

The Democratic Sentinel

RENSSELAER, INDIANA.

J. W. McEwen, Publisher

NEWS CONDENSED.

Concise Record of the Week.

EASTERN.

A warehouse in Brooklyn recently shipped to Turkey 40,000 stand of arms, valued at \$300,000, on which the Drexels had loaned a large sum to the manufacturer.

Six men were killed by the explosion of a tug-boat's boiler in the East River, opposite New York.

Joseph Pulitzer, of the New York World, was arrested on a libel suit entered by Mayor Grace, who claims \$50,000 damages. Mr. Pulitzer was released on \$5,000 bail.

The Grand Jury at New York has indicted General Shaler for receiving bribes.

Seven men robbed Bentel & Co.'s bank at Freedom, Pennsylvania, blowing open the safe, and securing \$12,000 in cash and securities. The fire following the explosion destroyed several thousand dollars. The burglars kept the citizens at bay with revolvers, which they fired several times.

Through the failure of a grip on a cable train at the East river bridge two cars slipped back down the curve at the Brooklyn end, crashing into another train. Five persons received serious injuries, among them being Conductor F. E. Meyers. The bridge officials report that the cable road has carried 38,500,000 passengers without losing a life.

WESTERN.

The will of the late Vice President Hendricks has been probated at Indianapolis. It is in Mr. Hendricks' handwriting, and the paper is yellow with age. It reads as follows:

I, Thomas A. Hendricks, of Marion County, Indiana, do make this my last will and testament, hereby revoking any and all wills by me at any time heretofore made. I give, bequeath, and devise to my beloved wife, Eliza M. Hendricks, all my personal and real property of every description whatsoever and wherever located; also all my rights, claims, choses in action, in fee simple to have, the same to her and her heirs forever. In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand, and, if agreeable to her, I desire that she shall be the executrix thereof.

THOMAS A. HENDRICKS.
Signed and delivered in our presence, and attested by us in the presence of the testator and in the presence of each other, at his request, August 8, 1866.
WINSTON S. PEIRCE,
J. H. MCKERNAN.

Ex-Congressman William Aldrich, of Chicago, died of paralysis at Fond du Lac, Wis., where he was visiting.

William Rohlfing and his son, of Kenosha, Wis., were both killed by a runaway team. Their bodies were discovered by a tramp.

A prairie fire broke out seven miles north of Burton, Kan., and swept over an area of about thirty miles. Enormous quantities of hay and grain were burned, and sheep, hog, and cattle sheds destroyed. Three persons are shown to have been fatally burned. The fire is supposed to have originated on the Potawatomi Indian Reservation. The section northeast of Cowley County, Kan., was swept by prairie fires. Several ranches and six hundred head of cattle were destroyed. Incendiary fires at Livingston Montana, led to the serving of notice on several vagrants by a vigilance committee.

At Lynn Creek, Mo., an idiot named Williams killed Dr. Lyon and his daughter with an ax. The murderer was shot dead by the Doctor's son.

Material for a dime-novel writer is found in a dispatch from Marshfield, Wis. A 15-year-old boy, the story goes, while hunting, shot a deer. Two Indians tried to capture his prize, and the boy promptly killed both of them.

SOUTHERN.

Two Best boys, sons of the man who killed seven persons and always escaped punishment, were acquitted at Lancaster, Ky., of the murder of a colored man.

WASHINGTON.

The following is a recapitulation of the debt statement for November.

INTEREST-BEARING DEBT.	
Bonds at 4 1/2 per cent.	\$250,000,000
Bonds at 4 per cent.	737,742,800
Bonds at 3 per cent.	194,190,500
Refunding certificates at 4 per cent.	121,750
Navy pension fund at 3 per cent.	14,000,000
Pacific Railroad bonds at 6 per cent.	64,623,512
Principal	\$1,260,778,612
Interest	11,853,088
Total	\$1,272,631,700
DEBT ON WHICH INTEREST HAS CEASED SINCE MATURITY.	
Principal	\$3,569,105
Interest	217,085
Total	\$3,786,191
DEBT BEARING NO INTEREST.	
Old demand and legal-tender notes.	\$346,738,806
Certificates of deposit.	17,555,000
Gold certificates.	105,554,092
Silver certificates.	92,702,642
Fractional currency (less \$3,375,934, estimated as lost or destroyed).	6,959,574
Principal	569,511,114
Total debt	\$1,839,857,892
Interest	12,070,124
Total	\$1,851,928,016
Less cash items available for reduction of the debt.	231,452,594
Less reserve held for redemption of U. S. notes.	100,000,000
Total	\$331,462,594
Total debt less available cash items \$1,514,475,861	
Net cash in the Treasury.	61,930,595
Debt less cash in Treasury Dec. 1, 1885.	\$1,452,544,766
Debt less cash in Treasury Nov. 1, 1885.	1,447,657,568
Increase of debt during the month.	\$4,887,198
CASH IN THE TREASURY AVAILABLE FOR REDUCTION OF THE DEBT.	
Gold held for gold certificates actually outstanding.	\$105,554,092
Silver held for silver certificates actually outstanding.	92,702,642
U. S. notes held for certificates of deposit actually outstanding.	17,555,000
Cash held for matured debt and interest unpaid.	15,639,229

Fractional currency.	1,630
Total available for reduction of the debt.	\$231,452,594
RESERVE FUND.	
Held for redemption of U. S. notes, acts Jan. 14, 1875, and July 12, 1882.	\$100,000,000
Unavailable for reduction of the debt.	
Fractional silver coin.	\$27,920,300
Minor coin.	616,171
Total.	\$28,536,470
Certificates held as cash.	66,737,282
Net cash balance on hand.	61,930,595

Total cash in Treasury as shown by the Treasurer's general account. \$483,657,102
The Cullom Interstate Commerce Committee has prepared a bill for the appointment of five Commissioners representing both political parties.

The Supervising Architect of the Treasury, in his annual report, says there are now in course of construction eighty buildings, calling for a total expenditure of \$8,511,400. The expenditures for the year on this account aggregated nearly \$2,500,000.

POLITICAL.

Gov. Martin, of Kansas, has called a special session of the Legislature to meet Jan. 19.

A caucus of the Republican Senators met at Washington on Friday, Dec. 4, for the purpose of considering the question of the election of a President pro tem. Senator Edmunds said that when in the summer of 1884 the Republicans of the nation in their convention nominated Gen. Logan for Vice President he (Mr. Edmunds) had thought it right to warn Gen. Logan, and to warn the party, that he should retire from the Presidency of the Senate, and that Gen. Logan should be chosen in his place, and, as they all remembered, he communicated that opinion and desire to the Republican Senators in a formal way. It was thought best at that time that the change be not made, especially as Gen. Logan did not wish it to be made. At the last Presidential election Gen. Logan had received, he believed, the votes of all the Republicans who had the opportunity to vote, and came very near being the choice of the people for the office of Vice President, which would have made him ex-officio the President of the Senate and under the law charged with the duty of carrying on the Government in case of any disability of the President of the United States until an election could be had. In this state of things, he thought it right that the Republican Senators should renew that expression of confidence in Gen. Logan by nominating him for President of the Senate, and he accordingly moved that Gen. Logan be so nominated by acclamation. Several Senators spoke briefly in favor of the nomination, and the question was put and agreed to unanimously. Senator Logan returned his thanks for the honor, but declined it, saying he thought he could be more useful on the floor of the Senate.

Samuel J. Tilden has forwarded to Speaker Carlisle a letter suggesting the necessity of providing for the defense of twelve seaport cities before any reduction in the revenues takes place.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Essays from many countries have been received by the director of the Warner Observatory, to compete for the prize of \$200 in gold offered for the best composition on the red sunsets of 1883 and 1884. The essays are said to be of an extremely high character.

The Barnum wire-works at Detroit, valued at \$277,000, and employing two hundred men, were wholly destroyed by fire. A similar fate befell the E. N. Welch clock factory at Forestville, Ct., the loss being about \$90,000; the Agawam nail-works at Wareham, Mass.; and the Logan woolen-mills at Adairsville, Ky.

The Farmers' National Congress, in session at Indianapolis, passed a resolution requesting the restoration of the tariff duty on wool, and asking Congress to create the Cabinet office of Secretary of Agriculture. Robert Beverly was re-elected President. The next meeting of the congress will be held in St. Paul, Minn.

Business failures for the week were 213 in the United States and 26 in Canada, a total of 239, as against 214 for the week preceding. Special telegrams to Bradstreet's report a fairly satisfactory condition of general trade. The movement of merchandise is of moderate volume, notwithstanding the fact that retailers generally are not buying freely just previous to the period at which it is customary to take account of stocks. At various leading trade centers business is uneven, yet dealers appear to be confident of the future.

A boom in iron, always the precursor of a marked improvement in general business, is reported from Youngstown, Ohio, where several idle furnaces are at once to be put in blast. Pig metal is held for an advance of \$1.50 per ton. Steel rails to the amount of 10,000 tons have been ordered at \$37, against \$27 last summer, and old rails have risen from \$18 to \$23.

FOREIGN.

The Turkish Ministry has decided to grant autonomy to Eastern Roumelia, and to set aside the commission appointed to restore Turkish administration in that country. The Roumelians denounce the new decree as a scheme to facilitate the re-entry of the forces of the Porte. The Sultan has notified Prince Alexander that he has sent a commission to Ploest to assist in arranging an honorable peace with King Milan.

The Prime Minister of Greece has ordered the expulsion of all Ottoman Consuls. Some of the Roumelian heroes in the recent battles have notified Prince Alexander that they will not consent to the separation of their country from Bulgaria. At a meeting of citizens of Philippopolis it was resolved not to recognize the Sultan's special commission, whereupon the Russian agent gave warning to those present that his Government would refuse assistance to the Roumelians.

The Spanish revolutionists are reported to be actively at work, and Senor Zorrilla is said to have sent large sums of money to his adherents. It is thought possible that two risings may occur simultaneously—one by the Republicans, the other by the Carlists.

LATER NEWS ITEMS.

In the Virginia Democratic caucus, at Richmond, Hon. John W. Daniel was nominated for United States Senator by a vote of 65 to 31 for Hon. John S. Barbour.

A cable dispatch says: "The Bulgarians have attacked a Serbian division near Krujevat. The Emperor of Austria has forwarded his decision on the peace proposals submitted to him by the combatants. He is said to favor the union of Bulgaria and Eastern Roumelia, and to oppose the payment of war indemnity by Serbia. Turkey has recalled her commissioners and countermanded her orders for the occupation of the Balkans."

The crossbar of a shaft in the new Croton aqueduct, near Merritt's Corners, N. Y., fell on a descending bucket containing five men, four of whom were instantly killed, the fifth receiving mortal injuries.

Battery D, Fifth Artillery—four guns and seventy men—reached Salt Lake City on the 7th inst. and was escorted to Fort Douglas by five companies from that fort, General McCook riding at the head of the column. Great crowds of Mormons suddenly watched the soldiers march past.

Miss Susan Morse, daughter of Samuel F. B. Morse, the inventor of the telegraph, recently threw herself from a steamer en route for Havana and was drowned.

The loss by fire in the United States and Canada during November is placed at \$7,500,000, and for the eleven months, to Dec. 1, the loss foots up \$85,000,000.

At Gatesville, N. C., Edward Saunders, Isaiah Richardson, and John Swanner, all colored men, were executed for the crime of burglary.

BOTH houses of the Forty-ninth Congress met at noon on Monday, the 7th day of December, and promptly organized for business. When the Senate was called to order, John Sherman was elected President pro tem. by a vote of 34 to 29—the latter number being cast for Isham G. Harris. On being escorted to the chair, Senator Sherman made a short speech of thanks. Messrs. Logan, of Illinois, and Blair, of New Hampshire, were sworn in. Mr. Voorhees announced the death of Vice President Hendricks, and offered resolutions of respect to his memory, when an adjournment was ordered. In the House Representatives 320 members answered the roll-call. Mr. Murphy, of Iowa, was presented with a floral design representing a boat on the Hennepin Canal bearing bags of grain. Representative Frank Lawler, of the Second Illinois District, was also the recipient of several handsome floral tributes, the largest being a rocking chair made of roses. The ballot for Speaker resulted in 177 votes for John G. Carlisle and 138 for Thomas B. Reed. After Mr. Carlisle had voiced his thanks, John B. Clark, of Missouri, was chosen Clerk; John H. Leonard, of Ohio, Sergeant-at-Arms; Samuel Donelson, of Tennessee, Doorkeeper; and Lycurgus Dalton, Postmaster. Before drawing for seats, Mr. Kelley, of Pennsylvania, was allowed his choice. The death of the Vice President having been announced by Mr. Holman, the House adjourned.

DEATH OF VANDERBILT.

The Great Railway King Is Suddenly Called Away.

William H. Vanderbilt, the millionaire, and railroad magnate, dropped dead on the afternoon of Tuesday, the 8th inst., at his residence in New York.

An Arizona paper remarks: "Those well-known Indian braves Gee-Up Charley and Short-Pants have been arrested for drunkenness again. This makes the ninety-seventh time, and a movement is on foot among the habitués of Al Blodgett's saloon to celebrate the occurrence of their hundredth arrest, which cannot be far distant. A souvenir programme will be issued, the Montezuma will be thrown open to the boys, and several well-known desperate Greasers will be shot on sight. We will be there ourselves, and will do all we can to add to the interest of the occasion."

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.	
BEEVES	\$4.00 @ 6.50
HOGS	4.00 @ 4.50
WHEAT—No. 1 White	.97 @ .99
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	.95 @ .97
CORN—No. 2	.25 @ .26
OATS—White	.38 @ .42
PORK—Mess	10.00 @ 10.50
CHICAGO.	
BEEVES—Choice to Prime Steers	5.50 @ 6.00
Good Shipping	4.50 @ 5.25
Common	3.50 @ 4.25
HOGS	3.50 @ 4.00
FLOUR—Extra Spring	5.00 @ 5.50
Choice Winter	4.50 @ 5.00
WHEAT—No. 2 Red Winter	.91 @ .92
CORN—No. 2	.41 @ .42
OATS—No. 2	.28 @ .30
RYE—No. 2	.60 @ .62
BARLEY—Choice	.64 @ .66
BUTTER—Choice	.23 @ .26
Flax	.16 @ .18
CHEESE—Full Cream, new	.09 @ .10
Skimmed Flats	.06 @ .07
EGGS—Fresh	.20 @ .21
POTATOES—Choice	.22 @ .28
PORK—Mess	8.75 @ 9.25
MILWAUKEE.	
WHEAT—No. 2	.88 @ .88 1/2
CORN—No. 2	.40 @ .41
OATS—No. 2	.41 @ .42
RYE—No. 1	.60 @ .62
PORK—New Mess	8.75 @ 9.25
TOLEDO.	
WHEAT—No. 2	.93 1/2 @ .94 1/2
CORN—No. 2	.40 @ .41
OATS—No. 2	.30 @ .32
ST. LOUIS.	
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	.94 @ .95
CORN—Mixed	.34 @ .35
OATS—Mixed	.28 @ .30
PORK—New Mess	9.25 @ 10.00
CINCINNATI.	
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	.93 @ .96
CORN—No. 2	.45 @ .47
OATS—Mixed	.28 @ .30
PORK—Mess	10.00 @ 10.50
LIVE HOGS	3.50 @ 4.25
DETROIT.	
BEEF CATTLE	4.50 @ 5.50
HOGS	4.25 @ 4.75
SHEEP	2.50 @ 3.00
WHEAT—No. 1 White	.92 @ .93
CORN—No. 2	.38 @ .40
OATS—No. 2	.30 @ .31
INDIANAPOLIS.	
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	.90 @ .95
CORN—New	.34 @ .35
OATS—No. 2	.30 @ .31
ALBANY.	
CATTLE—Best	5.25 @ 5.75
Fair	4.50 @ 5.00
Common	3.50 @ 4.25
HOGS	3.75 @ 4.50
SHEEP	2.50 @ 3.00
BUFFALO.	
WHEAT—No. 1 Red	.96 @ .97
CORN	.45 @ .47
CATTLE	4.50 @ 5.25

LAI D TO REST.

The Remains of Vice-President Hendricks Consigned to the Grave

Indianapolis Crowded with Distinguished People to Pay Respect to His Memory.

Impressive Services in the Church Where He Had Worshiped During His Lifetime.

Lying in State.

The remains of the late Vice President Hendricks lay in state at the City Hall in Indianapolis from Sunday forenoon to Monday afternoon, the 8th ult., and were viewed by over 50,000 people. So great were the crowds at times that the military and police were called into requisition to keep the mass moving and to prevent a blockade. When the doors of the building were closed a waiting crowd, numbering thousands, stood in line trying to take a last glance at the face of the dead statesman. At 4 o'clock p. m. Monday the doors were closed, and the casket was borne through the south entrance to the street, where it was placed in the hearse, and, escorted by the four Indianapolis military companies, was returned to the parlor of the hotel. All along the line of march the people flocked to see the sad spectacle.

Public Sorrow.

On Tuesday, the 1st of December, the mortal remains of Thomas Andrew Hendricks, the fifth Vice President to die during his term of office, were conveyed to the tomb prepared for their reception. The clergy of Indianapolis, without respect of the churches, tolled a requiem, and the presence of the populace in the column which followed his funeral car, or stood as silent spectators of the solemn spectacle, attested their loyalty to his memory. The early morning trains on all the railways brought delegations from the national capital and all the leading cities of the Union, to gather with an influx of people from all the interior cities and hamlets of Central Indiana and Illinois. The train arrivals swelled the multitudes on the streets to an extent to impede the ordinary progress on all the chief thoroughfares. The emblems of mourning which began to appear on public and private buildings the day of the Vice President's death, had grown in quality and design until the whole city was in funeral garb. Washington street presented an almost unbroken line of draped houses, while on every business street, and even along the residence streets, the people were lavish in their display of the signs of public sorrow. Portraits of the deceased, all shrouded in black, were profusely hung in windows. The general effect told in mute eloquence of the high respect with which the people of Indianapolis regarded their fellow townsman.

At the Modest Home.

One of the central points of attraction for the visiting multitude was the modest home of the late Vice President, a plain, two-story brick structure. On the front door of the house was a black rosette, from which was pendent a strip of black crepe, which constituted the only outward emblem of mourning. The scene presented in the interior of the house, however, carried with it all the evidence of death. Emblems of mourning and memorial floral designs were at hand everywhere. The oil portraits of Mr. and Mrs. Hendricks were almost hidden in banks of flowers and trailing smilax.

The most notable representation of the designs in flowers was that of the log cabin in which Mr. Hendricks was born. It stood at the head of his coffin remains, and was the work of ladies of Shelbyville, where Mr. Hendricks had formerly lived. It was six feet in length, and four in height, its sides being composed of cuttings of hyacinths, carnations, and roses. The roof was of English ivy and smilax, and the chimney of red and white carnations. On one side of the miniature structure, in purple immortelles, was the inscription: "The death of the Vice President having been announced by Mr. Holman, the House adjourned."

On the end of the cabin was suspended a black satin banner bearing, in letters of gold: "God's fingers touched him and he slept;" and the second Mrs. Hendricks, who was born in Shelbyville, mourns her distinguished and gifted son. At 9 o'clock Mrs. Hendricks entered the room for her last leave-taking, accompanied only by her brother and Mrs. Morgan. The ordeal was most trying and the life of the woman seemed to be utterly prostrated, clinging to the last to the clay so soon to be hidden forever from her view, and impressed with the placid and life-like appearance of the dead, she desired to preserve this last sight. As late as it was, she sent for a photographer to take a picture of the casket.

Shortly after this the pall-bearers arrived. The draped hearse and the carriages for the family and friends were marshaled before the door, and preparations were made for the final removal of the body. This was done without further leave-taking.

At the Church.

The police and military kept the curious but always respectful mass of people out of the way, and the little cavalcade moved quietly with its military escort through the densely lined streets to the Cathedral of St. Paul. The casket was borne into the church at 11:40 o'clock, the vast congregation having already been seated, with the exception of the immediate relatives and the church vestry. The officiating clergy, four in number—Bishop Knickerbocker, of the Indianapolis Diocese; the Rev. Dr. Stringfellow, of Montgomery, Ala., the first rector of St. Paul's; and the Rev. Dr. Fulton, of St. Louis, a former rector of St. Paul's; and the Rev. Dr. Jenckes, the present rector—in their robes of office, met the remains at the altar. The casket was placed on the altar, and the Rev. Dr. Stringfellow and Fulton in their recitation of the other verses used for the dead, until the casket had been carried and placed outside the chancel.

The great audience stood while the impressive scene was enacted. After the bier came the widow, leaning on the arm of her brother, Mr. S. W. Morgan, followed by the other relatives, all in deep mourning. When the casket had been placed in front of the chancel rail the choir sang the anthem "Lord, Let Me Know My End." The lesson for the dead was then read by the Rev. Dr. Jenckes. This was followed by the singing of the hymn "Lead, Heavenly Light," by the choir, the audience joining. The Rev. Dr. Jenckes, speaking from the lectern, delivered an eloquent and touching funeral oration.

"Mr. Hendricks' youth," said he, "has a profitable lesson for the youths of our land. In an adjoining county some fifty years ago his struggle began. The days so often spent by thoughtful boys in pointless diversions from hard study he, with energy and application, devoted to the acquisition of useful, permanent knowledge, laying, with painstaking earnestness, and perseverance, and zeal, the foundations of that sturdy, indomitable character which in later life carried him to the proud pinnacle of exalted success. The years of his early manhood were years of trial and comparative privation. With the sturdy men who were his co-laborers in the aggressive work, he carved out in the wilderness a grand and prosperous, and happy commonwealth. He was an honest, brave, exemplary young man, who scorned to do a mean or unworthy action; who recognized the restraining influences of moral obligations, and by both he exemplified in example inculcated probity and purity of life.

"Then in maturer years we have this sturdy, hearty man, with a strong mind and a warm heart in a sound body, essaying an active, earnest prominent part in the affairs of his State and country. As the second officer in the administration of this great nation he was everywhere and always the same able, conservative, consistent, and conscientious character."

"No one who appealed to him for sympathy, counsel, or assistance ever turned away empty. Though his right and his left hands were not in

each other's confidence, still there is a record somewhere of his open-handed liberality in numerous cases of destitution and suffering. He experienced in his daily life the joy of faith and the patience of hope and the comfort of love. These were with him ever; faith, hope, and charity—these three, but the greatest of these was charity. And the admirably organized charities of our city have long felt the guiding impulses of his skillful hand and been cheered by the sympathetic throbings of his generous heart.

"Dare we tread upon the verge of hallowed ground and touch upon the conjugal relations of Gov. Hendricks and describe how for forty years and two months he passed along with dignified, steady, and faithful pace beside the noble and devoted woman whom he had chosen for better or for worse; and how, through storm and sunshine, like Isaac and Rebecca, they lived faithfully together in perfect love and peace?"

"Eminent citizen, faithful friend, Christian gentleman, honest man—farewell!"

When the speaker had concluded, Mrs. Doner, of Chicago, sang "Rock of Ages." The Bishop, closing with prayers and benediction. The casket was then lifted and borne from the church, the audience remaining seated.

To the Cemetery.

The bells of all the city churches began their tolling when the remains were taken from the house, and continued their pealing during the continuation of the church rites and while the procession was on its long march to Crown Hill Cemetery. The column moved in the following ORDER OF PROCESSION.

Metropolitan police, mounted and on foot.
Band.
Chief Marshal Knickerbocker and staff.
Chief of Staff, Maj. C. L. Holstein.
Aids of Chief Marshal.
First Division.
Adj. Gen. George W. Hooten, commanding.
Staff of Governor of Indiana.
All military organizations in positions assigned by Gen. Koontz.
Second Division.
Edward Hawkins, United States Marshal, commanding.
Chief of Staff, Col. Charles E. Zollinger.
Aids of Marshal of Second Division.
Band.
Carriage containing officiating clergy.
Pall-bearers.
Committee of Arrangements.

Police.

Indianapolis Light Infantry, Capt. J. B. Rose, Commanding, guard of honor and spruce.
Carriages containing family and friends.
Distinguished guests.
Governor of Indiana and State officers.
State judiciary.
United States military officers.
United States civil officers.
County judiciary.
City officials.
Third Division.
Maj. Jas. I. Mitchell, commanding.
Fourth Division.
William E. Christian, commanding.
INDIANAPOLIS FIRE DEPARTMENT.
Chief Webster, commanding.

The carriages were driven three abreast. The movement was slow, the progress stately, almost imperceptible, until the column emerged upon Meridian street, a broad and very handsome avenue leading to the entrance to the Crown Hill Cemetery. The cortege moved on, and the grave was some distance of the wealthy, whose windows and sidewalks were filled with great throngs. The broad thoroughfare stretched out into the country beyond the limits of the city, and when the head of the column came within sight of the cemetery, a mile distant, the Indianapolis Light Artillery began to fire minute guns, which was continued until the hearse approached the grave.

At the Tomb.

Winding through a thick growth of Beach and maple trees, the military division came upon a large open view, and, approaching the open grave on the Hendricks family lot, which occupies the most commanding position in the cemetery, turned to the left and then again to the right, finally completely encircling the tract of which the Hendricks plot forms a part.

The most careful attention had been given to the matter of decoration. The monument of the deceased statesman—a massive and beautiful shaft of about thirty feet in height, and built entirely of polished gray granite—stands on probably the most attractive as well as the most commanding ground in the inclosure. Immediately opposite the exquisite chapel of the Cemetery Association, while a little to the northwest is the burying-ground of the Indiana soldiery. In the midst of this a tall flag-staff, with a superb garrison flag at half-mast, and another of the same character was trained about the monument. The latter was covered to a suitable extent with smilax and choice flowers, and about the two sides of the base, on the interior, were ferns and other plants in great profusion. The grave was closely walked up with mosses, smilax and cut flowers, and the casket was seemingly deposited in a chamber of floral beauty. A heavy marble vault of size proportioned to that of the casket, was first placed in position, and on the top of the latter, received its cap slab of like material, and this in turn was laden with flowers. The last glimpse of the sorrowing widow and mourners thus suggested nothing of the unpleasant features of the ordinary funeral. About the grave wide mats had been placed to protect the immediate participants from the dampness of the turf, and they also extended down the inclining sward to the carriage-way.

The grave of little Morgan, the idolized son and only child of the Vice President and his widow, lies immediately to the left of the resting place of his illustrious father, and on the west side of the monument. The singular affection entertained for the little one by his honored parents is known as a household word in the community where they lived. The utmost care had been taken by those in charge of the matter to decorate the little one's grave and its surroundings.

When the hearse had halted near the lot, the casket was borne to the grave. The venerable Bishop Knickerbocker preceded it and read a few verses for the dead, and after the lowering of the casket the Rev. Dr. Jenckes read the eulogistic services, the Bishop closing with prayer and benediction.

Only the widow and her supporters approached the grave, the remaining multitude standing off, silent spectators.

Honors for the Dead.

At Washington the Supreme Court met on Monday, the 8th ult. On the opening of the court Attorney General Garland made formal announcement of the death of the Vice President, and, after paying a tender tribute to his memory, moved that the court adjourn out of respect to the deceased. Chief Justice Waite responded, expressing regret at the sad event, and adjourned the court until Thursday, the 3d inst. The Indiana Bar Association met at Indianapolis, Judge Gresham presiding