# THE NEW ENGLAND FLOODS.

*IMMENSE DAMAGE TO PUBLIC AND PRIVATE PROPERTY.*

**Railroad Traffic Impeded and in Some Places Suspended — Scores of Bridges Gone — Many Wagon Roads Wiped Out.**

GREENFIELD, Mass., July 25.—Never before in its history has Miller's Falls experienced such damage by water as was occasioned by Sunday's freshets. Between that town and Erving, a distance of six miles, are twenty-five washouts and eleven landslides.

During Sunday's violent rain a torrent of water came rushing down the mountain road just east of the Fitchburg depot, gullying it badly. In a short time the depot platform was buried under three feet of water. Just east of the passenger station is the freight depot. This the waters totally undermined, leaving a chasm sixty feet wide and twelve feet deep through the gravelly soil. Passing underneath the side tracks, it dropped freight and coal cars into the chasm end up. The torrent rushed down the steep incline to the river, tearing a gorge twenty feet deep and fifty feet wide and undermining the coal sheds and shade trees in its passage.

South of the Lake House is another gully ten feet deep and fifteen feet wide. On Sunday the Lake House was completely surrounded by the flood. A portion of the south end of the building is undermined.

Sections of the Fitchburg Railroad yard tracks are undermined quite badly. Bridge street is gullied so as to be impassable. Pine Meadow, to the highway bridge at Northfield Farms, is washed away, and the highway bridges between Miller's Falls and Erving are all gone, so that travel by team is impossible, on which account a transfer of passengers cannot be made. The Erving highway, passing through the woods near the river on the flats, is six feet under water, and the culvert over the ravine at the mouth of Miller's River is washed out twenty-five feet deep. All travel between Miller's Falls and Northfield has been suspended.

A railroad man said this afternoon that, even if the railroad company puts on its entire force of workmen, it will take fully two weeks before the road is anywhere near repaired. The sweeping away of the iron railroad bridge below here this morning further complicates the situation.

A report has just reached here that the stone dam at Erving and the Erving milldams have been washed away, but it is not yet confirmed.

A large number of Boston passengers are delayed at Miller's Falls, being unable to get through. They are liable to remain there several days, unless the water subsides so that passage by team can be made around the scene of the disaster. Of the twenty-five washouts mentioned, any one is large enough to engulf a train, and it is a wonder that no fatalities have resulted. The railroad people are doing everything possible for the comfort of the passengers.

About a mile and a half east of Miller's Falls station is a washout under the tracks thirty feet long and six feet deep. A mile beyond this, at the Bank Wall, the track is gullied a distance of one hundred feet and forty feet deep. Between that point and the spot where the bridge went down this morning are twenty-five other washouts, ranging from ten to thirty feet in width, by four to twenty feet deep. At Wendell several highway bridges are down and all the roads are badly washed. Harris's mildam, Goddard's dam, Allen's and Eben Collier's sawmill dams, in the vicinity of Erving, are all washed away.

Most of the damage on the railroad and highway was caused by the swelling of small mountain streams, which rushed from the hillsides in the raging torrents. A bridge near Alden's pond is washed away and the highway badly gullied for 200 feet. This afternoon the work of trestling the widest breach in the Fitchburg Railroad was commenced.

No trains have passed east of Greenfield today. There is talk of conveying Eastern freight over the Connecticut River road via Athens.

A waterspout struck the highway between Greenfield and Lake Pleasant yesterday, leaving a hole in the road 30 feet long, 4 feet deep, and 10 feet wide.

The principal culverts on the highway between Montague and Montague City have been washed out, seriously delaying travel. The hill towns have suffered severely. Altogether, these are the worst washouts that Franklin county has experienced in many years, and, singularly enough, they are all within a radius of six miles. No mails or papers have got through from the East since Sunday morning, though the western mail from Greenfield has been sent on time. The Erving Selectmen say they hope to get the highway repaired sufficiently to transfer mails by to-morrow.

So far no loss of life has been reported, but there have been several narrow escapes.

GREAT BARRINGTON, July 25.—The greatest damage by the storm was in the valleys of the Green and Black. Grocery Rivers, the major portion of the flood passing down the latter river, causing the greater destruction on the New York side. Hillsdale was the first victim of the overflow. Bridge after bridge was cast from its foundations with a force that crushed stanch timbers, and sent them dancing and plunging into the eddies.

The iron works of the Mallorys at this point was right in the way of the flood. The foundry of the concern, on the west side of the Black Grocery River, however, withstood the shock, but its foundations were badly damaged, as was also a large amount of machinery and stock. Half a dozen employees who worked bravely to save a portion of the contents had a narrow escape with their lives, they being submerged almost to their necks at one time.

A big bridge spanned the stream at this point, in front of the foundry, and after vigorously withstanding the force arrayed against it, began to crumble at its eastern end, where the water surged over and undermined the massive stonework. The abutment was completely wiped out, and the sixty-foot bridge, which was worth some $40,000, also went. Twenty-three bridges at least have been destroyed, and the total loss is estimated at over $500,000.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., July 25.—The three days of rainy weather of last week culminated at Northampton yesterday in the most severe rainfall that has visited this section for years. Rain fell in torrents early in the day, and in the afternoon a heavy thunder storm burst upon the city and for a couple of hours there was a continuous downfall of rain. The sewers were rapidly choked and the water ran over the sidewalks and through the streets in torrents. Many of the streets were rendered impassable for a long time, and in many places the highways were badly damaged. In some streets houses were flooded, and the aggregate damage is very heavy.

There has been no such storm in this section for thirty years.

The King street sewer was overflowed and much damage occurred along its line. At 5 o'clock on the lower end of the sewer from the railroad across the street the water was many feet in depth, flooding all the cellars in the vicinity. King street was covered to the depth of several feet, and the barns and stables were so filled with water that all the stock in them had to be removed. At the junction of Bright and King streets the water rose so rapidly that M. J. Landrey, who owns the largest house at the corner, was compelled to break away the sidewalk lest his house should be undermined. Several hundred loads of earth were washed away at his place. At the union of Spring and King streets another big washout occurred, and a portion of the sidewalk on Prospect street was washed away. Considerable damage was done to the premises bordering on the King street brook sewer along its whole length. Cellars were filled, houses undermined, and gardens ruined. On Bridge street there are several bad washouts. The roads all over the city suffered more or less, and the aggregate amount of damage will be large. In the Market street brook sewer the same trouble occurred. The cellars of many of the houses, and in many cases the lower rooms, were flooded.

A very serious washout occurred on Franklin street, some 500 yards of earth being necessary to repair the damage.

DOVER, N. H., July 25.—All rivers in this part of the State are higher now than they have ever been known to be before in summer. The freshet in the Lamprey River at Newmarket this morning carried away a large part of the old dam of the Newmarket Cotton Mills; also the foundation of No. 1 Picker Mills. The engines and derricks which have been employed for some time in constructing a new dam were swept away. The loss cannot at present be estimated. This accident will not interfere with the running of the mills, which are provided with steam power to be used in case of damage to the dam or drought.

A despatch from South Berwick says that five members of a fire engine company there and a horse, while on their way to a fire Saturday night, were prostrated by lightning, the men being rendered unconscious and remaining so for some time. One of them had his feet burned.

The Cocheco River is rising rapidly, and the depth of the water rushing over the dam is forty-two inches, the highest ever known here in summer.

KEENE, N. H., July 25.—There is a 500-foot washout on the Cheshire Railroad, two miles below Fitzwilliam.

NASHUA, N. H., July 25.—The storm which cleared off last night has been unprecedented in this vicinity, and the Nashua River has risen very fast during the night and is rapidly increasing in volume. The rainfall for the past three days was 5.96 inches. The amount of the fall on Sunday was 3.53 inches. The valleys of the Nashua and Merrimac Rivers are flooded, and much damage will result to farmers. Nothing like the rainfall of Sunday is remembered by the oldest residents.

PORT JERVIS, July 25.—A washout occurred on the Erie road, two miles west of Cochecton, at half past 7 o'clock last night, carrying away the east track, just as a train loaded with cheese was passing. The engine and several cars passed safely, but twenty-one cars of cheese went down the bank and were totally wrecked. Travel was delayed for ten hours.

CANAJOHARIE, N. Y., July 25.—The heaviest rain storm, for the time of duration, in years visited the Mohawk Valley to-day. Growing grain was washed down, and roadways were washed out. Store cellars are flooded, and creeks are greatly swollen.

## *ANOTHER NANTICOKE DISASTER.*

**Three Miners Fatally Hurt Near the Spot Where Twenty-six Men were Entombed.**

WILKESBARRE, July 25.—Another terrible disaster occurred at 7 o'clock this morning in the fatal No. 1 slope of the Susquehanna Coal Company at Nanticoke, whereby three lives have been probably sacrificed. Anthony Broski, George Phillips, and Edward Lorber were in a chamber, driving a heading. They used safety lamps. Broski inserted a lot of giant powder into a hole he had drilled, and fired it. The blast exploded an accumulation of fire damp that knocked the three men against the ragged sides of the chamber, mutilating their bodies in a horrible manner and burning them frightfully. Mine Boss David Evans gave an immediate alarm, and many miners rushed to the rescue of the injured men in the chamber beyond.

When carried to the surface the blackened flesh of the tree unfortunate miners hung in strips from their bodies, their clothing having been torn completely off. Broski was taken to his home, where he died an hour afterward, surrounded by his weeping wife and three children. Phillips and Lorber were also conveyed to their homes, and their injuries are pronounced fatal. Four of Lorber's brothers were killed in the great disaster in the same mine in December, 1885, and are numbered among the twenty-six whose bones still lie entombed in the fatal chamber that has never been reached.

## *TWENTY YEARS OF USELESS WORRY.*

**Veteran Halsey Meets on the Street the Man He Thought He Had Murdered.**

LOWELL, July 25.—Two old soldiers have just had a curious experience here, and one of them has been relieved of the burden of a belief that he was a murderer, which he has borne ever since the war. Comrade Halsey of one of the G. A. R. posts here, while on his way home from a Confederate prison in Texas, just after the war, met in New Orleans a Lowell ex-soldier named Darnley. In a quarrel three with a Louisiana tough, Darnley received on his head a blow with a stick of cordwood which Halsey intended for the Louisiana man. Darnley seemed to have been killed, and Halsey fled at once to a steamer and came to New York. His anticipation of being met at the wharf by an officer and a warrant not being realized, he went West, and did very well in business there. After many years he returned to Lowell, and finding, upon cautious inquiry, that no report of Darnley's death had ever been received there.

While standing on the corner of Merrimac and Shattuck streets Halsey was approached by a stranger, who began to inquire about Lowell people, and at last asked Halsey if he had ever been in New Orleans. Thinking his time had come at last, Halsey trembingly replied that he had, and asked if the questions had anything to do with a Lowell soldier killing his comrade. The stranger replied that the questions, instead, were about a Lowell soldier who came near killing his comrade, and didn't. At the same moment Halsey recognized the stranger as Darnley himself, and an era of reconciliation was inaugurated, which has kept both of them busy ever since.

## *BISHOP CHATARD BACK FROM ROME.*

**He was not Consulted in Dr. McGlynn's Case—News About Bishop Nulty.**

Bishop Chatard of Indianapolis arrived from Rome yesterday on the Aurania. He said that he had not been consulted by the Pope on the McGlynn question.

"That," he said, "was entirely a matter of discipline. We are all very sorry that the Doctor should have taken the course he has. Knowing, as I do, Archbishop Corrigan's action in the matter, I have a profound respect for him because of his manly and charitable attempts to bring the Doctor to the right way of thinking. The doctrines that Dr. McGlynn has espoused in regard to the land question did not enter into his condemnation at all. That was the result of his contumacy. A priest is like a soldier. He must obey his superiors. Having refused to obey the Archbishop Dr. McGlynn was summoned to Rome to explain his action. His refusal to obey the summons resulted in his condemnation. No public statement as to his doctrines was made by the Holy Father. The statement that Bishop Nulty of Meath, Ireland, preached the same doctrines as those espoused by Dr. McGlynn has been, I understand, contradicted by the Bishop."

Bishop Chatard is stopping at the St. James. He will leave for Indianapolis this morning.

**Judge German Sides With the Doctor.**

The examination to determine if a physician and surgeon can practise dentistry was held yesterday by Justice Gorman, at Jefferson Market Court. Dr. Orlando E. Bradford of 203 Sixth avenue was accused, by Frederick W. White, a dentist, of 193 Sixth avenue, on Saturday last, of having practised dentistry for the past ten days in violation of the laws of 1879 and 1881. Dentist White's lawyers cited the laws of 1869, which make it unlawful to practise dentistry without a certificate from the State Dental Society, or some dental or medical college recognized by the society. Judge Guernsey, for Dr. Bradford, said that he was graduated from the Electric Medical College of this city and was registered according to law. Justice Gorman, while adjourning the case until Friday, said that a physician or surgeon might, in his judgment, practise dentistry while a dentist might not practise medicine. "I would not dare," he said, "to deprive the Doctor of one moment of his liberty."

**Jay Gould's Railroad Ties.**

In reference to the despatches from St. Louis to the effect that the Missouri Pacific Railroad Company had been robbed or cheated out of $1,000,000 in its purchase of ties, President Jay Gould said yesterday that the report was exaggerations. He said that the company would have saved from $800,000 to $700,000 upon recent purchases of ties by buying them direct instead of through contractors or jobbers. He had changed the system so that hereafter the company will purchase its ties direct, and save the profit of the middlemen.

**Conspiracy to Put Up Beer in Newark.**

The Newark saloon keepers are about to adopt a revolutionary measure, and have issued a circular calling for coöperation. For many years the price of a pint of beer has been almost uniformly six cents, and the standard pint has been fixed by the growler rushers at four glasses. In certain neighborhoods the rivalry between dealers has been so great that five, and sometimes six, glasses have been given for a pint. Now the saloon keepers seek mutual aid in fixing the price at seven cents and the standard of measure at three glasses.

**Driven to Suicide by the Weather.**

Louis Drensecke, a plumber of 2,220 First avenue, shot himself in the head at 5 P. M. yesterday. He was in the chamber above the shop, and his wife hearing him fall ran up stairs. He died at 7 in the evening. The only explanation of his suicide offered is that he was under the weather, being much irritated by the heat. He was 38 years old, and leaves a wife and two children.

**Other Charges Against Mery.**

The lawyers of Blanch Meda, the actress, asked Judge Gorman, in the Jefferson Market Court, to have I. Victor Mery arrested for having jumped his parole in the case of Miss Meda against him for assault. Lawyer Green said in support that $7 had left for parts unknown, and charged that he had attempted to blackmail Miss Meda and himself.

## *BROOKLYN.*

The bark Honor was attached yesterday at the Waverly Stores by deputy sheriffs, under a claim of $3,500 by the Commercial National Bank of Hamburg.

William H. Cadmus, a searcher in the tax office and an active Republican politician, was overcome by the heat yesterday while at his desk in the tax office. He was taken to his home, 213 Eighteenth street, and last night his condition was reported critical.

Charles Carlson of 503 Warren street, while at work yesterday on the Kings County Elevated Railroad in Fulton street, near Adelphi, had his right leg fractured by the falling of a piece of the superstructure, caused by the snapping of a chain. This is the first accident on the road since the work was begun.

John Engberg, the young Dane who shot his mother three times, on June 20, and then shot himself, at 1 Adelphi street, has been indicted by the Grand Jury for assault in the second degree, and also for attempted suicide. The recovery of mother and son was a surprise to the physicians, who pronounced the wounds fatal.

The health authorities are prosecuting a vigorous crusade on dealers in impure and adulterated milk. Diedrich Althausen and W. J. Gordon were each fined $50 yesterday by Justice Walsh, and the following named were fined $25 each: James Kelly, 431 Baltic street; Susan McNahon, 455 Baltic; August Adler, 719 Atlantic avenue; Philip Dahle, 54 Graham avenue; William Sengstrackim, 116 Graham avenue; Frederick Mahlen, 308 Ellery street; Henry Peters, 1,291 Myrtle avenue; Georgs Nahnken, 107 Park avenue; J. B. Honucen, 133 Park avenue, and Andrew Bulting, 263 Bridge street.

A committee of the Central Labor Union called yesterday on Health Commissioner Emmons. It represented that a sewer on Scott street discharges its contents in the middle of lots about three hundred feet from Newtown creek. On Meserole street is a pond of stagnant water about twenty-five by fifty feet, with a greenish color, creating such a foul air as to render the vicinity unhealthful. The committee suggested that if a sewer could be built on Morgan avenue, connecting the Stagg, Scholes, and Meserole street sewers, to drain into the Johnson avenue sewer, the nuisance could be abated. The Health Commissioner referred the committee to Commissioner Connor of the City Works Department, after expressing an opinion that the matter should be attended to.

## *MR. MANNING'S QUEER STORY.*

**He says he has been Bulldozed and Maltreated by Army Officers.**

CHICAGO, July 25.—A young man who calls himself William J. Manning told this story to-day:

"On the evening of Nov. 16 last I left Dorlon's on Twenty-third street, where I was employed in New York, and went to Delmonico's up-town place to have some oysters. While seated at a table I was approached by a well-dressed gentleman, who acted very politely, and led me to think he had seen me before. He asked my name and address, which I gave him. He made a note of my answers, and then said, abruptly, 'Good evening,' and left. Next day I received a message requesting me to call at 56 West street, New York city. I called at once, and found it was a United States recruiting office.

"After talking with two men in the room I said: 'Gentlemen, I do not want to enlist, but came here to demand an explanation of this letter,' whereupon I produced the note. The officer read the note and said: 'I know that writing,' and then he called a sergeant. The sergeant, whose name was Tom Bartley of the regular army, responded to the call, and in him I recognized the man who had addressed me at Delmonico's. 'Sergeant, do you know this lad?' asked the officer in charge.

"Know him? Well, I should say so. He's a deserter. He ran away from the army four years ago. He was then in the recruiting rendezvous at Jefferson Barracks, Mo.'

"He laid his hands on my shoulder and told me that I was his prisoner. Of course I denied the charge, and declared that I had never been in the army and never wanted to be. The head officer said he would have to act on the word of the sergeant, and I must remain under arrest until they could get the description list from Jefferson Barracks.

"Still protesting, I was handcuffed and taken over to Governor's Island. My clothes were taken away from me and an old blue uniform was placed at my disposal. I was put to work with a gang of military convicts on a sea wall, where I was compelled to labor in water up to my knees. I could not quit work under penalty of being shot by a guard who stood over me with a cocked revolver. In two weeks' time I was sent to Jefferson Barracks, Missouri, where I was thrown into a filthy prison with thirty other prisoners. They locked twelve-pound shackles to my ankles. I had to work at hard labor, constantly under guard. Whether I had sleep or not I had to go to work the next day just the same.

"Once I refused to work through sheer exhaustion, and was strung up for it. My hands were locked behind me, and a rope was then tied to the handcuffs and thrown over a beam. It was then drawn up, and my arms were pulled behind me till I hung by my wrists two feet from the floor. The irons cut deep into my flesh till the blood dropped from the wounds. After forty minutes of agony I was cut down. I was then tied by a rope and my shackles to a cart. My body touched the earth and I was dragged for a mile over the frozen ground. I had bread and water and double work to do because of my revolt.

"This lasted till January, when I was tried by a court martial composed of drunken officers. I was not permitted to say a word in my own defence. Of course I was convicted on Sergeant Bartley's evidence. The trial lasted just twenty minutes. I was sentenced to four years' punishment, and without loss of time I was shipped off with a colored deserter to Fort Leavenworth military prison, in Kansas. On my arrival there I was not a little demoralizing to the visitors, and their hopes of victory vanished as mists before a rising sun. As each succeeding run was made a cheer rent the air that could be heard blocks away.

"I am to-day a ruined man, broken down in health, almost insane over my misfortunes, and with no means of securing redress. I am at last brought proof to bear on the officials in the War Department at Washington, and with the aid of a surgeon's certificate of disability I secured my relief after four months' imprisonment. I received a $5 suit of cheap clothes and a ticket to Chicago. I appeal to the American public for its opinion on such an outrage, and ask, as an American citizen, if it is not worthy of some thought.

"My discharge from prison shows that I suffered for some poor lad named Ernest Berry, who deserted four years before I was incarcerated for his offence. His home when he enlisted was in Cincinnati. I have never been there in my life."

**Says He Murdered His Daughter.**

BOSTON, July 25.—Capt. Parry of the steamer Bulgarian at this port was seen to-day, and says that when the steamer was one day out from Liverpool a man who had shipped as a "returning cattleman," under the name of George Gilbert, announced to Capt. Parry, in the presence of the chief and second officers, that his name was John Potts, and that he was a murderer, having slain his daughter Wyvanne in Liverpool. He was put in irons immediately, and so held till his arrival here. On arriving in Boston the Captain reported to the British Consul.

It is the opinion of the British Consul that the man Potts is insane, and the Consul has declined to have anything to do with the case, as he claims it is not within his jurisdiction, because the story of the crime lacks confirmation. The Alien Commissioner has notified Capt. Parry that as the man is likely to become a pauper he is debarred from landing him here.

**Did He Mean to Make an Invalid Will?**

KATONAH, July 25.—Some years ago Mr. H. A. Harris, who had previously divorced his first wife in the West, married a widow at Croton Falls. She placed all the property over which she held absolute control in his hands. In order to satisfy her friends he made a will in 1884, in which he left her all his real and personal estate. Mr. Harris died in Florida in December of last year, and his divorced wife, on behalf of her children, contested the will, on the ground that the witnesses signed it before the testator, and that their place of residence was not mentioned. On these points Surrogate Coffin of White Plains has rendered a decision in favor of the contestants, which will cause the estate to be administered as if Mr. Harris had died intestate. It is said he was a man not likely to err in such a matter through ignorance of the law, and some people here think he meant to render the will invalid.

**Shot the Man who Spoiled his Sleep.**

NORTH ADAMS, Mass., July 25.—James Schebe, an army veteran, who boards at a large railroad boarding house on Ashland street, complained last night that he could not sleep, and that John Malone, another boarder, was walking about in his room, which adjoins Schebe's, and made so much noise as to prevent Schebe's falling asleep. Schebe tried to get into Malone's room, but the latter had put a bedstead against the door, as there were no locks on the doors. This morning, as Malone came out of the back door, as was his custom, to go to work, Schebe sat on the back steps. Seeing Malone coming, he raised a revolver and fired at Malone. The latter fell on the ground seriously wounded, and is likely to die. Shebe was arrested. Malone is 23 years old, and unmarried.

**The Illinois Vendetta.**

HARRISBURG, Ill., July 25.—The latest feature of the Hardin county vendetta is an anonymous communication to County Judge Jacob Hess to leave that county. Similar notices were served upon Logan, Belt, and James D. Belt before they were assassinated. Hess is a brother-in-law of Radcliffe, who was with James D. Belt when the latter was assassinated, and who was one of the four defendants cleared in the Belt-Hambrick murder trial. Reports say that this notice to the County Judge has caused great excitement, being construed as a defiance of law, and the fever heat is likely to cause more trouble before it subsides. The local newspapers say that Gov. Oglesby should take all necessary measures to ferret out and punish the criminals, and thus quell the war that seems to have been declared in earnest.

**A Bad Cattle Disease Gets a Good Start.**

UTICA, July 25.—Giles Smith of Deerfield lost three cows last Wednesday from bloody murrain. He had them buried near a running stream, the water of which became infected. Three cows belonging to William Budiong, Jr., a neighbor, died from the disease. Budiong and John Raymer, while looking for the cause, were stung by mosquitoes and are now seriously ill, having been inoculated with the virus. There is considerable excitement and indignation over the affair. The stream runs through several large dairy farms stocked with imported cattle. It is believed that the two men will recover.

**Chloroformed and Robbed a Young Widow.**

CHICAGO, July 25.—Detectives yesterday arrested Frederick K. Dorne, a native Chicagoan. He is now only 18 years of age. Last year he found employment in Saratoga as one of the attendants who drew water from the Congress Spring. This spring, the police say, a young widow sojourning at Saratoga took a great fancy to Dorne, and the couple spent much time together. On June 28, while they were walking in a secluded spot, Dorne chloroformed the lady, robbed her of jewelry and cash aggregating $1,000, and fled. He was traced to Chicago after considerable wandering.

**A Severe Earthquake in Ecuador.**

GUAYAQUIL, June 30.—At 6½ o'clock yesterday morning we experienced a severe earthquake, which frightened all our citizens, as since 1859 we have not had so severe a shock. Its movement was from east to west. In all the houses and stores, lamps, flower stands, ornaments, looking glasses, and crockery were smashed to pieces. A wooden saint fell from a niche in San Francisco Church and was smashed. A number of huts have fallen down, and all the walls of the houses are cracked, while fissures have opened in the streets. It is only due to the admirable system on which our houses are constructed that the whole city is not in ruins.

**Driven to Suicide by House Rent.**

WATERTOWN, July 25.—Dr. W. W. Goodwin, a physician of Brownville, Jefferson county, committed suicide to-day by taking a dose of strychnine. He procured the poison in the form of a tonic, but probably drank the whole at one dose. Efforts were made to relieve him, but without success. The deceased was well known in this section and highly respected. Trouble about the rent of a house is supposed to have been the cause of the act.

**No Marriages for Ninety Days.**

GUAYAQUIL, Ecuador, July 17.—The revolutionists at Montechristi captured the curate of that town, and, as his parishioners did not turn out to rescue him, the Bishop has placed the district under interdict for ninety days. Consequently no baptisms or marriages and no religious services will take place in that time.

Dr. R. S. Smith says: "'Digestylin' was taken by my wife, who was suffering from indigestion. Its use has been beneficial to her." All druggists, $1 per bottle, or W. F. Kidder & Co., 69 John st.—Adv.

# NEW YORK GETS THE VICTORY

*SHARP FIELDING AND CLEVER WORK WITH THE BAT DO IT.*

**Detroit Finds Van Haltren an Easy Victim —The Brooklyn's Pretty Victory Over the St. Louis Club—The Indians Still Win.**

The Detroit Club turned the tables on the Chicagos yesterday and batted Van Haltren with remarkable effect, New York beat Boston, Washington beat Philadelphia, and Pittsburgh beat Indianapolis. In the American Association the winners were: Brooklyn, Athletic, Metropolitan, and Cleveland. The record now stands:

| LEAGUE. | Won. | Lost. | P. Ct. | ASSOCIATION. | Won. | Lost. | P. Ct. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Detroit | 42 | 24 | .636 | St. Louis | 51 | 21 | .718 |
| Chicago | 39 | 26 | .600 | Baltimore | 43 | 27 | .614 |
| Boston | 39 | 27 | .591 | Cincinnati | 44 | 34 | .564 |
| New York | 39 | 31 | .557 | Louisville | 42 | 35 | .542 |
| Philadelp'a | 34 | 35 | .493 | Brooklyn | 36 | 35 | .507 |
| Washington | 27 | 35 | .435 | Athletic | 34 | 30 | .493 |
| Pittsburgh | 26 | 39 | .400 | Metropol'tn | 22 | 48 | .314 |
| Indi'apolis | 19 | 48 | .284 | Cleveland | 18 | 54 | .250 |

NEW YORK, 11; BOSTON, 4.

When the red-legged athletes from the modern Athens marched on the field at 3½ o'clock, headed by the tricky Kelly, the agile Johnston, and the old war horse Hornung, they found about 6,000 spectators to greet them. The grounds and surroundings looked very pretty, the bright green of the field showing in marked contrast to the dark fringe of humanity clustered around the outer edge.

A few minutes of muscle loosening on the part of the visitors proved that they had retained their old dash and vigor, and the manner in which they stopped hot grounders, threw like lightning to the bases, and captured long flys foretold a brilliant struggle. That promise was what attracted the spectators, and that is what they saw up to the seventh inning. Kelly showed that his early tuition under Anson's watchful eye, in how and when to kick, had not been neglected. Indeed, the Boston Captain allowed no opportunity to escape him to question a decision. However, some of Mr. Valentine's decisions could be justly questioned.

The New Yorks showed up very strong in their preliminary practice, the men working in perfect harmony. In fact, their play through the game was a brilliant exhibition. There was more snap and vim about their work than at some other times, and the way they ran bases and bunched their hits did one good. Up to the seventh inning honors were about even, though it was plain that O'Rourke was suffering great punishment in handling Keefe's curves. O'Rourke's throwing to bases was not up to the usual high standard, and the fast runners of the Boston nine had little trouble in stealing bases on him. At the end of the seventh inning, however, Capt. Ewing put on the mask, chest protector and gloves, and went behind the bat. At this move 6,000 persons cheered and shouted, and it seemed to infuse new life into the whole team. They went to work with renewed vigor, and the Bostons were retired in the following inning. Before this, however, Kelly had struck out twice, greatly to the delight of the gamins on the bleaching boards, who regard Kelly as their especial foe, and each time he turned from the bat he was greeted with a thousand and one different queries. The way the home team went for Radbourne in the eighth inning was not a little demoralizing to the visitors, and their hopes of victory vanished as mists before a rising sun. As each succeeding run was made a cheer rent the air that could be heard blocks away.

The Bostons were sent first to the bat, but were retired without a run. The home team, however, had better luck. Capt. Ewing set the pace by driving the ball toward the upper end of Manhattan Island. A wild pitch and Daly's miss of Ward's fourth strike let him come home with the first run amid a storm of applause. The New Yorks added to their score in the third inning, when Richardson shot the ball down the left field foul line for one base, while Keefe lined one safely over the left field fence, which put on a passed ball, and crossed the plate on Wood's pretty drop into left field. Then, after rolling up four goose eggs, the visitors began to get in their work, and single hits by Morrill, Johnston, and Radbourne, and a wild throw to third by O'Rourke netted two runs. In the seventh inning they captured the lead from the New Yorks by scoring two runs from hits by Morrill and Johnston, a steal by the former, a passed ball, and Daly's pretty single to right centre brought the two men home. There was not so much noise just now, but it broke out in the next minute, when the New Yorks tied the game. Gillespie got two bases from a hit into centre field, and Richardson knocked out a single, and when Daly threw the ball down to catch little Danny stealing second, Gillespie skipped home and tied the score.

Then the fun began for the New York Club and its friends. Ward was the first to get his base, on a fumble of his grounder. Tiernan followed with a passed ball, and Tiernan's single brought him home. Gore got in a phantom hit, and both moved up a base, when Wise dropped O'Rourke's fly. This was just the time for Gillespie to put in his fine work, and he kept up his reputation by tapping the ball for two bases, which put the Irishman and Gore home. Richardson followed with a hit, and brought in O'Rourke and Gillespie. Keefe's out and Ewing's three-base hit let Richardson score, while Ewing ran home with the last run on a passed ball.

The game was very pretty and sharp at times, but Daly proved a trifle too much for the Boston team. The score:

BOSTON.

| | R. | 1B. | P.O. | A. | E. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Hornung, l. f. | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Kelly, r. f. | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Nash, 3d b. | 0 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Wise, s. s. | 0 | 1 | 4 | 3 | 1 |
| Morrill, 1st b. | 2 | 2 | 7 | 0 | 0 |
| Johnston, c. f. | 2 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Radbourne, p. | 0 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Burdock, 2d b. | 0 | 0 | 3 | 2 | 0 |
| Daly, c. | 0 | 2 | 5 | 1 | 1 |
| Totals | 4 | 10 | 24 | 9 | 3 |

NEW YORK.

| | R. | 1B. | P.O. | A. | E. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ewing, c., 3d b. | 2 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Ward, s. s. | 1 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 0 |
| O'Connor, 1st b. | 0 | 0 | 11 | 2 | 0 |
| Tiernan, r. f. | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Gore, c. f. | 1 | 3 | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| O'Rourke, c., 3b. | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| Gillespie, l. f. | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Rich'son, 2d b. | 2 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 0 |
| Keefe, p. | 1 | 2 | 0 | 4 | 0 |
| Totals | 11 | 14 | 27 | 15 | 2 |

Earned runs—Boston, 2; New York, 3. First base by errors—Boston, 0; New York, 3. Struck out—Boston, 2; New York, 2. Left on base—Boston, 2; New York, 4. First base on balls—Wise, 1; Daly, 1; Gore, 1; Keefe, 1. Two-base hits—Ewing, 1. Two-base hits—Ewing, 1; Gillespie, 2. Double plays—Ward, Richardson, and Connor; Gore, Wise, and Morrill; Wise and Morrill, Burchard and Morrill. Hit by pitcher—Connor, 1; Radbourne, 1. Passed balls—Daly, 3; O'Rourke, 1. Umpire—McQuade. Time of game—Two hours.

BROOKLYN, 4; ST. LOUIS, 2.

It was one of Porter's days in form yesterday, and he did himself credit by the fine manner in which he prevented the St. Louis champions from bunching their hits on him. Foutz, too, did good work in this direction, and as a consequence the game was remarkably sharp and well played. Had the field support of Foutz remained steady, the game would have undoubtedly been undecided. In the last inning, however, the visitors seemed to go to pieces, and their errors proved as fatal to them as the two or three errors made served to give the Brooklyns three runs. Boyle and Peoples both did good work as back stops, while Smith led in the field work. The score:

BROOKLYN.

| | R. | 1B. | P.O. | A. | E. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Pinkney, 3d b. | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 0 |
| McClellan, 2b. | 0 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 0 |
| Foutz, p. | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Swartwood, r. f. | 0 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| Phillips, 1st b. | 0 | 2 | 13 | 1 | 0 |
| Smith, s. s. | 1 | 0 | 2 | 6 | 1 |
| Greer, l. f. | 1 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Peoples, c. | 1 | 1 | 4 | 2 | 1 |
| Porter, p. | 0 | 1 | 0 | 7 | 0 |
| Totals | 4 | 10 | 27 | 20 | 3 |

ST. LOUIS.

| | R. | 1B. | P.O. | A. | E. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Latham, 3d b. | 1 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 1 |
| Gleason, s. s. | 0 | 2 | 0 | 3 | 2 |
| Welch, c. f. | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Comiskey, 1st b. | 0 | 1 | 12 | 0 | 1 |
| Caruthers, r. f. | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 0 |
| Foutz, p. | 0 | 0 | 1 | 7 | 2 |
| Welch, c. f. | 0 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Robinson, 2d b. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 1 |
| Boyle, c. | 0 | 0 | 6 | 2 | 1 |
| Totals | 2 | 9 | 26 | 17 | 8 |

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Brooklyn | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3—4 |
| St. Louis | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0—2 |

Earned runs—Brooklyn, 1; St. Louis, 1. First base by errors—Brooklyn, 4; St. Louis, 3. Struck out—Brooklyn, 3; St. Louis, 2. Left on base—Brooklyn 9; St. Louis, 7. Three-base hits—Pinkney, 1. Two-base hits—Pinkney, 1; Phillips, 1; Gleason, 1; Foutz, 1. First base on balls—McTamany, 1; Caruthers, 1. Stolen bases—Pinkney, 1; Greer, 1; Peoples, 1; Latham, 1. Wild pitches—Porter, 1. Umpire, Mr. Pasch. Time of game, 1:53.

* Phillips declared out for obstructing batted ball.

METROPOLITAN, 5; LOUISVILLE, 3.

The remarkably fine work of the Indians still continues, and yesterday they defeated the Louisville Club in a sharp and well played game. The Western men did not seem able to bunch their hits off Cushman, and their only runs were scored on costly errors on the part of the Indians. The unsteady field work of the home team was other than the usual thing, and it was only which they secured four of their five runs. In the fourth inning Donohue was hit by a foul tip, but Umpire McQuade refused to let any one take his place until a double foul was called on the Indians. It was found that his collar bone had been fractured. He will not be able to play for two or three weeks. The score:

METROPOLITAN.

| | R. | 1B. | P.O. | A. | E. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Radford, s. s. | 1 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 0 |
| O'Brien, 2d b. | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| Orr, 1st b. | 1 | 1 | 9 | 1 | 0 |
| Jones, r. f. | 1 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Hankins'n, 3d b. | 0 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| Roseman, c. f. | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Donohue, c. | 0 | 0 | 4 | 1 | 1 |
| Gerhardt, 2d b. | 0 | 0 | 4 | 4 | 1 |
| Cushman, p. | 1 | 3 | 0 | 4 | 2 |
| Somers, c. | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 1 |
| Totals | 5 | 11 | 27 | 15 | 7 |

LOUISVILLE.

| | R. | 1B. | P.O. | A. | E. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Kerins, c. | 1 | 2 | 12 | 0 | 0 |
| Hecker, 1st b. | 0 | 2 | 9 | 0 | 0 |
| Collins, l. f. | 0 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Browning, c. f. | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Wolf, r. f. | 1 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Mack, 2d b. | 0 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 0 |
| White, s. s. | 0 | 0 | 4 | 