

The News and Observer

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RALEIGH, N. C., TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1895.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

THE LARGEST CIRCULATION OF ANY NORTH CAROLINA DAILY.

THE CONSULAR SERVICE

IT WILL IN FUTURE BE INCLUDED UNDER THE CIVIL SERVICE SYSTEM.

HALF THE CONSULS AFFECTED

All Those Whose Salaries or Fees Range From \$1,000 to \$2,500 are Included Under the Order.—The Change Gained by Reviving an Old Order of 1873.—Vacancies Will be Filled by Promotion or Transfer.—New Appointees Must Pass Examination.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 23.—The President, by an executive order issued to-day, but dated September 20, has extended the civil service system to a modified form to all consular officers whose compensation directly or through fees range from \$1,000 to \$2,500. This will include about one-half of the total number of consuls who receive more than \$1,000. This change has been gained by reviving in substance an old order of 1873. Vacancies in the service will be filled hereafter by transfer or promotion, by appointment of qualified persons formerly in the employ of the State Department and by appointment of persons selected by the President after passing a non-competitive examination. The order reads:

“EXECUTIVE MANSION, Sept. 20, 1895.

“It being of great importance that the consuls and commercial agents of the United States shall possess the proper qualifications for their respective positions to be ascertained either through a satisfactory record of previous actual service under the Department of State or through an appropriate examination:

“It is hereby ordered that any vacancy in a consulate or commercial agency now or hereafter existing, the salary of which is not more than \$2,500, nor less than \$1,000, or the compensation of which, if derived from official fees, exclusive of notarial and other unofficial receipts, does not exceed \$2,500, nor fall below \$1,000, shall be filled (A) by a transfer or promotion from some other position under the Department of State of a character tending to qualify the incumbent for the position to be filled; or (B) by appointment of a person not under the Department of State, but having previously served thereunder to its satisfaction in a capacity tending to qualify him for the position to be filled; or (C) by the appointment of a person who, having furnished the customary evidence of character, responsibility and capacity, and being thereupon selected by the President for examination, is found upon such examination to be qualified for the position.

“For the purpose of the order notarial and unofficial fees shall not be regarded, but the compensation of consulate or commercial agent shall be ascertained, if the official is salaried, by reference to the last preceding appropriation act and if the office is not salaried by reference to the returns of office fees for the last preceding fiscal year. The examination heretofore provided for shall be by a board of three persons designated by the Secretary of State, who shall also prescribe the subjects to which such examination shall relate and the general mode of conducting the same by the board.

“A vacancy in a consulate will be filled at discretion only when a suitable appointment cannot be made in any of the modes indicated in the second paragraph of this order.

(Signed) GROVER CLEVELAND.

The action of the President in making this order was based on a report on the subject by Secretary Olney who has been giving much thought to the matter and has had very careful examination made by Mr. Renick, the chief clerk of the department, of the history of all that has been attempted in the State Department in former years towards placing the consular service upon a businesslike basis and securing the services of thoroughly competent men as consuls. The evils of the present system are set out tersely by the Secretary in his report to the President.

HOLMES FLEADS NOT GUILTY.

His Trial for the Murder of Pleizel Set for October 28.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Sept. 23.—Hermann W. Mudgett, alias H. H. Holmes, was arraigned before Judge Finletter in the Court of Oyer and Terminer to-day on the indictment charging him with the murder of Benjamin F. Pleizel on September 2, 1894.

Upon the advice of his counsel, the prisoner pleaded not guilty. District Attorney Graham asked that Monday, October 28, be fixed for the trial of the case, which was strenuously objected to by Holmes' counsel.

After a full hearing of both sides, Judge Finletter said he considered that would give the defense sufficient time to prepare their case, and ordered that the trial be set down for that day, with the understanding that when the time arrived neither side could expect to come into court and obtain a continuance on paltry excuses.

A \$50,000 Fire at Hot Springs.

HOT SPRINGS, Ark., Sept. 23.—A fire here early this morning destroyed the Pacific Hotel, on Central avenue, the Crescent Hotel, adjoining the Valley livery stables, the Jewish synagogue and five cottages in the rear of the Pacific Hotel, involving a loss of \$50,000, which was only partly insured.

NOW FOR THE BEEF TRUST.

It Will be Prosecuted by the Department of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23.—It has been determined on the part of the United States authorities—that is, by President Cleveland, Attorney-General Harmon and Secretary Morton—to turn over all the proofs which the Department of Agriculture has been able to collect in its late investigation touching high priced beef to the Attorney-General of the State of Illinois.

These proofs will be accompanied by the suggestion that, in the judgment of the national officers, this proof shows conclusively that an illegal combination exists in Chicago for the purpose of affecting the prices of beef and other meats; that this combination is a clear violation of the law of the State of Illinois against trusts, and the Attorney-General and Governor of the State will be asked to go thoroughly over the proofs and specifications which the United States authorities have thus furnished, and, acting on it, procure the indictment in the State courts, particularly the Criminal Court of Cook county, of those whose names appear as violators of the law.

Among the names prominent on the list are those of the members of the firms of Nelson Morris & Co., Hammond & Co., Armour & Co. and Swift & Co.

There are others besides these, and it is the understanding that the evidence collected by the Agricultural Department during last summer and spring includes at least nine of the big packing and provision firms whose headquarters are at Chicago.

Should the authorities of the State of Illinois decide to bring indictments against those persons—and it is the confident expectation of President Cleveland and his two Cabinet officers concerned that they will—then the United States attorneys for the Northern District of Illinois, as well as from the Department of Justice at Washington direct, will lend their aid. In fact, while the prosecution will be in a State court for the violation of a State law, it will be conducted by the attorneys of the United States and the State of Illinois acting in conjunction. It is said by those who should know the most about it, and who would not be apt to entertain false hopes in a matter so important, that the proof in the case is absolute so far as proving the guilt of the parties whose names will be given to the Governor of Illinois and his attorney.

THE CREW SET AT LIBERTY.

But the Steamer Commodore is Still Held in Libel.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Sept. 23.—The trial of the defendants in the Commodore case was resumed to-day. The District Attorney represented the government and Judge Russell the defendants.

It was developed that the arms were received here in person by the consignee who shipped them on the steamer; also that the captain of the steamer had said he was to get seven dollars per hundred freight for delivery of these goods in Cartagena. Mr. Frank, manager of the Western Union Company, was summoned to produce telegrams by which the prosecution hoped to prove that the Commodore was ordered direct from this port to the coast of Cuba.

After hearing the evidence Commissioner Bunting dismissed the case against the defendants, captain and crew of the steamship. Manager Frank of the Western Union produced the telegrams called for and they were in either.

The ship is still in libel and is in Marshal Carroll's hands. He will hold her until the next term of the United States District Court that meets here on the first Monday in November. Possibly a special hearing may be provided, for Commissioner Bunting says that he has no jurisdiction in case of libel.

SERIOUS CUTTING AFFAIR.

A Colored Husband Murderously Assaults His Father-in-law.

Special to the News and Observer.

WELDON, N. C., 23.

A serious cutting affair took place here Saturday night, the particulars of which are as follows: Ed. Williams, colored, and his wife were engaged in a play and from some unknown cause they got to fighting and Henry Parker, father of the woman heard of it and ran against the door and asked for admittance, which he obtained and ordered his daughter to go home. He then threatened to shoot or cut Williams when the latter knocked him out of the door with a chair and jumped on him. They were soon separated, but it seems that they got together again when Parker inflicted severe knife wounds upon the person of Williams which may prove fatal. A preliminary trial was had yesterday before Justices Gary and Pope, conducted by Solicitor W. E. Daniel. The character of the wounds are such that the court would not grant the defendant bail. This unfortunate affair is the result of a drunken frolic.

Chief of Police Purnell who has been sick for several days is at his post again. Rev. Richard Benedict preached two fine sermons here yesterday in Grace Episcopal church.

Pasteur is in Ill Health.

PARIS, Sept. 23.—The report was cabled to the United States on Saturday that Prof. Pasteur, the discoverer of inoculation as a cure for rabies is dying, is untrue. Prof. Pasteur, however, is in very feeble health and the paralysis of his legs, from which he has suffered for some time, is steadily increasing.

MAIL OF THE MILLIONS

ANNUAL REPORT OF FOURTH ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL.

STATISTICS OF THE SERVICE

There Are Now 70,004 Postoffices in the United States, 2,122 of them Having Been Established During the Past Year.—In the Matter of New Post-offices Oklahoma Leads and Virginia Follows.—Remarkable Increase in the Number of Train Robberies.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 23.—The annual report of the Fourth Assistant Postmaster General shows that the number of post-offices in operation in the United States on June 30, 1895, was 70,004. Of these 66,560 were fourth-class offices and 3,504 postoffice, being an increase over the last fiscal year of 259.

During the year 2,422 post-offices were established and 2,163 discontinued. The total number of appointments for the year was 13,342 and the total number of cases acted upon 17,638. The number of changes made on account of deaths of postmasters was 769.

During the year the greatest increase in the number of post-offices was in Oklahoma with 629. Virginia follows 66 and Indian Territory with 60. Nineteen States show a decrease in the number of post-offices, the greatest loss occurring in Kansas—53; South Carolina losing 44, and Iowa and West Virginia 38 each. Fifteen other States show a loss of from 2 to 37 each.

59,546 complaints affecting the ordinary mail were received during the year; 31,849 referring to letters and 27,697 to packages. This shows an increase of 2,669 over last year. Of the total of complaints received, 46,481 have been investigated. No loss occurred in 7,564 of these causes. Some special classes of cases to which the inspectors are giving much attention are those of robberies of post-offices, burning of post-offices, wrecks of postal cars, and highway robbery of mail messengers, mail stages and railway postal cars; and the figures submitted in the report show that the depredations and casualties in these classes of cases are gradually on the increase, although the increase is not so uniform as during the preceding year. A gratifying decrease in the number of postoffice burglaries is noted, but highway robbery of the mails has increased somewhat. Train robbers have grown more bold and now do not hesitate to ply their vocations in the older States and near large cities, one of the most daring of last year's train robberies, the Aquia Creek case, having been committed within a few miles of the City of Washington.

Under the head of foreign cases the report emphasizes the superiority of the registry system of the United States over that of most foreign countries.

During the year there were 2,240 arrests for offenses against the postal laws, of which 175 were postmasters, forty as assistant postmasters, fifty clerks in post-offices, twelve railway postoffice clerks, thirty-seven letter carriers, fifty two mail carriers, and twenty eight were employed in minor positions in the postal service.

The concluding pages of the report are devoted to a series of sketches of important cases. Gen. Maxwell uses strong language in referring to the escape of Killoran, Allen and Russell from the Ludlow street jail, New York, their apprehension having been a matter of great importance to the department.

IRISH SOCIETIES MEET.

The Great National Convention Now in Session in Chicago.

CHICAGO, Sept. 23.—The great national convention of Irish societies will be opened in Young Men's Christian Association Hall at 10 o'clock tomorrow morning, with a large representation of Irishmen from all parts of the country. Today delegates were arriving upon nearly every train. The headquarters at McCoy's Hotel presented an animated appearance, conferences and the coming of new arrivals being the order of the day. John Keating, State Secretary of the Ancient Order of Hibernians and Secretary of the local reception committee, estimates that there will be fully 1,500 delegates in attendance when the convention opens.

The convention will last three days. The general object is the formation of a united open organization for the furtherance of the Irish cause. Those who issued the call for the convention claim that it is not contemplated that physical force shall be used or advised in the attainment of the independence of the Irish people as a nation, unless such means be deemed absolutely necessary and the object in view be very probable of attainment. It is believed the convention will serve to revive interest and infuse new life into the Irish cause both in America and Great Britain.

A Gathering of Governors.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 23.—There was quite a gathering of Governors of the several States at the national capital to-day. Among them were Governors Woodbury of Vermont, Werts of New Jersey, Dodge of Iowa, and Morton of New York, who, with their staffs, came north over the Southern Railway after attending the Chickamauga Park dedication and the Atlanta exposition. Gen. Schofield also returned to Washington from Atlanta, traveling with the party of Governor Morton.

FOR CUBAN FREEDOM

THE INSURGENTS VICTORIOUS IN A NUMBER OF HARD-FOUGHT BATTLES.

SPANISH SOLDIERS DESERTING

Rovira Captured by the Spaniards, Court-Martialed and Sentenced to Receive 400 Lashes and Be Shot in Revenge for a Defeat at the Hands of the Rebels.—He Died Shouting for Cuban Liberty.—Insurgents Making Effective Use of Dynamite Bombs.

NEW YORK, Sept. 23.—News of a battle, in which the Spanish were defeated by the Cubans and lost 300 men, was received to-day by President Palma. It came in a letter written September 14 by Pedro Rovira, a Cuban private who deserted the Spanish ranks at Pera Lemo when Campos was defeated.

In a later engagement Rovira was captured by the Spanish, court-martialed and sentenced to receive four hundred lashes and to be shot. The sentence was carried out while Rovira was shouting for Cuban liberty. The Spanish were greatly incensed against him, as he had killed three of their men before being captured.

The letter says that all Santiago, where the execution took place, was incensed against the Spaniards and then goes on to describe a hard fought battle: “A man who was sick in a hospital at Casimira escaped to Guantanamo in August and told the Spaniards that Gen. Jose Maceo was sick in the Casimira hospital and had only thirty men with him. On the thirtieth of August Maceo heard that 1,200 men, one battalion corps, a squadron of cavalry with 2 pieces of artillery, were marching on him. Maceo mounted his horse and from the mountain of Santa Maria viewed the enemy's position. He ordered eight of his men to keep up firing from ambushes to deceive the Spanish, and meanwhile he had word sent to his brother, Gen. Antonio Maceo.

“On August 31, the Spaniards captured Francis, and Gen. Jose Maceo fortified his few men in a plantation house near the hospital. He wished to guard the right side of the road leading to Baecallano, which skirted the hospital. The Spanish were slowly closing in on him when Gen. Cebreco and a Cuban regiment came to his relief and made the enemy evacuate their position.

“A hot engagement followed in which the Spanish regained their position but were unable to hold it long, as Gen. Antonio Maceo suddenly appeared on the scene and with Cebreco and Col. Mieninit succeeded in wresting it from Canalle and Garrido who commanded the Spanish. The Spanish now made a brilliant charge and for the third time managed to secure the position, but in the engagement the Spanish captain of artillery was mortally wounded and they slowly withdrew, the Cubans fighting them back.”

This battle lasted from five o'clock a. m. to one o'clock p. m. It was resumed in the early afternoon, however, and is described as follows: “Gen. Antonio Maceo cleverly turned the Spanish column and gained the pass of Baecallano. He then massed his troops before the Spanish vanguard, while Gen. Jose Maceo got his regiment in the rear.

“A very desperate encounter ensued. It raged until 9 o'clock at night, when it was discontinued until the dawn of the next day, September 1. The Spanish then commenced to retreat until they reached the Igubanabano field, where they were able to use their cavalry, which was impossible on the mountains of Santa Maria.

“They did not gain any advantage, however, and after burning their provisions they continued to retreat to Mountain which place they entered in scattered groups.

“The Cubans had no cavalry but made effective use of dynamite bombs which, the latter states, struck terror to the enemy.

“In the engagement the Cuban loss was 40 men wounded and killed. The Spanish lost over 300 men, 40 horses and a large store of provisions and munitions of war. The Cubans are still capturing stragglers and picking up arms near Moanamin.

“Antonio Maceo returned to his camp at Escandol. Three miles away at Caney, the Cubans can see their flag floating over his camp.

“Col. Pegada, at the head of 1,000 Spaniards, well provisioned, left Santiago for Combre to-day, (Sept. 14)

“Spaniards are deserting every day and joining the Cubans. The Spaniards after the battle sent a cable to Spain headed ‘The defeat and capture of Jose Maceo,’ and also asked for the reward and advance of the officers in the engagement.”

A Desperate Fight at Nef.

HAVANA, Sept. 23.—News has been received at military quarters here of a desperate fight at Nef, near Palma Sela, Province of Santa Clara, between 300 insurgents, led by Bermudez and Fleites and a detachment of government cavalry under Capt. Riestra. The vanguard of the cavalry, consisting of a sergeant and seven privates, were first surrounded by the insurgents, and in the engagement every one of the vanguard was killed. By this time Captain Riestra, with the main body of cavalrymen, thirty-five in number, came up and engaged the insurgents, whom he forced to retreat, leaving three of their number dead on the field. Their wounded they carried off with them when they retired. It is reported that the Insurgent Chief,

Joaquin Roque, has been wounded in an engagement with government troops.

It is rumored that the Consul General of the Insurgent army has reached Santa Clara.

Official reports have been received of an important engagement which is said to have resulted disastrously to the insurgents. The columns commanded by Lieut. Col. Teruel and Major Zubia, numbering 300, by a series of combined movements penetrated into the thick forest and fought the insurgent band congregated there. The report says that they captured their field hospital and medicines, while the insurgents took to flight, leaving behind them twenty-four killed.

As a result of three days' operations the insurgents are said to have lost thirty-seven killed, fifty horses captured, forty-five saddled horses and three prisoners. The forest is now clear of insurgents and their camp has been destroyed. The loss of the government is reported as two killed and seven wounded, two captains and lieutenants being hurt. It is said that the prisoners state that the insurgents lost more than one hundred wounded.

Filibusters in Key West.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 23.—Capt. A. B. Abbott of the revenue cutter Winona, which captured the schooner Lark on the 17th inst., in a report to the Treasury Department, says he has no doubt that the party on the Lark were making for some rendezvous among the Florida keys, either to join other parties or wait for a suitable vessel to take them to Cuba. The Spanish consul's sworn statement, made to Capt. A. B. Abbott, declares that to the best of his belief, there are 100 filibusters now in Key West preparing to go to Cuba.

Masso Elected President.

TAMPA, Fla., Sept. 23.—Letters received to-day by prominent leaders here state that on the tenth inst., a constitutional convention was held at Najassa at which Bartolo Masso was elected President of the Cuban Republic; Marguis of Santa Lucia Minister of Interior; Thomas Estrada representative of the government in the interior, and Maxime Gomez General in Chief. Some time ago when delegates were called, Santa Lucia was mentioned as president of the convention and the impression prevailed that he was the destined constitutional President.

Masso was born sixty years ago at Manzanillo. He is highly connected and thoroughly educated. He left Manzanillo, February 24th, last, and is considered as the head of the revolution in the eastern department.

Delaware Filibusters Acquitted.

WILMINGTON, Del., Sept. 23.—Judge Wales in the United States District Court this morning charged the jury at length in the trial of the twenty-one Cubans charged with violation of the neutrality laws.

It was noon when the charge was concluded, and immediately thereafter the jury retired.

After being out fifty minutes, the jury returned a verdict of “not guilty.” The verdict was received with a round of tumultuous applause.

As a result of the acquittal of the alleged filibusters to-day, there was a high demonstration of Cubans and Cuban sympathizers, in the shape of a parade to night. There were about 2,000 men in line, and with numerous bands of music, they enthusiastically marched through the city.

ANOTHER CHALLENGER.

The Cutter, “Distant Shore,” Will Try to Win Back America's Cup.

LONDON, Sept. 23.—Mr. J. L. Soper, the yacht designer, came to London to-day and had a conference with Mr. Chas. Day Rose, regarding the details of the yacht with which it is proposed to challenge for the America's cup. It was agreed to communicate with the Secretary of the Royal Victoria Yacht Club and that official cabled to the New York Yacht Club as follows:

“The formal challenge by mail will follow, and will read: “In behalf of the Royal Victoria Yacht Club, and in the name of C. D. Rose, a member, the challenge to sail a series of matches for the America's Cup, against any yacht or vessel built in the United States.

“The following are particulars: “Challenger's owner, C. D. Rose; name of yacht, ‘The Distant Shore,’ length at lead water line, 89 feet; rig, cutter.

“The challenge will be absolutely unconditional.”

The Challenge will be Accepted.

NEW YORK, Sept. 23.—When a representative of the Associated Press showed the cable message to ex Commodore James D. Smith, chairman of the America's Cup Committee, the veteran yachtsman read the news eagerly and said: “This, indeed, is a very sportsmanlike challenge, and I am very glad to hear it. Of course our committee has nothing to do with it, but when the direct challenge arrives I have no doubt that a special meeting of the New York Yacht Club will be called and a new cup committee appointed. In his preliminary cable, Mr. Rose said that he begged to challenge for the America's cup next year, the race to be sailed on conditions satisfactory to the cup committee. In the cablegram that you have just shown me Mr. Rose bears out his previous cablegram and leaves the conditions absolutely in the hands of any cup committee that may be appointed. Whether I shall be a member of that committee or not, I can now say positively that the very fairest possible condition will be adopted. This is good news, indeed.”

THE ETHEL WYNN WINS

THE LITTLE DEFENDER EASILY DEFEATS THE ENGLISH YACHT SPRUCE.

BY 7 MINUTES AND 24 SECONDS

The Englishman Accepts the Result in Good Nature and Acknowledges that He is Beaten.—Though the Ethel Wynn Crossed the Line First She Was Soon Passed by the English Boat.—But the Yankee Yacht Proved the Better Sailer Before the Wind.

OYSTER BAY, N. Y., Sept. 23.—The first race of the match, the best three out of five, between the half raters Ethel Wynn, of the Indian Harbor Yacht Club, and Spruce IV, of the Winima Yacht Club of England, was sailed to-day after Saturday's fluke. Ethel Wynn won very easily. She beat Spruce IV by seven minutes forty-one seconds, over a course that began with a run to leeward for three miles and included a beat back on the second leg, and a repetition of those legs to make the full distance of twelve miles.

After the race Mr. J. Arthur Brand, owner of Spruce IV, said to a reporter of the Associated Press that he had changed his mind in one way, if not in others. He had believed that Spruce IV was more clever in a breeze that blew, but he discovered to-day that the stronger the wind the better was Ethel Wynn.

Mr. Brand had no possible complaint, he said, to make against the steam yachts, excursion boats, schooners or sloops that were following the racers, except in one instance, when Mr. Colgate Herts' steam launch got in his way just before the start and interfered with his crossing the starting line. “But,” said Mr. Brand, “Don't think for a moment that I am making a claim that the incident would affect the result. I was beaten and well beaten.”

The preliminary whistle was blown at 12:30. A preparatory signal was given at 12:40, and after that the yachts had five minutes to make a start. It was a one gun flash start where the contestants had to figure on the time that the gun would be fired and get over the line as soon after the designated time as possible. This kind of a game always gives skippers a chance to jockey about the line and to outwit each other if they are smart enough.

Ethel Wynn got over the line first and went away on her business without waiting for her challenger. Spruce was not lazy and she came upon the weather side of the American boat before an eighth of a mile had been covered and blanketed the yank. More than that the Britisher went by the Yankee, but that was the only time that England was ahead of America. On crossing the line and running before the wind, both boats set their spinnakers. The breeze at that time was blowing about four knots an hour and the racers sped before it. Going down to the outer mark on the first round, Ethel Wynn overhauled Spruce IV and made her turn at 1:39:40, or 17 seconds ahead of her antagonist. Coming up into the wind the boats stood away over to the Long Island shore under the point that is known as Lloyd's Neck. On the first tack over toward the Lloyd Neck sands, Spruce failed, but when the wind began to haul, as it did to the Southward and Ethel Wynn was enabled to ease sheets, the American boat ran away from the Britisher before the former passed out into the open water of Long Island Sound.

The boats turned the home buoy as follows: Ethel Wynn, 3:02:02; Spruce, 3:09:15. On the second run out to the mark, Ethel Wynn was first turning that buoy at 3:36:38, while Spruce did not get there until 3:42:03.

After going round the outer mark the second time the contestants again stood in along the Long Island shore under Lloyd's Neck and there was a good deal of reaching in getting home, the wind having hauled well to the southward. Ethel Wynn passed the line first at 4:47:15. She was greeted with the usual shrieking and tootings of the assembled fleet of observers. But the good game Spruce, who came along at 4:54:56, seven minutes and 41 seconds behind, received as royal a welcome as the winner.

BASEBALL YESTERDAY.

At Washington: 02002023—R. H. E. Washington, 02002023—9 13 0 New York, 02023106—7 8 2 Batteries: Mercer and McGuire; Rusie and Doyle. Attendance, 2,000.

At Baltimore: 32000034—12 14 3 Philadelphia, 40000000—4 7 3 Batteries: Esper and Robinson; Lucid and Clemens. Attendance, 5,100.

At Brooklyn: 00801120—9 12 4 Boston, 10000000—9 13 6 Batteries: Nichols and Ryan; Gumbert, Kennedy and Grim. Attendance, 2,100.

At Louisville: 20000020—11 10 4 Louisville, 20020502—11 16 1 Batteries: Inks and Warner; Hawley and Mack. Attendance, 450.

At St. Louis: 00000024—6 12 2 St. Louis, 11410125—15 20 5 Batteries: Breitenstein and Otten; Dwyer and Kehoe. Attendance, 300.

A Dynamite Plot Discovered.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Sept. 23.—Great precautions have been adopted for the protection of the Palace of the Sublime Porte, owing to the discovery of a Macedonian plot to blow up the buildings with dynamite.