

INDIANA STATE NEWS.

A CHRONICLE OF HAPPENINGS IN HOOSIERDOM.

Shocking Deaths, Terrible Accidents, Horrible Crimes, Proceedings of Courts, Secret Societies, and, in fact, Everything of Interest to the Hoosiers.

Pensions have been granted the following named Indians: Original invalid—J. Cobb, Greensburg; E. H. Dunn, Shelbyville; L. S. Bass, Shelbyville; J. Blue, Battle-ground; W. H. H. Gilbert, Whitehall; J. P. Meyers, (deceased), Rochester; H. Davis, Greensburg; E. D. McGee, Roann; A. E. Robbins, Central; J. Fox, Columbia City; J. B. Early, Kosuth; E. Arnold, Montpelier; A. Guire, Draper; H. Dill, Goshen; J. Johnson, Huron; C. Keck, Vincennes; J. Williams, Ireland; I. Love, Marion; J. Pinkston, Fayetteville; T. W. Rominger, Hartsville; E. R. Douglass, Crawfordsville; J. L. Laughrey, Monroe; A. Keen, Sullivan; J. M. Stockdale, Sycamore; F. F. Domke, Medaryville; H. Easterday, Rochester; G. W. Hardwick, Lafayette; J. Brunesholz, Brownstown; A. Izor, Indianapolis; L. Hamilton, Waynesville; S. Kissinger, Churubusco; J. H. Ray, Hellott; J. H. Fulk, Worthington; J. Brown, North Judson; R. A. Hullis, Fort Ritner; T. J. DeBolt, St. Paul; J. Smith, Jasper; U. Mock, Ridgeville; W. H. H. Schrock (deceased), Decatur; H. C. Wright, Mitchell; S. Rutherford, Idaville; G. W. McCulley, Georgetown; C. Fromer, Greensburg; S. A. Parrish, Knightsville; D. Miller, Pennville; W. C. Warnock, Greenstown; B. F. Slater, Harrell; W. P. Butts (deceased), Muddy Fork.

Increase—William S. Kaler, Andersonville; Robert H. Little, Elmdale; Robert McMullen, Manchester; George Swank, Jordan; William H. H. Ward, Logansport.

Widows, etc.—Amanda, widow of Thomas Self, Hillham; Nettie H., widow of William H. Schrock, Decatur; Lucinda, mother of Henry Thom, Dupont; Laura I., widow of John Curry, Mauckport; Elizabeth, widow of Emery E. Raper, Indianapolis; Sarah J. Compton, former widow of William P. Bugan, Washington.

Crushed by a Log.

While helping to load a heavy log, in the woods three miles east of Middletown, Samuel Myers met with an accident from the effects of which he died. While the team was drawing the log up on the wagon, Myers was walking behind it, "choking." Suddenly the chain broke, and the log rolled back, knocked him down, and passed entirely over his body, stopping on his head. His body was terribly crushed, several ribs were broken, and he was otherwise injured internally. He was carried to his home and medical aid summoned. He suffered the most intense pain, when death relieved him. He was an industrious and respectable citizen, and leaves a wife and several children.

Losses by Fire.

Kempton, eight miles west of Tipton, was visited by a serious fire and almost the entire business part of the town was destroyed. E. Burkhardt's general store was burned, causing a loss of \$800; no insurance. John Clark, saloon and building, loss, \$800; gas company office, \$500; A. Gossard, meat market, \$500; John Reese, postoffice and general store, \$7,000; S. Mazingo, drug store, \$400. A barber-shop, saloon and blacksmith shop were also burned, aggregating a loss of \$800. There was no insurance on any of the buildings or stock. The fire is supposed to have been the work of incendiaries who first robbed the buildings and then applied the torch.

A Wife, Deserted by Her Husband, Ends Her Existence with Morphine.

Mrs. Josephine Dalby, of Fairmount, was found in a dying condition. When discovered she lay on the floor with nothing over or under her. She was the wife of Clark Dalby, a worthless character, who left her and went to Indianapolis. She and her children were reduced to the verge of starvation. She was a handsome woman of thirty-one. She leaves five children, whose ages range from one to thirteen years. The coroner held an inquest and returned a verdict to the effect that death resulted from a dose of morphine taken with suicidal intent.

Assaulted by Her Father-in-Law.

Benjamin C. Ice, residing ten miles south of Marion, was arrested on the charge of assault and battery with intent to murder his daughter-in-law, Lavina C. Ice. The accused and his alleged victim are both of the highest standing. It appears that there was a dispute over the measuring of some land, and Ice becoming enraged, attacked his relative with a club, and would have beaten her to death but for interference. As it was, she was painfully injured. In addition to a criminal prosecution, civil suit was filed this morning, demanding \$5,000 of Ice for the injuries inflicted on his daughter-in-law.

Afraid of "White Caps."

James Huddleston, of Washington County, went to Indianapolis with an afflicted daughter, who was placed in one of the asylums. He applied to the police station, wanting to know if he was safe from molestation by "White Caps" if he remained in the city, and he reported at the hotel to-day that three men were following him with the intention of killing him. He acts as if he recently had been subjected to a ter-

rrible fright, and his friends will be communicated with.

Damages Demanded for Slander.

A tenement house on the farm of John Ford, a wealthy farmer who lives southwest of Columbus several miles, was destroyed by fire. It was supposed to have been the work of incendiary, and Ford is alleged to have openly accused Noah Wilson, a young man of the neighborhood, of committing the arson. Wilson has brought suit against Ford for \$1,000 damages for the slander of his character.

Death from Injuries Received.

Frederick Carr, a well-known and prominent painter at Jeffersonville, while decorating the new residence of Thomas O'Donnell, fell from the second story of the building and sustained a concussion of the spine. He was picked up and carried to the office of Dr. Watkins, near by, and was unable to budge an inch from the time he was taken there until he died.

Young Man Fatally Shot.

Lafayette Shade, a farmer living two miles north of Hillsboro, shot and fatally wounded a young man named John McAlister. The tragedy was the result of a long-standing family feud. Shade was arraigned before Esquire Miller, who, after hearing the evidence of the witnesses to the affair, bound him over to court in the sum of \$4,000.

Shot by a Drunken Tramp.

W. W. Casto, while crossing the river bridge at Terre Haute was accosted by two drunken men and a drunken woman, trying to pick a quarrel, which resulted in one of the drunken men shooting Mr. Casto twice, seriously but not fatally wounding him. The man who did the shooting fled across the river. A party is in pursuit.

Attempted Suicide.

Lon Smith, son of John L. Smith, and about twenty years old, attempted suicide by hanging himself at his father's home at Greensburg. It is said that a disagreement with some other member of the family caused despondency and he attempted his life, but was discovered. He may recover, although there is room for doubt.

Murder Caused by Politics.

Two and a quarter miles northeast of Bartlettville, James McPike, aged 48, beat William M. Martin, aged 60, and beat him so badly that he died from the effects. The cause was politics.

Minor State Items.

—Extensive arrangements are being made for the reception of Hon. James G. Blaine in this State. While here he will be the guest of Gen. Harrison, and his first speech will be at Goshen, Oct. 10.

—Dr. James Ritchey of Rensselaer, is dead. Dr. Ritchey practiced many years in Franklin, and was prominent in the politics of the State in its early history. He made the first report favorable to the establishment of a hospital for the insane while he was a member of the Legislature.

—The saw-mill of Jacob Landis at Franklin, was almost destroyed by the explosion of the boiler in the engine-house. The engine-house was completely wrecked, and the engineer, John Cheatum, instantly killed.

—Wallace Britton, a prominent citizen at Crawfordsville, died at the age of 88 years.

—A monster gas well, with a capacity estimated at nine million feet daily, was drilled in at Sweetser, nine miles west of Marion. This makes twenty-five natural-gas wells drilled in Grant County without a failure.

—Bishop Dwenger, of the diocese of Fort Wayne, left to visit Rome. In taking leave of the clergy of the diocese at the episcopal residence he was presented with a purse of \$1,500, a tribute from the priests. The presentation speech was made by Father Brammer, pastor of the Cathedral, and the Bishop made a feeling response. He will be abroad until Christmas.

—The eleventh annual reunion of the Seventh Regiment Association will be held in Greensburg on Thursday, Oct. 11.

—James Dukes, of Darlington, took arsenic with suicidal intent. A doctor was secured in time to save his life.

—Charest, the rope-walker, while riding a bicycle on a tight rope at Hammond, lost his balance and fell thirty-five feet to the ground. He was badly hurt.

—Jesse Miller has commenced suit against the Toledo, St. Louis and Kansas City Railway Company, at Marion, demanding damages in the sum of \$10,000. The claim is based on the killing of Albert, the 4-year-old son of the plaintiff, by one of the freight trains of the defendant. The boy was asleep on the track when the engine cut him in twain.

—Miss Nellie Carver, a most estimable young lady, formerly a resident of Martinsville, died at the home of her parents in Indianapolis, after a sickness of seven months, of consumption. She was taken to Martinsville for burial.

—Mrs. John Click, an aged widow residing north of Peru, was most horribly burned, the body being a mere crisp. It is supposed her dress caught fire from a live coal while smoking a pipe. Her daughter was seriously burned in attempting to rescue her.

—Died, Israel Baker, of Elkhart, Ind., aged 67 years, a pioneer and prominent ex-soldier.

AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

A NEWSPAPER MAN INTERVIEWS THE PRESIDENT.

Mr. Cleveland's Frank Talk—His Views of Men and Things—His Impressions of the West—Personal Attacks, Pension Views, Etc.

(From the Chicago Herald.)

My appointment with the President was for 2 o'clock, and at that hour I entered the waiting-room. A Cabinet officer was with him at the time, and it was not until a half hour later that I was requested to enter. The President's office is the oval room known as the library, immediately over the "Blue Parlor," and which was first occupied as a private office by President Arthur. He was seated at his desk, with piles of papers and documents on each side of him, all awaiting his examination. He received me cordially, asked me to be seated, and at once entered into general conversation.

The first impression one receives in meeting the President is of his downright sincerity and perfect truthfulness. You feel that what he says he means, because he believes it to be true. This puts you at once at ease, for you see that here is a man who is not laying conversational pitfalls for you, who is not holding back his own thoughts in order to extract yours, or talking mere idle words that mean nothing. Every line in his face shows tenacity and honesty, and for a public man he exhibits in a noteworthy degree the Scriptural virtue of singleness of heart.

His mind moves with freedom, and he expresses himself clearly, with no hesitation as to the choice of his words, showing that he thinks clearly, and knows what he is talking about. Another impression he leaves upon you is that he is a man who is not afraid to take a position by honest processes of thought he is almost immovably fixed there. His face shows a mind equal to arduous things, and there has been no more arduous work performed by living man than that of the President as he stood four square against his party when, after the 4th of March three years ago, they marched gayly up to the capital in search of offices. Civil-service reform to the party meant turning the Republicans out, but it did not mean that to Mr. Cleveland, who had the laws of the country in his mind, and who knew that the country would be the better for it. There is not one man in 10,000 in the United States in either party who could have stood up so sturdily and so honestly against the demands of his own party as did the President.

But while I am drawing these deductions from Mr. Cleveland's appearance and the impression he makes upon me, he has been talking after a very pleasant fashion.

"My Western trip will always remain a very delightful memory to me. I was more than pleased. I was charmed with the Western people. Their openness, their honesty, good nature, independence and thoroughness showed me that they belonged to the very highest type of Americans. The courtesy and consideration shown the Presidential party was especially gratifying; not because it was a personal compliment, but because it showed respect for the greatest office in the nation.

"The corn palace at Sioux City was a wonderful piece of work. I admired that very much, and was glad I stopped there, though we had no time to see it. But the corn palace was the most wonderful of the West. It was the perfection of our vast railroad system. It is something for Americans to be proud of. We traveled that immense circuit of some 5,000 miles, over twenty-one different railroads, and an accident and wit out an interruption or delay.

"People are sometimes curious to know, Mr. President, how you regard these Congressional assaults made on you personally?"

"In regard to personal assaults made upon me by my political opponents, I can only say I care little for them. I know they are not true, and I believe they are meant to be understood by myself, at least—in a Pickwickian sense. I confess that the speeches of some of the Senators surprise me, but I do not wonder. The Senate of the United States is the most dignified body in the world, and certainly there have been speeches delivered there which do not comport with that dignity. But if they can stand it I can. I am a little surprised, though, sometimes, that these very Republican Senators who are the most bitter against me have no hesitation in asking very particular favors at my hands."

"Your pension vetoes have been criticised with some severity."

"In a codification of the pension laws and a complete readjustment of their inequalities. They absolutely need it, and if Congressmen would address themselves to that they would do the soldiers far more good than in the present way of private pension. These are general things, and I am sure that if Congressmen would address themselves to that they would do the soldiers far more good than in the present way of private pension. These are general things, and I am sure that if Congressmen would address themselves to that they would do the soldiers far more good than in the present way of private pension."

"I have signed more pension bills than all my predecessors put together; and those I have signed have been the best. I have signed more pension bills than all my predecessors put together; and those I have signed have been the best. I have signed more pension bills than all my predecessors put together; and those I have signed have been the best."

"I am willing to stand before the people on the reasons I have given for my vetoes. It seems like a small matter to deprive some poor person of \$12 a month, but it is a matter of principle, not of generosity. But some of my vetoes have been in the interest of the applicant. Take, for instance, that case of Mrs. Smith. I vetoed the bill because her case was pending in the Pension Bureau, and if it passed there she would be entitled to a larger sum of money than she was getting by the bill. I see by a Walla Walla newspaper that Mrs. Smith's case has passed the Pension Bureau after I had 'brutally' vetoed it. This is true, and that is the very ground upon which I did veto it. If I had not 'brutally' vetoed it Mrs. Smith would have gotten some \$300 a month, and I would have been the cause of her case being pending in the Pension Bureau after I had 'brutally' vetoed it."

"This opposition seems to be raking up a good many stories about you."

"I do not intend to keep pace with the campaign lies manufactured out of whole cloth, and I only wonder at the ingenuity that devises them."

"It was said a short time ago that I had never appointed a Catholic priest as chaplain in the army or navy. Now, the fact is there have never been but three Catholic priests appointed as chaplains in the United States service, and I appointed two of them."

"And that story about my saying I believed in free trade as I believed in the Protestant religion. I cannot imagine where people pick up such absurd statements. In the first place I believe in free trade, and in the second place free trade and protection are mere matters of governmental policy. I don't look upon religion as a matter of policy. That is something of very much higher moment than anything I would have for my country."

"How about that substitute, Mr. President?"

"Yes, it is true that I hired a substitute during the war. But I never had the impression that some very eminent Republican did the same thing. I was drafted at a time when it was impossible for me to go. Two of my brothers were already in the service, and if it had been possible for me to have gone in justice to our family, I would have for my country."

"I was afterward admitted to the Soldiers' Home, at Bath, N. Y., and he died there, as many other soldiers did. He never was in a poorhouse, so far as I know, and he certainly did not die in one."

Campaign Lies.

(New York Telegram.)

In spite of the absolute proof which has been brought to the knowledge of the National Republican Committee that the extracts praising the President in the "New York Telegram" have been taken from various English papers, the committee has not yet taken any action against the paper.

The Postoffice Department, under Democratic administration is making a better showing than it has ever made before. The deficiency of the department in 1884 was \$2,000,000. This year it will not be over \$2,000,000. In connection with this large deficiency we must bear in mind that 8,000 new post-offices have been established; also a parcel postal system to foreign countries.

The revenue of the department of the postal service has also been an outlay of \$3,000,000. The business of the department has largely grown, but the Democratic supervision it costs less to transact.

One of the most recent of these documents is entitled "A Question of Wages and Bread," of which 1,500,000 have been issued. Among other things, it contains extracts from the Republican national platforms of 1876, 1880, and 1884, disingenuously and so as to conceal the fact that each of the platforms recognized the propriety, if not the necessity, of readjusting the tariff on a lower scale of duties. By these extracts an attempt is made to cause the reader to believe that the Republican platforms of 1876, 1880, and 1884 were rigid for high protection and as unalterably opposed to changing one jot or tittle of the tariff as is the platform of 1888. The Democratic platform of 1884 is also garbled.

DON DICKINSON TALKS.

RINGING WORDS FOR TARIFF REFORM AND TAX REDUCTION.

The Postmaster General Says It's an Issue Between New England Monopoly and the Great West and He's with the Latter—New England Disloyalty.

The Washington correspondent of the Chicago Herald recently called on Don M. Dickinson, the Postmaster General, at his private office, and asked him to talk on the political issues of the day. The correspondent asked him what he thought the President would do with the Chinese exclusion bill, which had been passed with such hot haste by Congress.

"No one," said Mr. Dickinson, "has any right to speak for the President. He is a man who makes up his own mind and pursues his duty fearlessly. His only thought is for the honor and dignity of the country. That bill is not an administrative measure, and the President will treat it as such. He will consider every subject that comes before him. Ever since his inauguration he has done all in his power to give real protection to American labor by endeavoring to exclude from the country that cheap labor which competes with ours. That is the only way American labor can be protected. The President originated the negotiations of this Chinese treaty by which the question of Chinese immigration was settled. It amply protected the laboring men from further competition with the Chinese, and all the Senate had to do was to ratify it, and it would have gone at once into effect. Instead of that, the majority talked on some insignificant amendments, which made it necessary to send the treaty back to Congress for reconsideration. Hence this long delay, with the further prospects of serious complications with the Chinese Government."

"What do you think of the action of certain Republicans in regard to the retaliation message and bill?"

"I think the Republican Senators are animated by one object only, and that is, as one of them expressed it, to put the President 'in a hole.' They wish to embarrass his administration, if they cannot get to the interests of the country. The retaliation law of 1887 was a law that did not retaliate. It would have injured the West far more than it would have injured Canada. There would have been an embargo laid on all goods coming from the Western water frontier, and our valuable commercial relations with Canada and the British possessions would have been stopped, to the immense detriment of the West. What would have happened to New England? They would have got rich. Her railroads would get an increased carrying trade, and among other roads the Vermont Central, of which Senator Edmunds knows a good deal, would have paid double dividends. Blaine has said that Portland was a better Canadian port, and that railroads leading thence into Canada would have done an immense business if the President had simply stopped the traffic of Canadian vessels with this country by order of a few Senators. That is the retaliation law of 1887 contemplated, and if it had ever been put in operation it would have immensely benefited New England at the expense of every other part of the country, and particularly of the West."

"But what do they care? They have always grown rich off the rest of the country. The West pays tribute and tax to New England and gets nothing in return for it. They don't buy a pound of Western produce. They buy neither our flour nor our provisions. Talk about the manufacturing States affording a 'home market.' They buy nothing from the West, but only sell their products to us. The South buys from us, and takes our flour and provisions. The surplus goes to England at her price."

"New England controls and has controlled for years the legislation of this country, and has always protected her own selfish interests at the expense of the remainder of the United States. Twelve Senators of the United States Senate represent a population not as great as the State of New York, and in extent of territory not as great as the State of Illinois. And they talk to us in the great West of the duty of patriotism, and how much we must do for a high protective tariff for the sake of the workingman, and to build up the country. They are glib with their appeals to our generosity and our patriotism, and yet that political party that controls New England and has twelve Senators in the United States Congress never gives a generous or a patriotic breath. This country was never engaged in a foreign war that the old Federal and Whig parties did not oppose, and the present Republican party in New England is the lineal descendant of those parties. The first secession movement was started in New England. In the war of 1812 every New England State refused to vote men and supplies in aid of the Government, and when President Madison requested the States to send troops to the front, and forward his quota of troops the Governor positively and insultingly declined. That is the record they have, and it is notorious that if the war had continued another year they would have welcomed the British fleets to their ports. They used to burn ships along the shore as signals for the British fleet, and they were disloyal through and through. They held the Hartford convention, which was intended as a step toward secession, and they did everything possible to embarrass the Government. They entertained in Boston that man McHenry, who was an emissary of England, and who came to promote dissensions between the States."

"The same spirit arose in the Mexican war, and the old Federal and Whig parties opposed that war and disloyal in all their actions and measures. The Republicans of New England went into the war for the Union, not from motives of patriotism, but because they thought they could make money and injure the South. The State of Missouri sent more troops to the Union armies than all of New England, outside of Massachusetts. And yet they talk about patriotism and try to induce our Western farmers, from whom they never buy a pound of anything, to keep on voting money into their pockets. They have the money, and have waxed fat and rich off the toil of the West, and the Western farmers are growing poorer all the time. In 1880 the farming lands and products of the West, the farm implements, the hay, the sheep, and the products were not worth as much by millions of dollars as they were in 1870, ten years before. Ten years of the highest protection this country has known has made the Western farmer poorer than he was ten years before. And yet he is asked to vote again for this enormous tariff taxation to order that the Eastern manufacturers may receive more tribute and grow still richer. It astounds me, it dumfounds me, to think our people can be so blind."

"The President sent in his retaliation message and asked for power to retaliate to some purpose if it became necessary, to retaliate in a way that would inflict some injury on Canada with as little injury as possible to the whole people of this country. New England has discovered that if that line were pursued her interests might have to suffer, and now these New England Senators are not so fierce for retaliation and not so bloodthirsty as they were a short time ago. The President believes in the whole country in maintaining its dignity and honor, and these Senators only think of their own little narrow neck of land which they represent and of dollars and cents only."

"The empire of this country belongs to the West, where there is a great, generous, and patriotic people. If our people choose they can throw off this tribute to New England that has been demanded from them so long. But they cannot do it so long as they support all the monstrous tariff taxation. Low taxation and tariff reform will free the entire Western country, and bring about a time of prosperity such as we have never known before."

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The revenue of the department of the postal service has also been an outlay of \$3,000,000. The business of the department has largely grown, but the Democratic supervision it costs less to transact.

THE GREEN DIAMOND.

NEWS AND GOSSIP IN THE BASE-BALL WORLD.

The Work of the League Pitchers—Spalding's Australian Tour—A Demand by the Brotherhood of Ball Players—Miscellaneous Notes of the Game.

[CHICAGO CORRESPONDENCE.]

John M. Ward, the great short-stop of the New York Club, and President of the Brotherhood of Ball Players, while in Pittsburgh last week, was shown a newspaper article to the effect that the Brotherhood had decided to make a fight on the reserve rule, and not to be bound by it another season, and that Ward had been chosen as the player to make the test. Members of the New York Club without exception laughed at it as absurd and characterized it as a "fairy story." Ward, who, according to the article, is to sustain the burden of the attack, read it carefully, and, asking for paper and pencil, wrote as follows:

"The story is absolutely without foundation. If any such move were contemplated, certainly I should know of it. There has never been a season before, within my recollection, in which such perfect good faith has been maintained between clubs and players. Since the meeting of the League and Brotherhood last fall the best of feeling has prevailed all around. There are one or two minor affairs that should yet be adjusted, and doubtless will be without friction, but that there is any such move to be made as outlined is absolutely untrue."

Dan Brorthers, who is Vice President of the Brotherhood, and Hanlon, another leading light, denounce the sensation in fully as strong terms as did Ward. All say they are well satisfied with the reserve rule, and want it maintained when not abused. Ward says he expects to be reserved by New York, and play there next season.

In speaking of the proposed Australian trip, President Spalding, of the Chicago Club, said the other day: "The American team is nearly complete, although there may be new additions. I have just signed John Healy, of the Indianapolis Club, and James Donnelly, of the Washington team. So you see that all the League teams are represented in the combination." Spalding and Anson will spend the winter on the Australian trip, but let no one suppose for a moment that the Chicago magnate's interest in the League or the Chicago Club will be forgotten. Tim Murran in New England and an equally trusty man in the Northwest have their instructions from headquarters; and let it be understood that, while there will be no wholesale change in the ranks of the team as now composed, it will carry a greater force of seasoned and unseasoned but promising but very talent next year than any club in the League.

The result of the work done by the League pitchers up to date is as follows:

	Won.	Lost.	Won.	Lost.
Keefe.....	28	9	Shreve.....	8 18
P. Conway.....	26	8	Gleason.....	7 12
Clarkson.....	24	6	Greber.....	6 10
Croce.....	21	11	Widner.....	5 5
Welch.....	21	14	Madden.....	5 10
Buffington.....	21	12	D. Conway.....	4 1
Morris.....	19	16	Borchers.....	4 4
Galvin.....	17	18	Barlick.....	4 6
Sowers.....	16	10	Radburn.....	4 12
Whitney.....	15	14	Ryan.....	3 2
O'Day.....	15	21	Crane.....	3 4
Getzelm.....	15	21	Beattin.....	3 4
Van Halgren.....	13	22	Dalley.....	2 5
M. Baldwin.....	12	23	Mains.....	1 2
Casby.....	12	14	George.....	1 0
Boyle.....	12	19	Knell.....	1 2
Sanders.....	11	6	Tener.....	0 1
Healy.....	11	18	Mail.....	0 1
Tice.....	9	7	Shaw.....	0 3
Staley.....	9	0		

A few weeks ago Pfeffer, the great second baseman of the Chicago Club, stopped smoking, thinking it would aid him in batting. His mother, who is all wrapped up in her son's welfare, anxiously watched his record to see if he did better. She discovered that he was falling away and getting farther down the list every day, so she wrote him to again commence smoking and see if he couldn't hit the ball. He received the letter last Friday night, and, acting on his mother's advice, smoked three or four cigars before retiring. So far it has had the desired result, for he won the game Saturday by timely hitting and made a total of six with five times at bat in Monday's game.

"I see that Anson is claiming as original the idea of removing the pitcher to the center of the diamond, so as to make batting better," said Umpire Ferguson to an Eastern reporter. "Why, I was the first one to suggest it, and not only to suggest it, but to try it. It was in Chicago, and Bond was one of the pitchers. Both pitchers were hit very hard. I am satisfied that something like this will be tried next season."

The Clevelanders have been shut out more times this season than any team in the Association. They have received ten coats of whitewash. Kansas City is next on the list with nine. Brooklyn has been shut out seven times, Cincinnati six, Louisville and Baltimore five each, St. Louis four, and the Athletics are at the tail end of the list with only three.

DIAMOND DUST.

Dwyer will prove a valuable addition to the Chicagoes.

Detroit leads the League in club batting and New York in club fielding.

Dan Brorthers leads the Detroit team in batting and fielding.

Anson will have some more \$10,000 pitchers to sell next season.

Dalrymple has been released from the Pittsburghs.

President Young says there will be no change in the League next season. The present clubs will all remain in.

The Ball-Players' Brotherhood will make a strong fight at the fall League meeting to do away with the reserve rule.

Anson does not deserve ill-treatment at Chicago's hands. The old man is the salvation of this city as a ball town. At least so thinks a Boston exchange.

President Young, of the League, thinks the only possible method of increasing the batting without disturbing things too much is to move the pitcher back five feet.

Keefe, of New York, has won the most games in the National League; King, of St. Louis, in the Association; Lovett, of Omaha, in the Western; and Sowers, of Lima, in the Tri-State.

Hoy, of the Washingtons, has been fortunate in stealing second base this season, but when he once makes the attempt and is thrown out it destroys all his ambition to make a second attempt in the same game.