

The Democratic Sentinel

RENSSELAER, INDIANA.

J. W. McEWEEN, PUBLISHER.

THE man who receives the most letters a day in Washington is not the President nor any member of his Cabinet, but a pension attorney, whose daily mail frequently numbers 500 letters.

THE physicians of Sanford, Fla., have signed an agreement not to visit any patients who will not pay their bills on the first of each month. Those failing will not be attended until the former bill is settled.

VANDERBILT probably had in mind the scriptural idea that who provideth not for his own hath denied the faith and is worse than an infidel. The man who leaves each of his children not less than \$10,000,000 may be regarded as a kind if not indulgent father.

SENATOR EDMUNDS keeps four horses in his stable. He lives quietly but expensively. When he first entered the chamber it is said he was worth less than \$50,000, but his wealth now is placed at \$500,000. He has a fashion of leaving his seat in the Senate and going over to argue a case before the Supreme Court that pays him very well.

JAMES WHITCOMB RILEY, the Hoosier poet, is a man of 37 years, of slight build, not tall, with long, thin hands, a pale complexion, large and brilliant gray eyes, a prominent nose, thin lips and blonde hair. He is a fluent and interesting talker, and like a queer people; was taught sign painting as a trade, but didn't encourage his parents by special proficiency therein.

CITIES sometimes possess as much individuality as men. In Boston they ask "How much does he know?" In Philadelphia, "Who are his family?" In Baltimore, "Can he get away with oysters and terrapin?" In Charleston, "Where did he come from?" In Mobile, "Does he eat gumbo?" In New Orleans, "How much cotton is he worth?" And in New York, "What is his bank account?"

THE business of painting the huge signs upon fences and barns which assault the eye in all parts of the country is in the hands of a few contractors in New York and Chicago. One firm in New York spends from \$10,000 to \$20,000 a year in this way, paying from 1 1/2 to 2 cents a square foot for the work. The bigger the sign the better. Many can be found reaching three hundred feet in length, and the biggest of all (at Newark, Ohio) is more than eight hundred feet long and contains only one word.

About this time of year readers of daily newspapers may without fear of disappointment, scan their sheets over their breakfast sausage or bacon in search of appetizing bits of family history like this. "They ate raw pork and died." The same form of obituary, varying only with the names of the deceased, will appear with annual regularity, until the populace becomes convinced that the flesh of the hog is a more toothsome as well as safer article of diet when well cooked.

TO THE day of Commodore Vanderbilt's death his word was law to William H. An illustration of this is furnished by a little scene on a European tour that the two made in 1853. They were on board the steam yacht Northern Star on their way to St. Petersburg. William, who was an habitual smoker, was puffing his favorite cigar. "Bill," said the Commodore, "I wish you'd give up that smoking habit of yours. I'll give you \$10,000 if you will." "You needn't pay me anything," was the son's answer, as he flung the cigar overboard. "Your wish is sufficient." He never smoked afterward.

THE Louisville Courier-Journal tells the following incident of the late Mr. Hendricks' boyhood: "A boy, the son of a poor widow, attended the seminary. One cold November morning the boy came to the school barefoot, as he had no shoes. During the forenoon there was a heavy snow storm. At noon the barefoot boy went to the front-door when school was dismissed, but turned back to re-enter the school-room as he could not go out into such a storm in his naked feet. Young Hendricks knew all about his poverty, and, following him into the school-room, insisted on taking off his shoes and lending them to the poor boy to wear home. 'You can send them back by sister Nannie, whom I will get to go home

with you. The boy accepted the proffered kindness, and Hendricks sat in the school-room in his stocking-feet till his sister returned with his shoes."

WILLIAM J. SMYTHE, an old attaché of the New York Herald, died recently. A few years ago, when Bennett contemplated starting a newspaper in London which should smash the British "Thunderer," he telegraphed Smythe to meet him in London at the Langham. Smythe started at once, but failed to find his employer there. After waiting a month he wrote to Bennett, who was roving around the Continent, asking him for orders and mildly suggesting at the close of the letter that staying at the Langham was expensive business. Bennett telegraphed back from Dresden: "Who in hell is paying for this? Wait." And Smythe waited. Bennett gave up his plan and Smythe returned to America.

A RECENT traveler in Spain tells how the children in Grenada played at bull fighting. One boy, holding a pair of wooden horns on his head, represented the bull. Other boys, mounted on each other's backs, were picadors, while others again, with their jackets in their hands were supposed to be matadors and chulos. The bull would stamp his feet and roar, then make a rush at one of the chulos, whose jacket was thrown up by the wooden horns, but whose body was never touched. Then the bull would charge one of the picadors, whereupon the boy playing horse would throw himself to the ground and allow himself to be properly gored.

A WASHINGTON letter tells this story of Hannibal Hamlin: "Some legislation was being considered in the halls of Congress in regard to one of the railroads. The bill came up in the Senate, and it needed but a vote or two to pass it. At this moment a brother Senator came to Hamlin's desk and said: 'Senator Hamlin, if this bill passes the Blank Blank railroad's bonds will be worth a hundred cents on the dollar. I can take you or let you send to a place where you can get any amount of these bonds at this moment for six cents on the dollar. What say you to the chance?' 'I say—your chance and—your bonds, sir,' was Hamlin's emphatic reply, and with that he turned his back square upon his brother Senator, and the story is that he never treated him decently afterward."

A NASHVILLE newspaper the other day published a statement which illustrates how the race problem at the South is working out its own solution. The grand jury impaneled at the recent term of the Criminal Court included one negro, and after their own work was completed, the white members of the body concluded to "make a public expression of their appreciation and admiration of the course pursued by this colored gentleman during the session." They accordingly asked a publication of the fact that this was the first instance in which most of them had ever been associated with a negro in a responsible position, and that the relation was thus inevitably strained, but that his firmness, justice and conscientiousness "eradicated every prejudice," while, to clap the climax, "his demeanor in every social aspect was everything that the most exacting Southern gentleman could require."

NEW YORK Mail: Recently Mrs. Wilbur F. Storey, widow of the deceased Chicago editor, was in the city. She is very stylish, and presents a fine appearance. She was attired in deep mourning, and wore magnificent diamonds in her ears and on her fingers, and a cluster of gems of matchless brilliancy on her corsage. These gems were hemmed around by crape, but they sparkled all the same like the star Sirius when it greets the Pleiades in the early evening. Mrs. Storey related the trouble that had come to her since her husband's death: "Many people, that once were professed friends, in the great legal combat that is now going on to probate Mr. Storey's will arrayed themselves against me. Of course, I am aware of the influences that were brought to bear upon them by those who do not wish the will probated. One of the so-called friends was in the habit of dining at my home. President Cleveland appointed him Minister to Belgium, and for that I owe thanks. Mr. Storey left two wills. Both are valid and made when he was in sound mind. It is only a question of a short time when I shall come into possession of the Times newspaper. I think that I will sell it, because I do not care to have such a great responsibility on my hands. I am not a journalist."

DISASTERS OF THE YEAR.

JANUARY.

Stock by the thousands reported dying of hunger in the ranges of Montana. Shocks of earthquake in Spain created intense panic, a number of towns and villages were completely destroyed, and the surviving inhabitants deserted. Losses from fires in the United States and Canada during 1884 were placed at \$12,000,000—over \$15,000,000 in excess of the annual average for nine years; loss during December, 1884, \$1,000,000. The bodies of fourteen men were found along a railroad grade between Valentine and Gordon City, Neb., who perished in a blizzard. Many lives, with a number of vessels, were lost in a great storm which swept the British coast. A cyclone whose roar could be heard for miles swept through Georgia and Alabama, carrying away buildings and fences. Twenty-eight men buried alive by an explosion of fire-damp in the great coal mine at Leivian in the Pacific. Fatal loss by fire in the building of the infirmary for male patients of the Lunatic asylum at Kankakee, Ill.; seventeen of the incurable inmates cremated. Twenty-eight lives lost by the sinking of the British packet Admiral Moonson, which collided with the ship Santa Anna near Holyhead, Wales. Enormous snowslide in the Alpine foothills of Switzerland and Piedmont, crushing two villages, with a loss of over forty lives. The injury of nearly one hundred persons. The Bay of Biscay. The French Alps, crushed a church and buried a congregation in the snow; twenty workmen in a marble quarry near by also buried. Some deaths, much suffering and many wrecks reported by the burning of the steamship Nevada, on the coast, caused by a cold gale. Loss of the American schooner Arcana in the Bay of Fundy, with Capt. Holmes and eight men. Forty passengers killed by the wreck of a train at a bridge near Sydney, N. S. W. Twenty-eight injured in the States and Canada during January, \$8,500,000—more than \$1,000,000 above average January loss in nine years.

FEBRUARY.

Fire at Marquette, Mich., destroyed \$250,000 worth of property. Loss of over \$1,000,000 incurred by the burning of the building in Barclay street, New York. The village of Battle Lake, Minn., almost swept out of existence by a conflagration. Fire in Gold and Spruce streets, New York, destroyed property valued at \$231,000. Steel works at Nashua, N. H., suffered a loss of \$100,000 by the burning of plate and bar mills. By a collision of freight trains on a bridge at New Brunswick, N. J., an engine and 220 employees. By the fall of a scaffold on the Susquehanna bridge at Havre de Grace, five workmen fell through the ice into the river, fifty feet below, and two drowned. Thirteen miners killed by a colliery explosion at New Glasgow, N. S. Twenty-eight injured in the mines of the county almshouse in West Philadelphia cremated in the destruction of that institution. The town of Alta, Utah, swept by a blizzard, and the snow, and three-fourths of the buildings destroyed. Eighteen lives lost. Seventeen lives (nine of them civilians) lost and much damage done at Gibraltar, Spain, by the explosion of a powder magazine. Pottsville, Pa., destroyed by fire. The entire business portion of Bisbee, Arizona, was reduced to ashes; loss \$100,000. Several manufacturing plants at Lynn, Mass., were swept away, causing a loss of \$100,000. Explosion of gas in a Wilkesbarre mine caused death of two men and serious burning of ten others. Of the Canadian voyagers who took Gen. Wolseley's boat up the Nile ten were drowned, two died from fever, and two were killed on the railway in Egypt. Fire destroyed the Hotel de Ville in Chicago in which were three banks, a loss of \$300,000 being incurred; four large business structures corner of Second and Chestnut streets, Philadelphia—loss \$200,000; Jos. H. Brown's grocery house at Fort Worth, Texas—loss \$100,000; the Le Roy Printing Company at Troy, N. Y.—loss \$90,000. Five persons lost their lives in a collision on the Virginia Midland Railroad at Four Mile, Va.; the contents of the explosion, at \$250,000, were destroyed, also more valuable mail matter than was ever before known; the fire was so intense as to melt the gold and silver in transit. Fire destroyed the Marvin Safe Company's factory at New York, valued at \$200,000; John A. Blinn's residence in Philadelphia took fire before the occupants had risen from their couches, and out of the family of eight persons but three escaped alive. Ten business buildings at New Britain, Conn., caused death of one man and serious burning; one man lost his life. Citizens and live stock were reported starving in McDowell County, N. Va., a region 100 miles from any railroad, owing to failure of crops last summer. An Illinois Central train delayed 138 hours in making the trip from Bloomington to Kankakee—86 miles—owing to the snow blockade. The steamer Allegheny, from Cardiff for Ceylon, was lost with 120 persons. The fireman James swept away the National Theater at Washington; loss \$200,000. During February the fire loss reached \$10,000,000. A terrific hurricane on the east coast of Madagascar sunk an American cable ship and French steamers; seventeen persons perished.

MARCH.

Fire-damp in the Usworth Colliery, at Usworth, England, caused an explosion and the loss of forty-eight lives. From a coal mine in Austrian Silesia in which an explosion occurred, 100 persons were killed. One hundred and thirty persons employed in a colliery at Camphansen, Rhineland Prussia, all were either crushed to death or asphyxiated by an explosion of fire-damp except thirty. The Langham Hotel at Chicago was destroyed by fire; loss \$250,000; the Hotel de Ville, France, miners lost their lives by a terrible explosion in a coal mine at McAllister, Indian Territory.

APRIL.

While workmen were bracing up the yielding foundations of eight five-story tenements in New York City the entire structure fell, burying about fifty workmen and crushing the contractor dead. The escape of a train from a bridge who had been driven away from Stanford's Vina (Cal.) ranch returned and fired his stables, 111 horses and mules being burned to death. A volcanic eruption on the island of Java. Vicksburg, Miss., was visited by a destructive fire which caused the loss of forty lives; thirty-two of the victims were buried one day; the telegraph gave the briefest mention of the disaster. An avalanche in Iceland swept fifteen dwellings with their inhabitants, into the sea, and twenty-four persons drowned. Aggregate losses by fire in the United States and Canada in April, \$7,500,000; for the first four months of 1885, \$33,250,000—at the rate of over \$105,000,000 for the year.

MAY.

A Portsmouth (Pa.) dispatch dated the 1st inst. announced: "The plague here is increasing rapidly; yesterday, funeral services were held for 1,700 persons now under medical treatment, and physicians exhausted with their labors." An attempt to raise a five-story factory in Brooklyn, N. Y., resulted in the collapse of the building; hundreds of new women were crushed to death therein, some thirty of whom lost their lives; pecuniary damage, \$300,000. Five children of Henry Lewiston, a farmer near Owatonna, Minn., were burned to death. A terrific snowstorm prevailed throughout Austria and Hungary on the 17th and 18th of May; many persons were frozen to death and crops generally were destroyed. Slight white frost occurred on the 20th. A fatal printing-house, during a fire, leaped from the fifth-story windows, and all were killed; nine corpses were found on the upper floor; escape by stairways was cut off and telegraph wires prevented the placing of ladders by the firemen. During a dense fog, the steamship City of Rome crashed into the French bark George Johns, off Newfoundland, twenty-two of the bark's crew perishing. A rain-storm deluged the valley of the Brazos River, Texas, resulting in immense damage; at Waco 11 1/2 inches of water fell in five hours; the losses exceeded \$20,000,000. Losses by fire in the United States and Canada in May, \$8,750,000.

JUNE.

The Vale of Cashmere, in India, was visited by a disastrous earthquake, 200,000 of the capitals, being nearly destroyed, and the soldiers' barracks razed to the ground; 50 soldiers were killed and over 100 wounded; the Mohammedan mosque at Sagur, 20 miles north of Srinagar, was demolished and 400 persons killed. A village of 400 houses in Northern Hungary was destroyed by an incendiary fire, rendering 1,000 persons destitute; the enraged peasantry threatened to spit and roast him to death over a bonfire. An explosion in the Philadelphia Colliery, near Durham, England, caused the death of 23 men and boys. The French war-ship

Renard, with a crew of 127, foundered in the Red Sea. Nearly 200 lives were lost by the bursting of a water-pipe in the mountains near the dividing line between the Mexican States of Guanajuato and Jalisco. By the fall of a crowded stairway in the Court House in Thiers, France, 25 persons were killed and 123 injured. Twenty lives were lost and over 50 persons were severely injured by a destructive storm which visited the western and northern portions of Iowa; the loss to property was \$700,000. As a result of the earthquakes in Cashmere, India, 3,081 persons perished, 17,000 houses were laid in ruins, and 3,000 animals perished. In a single day 238 deaths from cholera were reported in Spain, with 491 new cases. A terrible explosion occurred at the Pendlebury colliery, Lancashire, England, in which 34 miners employed therein perished. Cholera reports from Spain for one day show 316 deaths and 719 new cases. The fire losses in this country during the first six months of 1885 amounted to \$53,750,000.

JULY.

Floods in China caused great loss of life and enormous destruction of property. Toyama, Japan, was visited by a conflagration which destroyed 5,917 houses. Stoughton, Wis., suffered a loss of \$650,000 by fire; about one-third of the tobacco crop of the State was consumed. The steam-yacht Minnie Cook was capsized on Lake Minnetonka during a storm, and ten persons, including ex-Mayor Rand, of Minneapolis, his wife and two sons, were drowned. Fire at Washington, D. C., destroyed the editorial rooms of the Post, National Republican, Critic, and Sunday Gazette; loss \$150,000. A lifeboat which started from Yarmouth, England, to the relief of a brig in distress sank before reaching its destination, and eight of its crew were drowned. Thirteen persons were killed and 22 injured by lightning during a storm at Torre Cajetan, Italy. Total losses by fire in this country during the month of July estimated at \$9,000,000.

AUGUST.

Half a mile along the water-front of Toronto, occupied by boat houses, lumber yards, elevators, etc., was destroyed by fire; scores of vessels were burned; the loss of property was placed at \$1,000,000. A great earthquake in the region of Tashkend, in Asiatic Turkey, swallowed up portions of the city, and killed many people. A great flood devastated the province of Canton, China, causing the death of 10,000 people and the destruction of many villages. An explosion of gas at the Moacanua mine, near the Pacific Ocean, in the vicinity of San Francisco, killed twenty men and boys. The little town of Norwood, St. Lawrence County, N. Y., was visited by a terrific storm of only three minutes' duration; but during the time eight persons were killed, and the place almost wiped out of existence. The American bark Napoleon and Gazelle were lost in the ice in the Northern Pacific, and twenty-two persons perished. The British ship Haddingtonshire was wrecked on the Pacific Coast, in the vicinity of San Francisco; eighteen of the crew perished. The German corvette Augusta and a crew of 238 officers and sailors were lost in a cyclone in the Red Sea. The Scotch steam-tug Benart, with a crew of twelve persons, was lost in a hurricane off the Bermudas; officers and men are said to have been drunk. A steamer carrying pilgrims was wrecked in the Gulf of Aden; 100 lives lost. A month of cholera cost loss in money and life than a war of a year's duration calling all her able-bodied men into the field; over 70,000 people died in August. Charleston, S. C., was visited by a cyclone, which unroofed one-fourth of the buildings in the city and destroyed a vast amount of property, the aggregate loss being estimated at \$1,000,000; great havoc was also caused along the entire South Atlantic coast. Three pilot boats, from Beaufort, S. C., were wrecked in a hurricane, fourteen lives being lost. The losses by fire in the United States and Canada during August reached \$5,500,000, the average for the month named for ten years being \$7,000,000; for the first six months of 1885 the fire waste footed up \$65,500,000.

SEPTEMBER.

Ship-yards at Barrow-in-Furness, England, burned, causing a loss of \$1,000,000, and depriving two thousand men of employment. Near Copenhagen the British steamer Auckland came in collision with the German gunboat Ritz and was sent to the bottom, only two of the Auckland's crew of seventeen being rescued. In a collision between the steamers Drenda and Dolphin, off the southeast coast of England, seventeen of the crew and passengers of the latter were lost. Prairie fires destroyed over a million dollars' worth of crops and other property in Dakota; a solid stretch of over 100 miles along the line of the Northern Pacific was burned. People to the number of 30,000 assembled in front of the Hotel de Ville, Paris, to hear the king sing from the balcony, and in the crush that ensued seventeen persons perished; twenty-nine others were seriously injured. Disastrous floods, covering an area of 3,500 square miles, occurred in the presidency of Bengal, British India, causing immense damage to property and loss of life; 300 persons were drowned. A great fire visited Iquique, Peru, destroying over \$2,000,000 worth of property. The losses for September in the United States and Canada were computed at \$6,525,000—\$37,000,000 less than during the corresponding month of 1884.

OCTOBER.

A railway accident in Greece caused the death or injury of between forty and sixty persons. London had a \$15,000,000 conflagration; a block of thirteen stories, business buildings, was consumed in Aldersgate. Floods in the valleys of Switzerland destroyed a large amount of property, and caused the loss of a number of lives. Cholera in Tonquin carried off 3,000 Frenchmen in the space of a few days. In Montreal for five days, from small-pox, numbered 1,370; on one street in Ste. Cenegeonde there was a case to every house. At Perigueux, France, the Chancelade quarries fell in, destroying a village and killing many people. During a storm on the Labrador coast, 70 vessels were wrecked and 300 lives lost; 2,000 shipwrecked persons on the shore were rendered destitute. A railway accident in England destroyed a village and killed many people. The losses by fire during October, in the United States and Canada, reached \$6,750,000—about \$2,525,000 less than the average for October in the past ten years. The U. S. Consul at Palermo reported 2,000 deaths in that city from cholera up to October 12, and stated that over 60,000 persons fled from the epidemic.

NOVEMBER.

A cyclone at Dangerfield, Tex., killed a colored family of six persons. Nearly a score of persons were killed and forty or fifty seriously injured near Selma, Ala., by a destructive cyclone. The iron steamer Algona, belonging to the Canadian Pacific Road, struck a reef off Port Arthur, Lake Superior, in a dense fog, and went down; 45 of the passengers were killed, and 14 of the crew saved. Flaming in Galveston, Texas, destroyed 400 houses, mostly residences, the losses being \$2,500,000. A cyclone in the Philippine Islands destroyed 8,000 buildings and killed many people. A cyclone in the Orissa, Moorsabad and Huddon districts of India desolated vast extents of country, submerged 150 villages, and destroyed 5,000 lives. A remarkable tidal wave along the Atlantic coast on the 24th caused great damage on the East River seaboard. A fire in New York harbor and on the New Jersey coast; a submarine earthquake was believed to have caused the sudden rise. The loss by fire in the United States and Canada during November reached \$7,500,000, less than for the eleven months, to Dec. 1, the loss footed up \$85,000,000.

DECEMBER.

Fire consumed the Barnum Wire Works at Detroit, Mich., at \$277,000, and employed 200 men. An earthquake ravaged four populous towns of Algeria, killing 32 persons, among them several Europeans. Through the failure of a grip on a cable train the East River Bridge, at New York, two cars slipped back down the curve, the Brooklyn end, crashing into another train; five persons received serious injuries; the bridge officials report that the cable road has carried 38,500 passengers without losing a cent. A fire in Brooklyn people to the number of 16,000 an hour are transported to New York during the morning hours on week days. The Pennsylvania Company paid \$29,398 to William Fitz Simmons, one of its former engineers, who was crippled for life in a collision caused by a train-dispatcher's blunder. Two men engaged in the construction of the new Croton aqueduct, at Meritt's Corners, N. Y., were killed, making thirty-eight who have lost their lives in connection with this work. Near Atlanta, Ga., a collision occurred between trains of the Georgia Pacific and East Tennessee roads, on a high trestle; twelve persons were killed and three others received fatal injuries. Flaming on the dock at Jacksonville, Fla., destroyed a number of business houses, valued at \$450,000. A cyclone at Aspinwall sunk fifteen vessels, with their crews. A fire in the Hungarians near a mine at Nanticoke, Pa., by rise in the Susquehanna River. A dynamite explosion in a Siberian mine caused the loss of from 400 to 1,000 lives.

INDIANA STATE NEWS.

—Rev. E. E. Green, of Wabash, has fallen heir to \$500,000.

—The new five per cent. bonds of Jeffersonville have all been taken.

Joy & Co.'s elevator at Red Key burned lately. Loss, \$10,000; partially insured.

—Escaping coal gas suffocated Simon Steinberg and his wife at Indianapolis.

—Joe Spurrier, a brakeman employed on the Panhandle, was killed at North Grove.

—George Huff, an old and highly esteemed citizen of Muncie, died in that town.

—The Commissioners of Washington County are taking steps to build a new court house.

—The law that the doors of school-houses shall open outward is being enforced in Clark County.

—W. C. McCray, of Terre Haute, has a little, old-style flatiron with which his great-grandmother used to iron Washington's frilled shirts.

—The old Barnett House at Logansport, one of the oldest hotel buildings in the State, has been condemned and sold, and will be torn down.

—Rev. John R. Elmore, of Clayton, having been expelled from the pulpit for bigamy, cut a hole through the ice in the river and drowned himself.

—At Bedford the business places of George D. Gowen, Telford & Co., W. W. Ferguson, and Nathaniel Williams were burned. Loss, \$15,000; insured.

—Ben. Blanchard, the land speculator, who ran away from Terre Haute to escape a warrant for embezzlement two months ago, has returned and given himself up.

—Wilson Spray, a Quaker farmer near Indianapolis, has made an assignment. Liabilities, \$30,000. His farm, residence, etc., are estimated to be worth \$50,000.

—Joseph Defrees, of Goshen, is dead, aged seventy-three. He had been both Representative and Senator in the State Legislature and a member of Congress in 1866-7.

—The death in Georgia of Hon. E. T. Johnson, of Indianapolis, recalls the famous scandal for which he killed Major Henry, of Tennessee, when Mrs. Johnson poisoned herself.

—Near Lafayette, Mrs. Betsy Metzger, aged seventy-four, and George Rudolph, twenty years old, were united in marriage. The groom is not rich, but the bride has a snug bank account and owns 160 acres of choice land.

—A few nights ago a committee of the City Council of Vincennes went out on a still-hunt for the police force. One officer was found in bed at his home, another was drunk, a third in a house of ill-fame, and a fourth was discovered sleeping off a debauch in a saloon.

—Indianapolis Journal: The death is announced of Charles H. Clarke, at Louisville, at the age of seventy. For fifteen years he was connected with the Courier-Journal, and for a time acted as the amanuensis of George D. Prentice. Mr. Clarke is the original of James Whitcomb Riley's "Remarkable Man," as he is made to appear in his new book of sketches, "The Boss Girl," and other stories. Mr. Riley has been asked about it, and says that the surmise is correct. It is said that Mr. Clarke read the sketch in question, which goes far toward explaining his sudden death.

—Brookville at present is a quiet little town of two thousand inhabitants or thereabout. Sixty years ago it was the foremost town in the State, and was the residence of many distinguished men. The Land Office was located there, and was in charge of Robert Hanna, a personal and life-long friend of Thomas Jefferson. Other noted personages were Governors Ray, Noble, Wallace, and Hammond; Hiram Powers, the sculptor; Captain Eads, constructor of the St. Louis bridge and the Mississippi jetties; Oliver H. Glisson, Rear Admiral United States navy; Captain Herndon, commander of the ill-fated Central America and father of President Arthur's wife; May, the architect of the State House at Indianapolis; and here General Lew Wallace was born.

—A divorce suit involving persons prominent in society at Indianapolis, and well known throughout the State was filed, tried, judgment rendered, and alimony granted and paid the other day in the short space of three hours. Mrs. George W. Stout was the plaintiff, and her husband, a wealthy and prominent wholesale man, was the defendant. The parties were both in court, and but three witnesses were examined. Stout's book-keeper testified that he had opened three letters in the course of business addressed to Stout by Mrs. Josie McGee, a divorced woman, making appointments for meetings and demanding money. Mrs. Stout testified to cruel treatment, saying her husband had cursed and abused her, but she had borne this until she heard of his liaisons with the McGee woman. She charged him with infidelity, and he confessed it and asked forgiveness, but this she refused. Mrs. Stout's sister was a witness to his cruel treatment of the wife. Stout had no attorney, and when asked if he had anything to say replied negatively. The divorce was then granted and \$10,000 alimony was given the wife. Stout immediately paid this by transferring certain city property to her.