

## BY TELEGRAPH.

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## FOREIGN.

BERLIN, 23.

The Post, Prince Bismarck's organ, publishes an article on the Bulgarian crisis, which is characterized by amiability of expressions toward Russia and unfriendliness to England.

The North German Gazette says German interests are not touched by Bulgarian accidents.

St. Petersburg, 23.—The Russian press is less surprised at the deposition of Alexander than it was when Roumelia bolted in 1885, the newspapers here generally for some time past having believed that the political tension in Bulgaria foreshadowed a catastrophe.

Viedomosti says: Russia must now speak her weighty word if she does not wish to lose control of Bulgaria's destinies.

The Messenger publishes an official communication stating the relations between Russia and the other Powers remain unaltered.

Paris, 23.—The fall of Prince Alexander has been the absorbing topic of discussion in Paris ever since the reception of the first news concerning it. France has determined to observe an expectant attitude. President Grevy keeps in continuous communication with all the members of the French Ministry.

Bucharest, 23.—Advices from Sofia say that M. Karaveloff's provisional Government, realizing that "public sentiment" remained favorable to Prince Alexander, caused a circular to be distributed among the people, called the Ministerial List, containing the names of prominent men of all parties and classes, who, the document, declared, were in the new movement, the purpose being to cause a belief that the Government was receiving general support. The garrison at Sofia remains faithful to Prince Alexander and refuses to recognize the provisional Government. Numbers of Bulgarians and prominent Russophobists have already fled to Roumania. The fugitives include in their number many Russian Nihilists who were serving as officers on the Bulgarian frontier. It is now believed that Prince Alexander is confined in a monastery near Sofia. It is rumored that Karaveloff has been placed under arrest. Only certain telegrams for Russia are permitted to leave the Bulgarian territory.

Prince Alexander embarked on his yacht at Puhova yesterday and proceeded to Guirgeva. Thence he will come to this place.

LIVERPOOL, 23.—A special dispatch to the Post from London states Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, Chief Secretary for Ireland, regards the task in Ireland with serious misgivings, and has become less sanguine about the success of any Irish policy based on "firmness and decision."

An immense meeting was held today at Carrick on Zur, in aid of the Irish Parliamentary Fund. Resolutions were adopted declaring that the people would continue the Home Rule struggle for years if necessary. The wildest enthusiasm was exhibited, the audience standing with uncovered heads and singing "God Save Ireland." Large sums of money were subscribed. Latest advices from Japan state that the rioting between the Chinese and Japanese at Nagasaki was caused by a fight between eighteen Chinese sailors and the Japanese police. It was a case of simply disorderly conduct on the part of the sailors and an attempt to suppress it by the police, without any admixture whatever of politics. Three men were killed and 300 wounded, the most of the injured being Chinese.

Pursuant to instructions from the War Office the various Generals of the army districts have ordered volunteers to practice picket duty and be in readiness to quell rioting during the ensuing autumn maneuvers. Each volunteer is to be supplied with 20 ball cartridges. It is understood that this action is taken under the expectancy of the renewal of dynamite outrages and Irish disorders in the northern and midland towns of England.

At the usual weekly meeting of the Executive Council of the Socialist League to-day the following resolution was adopted:

"That the Council expresses its abhorrence of the cowardly conduct of the Government of Illinois in passing a sentence for murder against men who have proved their sympathy with the suffering masses."

Belfast, 23.—This evening a detachment of police made an attempt to disperse a mob on Shank Hill. The mob then completely wrecked the barracks, which were defended by 20 policemen. Military reinforcements are hastening to the spot.

Parnell's amendment to the address in reply to the Queen's speech is substantially as follows: "We humbly assure your Majesty that we fear that, owing to the heavy fall in prices of agricultural produce, the greatest difficulty will be experienced during the coming winter by the Irish tenant farmers in the payment of the present rents. Many will be unable to pay and numerous evictions and confiscation of rights vested in the tenant by the land act of 1881 will follow, causing widespread suffering and endangering the maintenance of social order. We deprecate any attempt to transfer the loss due to inability to pay rent from the owners of land to the taxpayers of Great Britain and Ireland, by any extension of State-assisted purchase on the basis of rents fixed when the prices are highest, as they are now."

LONDON, 24.—The Prefect of Varvar received on Friday evening a circular, signed by Karaveloff, Zankoff, Stilloff and Radeshoff, ordering him to inform the people that Prince Alexander had been dismissed. All towns in Bulgaria and Roumelia, except Widdin, are in a state of siege. It is rumored at Berlin that Alexander was compelled to abdicate by threats of death.

LONDON, 24.—Authentic dispatches from Sofia show that the deposition of Prince Alexander of Bulgaria was accomplished during the night. According to these advices, one thoroughly Russified regiment of cavalry was detained in the city after night-fall when the other troops retired to their barracks. This regiment being perfectly under the control of the revolutionists, surrounded the palace about two hours past midnight. Alexander was in bed and the palace closed. The revolutionary leaders with the aid of the soldiers forced their way into the building, went to the Prince's ante-chamber and had him aroused. They then bluntly made known to him the purpose of their intrusion. He was stunned, having been taken completely unawares. When he recovered his self control and realized the utter helplessness of his situation, he bitterly reproached his captors for their treachery. What followed is still rather obscure. The revolutionists declare that Alexander signed a formal abdication of the throne; others, however, assert, that he firmly declined to sign the abdication, and that in consequence of his refusal he was made a prisoner and confined in a remote prison, being told he would be kept there until he complied with the demands of the revolutionists. It is said the prince was removed from Sofia under a cavalry escort before daybreak. The people did not become acquainted with the fact of the coup d'etat until several hours after the prince was removed from the palace. Telegrams from Widdin say: Advices received here from Bulgaria say there is much discontent among the troops over the change in the government, and that a large proportion of the troops are disposed to restore Alexander.

Paris, 24.—The report is current here that Serbia has begun to place her army on a war footing.

BELFAST, 24.—Mayor Eger, of this city, has gone to Dublin to confer with the Irish executive in regard to the recent Belfast riots. The city is quiet to-day. Four more of the persons injured during the disorders last night were removed to the hospitals.

MANDALAY, 24.—One of the embankments of the Irrawaddy river burst in this city yesterday. The break was 300 yards in length, and so rapid was the flow of water that in a few moments the whole district was flooded from four to ten feet deep. The engineers at once cut the dam south of the city to allow the water to subside, but the result of this manoeuvre is as yet unknown. Fifty thousand persons are to-day homeless in the city. Their houses and possessions having been either destroyed or submerged.

A number of persons were drowned by the sudden inrush of the waters; how many has not yet been ascertained. The flooded district had within its territory many of the food supplying stores, and all of these were swept away. The result will be an approach to famine among the homeless people. The river will not fall sufficiently to permit any attempts at reconstruction of the broken embankment until November.

British military operations are seriously interfered with by the overflow.

ST. PETERSBURG, 24.—The Journal de St. Petersburg, commenting on the Bulgarian crisis, says, it hopes the politicians of Bulgaria and Roumania will have wisdom to understand that the destinies of both nations depend on the behavior of the people. "The powers with whom rests the decision of these destinies," adds the Journal, "above all things desire peace, and the good will of these Powers should be secured. Politicians should not attempt to tamper their good intentions." The Russian press do not generally believe that an army of foreign powers will interfere with the Russians. The Naroje Vremya advocates sending a Russian dignitary to maintain order until a successor to Prince Alexander can be chosen.

CONSTANTINOPLE, 24.—The Porte has sent a circular to the Powers concerning the Bulgarian crisis. The circular says the deposition of Alexander has left Bulgaria in a position which interests the Powers as much as it does Turkey, and asks to be informed of their intentions as soon as possible. Troops in Eastern Roumelia and at Shumla disapprove of the deposition. Five thousand people who openly favor the restoration of Alexander, met yesterday, in front of the Russian consulate in Philippopolis, the capital of Eastern Roumelia, and made a public demonstration of their wishes. The deposition has divided the population of Sofia into two hostile parties, one of which, it is believed, ardently supports the revolution, the other as warmly espousing the cause of the Prince. Partisanship on both sides has become dangerously heated already, and it is feared that party conflicts of a serious nature will ensue. Railway service between Constantinople and Roumelia has been suspended. Orders have been sent to Adrianople suspending the issue of tickets beyond the frontier.

BOCHARST, 24.—A yacht, supposed to have Alexander on board as prisoner, passed Guirgevo without stopping. She expected to touch there.

The yacht was signaled 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 Correspondent prints a dispatch from Guirgeva in Roumania on the Danube, opposite Rutchuk, which says that Bulgarian troops in Eastern Roumelia have issued a pronouncement 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 Tirnova have publicly declared for Alexander, and the movement for his restoration is speeding.

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.

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. Stambouloff, 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. Stambouloff declares the garrison at Sofia, which seconded the revolution, is ready to surrender to any government properly representing the deposed Prince, providing the soldiers are assured of amnesty.

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 it 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 Serbian 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 Serbia to resume diplomatic relations with Bulgaria. Count Kalnoky consented, but Serbia 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 Serbia, 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."

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.

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. There 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 bold 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 misrepresentation—he would not say 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 Kinmore 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.

In 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 accusing 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 fifty 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 which the Government foreshadowed for future guidance.

Their policy, however, was open to remarks. It bore upon five different points, namely: The issue of a royal commission; questions of public works; land purchase; an inquiry into the land rents and subjects of legal government. He believed that the government policy was not a sober 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 it 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 the 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.

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.

Lord Mayor Sullivan presided to-day 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 might 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.

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.

LONDON, 25.—Government has received a number of important dispatches from the east and Lord Salisbury has been requested by telegraph to return to London immediately.

SOBIA, 25.—The provisional government created by the revolutionists has been overthrown. Clement, Groueff and Zankoff, three of its members, have been arrested and thrown into prison, and the old ministry reinstated.

The deception practiced upon them by the circulation of the report that Alexander voluntarily abdicated, has exasperated troops and civilians alike, and the revolution of popular feeling in favor of the deposed ruler is as general as it is intense. A deputation has started to find the Prince and assure him of the loyalty of the Bulgarian people and army, and to endeavor to persuade him to return.

Bucharest, 25.—The commander of the yacht on which it has been stated that Prince Alexander is kept prisoner has telegraphed from Reni, in Bessarabia to Sofia, asking for instructions.

Dispatches from Widdin state that the counter revolution has been successful.

PHILIPPPOPOLIS, 25.—News of Alexander's deposition provoked great indignation here among citizens and soldiers. A mass meeting was at once held in which both soldiers and citizens participated. The meeting adopted resolutions affirming the loyalty of Eastern Roumelia to Prince Alexander. During the entire night processions marched through the streets shouting "Long live Prince Alexander."

Col. Montkouroff, commander of the Eastern Roumelian troops has issued a proclamation summoning "patriots to defend the honor of Prince Alexander and Bulgaria." Soldiers everywhere throughout Roumelia are declaring for Alexander, but so far there has been no disorder.

ST. PETERSBURG, 25.—Both the Novosti and Viedomosti, newspapers agree that the state of anarchy existing in Bulgaria has rendered Russian intervention more necessary in order to prevent its spread to the whole of the Balkan Peninsula.

Vredomosti says: "We do not advocate the occupation of Bulgaria by Russia; that is not worth the first bloodshed it would entail."

It is announced here that Prince Alexander arrived at Reni yesterday, that he immediately proceeded to Austria by way of Volotschik and that he was in no wise a prisoner.

CONSTANTINOPLE, 25.—All communications between Turkey and Bulgaria have been stopped. Five batteries of artillery and several squadrons of cavalry have been ordered to proceed from Philippopolis to Sofia. Diplomats believe that Russia will not permit Alexander to return to Bulgaria, even if the counter revolutionists troops are successful in his favor. Russia will rather, the diplomats agree, insist that the Bulgarian Assembly shall choose a new ruler. The Powers undoubtedly desire to localize the