

## 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 wonder to the team's admirers in this city, and the cause 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 Getz and Conway of Detroit proved entirely too hard for Anson's men to crack. It was not until Detroit pined 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 25th, they pounded the Detroit twirler out of the box and won the game by 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.

Since my last letter was written President Spaulding 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 slaughter in the Washington game here had any bearing upon the action subsequently taken I cannot say, but I think had Bryan pitched a winning and brilliant game that day, it is not probable that he would have been let go.

"When it comes to a choice between the home-run slugger and the scientific batter, who cares more to place the bat in a position 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 when each is a man of equal ability, which has two or three home-run hitters in its team will never show up very strong in team work. A player who is always talking about his base-hits and errors, rather than 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 the one who forgets his own record and thinks only of those points that will add to the team's record. Such a man has been Kelly, of the Boston, and it is that which has made him the great player which he has justly won the reputation of being. Anson is another of the kind. What does Anson care for a few 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 pictured as the personification of abusiveness 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 tyrannizes almost to a mere strict discipline and a total refrain from favoritism. His kicking is a habit of claiming every right during a game which he thinks belongs to his team. If there were more captains like Anson there would be less complaint made of bad ball playing."

"Anson never was a newspaper favorite. The reason probably arises from his perfect indifference to newspaper attack. The old man goes right on playing ball and doesn't think it worth while to reply to anything the reporters may say about him or the Chicago team. The consequence is Anson is exasperated, and the more sphynx-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 well-doing, but Lord, how it is abused and blackguarded if it strikes 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 unmercifully 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. A team that, after getting rid 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 veteran teams are under obligation to the victors 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. Spaulding's trip to Australia will just be in the nick of time this winter. They have begun ball playing in Melbourne already, and the Melbourne Cricket Club have taken "the Yankee game" in hand, and after getting rid of an initiatory game which the cricketers played with the newly organized "Melbourne Base-Club," they like the game exceedingly. What will they say when they see base-ball played by Spaulding's American expedition to 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, the 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—.984—at first base; Morrill, .981; Esterbrook, .981; Connor, .979; Brouthers, .975; Farrar, .974; Anson, .973.

At short keelers is first, .973; Denny, .973; Wise, .965; Smith, .964; Shock, .967; Irwin, .978; Glasscock, .969; Williamson, .967; Rowe, .964; Ward, .940.

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. Daly, of Chicago, sec. 2d, .893; Buckley third, .874; Ewing fourth, .872.

Bastian is the best third baseman, having an average of .933; Denny, .907; Nash, .907; Kuehne, .900; Burns, .884; White, .869; Mulvey, .866; Donnelly, .845; Whitney, .801.

The pitchers' fielding averages are: Keefe, .897; Buffinton, .863; Getz, .849; Sowders, .845; Krook, .822; Madden, .818; Van Halten, .808; Galvin, .798; Glasscock, .795; M. Baldwin, .793.

Campau's average as a right-fielder is 1.000; Foarty, .934; Tiernan, .909; Coleman, .908; McGee, .890; Daly, .803; Pettit, .887; Brown, .882; Thompson, .880; Shoenberg, .837; Shock, .840; Farrell, .835; Kelly, .718.

Joe Hornung has made only two errors in seventy games. His average is .980; O'Rourke, .966; Farrell, .941; Sullivan, .938; Wood, .929; Levy, .913; Wilmer, .912; Wychell, .901; Gore, .843; Fields, .843; Denny, .836.

At second base Bastian leads in fielding with .931; Richardson (De. roit), .938; Dunlap, .931; Myers, .929; Gansel, .927; D. Richardson, .914; Pfeffer, .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, .248; Boston, .232; Pittsburgh, .231; Philadelphia, .224; Washington, .202. In fielding Detroit leads with .910; Boston, .898; New York, .897; Pittsburgh, .885; Philadelphia and Chicago, .884; 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 caving 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 it 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 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-robber. 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 indorse 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.	\$21,642,350
Bonds at 4 1/2 per cent.	713,738,200
Refunding certificates at 4 per cent.	131,080
Navy pension fund at 3 per cent.	14,000,000
Pacific railroad bonds at 6 per cent.	64,625,512
Principal.....	\$1,014,138,142
Interest.....	6,410,544
Total.....	\$1,020,548,686
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.	\$16,737,873
Certificates of deposit.....	15,205,000
Gold certificates.....	131,939,112
Silver certificates.....	203,680,673
Fractional currency (less \$8,375,984, estimated as lost or destroyed).....	6,922,643
Principal.....	\$704,505,237
TOTAL DEBT.	
Principal.....	\$1,721,123,065
Interest.....	6,578,469
Total.....	\$1,727,701,534
Less cash items available for reduction of debt.....	\$359,909,641
Less reserve held for redemption of United States notes.....	100,000,000
Total debt less available cash items.....	\$1,267,791,893
Net cash in the Treasury.....	103,349,535
Debt less cash in Treasury Aug. 1, 1883.....	\$1,164,442,358
Debt less cash in Treasury July 1, 1883.....	1,165,584,656
Decrease of debt during the month.....	\$4,137,298
Decrease of debt since June 30, 1883.....	4,137,298
CASH IN TREASURY AVAILABLE FOR REDUCTION OF THE PUBLIC DEBT.	
Gold held for gold certificates actually outstanding.....	131,939,112
Silver held for silver certificates actually outstanding.....	203,680,673
U. S. notes held for certificates of deposit actually outstanding.....	15,205,000
Cash held for matured debt, and interest unpaid.....	9,063,138
Fractional currency.....	1,715
Total available for reduction of debt.....	\$359,909,641
RESERVE FUND.	
Held for redemption of U. S. notes, acts Jan. 14, 1875, and July 12, 1892.....	100,000,000
Unavailable for reduction of debt:	
Silver held for silver coin.....	26,034,462
Minor coin.....	138,763
Total.....	\$26,173,225
Certificates held as cash.....	63,695,974
Net cash balance on hand.....	103,349,535
Total cash in Treasury as shown by Treasurer's general account.....	\$646,123,363

## GEN. SHERIDAN IMPROVING.

### Dr. O'Reilly Notes the Changes the Last Few Weeks Have Brought.

Dr. O'Reilly has issued the following encouraging bulletin at Nonquitt, under date of Aug. 1:

Gen. Sheridan was last seen by me the afternoon of July 7, the day after the disembarkation from the Swatara. On resuming to-day my duty as attending physician I note the following changes which have occurred since the date named: The General's whole appearance is better and his color more natural. His eyes are brighter and have more expression. His face is fuller, and, judging from this and the contour of his limbs, he has gained in weight. His pulse is 98, of good volume and tension, and perfectly regular. His respiration has increased in depth and evenness. He is taking more food and his dietary has been greatly enlarged. His cough is easier and less frequent. His mind is more active and his perception clearer and his nervous and muscular system more decidedly able to resist fatigue. To sum up, these observations indicate improvement in all Gen. Sheridan's functions. The change has been so gradual as to be hardly perceptible from day to day, but in a period of three weeks the gain is manifest.

ROBERT O'REILLY.

## High License in New Jersey.

The Court of Errors at Trenton, N. J., has declared the High-License Local Option Law passed by the Legislature last winter constitutional. Justice Van Sickle wrote the opinion. The high license feature of the law was declared valid by a unanimous vote, but the court was divided on the local option feature, the vote standing 8 to 7 in favor of its constitutionality.

## FAVORING SETTLERS.

### A Decision by the Secretary of the Interior Adverse to Railroad.

### Nearly 3,000 Cases Affected, in the Matter of Indemnity.

(Washington (D. C.) special.)

The Secretary of the Interior has rendered a decision in the somewhat celebrated case of The Northern Pacific Railroad Company against Guilford Miller. The history of the case briefly stated is as follows:

In 1884 Miller made a homestead entry of 160 acres of land within the indemnity limits of the Northern Pacific Railroad in Washington Territory, alleging settlement in 1878. The date of entry was subsequent to the date of the withdrawal for and selection by the railroad company. The entry was allowed by the local land officers, who subsequently notified the General Land Office that the allowance was an error, as the land entered had already been withdrawn from settlement, and advised that it be canceled. This the Commissioner of the General Land Office refused to do, upon the ground that the withdrawal of this land was contrary to express prohibition in the granting act itself, and that the land was subject to settlement up to the date of the action. The railroad company appealed to the Secretary of the Interior, who referred the question to Attorney General Garland. In his opinion the Attorney General held that the withdrawal was valid and effective against subsequent action. In the decision the Secretary holds briefly that when the map of the main line was filed and accepted in 1870 the general route was fixed, and the statutory withdrawal under Sec. 6 of the granting act became inoperative. The statutory withdrawal having been put in operation, could not again be exercised, its authority being exhausted. The general route being thus fixed could not be amended or changed except by legislative authority. As no such authority was given the Secretary to change the general route by the map of 1872 was without authority of law. As Miller's land was not within the limits of the statutory withdrawal under the lawful map of 1870, it remained public land subject to settlement, notwithstanding the filing of the map of 1872, and the attempted withdrawal of the land by the Commissioner of the General Land Office was of no effect to change the status. The Secretary holds that Sec. 6 of the granting act to the company absolutely prohibits the withdrawal by the Executive of the lands on the line of the road from the operation of the homestead and pre-emption laws, and that in attempting to make withdrawal of lands for indemnity purposes the Commissioner acted in violation of the law. The railroad company selected Miller's land as indemnity for lands within the Yakima Indian reservation, but the Secretary says that inasmuch as the Supreme Court held in the *Butte* case that the simple title to the lands within the Indian reservation passed by the grant to the company, subject to the right of occupancy by the Indians, the company is not entitled to indemnity for lands within said reservation and which have passed to it by its grant. The effect of this decision is far-reaching, and will affect about 800 cases now pending in the General Land Office, and probably the claims of many settlers which have not reached there. The denial of the right of the company to indemnity for lands within the Yakima Indian reservation is said to be equally applicable to other Indian reservations along the line of the road, and will have the effect of reducing the indemnity claims of the company largely, probably to the extent of 1,500,000 acres. (About 3,000 cases now in the General Land Office will be affected by this decision.)

## A DELUGE OF RAIN.

### One of the Severest Electric Storms Known in Years.

(Chicago special.)

Chicago was visited last week by a slightly modified edition of the flood which drowned the world in Noah's time. The storm seemed to have been quite general throughout the Northwest, extending over large portions of Minnesota, Iowa, and Illinois. Luckily for this nineteenth-century world, it did not last long. In the words of the word-juggler, however, Jupiter Pluvius meant business while he was at it. It is no exaggeration to say that for some ten minutes during the storm the water came down in such dense masses that the individual drops could be no longer noticed. The downpour, too, came with such suddenness that people out of doors were completely taken by surprise, and were wet through to the skin before they had time to run twenty feet for shelter. Those in cities who made a rush for the street cars, instead of finding a harbor of shelter, found themselves badly left for the strong wind blowing during the thickest of the down-pour swept the falling sheets of water through the cars, and in a few minutes completely soaked the unhappy fugitives from the outer flood. Many streets in the larger cities were flooded from curb to curb, as were tunnels. Large trees were blown down, crops and fruit ruined, and many dwellings demolished. The lightning also caused much damage and some few fatalities at various points. At times the blinding electric flashes and the grand bursts of sound were almost instantaneous, and thus were added on awe, and fear followed fear. The world of business in cities and towns for the moment was stilled. All listened and wondered and feared, and only thought of what would come next. People imagined themselves standing on the verge of a possible eternity as they watched the sinuous lightning rushing like mimic comets along telephone and telegraph wires—they felt death already creeping around their hearts, as it crept to the hearts of a few, luckily only a few. It was one of the most severe storms known for years. During the heaviest downpour the wind blew forty miles an hour.

## TROOPS ON THE MARCH.

### A Regiment of Militia to Take a Hand in the Kansas War.

(Newton (Kan.) special.)

A special train of five coaches, carrying Companies A, C, and D of the Second Regiment, has gone to Stevens County. They will have over 300 men, and carry tents, ammunition, and commissary's stores for a two weeks' siege. The entire Second Regiment has been ordered to the front by the Governor, and will place over 500 men in the field. Attorney General Bradford, who has visited the scene of trouble, says it is fully as bad as has been reported. The General says that if one man from either town, Woodsdale or Hugoton, goes to the other he will be killed, and this will precipitate a fight. Both towns are armed and patrolled, there being about 150 armed men at each place. They have rifle pits and pickets day and night.

## INDIANA STATE NEWS.

—Julia Whalin was killed by lightning at Jeffersonville.

—The seventh annual meeting of the old settlers of Marion and Hendricks counties will take place Thursday, Aug. 16, in J. V. Caster's grove, two and one-half miles south of Clermont, one-half mile south of I. D. & S. Railroad.

—The Huntington, White Lime Company has just erected six large new improved lime-kilns. The fuel used in them is crude petroleum, which, it is claimed, is one-half cheaper than wood. The use of oil, now that the great pipe line from Lima to Chicago has been completed through that city, is likely to give the Huntington lime interests a great impetus in the near future.

—A number of boys of Yankeetown were swimming in a pond near town, and one of them, Berry Hartley, aged 15, was seized with cramps and drowned before his companions could rescue him.

—Zach Booker, a colored man, aged 55 years, was killed by the cars at Jeffersonville.

—Patents have been granted Indiana inventors as follows: Henry Fasic, Middleton, sugar-cane harvester; Henry A. Goetz, New Albany, beam end protector; James B. Trawcock, Churubusco, brick kiln; Harvey Haggard, Jackson, washing-machine; Charles H. Hartman, Vincennes, spring attachment for agricultural implements; Theodore P. Heinman, assignor of one-half to F. T. Roots, Connersville, sign or advertising card; Charles Herring, Geneva, flood fence; Mancel W. Mitchell, assignor of one-half to H. A. Goetz, New Albany, beam end protector; Oscar E. H. N. Reichling, Marion, fence.

—Doll Fulcher, of Martinsville, an old soldier, and in feeble health, was run over by a horse and buggy, driven by Bert Miller, breaking three ribs and inflicting internal injuries. The wounds may prove fatal.

—Lightning struck four horses belonging to E. M. Cooper, six miles southeast of Anderson, killing all of them. The horses were standing under a walnut tree. There was not a mark to be seen on any of the animals except that every hoof was stripped entirely off each one. The tree showed no evidence of having been struck.

—Capt. James B. White was renominated for Congress by the Republicans of the Twelfth Congressional District.

—Another murder has occurred in Tipton County, making the second in four months. George Crutchfield, a Constable of Madison Township, went to Tipton and swore out a warrant for the arrest of John Hadley, charged with stealing a horse, saddle, and other articles. Hadley is a desperate character, and the warrant was placed in the hands of Sheriff Bates. Bates and Crutchfield immediately started in pursuit of Hadley, and when near Curtisville, a small town ten miles northeast of Tipton, the two officers separated. Crutchfield met Hadley coming down the road in a wagon, and informed him that he had a warrant for his arrest. A few words passed, and the two men pulled their revolvers. Crutchfield's weapon missed fire, and Hadley shot him three times in the abdomen, after which he made his escape. A man from the scene of the tragedy reports that Crutchfield is dead, and that Hadley will be lynched if captured.

—While Stephen Anckermann, of Posey County, was felling a tree, his little children, Jamie, aged 8, and Lizzie, aged 5, came out to see the tree fall, and were caught by one of the limbs. The little boy's skull was fractured, and he died an hour later. The little girl is also seriously injured, having both legs broken. The grief of the parents is intense, and a watch is being kept over Mrs. Anckermann to prevent her committing suicide.

—James S. Jackson, a 16-year-old son of T. M. Jackson, of Seymour, was drowned in White River while bathing. He was a promising young man and an attaché of the Seymour Democrat office.

—Simon Gross, of Cass County, was bitten by a rattlesnake recently. He has been intensely suffering ever since and fears of his death are expected.

—Six of a gang of nine thieves, who have been robbing Vine County farmers, were arrested at Terre Haute, Charles L. Hepler, a sewing-machine repairer, who was first arrested, confessing and informing on the others. Three escaped.

—Mrs. John Flannagan and her young sister-in-law, Miss Flannagan, residing a short distance from Dora, Wabash County, were about a week ago attacked by a strange malady which now promises to terminate fatally. The ladies were, almost on the same day, stricken down with a chill, and immediately began frothing at the mouth, attempting to bite themselves and their friends who approached. So violent have they now become that it requires the efforts of several persons to restrain them when the convulsions are on. The unfortunate are perfectly rational, and fully realize their condition, but say they are utterly unable to control themselves while the fits are on. The affliction strongly resembles hydrophobia, but neither of the women nor their friends can remember of having been bitten by a dog.

—Ab Kennedy, aged 33 years and unmarried, was killed by falling slate in the Campbell shaft at Brazil.