

The Sentinel

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 14.

OFFICE: 71 and 73 West Market Street.

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Table with subscription rates for various durations and delivery methods (Daily, Weekly, Monthly).

The Sentinel is prepared to-day to furnish a supplement to the State press, containing Governor Gray's inaugural address...

WRITERS of communications to the Sentinel are reminded that the writing on both sides of a sheet renders their work unavailable. We are compelled not infrequently to omit publication of articles which otherwise we would cheerfully print...

THE total number of lives lost by disasters in 1884, by land and sea, is 73,787, or over 200 a day.

A YANKEE editor epigrammatically defines the position of the great mass of our population when he says, I am a capitalist at heart, but a working man from necessity.

DURING 1884, 1,864 new manufacturing and mining enterprises have been organized in the Southern States with an aggregate capital of \$105,269,000. Alabama appears to lead in the magnitude, but not the number of enterprises.

IF Jeff Davis wants to get up a reputation for patriotism he must vote the Republican ticket. That covers a multitude of sins. No one ever sees a disparaging line in a Republican newspaper regarding Longstreet, Key, Meade or Chalmers. Why? Because they vote the straight Republican ticket.

HON. MATRICE THOMPSON was in the city yesterday and favored us with a pleasant call. By the way, why would he not do for Law Wallace's successor? He does not take favorably to the suggestion. Being a practical, brainy gentleman, he would be infinitely more creditable to the country than a many a novelist. With Mr. Thompson in Constantinople and Hon. Bayless W. Hanna in Mexico, our Indiana Athens and the country at large would be handsomely represented.

WHILE the Salvation Army captains are drumming to keep souls out of trouble hereafter, they are drumming bodies into a good deal of it at the present. They defy and fight the police almost everywhere they go. A Captain, Miss Smith, smashed her tambourine over the head of a police captain, in Wilkesbarre, Pa., the other day, and as the courts appeared afraid to tackle the "pious rioters," the citizens took the law into their own hands and made them skeddadle.

THE Michigan City Dispatch tells of a railroad man having "Sundayed" in that town. Let the Webster or Worcester folks bounce that paper with an injunction against further trespasses and sins of that kind. "Sundayed" forsooth. Allow that crime to go unpunished and we may read next of the visitor having "Mondayed" or "Fridayed" in the place. Then, when one has stopped over night, he will have "nighted." The tourist will next have "Januared" in Florida or "Augusted" at the lakes, etc. In the apt slang of the un-kempt gutter snipe, "shoot" the "Sundayed."

THE fight for the New York Senatorship waxed warm between that ancient political geyser, William M. Ervart, and the millionaire corruptionist, Levi P. Morton. The New York Times says that there are in Morton's employ, working for his nomination, "a gang of bankrupt politicians, men whose very touch is poison to honest politics, men of such ill-repute that their active connection with any sort of political enterprise is a challenge to all good citizens to be on their guard." If the Times draws a few more photographs like this of the master Morton, it will assure his nomination. A man as corrupt as that will "catch on" with the Republicans.

HON. JOHN C. NEW, interviewed in Washington, on Monday, said: "From what I have seen and heard, and after reasoning with the situation, I should think there is little doubt that ex-Senator McDonald will be included in the make-up of Mr. Cleveland's Cabinet. He is endorsed by the entire party in his State, and his friends everywhere confidently expect to see him in the Cabinet, and if he is not given a place there will be not a little disappointment. Senator McDonald is one of the brainiest men in the Democratic party, and with his thorough honor and integrity he would strengthen the counsels of any President. He is held in very high esteem by all classes

at his home. With Senator McDonald in the Cabinet the ranks of the Democracy in Indiana would be closed up. The leading men would be in prominent positions, and I should think, the Democrats universally satisfied."

THE Republicans were, as far back as two weeks ago, going to produce, instantly, in black and white, proof positive that Mr. St. John had tried to "sore-throat" their National Committee out of thirty odd thousand dollars. In two weeks more, and that proof still unfurled, somebody say the Republicans have lied.

THE SHERMAN-DAVIS DEBATE.

Twenty years subsequent to his famous march through Georgia, General Sherman, from the retrial of private citizenship, a few months since was seized with a recollection that Jefferson Davis had been President of the Southern Confederacy, and that he (he believed) had once captured a letter written by Davis, whereupon he went into print to denounce Davis as a conspirator and a traitor. As Davis had already been so denounced several million times, more or less, the lateness of General Sherman's discovery and promulgation of the fact was not devoid of a ludicrous aspect. It was calculated to remind of the anecdote of the Hibernian man, meeting on the street a Jew whom he had known for years, jumped upon and began pounding him. "You helped kill Christ," charged Pat. "Why, that happened over eighteen hundred years ago," protested Isaac. "Well, I never heard of it until yesterday," Pat answered in astonishment.

IT was the very height of folly to precipitate upon the country in this day a public discussion of Jefferson Davis. When the interest of the people of the Union demands harmony and fraternal feeling between the two sections that were twenty years ago at war, it is not patriotic to cast a firebrand at the past. Whether Jefferson Davis was a conspirator and traitor does not enter into the affairs of this era. Admit him to have been and still to be both, but he is no factor in politics at this time to be worth bringing into notice. He wields no more influence in the South, and has not for years, than in the North. But to assail him after the manner of General Sherman and Senators Hawley, Ingalls, Sherman and others is simply to open the war question again. Necessarily the charges involve others in the South, who were the advisers and supporters of the Davis administration, men who are accredited to-day with unequalled loyalty and patriotism. That these men should be reticent under the charges may not indicate the hamillity General Sherman and others deem proper. But it is hardly to be expected, though they may admit error of judgment, that they will plead guilty to having been "conspirators and traitors." To ask that of them, or that they sit silent under such accusation, is to ask them to convict themselves of infamy, of being forever unworthy the confidence or respect of the country.

WE say that the country is in no sense benefited by General Sherman's letter nor the bringing up of the matter in the United States Senate. The public sentiment of the Nation long since set the seal of its condemnation upon Jefferson Davis. There is not, nor has there been since the surrender of the confederate armies, any second secession movement. Then why stir the corpse of the one that died so long ago? Jefferson Davis has been for twenty years in his political coffin—why raise the lid and exhibit the remains? It would have been an evidence of continued or renewed disloyalty on the part of his followers to have done so; it was unpatriotic and in bad taste for the man who did so much to put him into the coffin as General Sherman did, to open it. We heartily wish he and his partisan friends in the United States Senate had shown themselves bigger men.

SCHUYLER COLFAX.

A telegram published elsewhere in this morning's Sentinel announces the very sudden and unexpected death of the Hon. Schuyler Colfax, of South Bend. Among men of all parties the intelligence was received here yesterday with expressions of genuine regret and sorrow. Although the deceased was well and favorably known through the State, yet the occasion demands more than a mere announcement of the sad and sudden demise. Mr. Colfax was born in the city of New York, March 23, 1823, and consequently was approaching his sixty-fifth birthday when death ended his career. In 1836 the Colfax family came to Indiana, settling in St. Joseph County. The earlier years of his life were spent as a clerk in a country store, but when eighteen years of age he was appointed Deputy County Auditor, at South Bend, by his stepfather, who was Auditor. In connection with his duties he found time to prepare himself for the bar, and soon afterward he began a taste for journalism by reporting for the Journal of this city the proceedings of the Upper House of the State Legislature. In 1845 he established a weekly Whig newspaper at South Bend, called the St. Joseph Valley Register. He was both editor and proprietor of this paper, and made for himself quite a reputation as a vigorous political writer. In 1848 he was sent as a delegate to the National Whig Convention at Philadelphia, which nominated General Taylor to the Presidency. Mr. Colfax was elected Secretary of the convention. In 1850, when the Indiana Constitutional Convention was called, he was elected one of the delegates and took quite a prominent part in the deliberations and discussions of the convention. He opposed by voice and vote the clause prohibiting free colored persons from coming into the State. He made his first race for Congress in 1851, but was defeated by 216 votes. In 1852 he again represented the Whigs of Indiana in the National Convention at Baltimore, which nominated Gen-

eral Scott to the Presidency, and was again elected Secretary of the convention. In 1854, with the formation of the Republican party, he again stood for Congress and was elected. For the next twelve years he was re-elected to the same position, which, with his term of Vice President from 1868 to 1872, gave him the opportunity of being an interested participant and spectator of the most exciting and critical public events of the century. He supported General Fremont for the Presidency, and it was during this canvass (1856) that a speech of his made previously in Congress reached a circulation of 500,000 copies. It referred to the slavery question—then the leading and exciting topic of the period. He was elected Speaker of the House of Representatives in 1863, and again in 1865, and once more in 1867. During his last term as Speaker he was nominated to the Vice Presidency, with General Grant as President. At the convention, which met in Chicago, May, 1868, he received 522 of the 560 votes cast. The ticket was successful, and on March 4, 1869, he as Vice President took his seat as the Presiding Officer of the Senate. During this term of office he wrote a letter declaring that he would withdraw from public life at the end of his term, but his friends prevailed upon him to consent to the use of his name for a second time in connection with General Grant as in 1868. Hon. Henry Wilson, however, at the convention which met in Philadelphia in 1872 received the nomination for the Vice Presidency. The vote stood 314 1/2 for Colfax against 344 1/2 for Wilson. The ticket stood Grant and Wilson, and was successful in the following Presidential election of that year. Mr. Colfax was implicated in the charges of corruption brought against several members of Congress who had received shares of "the Credit Mobilier of America," and was repeatedly examined before the Congressional Committee appointed to investigate the matter. A resolution directing the Judiciary Committee of the House of Representatives to inquire if the evidence taken by the committee called for the impeachment of any officer of the Government, brought forth a report on February 24, 1873, declaring that there was no ground for the impeachment of Mr. Colfax, inasmuch as the alleged offense of bribetaking, if committed at all, had been committed before he became Vice President. This report was accepted, and nothing more was done with the matter. Thus the public career of Mr. Colfax ended with the Vice Presidency of the United States. He lacked only one more round of the ladder to take him to the highest office within the gift of the people. Since 1873 Mr. Colfax has been very successful as a public lecturer. The lecture on Lincoln would have won for him a National reputation without any reference to his political career. His life ended yesterday, as detailed elsewhere. Peace to his ashes.

THE INAUGURATION OCCASION.

ON Wednesday, the 25th of June last, a Democratic Convention was held in English's Opera House to nominate candidates for Governor, Lieutenant Governor and for the State offices. When the convention had been called to order Rev. O. H. P. Abbott invoked Divine blessings upon its deliberations, and among other good things petitioned for was this, that the Almighty would "bless the Democratic party both State and National." It is remembered that that passage in the prayer was greeted with applause. When Dr. Abbott stepped forward yesterday in the same capacity as in the June convention there were many present who recalled his former petition to Heaven and how fully it had been granted "both State and National."

ON an evening shortly preceding the June convention, Colonel Gray visited the Sentinel editorial rooms, and the gubernatorial race being under discussion, he said: "I pledge that if I receive the nomination of the convention, I will be the next Governor of Indiana." Those who heard the pledge sat on the stage of English's Opera House a few feet from him on Monday and saw it redeemed.

ON this inauguration occasion there was that to make every thoughtful person present breathe responsively to the clergyman's expressions of thanks for the blessings of "a free ballot." Within a radius of a few feet were the outgoing and incoming Governors and Lieutenant Governors. Peacefully, gracefully, the reins of office were surrendered by the former to latter. It has not been many generations since such a scene was unknown to human government. Bloodshed and overthrow by armed force was the price of the transfer of power. But note the contest waged in 1834 for the Governorship of Indiana. Never did Norman or Saxon chiefs have more gallant or numerous following than had W. H. Calkins and Isaac P. Gray. The flare of torches and glare of drums were seen and heard throughout a vast territory, as the respective hosts marched and counter-marched in procession. No sanguinary sovereign ever rallied his followers more spiritedly to battle than did these our leaders. But ours was a battle of ballots, and the result being declared, the victor is crowned in the very presence and even with the congratulations of the opposing political faction.

IT was an intelligent and decorous assemblage that witnessed the inaugural ceremonies; a representative assemblage of people who however strong may be their partisan preferences, yet love peace and the observance of law much more. It was an assemblage devoid of barbarian hate and vengeance—unto whose ears there was melody in words that savored of reconciliation and fellowship between the erstwhile warring sections of the Union. "Yankee Doodle" and "Dixie," played by the band, were both applauded. When Governor Gray called attention to the proposition of the World's Exposition at New Orleans to have a reunion of Union and ex-Confederate soldiers under

its auspices, there was a brightening of attentive faces, and tumultuous applause greeted the sentiment that "when the soldiers of a Nation who have borne arms against each other can come together as brothers, strife can never again come between us as a people."

THE hold Lieutenant Governor Manson has upon the affections of the people was apparent in the demonstration that greeted first his entrance upon the stage and again when he stepped forward to deliver his modest address. The exercises were well planned, and under ex-Lieutenant Governor Hanna's direction were gone through without an incident to mar their pleasantness. Let us hope that the admirable going off of the occasion is an augury of a successful administration of the newly inaugurated, replete in tranquility and abounding prosperity for Indiana.

BAD FOR PROHIBITION.

A Leavenworth letter to the St. Louis Republican gives some facts from the Warden of the penitentiary, which go to show that prohibition does not loom into a very wise or effective factor in the great problem of preventing crime. The letter says:

As it is claimed that there have been fewer commitments to the penitentiary since the Prohibition law was passed and partially enforced, W. C. Jones, Warden of the penitentiary, furnishes the following card for publication: "On April 9, 1883, when I took charge of the institution, there were 614 convicts confined in the prison; on July 1, 1884, there were 751, making an increase in about fifteen months of 137. This, the greatest increase that has occurred during the same number of months in the last five years, occurs at a time when Kansas has been blessed with great prosperity and labor in great demand, which is always given as a reason for diminution of crime by all writers on the subject. There has been no period during the existence of the prohibitory law when it was so rigidly enforced as during the time above mentioned. In Atchison, Leavenworth, Shawnee and Wyandotte Counties the open sale of intoxicating liquors has never been interrupted, and these counties have furnished a smaller proportion of convicts in proportion to their population than the counties where the enforcement of the law has been considered of the first importance. The total population of the four counties named is estimated at 117,338, and they have furnished an aggregate number of 95 convicts during the last two years, while the counties of Lyon, Wilson, Harvey, Miami, Montgomery and Bourbon, with a population of 115,865, and being counties where the law has been expensive, if not successful, have furnished 111 convicts during the same period of time. In other words, from a prohibition population of 115,865 came sixteen more convicts than from an anti-prohibition population of 117,338."

WHEN the Supreme Court invalidated the civil rights law the Republicans wept over the sufferings that were to be imposed on the colored people of the South by their being denied equal privileges. The Supreme Court, as it was right to do, declared the matter one for State regulation. And now comes a Democratic Tennessee Judge who, hearing the complaint of a colored woman that she had been denied the first-class accommodations her first-class railroad ticket called for, holds the plaintiff entitled to recover damages under the common law, even in the absence of a statute providing for the recovery. But it was under a statute that the suit was brought and a verdict of \$500 against the road awarded her. And now the colored people in Tennessee see that the civil rights law was not needed to assure them a legal protection.

THE message of Governor Cleveland resigning the office which he held up to the 6th inst. was:

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER.

ALBANY, JAN. 6, 1885.

To the Senate: I hereby resign the office of Governor of New York. GEORGE CLEVELAND. As he was aiming at brevity, the "hereby" was superfluous, and he might have shortened the signature to G. Cleveland.—Chicago Tribune. The Tribune is afflicted in the same manner as the Commercial Gazette. Both of these organs have launched foolish criticisms at the letter of Mr. Cleveland. The President-elect might have shortened his "resignation" very much. Something like this would doubtless meet the views of the Blaine organs: "I resign. G. C."

MR. HOWARD, Secretary of the Fall River Spinners' Association, in an address just issued says that wages have been reduced 50 per cent, since 1874; that the price paid for spinning warp in a pair of "mules" of 1,200 spindles will be thirty cents per 1,000 skeins, against thirty-eight cents paid for the same work at Odham, England, whereas fifty-six hours' labor per week only is required of spinners in England against sixty-six hours in the United States. And yet, since 1874, the Fall River Mill owners have reaped dividends amounting to millions. And yet it is such as the Fall River spinners the Sam Randallites would have the country believe protection protects—the deceivers.

COAL OIL INSPECTOR.

CAMBRIDGE CITY, Ind., Jan. 12.—It is well known here that our fellow-townsmen, John L. Richey, Esq., is seeking the appointment of Coal Oil Inspector for the State, and that he is not seeking it for fun, but wants it. It is conceded by all that Mr. Richey richly deserves the place, and his competency is beyond all question. The people of this county, especially the Democrats, would highly appreciate the act of Governor Gray in thus recognizing a Wayne County Democrat. M.

Commissioner of Patents.

To the Editor of the Sentinel: Sir—With the incoming administration there will be a new Commissioner of Patents, and as the Patent Office has been most fearfully mismanaged, I wish most earnestly to call your attention and the attention of all to the fact that the new administration would make hosts of friends by placing in the office of Commissioner of Patents a man of quick perceptions, indomitable courage for reform, incorruptible integrity and ability of a high order, as an organizer and judge of patent law. Allow me to suggest the name of a man that combines in a most

eminent degree all those qualities, and others which qualify him to fill the position, besides being a consistent, prominent, old-time Democrat. That man is Charles A. Shaw, of Boston, Mass., who would fill the position with honor to the inventors, manufacturers, the people and himself. Yours for reform, INVENTOR AND MANUFACTURER.

State Geologist.

To the Editor of the Sentinel: Sir—Professor S. S. Gorby, of Dearborn County, Indiana, has been prominently named in connection with the office of State Geologist. Mr. Gorby is in every way qualified for the position, being one of the finest geologists in the State, and comes well recommended, and should Governor Gray appoint him, the position would be filled with credit and honor to the State; and as Dearborn County is in a section of the State that has heretofore been unrecognized, Governor Gray could do a handsome thing for Southern Indiana by making Professor Gorby State Geologist. DEARBORN, January 13.

Hon. George W. Julian.

[Michigan City Dispatch.]

There is one distinguished gentleman in Indiana to whom the Democratic party is under many obligations, and that man is the Hon. George W. Julian. He is the peer of any man in the land, and if party services are to be rewarded, Mr. Julian will certainly be recognized in a manner fully commensurate with his ability. His name has been mentioned in connection with the General Land Office. His long experience as a legislator, coupled with his knowledge of the public land question, of which he has almost made a life study, would most earnestly fit him for the head of the General Land Office. Under Mr. Cleveland we have been taught that none but competent men will give office. If this rule be carried out it is certain that the new President could find none more competent or worthy than the Hon. George W. Julian, of Indiana.

Lafayette Items.

LAFAYETTE, Ind., Jan. 12.—James H. Goodwin, senior mail carrier of Lafayette, was stricken with paralysis while making his usual rounds this morning. He was taken to his home in a carriage. It is hoped he will soon recover, as his injuries are not fatal.

A. A. Abbott, better known as "Bad" Abbott, while out walking yesterday, slipped and had his arm broken in several places. The injury is a painful one, and will keep him out of employment for some time. John Mosier, the merchant tailor, on East Main street, was closed by the Sheriff Saturday afternoon in favor of S. Curtis for \$43; Leaser & Co., Chicago, \$100, and another \$30. The stock is now being invoiced.

Soap Eating to the Senate.

[Kansas City Times.]

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.—Not long ago Garland hit Butler pretty hard. That is to say, he got a very good one on him, and Butler laid for the Senator from Arkansas. Knowing Garland's fondness for candy, he procured some caramels and also some cubes of brown soap, which when wrapped in their tissue paper, precisely resembled to the eye the caramels. Butler knew that if he tried to put the cubes of soap off on Garland he would fall, as the latter was of course, on the alert so far as he was concerned. So Voorhees, of Indiana, who sits next to Garland, was chosen for the confederate. Said Butler to Voorhees: "Here are two genuine caramels. These others are cubes of soap. Go to your seat, lay the soap cubes on your desk, eat the genuine caramels, put your trust in Providence, and say nothing." Voorhees did as he was told. Garland observed the cubes on the desk, and saw that Voorhees was eating something with an evident relish. "Hello," said Garland. "What are you eating?" "I've got a cold and I'm eating some candy," replied Voorhees, very much absorbed in some papers in his hand.

Garland looked at the countenances wistfully for a moment. "Hum," he said faintly, as he picked one up. "I've got some thing of a cold myself," and he popped the piece of soap into his mouth. There was a crunching of his jaws, and he saw he was caught. Voorhees watched him out of the ball of his eye, as did a dozen others of the old boys sitting around. Garland knew he was under fire, but he was determined not to flinch. After chewing his soap for a moment he looked up at Voorhees with the inimitable air of innocent earnestness that is characteristic of him, and softly asked: "Do you eat many of these things when you have a cold?" As Garland kept on chewing an almost imperceptible strip of lather formed on his lips. Voorhees became alarmed and went to Butler. "The fellow is actually eating that stuff. Why, it will kill him, won't it?" "No-o-o-o," drawled Butler. "Don't reckon anything will kill that man." Garland was gone. He finished his soap, and so man could say that he looked as if he didn't enjoy it.

Doing It Deftly.

[Boston Herald.]

IT takes a woman, after all, to do difficult things deftly. Brick Pomeroy sat in an orchestra chair in the Fourteenth Street theater. On the stage was his former wife, Louise Pomeroy. There was a dash of bright color quite visible through the powder and rouge on Mrs. Pomeroy's cheeks, but she controlled her nerves and did not let the shock affect her acting. Then she had to be hugged by the mimic lover, a lusty young fellow, who did it thoroughly; but I could not see that Brick was at all affected by that feature of the performance. The important situation came when Arthur Elliott, the husband whom she has brought from Australia, appeared upon the stage. Brick's opera-glass went to his eyes like a wink, and were held there while he made a long and critical inspection of his successor. Under this ordeal the actress betrayed far more disturbance than before. Elliott had the role of a shabby, enervated, half-paralyzed old man, with his face painted to suit the character, and altogether looking more like the corpse of a forthcoming funeral than the bridegroom of a recent wedding. A fine object was he, truly, for a proud woman to exhibit as her second husband to her first husband. Brick smiled sardonically, and seemed to enjoy the spectacle.

A Recent Duel.

[New York Times.]

A new variety of duel, which will commend itself to humane men, has been recently tried in Pennsylvania. Two young men—say Brown and Smith—had a difficulty. There was a lady in the case. In fact, the dispute was entirely about a lady whom each of the young men wished to marry. Instead of fighting the usual style of duel, in the expectation that Brown would kill Smith, or Smith Brown, and thus make things smooth once more, the two young men agreed to shoot at a mark, with the understanding that the victor should marry the girl. The duel was fought, and Brown beat his opponent on the twenty-first shot, and promptly proceeded to propose to the girl, while Smith gave up all thoughts of her, and probably sought consolation in beer. As it happened, however,

the girl refused to marry Brown, who thereupon left the country, and Smith, seeing the field clear once more, persuaded the girl to elope with him.

While this duel had the obvious advantage of avoiding effusion of blood, it must be confessed that it was not successful so far as its main object was concerned. The victor had to content himself with his victory in the duel, and the defeated man married the girl. This unfortunate result will not recommend the new style of duel to public favor. Under the old system at least one of the duelists would have been effectually prevented from marrying, and his opponent would have had a claim to favor the enviable reputation of having faced death and a man in behalf of the object of his affections. If duels like the Pennsylvania one are to become popular, the defeated man must pledge himself to leave the country and the girl must pledge herself to marry the victor. Otherwise the bloodless duel is a mere waste of time, accomplishing nothing and benefiting nobody.

SENTINEL SPECIALS.

Columbus, Indiana, Notes.

Special to the Sentinel. COLUMBUS, Ind., Jan. 13.—Charles Fottig, who was hurt in a runaway near here, yesterday evening, died this morning in great agony. The physician who attended him states that his spine was dislocated by the jerking of the horse on the line. Forrest Erwood, and twelve years, had his skull fractured by falling from a car at Elizabethtown, seven miles below here, on Saturday. His physician says he can not recover. Frank Hill, millwright in the Caroline Mills here, had one of his ankles dislocated this afternoon by a fall, while repairing some machinery.

Defunct Newspaper—Obituary.

Special to the Sentinel. LOGANSPORT, Ind., Jan. 13.—The Logansport Advertiser, an evening daily, suspended publication with last night's issue. It existed three years, and died for want of sufficient patronage. The editors and proprietors were Burrow & Longwell. W. H. H. DeGroot, a prominent insurance agent died yesterday afternoon. His remains will be taken to Union, O., to-morrow for interment.

Sent Over the Road—Fatally Burned.

Special to the Sentinel. SHELBYVILLE, Ind., Jan. 13.—Bill Miller, a no longer tough, was to-day sent to the State Prison for one year and ten months for the same period on conviction of larceny. A young son of Lloyd McGinnis, who fires some eight miles east of here, was fatally burned the other day by his clothes catching fire.

A Youthful Fair Divorced.

Special to the Sentinel. GREENFIELD, Ind., Jan. 13.—Judge Forkner today granted a divorce to Mand B. Williams, aged seventeen, from Charles W. Williams, aged twenty, together with \$500 alimony on charges of cruelty and bad treatment. On account of the high standing of the families and the youthful age of the parties, much interest has been taken in the proceedings.

Leg Broken.

Special to the Sentinel. INDIAN, Jan. 13.—Mr. John Gorman, an old and respected farmer of Jennings County, had a leg broken at this place yesterday while hauling wood. His team became unmanageable and threw him against a rick of wood. Owing to his age his recovery is considered doubtful.

Terrific Fight among Sailors.

PORTLAND, Ore., Jan. 13.—A terrific fight among sailors occurred aboard the British bark, Craig Mullens, lying at the flour mill dock, one mile below this city. Nine of the crew of the British bark, Chilena, moored near, boarded the Craig Mullens. All were drunk. Second Officer Williams ordered them off, when he was struck by two of the intruders. The crew came to his assistance, and for fifteen minutes there was a terrific fight with hand-spikes, marlin-spikes and belaying pins. The fight continued until the men fell from wounds and exhaustion. The deck was covered with blood. The second officer is believed to be fatally injured, and one or two of the sailors may die from their wounds.

The Illinois Legislature.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 13.—Temporary Speaker E. M. Haines went to the office of the Secretary of State this morning and was sworn in by a Notary Public as Speaker of the House. When the House met, at 2 p. m., he refused to entertain a motion from the Democrats to proceed to a permanent organization. Haines delivered a long address to prove that he was the permanent Speaker. It was a constitutional office which could only be vacated by his voluntary resignation or impeachment. Chaos was threatened for a time, but in due course the House adjourned till 10 o'clock to-morrow, and in the meantime the situation will be canvassed in caucus.

Explosion of a Hending Vat.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 13.—At 12:45 o'clock tonight an explosion occurred in one of the hending vats at the pork packing establishments of James Morrison and Biddle streets. A fire followed, and the entire department was summoned to the scene. It is rumored that several persons were hurt. Fireman James Welsh had an arm broken and was otherwise injured. Fireman Welsh was the only person injured. The fire was still burning, though under control. Loss, probably \$50,000.

Death of Governor Hale.

CHEYENNE, Wyo., Jan. 13.—Governor W. M. Hale, of Wyoming Territory, died this evening after a lingering illness, from kidney complication. He was appointed Governor by President Arthur, August 3, 1882. His former residence was Glenwood, Iowa. He was forty-eight years old.

Match Game of Billiards.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 13.—A match game of billiards, twelve-inch balls line, 600 to 1000 points, for a purse of \$200, was played here to night between Schaefer and Cotton. The former won by a score of 600 to 130. Schaefer's average, 20; best run, 93. Cotton's average, 4 1/2; best run, 30.

Fatal Boiler Explosion.

SMITHFIELD, O., Jan. 13.—The steam saw mill boiler of J. R. Williams, eight miles south of this place, burst this morning, killing John Evans, Hiram Evans and William Armstrong. J. G. Evans was horribly burned and Walter Morrison was badly hurt.

Their Second Elopement.

TORONTO, Jan. 13.—Jonathan Madill, builder, and Mrs. Martin eloped last fall, and a few weeks afterwards returned, expressing penitence, and were forgiven. The pair, however, in a recent elopement, and are supposed to be in Florida.

A \$30,000 Fire.

ROCKPORT, Ind., Jan. 13.—Seven buildings were destroyed by fire and others damaged late last night. The total loss is \$30,000, on which there is about \$20,000 insurance.