BADLY IN NEED OF A LEADER

Democratic Side of the Tariff Debate Weakened by the Absence of Carlisle.

Several Members of the House Anxious to Take Command, but None Combine the Qualities Necessary for Minority Leadership.

Important Amendments Offered to the Tariff Bill and Adopted by the House.

The Drawback Section and the Internal Revenue Clause Changed—Various Interests Before the Ways and Means Committee.

MINORITY LEADER WANTED.

Absence of Mr. Carlisle from the House Apparent in the Tariff Bill Debate.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WASHINGTON, May 17.—There is no doubt that the Democrats intend to use at least liberal portions of the tariff speeches in the House this week, by Mr. Butterworth, of Ohio, as an argument against the McKinley tariff bill, and as a campaign document. Mr. Outhwaite, the leading Democrat in the Ohio delegation, during the debate this afternoon, quoted Mr. Butterworth copiously, and the citations were vigorously applauded on the Democratic side. The Republicans showed their position by groaning lustily at the idea of presenting Mr. Butterworth's argument as representative Republican views.

With ex-Speaker Carlisle out of the House, the Democrats are without a leader. During all of this week the absence of Mr. Carlisle has been painfully noticeble in the tariff debate, as it left the Democrats without even an apology for a leader. The fact is, not one of the Democrats, not even Mr. Mills, has mastered the subject of the tariff sufficiently to cope with any of the fifty or one hundred strong Republicans on the east side of the House. There are probably a half dozen Democrats who have a very odd idea of the general question of tariff, but not for one moment would any of the older Democratic members recognize one of these as a leader. Sometimes six or eight Democrats, who aspire to the leadership, were upon their feet, all talking at once and at the same time, and each contradicting the other. Mr. Mills has none of the elements of leadership, if for no other reason, because he cannot secure the confidence of his side of the House. The Breckinridges are not studious, while Mr. McMillin, of Tennessee, Mr. Blount, of Georgia and Mr. Springer, of Illinois, who would like to be leaders, are too flighty to ever become leaders. During the exciting hours in the House this afternoon the Democratic side was completely off its feet and never at any time having its head, and from this time forward the Democrats will fare better when they have the least debate and will always suffer in any occasion demanding a leader. It is probable that there will be a conference with a view of choosing a successor to Mr. Carlisle, but owing to the fact that there are nearly a dozen who would like to be the leader, and no one of them is willing to yield to the other, the situation at present will continue indefinitely.

THE TARIFF BILL DEBATE.

Changes Made in the Measure Yesterday on Motion of Mr. McKinley.

WASHINGTON, May 17.—When the tariff bill was taken up in the House, to-day, with Mr. Grosvenor in the chair, Mr. McKinley asked that the committee of the whole would proceed as promptly as possible to act upon the amendments offered by the committee on ways and means. Then other gentlemen who had substantial benefits to offer might be recognized.

Mr. McMillin of Tennessee declared that the manner in which this bill was being considered was fair neither to the House nor to the tax-payers of the country. It was utterly impossible to consider and debate the bill carefully in the time allowed by the rigorous rule reported by the committee on rules.

Mr. Breckinridge of Kentucky opposed the pending amendment which fixes a duty of 60 cents a square yard and 40 per cent. ad valorem on Oriental, Berlin and similar rugs.

Mr. Montgomery of Kentucky did not think that the important amendments offered by the ways and means committee should be acted upon without a full explanation of their effect.

Mr. Allen of Mississippi excused his entrance into the debate by stating that he had some friends from Mississippi in the galleries who wanted to hear him talk before they went home. [Laughter.] He thought, and a good many people agreed with him, that if there was any one man in the United States thoroughly posted on the subject, he was the man. [Laughter.] He had discussed the subject on a canal-boat from Syracuse to Albany, with the result already known. [Laughter.] He came back from that trip and had a conference with President Cleveland, and they agreed that the people, in whose interest they had made the fight, had not appreciated it. The gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. Lodge] had complained that there was so much said in the interest of the farmer. The gentleman must excuse members for talking some to the farmer, because talk was all the farmers got. [Laughter.] In conclusion he recited some verses descriptive of the woes of the farmer. The amendment was agreed to.

Paragraph 407 of the bill was, on motion of Mr. McKinley, amended so as to read as follows: "Mats, rugs, screens, covers, hassocks, bed-sides, art-squares, and other portions of carpets or carpeting made wholly or in part of wool, not otherwise provided for in this act, shall be subjected to the rate of duty herein imposed on carpets or carpetings of like character or description."

The paragraph imposing a duty of 50 per cent. advalorem on manufactures of silk, not specially provided for, was amended, on motion of Mr. McKinley, by a provision that all such manufactures of which wool, or the hair of the camel, goat or other like animals, is a component material, shall be classified as manufactures of wool.

On motion of Mr. McKinley an amendment was adopted imposing a duty of 50 per cent. advalorem on bone and horn buttons, and a duty of 4 cents per line on button measure of one-fortieth of one inch per gross, on pearl and shell buttons manufactured or partly manufactured.

Mr. Outhwaite of Ohio, attacked the drawback feature of the bill, declaring that it would be for the interest of the Standard Oil Company.

Mr. McKinley called attention to the fact that in the Forty-eighth Congress the Democratic committee on ways and means had brought in a bill providing for a drawback—not of 99 per cent., but of 100 per cent.

Mr. Outhwaite asked for recognition, but Mr. Sweeney of Iowa was recognized by the Chair.

Mr. Mills of Texas thought that some Democrat should be recognized.

The Chair said that he had recognized to-day seventeen Democrats and seven Republicans.

Mr. Mills suggested that this was something of a party question and he thought it fair play that a Democrat should be recognized.

The Chair remarked that gentlemen on the Democratic side had used up so much time that it was the duty of the Chair to attempt to make an equitable division.

Mr. Mills remarked that, in view of the fact that the Republicans had limited the debate, it came with bad grace for the Chair to reflect upon gentlemen for asking fair play.

The Chair said that, when he was not occupying the chair, he would enter into a partisan discussion as long as the gentleman desired to stand up; but when in the chair, he would not answer back to that sort of reflection.

Mr. Sweeney remarked that the Democratic party of Ohio was the friend of the Standard Oil Company.

Mr. Outhwaite challenged the gentleman to show what legislation a Democratic Ohio Legislature had ever passed for the benefit of the Standard Oil Company.

Mr. Sweeney suggested that the Standard Oil Company had legislated a Democratic Senator into the United States Senate.

Mr. Outhwaite denied the accusation that the Standard Oil Company had anything to do with the election of a Senator in Ohio.

The drawback section was, on motion of Mr. McKinley, amended so as to read as follows:

Section 24. That where imported materials, on which duties have been paid, are used in the manufacture of articles manufactured in the United States there shall be allowed on the exportation of such articles a drawback equal in amount to the duties paid on the materials used, less one percentum of such duties; provided that when the articles exported are made in part from domestic materials, the imported materials, or the parts of the articles made from such materials shall so appear in the completed article that the quantity or measure thereof may be ascertained. And, provided further, that the drawback on any article allowed under existing law shall be continued at the rate herein provided. That the imported material used in the manufacture of articles entitled to drawback of customs duties, when exported, shall, in all cases where drawback of duties paid on such materials is claimed, be identified and the quantity of such material used and the amount of duties paid thereon shall be ascertained. The fact of the manufacture of such articles in the United States and their exportation therefrom shall be determined, and the drawback given thereon shall be made to the manufacturer, exporter, or agent, or to the person whom such manufacturer, exporter or agent shall, in writing, order such drawback paid, under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury shall prescribe.

Mr. McKinley offered a long amendment to the internal revenue clause, mainly of an administrative character, which was ordered to be printed in the Record, and went over until Monday. This disposed of the committee amendments.

Mr. Funston of Kansas offered as an amendment to the metal schedule a proviso that silver ore and all other ores containing lead shall pay a duty of 1½ cent per pound on the lead contained therein, according to sample and assay at the port of entry. Mr. Funston earnestly advocated the adoption of his amendment, declaring that the provision of the bill would destroy the smelting interests of the country.

Brief Hearings Accorded Various Interests.

WASHINGTON, May 17.—The ways and means committee this morning gave a brief hearing to the spirit-vinegar men, who submitted the draft of a modification of the existing law, approved by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, which imposes a light tax on the spirits used in vinegar-making, with a view to guarding against illicit distilling. The committee has, as yet, taken no action in the matter. Heavy pressure is being brought to bear upon the committee by individual members to secure modifications of schedules in the bill. The hosiery men, through representative Harmar, are trying to have some changes made in the language of the hosiery sections; the Massachusetts granite people are seeking an additional degree of protection, and the kid-glove importers and lead-ore refining interests are still working to secure relief; but perhaps the greatest pressure is being brought to bear by the conflicting sugar interests. Representative McKenna has announced that he will submit a proposition looking to a cut of 33 percent. in the sugar duties, restoring the dividing line from No. 16 to 13 Dutch standard. The California sugar men will accept this heavy cut rather than have the bounty plan adopted, and recruits are expected from the Southern States. Meanwhile some of the Western representatives are preparing to lead a crusade in favor of free sugar, so that the ways and means committee may have to face another revolt next week.

DEEP SLASHES IN RAILWAY RATES.

From Chicago to St. Paul for $3, and from St. Louis to Denver for $5—Other Cuts.

CHICAGO, May 17.—Some more vigorous rate-cutting of Western passenger rates was indulged in to-day. The Chicago & Northwestern railroad led off with giving notice of a three-dollar rate, first-class, between Chicago & St. Paul, to go into effect Monday. This rate is $2 below that of the Milwaukee & St. Paul. The Burlington system continued the war with vigor. The announcement of a five-dollar rate from St. Louis to Denver was made, which is a lower rate than any other road has yet made. That road also gave notice of a seven-dollar rate from St. Louis to Minneapolis and St. Paul.

Trans-Missouri rates were further cut into by the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe. That road announced a $4 rate from Kansas City, Leavenworth, Atchison and St. Joe to Pueblo, Colorado Springs and Denver, making the basis of rate to all local points south of La Junta. This was a clear cut of $3.50. The Illinois Central has announced a $6 rate from Chicago to St. Louis and a $3 rate to Springfield. The Missouri Pacific announced a $1 rate from Kansas City to Omaha, and a $2 rate from St. Louis to Omaha.

The Chicago, St. Paul & Kansas City road to-day gave notice that it would reduce the rate between Chicago and Des Moines from $10.15 to $3.85, the reduction to apply in both directions. This is cutting into the local territory which has been so jealously guarded by some of the Missouri-river lines, and will prove a particularly hard blow to the Rock Island, which has gone so far as to advance its Missouri rates in order to protect the revenue on intermediate local traffic.

Resignation of Vice-President Goddard.

CHICAGO, May 17.—J. F. Goddard, vice-president of the Santa Fe road, resigned to-day, and the resignation was accepted, to take effect June 1. The personal differences between Mr. Goddard and Traffic-manager Hanley, which caused a tender of Mr. Goddard's resignation a month ago, proved too great, it is understood, to be overcome by President Manvel's attempts to restore harmony.

CHARITIES AND CORRECTIONS.

Indianapolis Selected by the National Conference as Its Place of Meeting Next Year.

BALTIMORE, May 17.—The interest in the Conference of Charities and Correction increases each day. There are now present nearly three hundred members, exclusive of those of Baltimore. At the session this forenoon the following papers were read: "The Public-hospital Work of Brooklyn," by L. S. Pilcher, M. D.; "Hospital Management," by David Judkins, M. D., Cincinnati: "Advantages of Hospital Treatment, with a Plan of construction for Natural Ventilation," by J. McFadden Gaston, M. D., surgeon of Provident Infirmary, Atlanta; "The relation of Public Hospitals to the Medical Profession," by Henry M. Hurd, M. D., Johns Hopkins Hospital, Baltimore.

In the afternoon the delegates visited the Johns Hopkins Hospital under the direction of Dr. Hurd.

Indianapolis was chosen as the place for the next annual convention, the time to be fixed by the executive committee.

Fatal Mine Explosion.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., May 17.—An explosion of fire-damp occurred about 7:30 o'clock this evening, at the Empire colliery of the Lehigh and Wilkesbarre Coal Company, near this city. So far as can be learned only two men, William Thomas and his helper, Robert Craig, were in that portion of the colliery doing repair work, and it is supposed that fired the gas. Both were killed, and up to this writing neither of the bodies have been recovered. The explosion was a very violent one.

Drank a Vial of Creosote.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

MONTPELIER, Ind., May 17.—Stella, the little two-year-old daughter of Frank Moore, of this city, while playing at home to-day, in some way got hold of a two-ounce vial of creosote and drank and spilled the entire contents before her parents were aware of what she was doing. The physicians have small hopes of her recovery.

WORK OF THE PRESBYTERIES

What the Church Has Done for Its Disabled Ministers, Widows and Orphans.

Method of Changing the Confession of Faith Discussed by Rev. Drs. Crosby and Patterson at the Northern Assembly.

Argument for and against Giving the Presbyteries Control of the Matter.

Fraternal Greetings from the Church South—Meeting of the Cumberland Body—Tobacco Resolution Tabled by Methodists.

PRESBYTERIAN ASSEMBLIES.

The Northern Body Listens to Reports and Discusses the Confession of Faith.

SARATOGA, N. Y., May 17.—At the morning session of the Presbyterian Assembly, after devotional exercises led by the moderator, and the reading of the report of the committee on bills and overtures, the greeting of the assembly was sent to the assemblies of the Southern Presbyterians, the Cumberland Presbyterians and the United Presbyterians.

Rev. J. T. Smith, D. D., reported for the committee on the revision of the text of Confession of Faith and catechism, that they had completed their work on the confession, and asked to be continued for that on the catechism, which was done.

The board of relief for disabled ministers and the widows and orphans of deceased ministers presented its thirty-fifth annual report. The number of beneficiaries on the roll is 624,241 ministers, 350 widows and twenty-four orphan families, with one widow of a medical missionary. At the Ministers' Home, at Perth Amboy, 180 families were cared for, making a total of 642 families, twenty-seven more than last year. Forty different persons on the roll have died, and seventy-seven persons have been added to it. A large number of legacies, aggregating $80,024, have added so much to the funds of the board that no special appeal to the churches was needed. This aid is given according to a rule adopted by the last assembly, providing that every honorably retired minister over seventy years of age, who has served as a missionary or pastor not less than thirty years, shall be entitled to receive not more than $300 a year without an annual recommendation from his presbytery as heretofore. The oldest minister aided is in his ninety-fourth year; the average is seventy-eight, and the average time in service is forty-eight years. Twenty-six veterans received $7,350, just three-fourths the amount given each of the judges of the United States Supreme Court when retired at the age of seventy. The income of the board from all sources was $159,245 for the year, and the expenditure $143,982 for the same period, leaving a balance of $15,263.

A resolution was adopted urging the churches to raise not less than $150,000, and the ruling elders were exhorted to see that this was done. Remarks were made by the Rev. W. C. Katteil, D. D. He emphasized the fact that there were 3,500 non-contributing churches, and a still larger number that contributed only two mites.

In taking up the report of the committee on methods, making changes in the confession and constitution, it was voted that after the speeches of Drs. Crosby and Patterson speeches be limited to ten minutes. Mr. Crosby said there were two questions: "Can our constitution be amended, and if so, how? Is the adopting act a high Olympian god that cannot be touched?" We have only two utterances that are germane—the adopting act and that clause of the discipline that says that amendments to the discipline and doctrine must be proposed by presbyteries and indorsed by two-thirds of them. But the constitutional rules, and the adopting act is nothing else, can be amended by a majority. It is, therefore, a lower thing than the constitution. It is a mere constitutional rule. Now as to the method of proposing changes—this must always be by the assembly, but the overture for this must always be from presbyteries. Hence, when one-third or one-half desire such action, we must pass it down to them. The assembly is simply an exchange through which the presbyteries come to know what is their own mind. We only propose to them that they shall propose. This has nothing to do with revision or anti-revision. Able and learned men on both sides of that question agree that this report provides a clear, and just, and simple way of avoiding anarchy. It shows that we do not mean to break the law, but that we propose to fix an interpretation of that which has been differently understood, so avoiding confusion. No ecclesiastical body could bind itself forever without proclaiming that it was wiser than it ever would be afterwards. We ought to recognize no such nebulous infallibility in the adopting act."

The Rev. R. M. Patterson, of Philadelphia, said he was not influenced by his views on revision. His position was one he had held for years. The presbyteries as well as the assembly have no legislative power that can set aside or modify the authority of Scripture. My whole aim is to discuss the enacting power of the General Assembly. He proposed to bring up a rule that hereafter any article asked for by two-thirds of the presbyteries or proposed by the General Assembly and approved by two-thirds of the presbyteries shall be thereupon enacted by the General Assembly before it shall become obligatory on the churches. Precedents are on both sides of the question whether one-third or two-thirds of the presbyteries must express their desire for change. But if this is any precedent for the refusal of the assembly to approve what has thus been desired by two-thirds of the presbyteries, that would be of great weight. In Moore's Digest (pages 328 and 329) we have a case that just covers this. The assembly indefinitely postponed the consideration of a change proposed and approved by the necessary number of presbyteries. Was not that legislation? The presbyteries had adopted five out of six amendments. The assembly set aside the whole of them because it disapproved one of them—the sixth. Dr. VanDyke told us that the assembly is the child and creature of the presbyteries, and has no powers not derived from them. There was an original presbytery that afterwards subdivided into subordinate presbyteries, and having done this, adjourned to meet the next year as a synod of Philadelphia. We have this position ratified. This shows that this synod regarded itself as the successor of the original presbytery. Later this synod organized the assembly, and this is therefore the child of the synod, and, although it waited a year for suggestions from churches and presbyteries, yet adopted the constitution as of its own authority, and under that constitution we are now working. We may have the legal, but have no presbyterian right to make the change proposed in the report. Were we to do so it might be possible for a minority of the church to change both the confession and discipline. The report does not leave the assembly the power to postpone even for a year their purely ministerial act of passing down amendments to the presbyteries, but one-third of these presbyteries may include a majority of all the churches and members, and yet they would be powerless under this report to prevent a minority from making vital changes; besides the confession can, under this report, be altered more easily than can the discipline.

Governor Beaver, of Pennsylvania, could not agree to the report, because under it the fourteen representatives in the New York Presbytery would have only one seventh the power of fourteen commissioners belonging to seven small presbyteries in the South, West or foreign lands. The assembly should adopt Dr. Patterson's amendment and give to the assembly the power to legislate on such questions, and you should embody in some form the principle that the majority must govern.

Dr. Van Dyke admitted that his report would make revision easy. The report puts it in the power of a numerical minority to propose and enforce a change in doctrine as well as discipline. No harm will be done by delay. Pass this report and no one can tell where we shall be.

Judge Alfred Hand, of Scranton, Pa., said that the assembly is the supreme judiciary of the Presbyterian Church, and that it is the privilege of a supreme court to interpret its own constitution.

Dr. Patton said that in 1800 the assembly made a blunder. Supreme Courts have a right to make their blunders law. The highest legal courts everywhere admit that the decisions of the highest tribunal of any ecclesiastical body are final and beyond appeal in questions of doctrine and discipline.

Elder Henry S. Day, of New York, said he thought the assembly should go slow. The assembly must not do as the report seems to do—impair the co-ordinate power of the assembly to shape and formulate the matters sent down to the presbyteries for approval. By keeping this power the assembly prevents a numerical minority from effecting a radical change. China, for example, would have more power than the whole State of New Jersey. He moved that Section 4 of the report, which compels the assembly to send down proposals, even if it does not approve them, be stricken out, and this was seconded. Adjourned until Monday morning.

Southern General Assembly.

ASHEVILLE, N. C., May 17.—The third day's session of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church South was opened with prayer by Dr. Hemphill, of Louisville. A special committee for work among the negroes was announced. The report of the permanent committee on observance of the Sabbath was referred to a special committee. It expressed regret that the committee had nothing of an encouraging nature to report. The report spoke of President Harrison and a majority of the members of his Cabinet as being of pronounced religious views.

A committee on foreign correspondence was appointed to send greetings to the Saratoga Assembly, and forwarded the following: "The General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the United States in session at Ashville, N. C., sends fraternal greetings and invokes upon you the divine blessing."

Dr. W. A. Campbell submitted an overture asking the assembly to petition the different religious bodies of the country, asking them to join the assembly in petitioning all governments of Christian countries to take measures to banish warfare as a means of settling strife that arises between nations, and to substitute a more rational and Christian tribunal. It was tabled. Adjourned.

Cumberland Presbyterians.

UNION CITY, Tenn., May 17.—The proceedings of the Presbyterian assembly today were marked by a great many incidents of interest and by speech-making As a special order, appointed Friday for 9 A. M., to-day, J. F. Humphrey, of Huntsvill, Ala., was formally received as the corresponding delegate from the General Assembly of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, colored. By motion, the stated clerk was instructed to wire fraternal greetings to the Presbyterian assemblies in session at Asheville, N. C., and Saratoga. A resolution was introduced by Rev. J. R. Goodpasture, of Tennessee, having for its aim the making of elders eligible to the office of moderator.

Mrs. Louise Wooseley, of Conneyville, Ky., preached at the Cumberland Presbyterian Church at 11 o'clock. A large crowd, the greater part of which were prompted by curiosity, attended the service, which was novel and interesting.

That part of the report of the board of missions on the American Indians was received with manifestations of great interest. The synopses of the report were begun sixty years ago. There are to-day twenty thousand Indians who know scarcely anything of the doctrine of Christianity. They belong to us, and the Christians of America are responsible for their salvation. No people in the world bear a closer relation to them than the Cumberland Presbyterians.

THE M. E. CHURCH SOUTH.

The General Conference Drawing to a Close—Tobacco and Opium.

ST. LOUIS, May 17.—To-day's session of the General Conference of the M. E. Church South was the last at which new business could be introduced, and it was unusually dull. The committee on fraternal correspondence, to whom was referred a communication, asking the General Conference to appoint commissioners to meet commissioners to be appointed by the house of bishops and house of deputies of the Protestant Episcopal Church for conference on organic union, etc., reported, recommending non-conference. The committee held that the spirit of the church had always been broad and catholic. It had welcomed to membership all who wished to be saved and had resolved to lead a new life, without regard to race or color. That policy would never be abandoned. As for organic union with the memorialists, the committee would regard it as an unmixed evil. The M. E. Church South had never divided from any church, and the committee wanted those who had made division to make evertures for reunion. The request was very tart in tone, and excited commending smiles from the bishops and delegates. The vote of the conference was unanimous in favor of the report.

A resolution condemning Sunday newspapers was referred to the committee on the Sabbath.

The following were appointed as a committee to formulate a declaration upon worldly amusements: Dr. J. J. Tigert, chairman; Messrs. Rogers, Mays, Whitehead, Southgate, Wilson, Smart, Ryland, White, East, Brown, Miller, Magee, Christian and Arkins.

The salaries of bishops were raised from $3,000 to $3,600, the latter to include traveling expenses.

Dr. Philpot, T. B. Stone, and Horace Bishop, of Texas, submitted a long preamble and resolution against the use of tobacco and opium by church members, and especially by traveling preachers, and asking that the committee on the spiritual state of the church be instructed to report some suitable deliverance on the subject, but the matter was quickly squelched by indefinitely postponing it.

A proposition to devote a part of the mission fund to aid the Paine Institute, at Augusta, Ga., and the Lane Institute, at Jackson, Tenn., both colored schools, was defeated by a decided majority. Adjourned.

A Result of the Original-Package Decision.

TOPEKA, Kan., May 17.—For the first time in five years intoxicating liquors are being sold openly in Topeka. Charles Rahrer, agent for a leading Kansas City wholesale liquor-house, yesterday opened up an "original-package" shop at 417 Kansas avenue, the principal street of the city. His stock consisted of a car-load of beer in cases, containing twenty-four bottles each. Before evening the entire stock had been disposed of. Nothing less than a case was sold in any instance. The unusual sight of the open sale of intoxicants attracted many people to the "original-package" shop, and the sidewalk in front of the place was crowded all day by people who were curious to see how it was done. Rahrer says that he has no fear of the State law, and will hereafter deal in original-packages of whisky and wine as well as beer.

Bartholomew County Convention.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

COLUMBUS, Ind., May 17.—At a meeting of the Republican county central committee in this city to-day, Aug. 16 was agreed upon as the day to hold the convention to nominate candidates for the various county offices. A candidate for Representative and one for joint Senator will also be selected at that time. The Republicans in this county are in good shape.

Killed by a Falling Casting.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., May 17.—John Kodinski, a Polander, had his skull crushed to-day in the brass foundry by a piece of casting. He died to-night. Kodinski was a stranger in this city.

Four Negro Children Burned.

SELMA, Ala., May 17.—Crockett Tate, a negro living four miles from town, went to church with his wife last night, leaving four children at home locked in. The house burned to the ground and all the children were cremated.

ATHLETIC AND OTHER SPORTS

Running, Jumping, Walking, Throwing and Cycling at the Y. M. C. A. Park.

Championship Ball Contests Between Clubs of the National League, Brotherhood, Association and Indiana Leagues.

Thirteen Cleveland Batters Struck Out by Pitcher Rusie, of the New Yorks.

Review of the Week and Standing of the Clubs—Yesterday's Winners at the Louisville Jockey Club and Gravesend Races.

Y. M. C. A. FIELD DAY.

A Round of Events Heartily Enjoyed by a Large Crowd.

Between seven hundred and eight hundred people, many of them ladies, were on hand for the Y. M. C. A. field-day events at Athletic Park, yesterday afternoon. The weather was fine and excellent records were made. W. A. Van Buren was referee, J. C. Shaffer and George Reisner judges, and Clinton Hare time-keeper. The first race was a seventy-five-yard dash for juniors. There were four entries, Morris Townley winning, with Harry Conduitt second. Time, 10½ seconds.

There were eight entries in the second event, a fifty-yard dash for juniors. Joe Murray was first and Charles Cooper second. Time, six seconds.

The running broad jump for juniors was won by Harry Conduitt, who cleared twelve feet eight inches. There were thirteen entries.

The running broad jump for seniors was won by Charles Bushman, who cleared eighteen feet three inches. There were five entries.

In the fifty-yard run and return, for seniors, there were four entries. Charles Bushman was first and C. S. Reeves second. Time, 13½ seconds.

There were three entries in the half-mile bicycle race, which C. P. Hughes won in 1:40; L. Ketcham was second.

The high jump for seniors, in which C. S. Reeves and Charles Bushman were entered, was won by the latter. Distance, 5 feet 1 inch.

The juniors' high jump had twelve entries, and was won by Morris Townley. Distance, 3 feet 8 inches. Tom Whallon second.

Throwing the base-ball had three entries, and was won by Charles Bushman. Distance, 311 feet. C. P. Hughes second, 297 feet.

In the hand-spring race there were three entries. It was won by Dan Donahue. Time, :17. John Ecklund second.

The half-mile foot race had three entries, and was won by W. A. Clarke. Time, 2:14¼. Pierce second.

The one-mile walk had three entries, and was won by Joe Haspell.

The hurdle race (120 yards) had five entries, and was won by E. A. Pierce. Time, :20¼. John Ecklund second.

In the one mile race there were five entries. Will Berner was first. Time, 6:24.

In the fifty-yard slow bicycle race the first heat was won by John Roberts. Time, 2:02. The second heat was won by Grow Winn. The third heat and the race was won by John Roberts. Time, 2:18.

The bicycle race for fancy points was won by John Roberts. The steeplechase, with five entries, was won by E. A. Pierce; L. Ketcham second.

The one-hundred-yard dash was declared off, owing to a foul, and the refusal of the contestants to run again. The day was a success in every particular, and greatly enjoyed by the crowd of spectators.

Y. M. C. A. League Games.

The Y. M. C. A. League ball games yesterday were loosely played, and the large scores are due to that fact rather than to good stick work. About the only features were the home-run of Adams and the batting of Landis. The Meridians easily defeated the Remingtons by the following score:

Meridians.....7 3 3 0 0 2 1 1 *—17
Remingtons.....0 0 0 1 0 2 0 3 1— 7

Earned Runs—Meridians, 5. Two-base hit—Madden. Three-base hit—Landis. Home-run—Landis. First-base on balls—Off Berg, 3; off Spotts, 6. Hits—Meridians, 9; Remingtons, 3. Errors—Meridians, 7; Remingtons, 8. Hit by pitched ball—By Spotts, 2; by Berg, 1. Struck out—By Spotts, 14; by Berg, 2; by Shea, 2. Double play—Shea, Wright and Cornelius. Passed balls—Minor, 1; Robinson, 3. Time, 2:15. Umpire—H. Brow.

The News won from the Excelsiors by the following score:

News.....2 0 0 0 0 0 9 4 *—15
Excelsiors.....0 0 1 0 4 2 1 0 1— 9

Earned runs—News, 3; Excelsiors, 2. Three-base hit—Elliott. Home run—Adams. Stolen bases—News, 5; Excelsiors, 5. Bases on balls—Off Hughes, 2; off Schwabacher, 2. Hits—News, 10; Excelsiors, 6. Errors—News, 14; Excelsiors, 14. Hit by pitched ball—By Hughes, 1. Struck out—By Schwabacher, 11; by Hughes, 12. Wild pitches—Schwabacher, 1; Hughes, 5. Passed balls—Elliott, 5; Adams, 5. Time—Two hours. Umpire—L. Brown.

The Commercial League.

The Easterns will play the Dalton's to-day at Brighton Beach, commencing at 3:30 o'clock, while the Grand Avenues will play the Buffalos at Coy's Park at the same hour. The Daltons have been greatly strengthened during the past week, the management having signed Casey and McKenna, late of the Peru State League team; Doremus, late of the Wheeling, W. Va., team, and McDonal, of last season's Easterns, champions of the City League. All the above named players are good batters and expect to pull the Dalton's out of last place. Healy, the left-handed pitcher of the Easterns, is doing fine work for his team, and if he continues he will find himself in either the National League or Association before long.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Thirteen of Cleveland's Batters Struck Out by Rusie of New York.

NEW YORK, May 17.—Rusie had the Cleveland National League team at his mercy today, striking out thirteen of them. Gilks was batted rather freely. Attendance, 1,327. Score:

New York.....0 0 1 0 0 1 1 0 3—6
Cleveland.....0 0 2 0 0 0 0 0 0—2

Hits—New York, 11; Cleveland, 6. Errors—Cleveland, 2. Batteries—New York, Rusie and Buckley; Cleveland, Gilks and Zimmer. Earned runs—New York, 3; Cleveland, 2. Two-base hits—Glasscock, Rusie. Stolen bases—Glasscock (2), Esterbrook, Hornung, Welch. First base on balls—By Rusie, 2; by Gilks, 3. Struck out—McKean, Gilks, Veach (2), Smalley, Davis (3), Ardner (2), Zimmer (2), Stockwell (2). Wild pitch—Rusie. Time—1:30. Umpires—Powers and Zacharias.

PHILADELPHIA, 6; CINCINNATI, 4.

PHILADELPHIA, May 17.—The Philadelphia National League team defeated Cincinnati this afternoon by a fortunate bunching of hits in the seventh inning. Vickery was exceedingly wild, sending ten men to first on balls and making five wild pitches, but the visitors were unable to do the little hitting that would have insured them an easy victory. Duryea was very effective in the first six innings, but was hit hard in the last two. Attendance, 4,225. Score:

Cincinnati.....1 1 2 0 0 0 0 0 0—4
Philadelphia.....0 2 0 0 0 0 4 0 *—6

Hits—Cincinnati, 6; Philadelphia, 13. Errors—Cincinnati, 2; Philadelphia, 3. Batteries—Duryea and Keenan, Vickery and Clements. Umpire McQuaid.

PITTSBURG, 6; BROOKLYN, 4.

BROOKLYN, May 17.—Pittsburg got even with the Brooklyns at Washington Park to-day, and defeated them by clean all-around work. Fine fielding marked the game, and several good plays were made, notably a one-handed fly catch by Foutz, on which he made a double play in the ninth inning. Attendance, 1,597. Score:

Brooklyn.....0 1 1 0 1 0 1 0 0—4
Pittsburg.....0 5 0 0 0 0 1 0 0—6

Hits—Brooklyn, 8; Pittsburg, 9. Errors—Brooklyn, 2; Pittsburg, 5. Batteries—Hughes and Bushong, Sowders and Berger. Umpire—Lynch.

BOSTON, 9; CHICAGO, 4.

BOSTON, May 17.—To-day's National League game was an old-time contest between Boston and Chicago, and Anson made considerable sport for the spectators by his continual kicking and disputes with the umpire. Up to the fifth inning the game was close, both sides doing some sharp fielding. After this, Chicago was outplayed at every point. Attendance, 2,587. Score:

Boston.....1 0 0 0 1 5 0 1 1—9
Chicago.....2 0 0 0 0 5 0 1 1—5

Hits—Boston, 14; Chicago, 9. Errors—Boston, 5; Chicago, 10. Batteries—Getzein and Hardie, Coughlin, Nagle and Kittredge. Umpire—McDermott.

BROTHERHOOD CLUBS.

Costly Errors by Pittsburg Enables Philadelphia to Win a Game.

PHILADELPHIA, May 17.—The Pittsburg Player's League club outbatted the local club to-day, but somehow the hitting did not count, for the latter, with six less hits, made three more runs. The four errors made by the visitors were all costly, each sending in a run. The home team played with snap, took advantage of every opportunity, and won the game on its merits much to the delight of the 2,851 spectators present. Hallman's catch of Carroll's drive, in the ninth inning, was the fielding feature. Score:

Philadelphia.....2 0 0 0 3 0 2 3 0—10
Pittsburg.....0 1 1 4 0 0 0 0 1— 7

Hits—Philadelphia, 11; Pittsburg, 7. Errors—Philadelphia, 3; Pittsburg, 4. Batteries—Knell and Milligan; Staley and Carroll. Umpires—Gunning and Mathews.

BROOKLYN, 8; CHICAGO, 2.

BROOKLYN, May 17.—John Ward's club won its third straight game from the Chicago White Stockings by beautiful fielding and opportune batting. There were over three thousand people present, 2,800 of whom paid. Latham's errors were disastrous for Chicago, and excepting Captain Comisky, who made a three-bagger and three singles in the four times at bat the White Stockings could not find Van Haltren at the right time. Beautiful plays were made by Ward, Joyce, Bierbauer, Orr, Seery, Duffy and Comisky. Score:

Brooklyn.....1 0 6 0 0 1 0 0 0—8
Chicago.....0 0 0 0 2 0 0 0 0—2

Hits—Brooklyn, 9; Chicago, 9. Errors—Brooklyn, 2; Chicago, 4. Batteries—Van Haltren and Cook; King, Barston and Farrell. Umpires—Gaffney and Barnes.

NEW YORK, 13; BUFFALO, 6.

NEW YORK, May 17.—The home team defeated the Buffalos to-day by outbatting them. There were 2,111 spectators. The batting of Connor, O'Rourke, Crane, Hatfield, and the fielding of Ewing, Richardson, Holligan and Hay were the features of the game.

New York.....0 0 3 0 2 1 0 7 0—13
Buffalo.....0 2 2 0 0 0 0 1 1— 6

Hits—New York, 15; Buffalo, 9. Errors—New York, 6; Buffalo, 7. Batteries—Crane and Ewing; Krock and Mack. Umpires—Ferguson and Holbert.

CLEVELAND, 13; BOSTON, 5.

BOSTON, May 17.—The Bostons were played to a stand-still to-day. The Clevelands batted and fielded like giants. Browning played a phenomenal game, making a great throw home and the finest catch yet seen on the home grounds. Tebeau made two home runs. Attendance, 2,500. Score.

Boston.....0 2 1 1 0 0 0 1 0— 5
Cleveland.....5 1 0 3 0 1 0 3 *—13

Hits—Boston, 7; Cleveland, 17. Errors—Boston, 6; Cleveland, 11. Batteries—Gumbert and Kelley; O'Brien and Sutcliffe. Umpires—Knight and Jones.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION.

Brooklyn, Syracuse, Rochester and Louisville Victors in Yesterday's Contests.

At Brooklyn—

Brooklyn.....0 1 4 1 0 0 2 0 0 1—9
Toledo.....1 3 0 0 1 0 2 0 1 0—8

Hits—Brooklyn, 13; Toledo, 7. Errors—Brooklyn, 5; Toledo, 3. Batteries—Daily and Bowes; Cushman and Sage. Umpire—O'Brien.

At Syracuse—

Syracuse.....1 3 0 0 1 0 0 0 0—5
St. Louis.....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0

Hits—Syracuse, 8; St. Louis, 0. Errors—Syracuse, 3; St. Louis, 5. Batteries—Keefe and Briggs; Wittrock and Earle. Umpire—Barnum.

At Rochester—

Rochester.....1 0 1 0 0 4 0 0 1—7
Columbus.....0 2 0 0 2 1 0 0 1—6

Hits—Rochester, 4; Columbus, 7. Errors—Rochester, 3; Columbus, 4. Batteries—Barr and McKeough; Easton and O'Connor. Umpire—Emslie.

At Philadelphia—

Athletics.....0 0 2 0 0 2 1 0 0—5
Louisville.....3 0 0 5 0 0 0 0 *—8

Hits—Athletics, 7; Louisville, 10. Errors—Athletics, 3; Louisville, 3. Batteries—Green and Gantz; Ehret and Ryan. Umpire—Doscher.

INDIANA LEAGUE.

Peru Badly Defeated by Fort Wayne, the Score Being 16 to 0.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

PERU, May 17.—What little nerve and hope remained with the Peru team after its bad defeat yesterday by Bluffton was knocked out to-day by Fort Wayne. Fort Wayne played a superb game, both in battery and field work, also in strong batting. Peru was demoralized from the beginning, and the only redeeming features were the battery work of Vance and Raffert, a line catch and eight strike-outs by Vance. Fort Wayne's features were magnificent