# CLEARING AQUEDUCT FOGS.

### *CHIEF ENGINEER CHURCH PUTS A NEW FACE ON THINGS.*

**He Says There is No Such Extra Allowance—The Million for Extra Excavation is a Myth—The Unnecessary Rubble Packing was Very Little—Heavy Expense Caused by Delaying the Brick Lining—The Commission Blamed for It.**

Benjamin S. Church, chief engineer of the new aqueduct, was the only witness before the Senate investigating committee in the Superior Court room yesterday. It was a field day for the Commissioners, and they left the court room late in the afternoon, highly pleased with the tenor of the day's evidence. In Mr. Church's view of the case, there had been not only no payments for extra excavation in the aqueduct, but no extra excavation at all. With cheerful frankness he admitted certain errors that had been made by his department, and assailed the attitude of the Commission toward himself as an official; but he asserted positively that the famous misunderstanding about rubble masonry had not cost the city more than $300 or $400.

Mr. Church said that he was not consulted in regard to the award of contracts except upon technical points; he examined the bids, and informed the Board whether they were well balanced and intelligent. He knew nothing of the struggle in secret sessions, and had not advised or favored the territorial division of the work. In his opinion the work was not expedited or improved by lumping certain sections and awarding the contracts to one firm.

He said that his circular letter to the engineers ordering the use of rubble instead of dry packing was misunderstood; for he had intended to secure rubble only where the ground was weak. It was several months before he learned that his instructions had been misunderstood, and then he corrected the error in another circular letter. O'Brien & Clark promptly took advantage of his first letter and began to pack the brick arch with rubble, and after a time Duncan McBean of Brown, Howard & Co. complained that the rival firm was profiting unduly by the arrangement. There was no justice in McBean's complaint, but the witness immediately undertook to correct the misunderstanding of his orders. This was the misunderstanding that cost the city not more than $400. It had nothing to do, in the chief's opinion, with the greater cost of rubble over dry packing. That was due to a different misunderstanding. It came about from orders given to him by Commissioners Barnes and Ridgway of the Construction Committee. They told him to allow payment for rubble packing put in by the contractors, and he issued orders to that effect. After this investigation was begun he looked up the minutes of the Construction Committee, and found that it had never passed a resolution authorizing such payment. Under the circumstances it seemed to him that the Construction Committee ought to meet at once and formally rescind the order, which had been construed to command the packing of the entire lining of the aqueduct with rubble. Commissioner Sidney spoke up at this, and said the committee would take that step immediately.

After the chief's circular correcting the misapprehension of his orders was issued, the contractors complained of unfair treatment; they had bought machinery and supplies for putting in rubble, and they thought that they should be permitted to go ahead and put in that expensive packing. While Chief Church was telling of this the irrepressible McBean stood up and said he had demonstrated that rubble was desirable and necessary.

"Then Contractor McBean was a kind of assistant engineer?" suggested Mr. Boardman.

"A self-appointed one," returned the chief, and Mr. McBean looked unhappy. The chief added that Mr. O'Brien also demonstrated the same thing, but not to the chief's satisfaction. He would not have yielded a point to the contractors had not the Construction Committee ordered him to. If he had known that the committee had not passed a regular order to that effect he would not have issued his instructions to allow for rubble packing. The chief admitted that he had been overruled by the committee, and that he thought they were unwise in discarding his advice in engineering matters. These several misunderstandings, however, had not cost the city in all more than $36,000. As far as rubble packing was concerned, while he thought that the Commission's general order was unjustifiable, he was of opinion that the result was not bad. He made an extended defence of the measure on engineering grounds, showing that safety to the structure was the first point to be attained at any cost, and that if certain expenses had been incurred beyond the original estimates, it was due to the impossibility of foreseeing the conditions of the work 300 feet under ground before the excavation was actually in progress.

In the course of the examination the lawyers had some fun at the expense of Mr. Boardman, for when at one stage of the proceedings he asked the witness if what he said was a fact or a platitude, Lawyer Lovatt said, sotto voce:

"A Tom Plattitude."

Chief Church insisted that no man, even an engineer, could judge correctly of what was needed in the prosecution of the enterprise unless he was intimately associated with all the work. He said:

I am the only man who looks into all the details of the work from one end of the tunnel to the other. The members of the Construction Committee visited the tunnel, and their judgment happened to be right as to the use of rubble masonry.

Q.—There are four miles of aqueduct packed with dry filling. Will it not be necessary, in view of your admissions, to reconstruct that section and pack it with rubble? A.—Yes, in order to have the tunnel of continuous strength; but it will not be done by reconstruction. We can force in a kind of grouting that is not forbidden by the terms of the contracts.

Q.—What were the circumstances of the controversy between Division Engineer Wilkins and Foreman Clark on section A? A.—I was to say first that we had remarkably few errors in grading the tunnel. This was one of them. The grade of the tracks used for carrying out excavated matter was misunderstood by Mr. Wilkins's assistant; he understood that grade to mean the bottom grade of the tunnel. Before I discovered this error 2,000 or 3,000 feet had been excavated. It was then necessary to go back and excavate at the bottom, so as to bring the grade of the tunnel down to the line nominated in the specifications. We investigated the matter thoroughly, and came to the conclusion that the error was made by the engineering department, and that the city was therefore responsible. It cost the city about $40,000 to repair the mistake.

Mr. Lovatt—I think, Mr. Boardman, that the records will show that this error cost only $21,000.

Mr. Boardman—Mr. Lovatt, that is not fair. You are not on the stand. Mr. Church has testified that it cost $40,000, and you have no right to put in any evidence or assertion at this point.

Mr. Lovatt—I only thought, in the interests of the city, that you would like to have the correct figures. I don't think I was unfair.

Mr. Boardman—Well, I do.

Mr. Lovatt smiled sweetly, and made no retort, while Mr. Boardman, looking sombre, proceeded to read a letter from Watkins to the Commissioners, in which he denied emphatically that he had been in error. He insisted that he was obeying the instructions of his chief, and submitted diagrams and letters to prove it. Mr. Church declared that Watkins or one of his assistants was wrong, and that the contractors were right. Hamilton Fish, Jr., was anxious to know whether this costly error was committed previously to the organization, and was much delighted to learn that it was. Mr. Watkins went out of office after the reorganization, and his place was taken by Fisher Morris.

Mr. Boardman took up the work on the Croton Lake gate house, known as section 1, and constructed by Smith & Brown. He found that it had cost double the amount estimated by the chief engineer, but Mr. Church explained that that was due to unexpected dangerous qualities found in the rock there, which had made deep excavations necessary. The next point investigated was the construction of the brick lining of the tunnel. The contract called for the building of the brick work simultaneously with the excavation of the tunnel.

Q.—No attention has been paid to that provision, has there? A.—Yes, a great deal. I have tried hard to secure the enforcement of it.

Q.—It wasn't done? A.—No, it was not generally carried out. My attitude was that the lining ought to be constructed as the tunnel progressed, for that was in the interest of the city. The contractors said it was impossible. The Commissioners were uncertain. They failed to support me, and this was partly, if not wholly, in consequence of a statement sent to them without my knowledge by Construction Engineer Craven. The failure to put in the lining troubled me greatly.

Mr. Tate—Was that before the reorganization? A.—Yes. It seems to me very strange that the Commissioners should overrule me on such a point.

Mr. Boardman—Why didn't you resign? A.—Because, in the first place, I didn't think the point sufficiently important to call for that, and second, I was anxious to put through the work that I had been advocating for fifteen years. It was my own scheme. I do not think that a vigorous assertion of my prerogatives as chief engineer would have accomplished anything at that time.

How did this failure to obey the contracts affect the city? Disastrously, I think. In many cases the tunnel was uncovered for a year. The tunnel as it then stood was only a great drain running through Westchester County. Water percolated through the ground continually and washed the rock, causing it to become slaty in some places and to fail in others. The lining of brick remained thus unsupported the worst it lay. While it was in such a condition it became necessary to protect the tunnel when it was finally built, and the city suffered financially for that reason. The extra cost of extra figures cannot possibly be estimated accurately. In my judgment it was due to a direct violation of the contract, and to the failure of the Commissioners to support me in my attitude.

Commissioner Fish remarked, in a stage whisper, that it was Engineer Craven who incurred the old fraud and make this error, and Mr. Lovatt spoke to the same effect. Mr. Boardman, somewhat nettled, responded that he was after facts, and that Mr. Craven might take care of himself.

Then the good old-fashioned problem of the line A—A and extra excavation beyond it was taken up. Mr. Church finally made it clear that A—A was not a fixed line at all. According to the specifications it is the extreme boundary of the cross section within which excavations are to be paid for. Mr. Church declared that the exact position of this line could not possibly be determined until the final estimates of excavations sent in by the division engineers had been considered. This is the substance of his statement relative to the matter:

The line A—A cannot be determined by a study of the contracts, plans, and specifications. It depends upon the actual amount of excavations, and to determine it at last I shall have to make a sketch of the work done in sections of ten feet each from one end of the tunnel to the other. The division engineers will prepare sheets showing with the actual detail what was done in every ten feet of their divisions. That will make about 1,000 sheets that I will have to examine. The final settlement, therefore, of the amounts to be paid to the contractors depends solely upon me. I am the final arbiter and by the terms of the contracts there is no appeal from my decision.

Q.—Will that eight inches allowance for extra excavation? A.—There is no such thing. There has been no extra excavation, and the million dollars we have heard of has not been paid for extra work in a myth. Not a dollar has been paid beyond that to which the contractors were entitled. At one time, when this matter was under discussion, the Commissioners agreed to pay the contractors for excavations outside the exterior surface of the lining to the extent of eight inches if they would relinquish all further claims. O'Brien & Clark were ready to accept this, but McBean, got after them and persuaded them to withdraw. The misconception by which people have believed that we pay money for extra work arose from a change in the system of preparing monthly estimates. According to the contracts, we pay the contractors every month a sum that we are sure is within the amount they have earned. To insure this I ordered that in making estimates of matter excavated the division engineers should allow for all the space within the lines that ultimately will mark the interior surface of the brick lining. This caused such a large amount to be withheld from the contractors that they complained that they were hindered in the prosecution of the enterprise by lack of money. It was a just claim. Therefore on May 23, 1887, I changed the system of estimating so that the contractors should be paid for the space bounded by a line drawn about a cross section at a distance from the exterior surface of the brick lining equal to the depth of the weepers ordered in each section. Sometimes this was four inches outside the lining, sometimes eight. As a matter of fact, not a dollar has been paid on the so-called eight inch extra allowance task. The estimates as now made are far within the sum to which the contractors are entitled. About six months after my order of May 23 the Commissioners, by resolution, enforced the change I had made. The contractors claim that they should be paid for all the space occupied by masonry in the tunnel. My idea is that they should be paid for space taken by such masonry as is necessary to support the roof of the tunnel.

"The steal seems to be disappearing," remarked Secretary Sheehan to Lawyer Lovatt, and they both smiled contentedly. Mr. Church declared that no contractor had approached him with any improper proposition, and that he had had business relations with no contractor and no friend of a contractor except one, and that was Maurice B. Flynn. Every spectator picked up his ears, expecting to hear something spicy, but this was the business referred to:

In 1881 or 1882, I invented and patented a device for preventing waste in water supply. That was before the beginning of the aqueduct. I transferred the patents to a company and received stock in return. Mr. Flynn came to me and asked for an option to purchase my interest within a stated time. He paid $1 for the option, but never took advantage of it, and did not purchase the stock. That was the whole matter.

Mr. Boardman will continue his examination of Mr. Church to-day at 10:30.

None of the members of the Aqueduct Commission or of the Senate Committee had any further light yesterday on the rumor that Gov. Hill proposed to act in the matter.

### *ACCUSED OF BEATING HIS WIFE.*

**He Lost his Money in a Base Ball Club and Took to Drink.**

BALTIMORE, July 13.—Two years ago Ada Warwicke of Lansingburg, N. Y., was the belle of her native town. She became acquainted with Oswald Howes, a Baltimorean, who was struck on being a base ball manager, and who had gone to Hudson, N. Y., with the intention of starting a club. It was while gathering talent that he met his future wife. He was introduced to her by her brother, an ambitious young pitcher whom Howes was to bring out. The couple were mashed on one another, and notwithstanding the protests of the lady's parents they were married. Directly after his marriage Oswald took his bride to Hudson, and at once organized "The Hudson Browns." He had $2,000 in the inside pocket of his vest, which he invested freely, but, unfortunately for him, the club failed to play good ball, and within two months was forced to disband. Oswald brought his bride to Baltimore, and went to work at his trade of carpentering. For a time all went well, but, brooding over the failure of his ambition to become a base ball manager and the loss of his money, he took to drink and began to ill treat his wife.

Last night Howes got very drunk, went home, and amused himself by pounding his wife. This morning she went before Police Justice Donovan, and related her story, and asked the magistrate if her husband could hinder her from going back to her father. He replied in the negative, and advised her to go. Thereupon she started for Union station. A reporter visited Howes, and found him drinking raw whiskey. When asked whether he had beat his wife, he replied:

"Yer too blamed fresh. If I ain't got a right to black my wife's eyes without being interviewed about it I'll move out of town. If my wife goes back home I'll go up there, lick her father, and bring her back."

The young wife is still very pretty. Her husband was a fine-looking man, but drink has knocked him out.

### *BLOWN UP WITH A POWDER MILL.*

**Three Men Killed by an Explosion in the Laflin & Rand Powder Works.**

READING, Pa., July 13.—At 1:30 this afternoon the Laflin & Rand Powder Works at Cressana exploded with such a terrific force that the roar and rumble was heard two miles away. A burst of flame shot up from the mixing house, and amid the flying timbers could be seen the bodies of the three men who were at work on the inside. One of the men was hurled at least 300 feet away, and his body was found in the woods after a long search. Two of the bodies went up about 50 feet, and fell back in the wreck. The buildings took fire, and were soon destroyed. Several tons of powder were discharged, with a large amount of chemicals. The names of the victims are George Gilliman, Charles Reed, and Henry Bernich. No other persons were in the mill at the time. Gilliman and Bernich were found in the wreck, their bodies terribly burned, and their limbs torn off. At first it was not known what had become of Reed, but after a hunt of a half hour his dead body was found in the bushes across the creek, 310 feet away. All the dead men have large families. Gilliman had an arm blown off by an explosion at the same factory a year ago. The cause of the explosion is unknown.

**Hard Times for Iowa Saloon Keepers.**

BURLINGTON, July 11.—Two years ago a saloon keeper, whose place of business was enjoined a nuisance, appealed to the Iowa Supreme Court, and, after filing a supersedeas bond, continued the traffic. The injunction was sustained, and the saloon keeper again gave a bond and carried his case to the United States Supreme Court, where it is not likely to be reached for a year or two. Recently proceedings were brought to have him arrested for contempt of court in continuing the illegal traffic, notwithstanding the injunction. His defence was that, pending the decision of the Federal Court, the injunction did not apply; but the District Court now decides that the injunction must stand, and that the saloon must close. The saloon keeper at once closed up, and others will follow suit, as they admit that further resistance to the law is useless.

**Pacific Clams Coming East.**

PITTSBURGH, July 11.—Superintendent Clark of the United States Fish Commission passed through the city to-day on route to Detroit. He says arrangements are being made to ship a car load of clams from San Francisco to be placed in the Atlantic. They are to be experimented upon, as some people say they are superior to those in the East. It is also the intention of the Commission to take lobsters from the East to the Pacific coast.

**Not a Holy Well, but Good Ridgewood Water.**

On June 5 many people in Brooklyn, and especially the parishioners of St. Peter's Roman Catholic Church, became much interested by the bubbling of water, as if from a hidden spring in the ground, beside an old willow tree in the pretty grass plot in front of the church in Hicks street. Curious visitors visited the spot, drank of the water, carried it home to cure sick people, and thus the fame of "the holy well" of St. Peter's spread through the neighborhood. The Rev. Father Fransioli, the venerable pastor, was asked to bless the well, but he awaited an investigation. Yesterday plumbers found that the water came from a break in the Ridgewood main pipe seven feet under ground.

**Where the Sparrows are Missed.**

A gardener was engaged yesterday going from tree to tree in the City Hall Park, examining the trunks, and operating with a sharp pruning knife upon many of them. Wherever he saw a certain little round hole, which he knew very well, in the bark, he made two slits meeting at the ends peeled off the rough coat enclosed in the space, and cut out a green caterpillar. The destructive worm was often two inches long and sunken deep, and it has buried itself so deep that the man had to mutilate the tree considerably to get it out.

"I am doing the work of the sparrow," said the gardener regretfully. "At first I was as much pleased as anybody else when he began to grow scarce. He was certainly beginning to become an awful nuisance, but he had his uses, and one of the best of them was that he killed off those worms that are destroying the trees."

**Audubon Will Have a Fine Monument.**

The monument which the New York Academy of Science proposes to erect over the grave of Audubon in Trinity Cemetery promises to be a most graceful structure. The design for the monument shows a tall, graceful shaft surmounted by a Runic cross. At the base of the shaft is a bas-relief of Audubon. The sides of the shaft will be handsomely carved with representations of animals, and the arms of the cross will be devoted to birds. The monument will be erected at the end of Audubon avenue, near 155th street. The cost will be from $6,000 to $10,000, and it is thought that no trouble will be found in raising this amount. Profs. Thomas Egleston and D. S. Martin and Dr. N. L. Britton are in charge of the matter.

### *MURDERER EBERT'S STORY.*

**He Expects to be Hanged Next Wednesday, but Insists he is Innocent.**

Henry Ebert, the Jersey City wife murderer and would-be suicide, who is to be hanged on Wednesday, gave up all hope of a reprieve yesterday and appears resigned to his fate. He asked Jailer Birdsall for paper and pencil and wrote a statement which would fill a column and a half in THE SUN. He gave it to reporters of the local and New York papers, with requests to publish it as his story of the crime for which he is to be hanged. In substance it is as follows:

"When my wife left the hospital and went to stay with her relatives I called to see her one Sunday. She dressed herself, and we went to Central Park. She told me she wanted to go home with me. I said we must go back to her relatives and say good-by. She said it wasn't necessary, and we started for Jersey City. When we arrived at the house I built a fire and got supper for my wife, and wanted to buy some rolls, but it was Sunday, and I couldn't.

Ebert here tells how he bought a revolver two days before the murder to shoot burglars with. Continuing, he says:

"While we were on the elevated train coming to Jersey City my wife said her hand was cold and I put it in my pocket. There was a box there with the revolver in it and I told her about the burglars. After we got home and were through tea I took the revolver out in the yard and fired two shots. Then I came in and loaded it again. I then brought my wife from the parlor into the back room and saw her undress. Then I said I would go out and buy some tea and coffee. She told me not to spend two dollars of my money and I gave her $5 and then went away. I went down Central avenue through Hutton street, but found no store open. On my way home I stopped at Frank Zibitti's saloon and drank two glasses of beer. How long I remained there I do not know, for my eye, which was very much swollen, pained me, and I could not see anything with it. I got up to leave; went to the door, opened the same, when Mr. Zibitti called me. I turned my head, bumped it against the door, and it began to bleed terribly. Zibitti asked me if I wanted another glass of beer. I said, 'No,' whereupon he gave me a cigar. I then went out, and wanted to go home. I became insensible, however, and do not remember anything thereafter. The only thing I can remember is that when the doctor in the hospital went to take my clothing off I awoke and cried out: 'Do not undress me. I must go home for my wife is very sick.'

"The doctor told me that he would go up to my wife. Several days after that I could remember nothing. About two or three weeks after, a relative, in company with a friend and my brother, came to see me. They had been at my bedside quite some time before I noticed them. My brother turned to his friend and said: 'You tell him that his wife is dead, for he will not believe me.'

"I am innocent of the murder of my wife, and I do not know how she came to her death. The revolver which I had racked securely in the box was found at her side. Whether she did it herself, or if she was murdered by some one else, I cannot say. The Court says my wife was shot from the left side, and therefore believes she could not have done it herself. My wife was an expert in the making of mats, and had to work with her left hand. She could hardly use the right as well as her right. That is about the idea of the crime that I have."

After the murder Ebert was taken to the City Hospital and a bullet was removed from his head. It had entered just above the spot which he speaks of injuring by running against the saloon door. To his wife, he says, Mrs. Ebert must have shot him and then herself. He denies that he was shot at all or that the doctor found a bullet in his head.

A death watch will be placed over the condemned man to-day. He says the only reason he feels sorry he is going to be hanged is that his father, mother, and brother will be disgraced.

### *MR. BADE'S BOARDER ARRESTED.*

**Said to be Engaged to a Young Society Woman of Hoboken.**

A stranger appeared at Bade's Hotel, in Hoboken, early last winter, and represented himself as Charles Gieske, a native of the province of Oldenburg, Germany, where his parents owned large estates. He said he had no money or employment, but that he expected a remittance from home very soon. Mr. Bade was well acquainted with the family, of which Gieske said he was a member, and told him to make himself at home at the hotel. No remittances came. In March Gieske accepted a place in Frankenburg & Co.'s store in Walker street, this city, as a salesman. Mr. Bade then suspected that the promised remittances from Germany were false. He asked Gieske to settle, and Gieske responded by borrowing money from him to go and see the German Consul about the remittances. There were several of these visits to the Consul. Finally Mr. Bade went to the Consul. When he returned to Hoboken he caused Gieske's arrest. Justice Seymour held the prisoner in $500 bail. Henry Stutz became his bondsman. While living at the hotel Gieske was introduced in good society. It is rumored that he is engaged to a young society woman. He denies the story told by Bade, although he admits owing him a small bill for board.

**Proposing to Filter Passaic Water.**

The committee of one hundred citizens of Jersey City, which organized some time ago for the purpose of working to prevent the city authorities from purchasing or leasing a new water supply, appointed a sub-committee to look after the work. The sub-committee have prepared a report, which will be presented to the committee at its next meeting. In substance the report says:

"We have carefully examined the vital statistics of Hudson county for the past ten years, and find that there has been an almost steady decrease in deaths from zymotic diseases. We also find that the number of deaths from diarrheal diseases (the most universally admitted that such diseases are largely caused by impure water) is much larger in those portions of the county that are not supplied with Passaic water, viz., the towns of West Hoboken, Union Hill, North Bergen, Weehawken, and Union township, the rate being nearly 3, while in Jersey City it is only 1.6. We are of the opinion that until the city feels warranted in procuring water from its sources by gravity, that the present water should be filtered before it is run through the pipes.

"A system of filtration at Belleville would be inexpensive, and, we are confident, would remove much, if not all, of the objections to the water now used."

This report does not agree with the last report of Prof. Austen, the chemist employed by the Board of Public Works to analyze the water. He said: "It is of a brownish color, thick with suspended matter, and is dangerous to use for drinking water. The sewage of Newark, Paterson, and Passaic flows directly into the Jersey City intake at Belleville.

**Suicide Phinney's Letter to His Brother.**

S. W. Phinney of Waltham, Mass., a brother of Guilford S. Phinney, who shot and killed himself on Tuesday night at his boarding house, 11 Radde place, Brooklyn, but who tried to make it appear that he had been shot by burglars, arrived in Brooklyn yesterday. He said the valise which was expressed to him by his brother contained a gold watch and chain, a diamond stud, several silk handkerchiefs, and some underclothing, the articles which his brother represented had been carried off by the burglars. He also said he received this letter, dated Tuesday:

DEAR BROTHER: I am going away, and will be gone for a long time. When you hear from me again it will be very short. Probably you will never hear from me again. If not, the good watch and chain are yours. Keep them. They are very valuable. The underclothing you can keep if you wish it, and the rest give sister Flo. Your bro her, G. S. PHINNEY.

The remains have been taken to Boston by his brother for interment. Phinney was not in good standing in some of the societies to which he belonged, and lately he was suspected of stealing the books of Irving Legion of Secret Knights, and his expulsion had been decided.

**Conditions of Burial in Calvary.**

New rules have been in force for some weeks past in the Catholic Church regarding burials, and in consequence many applications for permits to inter in Calvary Cemetery are daily denied. It has always been a law in the Church that only its members should be buried in consecrated ground, but within two months it has been demanded that the dead shall have received in their last hours the sacred rites from some priest, of course exceptional circumstances are allowed for, but in most cases before the body may be placed in the cemetery the following certificate must be filled out: "New York, 188—I hereby certify that ——— a member of the Roman Catholic Church, was attended by the Rev. ——— during his last illness, and therefore he remains may be buried in Calvary Cemetery. ———"

**Amateur Base Ball Nines.**

Regulation Score Sheets supplied free of charge to all base ball amateurs. Apply at the office of THE SUNDAY SUN. Applications by mail must be accompanied by a two cent stamp to cover postage.

**Brooklyn A. C. Grounds To-day.**

Grand amateur championship game. Crack Orange A. C. vs. Brooklyn A. C. Admission, 10c. Games 4 P. M. —*Adv.*

**Base Ball To-day at Polo Grounds.**

New York (reserves) vs. Champion Hackett, Carhart & Co.'s team, at 4 P. M. Admission 25c.—*Adv.*

Recreation grounds, Long Island City, to-morrow. Domestics of Newark vs. Senators. 15c. 4 P. M.—*Adv.*

Extra, Hoboken to-day. Wonderful Cuban Giants vs. Patersons. Davis and Al Williams in Patersons.—*Adv.*

Base ball to-day 4 P. M. Oakland avenue grounds, Jersey City vs. Easton. Admission 25c.—*Adv.*

# A BIG DAY FOR BASE BALL.

### *THE DETROITS AND PITTSBURGHS GET TWO VICTORIES IN ONE DAY.*

**The New Yorks Win by Perfect Field Work and Timely Hits—Brooklyn also Wins—The Bostons Whitewashed Twice.**

The result of the games played by the clubs of the League and American Association yesterday was: League—New York 4, Indianapolis 0; Chicago 9, Washington 0; Detroit 3, Philadelphia 2; Detroit 2, Philadelphia 0; Pittsburgh 4, Boston 0; Pittsburgh 6, Boston 0. Association—Brooklyn 8, Kansas City 6; St. Louis 16, Baltimore 9; Louisville 14, Athletic 4; Cincinnati 4, Cleveland 3.

THE RECORD.

THE NATIONAL LEAGUE.

| | Won. | Lost. | Played. | Per Ct. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Chicago | 41 | 21 | 62 | .661 |
| Detroit | 39 | 23 | 62 | .629 |
| New York | 37 | 25 | 62 | .597 |
| Boston | 35 | 31 | 66 | .530 |
| Philadelphia | 31 | 31 | 62 | .500 |
| Pittsburgh | 21 | 36 | 57 | .368 |
| Indianapolis | 22 | 39 | 61 | .361 |
| Washington | 24 | 41 | 65 | .369 |

THE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION.

| | Won. | Lost. | Played. | Per Ct. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Brooklyn | 40 | 21 | 61 | .656 |
| St. Louis | 38 | 21 | 60 | .633 |
| Athletic | 37 | 23 | 62 | .596 |
| Cincinnati | 38 | 26 | 64 | .594 |
| Baltimore | 34 | 34 | 68 | .500 |
| Louisville | 27 | 41 | 68 | .397 |
| Cleveland | 29 | 42 | 62 | .323 |
| Kansas City | 19 | 41 | 60 | .317 |

NEW YORK, 4; INDIANAPOLIS, 0.

INDIANAPOLIS, July 12.—Keefe pitched. This fact accounts for the absence of runs in the Indianapolis Club's part of the score to-day. Scratch hits and errors were responsible for the four runs made by the New Yorks. The fashion boxes were filled with ladies, and the pavilion had a crowd that occupied two-thirds of the seats. The Hoosiers presented themselves in their usual places, with their star battery, Boyle and Myers, in the points.

The visitors were changed about again, with Elmer Foster (whom Indianapolis tried to get and happily failed) in centre field, Gore in left, and George, who did the hitting yesterday, in right. Timothy is a hard nut for the Hoosiers to crack. The talkative Mr. Ewing was behind the plate again. Taken as a whole, it was a pitchers' game.

Keefe placed the Hoosiers completely at sea, and though the New York sluggers made nine hits off Boyle they were widely scattered, and, except in one or two instances, were of no value. Keefe was perfectly supported and, whatever of field work the visitors had to do, they did in an absolutely faultless manner. The Indianapolis team's fielding was generally excellent, but when errors were made they proved exceedingly costly. Seery opened the game by striking out, and this proved but an index to the batting of the entire game, for, although Keefe kept Ewing trotting back and forth in front of the grand stand throughout the nine innings, he struck out no less than eight men, while but three scattering hits were made off his delivery. Shomberg's nine and seven bases in the eighth were responsible for two runs, and caused the audience of 2,000 to call for the substitution of Esterbrook at first.

The run getting began in the last half of the first inning, when Ward crossed the plate on his grounder, which McGeachy permitted to pass him, and Denny's double to Gore's hit. In the fourth Gore hit to right for two bases, and came home on George's hit to centre, the only earned run of the game. The seventh inning netted New York two more runs. Foster reached second on a hit to the left field fence, Keefe hit to Boyle, and Shomberg muffed the latter's throw. Foster coming in. Then Shomberg further distinguished himself by throwing over Denny's head into the grand stand, letting Keefe to third. Ewing hit to Boyle, who tumbled the ball, letting Keefe in. Richardson hit safe to left, and Ward beat a bounded ball to first. Although the bases were full and no one out, no more runs were scored, as Connor fouled to Denny, Gore tipped to Myers, and George forced Ward by his hit to Bassett. Twice Indianapolis players reached third, but sharp fielding and Keefe's superb pitching put them to death at that bag. The score:

| INDIANAPOLIS. | R. | H. | P.O. | A. | E. | NEW YORK. | R. | H. | P.O. | A. | E. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Seery, l. f. | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | Ewing, c. | 0 | 1 | 6 | 2 | 0 |
| Denny, 3d b. | 0 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 0 | Richardson, 2d b. | 1 | 2 | 4 | 4 | 0 |
| Hines, c. f. | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | Ward, s. s. | 1 | 3 | 4 | 2 | 0 |
| Glasscock, s. s. | 0 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 0 | Connor, 1st b. | 0 | 0 | 8 | 0 | 0 |
| Bassett, 2d b. | 0 | 0 | 1 | 4 | 1 | Gore, l. f. | 1 | 1 | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| Shomberg, 1st b. | 0 | 2 | 8 | 0 | 0 | George, r. f. | 1 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| McGeachy, r. f. | 0 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 1 | Whitney, 3d b. | 0 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 0 |
| Myers, c. | 0 | 0 | 7 | 1 | 0 | Foster, c. f. | 1 | 1 | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| Boyle, p. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 0 | Keefe, p. | 1 | 1 | 0 | 7 | 0 |
| Totals | 0 | 3 | 24 | 14 | 5 | Totals | 4 | 9 | 27 | 17 | 0 |

| Indianapolis | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0—0 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| New York | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | —4 |

Earned runs—New York, 1. Two-base hits—Gore, Foster. First base on balls—Boyle, Bassett (2), Connor, Gore, Keefe, Foster, Richardson. Hit by pitched ball—Hines, Seery. First base on errors—Keefe. Struck out—Boyle, Seery (2), Hines, Glasscock, McGeachy, Denny, Shomberg. Time—1:50. Umpires—Valentine, Hurlbut.

DETROIT, 3; PHILADELPHIA, 2—FIRST GAME.

DETROIT, July 13.—Two games were played this afternoon between Detroit and Philadelphia, and the local team carried off both of them. Brouther's home run, White's three bagger, and Vanalstyne's sacrifice earned the first game. The second game was a pitching contest between Conway and Casey, in which the latter had the best of his opponent in the total number of hits. The scores:

| DETROIT. | R. | H. | P.O. | A. | E. | PHILADELPHIA. | R. | H. | P.O. | A. | E. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Hanlon, c. f. | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | Hallm'n, 3b & l. f. | 0 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 1 |
| Rowe, s. s. | 0 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 0 | Andrews, c. f. | 0 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 0 |
| Brouthers, 1b | 1 | 1 | 15 | 0 | 0 | Sand'rs, l. f. & r. f. | 1 | 1 | 4 | 0 | 0 |
| White, 3d b. | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 0 | Farrar, 1st b. | 0 | 1 | 11 | 0 | 0 |
| Ganzel, 2d b. | 0 | 1 | 0 | 3 | 1 | Delehanty, 2d b. | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| Twitchell, r. f. | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | Fogarty, ss. | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| Bennett, c. | 0 | 1 | 7 | 2 | 0 | Foutz, r. f. & l. f. | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Conway, p. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 0 | Irwin, s. s. | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| Getzein, p. | 0 | 1 | 0 | 4 | 0 | Clements, c. | 1 | 0 | 5 | 1 | 0 |
| Campau, r. f. | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | Buffinton, p. | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Totals | 3 | 4 | 27 | 19 | 0 | Totals | 3 | 3 | 25 | 16 | 3 |

*Winning run made one out.

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Detroit | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1—3 |
| Philadelphia | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0—2 |

Earned runs—Detroit, 2; Philadelphia, 1. Three-base hits—White, Farrar. Home runs—Brouthers. First base on balls—Brouthers, Clements. First base on errors—Detroit, 2; Philadelphia, 1. Struck out—Twitchell (2), White, Bennett, Hallman, Andrews, Clements. Wild pitches—Buffinton, 1. Time—1:30. Umpire—Kelly.

DETROIT, 2; PHILADELPHIA, 0—SECOND GAME.

| DETROIT. | R. | H. | P.O. | A. | E. | PHILADELPHIA. | R. | H. | P.O. | A. | E. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Hanlon, c. f. | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | Wood, l. f. | 0 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Rowe, s. s. | 0 | 2 | 5 | 4 | 0 | Andrews, c. f. | 0 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 1 |
| Brouthers, 1b. | 0 | 0 | 8 | 0 | 0 | Sanders, r. f. | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 1 |
| White, 3d b. | 0 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 0 | Farrar, 1b. | 0 | 2 | 7 | 0 | 0 |
| Ganzel, 2b. | 1 | 0 | 1 | 3 | 0 | Delehanty, 2b. | 0 | 2 | 6 | 1 | 0 |
| Twitchell, l. f. | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | Fogarty, 3b. | 0 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 2 |
| Bennett, c. | 0 | 1 | 7 | 2 | 0 | Irwin, s. s. | 0 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Conway, p. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 0 | Hallman, c. | 0 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| Campau, r. f. | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | Casey, p. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 0 |
| Totals | 2 | 4 | 27 | 16 | 0 | Totals | 0 | 0 | 24 | 12 | 5 |

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Detroit | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1—2 |
| Philadelphia | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0—0 |

Double plays—Casey, Delehanty, and Farrar; Fogarty, Delehanty, and Farrar. Hit by pitched ball—Bennett, Wood. First base on errors—Detroit, 4. Struck out—Campau, 2; Casey, 2; Fogarty, Hallman, Wood. Passed balls—Hallman, 1. Time—1:20. Umpire—Kelly.

PITTSBURGH, 6; BOSTON, 0—FIRST GAME.

PITTSBURGH, July 12.—Boston suffered two shut-outs to-day at the hands of Pittsburgh, the score put up in two wonderful games. Staley's pitching was too much in the first, Morning and Tate making the only clean hits. Madden was no puzzle to Pittsburgh. Miller's timely batting and a remarkable catch by Sunday were the features. The second game was called ten minutes later, and Kelly took Brown's place in right, and he made a miserable showing. He finally refused to try for the ball, and folded his arms, allowing Johnston to cover his field. Galvin pitched a wonderful game. Only twenty-eight men went to bat. Nash made a drop hit to right, but was left at first. Dunlap's double and Kuehne made the stops, and Johnston and Maul some excellent catches. The scores:

| PITTSBURGH. | R. | H. | P.O. | A. | E. | BOSTON. | R. | H. | P.O. | A. | E. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Miller, c. | 1 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 0 | Hornung, l. f. | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Fields, l. f. | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | Johnston, c. f. | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Maul, r. f. | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | Brown, r. f. | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 1 |
| Beckley, 1st b. | 1 | 2 | 12 |