

BY TELEGRAPH

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AMERICAN.

CHICAGO, 11.—In the Anabaptist trial this morning the State introduced a little evidence impeaching Spies' testimony as to his ill treatment by the police, and his declaration that Schaubelt, the alleged bomb thrower, could not speak English.

In the argument by Assistant State Attorney Walker, the speaker said the defendants, though anarchists, were entitled to fair treatment and trial under the law which they tried to throttle. But if guilty of the monstrous crime they deserved to be punished like other criminals would be for the same offense. The defendants had every one been proven guilty of one of the most shocking and heartless crimes in the nation's history and their punishment should be adequate with the crime. Three speeches were to be made by the defense and two more by the prosecution.

SAN FRANCISCO, 11.—The officers of the Third Irish Regiment, at a special meeting last night, decided to offer their services to President Cleveland in the event of complications with Mexico.

CHICAGO, 11.—Continuing his speech at the opening of the afternoon session Mr. Walker defined the law of the State in relation to accessories, and said the conviction of any one of the defendants was authorized by law, though he was not present at the place of the commission of the crime nor had ever agreed that the crime was to have been committed at that time. The fact that he had advised or encouraged the commission of such a crime through a speech at public meetings or through published articles or private conversations made him an accessory. Walker spoke with contempt of the efforts of certain defendants to base their hopes of acquittal upon the ground that they were not present on the Haymarket when the bomb was thrown, and characterized them as leaders in the conspiracy to commit wholesale murder.

He then read from Most's instructions to the defendants on the witness stand, advising them first to save themselves if possible for future deeds, and if that proved impossible, to use their position in the witness chair to teach the principles of revolution.

"This," said the speaker, "was the course followed by Parsons. Finding no loophole for escape, he turned the witness stand into the stool of propaganda."

Walker was rewarded with a murmur of applause from the audience when he referred to Spies' speech at Grand Rapids on Washington's birthday. Said the speaker: "Spies compared himself to George Washington, and said: 'There will be a revolution in 1896 when the eight-hour law reaches its climax. George Washington led a revolution. If he had failed he would have been punished. If I fail I will be punished. There are 3,000 revolutionists in Chicago. They are known by number and not by name' and any can join by application."

Walker then read from the testimony of witness Wilkinson, who swore that Spies told him a revolution would occur on the first of May or about that time. "Does not this," asked the speaker, "look like conspiracy?"

Walker devoted some time to an editorial article in the *Alarm*, which closed with the words: "The social war has come; whoever is not with us is against us."

"Does this look like conspiracy?" asked the speaker. "The editor of the *Alarm* was Parsons, the defendant." Walker dwelt at some length on Spies' speech at the McCormick strikes, during the progress of which a large number of the audience broke away and joined in the riot, in which several persons were killed and wounded. "Then," said the speaker, "Spies went back to the *Arbeiter Zeitung* office, believing that he had 8,000 new converts at his back, and wrote the editorial containing the sentence, 'Had they been provided with good weapons and one dynamite bomb, not one of the murderers would have escaped.'"

At this point, Walker read the celebrated "Revenge" circular, in which the word and sentiment "revenge" is the inducement held out to the reader of the circular to attend the meeting, and the purpose was to "revenge" the victims of the bloodbound police. "Does this look like a conspiracy to murder the police?" asked the speaker, "and is there no significance in the fact that Spies called the revenge meeting to meet on the Haymarket, the very place designated to reporter Wilkinson as the location of the commencement of the social revolution?"

Walker was still speaking when the court adjourned.

DENVER, August 11.—An El Paso special to the Associated Press says: The impression is gaining ground in El Paso that the Cutting case will be the subject for diplomatic correspondence for some months to come, and that meanwhile the prisoner will not be released. A good deal has been said the last few days about the defenseless condition of El Paso in case of a sudden attack by the Mexicans, but there is really no cause for alarm. There are a few hundred troops in Paso del Norte, but they seem sullen, dissatisfied, and ready to desert at the first chance. On the other hand, El Paso contains some splendid fighting material and could raise in an emergency a thousand armed men, who could hold the place against any force

the Mexicans might bring against it, and until help could arrive. But these will probably be idle speculations, as the whole disturbance seems to be quietly simmering down.

CITY OF MEXICO, August 11.—Public sentiment here, regarding the Cutting case, is still aroused, owing largely to the threats of war from the State of Texas. In an interview to-day a European diplomat said: "The United States and Mexico certainly should be able to settle the case in dispute, even if they have to resort to friendly arbitration. It is certain that the State of Chihuahua has as good a right to her peculiar code as has France, from which country Chihuahua took her example. It is not likely that the United States, in a case of a similar kind with France, would make a peremptory demand for the release of her citizen. The United States' view of this case will not be the view of European countries."

St. Louis, 11.—The following interesting account of the feeling in the different parts of Mexico regarding the Cutting affair is telegraphed from Laredo, Texas, to the *Globe-Democrat*: Letters and couriers arriving in Nuevo Laredo, Mexico, confirm the supposition that the revolutionary party in Northern Mexico are in for crossing swords with the United States. It is reported on good authority that Gen. Casas, who has recently depredated in the vicinity of Sabinas, has offered to join hands with the federal government and clean out the Yankees.

The government dispatches from Victoria, the capital of the State of Tamaulipas, received in Nuevo Laredo, are to the effect that the town is much excited over the El Paso and Eagle Pass complications. Public opinion as to the justification of Mondragon is divided, some claiming he was justifiable and others condemning him. The Governor of Tamaulipas is said to have asserted that if he were in the position of Governor Borart of Chihuahua, he would never give Cutting up, and the people of his state appear to uphold him in his opinion.

From Pava Lines, news comes that the prospect of war with the United States is hailed with delight, as many in that section wish to aid in wiping out the remembrance of their defeat at Palo Alto, Monterey and Buena Vista. Their inborn antipathy and intense hatred for the Yankees crops out daily, as is shown by their insulting and annoying treatment of Americans who are so unfortunate as to be living in their midst. The Governor of Coahuila seems to be more conservative than either of the others of Tamaulipas or Nuevo Leon, and is said to be in favor of peace and conciliatory measures.

A private telegram from Sultillo says that a brigade of infantry arrived in that city this morning. Their future destination is not known.

Stockmen arriving from Mexico state that news of the trouble with the United States has just reached the remote regions in the interior, causing great excitement and making it dangerous for stock buyers to stay in their midst.

Importers in Nuevo Laredo are countermarching orders for goods in contemplation of trouble, as they are confident Cutting will never be given up. The present suspense is paralyzing business on the border.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., 11.—A dispatch from Green Bay says the fire is still raging throughout the woods in that vicinity.

Reports from the towns of Eaton, Bellevue and De Pere reveal much loss and distress. Nineteen families in the vicinity of Woodruff's old mill were burned out. The Clausen family of five saved their lives by getting into a well. The reports from Lancy and Angellen, in Shawane County, state that the fire is very bad. Five families were burned out, and their crops destroyed. The mill near Angellen was burned. Fred Regan, near St. Nathans, Oconto Co., lost five buildings and his crops. Several of his neighbors suffered likewise.

The bridges on the Little Suamico river are gone. The people in the burned district are terrified. The warning of the flames in the woods can be heard two miles away. Big Suamico is out of danger, but Little Suamico is having a hard time.

Several families were burned out in the town of Denmark and stripped of all their possessions. Around the postoffice the residents all packed their goods, and there was a regular exodus to Green Bay and Manitowoc. The streams are drying up, and the cattle are dying of suffocation. Their bodies can be found near the roads at intervals. Twelve miles from Green Bay, in the town of Humboldt, the fire is raging fiercely. Several residences were burned yesterday. Trenches and fire breaks do not stop the flames. The people in the threatened towns sleep out of doors ready for any emergency. A large load of provisions was sent to the sufferers from Green Bay to-day and contributions would not come amiss.

Though the forests in the Northern tier of counties in this State are still ablaze and are likely to remain on fire till the rains quench the flames, the danger to villages and towns is over, unless heavy gales should sweep down upon them. While not over a dozen cases of human cremation are reported it is believed that many backwoodsmen and families remote from settlements cannot possibly have escaped. The fatality to live stock has been terrible. Hundreds of charred bodies of cattle lie on the blackened track of devastation. It is estimated that in Calumet,

Clark, Marathon and a few adjacent counties five hundred families are rendered homeless and destitute and will suffer unless immediate relief is sent them. Many of these people had narrow escapes from death, having hidden in wells or submerged themselves up to their necks in the streams with wet blankets covering their heads until the fire passed. In some places the fire swooped down so upon the people that they barely had time to seek this method of safety. In other places the roar of the flames was heard for miles and the terror-stricken people fled madly before the flames to neighboring villages and houses. The loss cannot even be estimated. Hundreds of homes, dozens of saw mills and lumber camps and millions of feet of timber are in ashes. Acres upon acres of ripening grain were laid waste. To night's advices are that the fires are abating considerably by running into the clearings and because the wind has died out. However, fears are entertained of a repetition, should high winds prevail again before rain appears. Along the Valley Division of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railway heavy rains to-day extinguished all the flames, saving the largest cranberry marshes in the section. Today suffocating clouds of smoke from the burning forests were borne by the north winds as far south as Milwaukee. On the lakes near Green Bay, Sturgeon Bay, and even further south, the smoke clouds are so dense that the sun is obscured and vessels experience great difficulty in navigating, it being impossible to see 400 feet ahead at mid-day.

WASHINGTON, 11.—The Postmaster-General has issued an order directing that hereafter all mails for Mexico be sent by rail, crossing the border at El Paso, Texas.

The Postmaster-General has appointed the following postoffice inspectors: E. R. Threlkeld, Los Angeles, California; R. R. Munroe, Oakland, California; T. T. Rames, Jacksonville, Oregon; A. H. Branch, Denver, Colorado.

The following is a synopsis of the sundry decisions rendered by the Treasury Department in customs cases during the past week: Under the tariff, brandy or other spirituous liquors in bulk, can only be imported in casks of the capacity of fourteen gallons or greater; wines, brandy and other spirituous liquors in bottles, must be in packages of not less than one dozen bottles each, and malt and fermented liquors are not limited to any particular sized packages; shooks for tomato crates are dutiable under the provision for "packing box shooks of wood not specifically enumerated or provided for," bituminous coal for use on United States revenue vessels is not entitled to a drawback, but may be purchased in bond at a price which does not include duties.

Acting Secretary Fairchild has received a report from special agent Jermore at Tucson, Arizona, to the effect that large numbers of Chinamen are continually entering the United States over the Mexican border in violation of the law. The custom inspectors turn them back and do all they can to enforce the law, but he says with little success. This is mainly due to the fact that the force is too small to watch the frontier. The matter was referred to Judge McCue, Solicitor of the Treasury, for an opinion as to whether the law affords any remedy in such cases. In his opinion Judge McCue quotes from the law bearing on the question, and says that he can see no more effectual way of preventing the smuggling of Chinamen than through the special vigilance of custom officers along the border, first in preventing the entrance of obnoxious persons and secondly in causing the return of those already within our borders to the country whence they came. The provision of fine and imprisonment for the violation of the restriction act does not in Judge McCue's opinion seem to be practical as in effect it keeps in the country the very persons whom the law proposes to exclude. He suggests that as the violations of the law complained of, occur through the contiguous territory of a friendly nation, that the attention of the Secretary of State be called to the subject.

Secretary Lamar has instructed the governors of all Territories to expedite as much as possible the preparations for their annual reports, with a view of having them submitted earlier than heretofore.

The President to-day appointed Charles A. Ward to be collector of customs for the district of Huron, Michigan, vice Wm. Hartzuff, suspended; Smith M. Palmer, register of the land office, Salina, Kansas, vice John M. Hodge, suspended; O. F. R. Earl, of Kansas, receiver of public moneys at Salina, Kansas, vice Harper B. Cunningham, suspended.

The President to-day appointed Wm. G. Langford to be Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of Washington Territory, vice S. C. Wingard, suspended, and G. Vanhootebeka to be United States Attorney for the Southern District of Illinois, vice J. C. Connelly, suspended. These were among the nominations left over.

Contracts are now being made at the Treasury Department for fuel, light and miscellaneous supplies for all the public buildings for which there is an available appropriation of \$600,000. The general rate has been adopted to avoid the contract in each case to the lowest responsible bidder for the work, as recommended by the custodian of buildings.

The *Star* says: A cable message from Sierra Leone to Agent Lombard of this city announces the death of Rev. Moses C. Hopkins, Minister Resident and Consul-General from the United States to Liberia. No particulars are given.

WATERBURY, 11.—At Waterbury yesterday Robert Dravely, aged 48 years, shot and killed his wife, aged 38, and then attempted suicide. The bullet passed through his hand. Dravely, who is well known and well connected is in jail.

New York, 11.—The Republican State Committee to-day decided not to hold any State Convention this year.

New York, 11.—Michael Davitt left the city to-day for Chicago, by way of the New York Central Railway.

New York, 11.—Charles J. Campbell, general manager of the Steinway & Hunter's Point Railroad, who recently disappeared, is now said to be a defaulter in a large sum. His telegrams to his wife from New Jersey are believed to be a blind, and it is thought he is in Canada.

SACRAMENTO, 11.—A banquet was tendered this evening by the mayor and citizens to members of the G. A. R. now visiting this city. Members of the legislature, now in session, attended in a body. Speeches were made by Gen. Logan, Commander-in-chief Fairchild and others.

TOMBSTONE, A. T., 11.—Intelligence was brought here this afternoon from Fort Huachuca that the Mexicans had disbanded Lawlor's command and taken them prisoners. The report is not generally credited.

BOSTON, 12.—Notwithstanding the extreme heat the Horticultural Hall was well filled with delegates when the second day's session of the annual convention of the National Association of American Bankers was called to order, Murray, of New York, was elected president.

SAN FRANCISCO, 12.—There is much ill feeling now manifested by the order of the Treasury to stamp the value on every gold coin presented at the Treasury found to be one-half per cent. below the standard weight. Coins so stamped have to be sold for bullion, thus entailing a serious loss on the holder. Coins even slightly worn can no longer pass current. The measure is viewed as particularly vexatious to the people of this Coast, gold being the chief circulating medium, paper money not being much used.

SAN FRANCISCO, 11.—Reports have reached here of the discovery of a rich oil belt five miles from Livermore in this State. Competent authorities pronounce the surface indications the finest ever discovered in this country. A company will be formed immediately to develop it.

Prince Fushime sailed for Japan to-day.

New York, 12.—Messrs. Squires and Flynn appeared this morning to enter a plea on indictments found against them for misdemeanor on Monday last by the grand jury. This formally was a very mild affair when considered in connection with the wild excitement which attended their appearance before the same bar two days ago. Judge Cowan presided. Both pleaded not guilty, with the reservation that they may make the plea later on if they so desired.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, 10.—Professor Grill, the reformer of German church music, is dead.

The Queen's speech on the reassembling of Parliament will be of remarkable brevity. Beyond a reference to the foreign relations probably no subject of importance will be touched on, and the speech will be confined to the business of the session.

Advices from Tien-Tsin say that excitement prevails there over the report that the island of Luzoff on the Pacific Coast, has been occupied by Russia.

Owing to the rainy weather in Russia during the past fortnight the grain is rotting in the fields and the farmers are greatly depressed.

BERLIN, 10.—M. De Giers, Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs, who arrived here while Emperor William and Prince Bismarck were at Gastein with Emperor Francis Joseph, Count Kalnoky, the Austrian Prime Minister, and Prince Hohenlohe, the Governor of Alsace-Lorraine, to-day, after visiting the German foreign office, quitted Berlin and went to Tranzenberg.

THEY EMBRACED.

Gastein, 10.—Emperor William took his departure to-day for Ems. Emperor Francis Joseph accompanied him to the station, and the two monarchs, amid the cheers of the crowd which had assembled, bid each other farewell with much profusion of affectionate demonstration, and embraced and kissed each other several times.

BEASTS, 10.—Five thousand troops and 2,500 constables occupy the disturbed districts.

The presence of the police tends to increase instead of suppress the disorders.

The Presbyterians say that the Catholics were the aggressors by wrecking Protestant houses, while the Catholics are equally certain that the Protestants were the aggressors. Of one thing there is no doubt, never did two mobs of different religions display a more bloodthirsty desire to kill or maim each other.

During the fighting on Sunday and Monday, whenever the powder ran short, the viragos on both sides, with daggers and implements, ground large grains of blasting powder into size suitable for small arms, while

boys of tender age melted lead into bullets and slugs. While the rioters were firing, the youths and women stood behind them busily loading the spare guns in order to prevent a waste of time. The fusillade lasted until 9 o'clock yesterday evening, when the ammunition gave out and a truce ensued, both sides removing the dead and wounded to their homes. Both sides are doing their utmost to hide their losses.

On Monday the Protestants received a welcome donation of 25 rifles and much ammunition from the Ballymacart sympathizers, while the Ballynacoluch Nationalists sent the Catholics a supply of ammunition and many revolvers of the type called "Sweethearts."

The abundance of weapons will constitute the gravest danger in the future. There is a general demand for a house-to-house search for arms.

A visitor who has been studying the cause of the riots writes: "It is useless mixing misadventurers. The police have fired upon and slain people from pique, if not from vindictiveness. The people have friends dead and dying. It is worse than useless to say they want only to attack the police. The latter do not represent the people's death-dealing enemies. Friends and neighbors of the killed and wounded all regard the police as foes. Their bare presence is a terror to be repulsed, and excludes the idea of wantonness. This is now the supreme difficulty. Numerous complaints have been made of the behavior of the police. One citizen says that while going home through a quiet street he was stopped by several constables, who rudely searched him, ordered him to give an account of himself and then imperatively ordered him to go home at once. Another asserts that three constables who drifted into a respectable tobacconist's shop, upon seeing a pouch engraved with a likeness of Chamberlain, hung in down, cursing Chamberlain for 'going against them.' One of them addressing the lady behind the counter, said, 'You're afraid of the Tipperary boys. I put six bullets into an Orange-man last night, and I'll give them double to-night. If I had my own way, I wouldn't leave one.'"

Maurice Healy, Member of Parliament for Cork City, has been instructed on behalf of the widow of Constable Gardner, who was killed during the Orange riots here, to claim from the city an indemnity of \$100,000 for his death.

A RELIEF FUND.

About 5 o'clock this afternoon two men were shot by disorderly persons in different parts of the city. One of them was shot while in the Catholic cemetery attending the funeral of a victim of the recent riots. Special constables are being enrolled. The military are taking the place of the police. A fund has been opened for the relief of the families of the victims.

DUBLIN, 10.—T. D. Sullivan, Member of Parliament for Dublin, at a meeting of the National League, held here to-day, made a speech in which he maintained that until the tenants in Ireland had sufficient food and clothing for themselves and their families, their landlords could have no just claim to rent. Sullivan counseled the Irish people to act according to the law of self-preservation, which he reminded them was the first law of nature. The Belfast rioting, he argued, was based upon the prejudices and feelings that had grown up under the encouraging influence of foreign "misrule" and was of a nature utterly at variance with the real Irish people.

Dublin, 10.—The *Gazette* announces that Belfast and Londonderry have again been proclaimed. There has been no more rioting in Belfast up to midnight to-night.

Mr. Bigger in a speech before a Catholic committee this evening said that the Justices and Protestant clergy of Belfast encouraged the rioting and acted unjustly. The Mayor of Belfast, he said, ought to be put in the dock as a criminal.

LONDON, 11.—A sensation was caused by statements made in court to-day in connection with the affairs of the Briton Medical and General Assurance Association. The hearing of a petition to wind up the business of the association was in progress, and during the course of the proceedings the judge stated that the failure of the concern was due to defalcations which would exceed £500,000. He declared that every effort would be made to unearth and punish the miscreants who had caused the ruin of the association.

BEASTS, 11.—The City was quiet last night. The wounded are improving. A petition which has received numerous signatures has been handed to the Mayor demanding the appointment of a Royal Commission, to investigate and report upon the causes of the disorders, which have occurred here since June.

DUBLIN, 11.—The Dungannon Patriotic Union will send a deputation of Loyalist orators to the United States and Canada to address public meetings throughout both countries in the interest of Irish opposition to Home Rule. The orators will leave Ireland as soon as Parliament adjourns in the fall, and among them will be Major E. J. Sanderson, Member of Parliament for North Armagh, and Mr. Russel Langford.

The Board of Guardians has adopted resolutions denouncing five local landlords for the heartless eviction of 56 families. The action of the landlords, the resolution says, is ascribed to the organized attempts to create disorders and crime in a peaceable country, the landlords knowing that it is impossible