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AMERICAN.

WIRED FROM WASHINGTON.

Another Bond Call—Exports and Imports—Removal of Apaches—Bogus Butter Stamps, etc.

WASHINGTON, 24.—It is probable that another call for $15,000,000 three per cent. bonds will be made during the second week of September.

The Chief of the Bureau of Statistics has sent to the Acting Secretary of the Treasury a statement of the values of the imports and exports of the United States for the month of July, 1886, and for the seven and twelve months ended July 31, 1886.

The value of the exports of merchandise for the month of July, 1886, according to the statement, was $52,782,707, and that of the imports of merchandise, $65,530,709.

For the 12 months ended July 31, 1886, the exports of merchandise amounted in value to $686,555,039, and the imports, $641,582,283, an excess of exports over imports of $44,703,266.

The value of the imports and exports of the two precious metals for the same period was as follows:

For July 1886, exports, gold $1,176,311; silver $2,246,379. Imports, gold $530,072; silver $1,405,667.

For the twelve months ending July 31, 1886, exports, gold $42,797,923; silver $28,541,554. Imports, gold $20,735,009; silver $16,413,561.

There is no longer any doubt but that the Government has fully decided to permanently remove from the Territory of Arizona those of the Chiricahua and Warm Spring bands of Apaches now on the San Carlos reservation. The only important question not yet decided is said to be where shall they be located. This question, which is regarded as a very important one, has received earnest and thoughtful consideration, and there now seems to be a probability that they will be placed on Fort Marion military reservation, St. Augustine, Florida, where Chihuahua and his band are now quartered. The smallness of this reservation is, however, regarded as a serious fault, and some other less objectionable may yet be selected.

It is stated that the detention at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, of Chief Chatto and his dozen companions, who were returning to their reservation from a visit to Washington, and who, as well as Geronimo and his band of renegades, belong to the Chiricahuas, was ordered as a precaution against their anticipated bitter opposition to the scheme of removal. It is also stated that the President has given his willing consent to the change, and has placed the details in the hands of Secretary Lamar and General Sheridan, and that he warmly approves of the vigorous policy of General Miles and believes that the peace of the southwest demands that the hostiles should be pursued until captured or exterminated and Geronimo, when captured, should be punished as other perpetrators of high crimes are punished.

The work upon the models for the oleomargarine tax stamps has been delayed by the absence of the Assistant Superintendent of Engraving and Printing, and they will not be ready for several days. The design is said to be a simple bull trampling a serpent under foot, in the centre, while around the margin are the words "Oleomargarine" and "Internal Revenue," the denomination of the stamps being indicated in the corner. There will be three varieties of stamps. The new stamps needed in order to operate the oleomargarine law, are one kind for retailers, another for wholesale dealers and a third for manufacturers. These will be made of several denominations, and coupons will be attached, in order to make any intermediate number required.

James G. Blaine on the Political Situation.

SEBAGO LAKE, Maine, 24.—James G. Blaine made a speech here to-day in opening the political campaign in this State for the republican party. After reviewing the fact of the induction of the democratic party to power, the speaker touched upon the record made by Congress, and declared from the record that it was shown that the policy of protection versus free trade was an issue shaped and determined no longer by sectional preference, but had become general and national, reflecting a distinct and well-marked line of division between the republican and democratic parties. He contended that the hostility of the democratic party to protection had entailed upon the country a vast loss, and in many cases obstructed the progress and development of certain sections. He gave a statistical comparison of the financial condition of the working classes prior to the enactment of the first protective measure as compared with to-day. He spoke of the labor question, contending that the man who could by any prescription remove this discontent and at once restore harmony and happiness, would be a philosopher, patriot and statesman. The man who professed to do it, the speaker said, would generally prove to be a compound of empiricism and ignorance. "Perfect freedom to test the virtues and secure the advantages of organization and to exert strong power through combination," said the speaker, "are certainly among the common rights of all men under a republican government." He said he could only wish to inquire of labor organizations, how, under the rules of free trade, could wages in the United States be kept above the general standard of European wages? He also dwelt upon the fact that the colored men of the South were developing into citizens, and if free trade prevailed, white labor not only came into competition with the highly skilled and miserably paid laborer of Europe, but the colored laborer would remain subject to the will of the white men, receiving inadequate compensation for his own toil and steadily crowding the compensation of the white laborer.

Blaine dwelt at great length on the fishery question. He said that the Senate and House having formally terminated the treaty of 1871, by an overwhelming vote, Secretary of State, Bayard, continued the treaty for six months at the request of the British Minister, the latter exacting pledges that the President would recommend the appointment of a Commission to decide upon the exact basis of the fishery rights of both Nations. The President, carried out the promise in the verbatim language of the compact. The speaker characterized the entire proceedings as most extraordinary, concluding that the pledge being held in the British Foreign Office, robbed the President of his liberty as an Executive. "When it was ascertained that Congress would not assent to the international commission, "the Dominion of Canada," the speaker said, "with the presumed approval of the Imperial Government, began a series of outrages upon American shipping and fishing vessels and fishing crews, seeking in every way to destroy their business, and deprive them of their fishing rights. This was done with the deliberate intention and obvious expectation of forcing concessions from this Government."

Blaine took up the treaty of 1818 and discussed it from the standpoint of Webster, and using the language of that statesman, said: "If an American fishing vessel was captured by one of Her Majesty's vessels of war, the Crown of England was answerable, as the treaty was made with it, and it was not expected the United States would submit their rights to be adjudicated in the petty tribunals of provinces, or allow our vessels to be seized by constables or other petty officers and condemned by the municipal courts of Quebec, Newfoundland and New Brunswick, or Canada."

Blaine said it would be refreshing if Webster's words should be repeated from official sources to-day. The speaker declared England and the United States could not go to war, except on some point touching the imperial integrity of one or the other, but the country was weary of hearing that Canadian constables are arresting American crews, and that Canadian goelboats are capturing vessels on the high seas bearing the American flag.

Regarding the Cutting case, the speaker said in contrast with the patient endurance with the Canadian outrage, was "the unnecessary and undignified display of violence and bravado towards Mexico." He declared that when the United States agreed to accept arbitration as a means of adjusting the difficulties with England, the Government was under bonds to the public opinion of the world to offer arbitration to any weaker party as a means of settling a difficulty, otherwise we placed ourselves in the disreputable attitude of accepting arbitration with a strong power and resorting to force with a weak power. There was no adequate cause for the demonstration.

"We cannot," said the speaker, "without loss of character and chivalry, begin our negotiations with threats of war."

Regarding prohibition, the speaker said the Republican party of Maine had been pledged to prohibition from the day of its organization, and had enacted all the laws respecting its enforcement and reaffirmed its faith this year. The Democrats were opposed to prohibition and still certain prohibition advocates had adopted the shibboleth "The Republican party must be killed" and had made an alliance with the Democrats.

The speaker said against this alliance the Republican party presented its record of uniform support to prohibition and the protection of American labor.

Funds For Ireland.

DETROIT, Mich., 24.—The following was sent from here to-day:

T. Harrington, O'Connell Street, Dublin, Ireland:

Am mailing Maloney draft for $3000. The American League reads with indignation of the Gweedone and other heartless evictions, and will do its utmost to keep our kindred in their homes while waiting for an Irish Parliament.

(Signed): CHAS. O'REILLY.

The treasurer wishes it distinctly understood that this transmission from the surplus of the league fund reported to the Chicago convention, is in no wise connected with the Parliamentary fund, but used in cases of emergency and in cases of evicted tenants. No funds will be held on deposit here so long as a pressing necessity requires their use in Ireland.

Cleveland Anarchists.

CLEVELAND, 24.—A committee of Anarchists called upon Mayor Gardner to-day, and he refused to grant the use of the public square. He told the committee he would prevent such a meeting if it was within his power to do so.

The Cutting Case.

WASHINGTON, 24.—An official telegram has been received from Minister Jackson, confirming the press reports of Cutting's release, but giving no particulars.

No doubt is entertained at the Department that the published statements with regard to the reasons alleged by the Mexicans for their actions are correct. The release will not affect Sedgwick's mission, which is to learn all the facts in the case. The Government does not at present concern itself with any question of damages due Cutting, but will use the information it may gather through Sedgwick in furtherance of its negotiations for a change of the Mexican laws, in so far as they are held to give the right to try Americans for acts committed within the American territory.

The Arasueres-Mondragon murder is still the subject of correspondence, or rather of inquiry. As it appears at present, the only acts for which the Government can demand redress is for that of kidnapping Arasueres when he was domiciled upon this side of the border line. In no event can it be expected that Mondragon will be surrendered for trial to the American authorities, a special treaty clause intervening to warrant the refusal, on Mexico's part, to surrender one of her citizens upon any pretext.

El Paso, 24.—Cutting this evening publishes an address to the people of the United States in which he thanks them, the El Paso press, and the people of Texas, and particularly Consul Brigham for the interest taken and the assistance rendered him during his imprisonment. He says the main issue—that of Mexico's right to exird territorial jurisdiction over foreigners—is not all settled by his release. He winds up with a violent abuse of Mexico and her institutions, and hopes the United States will soon invade and conquer the whole country.

Another Transcontinental Bicyclist.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., 24.—Fred. E. Meerbeke, the transcontinental bicyclist, has arrived here on his way to San Francisco from New York. He leaves to-morrow for San Francisco.

Base Ball.

CHICAGO, 24.—Chicago 18, Boston 6.
Detroit.—Philadelphia 10, Detroits 2.
St. Louis.—St. Louis 8, Washington 4.
Kansas City.—New York 1, Kansas City 7.

A Mother Chops Up Her Child.

NEW YORK, 24. Police Captain Conklin of the East Eighty-eighth street station, sent the following dispatch to Acting Police Superintendent Steers, this morning: Kate Staib, a German nurse, set fire to a room in the basement of No. 218 East Eighteenth Street. The owner smelled the smoke and traced it to her door. When he entered her room to put out the fire he discovered the body of a nearly newborn child on the burning bed. It was half consumed by the fire, and it was impossible to distinguish the sex. Examination showed deep cuts on the child's head that had killed it. The police put the woman under arrest and summoned the coroner. Appearances indicates that Catherine Staib killed the child and attempted to chop it up for cremating it in the kitchen stove, but found it even after mutilating it, too large, and built a funeral pyre of the pillow on her bed and lighted it. She persists in her declaration of innocence and utter ignorance of the crime, and says she awoke to find the bed on fire. A surgical examination proved, however, she had recently become a mother. The child had been born alive, from appearances, and killed with the blow of a sharp instrument that nearly severed the head from the body. The prisoner lived for several months at 239 East Eighteenth Street, where she passed for the wife of Otto Williams, a young butcher, who visited her.

FOREIGN.

THE PLOT THICKENS.

Two Provisional Governments in Bulgaria—Most of the Troops Favor Alexander.

BUCHAREST, 24.—A yacht, supposed to have Alexander on board as prisoner, passed Guirgevo without stopping. She expected to touch there. The yacht was chartered this morning near Silistria. It is supposed that the revolutionists intend to land on Russian territory. The Roumanian government has taken all the necessary steps to protect Alexander if he should land in Roumelia. The yacht was last reported at Reni, in Bessarabia, at the junction of the Pruth and the Danube. This is Russian territory.

VIENNA, 24.—The *Political Correspondence* prints a dispatch from Guirgevo in Roumania on the Danube, opposite Rustchuk, which says that Bulgarian troops in Eastern Roumelia have issued a pronunciamento in favor of Prince Alexander. The dispatch further states that these Roumelian troops have proclaimed Col. Mukoroff head of the provisional government, which they have organized to oppose the government of Karaveloff, and adds that the inhabitants of Shumla and Rustchuk are in furtherance of its negotiations for a change of the Mexican laws, in so far as they are held to give the right to try Americans for acts committed within the American territory.

LONDON, 24.—Ferguson, Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs, replying to questions in the House of Commons this afternoon, stated that the government had no additional news from Bulgaria. The government, he said, viewed the events in that country with the gravest anxiety. He declined to state whether Russia was implicated in these events. The question as to Russia's complicity will be renewed to-morrow.

Loyal Still.

LONDON, 24.—Telegrams from Bucharest to-day state that the majority of the Bulgarian army, as well as the majority of the Bulgarian people, have already declared adherence to Alexander, including the soldiers in the Widdin, Necropolis and Silistria garrisons. Col. Montdoroff, chief of the Roumelian militia, has offered to lead the troops to meet Prince Alexander, escort him back to Sofia and replace him on the Bulgarian throne. M. Stambauloff, President of Tirnova, provisional government, acting in concert with Col. Montdoroff, has summoned the militia of Bulgaria to service in the interest of Alexander. M. Stambauloff declares the garrison at Sofia, which seconded the revolution, is ready to surrender to any government properly representing the deposed Prince. The Democrats were opposed to prohibition and still certain prohibition advocates had adopted the shibboleth "The Republican party must be killed" and had made an alliance with the Democrats.

Another Provisional Government.

CONSTANTINOPLE, 24.—A second provisional government has been set up in Bulgaria with headquarters at Tirnova. This government is in opposition to that of Karaveloff, and is favors Alexander. Stambouloff has been made president of the Tirnova government. He is one of the men whose names were printed in the circular issued yesterday by Karaveloff's government to convince people that all prominent men of the country supported the revolution.

Berlin, 24.—A letter from Prince Alexander, written at Sofia a few days before his deposition has been received in this city. In the letter Alexander says: "My position is becoming exceedingly difficult. The people are alarmed at the Servian armament and the presence of the Turkish Commissioners. In order to reassure the people, who have been worked upon by Russia's opposition, I requested Count Kalnoky three weeks ago to induce Servia to resume diplomatic relations with Bulgaria. Count Kalnoky consented, but Servia has not replied and she has continued to fortify her frontier, leading us to expect a resumption of hostilities. The ministry have asked me to order an advance of troops, which I have refused to do, knowing the seriousness of the first step in such a case. On the other hand the press attacks me on account of the appointment of delegates to the Turkish commission. I am, therefore, anxious to be absolutely free in regard to Servia, in order that I may devote myself entirely to the Turkish question. The excitement is so great against the commission that an attack upon the delegates is probable."

Sanguinary Encounter.

LONDON, 24.—The *Daily Telegraph* says: It is stated that a sanguinary encounter has taken place among the troops at Jassy, Roumania, resulting in the killing and wounding of many on both sides.

A Bucharest dispatch says that disorder prevails in Sofia, and that the outlying garrisons are waiting the signal to march on the capital.

It is stated that the Roumelian militia are also prepared for active service, and that Alexander's cause is hourly gaining ground.

Gladstone and Parnell in the House of Commons.

LONDON, 24.—Parnell was loudly cheered in the Commons to-night on rising to resume the debate on the address in reply to the Queen's speech. He said he believed that if the country had been given three more weeks to consider the Home Rule bill, the tories would not now be seen installed in the Treasury bench. The Irish party had every reason to be satisfied with their present position. The majority of the liberal party had declared in favor of Irish autonomy. The tories had only profited from temporary liberal hesitation. After the present government had exhibited themselves for a year or so as a spectacle for God and man in an attempt to govern Ireland, the liberal hesitation would vanish. The Irish had every reason to have patience. Theirs was a winning cause. If the Government speeches were intended to exasperate and threaten, they would fail to have that effect. At the same time there would be considerable difficulty with the rent question.

He regretted that the Government had not appreciated the gravity of the situation. A royal commission would be unable to report until the pinch of winter was over. If the system of dual ownership was to be replaced by the system of single ownership, there would be a risk to the English taxpayer. Parnell said he had agreed to the adoption of the land purchase act of 1885, because he then believed that the settlement of the National question would come concurrently and because the Conservative Government had sent to Ireland Lord Carnarvon, who was an avowed Home Ruler. Now, the conditions were entirely changed. Gladstone's purchase scheme would have safely settled the land question. Every penny, principal and interest, could have been collected, through customs and excise duties, and the money would have been as safe as the bank of England.

If the Government thought of resolving the Irish question without settling the land question, it would find that it had got hold of the wrong end of a very thorny stick. [Cheers.] The government must reduce the rents either at the expense of the landlords or the expense of the British taxpayers. Parnell denounced the dishonesty of attempting to stimulate the crushed industries by liberal doses of English public money. He said the Irish people bitterly refused to sell their national birthright for the mess of pottage which the government offered. [Parnellite cheers.] The way to develop the resources of Ireland was to allow the Irish to develop them themselves. [Cheers.] They did not want an influx of capital, for there was plenty of that in Ireland. They wanted to be allowed to help themselves. (Conservative cheers and laughter.) The government allowed the Irish to build harbors, drain land and generally develop the resources of the country, when they did not allow the Irish to reap the profit. [Cheers.] The Irish party repudiated the proposed fraud on the British taxpayers. Let the government, which obtained office by misrepresentations, do what it may by lying—pursue their own way and establish a wholesale system of bribery and corruption. [Cheers.]

Parnell here read his amendment to the address and proceeded. He said that the judicial rents were too high. He objected to the Government's encouraging landlords to evict by the wholesale, knowing that agrarian crime always followed evictions. Why did tenants, submitting to moonlight raids, refuse to give evidence? Because, taking Kerry as an example, the tenants knew that before the moonlight raids Lord Kilmorey would not leave the roof over the heads of his tenants. The Irish would be patient, but the inducements held out to landlords who tried to exact impossible rents would bear fruit and might produce exasperation. The landlords would clamor for coercion and force Government to adopt coercive measures. Yes, he believed that coercion would come, and very severe coercion, too. Coercion that would not stop at criminals, but attack political opponents. If he might offer a suggestion he would urge that judicial tenancies should be fixed at three years instead of 15 years, and that there should be a reversion of the rents in accordance with the prevailing prices.

His conclusion he said: "The Irish will never submit to a government not their own. [Loud cheers.] The question of an autonomous government will always be fixed in the hearts of the Irish people." [Prolonged cheers.]

GLADSTONE'S SPEECH.

Gladstone, upon rising, was loudly cheered. He began by acusing the Government of having taken an unusual course in going so far outside the speech from the throne. He did not remember an occasion in his years when the Government thought it politic to use the address as an opportunity for explaining its policy beyond the compass of the speech. He thought the Government should have reserved the main lines of their measures until the issues themselves could be presented. But he was unwilling to complain of the action of the Government. He intimated that he would take no part in the division on Parnell's amendment, because he deprecated any attempt to force a definite premature expression of opinion on the policy when the Government foreshadowed for future guidance.

Their policy, however, was open to remarks. It rose upon five different points, namely: The issue of a royal commission; questions of public works; land purchases; an inquiry into the land rents and subjects of legal government. He believed that the government policy was not another one, but was eminently complex and difficult. Gladstone described the policy of the government as an absolute inversion of the policy of the late government. Instead of giving Ireland self-government the present government proposed that England should govern Ireland to a greater extent than did at the present time. A great government had proposed that the rents and revenue of Ireland be taken as security for land purchase loans. He only hoped that the critics who condemned that security would be equally vigilant concerning the security now proposed.

The government, he continued, evidently intended to adopt a large scheme of land purchase. Was the tenant, he asked, to be treated upon the basis of the real rentable value of the property, and the landlord upon the basis of judicial rent? And was State to make up the difference? Mr. Gladstone maintained that there was no power within Parliament even to carry such a fatal proposition into effect. [Cheers.] He had been taunted with having become the leader of the Irish Nationalists, as if that was a charge against him. But he was delighted at having any part whatever in becoming a leader or follower (he did not care which) in any movement tending to make smooth the path of the people of Ireland and encourage them to hope for a realization of their just rights. [Cheers.]

The Unionists have issued a whip against Mr. Parnell's amendment to the address.

Mr. Chamberlain will move the adjournment of the debate on the address to-morrow, and on Thursday he will move a division.

Mr. Gladstone will start for Munich to-morrow on a three week's vacation. He has arranged to return, if necessary, at a moment's notice.

To Protect Landlords.

DUBLIN, 24.—Curragh of Kildare, a great plain owned by the British crown in the heart of Kildare County, and used for military purposes, is the scene of unusual activity at present. The place is being put in readiness to receive five additional regiments of infantry and other additional regiments of cavalry. These fresh troops are to be used in assisting in the work of eviction during the coming winter. The authorities expect that the default in rents among the Irish peasantry through the winter will be unusually great, and that the present force in Ireland will, unless much strengthened, prove totally inadequate to the work of protecting the interests of landlords.

A Parliament or Nothing.

Lord Mayor Sullivan presided today over the fortnightly meeting of the National League. In his address he declared that Ireland was prepared to accept Gladstone's home rule bill as a settlement of the controversy with England. Of course Irishmen would not, Sullivan said, refuse to receive whatever good things the Tories might offer short of Gladstone's proposed benefaction, but the Tories must as well know now as well as later, that the people of Ireland would never be content until they had a Parliament of their own.

Policemen Arraigned.

BELFAST, 24.—Nine policemen recently arrested charged with murder for firing upon and, as alleged, killing a number of people during the late riots, were brought for examination to-day into the criminal court. They all swore that they fired over the heads of the people. Judge Monroe granted the policemen release on bail with two sureties, qualifying for $750 in each case. Six of the men who took conspicuous parts in the riots, were to-day committed for trial. The committing magistrate announced it was his intention to serve all the rioters in the same way.

Cholera Returns.

ROME, 24.—The cholera returns for the past twenty-four hours are:
Barletta 12 new cases, 2 deaths.
Bisceglia 7 cases, 4 deaths.
Ravenna 11 cases, 3 deaths.
Vincenza 9 cases, 3 deaths.
Padua 12 cases, 5 deaths.
Other infected districts 34 cases, 13 deaths.

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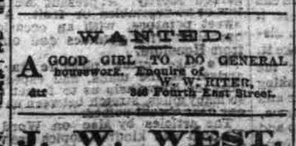
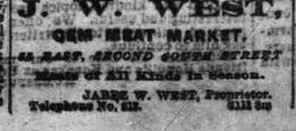

Horse's Feet.

The above drawing was made from a nail, showing the lamination of iron in the Cold Rolled and Shearing process.

This drawing was made from the nail taken from the hoof and coffin bone as shown in Figs. 1 and 2.
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