The Sunday Sentinel

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Free from Partisan Politics and Sectarian Bias.

On all subjects of public interest it expresses its opinions according to its best judgement, with a view only of promoting the

BEST INTEREST OF SOCIETY.

It contains the cream of the news from quarters down to 4 o'clock Sunday morning, excluding only that which is prurient or immorally sensational. In few words, the SUNDAY SENTINEL is devoted to that class of news, literary and miscellany, proper and necessary to make it what it is,

THE PAPER FOR THE PEOPLE,

specially adapted to the home.

The SUNDAY SENTINEL'S influence will be given in aid of the

Elevation and Advancement of Woman

to the true position which is hers by virtue of natural justice.

Price, $2 per year; twenty cents per month, delivered by carrier; five cents per copy.

The Sentinel.

TWELVE PAGES.

SUNDAY, MARCH 8.

OFFICE: 71 and 73 West Market Street.

GENERAL GRANT'S pay as a retired officer dates from his appointment.

IT looks at this writing as if there would be an extra session of the Legislature.

MR. MOODY will hold Christian conventions at Davenport and Des Moines, Iowa, during this week.

DR. THOMPSON'S Civil Rights bill passed the House yesterday. With the Governor's signature it becomes a law.

"THE oldest Mason" in New York, Thomas B. Campbell, died on March 4 at Westfield, in that State. He was ninety-six years old.

MR. BEECHER'S remark that "Heaven is a place of restless activity," calls from the Presbyterian Interior the rejoinder, "So is Hell."

A BOSTON correspondent is responsible for this story: William Ellery Channing invited Hawthorne to visit him in Concord at one time, and added as an inducement, "Emerson is gone and nobody here to bore you."

A POUGHKEEPSIE (N. Y.) gossip was fined $100 for circulating reports prejudicial to a person in the place. This is a move in the right direction. The tongue almost equals whisky and dynamite in its ability for destructiveness

IT is said that Philadelphia is full of beautiful women with immense wealth and no husbands—not merely charming widows, but a host of "rich old girls," who are famous for sound health and happy living, who get the best of everything and who receive no end of attentions from the "poor young men."

A CULTIVATOR'S CIRCLE.

It is announced that the Chautauqua Literary and Scientific Circle has added to its system of instruction by correspondence a branch devoted to agriculture, to be called the Chautauqua Cultivator's Circle. Every young person who joins the C. C. C. will be expected to execute some prescribed task on the farm, in the garden, the green-house, the window garden, fish pond, kennel, the poultry yard, bird-house, barn or dairy or home. There will also be an examination of the reading, and at the end of the second year every one who has passed the examination, read the books, and performed each year one of the prescribed works will be entitled to a diploma as a graduate to the C. C. C. The headquarters of the new circle will be at Houghton Farm, Mountainville, Orange County, New York, where all the work designed for the members of the C. C. C. will be actually carried on each year. The course of reading, programme of work, bureau of information and general control of the C. C. C. will be under the management of Charles Barnard. For particulars, address Miss K. F. Kimball, Plainfield, N. J.

The Chautauqua Circle has become a potential agent in the formation of the tasks, habits and characters of the youth in numerous communities, and if through this new movement it shall be successful in inducing restless boys to remain on the farm, and to find profitable exercise of brains and energies in developing the resources of the soil, it will do much toward advancing the science of agriculture and toward diminishing the number of discouraged men who tramp the city streets in search of employment.

A REVOLUTION AT HARVARD.

The educational heresies advocated by Charles Francis Adams in his famous Phi Beta Kappa oration in the summer of 1883 have been partially adopted by Harvard College. The faculty have recently made a complete revision of the system of examinations for admission, and have made it possible for a student to obtain the degree of A. B. from an old and powerful American College without even knowing the Greek alphabet.

This action is the outcome of a bitter fight in the faculty which has been going on for a year past, and is a victory for President Eliot and subordinates, who believe more or less in the ideas advanced by Mr. Adams, Professor Youmans, of New York, and other enemies of the dead languages. The liberals of the faculty wanted the entrance examination in the classics made wholly optional. The conservatives resisted, and consequently the new system is a compromise between the classicists and the scientists. No student will be admitted without having studied at least one dead language; neither will any student be admitted who has not done some practical work in science. All must have learned something of the vital modern languages—English, French and German. This is practically the system desired by Mr. Adams, and is in the direct line of advance pursued by President Eliot since he gave such wide scope to the elective system some years ago.

Other significant changes are the introduction of English and American history, and of laboratory work, into physics and chemistry. The candidate for admission will be required to pass a written and a laboratory examination, and to present the original note book in which he recorded the steps and results of his experiments at school, and this note book must be indorsed by his teacher as a true record of the pupil's work. There can be no further "cramming" in physics and chemistry, and preparatory schools will be compelled to provide laboratories and suitable instruction.

The final result of this step on the part of Harvard will probably be the elimination of Greek from the preparatory schools. Their courses of study will have to be revised at once, unless the parents and sons prefer the old system and other colleges.

OUR RECENT LIBEL SUIT.

It falls to the lot of the newspaper now and then to answer as defendant in a suit for libel. The most careful collector of news may, on occasions, be led unwittingly into incorrect statements of facts. But where such unintentional injustice is done, the party criticised, if really honorable, is satisfied with an explicit correction by the paper, and the latter, if convinced of error, is not to make the amende honorable. But there is a class of adventurers in every city with no reputation to lose or to amend, who are on the lookout for the hazard of a libel suit, hoping, perchance, to coin a few dollars for alleged damage to character.

For over two weeks a suit has been on trial in the Circuit Court in which $10,000 damages was demanded of the Sentinel. The case went to the jury on Friday afternoon, and on yesterday the jury having failed to agree, the Court declared a mistrial. The jury is said to have stood eight for the defense. That the public may know of the merits of the case, a review of the evidence is given elsewhere. Our readers will conclude after reading it that the plaintiff was brazen to venture a libel suit from such a situation as he occupied. Not for $10,000 would a man of any pride or sense of honor have received the excoriation the plaintiff received from Judge Turpie, one of the Sentinel's counsel

RESPECTFULLY, TO THE CLERGY.

"Jo! Did you ever know a prayer?"

"Never knowd nothink, sir."

"Not so much as one short prayer?"

"No, sir; nothink atall. Mr. Snadbands he wos a prayin' wunst at Mr. Snagsby's, and I heard him, but he sounded as if he wos a speakin' to hisself and not to me. He prayed a lot, but I couldn't make out nothink on it. Different times there wos other gen'l'men come down to Tom-all-Alone's a prayin', but they all mostly sed as the t'other wuns prayed wrong, and all mostly sounded to be a talkin' to theirselves, or a passin' blame on the t'others, and not a talkin' to us. He never knowd nothink. I never knowd what it wos all about."—Bleak House.

There is no other profession so respected and loved by mankind at large as the ministerial. No class of men is so honored and revered as the clergy. And this is right. The influence of the gospel teachers, even outside of religious impressment, tends to morality, respectability, virtue. The occasional discovery of an unworthy wearer of the cloth is no compromise of the profession or of the thousands of truly good members of it. We are not, then, deficient in respect for the pulpit, even though venturing a word of criticism upon the methods of some of those who occupy it.

The difference between preaching the Gospel of Christ and advocating the peculiar tenets of a sect is worth discussing. The one is all important—is the other so? There is no question among Christians as to the necessity of embracing the Gospel—is there absolute need of a man's believing in this or that denominational dogma? It is essential that we bow in spirit to the King—is it essential by what form or ceremony we manifest our reverence? And if any particular mode is requisite, which of all the various sects have fallen upon it?

Are the dividing lines between denominations promotive of Christian fellowship? Are the ministers advancing charity and brotherly love when inspiring denominational zeal? When establishing in the minds of his parishoners a faith that certain formulæ of his sect is indispensible to Christian perfection, is he not also manufacturing doubt, uncharitableness and intolerance against others?

Is it not true that many of the clergy spend more time in vain-glorious essays at revealing the mysterious and proclaiming their own interpretations of uncertain passages of Scripture, than in expounding the beautiful and glorious story of the cross upon which all Christian denominations can agree? Do not many pretend a deeper insight into the unfathomless mysteries of the Godhead than is accorded to human prescience?

Is it not true that actual animosities have often been engendered between neighboring congregations by belligerant doctrinal sermons? Are such animosities conductive to growth of Christian fellowship? Meantime, while these haughty discussions are stirring the brains of the learned churchman, what is becoming of the poor "Jo's," the less erudite, the unprofound, the humble of the spiritual flock? Is it any wonder if one is heard how and then to say, "He prayed a lot, but I couldn't make out nothink on it?' Or, of others, that "they all mostly sed as the t'other wuns prayed wrong, and all mostly sounded to be a talkin' to theirselves or a passing blame on the t'others, and not a talkin' to us."

With uncovered head in presuming to comment upon the methods of presenting the Gospel to mankind, we suggest that less doctrinal opinionativeness and more attention to the narrative of Christ's words and works, would do mere to win hearts to Him. The inquirer goes to one church to-day and hears certain intricate propositions asserted. Next Sabbath from another pulpit he hears the same passage of Scripture differently construed. The third Sunday the learned divine of still another denomination sets at naught the other theories, and the inquirer, reviewing the three, with his head between his hands, is ready to say with poor Jo, "they all mostly sed as the t'other wuns prayed wrong." * * "or a passing blame on the t'others and not a talkin' to us."

Imagine an army in the field under a great leader who, though invisible, has issued his command which his officers are to give to the hosts. Imagine the commanders of the various regiments passing over the important lines that point out the march, the discipline to be observed and the arms to be carried—passing over these lines and arguing the intent of passages of minor importance as to the uniforms, the dress parade, the martial music, the drum major. Imagine the various regimental commanders disagreeing and condemning one another's views until the troops of each one speak disparagingly of all the others, until each regiment comes to think itself the only one following the directions of the Commander-in Chief, and that all the rest are unworthy his approval. Would that army be considered as combining the best elements of strength for combatting a common foe?

France has her Napoleon, England her Wellington and America her Washington. For what do these nations honor their respective heroes? For abstruce doctrines announced by either? No; for their glorious achievements and their least ostentatious utterances. The French point to Austerlitz, Jena and Marengo; the English to Waterloo, and America to Valley Forge and Yorktown. But the opportunities of the hero worshipers of Washington, Napoleon or Wellington pale before those of the worshipers of the Gallilean for recounting the wonders and glories of His achievements. There is enough in the scheme of salvation and in the sacrificial offering upon the cross to enlist the most glowing eulogies of all the tongues of all the clergy. What is there in His life, His works, His teachings to authorize Cant from any pulpit? What is there in His precept or example upon which any follower of His may presume to

"Damn all parties but his own?"

We plead for the gospel of charity, of gentleness, of tolerance, which pulls down sectarian walls and makes Christian fellowship undivided and universal.

NOW REV. FATHER LONERGAN, a Montreal priest, has from his pulpit denounced tobogganing as a moral ruin to the young men and women who engaged in that sport. If the reverends who see perdition in every popular amusement would put their brains together and invent for young people some attractive and enjoyable recreation, minus the element for evil, they would do more toward discouraging the devil than they can through all their pulpit denunciations.

PERSONALS.

HENRY IRVING has become a convert to American mince pie.

DR. FORBYES, the distinguished English surgeon, ate only one meal a day.

THE Empress of Austria has gone on a sea voyage on the Baltic for the benefit of her health.

ELIZABETH STUART PHELPS is suffering seriously from insomnia at her home in Andover, Mass.

MR. LEWES, in his journal, says that it was through Herbert Spencer that he learned to know and love Marian Evans.

MR. LAMAR is the oldest member of the new Cabinet, being sixty years of age, and Mr. Vilas, who is but forty-five, is the youngest.

HENRY BENDER, aged ninety-two, died recently in Bucks County, Pennsylvania. Besides being a veteran of the war of 1812, he was known as the champion fife player of the State.

DR. BLANCHARD, who recently died at Bloomington, N. J., had married twice and had thirty-seven children. His children and grandchildren and great grandchildren number about 700.

NAVAL CADET TILTON, late of the Naval Academy at Annapolis, and now in the Chinese service, commanded the only Chinese vessel that captured a French vessel in the late conflict. Captain Tilton was thereupon made a commander in the Chinese navy. Ex-Navel Cadets Sparling and Tennant are going to China also to enter the Chinese navy.

LIEUTENANT COLONEL PHILIP EYRE, who lost his life in the battle of Dalka, was once a clerk in the Dublin Postoffice. He was careless in his work, and one day the head of the department angrily told him he never would earn his salt as a clerk. "What shall I do, then?" asked Eyre. "Better go and enlist; you'd make a good target." Next day Eyre did not put in an appearance, but late on the second came strolling in leisurely. "Well, sir," demanded the enraged chief, "explain why you were absent without leave yesterday." "Oh, I took your advice and enlisted. Thought I'd just call in and bid you all good-bye."

THE CHURCHES.

There will be preaching at the Fletcher Place Church at the usual hours.

Rev. J. Rondthaler will preach at the Tabernacle Church at the usual hours.

Rev. J. S. Jencks will conduct the services at St. Paul's Cathedral this morning

Rev. N. A. Hyde will conduct the services at the Mayflower Church this morning.

Rev. J. Baltzly will preach at 10:30 at the English Lutheran Church this morning.

Dr. Bowman will preach this morning and evening at the Roberts Park M. E Church.

There will be preaching at the Ames M. E. Church this evening by the presiding elder.

There will be preaching this morning at the Fourth Presbyterian Church by Rev. A. H. Carrier.

Rev. R. E. Neighbor will preach at the North Baptist Church this morning and evening. Evening: "Elija at Horeb."

Rev. D. R. Van Buskirk will preach at the Third Christian Church this morning and evening.

Rev. H. A. Edson will preach at the Memorial Presbyterian Church this morning and evening.

Rev. C. P. Jacobs will preach at the South Street Baptist Church this morning and evening.

Rev. David Walk will preach at the Central Christian Church this evening. Subject, "Knowing God."

There will be two services at the First Baptist Church to-day, conducted by Rev. Reuben Jeffreys.

There will be preaching at the Sixth Presbyterian Church morning and evening by Rev. George Booth.

There will be preaching at the United Presbyterian Church morning and evening by Rev. J. P. Cowan.

There will be preaching at the Second Presbyterian Church morning and evening by Rev. James McLeod.

Rev. R. V. Hunter will preach at the Seventh Presbyterian Church at the usual hours. Evening subject, "The Last Drama"

There will be preaching at the Fifth Presbyterian Church this morning by Rev. J. R. Mitchell. Subject: "A Good Conscience."

Rev. A. Marine will preach at the Central Avenue Church at the usual hours. Subjects: Mmorning, "The Witness of the Spirit;" evening, "The Forgiveness of Sins."

Rev. John Alabaster will conduct the services at the Meridian Street Church to-day. Subjects—Morning: "Christ, Unseen but Loved;" evening: "The Unknown God"

Rev. O. C. McCulloch will preach morning and evening at Plymouth Church. Subjects: Morning, "There is No Discharge in that War." Evening, "The Political Outlook."

THE MILITARY CARNIVAL

To Open Tuesday Evening—The Programme for the Week.

This week the military carnival takes the lead of all amusements, and the new armory of the Richardson Zouaves and Light Artillery on College avenue, will be the center of attraction every day and evening after Tuesday. The decorations of the armory in anticipation of the week's festivities were completed yesterday, and the interior of the building has been made cheerful and pleasant with flags, shields and numerous devices of an artistic character, and when on Monday the various stalls have been completely furnished with the curiosities loaned for the occasion, it will be found that a very interesting exhibit awaits the thousands who are expected to favor the carnival with their presence.

The requests of the committee for the loan of military relics and curiosities have been gratefully responded to, and others who may have such specimens to place at the service of the committee may leave word to morrow with Miss Lizzie O. Callis, at the State Library, or at the Armory, and then contributions will be sent for it they so desire.

The ladies of the Indianapolis Orphans' Home, an institution that has one-third share in the receipts of the carnival will have a booth for the display and sale of fancy ware, and persons desiring to contribute articles of this character to be sold for the benefit of the Orphans' Home are requested to send them either to Mrs. J S Duncan, corner of Home avenue and Alabama street, or Mrs Bassett, 373 North Delaware street. The exhibit of Fletcher Noe's curiosities of animal and insect life will also be a most attractive feature.

The programme for the week is now being generally distributed throughout the city. On Tuesday evening there will be a grand concert by the Lyra; on Wednesday evening drills by the Light Infantry, the Light Artillery and Richardson Zouaves; on Thursday evening another concert with a miscellaneous programme, and on Friday evening a grand military ball, tickets for which are $3 and supper $1 for two. The general admission is ten cents in the daytime and twenty-five cents at night.

The following is the programme of the exercises:

TUESDAY EVENING, MARCH 10.

Grand Concert—By Indianapolis Lyra Society.
Greeting to America—March: Ball: by orchestra.
Overture—Pique Damer: Suppe: by orchestra.
Protect Us Through the Coming Night; Curshman: by ladies' chorus.
Forge in the Forest; De Michaelis; by orchestra.
Am Worther See: Koschat; by mixed chorus and orchestra.
Promenade music.

WEDNESDAY EVENING.

Grand March by Battalion.
Indianapolis Light Infantry Exhibition Drill.
Tableaux: Joan of Arc Battle Prayer.
Emmet Guards—Exhibition drill.
Indianapolis Light Artillery—Exhibition drill.
Tableaux—The attack.
Richardson Zouaves—Drill.
Tableaux—After the battle.

THURSDAY EVENING, MARCH 12.

Grand concert
Overture: by Miller's Orchestra.
Violin solo: by Mr. M. A. Spades.
Duet from "Chimes of Normandy:" by Mrs. Leon Bailey and Mr. Andrew Smith.
Soprano solo, selected: by Mrs. E. P. Thayer.
Cornet solo: by Mr. Perry Ingalls.
Soprano solo: by Miss Jenny Nor.
Reading, selected: by Mrs. Hattie Prunk.
Scene—"Grand Duchess:" by Mrs. Enrique Miller.
Overture: by Miller's Orchestra.
Grand Tableaux.

RAILWAY NEWS.

East-bound freight rates are to be restored to-morrow.

An inspection of the C., H. and D. will probably be made in a few days by the higher officials of that road. A number of important improvements will be made in the road this year.

The recent purchasers of the Toledo and Indianapolis Road will, as soon as the frost leaves the ground, begin to make extensive improvements in the track and road bed. Several new station-houses will be built, and several thousand dollars worth of new rolling stock purchased. The impression prevails that this road will eventually be extended to this point. Toledo people are of the opinion that it will soon become an L, B. and W. interest.

A railroad man says there is no use denying the fact that times are hard with the railroads, while expenses are heavy. The past winter has been a hard one on all roads, and many roads have found it difficult to weather it through. The managers have found it necessary to economize wherever it is possible. The pool system has almost entirely gone to pieces, and it is hard to say whether it will be reorganized or not. Some railroad men declare pools a failure, and it begins to seem as if this opinion was undeniably true.

About 200 Wabash employes at Fort Wayne are still out, and it is understood that many others at Peru will quit work in a few days. As yet no injury has been done the railroad company by the strikers, but fearing that there might be an outbreak similar to that of 1877, W. V. Stuart, attorney for the Wabash Receivers, appeared before Judge Woods, of the Federal Court, yesterday, and asked if an order placed on the record by Judge Gresham, in the above year, was still in force. This order provides that the Marshal may protect from violence, seizure or damage, or from unlawful interference therewith by any unauthorized persons any property in the custody of any Receiver of the United States Court. Mr. Stuart was informed that the order had not been rescinded, and a certified copy of the same was forwarded to the Marshal's representative at Fort Wayne with instructions to obey it to the letter.

The Sand-Baggers.

This morning, shortly before 1 o'clock, Merchant Policeman Klingensmith saw three men make an attack upon a fourth in front of Emerson's mill on Market street, near West. The three assailants knocked the other man down and were going through his pockets when Mr. Klingensmith hurried up and they took to their heels. The man who had been attacked, said he had been struck by the men with a sand-bag, and though they knocked him down he retained his consciousness and offered what resistance he could. He said he was a stranger, and was stopping at the Bates, but gave no name. At a late hour no guest of the Bates had appeared who exhibited marks of a struggle with highwaymen.

Building Improvements.

The few fine days the first of last week commenced to move matters in the builders' and contractors' line. Signs of preparation for early operations could be noticed in almost every quarter of the city, while the out-look, outside of the larger public works, does not indicate a general boom, yet a good healthy growth is perceptible. Many small residences are under contract and will be pushed through as the weather permits.

Y. M. C. A. Notes.

The Union Sunday School teachers' meeting is under the leadership of Rev. A. S. Bright, for March.

Gospel meetings will be held at Y. M. C. rooms this afternoon at 4 o'clock, and every night this week at 7:30 o'clock. Everybody welcome.

TRUTH.

Which is Stranger Far Than Fancy's Fictions Ever Are.

A Wife of Many Years is Made the Victim of a Heartless Trade,

"Swapped Off," Declared Her Legal Boss, "Just as You'd Do a Worn-Out Horse."

Then Came Proceedings for Divorce for Causes Unknown to the Bible,

And When We Writ 'Em Up, of Course, With One Accord They Said, "That's Libel."

So on This Issue to the Courts They Went in Haste and Fury, but Failed in Hanging Us. Poor Souls, and Only Hung the Jury.

On the 3d day of July last the Sentinel contained an article purporting to be a short history of a wife trade made between August Richter and one Baumueller in the early part of 1881. The article published at that time is as follows:

"In the trial of Emma Shultz in the Criminal Court, charged with poisoning a cow belonging to one of her neighbors, an old matter came to the surface which is of sufficient interest to warrant a brief statement of the facts, together with some new ones which have come to the surface.

"Mrs. August Richter, of Shelby street, was put on the witness stand to testify on behalf of the defense. She claimed to be the wife of August Richter, and said on cross-examination that her husband, Baumiller, is dead. Baumiller and Richter traded wives over two years ago, Richter agreeing to give his wife, a boy and $4,000 in exchange for Mrs. Baumiller. This proposition was accepted, and proceedings were begun by Baumiller for a divorce. The Courts refused him a divorce, and he took Mrs. Richter and her son, who was known as "Bismarck," and moved to Minnesota. Richter then applied for a divorce in Judge Adams' court, alleging abandonment for cause. The divorce was about to be granted, and, in fact, the Judge had said it would be, but by a fortunate circumstance (or unfortunate, according as it is viewed), the Court was informed that the abandonment was in pursuance of the trade above referred to, and the decree was refused. Not long after Richter and his wife were married—at least so they claim. Following this part of the proceedings Mrs. Richter No. 1 returned from Minnesota. She said Baumiller had gone to drinking, and his failure to cherish and protect her as the wife of his bosom was so gross that she had been compelled to sell her watch, chain and other valuables in order to obtain money to return to Indianapolis. However, she found the Richter mansion forever closed against her, and she is now housekeeper for Dr. Grelner. She has entered into arrangements with a well-known attorney to bring suit against August Richter, in which action she will allege that Richter, in consideration of the trade in wives, was to pay her $20 monthly until her son became of age. This sum, she says, has never been paid, and her son is now about eighteen years old. It remains to be seen what the courts will do with the case, considering all its features; but the suit is to be based on a section of the statute which has but recently become a law, which allows a wife to sue her husband on an account. If it is based upon this statute, and Mrs. Baumiller (or Richter) obtains a judgment, the finding will carry with it the inference that she is still the legal wife of August Richter. Mr. Richter's troubles, however, growing out of the "trade," appear to have no end. Some of these trials are very amusing, to all, of course, but himself. Among others was the settlement and dissolution of partnership with his brother Fred. Fred brought the suit which was tried before Master Commissioner C. A. Dryer. He claimed, among other things, that August would not work, and that he (Fred) had all the work to do. When August went on the stand he testified that he had worked all summer. "Yes," replied Fred "like h—l you worked. You was laying round town, swapping wives all de dime, already."

"Adolph Harder also managed to get into trouble in this connection. He had made some derogatory remark concerning Mrs. Richter No. 2 before she left Baumiller for the Baumiller wife, and charges against him in the lodge of the Knights of Honor, and, although the "trade of wives" was made about that time, the charges still rest in the lodge. The first trial resulted in Harder's expulsion. He appealed, and the case was reversed and sent back for another trial. The second trial resulted as before, and again Harder appealed, with a like result. It came back for trial, and for the third time he was expelled. He appealed to a higher lodge, and the decision was affirmed. He appealed to the Grand Chancellor, and again the decision of his lodge was sustained. He then went into the Supreme Lodge of the United States, and the case was reversed, and is now back again for a new trial. This makes eight trials up to date, and still there is more to follow. Meanwhile Richter and Mrs. Richter No. 2 are living together, and Mrs. Richter No. 1 is housekeeping for another person. The matter is certain to come before the public again in the future."

The closing sentence of the foregoing appears to be prophetic in its nature, though it was not expected at the time of its writing that it would "come before the public" in a relation so intimately connected with this paper. Such, however, proved to be the case, and six days after the publication of the article August Richter and his wife, Lena, each filed a suit in the Circuit Court of this county, charging that the publication was libellous and asking for $10,000 damages sustained by spreading the same broadcast over the country. As the matters contained in the alleged libellous article had been the common talk on the Southside since the occurrences related therein, the Sentinel was a little surprised at the exhibition of gall in bringing suit on the article, but like a good citizen, it responded to the tender calls of August and Lena, pleaded justification in answer, and the trial of Lena's cause came up on the 20th of February and dragged along until Friday, when the argument closed and the jury took the case. The facts elicited in the trial fully substantiate the article sued on, and furnish a story which is stranger in many regards than the fictions which are born in the brain of the novelist. From the testimony the following appears to be the history of the melodrama, concocted and acted out in this city.

In 1865 August Richter, then a young man and but recently married, located in the southern part of this city, and soon after became a street contractor, and ultimately city street commissioner, to which office he was elected as representative German. Being economical and industrious he acquired a competency, and in the latter part of 1880 was worth between $12,000 and $15,000. During this time his wife Christina had contributed her share in building up the fortune, and no breath of suspicion or scandal had ever disturbed the family so far as was known to the public. In the latter part of 1880 the Richter family was occupying a neat residence on Prospect street, and about this time there moved to the city and located on the corner of Buchanan street and Virginia avenue a German family named Baumueller. The family consisted of Dr. Theodore H. Baumueller, his wife Lena, and a little daughter. The Baumueller family were in very reduced circumstances, having scarcely any furniture in the house, and, in fact, without so much as a stove upon which to cook their meals. Soon after their advent in the city they formed the acquaintance of the Richters. The acquaintance ripened into friendship, and the friendship into close intimacy, the two families being frequently together during the latter part of 1880 and the early part of 1881.

The close intimacy of the two families excited remarks during the time, but it was not until April, 1881, that rumors became current that a wife trade had taken place between August Richter and Dr. Baumueller, in which the latter received Christina Richter and $4,000 in exchange for Mrs. Baumueller. The trade of wives was consummated on Saturday, the 9th of April, 1881, in the law office of a well known firm in this city, Richter there giving his wife $1,000—$800 in cash and $200 in notes, which was immediately handed over to Dr. Baumueller by Mrs. Baumueller, the four parties to the trade being present in the office. Within an hour after the payment of the money Richter filed a suit for divorce against his wife, and under directions of his attorney the Sheriff served notice of the same upon Mrs. Richter in the attorney's office where the trade was consummated. On the same day Baumueller filed a suit for divorce against his wife, and at 11 o'clock that night he and Christina Richter and the wife of the former and the husband of the latter went to the Union Depot together, where Baumueller and Mrs. Richter and a son of the latter took the train for St. Louis, Richter furnishing the railroad tickets. It should be stated in this connection that the trunks in which Baumueller's clothing was taken away were packed at the Richter mansion by Mrs. Albertmeyer, a neighbor, Richter being present at the time.

Baumueller and Mrs. Richter located at St Louis, but by the 1st of September he had squandered the $800 received from Richter, and returned to this city to collect the money on the notes. He remained but a few hours, and the amount was raised by Richter and paid through a bank in this city. With this money Baumueller and Mrs. Richter moved to Hale's Corners, Wis., a little village situated about thirteen miles from Milwaukee. Here he spent the remainder of the money, and pawned Mrs. Richter's watch for money on which to move to Milwaukee, where they located in March, 1882. During this entire time Baumueller was drinking heavily, and every day was becoming less and less fitted for the business of his profession. After staying in Milwaukee some two or three months they moved to Durand, Wisconsin, where Mrs. Richter left him and returned to this city. Shortly after her return Baumueller was found dead in his office, and was buried at the expense of the county.

The parties to the trade who remained in this city, August Richter and Mrs. Baumueller, continued their associations, the former visiting the latter quite frequently at her domicile, on the corner of Buchanan street and Virginia avenue. The entire south side, where live a large number of our German population, was alive with rumors concerning the scandal, and, indeed, it was the talk for some days in all parts of the city. Richter's two sons, very estimable, hard-working young men, consulted an attorney with a view to stopping the divorce proceedings of their father against their mother, when Richter became fearful of the consequences, and went to one of our northern cities, where he had a sister residing, and where he made arrangements for Mrs. Baumueller to remain until his divorce was granted, saying to his sister on that occasion that he "did not care to know where Mrs. Baumueller was until his divorce should be granted." Returning here, Mrs. Baumueller was sent away in pursuance of the arrangement made by Richter. In order then to throw his sons off their guard and prevent his divorce proceedings from being contested, he told his son August that he did not know where Mrs. Baumueller was, and that he would have nothing more to do with her if he were allowed to get a divorce without hindrance. About this time Richter was thrown from his buggy and quite seriously hurt, being carried to his brother's, Anton Richter's, where he lay two or three weeks from the result of his injuries. While still at his brother's, Mrs. Baumueller returned from her place of hiding, but was not permitted to stay with August, or her "true loving August until death," as he signed himself in a letter written to her shortly before her return. The facts are as developed in the evidence; that she was ordered away from the residence of Richter's sister. In the city referred to, his sister charging her with being in a conspiracy with Baumueller to get control of Richter's fortune. When she reached Anton Richter's on her return to this city, her reception was by no means a cordial one, and early next morning she left the house and took up quarters at the National Hotel. On the 17th of May Richter was granted a divorce from his wife, and within a few days he and Mrs. Baumueller moved to one of his houses on Shelby street, where she claims to have acted in the capacity of housekeeper.

As stated before Baumueller filed a suit for divorce from his wife before leaving the city on that eventful Saturday night, and shortly thereafter Mrs. Baumueller filed a cross-bill, asking that she be divorced, and alleging abandonment and adultery for cause. The case was heard and the divorce refused to both parties, Mrs. Baumueller not having been a resident of the State for the statutory period of two years, which residence is necessary in order to obtain a divorce. The matter rested in this way until April, 1882, when a divorce suit was filed under the title of Lena B. Mueller vs. Theodore H. B. Mueller. The case came up in Judge Adams' Court, and a divorce was about to be granted, when, as stated in the alleged libellous article, the Court was informed that the proceedings were brought in pursuance of the trade of wives, and upon this information he refused to have the decree recorded. This was some time in May, 1882, and in November Mrs. Baumueller appeared before the Court and represented, through her attorney, that she was going to Germany, and wanted to be released from her matrimonial bonds with Baumueller and restored to her maiden name of Doeppens. Upon this representation the Court granted the divorce, but Mrs. Baumueller, instead of going to Germany again, went to Richter's in the capacity, as she says, of housekeeper, where she remained until the spring of 1883, when she married Richter and became the mistress of his domicile.

It is not overstating the matter to say that the evidence during the eight days which the case was on trial developed a large amount of fraud, not only in the methods used in bringing the divorce suit of Mrs. Baumueller, but as well in the methods used in finally getting a decree. In the Sentinel's answer to the complaint it was denied that Baumueller was in Indianapolis on the 24th day of April, 1882, at which time the alleged service of the summons was had on him. Dr. C. C. Robinson, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Duke and Mrs. Annie Clark, whose depositions were taken in Milwaukee in the latter part of January, swore positively that Baumueller was in Milwaukee on the 24th day of April, 1882, and Mrs. Christina Richter, who was with him at the time, testified on the stand that Baumueller was not absent from Milwaukee so much as a day or night during the whole time of their residence in that city. The Deputy Sheriff testified that he entered Phil Zapf's saloon, on Virginia avenue, and served a man answering to the name of Theodore H. B. Mueller, that he had no summons for a man named Benjamin Johnson, but he serve any man by that name; that he was told by one Bernhamer where he would find the defendant in the saloon, and that the man Bernhamer—who, by the way, was Mrs. Baumueller's attorney—accompanied him to the door of the saloon, and told him that he would find the defendant therein. The Deputy Sheriff describes the man whom he served with the summons as having a very dark beard, whereas Baumueller was clean shaved except a moustache and a small patch of whiskers on his chin. One of the strongest circumstances going to show that Baumueller was not in the city was the attempt of Mrs. Baumueller, now Mrs. Richter, to bribe Mrs Rudolph Eckmer to swear in the trial that she saw him here in April, 1882. The plaintiff introduced a number of witnesses to prove that Baumueller was here, but the most charitable conclusion that can be reached (on the hypothesis that he was not) is, that the witnesses saw him in September, 1881, when he came from St. Louis to collect the money on the notes given by Richter in the wife trade, and that they were honestly mistaken as to the time. One of the strangest and most mysterious things connected with the whole affair is the fact that the court records in Mrs. Baumueller's divorce suit were tampered with and changed between the time of the publication of the alleged libellous article and the calling of the case for trial.

Whatever doubts may exist of the legality of the proceedings of Mrs. Baumueller for a divorce, there can be none concerning the trade of wives between Richter and Baumueller, and to which Mrs. Baumueller was a willing party. The fact that she was supported by Richter after her husband went away, went to another city to remain till he could get his divorce, entered his house and remained with him till her divorce was granted and then married him, though representing to the Court that she was going to Germany, is sufficient to convince the most skeptical that Richter's divorce from his wife and her divorce from Baumueller, and subsequent marriage to Richter, were but so many steps in carrying out the terms of the agreement entered into in the office of the attorneys, and in which a consideration of $4,000 passed between the parties. As to Richter himself, the evidence was abundant that he admitted having traded off his first wife. Three or four weeks prior to the consummation of the trade he said to one gentleman: "Just wait two or three weeks and I'll show you the d—dest prettiest woman you ever saw." After the trade had been consummated some time he said to another, who inquired concerning his family, "Oh, I swapped the old woman off. I swapped her off just as you would an old horse."

The jury was instructed by the Court and retired to make a verdict at 2:30 Friday afternoon. They remained out all night and were discharged at 5 o'clock yesterday evening, having been unable to agree upon a verdict. It was learned that the first ballot showed eight for the defendant and four for the plaintiff, and no change was made in any subsequent ballot. What measure of damages the four wanted awarded to the plaintiff could not be learned, if indeed, this branch of the subject was at all discussed in the jury room. Whether the case will ever again be tried remains to be decided in the future, but if the stomachs of Mr. and Mrs. Richter are not immeasurably stronger than those of their fellow-beings, they will refrain from giving further publicity to the disgraceful circumstances with which their names are so intimately connected.

EPISODE OF AN OVERCOAT.

Too Much Marriage—Ida Mull and Others of the Profession.

Who has not seen or heard of Jim B—, the rosy cheeked, rotund, smiling-faced, good-natured sub theatrical manager, newspaper reporter, and dramatic critic, now connected with one of our principal theaters? Owing to a confusion of dates ahead the "Three Wives" Company laid over in this city a few days last week, which fact was a God-send for the "Tally Ho" Company, as the latter combination borrowed an actress from some little elf, Ida Mull, whose giddy head was apparently turned by too much matrimonial "felickity," she having been married a week ago yesterday, and taking on too many airs was discharged by the manager. Well, some or all of these different hitches afforded Jim an opportunity for laying siege to the affections of the handsome Miss P—, the coming Lotta of the stage, now connected with the "Three Wives" Company. His invitation to attend the "Tally Ho" performance last Monday evening was accepted by her, and in the north box at Dickson's could be seen as handsome a couple as the box ever contained. Our friend was "rigged out within an inch of his life" with a flaming cherry red necktie, dude collar, elegant suit, besides a very fine fur-trimmed Ostrachan overcoat (borrowed for the occasion), carelessly thrown over the railing beside him, he meanwhile assuming the air of a pampered son of indolence and luxury. During the third act a gang of familiar spirits, chums, etc., gathered and grouped themselves near the railing in the lobby, intently watching the young man's actions in the box. Failing to catch his eye or attract his attention, the "gang" were not to be so easily thwarted by Jim's obliviousness. A scheme of counter-attraction was hatched, and a moment afterward an usher conveyed a note to the young man, which read as follows:

DEAR JIM—Send my overcoat by bearer, as I desire to use it a short time. I will return it before performance is over, and please don't make so d—d conspicuous a display of it.

Yours, PERCY.

As Jim read and re-read the note, the conspirators, hilarious with glee, were anxiously waiting for him to look back toward the door, and as he slowly turned his head in that direction, he was greeted by a volley of the familiar clap-clap-clapping of hands from a dozen of the gang. This outburst of applause from so remote a quarter of the house, just at that moment, must have seemed queer to the audience, as nothing had occurred on the stage to warrant it. And now the principal who loaned the coat is not happy. To get even, Jim claims he has traded off the Astrachan for one not so fine, but which he calls his own. Doubtless, an important sequel to this short romance, which can interest only two persons, will unfold itself in time.

RECOLLECTIONS OF AN OLD-TIME ACTOR.

An Incident at the Metropolitan Theater in Its Palmy Days.

Many of our citizens, resident of the Capital city during "war times," will remember the familiar form and face of Captain John B. Miller, Nineteenth United States Infantry, who was on duty in this city several years during the war as a United States Mustering and Disbursing Officer. He was one of the oddest of the old characters that drifted into Indianapolis with other masses of driftwood during the high tides that ebbed and flowed in the war period. He served gallantly all through the Mexican War and afterward, during seasons of an eventful life "played tragedy" behind the foot-lights. One season, that of 1851, he was a member of the old National Theater Company, Cincinnati, supporting Forrest (for whom he had the most profound admiration and regard) during a four weeks' engagement. His love for the stage was a passion, and during his three years' sojourn in Indianapolis he rarely missed a performance at the old Metropolitan Theater,