

### DR. SCHLIEMANN.

Recollections of the Famous Explorer's Life in Indianapolis—His Attainments as a Scholar.

In *The Indiana State Journal* of April 9, 1869, is the official notice of a divorce filed by Henry Schliemann against Catherine Schliemann. The complainant was Dr. Henry Schliemann, the famous archeological explorer, and the circumstances surrounding the case are of unusual interest, both from the fact of the principal having become so well known since that time, and the real interest centered in the peculiar relations of Dr. Schliemann and his wife, and the causes leading to the complaint.

Mr. Oscar B. Hord, one of the attorneys of the complainant, to whom Dr. Schliemann was well known, in speaking of the case to a reporter for *The Indianapolis Journal*, said: "The grounds for divorce, as stated in the complaint, as I remember it, was abandonment. Mrs. Schliemann was a Russian lady, and was in St. Petersburg with her children at the time the divorce was granted. She was a devoted adherent of the Greek church, and wished to rear their family in its faith. Dr. Schliemann married her while a merchant in St. Petersburg, where he carried on a large business. He was in every sense a cosmopolitan, and chafed under the bonds of any creed or doctrine that prevented the full development of thought or the intellect, and wished to be held subservient to no laws of church or state. It was his desire to give his children the benefit of a broad and liberal education, such as they might acquire by study and extensive travel, and to this end he wished to take his family with him wherever his fancy might lead him to go. His wife, being born and brought up in a country where free thought is little encouraged, and devoted to the institution of her country and forms of her church, and perhaps nothing of a remarkable woman, could not be induced to leave her native land, and, moreover, insisted upon the children receiving education under the guidance of the Greek church. This, I think, was the real cause of the separation. During the whole of the proceeding Dr. Schliemann never dropped a word of disrespect toward his wife, and seemed to consider the affair as very unfortunate. Dr. Schliemann settled upon his wife and children a certain amount of property—sufficient for a liberal income. He hoped that after obtaining the divorce he would be able to get possession of the children and give them a good, liberal education.

"In personal appearance Dr. Schliemann was a typical German—of low stature, heavy, closely-cut hair which was inclined to stand in all directions, an enormous head, a prominent nose, restless blue eyes, an expansive forehead, and animation enough for ten men. He was a regular steam engine sort of a man, and could work twenty-eight hours out of the twenty-four without fatigue. It seemed that he was always full of pent-up energy that was always struggling to get out. He never came up stairs like other men. I could always tell his step on the stairway, for he came up in a hurried, blustering sort of way, with a force that little belongs to the ordinary climber of stairs. Were you to meet him on the street he would attract attention from the energetic way in which he hurried along. He was possessed of unusual vitality and activity of mind, and was continually engaged in study or the investigation of some subject.

"His attainments as a scholar were as rare as they were remarkable for their degree of perfection. He was master of the German, English, French, Spanish, Portuguese, Swedish and Russian languages, and greatly devoted to the study of the classics, especially Greek.

"At the time he was in Indianapolis, Dr. Schliemann was deeply interested in the study of Grecian antiquities, and would frequently express his intention of making the explorations which he has since made. He was a firm believer in a real Homer and a real Troy, and his recent explorations seem to confirm his belief. He was remarkable in conversation, and enjoyed the companionship of friends, although he became but little acquainted in Indianapolis. He used to call frequently at the office and talk interestingly upon the subjects he had given special consideration. He invited me many times to his house on Noble street, but I never accepted his invitations, for, think of the excruciating position in which a man would be compelled to sit and listen for hours to the wild speculations, as it was considered then, of a theorist concerning the authorship of a collection of Greek poems, or a fabled city that was supposed to have existed three thousand years ago, or if it ever did exist, had been covered up for centuries. No matter how hard one tried to keep him away from this subject he would bring it forward sooner or later.

"With all his learning he was yet modest, and thought kindly of himself as a scholar. I remember of his once saying that he had traveled about too much to keep up his studies, and that he thought that his professional men here in Indianapolis were certainly much better scholars than he, as we had much leisure time which might be given to study. As illustrating this point, he once brought me a book of his, descriptive of his travels through

some of the Grecian states, printed in French, and in which he claimed to have discovered the home of Ulysses as seen by Homer, and seemed utterly surprised at my inability to read the work.

"Dr. Schliemann was a man of considerable wealth, having been engaged in some mercantile business of considerable importance in San Francisco before he came to this city. Also in Fort Wayne, this state. While in Indianapolis he made some investments in stocks of different railroad companies, and owned some property in the city, and perhaps yet still retains a part of the investments he made while here. His residence in Indianapolis covered about two years. Soon after obtaining the divorce he returned to Europe."

### THE NEW ZEALAND ERUPTIONS.

Wonderful Displays of Latent Energy—The Large Extent of Country Affected—A Perilous Adventure.

*The New Zealand Herald* of June 19 says: Since the last monthly summary there has been a sustained activity in many of the points of eruption in the lake district, but upon a comparatively mild scale. On several occasions there have been wonderful displays of latent energy, but all these have been very tame affairs as compared with the terrible exhibition of force on the morning of the 10th of June, which sent up tongues of flame to the height of nine miles. Many of the boiling springs, however, have manifested an unwonted energy. Some of them have boiled at a fierce rate, and many of the geyzers have thrown up water to a great height. The level of some portions of the land in the lake district appears to be changed. Several of the new volcanoes which have been opened up have sent steam and flames to a very great height on different occasions, sometimes to a height of upward of nine thousand feet, but these fits of energy are of short duration, and the residents in the district give little heed to them.

The large quantity of volcanic ashes which was thrown out in the first terrible outbreak, and which has spread over some 200,000 acres, are now found to be not hurtful to vegetation. In places where the depth has not been great the grass and other vegetation is springing up quite freely, and many believe the ashes will yet prove a benefit to the district, and several people have tested the fertility of the debris thrown out by sowing various kinds of seed therein and watering with distilled water. In each case the seed has grown and the plant has thriven wonderfully in their new situation. So satisfactory indeed have these trials been that the government has granted a sum of money to have several portions of the district (which are covered with too great a depth of volcanic ashes for the covered vegetation to break through) sown down with grasses and clovers as experiments on a large scale. If these are satisfactory, as it is believed they will be, the greater part, if not the whole of the covered district, will be sown with artificial grasses in the spring, before the warm weather sets in.

It has now been ascertained that the volcanic energy has been felt over a considerable extent of country. At several points in the South island increased activity appears to have occurred just prior to the terrible outbreak at Tarawera on June 10. A boiling spring is reported as having made its appearance underneath one of the glaciers of Mount Cook. Raupahu, the giant mountain in the North island, has a large lake of hot water on the top of it, and smoke is reported to have been seen rising from it on several occasions. The eruptive points on Tongariro, and the boiling springs on the southern shores of Lake Taupo, are all reported as having displayed an unwonted energy recently, and the escape of the pent-up forces of nature at so many different points can not fail in soon bringing about a state of quiet without doing any material injury. The changes which have taken place, though the pink and white terraces are gone, are expected to largely increase the attractiveness of the district for tourists, large numbers of whom are expected from Australia as soon as the winter is over.

The following information is given by Mai Mair, who has returned from an expedition to the native settlements: "After starting from the landing place at Wairoa for Moura, the native settlement, we were accompanied by avalanches falling from the cliffs, which fell into the lake with terrible velocity and weight, causing the lake to make a series of pulsations. They reached to the side of Moura village, where forty-five Maories were buried. Here the mud was in a liquid state, running in to the lake with great rapidity. The whole side of the village had been shot bodily into Lake Tarawera. The large grove of haraka trees which grew there was found floating a mile into the lake. All the rocky points about here appear to have battered or shaken to pieces. Floundering through the mud over the village, and finding no signs of life, we went on to Ariki. The whole front of Tarawera on this side had been changed by earthquakes. At the base of the mountain are vast mounds of volcanic grit. The Ariki inlet, between Tarawera and Rukunaha is completely filled up, making the range like one

and altering the contour of the country. The south end of the Tarawera mountain is blown clear off, making an indentation like knocking in the front of a felt hat. This has formed a large crater, which is still active. The upper lip seems to be hundreds of feet deep. Immediately behind Ariki, in the direction of Rotomahana, is a very large steam hole near the White terrace in violent action, and from which are springing immense clouds of black steam laden with dust. At Ariki there were thirty natives covered by this, thirty feet deep, with a top dressing of two feet of soft mud." Maj. Mair says it is evident that the first outburst was at the south end of Tarawera, from which came all the volcanic dust. Then came the top dressing of mud from the steam volcanoes round Rotomahana. The whole country looks like a vast bush clearing, except gray ash instead of black, and the natural features of the country are completely altered. Volcanic action, as far as Tarawera is concerned, seems to be rapidly exhausting itself, but at Rotomahana Maj. Mair says the volcanoes show every indication of being permanent, and will have in future to be the attraction for tourists instead of the world's wonder, the terraces.

Capt. Way, who lived at Wairoa, overlooking Lake Tarawera, obtained permission on June 24 to go from Rotorua to his old home to recover property. The party consisted of six persons, including Mrs. Way. They secured the most valuable effects and started to return, when the horses became mired in the mud flats along the lake shore. Finally the party returned to Wairoa and one of the number, Arthur Warbrick, set out for Rotorua for help. A relief party was sent out, and the Ways finally arrived safe, after enduring great hardships. Mrs. Way was barefooted for nearly thirty hours in mud and water. Capt. Way is unable yet to wear boots, his feet being cut and his clothes in shreds. With the exception of the case of Mrs. Hazard, who loses her husband and several children, the case of the Ways is the most to be commiserated. They had a beautiful property of fifteen acres, overlooking Lake Tarawera, the only piece of freehold and exempt from the thermal springs act in the district. A tempting offer of \$3,000 was lately made by a speculator for the property, but was refused. It is now simply a sand-mound. Capt. Way and his wife are now left to begin the battle of life afresh with a young family, their usual sources of income completely swept away.

### The Judge and the Horse.

"I want to speak to you a moment," said a woman to a Dakota judge, just after court had adjourned. "My husband is on the jury and I want you to excuse him."

"That would be impossible, madame, the case is nearly finished and if I should do that we would have to begin all over again."

"But his work is being neglected and he ought to be at home."

"Very likely, but I can't let him go."

"One of his children is sick."

"As long as he is not dangerous he will have to stay."

"We are out of wood and flour and—"

"You will have to arrange somehow, madame, your husband can't get away at present."

"But, judge, one of the horses is sick."

"Which one?"

"The roan."

"The big roan that I saw him driving?"

"Yes."

"Well, well, that's too bad, I hate to let your husband go but he ought to be at home at such a time as that, I suppose. Say, you haven't tried nuxvomica, I suppose?"

"No."

"It's the best stuff made for a sick horse. Just wait a moment till I get my hat and I'll walk over with you and your husband and help him give the horse some."—*Estelline Bell.*

### An Alligator Feasts on a Tramp.

Last week a man, presumably a tramp, knocked at L. P. Thursby's door about 9 o'clock at night, after the family had retired. Mr. Thursby struck a match and responded to the call. The man stated that he had walked fifteen miles that afternoon to take the night boat bound north and got left, and wanted to stay over night. Thursby handed him a key and pointed to his barn, stating that that was the best he could do for him. Not until after Mr. Thursby had retired did he think of the ten-foot alligator his boys had in the barn for the entertainment of strangers next winter, and worried considerably about the man. As soon as he dressed next morning he hurried out to the barn to see about the man. He found the door locked, with the key turned on the inside. He forced a side window open, found the alligator in its usual corner, but the man was missing. The evidence gathered seems to point to the destruction of the man during the night, as the animal ate nothing whatever during the next few days. Nothing can be heard of the man, and it is believed he came to an untimely end that night.—*Orange City (Fla.) Times.*

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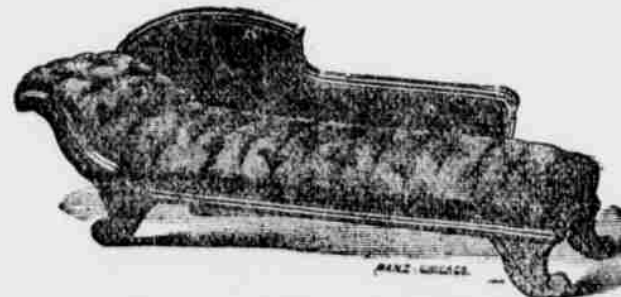
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