LAW AND ORDER LEAGUE

It Thinks a Sentiment Regarding an Enforcement of Laws Should Be Aroused.

What Its Committee Learned from Police and Other Authorities--Denunciation of Offenders--Officers of the Organization.

The meeting at Tomlinson Hall, last night, for the purpose of organizing the Law and Order League, was not as large as was expected, the attendance being not more than five hundred persons. The meeting was called to order by Rev. Dr. Gilbert, and opened with prayer by Rev. D. R. Lucas. Dr. Gilbert, after the prayer, explained that it had been intended to have Mayor Sullivan chosen as chairman, but he could not be found by the committee appointed to wait upon him. The Doctor then announced the following temporary organization:

Chairman—Ex-Mayor C. S. Denny.

Vice-presidents—J. B. Conner, John M. Butler, Stanton J. Peelle, John W. Ray, Solomon Claypool, E. C. Atkins, John W. Murphy, W. W. Grant, W. A. Applegate, O. S. Runnels, D. W. Coffin, L. H. Jones, T. C. Day, Silas T. Bowen, Franklin Landers, A. W. Conduitt, N. S. Byram.

Secretary—A. A. Young.

Mr. Denny, in taking the chair, remarked that it had been apparent ever since the pleasant weather of spring began that there were frequent and flagrant violations of the laws of the city and State being committed in this city and suburbs. "This state of things," said the chairman, "has gone on until the public has become aroused. Simply because this is not an overwhelmingly large gathering to-night is no indication that the law-abiding people of this city are not very much aroused on this question of Sabbath desecration. I am convinced the better class of people, all the law-abiding citizens of this community, are exercised upon this question. I do not believe that even saloon-keepers and bartenders, if the question were put to them, would say they believed it right these violations should go on. This meeting is called for the purpose of taking steps for the permanent organization of a Law and Order League; not to ask rash or unreasonable things of any officer or any of the police authorities, but that they exercise the power given them by the law to protect the community, to protect the young men of the city, to preserve the good name of Indianapolis. You will agree with me that we have a right not only to ask but to demand of these persons that the authority given them shall be exercised."

Rev. Dr. Rondthaler, from the committee chosen at a previous meeting to confer with various county and city officials, reported the questions addressed to them and the answers received, as follows:

The questions asked the Police Commissioners and their answers were;

Are Coy's, Kissell's and Brighton Beach resorts within the jurisdiction of the police authorities of the city of Indianapolis?

The police authorities are, in our judgment, charged with the duty of enforcing to the best of their ability all ordinances of the city. For the special purposes named in Section 3154 of the Statutes the corporate limits are in effect extended two miles. However, the later statute, Section 1640, forbids a city to duplicate a State law, and thus greatly curtails its powers. It has not been suggested that any city ordinances have been, or are likely to be, violated at the places you name. As to offenses against State laws, the places mentioned are precisely like any others in Marion county and outside of the city. The jurisdiction of the Police Board over them with respect to such offenses is precisely what it is over Broad Ripple or Southport. In Marion county the police force have the powers of constable as to punishing violations of State laws. This authority was doubtless given to aid them in discharging their duties to the city. Under it they may make an arrest when outside the corporation, and, if necessary, pursue and arrest a criminal who flees beyond the corporate line, just as a constable may act beyond the limits of the township where he is elected. The metropolitan police law provides that a police board "shall be established within and for" the city. It is given control of the police force "within the city." The provisions for paying the force out of the city treasury are for services "in the execution of criminal process for offenses charged to have been committed in such city," and for the maintenance of a police department created "within the city." These provisions, with others in the law, show its scope and meaning, and that it was not intended that the police force maintained by the city should be employed in executing process for violations of State statutes, or in patrolling outside of the city. We do not believe the Council and aldermen could lawfully provide for paying officers employed in such service. There are nineteen patrolmen on duty in the day time. The average size of their districts is about one mile square, with about ten miles of streets in each. There are in the corporation about 425 saloons, many of which require special attention, as well as many other places where lawless acts are likely to occur. We have no intention of withdrawing any part of this small force from the territory the police force was organized and is paid to patrol, and assigning them to duty elsewhere. We think such action would be both unauthorized and unwise.

Have any provisions been made by the police board to prevent violation of the law at these places?

No special provisions have been made to prevent violations of the laws at the places you name. All our directions to the force have been general. We have never made a special order as to any man or any place.

Why have not such provisions been made?

The reasons for not doing so have been indicated.

Will such provisions be made by your board?

For reasons already stated, no such provisions are contemplated by this board.

Will you, individually, do what you can to see that such provisions are made and carried out?

We do not suppose you meant to inquire as to what we would do as individuals. Our official action is indicated above, and that is all those you represent can be properly concerned about.

Is the police force under orders from your board to enforce the law against the sale of liquor in saloons and wine-rooms, and other violations of the Sunday laws?

Yes; and always have been since we took the oath of office. Arrests are made almost every Sunday for violations of the Sunday laws.

Will you individually do what you can to see that such laws are enforced?

Having taken an oath to do our duty as public officers, we expect to do it as nearly as possible. As individuals our characters and opinions are somewhat known in this community, and we are not aware that there is any more propriety in your interrogating us as to our individual action than there would be in our questioning any one of you as to what course he as an individual intended to pursue. But if our standing as law-abiding citizens in a community where we have spent a great part of our lives affords no guaranty that we will respect our oaths as officers and do our duty as citizens, nothing we could say now would give such assurance.

Are not existing laws, if enforced, ample for the suppression of these evil resorts, and the punishment of the offenders?

Existing laws are not sufficient with any practicable enforcement to "suppress evil resorts." This is true in Indiana and elsewhere. They are not sufficient to "suppress" murder or larceny, and much less is possible in respect to offenses which can be committed behind closed doors, or in the presence of no witnesses except such as will do all in their power to conceal the facts. For people to go from their houses in the city to the country on Sunday is not wrong, and not likely to be discontinued. Nor is it a crime for them to assemble at any place or resort. If specific crimes are committed there, then, so far as evidence can be obtained, the particular persons committing them should be punished. As to what, if any, crimes have been committed at or about the places you name, what evidence of the fact can be obtained, what effect punishment would have in preventing people from going there, or in suppressing them, you are doubtless as fully informed as ourselves. If it be true that violations of the law are frequent and flagrant at the places you name, it would seem that the sheriff and his deputies, the constables and their deputies, and the grand jury might deal with offenders there as elsewhere in the county.

These answers were signed by the commisioners, John B. Elam, W. Henderson and Harry S. New.

CRIMINAL JUDGE AND PROSECUTOR.

The questions asked of the criminal judge and prosecutor were:

First—Are you not informed that certain places of resort—especially Coy's Kissell's Brighton Beach and Broad Ripple, saloon and wine-rooms in the city—are maintained where the law is violated by regular arrangement, notorious to the public and without restraint?

Second—What has been done by this court, as shown by your records, to suppress these evil resorts, and to punish the violators of our laws?

Third—Will you cause inquiry to be made, and ascertain whether the statements published and so notoriously spoken of, are true as to these places of evil resort and lawless assemblages; and if true, that they are suppressed and violators are punished?

Fourth—Criminal Judge: Will you at the next meeting of the grand jury call their attention to the violations of law at these places of resort, and instruct the grand jury to inquire into such violations?

Fifth—Prosecuting Attorney: Will you cause witnesses to be subpœnaed before the grand jury to testify as to what violations of law, if any, have been committed at these places of resort?

The reply of the criminal judge was:

INDIANAPOLIS, June 26, 1890.

Rev. J. A. Rondthaler, D. D., City:

Dear Sir—Your note of the 25th inst. just received. In reply will say that from time to time, in addition to the general charge to the grand juries, I have called special attention, among other things, to the violations of the liquor laws. On one week from next Monday a new grand jury will be impaneled for the July term of the Criminal Court, at which time in my charge to them I intend to call special attention to the violations of law of the character referred to in your note and direct the fullest investigation of the same. Yours truly, WILLIAM IRVIN.

From the prosecuting-attorney, James L. Mitchell, came the following:

INDIANAPOLIS, June 26, 1890.

Dr. J. A. Rondthaler:

Dear Sir—Your letter of yesterday, written "on behalf of the citizens' committee," with its inclosure, came to hand this morning just as I was going into the trial of a cause in the Criminal Court, where one man was indicted for having attempted to murder another on the 29th of April last, just after both had come out of a house of "ill-fame," at 11 o'clock at night. I have been hard at work before a jury all day; and now before going home will try and answer the questions you submit, numbered first, second, third and fifth. To the first I will say that I have the same information that I suppose your committee has, through the public press and from good men like yourselves, who have heard the same; and I also believe that houses of prostitution and gambling-houses in our city are allowed to run with scarcely any arrests ever being made, or any attempt to suppress them through arrests.

To the second I will say: The records of the Criminal Court show that since I have been honored by an election to the office I now hold hundreds of felons have been sent to the penitentiary, and every violator of the laws presented by indictment, or information, or as many of them as could be tried, have been prosecuted as vigorously as I know how.

To the third I will say: I say emphatically yes; and that I will do everything in my power to suppress these places of lawlessness, vice and sin, by having the violators of law punished; and I will call upon all good citizens to help—for a prosecutor without proof can convict no one; and it is to help hunt up the witnesses that proof may be made before court and jury that I ask the aid of every one who knows of any violation of the law.

To the fifth I answer: Yes; and again appeal to those who know of parties who know of violations of the law, at the places named, and any and all other places, to kindly furnish me the names of such witnesses that I may have them subpœnaed before the grand jury, that indictments may be returned. And then for the prosecution of those indicted I will not speak myself, but let the records of the Criminal Court speak.

Thanking you for your kind expressions of confidence contained in your letter, and with thanks for the interest your committee and other good citizens are taking in the welfare of our community, and for the aid they are proposing to furnish in wiping out these hell-holes from our midst, and promising to do anything in the line of my duty and in my power to bring violators of law to justice, which is punishment, I remain, with great respect, sincerely your friend,

JAMES L. MITCHELL.

CONCLUSIONS OF THE COMMITTEE.

From these answers the committee's conclusions were:

First—That if the laws which are now in full force in the city of Indianapolis and Marion county were enforced, the places of evil resort in and about our city would be at once suppressed, and the present alarming order of things would be changed.

Second—That these laws can be enforced by the authorities legally constituted for that purpose.

Third—That no valid reason exists why the laws have not been enforced.

Fourth—That the citizens must seek relief from the present disorder and lawless condition of affairs through an appeal to the legally constituted bodies who alone can meet the emergency and secure the relief, and if necessary cause special police officers to be appointed to aid for that purpose.

Fifth—That the responses of William Irvin, judge of the Marion County Criminal Court, and James L. Mitchell, prosecuting attorney of said court, to the inquiries of this committee ought to be received with full appreciation for their frankness and spirit; and our purpose and readiness to sustain them in their determination to enforce the law, not for a day only, but as the permanent and settled order of things, should be expressed.

Sixth—That while we commend the Board of Police Commissioners for their expressed purpose to enforce the law within the city limits, yet we believe, from the investigations we have made, that more can be done in the direction of Sunday observance than has been accomplished by this board. While we appreciate the embarrassment under which the board labors in having an insufficient police force under its control, yet inasmuch as it is within the power of the board to appoint special policemen for emergencies and the better protection of society, we call upon the board to appoint a sufficient number of special policemen to enforce the Sunday laws within the limits of the city.

Seventh—Inasmuch as the desecration of Sunday and the sale of intoxicating liquors on Sunday are violations of the State law, we call upon the sheriff and his deputies, and the constables and their deputies to more fully discharge their respective duties as such, and thereby aid in the measure of their ability in suppressing lawlessness on Sunday.

Eighth—That the time has come for the citizens of this city who believe in civil government and are law-abiding to exert their influence and assert their rights in seeing that there shall be no evasion or equivocation on the part of officers legally constituted, clothed with authority, and under oath for the purpose of enforcing the laws, and that this attitude of the citizen should be fixed, determined and maintained by systematic organization as the only way to prevent the domination of the lawlessness and the destroyers of public weal.

The report was signed by J. A. Rondthaler, chairman; R. V. Hunter, Stanton J. Peelle and Eli F. Ritter.

This report, on motion of Rev. Dr. Haines, was adopted unanimously by a rising vote.

Rev. Rice V. Hunter, from the committee chosen to get opinions from lawyers as to the authority that may be exercised by the city and county officers in dealing with violators of the Sunday law, reported at great length, reading extracts from letters received, and making running comments thereon. Mr. Hunter noted the fact that the sheriff of the county and his deputies arrested none of the offenders without the city as he should do. Concluding his report he noted that it was plain the laws are not being enforced; that the laws are ample; that somebody has failed to do his duty; that the Police Commissioners could stop much of this lawlessness if they chose to do so; that the Criminal Court has not given these matters much attention, but proposes to do better; that the prosecuting attorney says he will push things to the extent of his ability; that the sheriff doesn't propose to do anything; that the people themselves are not doing their duty in giving in names of offenders to the grand jury. "Simeon Coy," said Mr. Hunter, "can go on out there debauching society and committing crime; Kissel can do the same, and there is no officer to go there and arrest them. If a little boy upsets a keg of nails an officer is on hands to arrest him, but Simeon Coy can upset Marion county and nobody arrests him, and the Police Commissioners say they don't intend to do so. It will be a burning disgrace if the men who play base-ball at Coy's to-day go unarrested. Coy's, Kissel's and Brighton Beach are places where the law is openly and defiantly broken. It is time some of these people were returned to Michigan City. Changing tally-sheets is a less crime than is perpetrated every Sunday within two miles of Indianapolis."

The report was adopted, after which the committee on permanent organization, through Dr. Gilbert, presented a constitution for the organization, which is to be called the Indianapolis Law and Order League. It is to have an executive committee consisting of nine persons, including a president, secretary and treasurer. The officers and committee selected were as follows: President, Robert N. Lamb; treasurer, S. M. Dyer; committee, J. B. Conner, S. J. Peelle, W. C. Griffith, R. V. Hunter, E. F. Ritter, S. O. Pickens. The secretary is to be chosen by the executive committee. The report was adopted.

Stanton J. Peelle being called upon for a speech declared that the people must arouse themselves and see that the laws are enforced, and if they cannot be enforced, to ascertain where the responsibility for that failure rests. "I cannot," said he, "give my consent to the belief that the Police Commissioners will willingly wink at the commission of crime in this community. We must believe that as good citizens they are as much in favor of enforcing the laws as we ourselves are. They may be embarrassed with an insufficient police force. Nineteen patrolmen in the daytime is insufficient, and we know none of them can be spared from the city. There is a necessity for an increased police force, and if we had it as we have a right these excuses cannot be given by the board that they cannot suppress these evils."

Captain E. F. Ritter was of the opinion that it is somebody's business to enforce the law, and that every one of the authorities that had been addressed by the committee had ample power if they chose to exercise it. "We have laws enough on the Sunday question," said the Captain. "It won't do for the Police Board to toss this question about and say they don't intend to do anything. We will see whether they do anything or not. We saw it advertised in the Sunday papers that women would swim at Broad Ripple to-day, and there would be base-ball at Coy's. There is no trouble about getting witnesses to these violations of law. The country is full of information and no relief. There is to be a great struggle this summer. Keepers of resorts mean to ride right over the law, and they know they can do it unless the people rise up. This is a contest between the law-abiding and the lawless. Let us see who will win."

Rev. Dr. C. A. Van Anda spoke briefly, indorsing all that Rev. R. V. Hunter had said, and W. A. Ketcham spoke on the duty of citizens in obeying the law. The chairman announced that the executive committee would meet this afternoon at 4 o'clock at Judge Lamb's law office, after which Rev. Mr. Whitney dismissed the audience with a benediction.

BURGLAR AND SAFE-BLOWERS.

An Exciting Time William J. Mather Had with an Unwelcome Visitor.

William J. Mather, living at No. 264 South East street, had a lively tussle with a burglar yesterday morning. Mrs. Mather first heard the man prying at the windows, and called her husband, who saw him working at a door. Mr. Mather suddenly pulled the door open, and delivered a shoulder blow straight into the burglar's face. The unwelcome visitor went sprawling upon the sidewalk, but Mr. Mather wanted to capture him and followed him up. The burglar grappled with him, and by the time the next-door neighbor, Market-master Schiltges, was aroused and appeared the pair went rolling out into the street. But the burglar was captured and held in custody by Schiltges until Mather could go into the house and put on his clothes. He then held the prisoner while Schiltges put on his clothes, after which they marched their prisoner to the station-house, arriving just about roll-call. The man gave the name of William Woods, and, as he had not gained entrance into the house, the only charge slated against him was drunkenness. Mr. Mather thought he had punished him enough and wanted him released, but Capt. Campbell left instructions to allow no bail to be given. Returning home Mr. Mather found that the door and screen had been cut. He reported the fact to the turnkey, and the additional charge of burglary was put against the prisoner. The prisoner claimed to have arrived Friday from Canada, but afterwards he said he was working in the Big Four shops. When searched, a saw four inches long, two watch chains and two charms were found on him. Captain Campbell says he had undoubtedly come here for the crowd on Tuesday. He was brought before the police force last night at roll-call to give the patrolmen a chance to look at him. The arrest was an exciting one, and Mather and Schiltges received numerous congratulations upon their brave work.

Tried to Crack a Safe.

James Menzies, book-keeper for Nicoll, entered the tailoring store on Illinois street yesterday morning, about 7 o'clock, and saw before him two burglars at work upon the safe drilling the lock out. He said nothing, but hurriedly shut the door and walked to the house of the manager, on East New York street, and notified him of his discovery. The safe-blowers, of course, quickly took their departure, leaving no clew to their identity. Even Mr. Menzies can give the officers no description of the men. Examination of the safe, which was found in the middle of the floor, showed three holes drilled in it, but the lock not broken. The men had gained entrance from the rear second story. The police annals of the city show no case so peculiar or so exasperating to the officials.

A Police Judge Needed.

Mayor Sullivan and his supporters will, it is said, go before the next Legislature and ask for the establishment of a police judgeship in this city. The police court has grown to such proportions that to try all of the cases takes up the most of a day, and leaves but little opportunity for properly attending to the work that rightfully belongs to the office of Mayor.

Not only is the objection to the present system raised that the time required in the court-room is too long, but the balance of the day is invariably taken up with interviews with parents and friends of prisoners who go to the Mayor with petitions for clemency or pardons. Mayor Sullivan is earnest in his endeavors to secure a police judge, to relieve him and his successors of the burden of holding daily court.

Events to Occur.

The regular weekly shoot of the Capital City Gun Club will take place this afternoon at the Brighton Beach grounds.

The soldiers of the Service Pension Association will hold a meeting to-morrow night in the Criminal Court room. Speeches will be made by Gen. M. D. Manson, Chas. M. Travis and others.

The Court Record.

SUPERIOR COURT.

Room 1—Hon. Napoleon B. Taylor, Judge.

Blake-street Savings and Loan Association vs. William Hild, et al.; foreclosure. Judgment for plaintiff for $2,030.25. Judgment for Indianapolis Brewing Company for $1,284.33. Judgment for Maus & Landers for $14,635.57 and decree of foreclosure entered.

Elizabeth Heath vs. Lorain B. Heath; divoce. Dismissed by plaintiff.

Edward S. Pope vs. John H. Vajen et al.; note. Motion for new trial overruled and judgment on verdict for defendant.

Annie Hart vs. Clinton Hart; divorce. Finding for plaintiff.

Lillian M. Alexander vs. Thomas Alexander; divorce. Finding for plaintiff.

Mary S. Kingery vs. Martin O. Kingery et al.; for support. Finding for defendants.

Room 2—Hon. Charles A. Dryer, Judge pro tem.

August Erbrick vs. Silas Eaglan; account. Judgment for plaintiff for $314.72.

Peter Sindlinger vs. Ernst Brill; account. Finding for plaintiff. Defendant filed motion for new trial. Motion overruled. Defendant prayed appeal to general term. Granted.

Andrew Cossell vs. Mary Cossell; divorce. Decree for plaintiff.

Indianapolis Brush Electric-light Company et al. vs. Alfred Harrison et al; account. Judgment for plaintiff for $1,057.67.

Democratic Opinion of Fair Elections.

Chicago Mail.

There was a riot in the national House of Representatives when the bare discussion of the federal election bill was proposed. The Sergeant-at-arms had to be called upon to quell the furious outbursts of Democratic wrath at even the mention of this most gigantic outrage upon the rights of the citizen and the state. The very energetic objection of yesterday is but an indication of what will occur if the filibustering and unscrupulous leaders of the desperate Republican party attempt to force the outrageous measure to a vote.

Color Line North and South.

Kansas City Journal.

Southern newspapers are fond of asserting that the color line is drawn quite as harshly in New England as in any portion of the South, and that Northerners no more than Southerners admit the equality of the negro. Notable as a reply to these charges is the case of Mr. Clement Garrett Morgan, who graduates this year at Howard with an honorable rank, and whose popularity with his classmates induced them to bestow upon him the highest honor within their gift—the appointment as class orator.

Bishop Potter's Shame.

Boston Journal.

That there are abuses to be guarded against in the framing and execution of pension legislation no one doubts. It should be the undeviating endeavor of Congress not to permit liberality to pass the bounds of justice. But when Bishop Potter compares the organized veterans of the Union cause to the selfish and unprincipled mercenaries of the degenerate days of Rome he speaks words which are utterly unjustifiable from a loyal citizen of the Republic.

Also of His Belief in Patent Monopolies.

Springfield Republican (Mug.)

The Democrats of the Fifteenth Ohio district have nominated M. D. Harter for Congress on a tariff-reform platform. Mr. Harter is a well-known manufacturer whose practical experience is the foundation of his belief in a low tariff.

Hint to a Great Democrat.

Chicago Post.

Beef loses 25 per cent. of its weight when baked. According to this, standing on the sunny side of the street to-day would be a great anti-fat remedy.

THEY DID NOT MAKE A RUN

The Home Team's Bad Showing in Its Contest with the Terre Haute Players.

With One or Two Exceptions, the Indianapolis Men Made No Effort—Washington's Nine Arrested for Sunday Playing.

There were about seven or eight hundred spectators in the grand-stand at Coy's Park, yesterday afternoon, when the second alleged contest between the Indianapolis and Terre Haute ball teams commenced. Only about one hundred, however, were in sight when the umpire called the game in the middle of the ninth inning, because the last ball had been lost, the score standing 13 to 0 against Martin's nine. It is a long, wearisome ride out to Coy's place, and those who made the trip expecting to see a reasonably interesting ball game were sorely disappointed. Burke was in the box for the home team, and the visitors batted the ball almost at will after the second inning, and the fielders behind the big pitcher became discouraged very early in the contest and played poorly at critical stages of the game. On the other hand, the Terre Haute players put up a good game in the field, barring Kirby. Dugan held the local men down to four well-scattered hits and had eleven strike-outs to his credit. Considering Burke's wild pitching, Luckey did good work behind the bat, and Swift played a nice game at short, but the other men did nothing to speak of.

The visitors commenced to score in the third inning and kept it up all through the game. A base hit, a passed ball, a wild throw, two bases as gifts from Burke, a steal and two more singles gave them their first three runs. A single, a wild throw and two outs gave them one in the fifth, and three singles, two doubles and a complicated combination of errors allowed six men to cross the plate in the next inning. One more was added in the seventh by virtue of three clean hits, and two in the eighth by two singles, a double and an out. The local men had no show to win at any stage of the game, and only twice did they have an opportunity to save themselves from a shut-out. After two men were out in the second Reeder hit for three bases, but the next batter struck out. In the eighth Luckey hit a grounder to Kirby, who threw the ball over McVey's head, but it was returned in time to catch the runner at the plate. The same teams play again at League Park this afternoon, with Behne and Sharpe as the home battery. Mar and McVey will be in the points for Terre Haute. Score:

INDIAN'P'LS	R	H	O	A	E	TE'RE H'TE.	R	H	O	A	E
Goldie, 2...	0	0	2	3	1	Ca'tillion, r.	2	2	0	0	0
Pettifo'd, m	0	0	3	0	0	Hemp, m..	0	0	3	0	0
Welhi, 1...	0	1	6	1	2	Langsf'rd, s	1	2	2	0	0
Murray, l..	0	0	1	0	0	McVey, 1...	0	1	5	0	0
Swift, s....	0	2	3	3	0	Sweeny, l..	2	2	1	1	0
Reeder, r..	0	1	3	0	1	Bekan, 2....	1	2	0	2	0
Schaub, 3...	0	0	1	1	0	Kolley, c...	2	3	14	0	0
Burke, p...	0	0	1	0	2	Kirby, 3....	2	1	0	2	2
Luckey, c..	0	0	4	3	1	Dugan, p..	3	2	0	2	0
Totals....	0	4	24	11	7	Totals....	13	15	25	7	2

Score by innings:

Indianapolis.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0— 0
Terre Haute.....	0	0	3	0	1	6	1	2	*	—13

Earned Runs—Terre Haute, 5.

Two-base Hits—Cautillion, Sweeney, Langsford.

Three-base Hit—Reeder.

First Base on Balls—Cautillion, Hemp, Langsford, Kolley, Goldie.

Stolen Bases—Swift (2), Cautillion, Hemp, Dugan, Kolley.

Hit by Pitched Ball—Kirby.

Struck Out—Goldie, Welhi (2), Murray, Reeder (2), Schaub (2), Burke, Luckey (2), Dugan, Kemp.

Double Play—Sweeney to Bekan to McVey.

Passed Balls—Luckey, 2.

Wild Pitch—Burke.

Time—1:45.

Umpire—Krehmeyer.

EVANSVILLE, 10; PEORIA, 5.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

PEORIA, Ill., June 29.—Peoria had to-day's game with Evansville won, but Hoskin's gave it away, after the fifth inning, by very bad pitching. The attendance was very large. Cain, the new Texas League pitcher, will join Peoria to-day. Score:

Evansville.....	2	0	0	0	0	3	3	2	*	—10
Peoria.....	3	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0—	5

Hits—Evansville, 14; Peoria, 6. Errors—Evansville, 4; Peoria, 2. Batteries—Coughlin and Sommers; Hoskins and Johnson. Umpire—Reeves.

BURLINGTON, 6; QUINCY, 1.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

QUINCY, Ill., June 29.—The local players were unable to solve Crowell's curves today, while the visitors pounded both of Quincy's pitchers hard. Score:

Quincy.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0—	1
Burlington.....	3	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	*	—6

Earned runs—Burlington, 3. Batteries—Munge, Montague and Mahoney; Crowell and Tully. Errors—Quincy, 3; Burlington, 4. Hits—Quincy, 5; Burlington, 10. Three-base hit—Crowell. Wild pitch—Montague. Time of game—1:35. Umpires—Nolan and Hall.

Commercial League.

A good game was played at Brighton Beach yesterday by the Daltons and Grand Avenues, the Daltons winning clinching their hold on first place in the Commercial League race. The features of the game were the pitching of Henscher, the third-base playing of Casey, and the fielding of Dalton, and the catch of a low line hit by Sowders in the field and making a fine double play out of it. The score:

Daltons.....	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	*	—4
Grand Avenues.....	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0—	2

Earned runs—Daltons, 2. Two-base hits—McCrosson, 1; Henscher, 1. Double plays—Sowders to Newby. Struck out—by Kiefer, 12; by Henscher, 2. Base hits—Dalton, 4; Avenues, 3. Errors—Daltons, 4; Avenues, 4. Batteries—Daltons, Henscher and O'Brien; Grand Avenues, Kiefer and Bright. Time—1:40. Umpire—Milford.

American Association.

At Louisville—Louisville, 9; Brooklyn, 3.

At St. Louis—St. Louis, 13; Rochester, 7.

The other games were not completed on account of rain.

Players Arrested and Fined.

WASHINGTON, June 29.—During the progress of to-day's ball game between the Washington and Worcester clubs at the Gentlemen's Driving Park, near Alexandria, Va., Sheriff Beach, of Alexandria county, accompanied by Justice of the Peace Drummond, colored, served warrants of arrest upon the manager and members of the two teams for playing base-ball in violation of the Sunday law. A trial, which developed into a complete farce, followed, during which the spectators unmercifully guyed the justice and sheriff. Each participant in the game was fined $2 and costs, amounting to $4, which was promptly paid. The game was then continued and warrants were again made out against Secretary Burkett, of the Washington club, on the charge of playing ball without a license. Burkett, however, learned of this move and quickly drove to this city, with the sheriff in pursuit. He will probably be arrested to-morrow morning to answer this charge.

The Lottery Contest.

Philadelphia North American.

One of the peculiar features of the lottery contest in Louisiana is the manner in which the question is to be decided. The matter will be voted upon at the primaries, but the only persons to be allowed to vote are the white Democrats. Colored Democrats, if there are any, and Republicans, white or black, are barred out. They have nothing to say in Louisiana. There is, of course, little if any doubt that the bill would be indorsed at the primaries by a total vote, as well as by a vote of white Democrats. The majority of people of Louisiana, irrespective of color or politics, unquestionably favor the lottery scheme, but it seems just a little bit cheeky to let nobody have a say but the white Democrats.

Sherman's Speech.

Philadelphia Press.

If ever a better speech was delivered at a college commencement than that which General William T. Sherman made to the graduating class of girls at the New York Normal College on Thursday, history has unfortunately failed to record it. It was a salute from a warrior to American women, the conservators of national peace and progress—and this sentence from it is worth repeating and remembering: "When you become wives and mothers, and grandmothers, many of you, I hope, will remember that once a played-out old soldier, who rejoiced that it had been his lot to do some service for his country, stood here under this flag, that when he first knew it it had but thirty stars, where it has forty-two now, and told you that this was the greatest nation in the world, and that its destiny rests largely in the hands of you, the teachers and mothers of the coming generations."

THE NEW PENSION LAW.

Full Text of the Measure as Passed by Congress and Approved by the President.

The pension bill recently passed by Congress has been signed by the President, and is now operative. Its text is as follows:

An act granting pensions to soldiers and sailors who are incapacitated for the performance of labor, and providing for pensions to widows, minor children, and dependent parents. Be it enacted, etc.:

Sec. 1. That in considering the pension claims of dependent parents, the fact of the the soldier's death by reason of any wound, injury, casualty, or disease, which, under the conditions and limitations of existing laws, would have entitled him to an invalid pension, and the fact that the soldier left no widow or minor children having been shown as required by law, it shall be necessary only to show by competent and sufficient evidence that such parent or parents are without other present means of support than their own manual labor or the contributions of others not legally bound for their support; provided, that all pensions allowed to dependent parents under this act shall commence from the date of filing of the application hereunder and shall continue no longer than the existence of the dependence.

Sec. 2. That all persons who served three months or more in the military or naval service of the United States during the late war of the rebellion, and who have been honorably discharged therefrom, and who are now or who may hereafter be suffering from a mental or physical disability of a permanent character, not the result of their own vicious habits, which incapacitates them from the performance of manual labor in such a degree as to render them unable to earn a support, shall, upon making due proof of the fact, according to such rules and regulations as the Secretary of the Interior may provide, be placed upon the list of invalid pensioners of the United States, and be entitled to receive a pension not to exceed $12 per month and not less than $6 per month, porportioned to their inability to earn a support; and such pension shall commence from the date of the filing of the application in the Pension Office, after the passage of this act, upon proof that the disability then existed, and shall continue during the existence of such disability; provided, that such persons who are now receiving pensions under existing laws or whose claims are pending in the Pension Office, may, by application to the Commissioner of Pensions, in such form as he may prescribe, showing themselves entitled thereto, receive the benefits of this act, and nothing herein contained shall be so construed as to prevent any pensioner thereunder from prosecuting his claim and receiving his pension under any other general or special act; provided, however, that no person shall receive more than one pension for the same period; and provided, further, that rank in the service shall not be considered in applications filed under this act.

Sec. 3. That if any officer or enlist man who served ninety days or more in the army or navy of the United States during the late war of the rebellion, and who was honorably discharged, has died, or shall hereafter die, leaving a widow without other means of support than her daily labor, or minor children under the age of sixteen years, such widow shall, upon due proof of her husband's death, without proving his death to be the result of his army service, be placed on the pension roll from the date of the application therefor under this act, at the rate of $8 per month during her widowhood, and shall also be paid $2 per month for each child of the officer or enlisted man under sixteen years of age, and in case of the death or remarriage of the widow, leaving a child or children of such officer or enlisted man under the age of sixteen years, such pension shall be paid such child or children till the age of sixteen; provided, that in case a minor child is insane, idiotic, or otherwise permanently helpless, the pension shall continue during the life of said child, or during the period of such disability; and this provision shall apply to all pensions heretofore granted or hereafter to be granted under this or any former statute; and such pensions shall commence from the date of the application therefor, after the passage of this act; and provided, further, that said widow shall have married said soldier prior the passage of this act.

Sec. 4. That no agent, attorney, or other person engaged in preparing, presenting, or prosecuting any claim under the provisions of this act shall, directly or indirectly, contract for, demand, receive, or retain for such services in preparing, presenting, or prosecuting such claim, a sum greater than $10, which sum shall be payable only upon the order of the Commissioner of Pensions, and any person who shall violate any of the provisions of this section, or who shall wrongfully withhold from a pensioner or claimant the whole or any part of a pension or claim allowed, or sue such pensioner or claimant under this act, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction thereof, shall for each and every such offense be fined not exceeding $500, or be imprisoned at hard labor not exceeding two years, or both, in the discretion of the court.

After the Fourth of July.

We put him to bed in his little nightgown,
The worst-battered youngster there was in the town;
Yet he said as he opened his only well eye:
"'Rah, 'rah for the jolly old Fourth of July!"

Two thumbs and eight fingers with lint were tied up,
On his head was a bump like an upside-down cup,
And his smile was distorted, his nose all awry,
From the joys of the glorious Fourth of July.

We were glad; he had started abroad with the sun
And all day he had lived in the powder and fun;
While the boom of the cannon roared up to the sky,
To salute young America's Fourth of July.

I said we were glad all the pieces were there,
As we plastered and bound them with tenderest care,
But out of the wreck came the words with a sigh:
"If to-morrow was only the Fourth of July!"

He will grow all together again, never fear,
And be ready to celebrate freedom next year;
Meanwhile all his friends are most thankful there lies
A crackerless twelvemonth 'twixt Fourth of Julys.

We kissed him good night on his powder-specked face,
We laid his bruised hands softly down in their place,
And he murmured, as sleep closed his one open eye:
"I wish every day was the Fourth of July!"

—M. Phelps Dawson.

"Miserable Make-Believes."

Chicago Herald (Dem.)

The Herald deplores and denounces the invincible ignorance and demagogy of the Democrats in Congress who regularly once or twice a year declare in favor of the bonanza ring's scheme for giving this country a currency based upon seventy-cent dollars. It is wholly disgraceful and shameful that these renegades should tarnish the good name of Democracy while in pursuit of their financial follies. In this they are not Democrats. They are miserable make-believes.

Fighting for the Spoils of Labor.

San Francisco Chronicle.

The contest between Powderly and Gompers is considered as indicative of a struggle between the Knights of Labor and the Federation of Labor which will be to the disadvantage of both. Both organizations have the same general object in view, yet the probabilities are that a difference of opinion between their leaders may tend to defeat that object. They should see that dissensions and quarrels will surely be harmful to the cause they advocate, and strive to adjust their differences.

JULIUS SCHULLER, No. 81 East Court street, has just received some genuine Victoria natural mineral-water from Oberlahnstein, Germany.

"Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup"

Has been used over fifty years by mothers for their children while teething, with perfect success. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, regulates the bowels, and is the best remedy for diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes and is for sale by druggists in every part of the world. Be sure and ask for Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

HEADQUARTERS for watches at Marcy's.

FOR good, old, genuine lager, ten months old, the best and coolest in the city, go to Huegele, 60 East Washington street.

FINE watch repairing and cleaning at Marcy's.

MEDICATED baths are expensive. Not so, however, Glenn's Sulphur Soap, a cheap and efficient substitute, which answers the same purpose as far as local diseases of the skin, rheumatism and gout are concerned.

Hill's Instantaneous Hair Dye produces natural effects, and is safe.

JEWELRY mending as new at Marcy's.

Parrots. Parrots.

The first lot of young parrots will arrive July 1. Call or send for prices. C. SCHRADER & BRO.

CLOCK repairing and cleaning at Marcy's.

FOR horse-colic Simmons Liver Regulator is known to be the best remedy.

EXPERT music boxes repairer at Marcy's.

DIAMOND sale this week at Marcy's.

Peculiar

To itself in many important particulars, Hood's Sarsaparilla is different from and