

BAT AND BALL.

Detroit and New York Now Struggling for First Place in the League.

Fielding and Batting Records of the Teams—News and Notes of the Game.

[CHICAGO CORRESPONDENCE.]

Since my last letter was written Anson's boys have taken a great tumble. Leaving Detroit on the 21st still in possession of the lead, they went to Indianapolis, where nine out of ten Chicago enthusiasts were certain they would take two or possibly three games, and dropped three straight victories into the laps of the Hoosiers. Then they came back to Chicago and met Detroit upon the home grounds in three games. Two of these they lost to the Wolverines, so that, at this writing, the Detroit is tied with New York, while Chicago has dropped back into third place. Chicago's tumble has been a source of worry to the team's admiring friends in the city, and the concern has been apparent to all. The team has been fielding and running bases as well as it ever did, but it has not been hitting the ball a little bit. The Hoosier pitchers played with our batsmen at Indianapolis as a cat would play with a mouse, while Getzen and Conway of Detroit proved nuts entirely too hard for Anson's men to crack. It was not until Detroit put Lady Baldwin in the box that the Chicago hitters began to find the ball, and when they commenced to get their eyes upon it in the game of Saturday, the 28th, they pounced upon it with a score of 21 to 17 in the presence of nearly 10,000 people. The attack of batting paralysis that has hung over our boys for the last month, therefore, has probably been lifted, and Chicagoans may hope for better things from them this time out.

Since my last letter was written President Spalding has dropped Bryan. He was in favor of letting the young pitcher go three weeks or more ago, when he received a fair offer from St. Paul, but Anson said no, and that settled it. Whether or not Bryan's slighting in the Washington game has had a bearing upon the action subsequently taken I cannot say, but I think had Bryan pitched a winning and brilliant game that day, instead of being knocked out of the box, that Anson would never have let him go.

"When it comes to a choice between the home-run slugger and the scientific batter, who cares more to place the ball to advantage than he does to hit it hard, I'll take the latter every time," says a veteran writer in the *Sporting Life*.

"There should be no more credit given to a man for a home run or three-base hit than for a good sacrifice hit or a single. I am a fan of a club which has two or three home-run hits in its team will never show up very strong in team work. A player who is always talking about his club's standing or the games it has won, is not a desirable or a strong man in his team. The conscientious, hard-working player—the man whose work will count most—is that one who forgets his own record and thinks only of those points that will add a game or a run to his club's record. Such a man is a credit to the club, and it is at that which I am most anxious the greater player which he has justly won the reputation of being. Anson is another of the kind. What does Anson care for four-base hits to his credit if his club loses the game? What does he care for four errors if his club wins?"

"By the way, how that man is abused and barked at. Every time he opens his mouth to question the decision of an umpire, as he has a right under the rules to do, it is telegraphed all over the country in a sensational way. Fearful exaggerations of the occasion are written up and Anson is pitted in the consciousness of all abusers and obstinacy. Newspapers everywhere take turns in making mean references to him in that way and speak of him as a tyrant in his team. Now, the truth plainly told is that his team's tyranny amounts to merely a strict discipline and a total refrain from favoritism. His kicking consists in a firm habit of claiming every right during a game which he thinks belongs to his team. The consequence is Anson is exasperating, and the more sphyinx-like he remains the worse he is abused. It has been a sort of unaccountable situation to me—the manner in which the Chicago press treats the Chicago team. It never gets any praise or any credit for what it does, but Lord, how it is reviled and blackguarded. It is almost a bit of reverse. While the team was in first place last week fighting like a band of heroes to retain its position, it was most numerically assailed because it had lost a game at Detroit. One paper insisted that the club was about to 'toboggan' down toward the tail end. Now I admire the pluck of Anson and his men more than I admire the work of any other League team. The work of that team has been marvelous under the circumstances. It has so far made a vigorous bid for first honors, whereas it ought to be held in high esteem at home if it ended up in third place. The team after a lifetime of high-priced dissatisfied stars, can fill their places with raw material and go right on at the head of the profession, deserves more praise than the New York or Detroit clubs, whose veterans are under obligation to their backers to occupy first and second places. I want to be one of a few at least who are ready to take off their hats and make a respectful obeisance to Captain Anson and his band of plucky base-ball players."

Mr. Spalding's trip to Australia will just be in the nick of time this winter. They have been base-ball playing in Melbourne already, and the Melbourne Cricket Club have taken "the Yankee game" in hand, and, judging from the report of an initiatory game which the cricketers played with the newly organized "Melbourne Base-Ball Club," they like the game exceedingly. What will they say when they see base-ball played by Spalding's American experts? The visiting party to Australia next November—which with the players and accompanying tourists will number over two hundred—will go in their own chartered steamer. For those having money and leisure to take the trip no excursion could be more attractive or enjoyable.

PLAYERS' RECORDS.

The latest published statistics are interesting: Ryan leads the league in batting. His average is .343. Connor is second.

Ryan has made 103 hits. No other batsman has made anywhere near that number.

O'Brien and Beckley are a tie—.94—at first base. Morrell, .931; Esterbrook, .931; Connor, .927; Brothers, .915; Farrar, .914; Anson, .913.

At short, Kuhlman is first, .979; Denny, .909; Wise, .895; Smith, .894; Shock, .887; Irwin, .878; Glasscock, .869; Williamson, .867; Rowe, .864; Ward, .840.

The center-fielders' averages are: Slattery, .958; Hanlon, .933; Sunday, .928; Johnston, .918; Hoy, .914; Hines, .903; Ryan, .900; Andrews, .897; Foster, .865.

Bennett, of Detroit, has the best fielding average among the catchers. His average is .951.

Bastian is the best 1st baseman, having an average of .930; Denny, .907; Nash, .907; Kuehne, .904; Burns, .884; White, .869; Mulvey, .866; Donnelly, .845; Whitney, .804.

The pitchers' fielding averages are: Keefe, .897; Buffington, .863; Getzen, .849; Sowers, .845; Krook, .822; Madden, .816; Van Haltren, .808; Galvin, .798; Clarkson, .795; M. Baldwin, .793.

Campau's average is that of a right-fielder in .900;

Fogarty, .934; Tierney, .909; Coleman, .909; McCarthy, .890; Daily, .806; Pettit, .887; Brown, .882; Farrel, .881; Clegg, .880; Shimp, .877; Joe Hornung has made only two errors in seventy games. His average is .988; O'Rourke, .946; Farrel, .941; Sullivan, .938; Wood, .929; Lee, .917; Wilmot, .912; Twitchell, .901; Gore, .845; Fields, .843; Dalrymple, .836.

At second base Bastian leads in fielding with .931; Richardson (De roit), .938; Dunlap, .931; Myers, .929; Ganzel, .927; D. Richardson, .914; Pfeifer, .904. The latter has accepted 178 more chances than any other second baseman in the League.

In club batting Detroit is first, .275; Indianapolis, .252; New York, .250; Chicago, .246; Boston, .232; Pittsburgh, .231; Philadelphia, .224; Washington, .202. In fielding Detroit leads with .910; Boston, .898; New York, .897; Pittsburgh, .895; Philadelphia and Chicago, .894; Washington, .882; Indianapolis, .875.

RESCUED AT LAST.

The Thrilling Sensations of a Man Who for Ten Days Was Buried in a Well.

John Anderson, of Nebraska, Alive and Well After a Remarkable Experience.

[Johnstown (Neb.) special.]

John Anderson, who was buried in a saving well, near Johnstown, Neb., and was rescued after ten days of torturing uncertainty, tells a thrilling story of his experience. "The man who boards me for the next ten days," says Anderson, "will not get rich very fast. What have I to say about my experience? A good deal. It was awful. July 19 I went into R. H. Hall's well to clean it out and repair the curbing. The well, which was 150 feet deep, was a very dangerous one and I felt as though I ought not to work in it. Fifty feet down was where the curbing needed the most repairing, as at this point the old curbing had given away and about a foot of sand around the well had caved in. After taking the measurement I came out, put my curbing together and lowered it, supported by four ropes. Of course this curbing was smaller than the other and would have to be made fast. This I did by going below and nailing two by four inch stuff on the old curbing. In this new curbing I had laid three boards across the bottom, letting them rest on the old curbing, thereby making a box. I was in this box stuffing hay in behind, preparatory to filling in the small cavity with straw.

"When I was about ready to leave the well I saw it beginning to cave about me. Jumping into the bucket I called for those above to pull me up quick, but before a move could be made the sand and boards had closed in on me and I was a prisoner. For the first few minutes of my imprisonment words cannot express my feelings. That my time had come I did not doubt in the least, and the thought of such a horrible death was terrible. After collecting my thoughts a little I discovered I was held fast in the bucket by two or three boards, but by a hard struggle I managed to extricate myself from this position and dropped down into the bottom. From the bottom of the box it was three and a half feet to the boards above, which in falling had formed themselves into an arch and protected me from the sand. The box was now only about two feet square, and not room enough for me to stand erect. I could get on my knees or sit down, but had to stay in a crouching position the whole time I was in the well.

"About the first three days I got along very well, but after that I began to want water badly. The fourth day when I rained I heard what I thought was water slowly dripping. Feeling around I found it, and holding my mouth open managed in this way to get about a dozen drops of water, which gave me much relief. I had no difficulty in breathing until the well below me came so near being filled by sand occasionally coming in, caused by the diggers above. I had breathed the air over so much that it had become impure, causing me to feel a smothering sensation, but about this time the rescuers got near enough to me to let in air from above.

"By having a good supply of chewing tobacco I did not suffer so much for food as might have been expected. From the beginning I could hear considerable that was said and done above. I heard the wagon when it started to town for lumber and heard some one say the man is dead and the order given to try to pull my box out. When they began to pull I knew there was great danger of the boards giving way and crushing me, and for my own safety and to give evidence of being alive I cut the ropes and heard the exciting talk that prevailed when it was discovered that I was alive. It was music to me, and from that time on I was hopeful of being rescued.

"About the sixth day I felt something crawling on my hand and found it to be a blue-bottle fly. I thought by this that an opening had been made from above. I was correct, for soon Henry Archer had had the opening large enough to pass a wet rag to me. In reaching it to me it became covered with sand, but no honey ever tasted better than that wet rag. Soon a bottle of water and a piece of bread were given me and I was truly thankful.

"From this time on I began to gain strength, and by helping my rescuers the time passed quicker than one would suppose. When my feet, which are badly swollen, are better, and I dare eat a square meal, I will be all right. I am very thankful to my friends for their persistent efforts to rescue me."

When reaching the top of the ground, Anderson shook hands with his rescuers and tried to thank them, but could only say, "God bless you, boys," when his voice was choked. There were 200 people present, and there were very few dry eyes among them. He was at once carried to the farm-house, and placed under the care of two physicians. They say he is doing as well as could be expected, and that he will soon be restored to health.

The sympathy naturally called out by a situation such as Anderson's was intensified in the county where, by force of circumstances, every settler is a neighbor, and for ten days business in Johnstown and Ainsworth and on the farms was practically suspended. So intense was the excitement and anxiety that farmers left their fields and merchants their stores and flocked to the scene of the accident. Every day supplies were sent to the workers from private residences and stores, and the women were unceasing in their kindly offices. But although the rescuing party did all in their power, Anderson would never have been saved but for his own efforts. He planned and directed the work during the last two days, and was unceasing in his own efforts and encouraged the men by his cheerful words when they were almost ready to despair.

Robbing the Dead.

The widow of a man who died at Ellenville, N. Y., the other day, has confessed that he was a professional grave-rober. He took jewelry from the dead and silver plates and handles from the caskets.

COLD-WATERITES.

Connecticut Prohibitionists in Convention Nominate a State Ticket.

The Public Debt Statement—High License in New Jersey—Sheridan's Health.

The Connecticut State Prohibition Convention met at Hartford, and the Rev. C. E. Northrup was elected Chairman. In his address he said he was convinced that the prohibition amendment in Rhode Island would never be enforced. "It is of no use to attempt a reform of this kind through either of the old parties. The Prohibition party has now taken its position on solid ground, and will make no compromise." Mr. Northrup was heartily applauded. The platform declares for prohibition of the manufacture and sale of alcoholic liquors as a beverage by statutory and constitutional enactments enforced by a prohibition party; will declare for a tariff so adjusted as to be for the best interests of all; for civil service reform; for uniform divorce laws; for the Australian ballot; for settlement of labor troubles by arbitration; for a revision of the pension laws in justice to the soldiers, and will appeal to all voters to unite with the party. Four hundred and fourteen delegates were present. The Hon. T. C. Richmond, of Wisconsin, spoke, and a collection was taken up, and over \$2,000 subscribed. The Committee on Resolutions split on woman suffrage, and two reports were made. The majority report ignored the subject, while the minority favored some expression. The minority was laid on the table. The majority report was then amended so as to endorse the Indianapolis platform, favoring woman suffrage. A plank was added demanding the abolition of the internal-revenue tax on liquors by immediate prohibition of the traffic, and the majority report was unanimously adopted.

The State ticket was then nominated as follows: Governor, Hiram Camp, of New Haven; Lieutenant Governor, Nathan Babcock, of Stonington; Secretary of State, Theodore L. Pease, of Enfield; Treasurer, George W. Keis, of Norwich; Comptroller, Edward Manchester, of Winsted. Electors at-large and district electors were then chosen, and the convention adjourned.

PUBLIC DEBT STATEMENT.

The Country's Debt Reduced \$4,137,298 During the Last Month.

The following is the debt statement for the month of July:

INTEREST-BEARING DEBT.

Bonds at 4% per cent. \$ 221,642,350
Bonds at 4 per cent. 713,736,200
Refunding certificates at 4 per cent. 134,083
Navy pension fund at 3 per cent. 14,000,000
Pacific railroad bonds at 6 per cent. 64,623,512

Principal. \$ 81,014,138,142
Interest. 6,416,544

Total. \$ 81,020,554,686

DEBT ON WHICH INTEREST HAS CEASED SINCE MATURITY.

Principal. \$ 2,478,665
Interest. 167,925

Total. \$ 2,646,590

DEBT BEARING NO INTEREST.

Old demand and legal-tender notes. \$ 316,737,873

Certificates of deposit. 15,205,000

Gold certificates. 131,936,112

Silver certificates. 203,680,079

Fractional currency (less \$8,375,934, estimated as lost or destroyed). 6,922,643

Principal. \$ 704,505,257

TOTAL DEBT. \$ 1,721,122,065

Interest. 6,584,469

Total. \$ 1,727,706,534

Less cash items available for reduction of debt. \$339,909,641

Less reserve held for redemption of United States notes. 100,000,000

Total. \$ 439,909,641

Total debt less available cash items. \$1,287,796,893

Net cash in the Treasury. 105,349,535

Debt less cash in Treasury Aug. 1, 1883. \$1,161,447,353

Debt less cash in Treasury July 1, 1888. 1,165,584,056

Decrease of debt during the month. \$ 4,137,298

Decrease of debt since June 30, 1888. 4,137,298

CASH IN TREASURY AVAILABLE FOR REDUCTION. \$ 97,000,000

GO FOR THE PUBLIC DEBT.

Gold held for gold certificates actually outstanding. \$ 131,936,112

Silver held for silver certificates actually outstanding. 203,680,079

U. S. notes held for certificates of deposit actually outstanding. 15,205,000

Cash held for matured debt, and interest unpaid. 9,068,138

Fractional currency. 1,715

Total available for reduction of debt. \$ 339,909,641

RESERVE FUND.

Held for redemption of U. S. notes, acts Jan. 14, 1875, and July 12, 1882. \$ 100,000,000

Unavailable for reduction of debt.

Fractional silver coin. \$ 26,034,215

Minor coin. 133,753