NEWS IN SUNDAY'S JOURNAL.

Resume of the Principal Home and Foreign Events Recorded in the Issue of June 10.

An old lady named Gunther was drowned at North Manchester, Ind.

A gas well at Wabash, Ind., has an output of over 2,000,000 feet daily.

Confederate pensions cost South Carolina, under a law recently enacted, $25,000 a year.

A four-year-old child was instantly killed by the accidental discharge of a gun near Bloomington, Ind.

Fire at Norway, Mich., almost destroyed the town and inflicted damage to the amount of $200,000.

A fourteen-year-old boy was fatally shot by the accidental discharge of a gun near Clarksburg, W. Va.

The trial of Charles Rusk, at Kokomo, for the killing of Wesley Adams, ended in a verdict of five years in the penitentiary.

General Master Workman Powderly was indorsed for re-election by the national convention of Knights of Labor iron-workers.

A dynamite bomb, wrapped in a copy of the Arbeiter Zeitung, found planted under the walls of the Chicago Historical Society building.

Tools found in the cell of Pete McCartney, counterfeiter, at New Orleans, with which he and Ferdinand Albert, burglar, intended breaking jail.

Senator Voorhees says in an interview that Gray's friends will not falter in their support of Thurman, and that, in his opinion, the Democrats will carry Indiana.

J. J. McBride, postmaster at Livingston, Mont., left suddenly, a defaulter to the government several hundred dollars, besides owing private parties a large amount.

Millions of grasshoppers are hatching out in Otter Tail county, Minnesota. They are of the genuine Rocky mountain variety, which did such great damage some years ago.

The retort of the Fuel Gas Company, Pittsburg, exploded. Charles Kuhne fatally injured, and another wokman named Cline seriously injured. Several others slightly hurt.

It is learned that George Stoffle, aged fourteen, son of a widow living near Springfield, Mo., whose body was found hanging in the barn, did not commit suicide, as was supposed, but was drugged and then hanged by his mother.

In the House, bills were passed for the creation of public buildings at Jackson, Mich. and Ottumwa, Ia. The tariff debate was resumed. A motion to strike out the clause placing flax straw on the free list was defeated—62 to 74.

Freight trains on the Philadelphia and Reading railroad collided. Fireman Levan, of Catawissa, was fatally hurt, and three brakemen, whose names cannot be ascertained, badly injured. A large amount of merchandise was destroyed.

Almost every merchant of Freeland, Pa., served with sheriff's writs, charging conspiracy, for boycotting George E. Hill at the behests of Knights of Labor. Hill was manager of the gas company and had acted as an officer during labor troubles.

Base-ball on Saturday—Cincinnati, 6; St. Louis, 5. Louisville, 12; Kansas City, 4. Athletics, 15; Baltimore, 12. Brooklyn, 9; Cleveland, 5. Harvard, 7; Yale, 3. Indianapolis, 4; Washington, 3. Philadelphia, 2; Pittsburg, 1. Chicago, 8; New York, 3. Detroit, 10; Boston, 9. Omaha, 2; Chicago Maroons, 1. Milwaukee, 8; Kansas City, 3. Des Moines, 3; St. Paul, 1. Minneapolis, 5; St. Louis, 2. Zanesville, 5; Mansfield, 3. Lima, 10; Kalamazoo, 3. Danville, 18; Crawfordsville, 4.

Local Events.

The Marion county Prohibitionists nominated a full county and legislative ticket, Saturday. Some of the nominees are thought to be lukewarm in the faith, and a committee was appointed to confer with them.

Charles Schneider, a convict in the Michigan City penitentiary, sent from here for stealing hogs, died in that place a few days ago from what is thought to be a fracture of the skull. He was hit on the head with a blunt instrument, but by whom is not thus far known. The Governor has been requested to investigate the matter.

The opium smuggler Winters, arrested here, Saturday, is Charles Labelle, one of the principals of a gang that has been operating for years in carrying the drug from Canada to California. He was from Sarnia, Ont., and he will be held here for trial. He is now in jail in default of $5,000 bail. Frederick and Charles Saunders, others of the gang, were arrested at Port Huron, Mich.

In the election of city school commissioners, Saturday, J. P. Frenzel, J. H. Greenstreet and J. B. Conner were re-elected, the two latter without opposition, for the First, Tenth and Eleventh districts respectively. In the Second H. Bamberger was defeated for re-election by Theodore P. Haughey. Mr. Frenzel on a vote of 818 got only 56 majority over Frederick Thoms. Mr. Haughey had 226 majority on a vote of 468. All elected except Mr. Frenzel are Republicans.

[From Our Second Edition of Sunday.]

The Attempted Train Robbery.

The audacious attempt of the train-robbers was the subject of conversation everywhere in the city, yesterday, and a crowd was at the depot when the train returned at noon with the crew that was aboard during the affray of night before last. One of them was absent, however—Joe Ketcham, the baggage-master, who at that time was undergoing a difficult surgical operation at his home in Cincinnati. The operation appeared to promise well, but late yesterday evening the train-dispatcher of the Big Four road received the sad but not unexpected message: "Ketcham died at 4:45."

The baggage car in which Ketcham lost his life was the object of the crowd's curiosity. The rear windows were shattered, and there were various bullet marks over it. Conductor Lefler and brakeman Stickel were on board, but the engineer and fireman had left the train at the yards. Mr. Lefler said that the reports in this morning's Journal and Cincinnati papers were in the main correct, but that there were some emissions. There appears to have been but four robbers concerned in the attack, although this is not positive. Moreover, they did obtain entrance to the car. Ketcham and Zimmerman discovered them before the engineer saw them. Zimmerman was the first to see the outline of the men's forms in front of the front door. "Look there, Joe," he said. Ketcham made no reply, but walked hurriedly toward the front of the car, taking with him a lamp. As he was afterwards able to explain, he thought the men were tramps. He ordered them off the car, and as he did so, they attempted to force the door, and partly succeeded in doing so. Ketcham hurled his lamp at them, and they then opened fire upon him, he in the mean time standing bravely up until shot down. They fired fully fifteen shots into the car. Zimmerman, in the mean time, fled through the rear door into the smoking-car in order to procure help. He had no weapon except his revolver, which was in the hip pocket of his pantaloons, over which were a pair of overalls tightly buttoned. Accordingly, it would have been folly to have remained in the baggage-car. As he rushed into the smoking-car he found the conductor and brakeman, and engineer James, who was going to Cincinnati in order to take out a train waiting for him there. Zimmerman shouted, "There are a lot of robbers in the baggage-car, and they are killing Ketcham." The four men then turned toward the baggage-car, followed by three or four passengers. At the door of the car they halted a moment, but the brakeman looking through the door and seeing one or two men bending over Ketchman led the way in. At their approach the robbers left the car. Ketcham observed their entrance, and said feebly to the brakeman, "Come here, Joe; they've shot me all over." He remained conscious all the way to Cincinnati, and was able to tell much that had happened. He said that when he first went to the door he distinctly heard one of the robbers say, "Kill him," and immediately afterward another one said, "No, don't do that." But the shots began coming. After he had fallen they rifled his pockets, taking out his keys. With these they went eagerly to the express safe, to which they attempted to fit them, but being the keys of the baggageman and not the messenger, they were unsuccessful, and Ketcham heard them cursing over it. They left the keys in the safe and they are now in the possession of the brakeman.

The other hero—more fortunate than Ketcham, but none the less a hero—was James Boyd, the engineer who had the five-minutes' death struggle in the coal-tender. Last night as he lay exhausted by two days' work without any sleep at his house, No. 198 Bates street, he told a Journal reporter the details as they appear in his account given at Cincinnati. He got the revolver away from his assailant, and twice the latter rescued it from him. The robber was the larger and stronger of the two, but all through the struggle Boyd retained the vice-like grip upon the man's throat which he had obtained at the outset of the struggle. Boyd was a soldier almost through the war, being finally wounded at the battle of the Wilderness, where his knee-cap was shot off. This incapacitated him for further service, and has disabled him more or less during life. It was his knees which first began to weaken in his terrible struggle on Friday night.

A strange incident in connection with the affair is the strange premonition of Mrs. Boyd, wife of the engineer. When she arose yesterday morning she was feeling no unusual uneasiness, and began her household affairs in her customary way. Mrs. Boyd has formed a regular habit of first building her fire in the morning and then going and picking up the Journal, over which she will glance while the stove is becoming heated. Yesterday morning she says she was stooping over the stove and in the act of touching a match to the fire, when a terrible presentiment suddenly came upon her concerning her husband and told her to go out and pick up the paper. She followed the inclination, and the first thing her eyes fell upon when she got the Journal was the account of the robbery; the shock was almost too much for he, even though it disclosed the fact that her husband had come out safe and well.

DEATH OF THE BAGGAGEMAN, KETCHAM.

CINCINNATI, June 9.—Joseph Ketcham, the baggage-master who was shot by robbers in his car on the Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis & Chicago railroad, near Delhi, last night, died of his injuries at 5 o'clock to-night. President M. E. Ingalls, of the Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis & Chicago railway, who is in New York, telegraphed from that city to-day an offer of $1,000 reward for the arrest and conviction of the robbers who attacked the passenger train on that road at Delhi last night.

Depew Declines to Define His Position.

NEW YORK, June 9.—It has become evident, within twenty-four hours, that, unless he stops it at Chicago, Chauncey M. Depew will be voted for there by a large number of the delegates from this State, and that their action will probably force their colleagues who incline to Alger, Sherman, Harrison, Gresham and others, to vote with them and give Depew the seventy-two votes of New York. There has been an important conference here, within twenty-four hours, in which Depew, ex-Senator Platt, Senator Hiscock, Whitelaw Reid, William Walter Phelps and others participated. An effort was made by some of these gentlemen to force Mr. Depew to take a position, but it utterly failed. He would neither announce that he was a candidate, nor would he formally withdraw. His position is that he will not embarrass those of his friends who favor his nomination by taking any steps one way or the other. He will be in Chicago to protect himself and speak for himself, and until then he will not take any action one way or the other. It is doubtful, under these circumstances, whether there will be any definite decision as to what New York will do until the delegation reaches Chicago. The conundrum is whether Platt and Hiscock will go away from Depew if he is voted for at Chicago, or whether, in the interest of the party in New York, they will stand by him. Depew's course, as now settled upon, will change at once the whole atmosphere of the canvass. It will stop Sherman from getting votes in New England and Pennsylvania which would otherwise have gone to him, and it makes him a dangerous competitor for the place, because he is thought to be able to carry New York.

The Alger men are going home to-night, quite disconsolate. They have been expecting big things from New York, which the Depew movement will head off. The Platt-Hiscock sympathy for Alger has been the biggest end of his boom in the East. Senator Sherman is also disturbed by this change in the situation. Yesterday he was claiming 382 votes, but it has become evident to-day that he is on the wane. The disclosure of his hand has set other influences at work, and the South will be broken into to cut down his vote. The Depew movement will take away at least sixty votes from him in the East and in Pennsylvania. The Senator went back to Washington to-day. He made a great effort, while here, to see Senator Platt, but the latter would not enter into any conference.

Senator Quay, of Pennsylvania, has been asked to meet Platt on Monday in Sherman's interest. Senator Quay was here to-day on his way to West Point, to be present at the graduation of his son, who has been a cadet there. Senator Quay is an affable and agreeable gentleman, and talks earnestly about his political preferences and convictions as regards the Republican presidential nomination. He said, among other things: "Senator Sherman will receive a large vote from Pennsylvania; just how large it is impossible to say until we get together at Chicago. There have been no conferences or consultations as yet. It is only when the delegates have come together that you can make any definite estimate. I think the Senator will have upwards of forty votes from Pennsylvania. It is not impossible that the State should cast a solid vote for him, but it is not anticipated."

"Could Blaine now be renominated?"

"Not in the face of his Paris letter; unless all the other candidates should have withdrawn and asked him to come in. No; there is no possibility of Mr. Blaine's nomination now."

Senator Cullom, of Illinois, was in New York to-day on his way back to Washington from West Point. He smoked a cigar with Senator Sherman at the Fifth-avenue Hotel, chatted with the politicians in the corner in his free and easy Western manner, and bore himself generally like a man who would not object to having presidential lightning strike him. He was chary of any expressions about the Chicago convention, but from some of his expressions it was learned that his friends think it wise to have Illinois solid for Gresham in order to keep it solid for Cullom at a later time in the balloting, say the first day's voting, which period, they are confident, will not bring about a nomination. Speaking of the general situation, Senator Cullom said: "Democratic indifference and listlessness is everywhere so plainly indicated that only a blind man could profess to think there is a chance of Democratic success. It is inevitable that we shall elect our ticket, if no blunders are made. The solid South will meet with a responsive solid North this year, beyond any question. They climbed into the saddle too quickly with their free-trade spurs. I believe we will carry every Northern State. Oregon has indicated the drift, and the rejection of Governor Gray in the Democratic national convention makes us sure of Iniana."

Governor Foster, of Ohio, went home to-night, leaving behind him the declaration that Sherman will be nominated. He claims that the New York people have discovered that Sherman is so near a nomination that they can only stop the growth of his strength by bringing out Depew, which Foster thinks will not answer.

The Alger boomers have been very quiet to-day. They are all getting ready to go home or to Chicago. They do not like the last reports from this State, but are trying to keep a stiff front. Ex-Congressman Horr, who has been over in Massachusetts in Alger's interest, says there are a number of Alger men on the New England delegation, but that they will wait on the New Yorkers before coming out for the Michigan man. The undertow is sweeping back to Blaine, and knowing ones say that Chauncy M. Depew intends to be the man to bring the convention back to Blaine.

Watterson and the St. Louis Platform.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., June 9.—The Watterson and Democratic clubs, headed by a band of music and followed by a concourse of citizens, serenaded Mr. Henry Watterson at his home in this city this evening, on his return from St. Louis. He spoke, reviewing the work of the convention, the platform, the ticket, and so on. The following are the more notable passages in his remarks about the tariff and the platform:

"I went to the St. Louis convention with the single purpose to urge that the line of battle should be drawn on the message of the President and the position of our friends in Congress. I met there a formidable array in favor of limiting our plan of campaign to a simple reaffirmation of the platform of 1884 and a general indorsement of the administration. There was, from first to last, no other issue raised. It is true that I helped make the platform of 1884. It is true that I spoke for it in the national convention of that year. It is true that, for four years, I have put upon it a construction which I thought to be justified by the plain letter of its meaning. But it is also true that the country accepted it as a straddle, and that this interpretation had stereotyped itself upon the public mind. Merely to reiterate it, therefore, was to lose all that we have since gained; to traverse a policy which, in Congress at least, has brought us union where there were only divisions; to surrender an intrenched position and to fly the field in the face of the enemy. I could not consent to this. But it is not true that I proposed any advance. On the contrary, I agreed to take the platform submitted by Mr. Scott and Mr. Gorman, word for word, if they would agree to strike out the first clause, which, without any qualification whatever, reaffirmed the platform of 1884. There was no other difference between us—none at all; and whilst they made their argument with extraordinary earnestness, plausibility and power, I am bound to say they disclosed no spirit that was not that of honest Democrats seeking the good of the country and the party; and, when we finally reached the conclusion embodied by the platform as perfected, we stood as one man, and not as three men. But, fellow-citizens, to rescue them from the perils that befell poor Tray, and the ascription, so dangerous in their part of the country, as it would seem, of being caught in my company, let me hasten to suggest that there may be some mistake about my opinions and purposes. I have certainly done all I could to fix the attention of the people upon the ruinous exactions of a tariff the most unscientifically laid in all the world. I have sought to force upon the authors of that tariff a redemption of the pledges they made when they enacted it, that it should not outlast the exigencies that called it into being. And it may be that, in the course of the agitation, I have not always been very squeamish about the terms used to describe what the Supreme Court of the United States itself has described as 'legal robbery.' But nowhere have I proposed anything extreme or destructive. I am a builder by preference, a conservative by nature, and no more than the President, no more than Mr. Carlisle, no more than my friends Gorman and Scott, would I proceed in the work of reform with any rash precipitation. I am the friend, not the enemy, of mining and industrial development; of labor in the sense of honest work for honest wages; and if the Democrats of New York, New Jersey and Connecticut, would take what I think from my own lips, and not at a second hand, from lips puckered to lie for a consideration, they would hear nothing to frighten or injure them. I want to reduce the war taxes, and my objective point is a revenue tariff; but in the nature of the case we are bound to go slow. Rome was not built in a day. The protective system cannot be got rid of for years to come. The Mills bill, which I support, is a protection, not a free-trade measure. As for free trade, it is no wise at stake, and never will be realized, if it be ever realized, until the manufacturers put themselves at the head of the movement and put it through. The menace, like the chimera of the rebel brigadiers, is a figment of sectional and partisan malvolence got up by the Republicans for campaign purposes."

Von Puttkamer's Fall.

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BERLIN, June 9.—The fall of Herr Von Puttkamer, Vice-president of the Prussian Ministerial Council and Prussian Minister of the Interior, has caused immense jubilation in the radical camp. Herr Richter, in the Freissinge, ascribes his downfall directly to his speech in the Landtag and closes an exultant article with the exclamation: "Long live the Kaiser; may God preserve his strength. If he does so, many other things in Prussia, and Prussia, also, will improve." The satisfaction which the government party derive from the Kaiser's yielding to Prince Bismarck's representation that it would never do, by vetoing the quinquennial parliament bill, to furnish the Radical opposition a pretext to boast that the Kaiser had sided with it against his own Cabinet and the Conservative majority, is dampened by the prospect of an imperial rescript. The Cologne Gazette and other government organs daily urge the Emperor against doing anything likely to cause further resignations. Herr Putkamer never had the full sympathy of the Emperor, and the latter's decision to part with him betokens his determination to impart to his reign the stamp of his own independent convictions. Herr Von Puttkamer's letter of justification treated the matter as a personal one. It was not submitted to the Cabinet. The Kaiser's reply intimated that Herr Von Puttkamer had failed to convince him. Prince Bismarck visited Herr Von Puttkamer to-day, but not the Emperor, so nothing is yet decided regarding Herr Von Puttkamer's successor. The National Liberals want Herr Miquel, Mayor of Frankfort, or Herr Von Benningsen, preferably the former, to succeed him. The Radicals desire Herr Winter, Mayor of Dantzig. Neither party is hopeful that the Emperor will go so far to the Left in his choice, and it is doubtful whether any leader would accept the position in the present uncertain state of affairs.

Cipriani's Disputed Citizenship.

BALTIMORE, Md., June 9.—It has been announced by cable that Leonetti Cipriani, grandson of Mrs. Mary Worthington, of Baltimore county, who left Baltimore a few weeks ago to look after the settlement of the estate of his father, Count Cipriani, of the Italian army, who died recently in Italy, was placed under surveillance on his arrival at Leghorn, by the authorities of that that city, on the ground that he was a subject of the Italian government and liable to be impressed into the Italian army, as his father was a subject of the Italian government and liable to be impressed; that he (Leonetti), never being naturalized as an American citizen, was also a subject of that government. Mr. Cipraini was born in Baltimore city, and has lived in the State of Maryland all his life, except during a short time that he spent on a visit to his father on the island of Corsica. E. N. Rich, as his attorney, is in consultation with the Department of State at Washington, endeavoring to secure the interposition of the United States government to secure his release. The authorities here claim that as Mr. Cipriani was born in this country, and, after he became twenty-one years of age, elected to become a citizen by being registered as a voter, and having frequently exercised his right of suffrage, he is a full citizen and subject of the United States. The Italian authorities, on the other hand, claim that nothing short of actually renouncing his allegiance to the Italian government and being naturalized as a citizen of the United States, is sufficient to release him from being a subject of the Italian government. Unless Mr. Cipriani can prove his American citizenship, he will be compelled to serve a term of five years in the Italian army.

The W. J. Wise Estate.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

VINCENNES, Ind., June 9.—About four years ago W. J. Wise, a very wealthy bachelor, died in this city. He had numerous relatives, but he lived with the family of his brother, Samuel Wise. He left his great estate to the three daughters of his brother Samuel—Mrs. Kate Fay, Mrs. Mary Rider, (both since deceased), and Mrs. Elizabeth Miles. The estate was controlled by trustees, and the legatees were to receive the rents, profits and proceeds of the same, but the original bequest was not to be diverted. R. J. McKinney, the administrator, gave bond in the sum of $400,000. The plaintiff in the first suit to break the will was H. K. Wise, a brother of the deceased, and the verdict was in favor of the defendants. Others then brought suits for the same purpose, and after a two-months' fight in the Sullivan court the jury disagreed. J. A. Shugart then filed suit, and about the 1st of May trial was begun in the Sullivan Court, before Judge Franklin. Ex-Senators Harrison and McDonald, Messrs. Chambers and DeWolf, Viehe & Niblack, and others were counsel for the defendant. Hons. G. G. Reilly, T. R. Cobb, Col. Briggs, O. T. Baker and others advised for the plaintiffs. Each of the cases charged that the testator was of unsound mind, and was unduly influenced by the daughters of Samuel Wise. Each of these cases was very exciting, and much money was expended in the legal contest. About 3 o'clock this afternoon the jury returned a verdict for the defendants, leaving the will intact. A motion for a new trial was made by the plaintiff, but the motion was overruled.

Preparing for War.

PESTH, June 9.—The budget "for the common affairs of the empire" was submitted to the delegations to-day. After regular receipts from imperial sources were deducted from the total amount of the expenditures, there remains 113,035,634 florins to be provided for by contributions by the two parts of the empire. Of the total expenditure provided for, the army absorbs 97,717,655 florins, and the navy 9,108,947 florins for ordinary purposes. The total extraordinary expenses amount to 23,000,000 florins, of which 21,000,000 are for the army and 2,000,000 for the navy. A preamble to the budget states that, though all the European Cabinets are united in desiring peace, circumstances nevertheless imperatively indicate that an increase in Austria-Hungary's defenses is the surest safeguard of peace.

Herr Von Tisza, the Hungarian Prime Minister, thanking the members of delegations today for their patriotism, said they would know how to find the boundary between exposing the development of the strength of the army and overestimating the strength of the nation. In the present situation a peaceful alliance between the powers forms the only guarantee of peace. The empire's cautious policy is to avoid attacks and conflicts. Nevertheless, defensive measures are necessary. It would be erroneous to conclude from recent isolated incidents that the empire, in the event of an emergency, is not capable of harmoniously developing its entire strength. Herr Von Tisza's remarks were greeted with loud applause.

Arrested for Destroying a Letter Not Her Own.

EVANSVILLE, June 9.—Deputy United States Marshal Groves last night arrested Mrs. Chas. Williams, wife of a traveling man, at Mt. Vernon, Ind., for opening and destroying a letter addressed to her sister, Miss Hutchinson, who resides with Mrs. Williams. The letter was from Len Duckworth, a worthless fellow who had been paying attentions to the young lady. She knew the hand-writing and opened the letter and found it to be very obscene. After destroying it the sister asked for it and was [illegible] of its disposition. She became angry [illegible] Duckworth, and he informed the postoffice inspector, who was then in Mt. Vernon. He called on Mrs. Williams and she admitted having opened and destroyed the letter. A telegram called Marshal Groves to the little city and the lady was arrested and brought to Evansville and given a hearing before United States Commissioner Wartman, who placed her under bond for trial before the United States Court in October.

Alger's Manager at Chicago.

CHICAGO, June 9.—Mr. Frank J. Hecker, of Detroit, business partner of Gen. Russell A. Alger, and the political lieutenant of that distinguished gentleman, arrived in the city this morning, and is established at the Grand Pacific, where he will remain from now on until after the convention. Mr. Hecker, who is a tall, well-built and handsome man, with grayish hair and beard, comes here to look after General Alger's interest in the matter of the presidency. "I will not submit to any interview," said he "but you can say that Michigan is still for Governor Alger, because she knows and loves him. He is antagonizing no one, nor are his friends tearing down other heroes to enhance the splendors of their own; but he is before the country on his merits, and we all have a firm belief that he will receive the nomination." From another source it was learned that the Alger men have received much encouragement from the East within the last day or two and the confidence of the Michiganander is steadily on the increase.

German Royalties.

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BERLIN, June 9.—The Emperor's journey to Pottsdam was idealized by the loyalty of the people, and has been treated by the Berlin press in the spirit of Arthurian legend. The fine weather of the past two days has enabled him to spend much time outdoors, to his great benefit, as it is certain his removal to Potsdam caused a slight relapse. His appetite is still enfeebled by the heat and his lassitude, and the doctors are trying to augment it. Dr. Leyden has again joined in the consultations. Dr. Hovell returns at the Emperor's special request as soon as his private affairs will permit. The Emperor has decided that no summer fetes or other festivities shall be stopped on account of his condition or the death of his father.

The Empress, during her tour of the flooded district, stopped at Jonasdorf, Alteoncelde, Elbinge, Dirschau and Schneidemuhl, visiting the sufferers by the floods and receiving the town officials. She will return to Potsdam at midnight to-night. Her Majesty has sent a kindly answer to the address presented to her by the women and girls of Gorlitz.

Prince Bismarck is expected at Kissingen on July 7 for a three weeks' sojourn. His wife's illness has been serious, but the danger is now averted and the Princess is able to leave her bed at intervals.

An Ex-Auditor Charged with Embezzlement.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., June 9.—Great surprise was occasioned in this city to-day by a criminal proceeding, filed by Rev. William M. Bultman, priest in charge of St. Boniface Church, against ex-County Auditor Charles F. Yaeger, charging him with embezzlement. He is charged with obtaining and using the money of a lunatic named Joseph Framm under false pretenses. Yaeger was made Framm's guardian, but never qualified or gave bond, although he assumed to be and acted as such, collecting large sums of money, about $2,700 of which he failed to turn over to a subsequently qualified guardian. Parties who have paid money into Yaeger's hands have been compelled to pay it again to the new guardian. The case seems to be a very strong one against the ex-auditor, and from his prominence and former high standing in the city the case has created a sensation. He has been released on bond.

Hoadly Declines Bandannas and Snuff.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

NEW YORK, June 9.—A Sun reporter called upon ex-Governor Hoadly, of Ohio, yesterday, and asked how he was pleased with the nomination of Thurman.

"I've got nothing whatever to say on that subject," said Mr. Hoadly.

"Don't you intend to vote for him?"

"I am going to vote," said the ex-Governor impressively, "for the presidential electors; they won't let me vote for the men themselves. I was opposed to Thurman's nomination, from the start, and did all I could to prevent it; and if I'd had a week longer to work I would have prevented it."

"Then you don't think his name lends strength to the ticket?"

"I've got nothing to say about that. I use white handkerchiefs, though, and don't go in for bandannas or snuff."

Henry County Democrats.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

NEW CASTLE, June 9.—The Henry county Democracy met in convention in the court-house in this city, this afternoon, for the purpose of nominating a county ticket. A goodly number of the unwashed and unterrified were present and on account of the recent national convention, there was some enthusiasm thrown into the work of making the ticket. The following nominations were made: For treasurer, Peter Netz; sheriff, James Gilmore; Representative, John Lockridge; surveyor, J. Henry Hewitt. Mr. Hewitt was nominated for the same office by the Prohibitionists in convention in this city on Thursday of this week, and indorsed by the Democrats to-day. They indorsed the proceedings of the St. Louis convention, and held a ratification to-night.

Game at Danville, Ill.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

DANVILLE, Ill., June 9.—The Danville vs. Crawfordsville game to-day resulted:

Danville	6	0	6	4	2	0	0	0	0	—18
Crawfordsville	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	2	—4

Batteries—Crawfordsville, Haskins and Prescott, and Fowler and Snyder; Danville, Esterquest and Lord. Base hits—Crawfordsville, 8; Danville, 16. Errors—Crawfordsville, 6; Danville, 11. Umpire—Vorhis.

Urging an Increase of England's Army.

LONDON, June 9.—Lord Napier, of Magdala, speaking at the press-fund dinner, to-night, recalled the fact that the Dutch were once nearly masters of the English channel, and said that in view of what the combined European fleets could now do, a strong military force was necessary behind the British fleet. He advocated an addition to the army of 30,000 regulars and an increase of the militia to 150,000 men.

Lured to Death by False Lights.

LONDON, June 9.—The Novosti of St. Petersburg, publishes an account of systematic piracy on the Russian Baltic coast. It says that false light-houses have been built which lead vessels astray and run them aground. One of these false beacons was discovered recently a few miles off Beval. Strong measures will be inaugurated to apprehend the pirates.

BASE-BALL.

Scores of Games Played Yesterday by Clubs of the American Association.

ST. LOUIS, 17; CINCINNATI, 8.

CINCINNATI, O., June 10.—The St. Louis Browns won to-day's game by the bunching of hits, and were also aided by the costly errors of their opponents. Fennelly played a splendid game for the Reds, while Herr, the Browns' new short-stop, made several brilliant stops. Attendance, 5,160. Score:

CINCINNATI.	R	B	PO	A	E	ST. LOUIS.	R	B	PO	A	E
Nicol, r	2	1	1	0	0	Latham, 3	2	3	1	1	1
Kappell, 2	2	4	1	3	1	Lyons, m	3	1	0	1	0
Fennelly, s	1	1	3	4	0	O'Neil, l	2	3	4	0	0
Reilly, 1	0	3	4	0	0	Comiskey, 1	2	2	10	0	0
Keenan, 1	0	0	2	0	0	R'bins'n, 2	3	3	2	4	1
Corkhill, m	0	1	1	0	0	McC'rt'y, r	2	1	1	0	0
Baldwin, c	0	0	9	0	2	Herr, s	3	0	3	3	0
Tebeau, 1	1	3	2	0	1	Milligan, c	0	1	[illegible]	1	1
Carp'ter, 3	1	1	0	0	0	Boyle, c	0	0	1	0	1
Mullane, p	1	3	1	8	2	Hudson, p	0	1	0	4	0
Totals	8	17	24	13	8	Totals	17	15	27	14	4

Score by innings:

Cincinnati	0	0	3	0	1	0	0	0	4	—8
St. Louis	6	0	0	7	1	3	0	0	*	—17

Earned runs—Cincinnati, 7; St. Louis, 11. Two-base hits—Nicol, Mullane, Comiskey. McCarthy. Three-base hits—Fennelly, Latham, Milligan Home runs—Lyons, Robinson. Stolen bases—Nicol, Kappell (3), Reilly, Latham, McCarthy. Double plays—Robinson, Herr and Comiskey; Comiskey and Milligan; Kappell, Fennelly and Reilly. First base on balls—Milligan, Robinson. Hit by pitched ball—Latham. First base on errors—Cincinnati, 2; St. Louis, 3. Struck out—Kappell, Latham, Comiskey, Herr, Hudson (3.)

ATHLETICS, 11; BALTIMORE, 4.

PHILADELPHIA, June 10.—The Athletic and Baltimore clubs played off a postponed game at Gloucester Point, N. J., this afternoon, before about 2,500 spectators. Kilroy was hit quite freely, and his support was poor. Weyhing pitched a fairly good game and was superbly backed up. The batting of Bierbauer and Griffin, and the fielding of Gleason were the features. Score:

BALTIMORE.	R	B	PO	A	E	ATHLETICS.	R	B	PO	A	E
Griffin, m.	2	3	3	0	0	Poorman, r	3	2	1	0	0
Burns, l	1	1	3	1	1	Stovey, l	1	0	0	0	0
Purcell, r	0	1	2	0	0	Lyons, 3	3	2	2	3	0
Farrell, s	0	1	1	3	0	Larkin, 1	2	2	7	0	0
Tucker, 1	0	0	8	0	0	Welch, m	1	1	1	0	0
Shindle, 3	0	0	5	2	1	Bauer, 2	1	3	3	3	0
Greenwd, 2	0	1	1	1	2	Gleason, s	1	2	6	3	0
Fulmer, c	1	0	4	1	1	Tow'sh'd, c	0	1	6	2	0
Kilroy, p	0	1	0	4	3	Weyhing, p	1	2	1	3	5
Totals	4	8	27	12	8	Totals	11	15	27	14	5

Score by innings:

Athletics	2	1	3	3	0	0	0	0	2	—11
Baltimore	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	—4

Earned runs—Athletics, 5; Baltimore, 3. Two-base hits—Poorman, Bierbaur (2), Gleason, Griffin. Three-base hit—Weyhing. Stolen bases—Stovey, Lyons, Welch, Burns, Farrell. First base on balls—Stovey (2), Welch, Kilroy, Burns, Purcell, Shindle, Fulmer. First base on errors—Athletics, 3. Struck out—By Weyhing, 3; by Kilroy, 3.

BROOKLYN, 10; CLEVELAND, 2.

NEW YORK, June 10.—Brooklyn gave Cleveland a bad beating at the base ball game in Ridgewood Park, to-day. The Brooklyns batted Morrison, who was in the box for Cleveland, all over the field, and the visitors' outfielders were kept busy throughout the game. Mays did not do much better, and he also was batted hard. The clever fielding of Brooklyn saved many a run. Mays batted heavily, making a triple and a double, and Caruthers and Pinckney distinguished themselves by making home runs. The visitors played very poorly and were badly rattled at times. Few errors were mere made on either side, but Brooklyn won by bunching hits at the right time. Score:

BROOKLYN.	R	B	PO	A	E	CLEVELAND	R	B	PO	A	E
Pinckn'y, 3	2	1	2	1	0	McK'n, s,l.	1	1	3	0	0
MO'lel'n, 2	0	0	0	4	0	Hot'ling, m	0	1	3	0	0
Orr, 1	1	3	13	0	0	Faatz, 1	0	0	8	0	0
Foutz, r	0	1	1	0	0	Stri'k'r, r, 2	1	1	2	2	1
Smith, s	1	2	0	7	0	Gilkes, 2, r	0	1	2	2	0
O'Brien, l	3	3	1	0	1	Go'd'low, s	0	1	0	0	0
Car'h'rs, m	1	1	1	0	0	McGlone, 3	0	0	1	1	0
Mays, p	1	2	0	3	0	Snyder, c	0	2	4	0	0
Holbert, c	1	1	6	0	0	Morris'n p	0	0	0	3	2
Totals	10	14	24	21	1	Totals	2	8	23	8	3

Caruthers declared out for interfering with fielder.

Score by innings:

Brooklyn	0	2	1	1	2	1	3	*	—10	
Cleveland	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	—2	

Earned runs—Cleveland, 2; Brooklyn, 10. Two-base hits—Foutz, Mays. Three-base hits—O'Brien, Mays. Home runs—Pinckney, Caruthers. Stolen bases—Smith, O'Brien, McKean. Double play—Smith, McClellan and Orr. First base on Balls—McClellan. Hit by pitched ball—Faatz. Struck out—By Mays, 6; by Morrison, 2.

KANSAS CITY, 5; LOUISVILLE, 1.

LOUISVILLE, June 10.—The base-ball game to-day, was called at the end of the sixth inning on account of rain. To that point Kansas City led, mainly on the errors of the home team. In the fourth inning White let an easy ball slip, giving the visitors a score, and others were nearly as bad. Louisville led in batting. Ramsey pitched a fine game. Attendance, about 1,000. Score:

LOUISVILLE	R	B	PO	A	E	KANSAS CITY.	R	B	PO	A	E
Collins, l	0	1	2	0	0	M'Tam'y, r	0	0	0	1	1
Kerins, c	0