

The News and Observer.

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RALEIGH, N. C. WEDNESDAY, JULY 3, 1895.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

THE LARGEST CIRCULATION OF ANY NORTH CAROLINA DAILY.

WILL NOT BE REMOVED

JUDGE BOYKIN DECIDES THAT SHERWELL MUST BE TRIED IN DAVIDSON.

THE TRIAL BEGINS TOMORROW.

Affidavits and Counter-Affidavits Read and Argued Before the Court--The Judge Decides That the Burden of Proof is on the Prosecution and Refuses to Allow the Removal--Shemwell Smiled When the Decision was Rendered--The Jury Drawn.

Special to the News and Observer.

LEXINGTON, N. C., July 2.—The affidavit which last night was handed over by the prosecution to the defence in the Shemwell case, setting forth that an impartial jury could not be obtained in Davidson county, was this morning answered by the defence. As was foreshadowed by Mr. Watson in his talk last night, a volley of counter affidavits was forthcoming this morning. These affidavits were read, and others gotten later were read by the prosecution to weaken their force. After the reading of such affidavits by both sides, arguments were made by Judge Montgomery and Mr. Boyd for the prosecution, and by Cy Watson for the defence, and the motion to remove the cause was denied.

A special venire of 300 was asked for by Solicitor Holton and granted. The names were drawn and they were ordered summoned to appear Thursday morning at 10 o'clock until which time the trial will not be resumed.

Such was the bird's eye story of the day. Against the allegations of the Solicitor's affidavits was read first, by Mr. Buxton, the affidavits of ten citizens from different points of the county, saying that no undue influence had been used and that there would be no great trouble in getting an honest verdict. The names were Messrs. Rich, Fraz, Grubb, Tussey, Frank, Cole, Cecil, Cook, Pickett, Pickett.

Then came the reading of affidavits from the thirteen men named in Holton's affidavits who it was alleged had been unduly active throughout the county in Shemwell's behalf. Each one denied the allegation, all thirteen of them, as follows: M. W. Barbee, David Reid, Earl McRary, Ed. Yarbrough, Jo. Thurston, Dr. Aston, Phillip Sowers, John Nave, Robert Conrad, Charles Secrest, C. H. Bernheim, John T. Wason, and W. P. Redwin. Affidavits denying undue influence from Shemwell's friends and belief that an impartial trial could be had were read from the following also: W. C. Harris, Geo. E. Hunt, T. E. McRary, Baxter Shemwell, H. P. Watson, C. H. Davis, L. C. Hanes, E. H. Boone, A. A. Hinkle, J. W. McRary, N. J. Leonard, J. R. McRary, Mrs. Baxter Shemwell.

To counteract the effect of this answer from the defence Mr. Long read an affidavit signed by 43 citizens from different points of the county alleging that nearly every man of good character had formed and expressed an opinion. The names were Messrs. Craven, Beck, Cook, Wike, Green, Crofts, Ford, Elliott, H. P. Leonard, Conrad, Davis, Carrick, Reid, Michael, Heitman, John S. McRary, Dale, Zimmerman, Andrew, Sink, Kennedy, Nance, Hege, Pickard, Evans, Koons, Lohr, R. E. Leonard, D. I. Walsler, Finch, Berrier, Wiley Leonard, Pickett, Everhart, Varner, Loftin, Gray, McVey, Tyng, Hiram Berrier, Wade Berrier, Femman, Rea.

Affidavits were also read by the prosecution from Mrs. Payne, widow of the deceased. Her information was that what was stated by the Solicitor was substantially true. Of counsel for the State it seems Walsler alleged in an affidavit that he had quoted the sheriff as saying that he (the sheriff) had been threatened by Shemwell's friends under certain conditions. S. E. Williams, of counsel for the State, made affidavit that he had talked with Methodist preacher Boone here concerning a sermon on capital punishment which Boone is alleged to have preached soon after the killing; he had substantially rebuked Boone who, he said, replied, "now is the time to work," having admitted that he was against capital punishment. Boone in his affidavit contradicted Williams by saying that he had never preached any sermon at any time on capital punishment and that he had never used any such expression as that attributed to him by Williams.

Young Doctor Payne made affidavit that in a conversation with John Nooe, who was in the employ of Shemwell, Nooe had said substantially that he did not propose to do any dirty work for the Shemwell's. Nooe's answer to this denied any such conversation, saying that he had gone to Dr. Payne's office drinking at Payne's request and had told Payne that he loved Shemwell and would lose his life before he would do any dirty work for him (Payne). M. W. Barber denied having said in Salisbury, as stated in affidavit of the State, that the defence had all the money they wanted and had the jury fixed. R. L. Holton believed that the majority of the people had expressed themselves.

Mrs. Baxter Shemwell made affidavit that she, her father and two or three near relatives had borne the burden of preparation of the case, and beyond that had done nothing. Baxter Shemwell, the prisoner, made affidavit that it was untrue that his connection was so large in the county that it could not be accurately ascertained, and that, therefore, an unfair trial would result; that he had in Davidson county five uncles, three of whom had only small children and two had three boys about grown and

five girls about grown, none of whom were married; also two uncles by marriage, two of whom had seven grown children; two brothers both under age; three married and two unmarried sisters; that he did not believe he had more than 75 relatives, near and remote, in the county. He denied the statement of Payne about Nooe.

"Thus the clash of names outlined above about represents the clash of opinion hereabouts and the problem involving this clash was what Judge Boykin took hold of when he announced his decision. His first words were, 'The motion is denied,' then he gave his reasons, if no convincingly to the prosecution and those in sympathy with it, at least clearly, in sincere, fine spirit and with force. He decided in reference to the law of 1879, which allowed counter affidavits by way of answer and which said the judge must not remove the cause unless he was satisfied that it could not be fairly tried, that the burden of proof to show this was on the prosecution making the motion; and that if he had doubts he yet could not be satisfied in the face of affidavits and answer that had been submitted.

Before dinner the three arguments spoken of above had been made. Judge Montgomery spoke in a matter of fact way, presenting his argument with cogency and closeness and appealing to the Judge alone. Mr. Boyd was more popular in his style. Mr. Watson made a speech of passionate and magnetic power. He was much aroused before he closed, saying shame on the whole transaction, referring to Dr. Payne having Nooe come to his office in order, as Mr. Watson said, that he might see if he, Nooe, while drinking, would not consent to work against one he loved who was in jail. Then he referred to Holmes as having come in voluntarily, as having jumped over a ten rail fence to get into the pasture of the prosecution. The effects of his words could be seen in the packed court room. Payne's and Shemwell's sympathizers could be easily noted by the streak of grave and vindictive faces, and the streak of smiling faces that followed one of his electric onslaughts.

After the Judge's decision a gentle smile went over the lips of Shemwell, the first that has appeared on his face since the trial. Little eight-year-old Lucy Leonard drew the names from the twelve township drawers and the case was adjourned to Thursday morning. Although Shemwell has been brighter under the presence of his wife and sister who stay by his side his weakness appears as he walks out of the court room. He went with his wife holding one arm and he holding the arm of the jailor and even then there was a slight unsteadiness of walk. Now and then as he left the building he was greeted by a dozen or more scattered friends and more looked at him sympathizingly, for he has many friends, while many were silent and not prepared to give up their loyalty to the dead man who was so deeply loved here.

BIG 4TH AT THE ATLANTIC.

Great Crowds Expected at Morehead for the Big Celebration on the 4th.

Special to the News and Observer.

MOREHEAD CITY, N. C., July 2.—All eyes are turned toward the big celebration on the Fourth. Nothing approaching it has ever before been dreamed of at Morehead.

I sent you the attractive programme. To day Col. Julian S. Carr, who has taken the celebration in hand, said that it was going to be worthy of the great day, and that the fire works on the water would be equal to any ever seen at Coney Island.

Large crowds from Beaufort will join the citizens and visitors here, and word comes that Goldsboro, Newbern, Kinston, and all the towns a hundred miles around will help swell the crowd. It is going to be the biggest Fourth celebration in North Carolina since old Thomas Jefferson wrote the Declaration of Independence.

Gov. Carr went home yesterday. He said that there had never been a more thoroughly enjoyable and delightful company at the hotel. There had been larger crowds, but never pleasanter ones. He expects to come down again and bring Mrs. Carr.

DR. BUCHANAN'S FUNERAL.

Body of the Dead Murderer Viewed by Thousands of People.

NEW YORK, July 2.—The funeral of Dr. Robert W. Buchanan, who was executed yesterday at Sing Sing, was held at 2 o'clock this afternoon. It took place from the undertaker's shop of Anthony Hanna at 127 Varick street, and the services were conducted by the Rev. Dr. Halsey, of the Spring Street M. E. Church.

As soon as the services were concluded the body was taken to Evergreen Cemetery, where the interment took place. That cemetery was chosen in preference to Greenwood at Mrs. Buchanan's request. Mrs. Buchanan No. 2, whom Dr. Buchanan was convicted of having killed by poison, is buried in the latter cemetery, and Mrs. Buchanan does not like the association.

Three carriages followed the body to the grave. One was occupied by Mrs. Buchanan and Lawyer Gibbons. The occupants of the other two carriages were not known, but it is assumed that they were friends of Mrs. Buchanan. Lawyer Gibbons and a few of his friends will pay the expenses of the funeral.

The body which has been lying in the undertaker's shop since its arrival from Sing Sing last night, has been viewed by thousands of persons, at times the throng being so great that the police had to be summoned in order to keep them in line.

MASSEY-PILOT SUIT

SOME SHADY BUSINESS TRANSACTIONS OF THE PLAIN-TIFF EXAMINED.

THE LAND COMPANY CASE AGAIN.

Transfer of Property Between Mr. Massey and his Brother--Money Deposited in the Charlottesville Bank to Mrs. Massey's Credit, but Checked out by Mr. Massey, Using his Wife's Name--Books of the Planter's National Bank in Evidence.

NORFOLK, VA., July 2.—When Judge Prentiss rapped for order in the City Circuit Court at 10:30 o'clock this morning the usual large crowd was present to witness the proceedings in the Massey-Pilot suit.

The court announced that that there would be no session of the court held on Thursday, July 4th.

Mr. Neely, for the plaintiff, then arose and called attention to a report of yesterday's proceedings appearing in the Pilot of to-day, which Mr. Neely said was seriously incorrect in what it reported witness Delee as saying about the reputation of Messrs. Womack and Massey.

The court said for the benefit of the reporters present that incorrect reports were contempt of court, and if it occurred again it might be cause of action by the court.

Capt. Wise then submitted documentary evidence against Mr. Massey, including the Land Company case (in which it was claimed that certain stock belonged to Mrs. Massey) that went to the court of Appeals; the decision of the court of Appeals in said case; the transfer of property between Mr. Massey and his brother.

The deposition of B. C. Flannigan, of Charlottesville, was also introduced and was taken up and read, the court ruling out what Mr. Massey said at that time and also ruling out all letters and papers produced by Mr. Massey on that occasion except those that were actually apart of Mr. Flannigan's deposition. Mr. Flannigan testified that Mr. Massey had been a prosperous and thrifty man. The accounts of the bank in Charlottesville showed that Mrs. Massey deposited there in April, 1894, \$5,000. Captain Wise said that in regard to the checks on this amount, he expects to prove that some of them are in the handwriting of Mr. Massey and that some of the signatures are in his writing. The deed from Payne to Massey for the house and lot in Charlottesville, sold for \$5,100, was also introduced.

Mr. Gosden, bookkeeper of the Planter's National Bank of Richmond, was then called, and brought with him four massive books from that bank in order to show Mr. Massey's accounts with it during 1890, '91, '92, '93 and '94. These books showed that in 1890, Mr. Massey had a good account with that bank, the largest feature being a deposit of \$300 in currency. In 1891 he only had eighty dollars in the bank. In 1892, '93 and '94 he has fair sized accounts. A feature of the evidence as to his certificates of deposit,—he kept two accounts, one "Individual" and the other "Certificates of deposit"—was that while some of these certificates were as agent for Mrs. Massey, when were redeemed, the money was deposited to his individual account by the plaintiff. This was admitted by plaintiff's side. Witness said that it was unusual for patrons of the bank to keep accounts in that way, not more than 3 per cent of depositors do it, the bank does not like it and only allows it as an accommodation to patrons.

The decision of the Court of Appeals in the Yancey-Massey case was then put in evidence. This was the case in which it had been sought to garnish the Massey stock in a land company to satisfy defendants against Mr. Massey. It was claimed that the stock sought to be garnished had been transferred by Mr. Massey to his wife. The lower court decided against Massey on the point, and the case went to the Court of Appeals, when it again went against the Masseys.

The defence followed the above with the documentary evidence from Alabama to show that Mrs. Massey had not as much estate there as has been claimed. Before this Alabama evidence was concluded, court adjourned until to-morrow morning.

MINERS ALMOST STARVING.

The Situation in the Elkhorn Region Growing Very Desperate.

CHARLESTON, W. Va., July 2.—A telegram from the Elkhorn mining region this morning indicates that the situation is hourly growing more serious. The nine thousand miners who have been out on a strike are reduced almost to starvation and, as many of them will be refused employment, are growing desperate. Adjutant White, of the Governor's staff, thinks troops will be required to preserve order.

The strike has lasted two months.

Seven Killed and Three Injured.

STOCKHOLM, July 2.—In the town of Halleded, near Waxjö, yesterday, lightning struck a building in which ten persons had taken shelter, killing seven of them, and injuring the other three so seriously that they will die.

The schooner William Frederick, from Satillo River, Ga., for New York, with lumber, is anchored off Bodies Island leaking and half full of water; wants a tug.

INVESTIGATING A WAR CLAIM.

Pay Asked for 1,900 Bales of Cotton Destroyed in Mexico.

Special to the News and Observer.

WINSTON, N. C., July 2.

W. A. Maury, special assistant to Attorney General Harmon, was in Winston to-day taking the depositions of General W. K. Boggs before United States Commissioner Beesent, in the case of Mrs. Alice Weil, widow, and others, in which the plaintiffs claim that Mr. Weil had 1,900 bales of cotton destroyed at Matamoros, Mexico, by Confederate troops in September, 1865. The case is now pending before the Court of Claims in Washington.

Gen. Boggs was chief of the staff in the trans-Mississippi department, Gen. E. Kirby Smith, commanding. His evidence is favorable to the government. He says he was present at the time stated and no cotton was destroyed by troops.

The question has arisen as to whether or not the State is paying for the delivery of the public printing to and from Raleigh. Messrs. Stewart Bros., the public printers, say they are paying for the delivery of all work from Winston to Raleigh, while the State furnishes them with paper free of charge.

The Winston District Conference, of the M. E. Church, South, which closed its session at Lexington Sunday, adjourned to hold the next session at Mocksville. The following delegates were elected to the annual conference, to be held at Reidsville: Prof. Leon Cash, of Farmington; T. L. Rawley, of Winston; Prof. J. H. Allen, of Davidson; J. E. Field, of Leaksville. Alternates: R. R. Crawford, of Winston; Rev. D. E. Field, of Leaksville.

Mr. H. W. Krohnheimer, associate editor of the Southern Tobacco Journal, went to Oxford last night to attend the marriage of his sister, Miss Lonie Krohnheimer, of that place, to Mr. David Oestriecher, of Richmond. The event will be celebrated at the home of the bride's parents at 10 o'clock a. m. Wednesday. Dr. Kallisch, of Richmond, will officiate.

The revival meeting, under the auspices of the Christian church, and conducted by Evangelist Wright, opened auspiciously Sunday. The Evangelist announced that services would be held in the Opera House every night during the month of July. He is a fluent speaker and preaches the Word of God with great power and earnestness.

Mr. J. B. Whitaker, Jr., editor of the Sentinel, has gone to Goldsboro to attend the funeral of his mother, Mrs. J. B. Whitaker, Sr., who died at the home of her daughter, Mrs. J. H. Smith, in Newbern, Sunday night, at the age of seventy-five years.

There were nineteen deaths in Winston during June—4 whites and 15 colored. There were 21 births—14 whites and 7 colored.

Mr. C. Hamlen, one of Winston's well-known citizens, tells me that during the war he made a pledge to the effect that he would never shave, wear a cravat or necktie until the South whipped the North. He says that he has kept his pledge, and will never break it.

A young man by the name of Bud Hampton, of Salem, got into a row with two brothers, Saturday night, when Hampton struck one of the brothers with a pair of knucks. The other brother opened his knife and cut twelve deep gashes in Hampton's breast. The wounds are serious.

Mr. C. H. McCadden tells a story that surpasses all of the snake "yarns" or fish "tales" related this season. He says that he has an Irish potato vine bearing tomatoes. His statement is endorsed by several of Winston's best citizens.

Edward Williams, pressman in the office of the State Printers, met with a painful if not serious accident yesterday afternoon. While he was under the press it was started, when the bed of the same caught his neck, mashing and bruising it considerably.

IN THE FIELD OF LABOR.

Enforcing the Child Labor Clause in Factories in Michigan.

LANSING, Mich., July 2.—In an opinion given to Labor Commissioner Morse to day Attorney General Maynard holds that factories cannot get around the child labor clause in the factory inspection bill passed by the last legislature by sub-letting contracts. The Commissioner's inspectors found that the law was being evaded in this way by many managers in Detroit, Grand Rapids and other cities. The Attorney General holds that no child under 14 years of age shall be allowed, suffered, or permitted to labor in any manner in any factory, owned operated or controlled by any company, whether said child is employed and paid directly by the institution or by an agent or contractor.

Will Run Day and Night.

TIFFIN, Ohio, July 2.—The Tiffin Woolen Mills Company employing over 100 hands, has announced a desire to run day and night, and is making every effort to procure a double set of hands for that purpose. Orders are away behind, and every department of the establishment is crowded to its utmost capacity. An increase in wages is promised for the near future.

Steel Workers Strike.

CANTON, O., July 2.—Two hundred employees of the Canton Steel Company went on a strike today for a restoration of the wages of 1892. This is equivalent to a demand for an increase of 25 to 40 per cent. Recent advances in wages at other points was the cause of the strike. The men claim they had a promise of an advance on July 1st and say it did not come. The mills are idle.

A HOLD-OVER OUSTED

THE CHIEF OF THE WEATHER BUREAU REMOVED BY THE PRESIDENT.

HE HAD REFUSED TO RESIGN.

Prof. Harrington was Appointed Under Harrison's Administration by Secretary Rusk and now Claims That he has Been Made a Martyr to Political Necessities--There has Been Friction Between Prof. Harrington and Secretary Morton for Some Time.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 2.—Professor Mark W. Harrington, Chief of the Weather Bureau, has been removed by the President.

There has been friction between Prof. Harrington, who is a holding over official of the Department and Secretary Morton, his official chief, for some time. On the 19th of last month, according to the statement which Mr. Harrington now for the first time makes public, the President requested his resignation "because of personal interests," as Prof. Harrington phrases it. He declined to resign and the President directed his removal, to take effect at the beginning of the new fiscal year, July 1st.

Prof. Harrington was appointed by Secretary Rusk in 1890 from Michigan because of his long acquaintance with meteorological matters. He was a member of the faculty of Ann Arbor University, and had the influence of the Senators from that State. There was an investigation into alleged irregularities in the Weather Bureau administration a year or more ago, and considerable talk at that time that Mr. Harrington's resignation would be acceptable but it died away.

Prof. Harrington himself claims that he has been made a martyr to political necessities. He said one evening: "Among the public interests which I have had steadily in view were the preservation of the scientific corps and the protection of the Bureau from the spoilsman. When a scientific bureau descends to the four-year office-holding plane it at once loses prestige and ceases to be a desirable post for competent men."

Major Dunwoody, of the Signal Service, is most prominently mentioned as Prof. Harrington's successor. But as the Weather Bureau has been transferred to the control of the Agricultural Department the assignment of an army officer for this duty would require a special order from the Secretary of War and approval by the President.

Secretary Morton, when asked about the removal of Prof. Harrington this evening, said:

"That is a matter that belongs properly to the White House. Prof. Harrington's commission bears the name of the President of the United States and not of the Secretary of Agriculture and if there is anything to be stated in regard to his position it must come from the White House. I have nothing whatever to say upon the subject. You will have to see Mr. Pruden, the acting private Secretary at the White House. Until some official announcement is made from the White House, I have no comment to make. Mr. Cook is acting in chief under the law."

It is noticed that the Weekly Crop Bulletin issued to day is signed "Jas. B. Cook, Acting Chief of Weather Bureau."

Mr. C. W. Coakley is Chief Clerk. Major H. H. C. Dunwoody, United States Army, has for some time been specifically assigned as Assistant Chief.

When Executive Secretary Pruden was asked for the White House end of the story, he said he had no authority to make any statement whatever, and that until he had some authorization from the Secretary of Agriculture or the President, he could not say anything whatever. He said, however, that he knew that no one had been appointed as Chief of the Weather Bureau to succeed Mr. Harrington.

It was said to-night that Maj. Dunwoody, under the law, cannot be made Chief of the Weather Bureau, as such an appointment would jeopardize his commission in the army. Should this prove to be the case, it is among the probabilities that Maj. Dunwoody will ask to be relieved of his detail as Assistant Chief of the Bureau.

Prof. Harrington was appointed to the head of the Weather Bureau at the time it was separated from the Signal Service of the Army and made a bureau in the Agricultural Department in July, 1894, so that he served just four years. He came from Ann Arbor, Michigan, where he was a member of the faculty of the University of Michigan. Prof. Harrington says he will probably spend the summer in Washington and in the fall resume his educational work.

Yellow Fever in Cuba.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 2.—A report from the Consul at Santiago de Cuba, just received by the Marine Hospital Service through the State Department, says that in the preceding two weeks there have been nineteen deaths from yellow fever in that city. The Consul remarked that the disease seemed to be increasing in extent and virulence, conditions which were expected to occur as the season advanced.

Garfield's Son Nominated.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 2.—James R. Garfield was nominated by the Republicans for the State Senate at Warren to-day. Garfield is a son of President Garfield and he receives his first political honors on the 14th anniversary of the day on which Griteau shot his father.

SILVER DEMOCRATS MEET.

A Convention in Denver to Consider the Financial Question.

DENVER, Col., July 2.—The Democratic State convention to consider the financial question met here this morning with an attendance of about 100 delegates. Gen. Samuel Brown was chosen chairman in the absence of Mr. Ar buckle, Chairman of the State Committee, who declined to attend regarding the calling of the convention now, as ill-advised. Mr. Ar buckle is a Federal office-holder.

A letter was read from National Committeeman Charles S. Thomas, the last Democratic candidate for Governor, suggesting to the convention that it act wisely and temperately, pass no resolutions scoring the administration but simply declare for the free coinage of silver.

A committee was then appointed, headed by Hon. Caldwell Yeaman, and the convention adjourned till this afternoon.

PENSION AGENCIES SHAKEN UP

All the Employes Soon to be Placed Under Civil Service Rules.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 2.—At the closing of the last fiscal year the employes of the pension agencies were classified and the working force adjusted with a view to placing them under the civil service rules which will take away the power of pension agents to appoint their own force. Just when the order bringing the agencies in the classified service will be signed by the President is not known but a prominent department officer said today it would be at an early date.

The shaking-up in the agencies has resulted in some dismissals and reductions in salaries with corresponding increases. There are eighteen pension agencies throughout the country, each employing from 10 to 40 clerks, whose aggregate salaries amount to \$439,000 a year.

BASEBALL YESTERDAY.

At Brooklyn: Brooklyn, 0 2 2 5 0 1 0 2 x—12
New York, 2 6 2 0 1 0 0 0—11
Batteries: Kennedy, Daub and Grim; German, Clark and Wilson.
Base hits: Brooklyn, 13; New York, 11.

Errors: Brooklyn, 1; New York, 6.
At Philadelphia: Philadelphia, 0 0 0 1 2 3 2 0 3—12
Boston, 0 0 0 3 0 3 1 2 2—11
Batteries: Taylor, Grady and Clements; Dolan, Sealin and Ryan.
Base hits: Philadelphia, 17; Boston, 15.

Errors: Philadelphia, 4; Boston, 2.
At Baltimore: Baltimore, 0 3 3 5 0 1 0 x—15
Washington, 0 0 0 0 6 1 0 1—8
Batteries: Clarkson and Robinson; Anderson, Mallary, Stockdale and McGuire.
Base hits: Baltimore, 19; Washington, 12.

Errors: Baltimore, 7; Washington, 4.
At Chicago: Chicago, 2 5 0 0 0 0 2 0—9
St. Louis, 1 1 0 4 0 0 0 0—15
Batteries: Stratton, Hutchison and Moran; Ehret, Kissinger and Peitz.
Base hits: Chicago 12; St. Louis 17.
Errors: Chicago 3; St. Louis 8.

At Louisville: Louisville, 0 2 0 0 0 2 1 6—5
Cincinnati, 0 0 0 2 0 2 0 2—6
Batteries: Cunningham, Warner and Spies; Dwyer, Vaughan and Murphy.
Base hits: Louisville 10; Cincinnati 9.
Errors: Louisville 3; Cincinnati 6.
At Cleveland: Cleveland, 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—1
Pittsburg, 2 1 0 2 1 1 3 1—13
Batteries: Wallace, Knell, O'Connor and Zimmerman; Hawley and Sugden.
Base hits: Cleveland 5; Pittsburg 15.
Errors: Cleveland 6; Pittsburg 3.

THE CABINET COMPLETED.

It Now Has 19 Members, the Largest Number Ever Known.

LONDON, July 2.—The new cabinet had its first meeting at noon to-day. Lord Salisbury presided and all of the members were present. The following additional ministerial appointments have been announced: Right Hon. A. Akers Douglas, First Commissioner of Works, and Mr. Walter H. Long, President of the Board of Agriculture, both with seats in the Cabinets; the Duke of Norfolk, Postmaster General; Mr. Gerald Wm. Balfour, Chief Secretary for Ireland; Sir John E. Gorst, Vice-President of the Council; Sir W. Halond, Patronage Secretary to the Treasury; Mr. Wm. G. E. MacCarthy, Secretary to the Admiralty; Mr. Joseph Austen Chamberlain, Civil Lord of the Admiralty; Mr. Jesse Collins, Under Secretary for the House Department; Mr. T. W. Russell, Parliamentary Secretary for the local government board; Mr. Joseph Powell Williams, Financial Secretary for the war office.

The cabinet now has 19 members, the largest number it ever contained. Messrs Collins, Russell and Williams are Liberal Unionists and their appointment is regarded as evidence of the influence of Mr. Chamberlain in the government.

Will Contest all Close Seats.

DUBLIN, July 2.—A mass meeting of the Parnellite faction of the Irish National party was held here to-day at which it was agreed to contest all of the likely seats in the twenty-four out of the thirty-two counties and all the Boroughs except Londonderry and Belfast.

Sir Henry James who has been just been elevated to the peerage will take the title of Baron Aylestone of Hereford.