of debt	\$343,867 91
Less amount paid for the properties	\$129,293 19
Balance	\$214,574 72

to be gotten out of their properties, or hang over them for the remainder of their lives.

But let us go one step further to the end. There are but few men who have no redeeming qualities. The Vanderbilt, the Stewart, the Goulds, however close business men, have left from time to time in their lives, and in their deaths, records of benevolence. This man is incapable of benevolence. Human

suffering cries against his heart as you speak into an echoless depth: it is less responsive than a stone. I will prove this assertion. Of all the great calamities which have struck our common humanity from time to time with a sudden sympathy and sorrow, the Chicago fire has no parallel. It was universal in every hut, and house, and palace in the world. In the West everything measures itself by the vastness of its plains, its mountain ranges, its continent dividing rivers. Man reaches there the highest eminence. It has given the world Lincoln's name—the synonym of a god-like human sympathy. It might seem that human meanness could not exist there. In that city where English lived a committee was at once formed—supplies, goods and money to the amount of thousands of dollars, raised. The committee went to him—the lord of that city. He was the wealthiest name—the most prominent name. He subscribed—he gave to the cause that made a single heart beat for humanity. HE GAVE One Dollar. The committee reported this subscription. The fact became known to many. The indignation was so great that the interests of the bank were being endangered. The report was made to him. He sent for the committee and made the subscription \$100. Victor Hugo gives us, in Crambonne's language, the final word for this ignoble history of a human life. It is untranslatable into our language.

HANCOCK AND THE HERALD.

THE New York *Herald*, which has traversed Africa and the Modoc country, and is getting up toward the pole, failed to break his impenetrable silence on the business of the Sheriff's sales.

"Silent Mr. English," the reporter says, "having dismissed his visitor vouchsafed his attention to the *Herald*. It was evident that he knew not only how to keep his mouth shut, but he intended to utilize his knowledge. In vain he was requested to speak to the public concerning the so-called loans and mortgages of which so much had been printed and spoken.

"I will not open my mouth on the subject—I will not dignify the matter by a denial. The whole thing is a tissue of lies concocted by a man who is a land-forgery, and is out of jail to-day because he is said to be out of his head."—New York *Herald*, September 11, 1880.

"The subject" referred to is the list of properties certified to by the township Assessor and the Clerk of the Superior Court of Marion County, on the 21st day of August, as given in this volume. It was then represented to Mr. English that while he might not care personally to take the trouble to deny the allegation and confute the allegator, the publication and reiteration of the charges of the cruel foreclosures were hurting the Democratic party, and the columns of the *Herald* were open to him for anything he cared to say or write; but it was useless, he absolutely refused. Mr. English was very vehement in his refusal to be interviewed on the subject. He facetiously asked "What do the people in the East do with mortgages when they are due—Burn them?" He said, "I am a business man and do business on business principles. I would not alter a hair's breadth in my line of life for five hundred political offices. I refuse the *Herald* respectfully but firmly." He showed me his house and the iron-barred window. Again I referred to the desirability of Mr. English saying something which could be used by the Eastern papers and speakers, but one might just as well have tried to move the Egyptian obelisk on a bob-tailed street car;

he was absolutely immovable. "No, sir; I have been handling money, millions of it, in the past twenty years. In fact I have been a business machine."—New York *Herald*, September 11, 1880.

A WORD IN CONCLUSION.—General Hancock has, after a long silence, said, in his letter to Theodore Cook (September 23, 1880): "So far as it touches me" (*i. e.*, the payment of the Southern War Claims), "I denounce it. Nor could I be induced to approve or encourage the payment of such debt, pension or reward." This is said in the soldier's spirit—less than that he could not say—but that is not the question—let him answer this question: he will, if elected, be the *executive* officer of the country, not the legislative; will he, if such legislation be effected, refuse to carry out that legislation? Will he not, as he has done before, sink the personal sentiment for the obligation of the office as his position would then demand? It is not necessary to wait his answer: HIS PAST RECORD HAS GIVEN THAT ANSWER TO THE COUNTRY.

THE END.

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