# The News and Observer.

VOL. XXXIX. NO. 42

#### RALEIGH, N. C., SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1895.

#### PRICE FIVE CENTS.

## THE LARGEST CIRCULATION OF ANY NORTH CAROLINA DAILY.

THE VICTOR AND VANQUISHED GREET EACHOTHER ON CHICKAMAUGA'S FIELD.

#### AND THEY MARK HISTORIC SPOTS

Third Day of the Dedication Exercises -- Thousands of Veterans and Visitors Present to Commemorate the Valor Alike of the Blue and the Gray --Addresses by Many Distinguished Public Men-Old Confederates in Uniform Carry a Union Flag.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Sept. 20. - This. the third day of the exercises attendant upon the dedication of the battlefield to upon the dedication of the buttleh. A to the nation as a park, cpened with a grand civic and military parade. The visiting cabinet officers, governors and their staffs and the various military or-ganizations took part. It brought more people into the city proper than have been here at any one time since the dedicatory expansion became. The usands been here at any one time since the dedicatory exercises began. Thousands who have been stopping in the taverns along Missionary Ridge, Lookout Moun-tain and other places in the sub mbs were all here to day. Then thousands came in from the surrounding country, so that the streets and thoroughfares were thronged to that degree that it was next to impossible to get about.

It was a few minutes past 10 o'clock when the parade started. A platoon of police led, followed by a military band. Then came Vice-President Stevenson and party in carrigaes. In the succeeding carriages were Lieutenant-General Scho-field, Secretary of the Interior Smith, Postmaster-General Wilson, Secretary of the Navy Herbert, and Attorney-General Harmon, United States Senators, Congressman, Governors and staffs, Park commissioners, Tennessee Legislators, Mayor Ochs, citizens committee and invited guests

Another platoon of police came next and then the United States Troops, the Ohio National Guards, Tennessee Na tional Guard, Capital City Guard, of Georgia, and the Chattanooga School battalion.

The formal exercises of the day were held in the big Barnum tent near the government building and were presided

over by Vice-President Stevenson. After music by the band, the Rev. Dr. S. T. Nicholis, of St. Louis, offered prayer. The first address was by Geo. W. Ochs, Mayor of Chattanooga, who said :

"Chattanooga stands to day sponsor at the second baptism of these historic and hallowed surroundings. Baptized first into immortality by the blocd of the American soldiers, shed amid the crash and roar of the fiercest, bloodiest and most desperate battle of modern times; baptized a second time amid the soft, sweet anthems of peace by the touching tributes of a re united nation, which is now embalming in perpetual memory the chivalry, the sacrifice and the military prowess of her sons, this city will for-

RANKS OF PEACE The only safety was in union. It will be remembered that the Confederates who remembered that the Confederates who fought against the Federals recognized their valor and claimed their Lee, and the Federals Grant, as grand a character as is to be found in American history.

Following Senator Bate there was music by the band, and then General Charles Grosvenor of Ohio, spoke.

Gen. Grosvenor discussed the causes that led to the results that have grown out of it. He traced the history of the American Constitution, declaring its formation and development one of the most interesting of all the political affairs. He said that it may be laid down as an anxiom that there has been no great onward march of intelligence, po litical virtue, liberty, or national aggrandizement that has not been the outcome of war. Parliaments, legislative assemblies, Congresses, mould into written law the enactments of the battle-fields; and in no period of the world's history did war legislate so much, so wisely so deeply, so enduringly, as did

the war for the preservation of the American Union. American Union. He gave an extended account of the battle of Chickamauga, declaring that it was one of the great incidents of the war. It was fought on the 19th and 20th of September, 1863. The prize for which it was fought was a lodgement of the Using army aron the south above of which it was fought was a lodgement of the Union army upon the south shore of the Tennessee River. The city of Chat-tanooga was the objective point of a great campaign, begun on the 24th of June of that year from Murfreesboro, and pressed by General Rosecrans with his marriform army down collections as a rule, and goods selling with less effort in many instances. In support of favorable influence con-ditions are this week's heavily increased total of bank clearings, the largest with his magnificent army down through the great canpaign of Tullahoma, halting at the foot of in three months, the heaviest week's shipments of Indian corn in seventeen the mountain, ultimately extending itself over the mountains, across the Tennessee River, ultimately into the months, the maintenance of full proportions of the extraordinarily heavy de-mand for iron and steel, and the signifi-cant hardening of the leading money markets, accompanied by reports of ingreatifield of death at Chickamauga. It is highly fitting that this great battle field should be one to be perpetuated; perpetually handed down to the Ameriean people for their enjoyment, for their study, for their pride, for their affection, for their constant warning and memen in wheat, corn and oats, after a pro-longed reaction, wheat flour, raw and re-He said it was not a battle field like to. Bull Run, either the first or the second. It was not a Chancellorsville. It was a battle field upon which there was a more and turpentine. Quotations have held steady troughout the week for cotton, even distribution of honors, more even division of achievement than any other great battle fields of the war. No man creases among prices for leading staples are noted for cattle, sheep, pork and

great battle fields of the war. No man can claim a clean, decisive victory for either side; although the Confederates held the field at its close. When Gen. Grosvenor had finished Governors Morton, of New York, Wood-bury, of Vermont, Mathews, of Indiana, and Turney of Tennessee, each made short talke short talks.

Gov. Turney caused something of a sensation in his speech. Gov. Wood-bury had said that during the war each side believed it was right, but that now the Southerners would have to teach their children the South was wrong. Gov. Turney took exception to this in

In spite of gold exports wheat advanced for some days, in all nearly two cents, mainly because a single speculator his speech. his speech. "I believed I was right during the four years and nineteen days I served in the Confederate army," he said. "And at the end of that time I thought I was right. I still think I was right, and shall teach my children so. No one is bought, but on Friday it fell about one cent. Corn rose and fell in sympathy with wheat, and with as little reason. September have been 16,791,660 bushels against 16,491,629 last year, while more loyal to the stars and stripes than I, and no one is more loyal to the gov ernment, but I never can be convinced that the South was wrong. This rather frank expression caused a stir in the audience, and when the meeting adjourned was the topic of general conversation on all sides. The meeting then adjourned. At noon to-day the citizens of Chatta nooga paid their compliments to Gen. H. V. Boynton, who originated the idea of making a National Park of the battle field of Chickamauga. A number of citizens headed by Capt. H. D. Chambers, Chairman of the Executive Com mittee of Chattanooga, and Hon. A. S. Ochs, of the Chattanooga Times, went to the General's office in the government building and presented him with a silver dinner set containing 225 pieces. It was a complete surprise to the venerable gentleman, and he was so overcome that he could scarcely express himself. One of the leading features of today's events, one that caused perhaps more comment, more enthusiastic cheering, and which will make a lasting impression on those who saw it, was a company of Confederate veterans attired in their tattered old uniforms of gray, carrying the stars and stripes. They formed a part of the big parade this morning One of them who marched next to the color bearer, carried an olive wreath, an emblem of peace and love. Barnum's tent was filled again tonight There was a gathering of the Army of Northern Virginia and that portion of the army of the Potomac which fought at Chickamauga. Gen. E. C. Walthall, of Mississippi, presided. Col. W. C. Oates, Governor of Ala-bama, was the first speaker and he was greeted with enthusiastic cheers. In is introductory remarks, Gov. Oates referred enthusiastically to the significance the dedication of the battlefield of Chickamauga pertended. The union veteran by this ceremony extolled his own gallaniry by which alone he was able to triumph over such determined foes as were those of the Confederate army. It was complimentary to the Con-federate veteran in this manly way to acknowledge defeat, accomplished by overpowering numbers, and to strike hands with his adversaries as honorable He next recited the action of his men at Chattanooga, telling of the heroic fight they made. Then he spoke of the causes of the war.

## BETTER AND BETTER TRIAL ALMOST ENDED

IMPROVEMENT.

ESPECIALLY IN EAST AND SOUTH

The Past Week has been a Remark-

able one in Business Circles--Wheat

Exports have been the Largest in

three Months--The Heaviest Ship-

ments of Corn in Seventeen Months--

Extraordinary Demand for Iron and

NEW YORK, Sept. 20.-Bradstreet's to-

General trade throughout the United

States shows further improvement in this

second week of September, more par-

ticularly in manufacturing and commer-

cial at the East and South. From the

central Western and some Western

States, notably Iowa, there are advices that purchases of seasonable goods have been checked and weak because of high

temperature throughout the region speci-

fied, but in the South Atlantic, Gulf and

Southwestern States, and on the Pacific

coast general trade has been increasing

in volume with improving mercantile

week's aggregate of wheat exports with-

Price tendencies this week are more

favorable from the point of view of the

holder, advances having been recorded

fined sugar, coffee, brown and bleached cot

ton goods and print cloths, in sole leather

wool, lumber, hogs and lard, while de-

A special inquiry by Bradstreet's into prices for more than 100 staple products show that in the second quarter of the eurrent calendar year there were ad-

vances in quotations from 56, no change for 17, and lower prices reached by only

R. G. Dun & Co's Review.

Western wheat receipts for three weeks of

Co's weekly review of trade will say:

NEW YORK, Sept. 20.--R. G. Dun &

creasing mercantile discounts.

rosin.

Steel-- Advances in all Prices.

morrow will say

GENERAL TRADE CONTINUES THE EXAMINATION OF WIT-TO SHOW STILL FURTHER NESSES AGAINST DURRANT NEARLY COMPLETED.

> ORGANIST & KING'S TESTIMONY

He Was Re-Called and Questioned Upon two Important Points in Reference to his Presence in the Church at the Time of the Murder -- The Janitor's Evidence In Regard to the Keys to the Church--A Pawa Broker Identifies Blanche Lamont's Ring.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Sept. 20.-When Geo. B. King, the organist of Emanuel church, was on the witness stand in the Durrant trial Wednesday, the prosecution, by an oversight, failed to examine him on two material points.

When King was first interviewed in reference to the murders by representa-tives of the newspapers, he denied all knowledge of anything which, in the remotest way, might connect Durrant with the commission of either crime. His denial was made in a way which left a strong impression that the young man was not telling the truth. It was then that the suspicion arose that he knew more than he cared to tell. This opinion rapidly crystallized into an idea that he knew something he did not dare to tell. His father became frightened at this con-dition of affairs, and the result was young King's important announcement to the police that he was in the church that afternoon and saw Darrant in a strangely agitated state.

King was then seen by the interviewers and to a reporter from each of the morning newspapers declared voluntarily and with emphasis that after Durrant had gone to a small mirror in the church, he also went there and on the shelf below the mirror saw a clot of blood, as if Durrant had wiped his finger there. Shortly after young King made his sworn statement to the chief of police the father of Durrant, is said to have called upon him, and begged him to say that the man he saw in the church in such a condition looked like Theodore Durrant but was not really the man who is now on trial for his life. King answered that he could not change his testimony even to save his friend. King will be recalled as a witness and questioned upon these points.

Durrant receives letters almost daily from women in different parts of the country assuring him of their firm belief in his innocence and wishing they could be with him to comfort him. In every instance thus far, the letter has come from some one whom he has never seen or heard of.

The prosecution in the case of Dar-rant announced today that its witnesses would be through with direct examination next Wednesday. The crowd at the trial to day exceeded in size that of any

previous day since the case opened. George King, the organist, was

CUBAN ARMS AT SOUTHPORT. Attorney Aycock and Marshall Carroll **Receive Instructions.** 

Special to the News and Observer. WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 20.

The State Department to-day was in-formed through official channels that 450 boxes of ammunition and 201 boxes of rifles, in special car No. 5,841, over the Pennsylvania road, had been shipped to Southport, N. C., to be transferred to the steamer Commodore. The Commo dore is the same steamer reported yes terday as being at Wilmington, N. and loading up with arms for the United States of Columbia. It is suspected their real destination is Cuba.

Acting Attorney General Conrad tele graphed U. S. District Attorney Aycock and Marshal Carroll calling their attention to the facts and instructing them to see that no violation of the neutral laws of the United States is committed.

The steamer cleared from New London, Conn., for Carthagena, U. S. of Colombia, and put into Southagena, c. s. or Colombia, and put into Southport for the ostensible purpose of having repairs made and coaling. Two carloads of freight was received yesterday and loaded. The packages by their size and shape seemed to contain guns and car-triders. The Cantain of the yessel how. tridges. The Captain of the vessel, how-ever, said they contained mining ma-chinery and implements. U. S. Attorney Aycock was of the opinion that the evi-dence at hand did not warrant him in arresting the officers or instituting pro-

ceedings for forfeiture. Mr. W. J. Shea, of St. Louis, passed through Washington yesterday returning from North Carolina. Mr. Shea says he has purchased 500 acres of land in the western part of the State for oak timber which he will have sawed up into timber and shipped to different carriage facto-

ries North. Mr. Wiley Powell, of Asheville, who has been spending a few days with Mr. R. W. Watson, left to day for New York, where he will take a special course in medicine.

Dr. Stephen B. Weeks has sent to the publishers his history of the Quakers in the South.

Wm. T. Robinson has been appointed postmaster at Ledford.

NO REFEREE YET SELECTED.

#### The Choice Was Deferred Until The Day Before The Fight.

NEW YORK, Sept. 20.—The meeting to day for the purpose of selecting a ref-eree for the Corbett-Fitzsimmons fight, was without result. No referee was chosen, and the matter was deferred at the instance of Fitzsimmons' manages, until October 30, one day before the fight. Neither Corbett or Fitzsimmons was present, nor was W. A. Brady, Corbett's manager.

Martin Bulian, who represented Fitz-simmons, said he favored the selection of "Yank" Sullivan as referee.

Gov. Culberson Still Stands Firm.

AUSTIN, Tex., Sept. 20.—It is learned here to-day that Judges Davidson and Henderson, of the Court of Appeals refused to sit with Hurt in the prize fight habeas corpus case on the ground that the court cannot hold legal session during vacation, and further that the prop-

FIGHTING THE TRUST THE MEARING OF AN ACTION

AGAINST THE AMERICAN TOBACCO COMPANY.

### TO DRIVE IT OUT OF NEW YORK

The Prosecution Charged the Trust With Conspiracy and Contended That its Capital was Fictitious and That its Greed Would Never be Satisfied Until it had Eaten up Other Corporations--The Trust Defended by Mr. Choate and Mr. Fuller.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Sept. 20.-The hearing before Attorney-General Hancock in the action brought by C. A. Whelan, of this city, against the American Tobacco Company, to restrain the trust from doing business in this State, was begun doing business in this State, was begun to day. Joseph H. Choate, with Ouden and Oakley, appeared for the American Tobacco Company, and E N. Wilson, of this city, with Einstein and Guterman, of New York, as counsel for Mr. Whelan. Mr. Wilson opened the argument, fully setting forth the allegations of the netitioners and charging the trust with

petitioners and charging the trust with conspiracy. He said that each of the firms comprising it had formerly done business separately. The capital stock of the corporation, he said, was \$25,-000,000, although the actual assets of the firms comprising the trust was not more than \$5,000,000. He contended that the capital was fictitious and the avarice and the greed of the trust would never be satisfied until it had eaten up other corporations. Under the methods employed it would be an easy matter for the trust to pay a dividend of ten to

twelve per cent. Col. Fuller, at the close of Mr. Wilson's address, presented the claims of the American Tobacco Company. The first important contention that he made on behalf of the trust was that the price of cigarettes, both to jobbers and con-sumers, has been lower since the Ameri-can Tobacco Company organized than ever before. The trust, he said, denies that since its organization it has ab-sorbed any other manufacturers. He charged the petitioner with recklessness

in the charges made. The trust alleges, he said, that it increased its business in other lines of tobacco much more than in cigarettes. It uses 30,000,000 pounds of tobacco annually in other ways than cigarette manufacture, while it uses but ten million pounds of tobacco annually in making cigarettes. It is admitted that the trust fixes the price of its own goods, and also that in certain cases it has refused to consign its cigarettes to certain jobbers, but only because its own goods were being improperly used. It is denied that ninety-five per cent of the cigarettes sold in the State are its own manufacture.

Col. Fuller presented an affidavit de-nying the allegation of George J. Whe-lan; also another affidavit from Secretary Brown, of the trust, denying that job-bers were intimidated or threatened. He then presented some resolutions adopted by the jobbers and wholesale dealers of New York City, in which the criticisms against the methods of the trust are denounced as malicious and unwarranted. A letter was read, signed by a number of dealers in this city, in which the company is urged not to change its course. in which the signers declare themselves as not being in sympathy with C. A. Whelan & Co. in their contentions. Joseph H. Choate made one of his characteristic arguments. He said that the American Tobacco Company stands for the absolute freedom of trade for itself and for everybody else. He reminded the Attorney General that his action must be based upon the law and facts and that he was not to be governed by socialistic principles or in "behalf of the hot-headed rivals of trade. Mr. Choate said the National Tobacco Company was the real mover in the present case and that Whelan & Co., were merely fignre-heads. He said that while Mr. Wilson had argued the case, Mr. Einstein, the recognized advisor of the National Tobacco Company sat behind and pulled the wires. The speaker did ink that the Attorney General had wher to bring such a suit as was any more than a private indi-l had. The public, he thought, ttle interested in the controversy decision. The origin of the coron was mentioned by Mr. Choate e said that those composing the oncern had the same right to sell d end rivalry. Choate further said that he was ed in advance to hear a law prowhich would limit a man's accuons, but there was no such law nd he hoped it would be a very ime before the people so stultified elves. He held that the American Tobacco Company was doing a legal business. It was not contended, he said, that the cigarettes of the American Tobacco Company were sold at unreasonable prices but the fact was that the company sold so cheap that the petitioner, the National Tabacco Company could rot compete with it successfully. Mr. Einstein replied to this argument, holding that the defense was evasive and mere sophistry. He produced the evi-dence of Frederick P. Hier, of this city, in the New Jersey cases. Mr. Hier, when he signed the agreement, had Admiral eigarettes in stock, and was told that unless he discontinued their sale, he would be cut off from selling the American Tobacco Company's goods. At the conclusion of the argument Attorney General Hancock asked the attorneys to submit their briefs within thirty days.

ever tenderly cherish as a sacred heri-tage, these imperishable memories as demonstrating the valor, heroism and sacrifices of American soldiery. "The city of Chattanooga took the

deepest interest in the national park from the very outset. The country and the municipality felt it a duty and a privilege to aid in the stupendous enterprise in every way, and all possible privileges and rights were freely and cheerfully given.

It is gratifying to note that in preserving the history of the terrible battles here abouts there has been no discrimination. Equal care has been exercised in marking the Union and the Confederate lines; armies, wings, divisions, brigades and batteries of both are indicated by historical tablets with equal study and precision. "This park is thus the symbol of the na

tion's second birth, the holy ground where amity and reconciliation have erected on the granite and in bronze the record of a country's heroes, a country now indestructibly and indissolubly reunited; a country proud alike of her sons, remembering that whether they remembering died for the cause that was lost or fell for the cause that was won, their deeds added new lustre to American arms and their achievements exalted American valor.

When the applause following Mayor Ochs had ceased, Senator Bate, of Tennesse delivered an eloquent oration.

He referred to the erection of Confederate monuments at Chicago as an indication that the sectional feeling was obliterated and then turned his attention to the causes which led up to the war. The Missouri Compromise and fanaticism had something to do with it. The denial of equal rights to equal States was the real cause. Whatever may have been the right or wrong, the South-believed it was right, and in deference of this belief, it accepted battle. The South claim ed and asked nothing more than equal rights, not only of persons, but of State. Less than that was subordination and not equality. War was the only resort. Its irreversible result would not be again questioned.

"Publicists might draw distinctions be tween just and unjust wars, but in civil war for inalienable rights, victory could not sanctify the wrong, nor defeat in-validate the right. It had been developed that the North was more powerful than the South and the North had out side resources to draw from. Beyond that no one could draw a rightful conclusion. That must be left to history.

surround America with fortresses as modern cannon would demolish them.

As to slavery, it was contrary to natural rights, but it was a lawful State in-In conclusion he said it was vain to stitution and was so recognized by the

CONTINUED ON FIFTH PAGE.]

Atlantic exports, flour included, have been 3,941,693 bushels, against 7,621,986 last year. Good reports of foreign crops, weakness of flour in Minnesota and large exports of corn from this country, all work against a rise in wheat, though scarcity of contract grades may help a speculative advance. Pork products have been reasonably yielding, with prospects of a large corn crop, but before the close had a stronger tone. The cotton market, lifting and falling a fraction each day, alternately, shows no settled tendency, big stocks balacing on undoubted, but as yet not definite decrease in yield.

The cotton mills which laid in stocks of cotton below six cents are enriched by the advance in material, and enabled make frequent advances in goods, which are sustained. The present demand is dull, but there are no reports of stoppage, and the threatened strike at Fall River does not come. The woolen manu facture is doing well in dress goods and hosiery, but the demand for men's woolens is much restricted, and a few mills have closed.

The failures of the week have been 213 in the United States, against 210 last year, and 32 in canada, against 48 last

#### WILL FORM A REPUBLIC.

#### Cuban Rebels About to Organize a Constitutional Government.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Sept. 20.—The Secretary of the Cuban revolutionary party in the United States has received a letter from Gen. Maximo Gomez, Com-mander-in-Chief of the Cuban army, dated at the latter's headquarters at Camaguey, August 30th.

Gomez says the constitutional govern ment of the republic is about to be formed, representatives of the Provinces being already on the grounds and ready to elect an executive and cabinet and appoint ministers to foreign countries. The minister to the United States, he says, will be empowered to raise loans for the republic. The revolution will go on, he says, until it triumphs. The country from one end to the other is hostile to Spain and the Spanish have done little to diminish the Cuban's growing power.

#### A Town Wiped Out by Fire.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Sept.  $20.-\Delta$ special from Ipswich, S. D., says that the entire business portion of the city was burned at an early hour this morning. No estimate of losses and insurance is given.

called for further cross-examination. After a few unimportant questions from the opposing attorneys, King was ex cused, to the general surprise, it having been expected that the prosecution would interrogate closely upon the alleged variation in his statements concerning Durrant, made at different times. The former janitor at the church, tes

tified that on April 3, the day Blanche Lamont disappeared, the gas fixtures were in perfect order.

During the last few days of March, the gas company had finished some work in the church, and gas escaped from no place thereafter, except a trace which was hardly perceptible from a loose key n one chandelier.

Witness said that in the latter part of March, Durrant and King had put in a new lock on one of the doors, to which they only had keys. They had stated their object was to keep out of the li brary persons who had no business there. The ex-janitor testified that several times he had found the doors in the church unlocked. These doors opened into in terior rooms or closets and he had attached no importance to their being unlocked

Adolph Oppenheimer, a pawnbroker, testified that on the fourth and tenth of April Durrant came to his store and offered for sale a ring with a small chip diamond. The witness selected ring from those identified as be longing to Blanche Lamont, and said that was the ring offered him by Durrant. He had declined to purchase it, and Durrant had taken it away with him. The witness stated that since testifying at the preliminary examination he had received two letters offering him bribes to modify his testimony. One of the letters offered him \$500 on condition that he stated on the stand that he could not positively identify Durrant. He was not to see any one in connection with the bribe until after ke had given his testimony, when the money would be paid to him. The second letter was of a simi-The witness said he had lar character. turned both letters over to the police.

Officers of the Southern Appointed.

NEW YORK, Sept. 20 .- The Board of Directors of the Southern Railway Company have appointed the following officers, to take effect on October 1: Col. B. Andrews, First Vice President; William H. Baldwin, Second Vice Presi dent; W. W. Finley, Third Vice-Presi dent. Paul I. Wells was named as Su perintendent of the Sixth Division. Mr Finley's headquarters will be in Washington.

tribunal to hear the case was the county judge of Dallas county.

The regular session of the Court of Ap eals begins at Tyler on the first Mon day of next month and it is stated here that the Dallas grand jury now in ses sion will indict the principals of the re-cent fight, and they will have a chance for a hearing before the full bench in regular session.

However, this may be, Gov. Culberon still stands firm and will prevent the fight, under common penal statutes, and determination has given currency to a rumor in sporting circles that the fight will take place in the Indian Territory not far from Colbert. Sports here have given up hope of seeing the fight in Texas

#### BASEBALL YESTERDAY.

Batteries: Nich Wilson. Attendar At Philadelphia: Philadelphia, Washington, Batteries: Orth Gilroy and McGui At Brooklyn: Brooklyn, Batteries: Stein and Robinson. At At Cleveland: Cleveland,	ols and nce, 2,000. 1 0 2 4 0 0 0 1 and Gra re. Atte 1 0 1 0 0 0 0 4 and D.	Ryan; F 0 1 2 1 0 1 3 0 dy; Mo ndance, 4 0 0 0 ailey; 1	R. H. E. 4-15 27 3 1-6 10 2 lesworth, ,2,880. R. H. E. *-6 10 3 1-5 6 1 McMahon		
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and Merritt.					
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Louisville, 0 0 1 0 0 5 3 0 0-9 13 1 Batteries: Rhines, Dwyer and Vaughn;					
Cunningham and Spies. Attendance, 1,200.					
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How the Clubs Stand.					
CLUBS.	Won.	Lost.	Pr Ct.		
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Cleveland,	82	45	.646		
Philadelphia,	76	48	.603		
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CLUBS.	Won.	Lost.	Pr Ct.
Baltimore,	80	42	.656
Oleveland,	82	45	
Philadelphia,	76	48	.603
Boston,	67	56	.545
Brooklyn,	68	57	.544
Uhicago,	67	57	.540
Pittsburg,	66	60	.524
New York,	64	59	.520
Jincinnati,	60	59	.504
Washington;	39	81	.325
H. Louis,	88	84	.311
Louisville,	33	94	.266
XX7.1		-	

Where they Play To-Day.

NEW YORK at BOSTON.

BALTIMORE at BROOKLYN. WASHINGTON at PHILADELPHIA.

CLEVELAND at PITTSBURG. LOUISVILLE at CINCINNATI.

CHICAGO at ST. LOUIS.