

BY TELEGRAPH.

PER WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH LINE.

AMERICAN.

WASHINGTON, 12.—Acting Secretary Fairchild this afternoon issued the 140th call for the redemption of bonds. The call is for \$10,000,000 three per cent. loan of 1882, and notice was given that the principal and accrued interest on the bonds herein below designated will be paid at the treasurer's office on the 15th day of September, 1886, and that the interest on said bonds will cease on that day, namely: Three per cent. bonds issued under the act of Congress approved July 12, 1882, and numbered as follows: \$50, original number 124 to original number 133, both inclusive, and original No. 1,382 to original No. 1,385, both inclusive; \$100, original No. 1,678 to original No. 1,720, both inclusive, and original No. 9,927 to original No. 9,939, both inclusive; \$500, original No. 729 to original No. 786, both inclusive, and original No. 4,229; \$1,000, original No. 4,997 to original No. 5,523, both inclusive, and original No. 23,748; \$10,000, original No. 11,604 to original No. 12,611, both inclusive; total, \$10,000,000. The bonds described above are either bonds of the "original" issue, which have but one serial number at each end or "substitute" bonds which may be distinguished by the double set of numbers which are marked plainly "original numbers" and "substitute numbers." All of the bonds of this loan will be called by original numbers only. Many of the bonds originally included in the above numbers have been transferred or exchanged into other denominations on "waiver" or original numbers being cancelled and leaving outstanding the apparent amount above stated.

The President this afternoon appointed Lewis Gebhard Reed to be United States Consul at Barbadoes, and Otto Reiver at Santiago de Cuba.

The receipts of the government since July 1st has been nearly \$4,000,000 in excess of the receipts during the same period last year. The increase was about \$2,000,000 from customs and about \$1,800,000 from internal revenue. These figures are said to be indicative of a good state of business throughout the country.

All the Executive Departments were represented at the Cabinet meeting to-day. Solicitor General Jones represented at the Cabinet meeting the Department of Justice, and occupied the seat of Attorney General Garland. The session was mainly devoted to the consideration of the Mexican question, and the financial policy of the administration.

The Commissioner of the General Land Office to-day approved for patent about 3,600 pre-emption and commuted homestead entries, 2,000 of which were in the Fargo, Dakota land district. Since last January the Board of Review of the General Land office has examined and disposed of over 14,000 cases.

The Postmaster General to-day made a requisition upon the Treasury Department for \$389,000 for compensation of Postmasters, readjusted under the act of March 3, 1883. The Department will not begin payment of these claims until after September 1st.

The President to-day issued an order removing the land office at Bodie, Cal., to Independence.

DENVER, 12.—An El Paso special this evening says: Cutting was again taken from his prison and dragged before Judge Castaneda's court. He was merely told that the appeal taken in his case by the lawyer who had been appointed for him would be tried by the Supreme Court of the State of Chihuahua in a few days, and he was asked if he desired to have an attorney to take care of his interests before that court. He replied, as he has always done before, that he did not recognize the jurisdiction of any Chihuahua court, and that he left his case entirely in the hands of the American Government. He was thereupon taken back to prison. The Chihuahua authorities continue to ignore entirely the diplomatic entanglement resulting from his case.

St. Louis, 12.—A dispatch from New Laredo, Mexico, says: The report sent out from there several days ago, stating that four hundred fresh Mexican troops had arrived there, and that an artillery company had planted guns so as to bear on Fort McIntosh on the Texas side of the river was false. The dispatch states that no troops have arrived there within a month. That there are only 200 soldiers there, and that there has not been a cannon of any description in New Laredo in three years.

City of Mexico, 12.—The discussion of the Cutting case goes on in the press and among the lawyers, whom it interests because of the important question raised, but there is no heat in the discussion. The better class of people hope that the two governments will settle the matter either by mutually friendly adjustment, or through equally friendly arbitration. An interesting question is propounded by learned lawyers here who ask, if Cutting be guilty of libel on both sides of the river, why cannot the Appellate Court of Chihuahua locate the judgment for the crime on the Mexican and not on the American side, thus relieving the case of its international character.

St. Louis, 12.—The *Globe-Democrat's* correspondent at Brownsville, Texas, says: "In an interview to-day General Ignacio Martinez, director of the *Mundo*, a revolutionary organ published here, said there is much dissatisfaction in Mexico, especially in Nuevo

Leon and other border States, and that he expects that within two months the country will be in arms against Diaz, as every day the Government grows more unpopular among the masses, and at an early day there must be a new regime in Mexico."

Private advices from up the country state that the revolutionists have captured and hold Moctez. The dispatch also says that a prominent lawyer from the City of Mexico is in Brownsville to secure the extradition of Martinez, in view of the attitude of the United States in the Cutting affair, and that Martinez expresses the opinion that he may succeed.

CHICAGO, 12.—At the opening of the Anarchist trial to-day, Assistant State's Attorney Walker occupied sixty minutes. In closing he said: "The law violated, appeals to you. You stand for the first time in the history of the country between anarchy and law. Do not forget the weight of your responsibility, the awful magnitude of it. The foundation stone of the great republican edifice of Justice has been attacked. Shall it stand erect gentlemen? That rests with you. The police have done their duty. They gave their best blood for the law. They stood as men upon command and they never swerved. Let the jury have the same courage, the same spirit and the same calm fortitude under responsibility. Seven of the policemen are dead but the outraged and violated law shall be redeemed for in their martyrdom, anarchy was buried forever."

Walker was followed by Zeisler who occupied the remainder of the day.

Theodore Zeisler resumed his address in the afternoon. There was a perceptible decrease in the size of the audience. The atmosphere of the court room was as oppressive as on any day since the opening of the trial. Zeisler took considerable pains to impress upon the jury that the calls to arms referred to by the State, were only intended to signify that if the employers protected their interests by recourse to arms, the workmen had a right to protect themselves in the same manner. The social revolution that Spies referred to, said the speaker, is not a revolution to be suddenly consummated by force, but that social revolution which is inevitable. The eight-hour movement was part of the general plan of revolution, and no one had intimated that this movement was in defiance to law and order. The order to "arm yourselves," Zeisler explained to signify, "Stand by your union. In union there is strength, and the time will come when your strength will right your wrongs. Arm yourselves! Organize and stand together, and you will get recognition which will come to you in no other way." What alternative was there when the employers said, we will use force, and the papers advocated the use of hand grenades upon the refractory wage workers. This was why they were advised to keep their powder dry.

Zeisler belittled the attempt to turn the *Arbeiter Zeitung* office into an arsenal.

The reporters who testified for the State, he said, had been openly shown a couple of empty shells, a bit of fuse and a few tumbling caps and a couple of dynamite cartridges, and when he returned with the two detectives the exhibition was again made, and Parsons took pains to explain the manner of using the articles. As to the package of dynamite found in the *Arbeiter Zeitung* office by the State the victims had proved that no such package was there prior to the 5th of May, and it afterwards transpired that it had been found on another floor of the building. Zeisler maintained that conspiracy implied secrecy, and there had been no secrecy about the speeches of defendants, nor regarding the specimen bombs, fuses and caps found in Spies's office. The speaker created a small sensation when in thundering tones he pointed to the seats of the defendants and said: "If the Haymarket riot is the result of a conspiracy, then Grinnell, the State Attorney, is the first man who should be placed there, and next Mayor Harrison and the municipal authorities of Chicago, who have allowed these things to go on, should be tried on the only charge which has any possible hold on the defendants. If the State attorney, gentlemen of the jury, is not guilty of conspiracy, then you must acquit these defendants of that charge."

Zeisler said to-night he would finish his speech in about an hour to-morrow morning. He will be followed by Ingham for the State.

Chicago, 12.—The *Daily News'* Wankesha, Wisconsin, special says: It has leaked out that A. R. Parsons, the Anarchist, made Wankesha his hiding place from the time he left the Haymarket massacre until he returned to Chicago to appear in court. While here, he lived with Daniel Horan, a pump dealer and a recognized leader in the Congregational Church.

Horan said to-day to an interviewer: "Parsons gave his name as A. R. Jackson. He was reticent and did not talk a great deal. He was a mild, kind-hearted man and would not hurt a cricket. He was smart and appeared deep. From a letter received from his wife while here which I saw, it was evident he was innocent for she said she was sorry for the trouble brought about by the fools. A week before he went away I knew who he was, but of course did not say anything about it. He worked at the carpenter's trade on the house adjoining his shop, and was a good workman."

GALVESTON, 12.—The third day's

session of the Democratic Convention was a stormy one.

The committee on permanent organization reported Hon. R. M. Wynne of Tarrant County for permanent chairman, and Wm. Lambert of Tarrant County for secretary. The report of the committee on credentials was then adopted after a sharp debate in which the Farmers' alliance and the Knights of Labor succeeded in seating their delegate from Cook County. The committee on platform and resolutions reported a platform, which, after an exciting discussion between the Free Grass and Lease Land elements, was adopted.

The platform upholds the administration of the President; gives pledges that expenditures shall be confined within the revenue; favors an amendment to the judiciary article of the State Constitution; favors the best system of education for white and colored children separately, but by State, not national aid; favors the internal improvement and development of the manufacturing interests; denounces unlawful interference with corporate property; protests against the acquisition of railroad property by foreign companies; opposes the consolidation of competing or parallel lines of railway; favors the making of a comprehensive mechanic's lien law; denounces the convict labor system; declares that members of a party may have what views they choose on local option without forfeiting their right to be known as democrats, and lastly declares it to be the duty of the government to protect the humblest American citizen against the unlawful acts of any or all nations.

The balloting for Governor resulted in the election of Gen. L. C. Ross, whose nomination was unanimous. The convention then took a recess.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., 12.—Robert L. Taylor was nominated as the Democratic candidate for governor upon the 15th ballot.

CHICAGO, 12.—Chicago 11, St. Louis 2.

DETROIT, 12.—Kansas City 2, Detroit 6.

PHILADELPHIA, 12.—Washington 1, Philadelphia 6.

BOSTON, 12.—The schooner *Arizona* capsized in the harbor to-night and four of the five men composing the crew were drowned.

It is understood that the Somerville police have information of the suspicious death of at least 11 persons directly or indirectly related to Mrs. Sarah Jane Robinson, who is under arrest. The victims were insured in a benefit organization, where the money in most cases fell into the woman's hands.

CITY OF MEXICO, 12.—The resignation of General Jackson, United States Minister, is said to be positive, and general regret is expressed by the resident Americans. The Minister has won the warm approval of all classes by his dignified and prudent course.

The silver question is attracting much attention here. The suggestion has been made that Mexican dollars be exported directly to China. The Chamber of Commerce is taking an active part in the general discussion of the question.

BOSTON, 12.—The Executive Council submitted the following report:

WHEREAS, The American Bankers' Association embraces in its membership men of every political party, as well as those who acknowledge no party obligations; and

WHEREAS, It has in all its conventions carefully avoided all mere party and political questions, representing, as it does, the business public as well as the customers and stockholders of banks, it again emphatically gives warning of the impending danger to the whole country in the continued coinage of silver dollars under the act of 1878. While we fully recognize that both silver and gold are required as money of the land, we believe that neither should be coined in such rate that the other shall be driven out of general use. We repudiate the idea so often maintained that the banker and bankers oppose the continued coinage of silver dollars on account of self-interest, but on the contrary we assert that we have no special interest in one kind of coin more than another, as long as each discharges its legitimate purposes as money. We believe all persons having limited means, and particularly the earners of wages, will most largely suffer when the threatened evils shall come.

We therefore earnestly appeal to all Boards of Trade, Chambers of Commerce, and civil and political associations of every kind, to make persistent efforts to secure the repeal of the law or the suspension of coinage of such silver dollars.

The report was unanimously adopted.

An additional resolution was adopted reaffirming the resolutions adopted by the convention last year, and further providing that it be strongly urged that the coinage of silver be suspended and that continued efforts be made to secure an international uniform basis of value between gold and silver.

The resolutions offered yesterday in behalf of Horion of Ohio, were adopted, and a committee appointed to take the matter in charge.

OMAHA, 12.—General Jos. E. Johnston, Government Railroad Commissioner, arrived here this morning, and will remain until Saturday evening, when he will start out on a general inspection tour of the Union and Central Pacific lines. To-day he went through the Union Pacific shops, and to-morrow he will examine the affairs at the Union Pacific headquarters.

DENVER, 12.—A Silverton special to the *News* says: George Collins, a well known miner, was killed in the Humboldt Lode near Chattanooga this afternoon. He and Dennis O'Leary were developing the property for the owners, and while working in the drift the sides and roof caved in, crushing Collins to death. O'Leary escaped unharmed and was removed. The deceased was born in St. Louis where his parents yet reside.

DENVER, 12.—Some Eastern papers have recently published sensational reports from special correspondents which have caused a wide-spread impression that the grain fields and cattle ranges of Colorado have been devastated by drouth and herds of cattle driven from the State. The Chamber of Commerce this evening at its regular meeting, after discussing the subject, adopted the following:

Resolved, That the Chamber of Commerce, through its president and secretary, request that the Associated Press make a statement to the effect that the vicious sensational reports which have been published in the Eastern and Southern press that this season has been disastrous to the agricultural and stock interests of Colorado are unqualifiedly false, and are calculated to work inestimable damage to the State.

AUSTIN, Texas, Aug. 12.

To the Editor of the Herald:

You ask my views of the Cutting case. Cutting has never applied to me. It may be conceded if necessary that Cutting has been legally convicted under Mexican law, but the people and government of the United States can never submit to such a rule of law. Every editor and every other person who writes or prints matter in the United States obnoxious to the views of Mexican courts can, at any time when found in Mexico, be arrested and punished as Cutting has been. The person of Cutting is not involved. Surely our government has not made an idle demand. No one wants war, and, I trust, no one wants peace at the expense of national honor and the rights of American citizens. The only way to avoid war is to be ready for it and show a willingness to accept it if it must be. Outrages have gone far enough and been numerous enough.

[Signed,] JOHN IRELAND,

Governor of Texas.

BOSTON, 13.—It is now learned that there were five persons on board the *Frolic* when she capsized yesterday. They were on a fishing excursion. They were Wm. L. Hayden, owner of the boat; his two sons, Fred and Edward, aged 14 and 13 years; J. W. Lanning and Wm. P. Henderson. Hayden leaves a widow and three children. No one was lost from the schooner *Oregon* which also capsized in the harbor yesterday. Her crew consisted of the captain and two men who were rescued after clinging to the rigging for some time.

NEW YORK, 13.—Business failures during the last seven days are 141, against 150 for the preceding week.

QUEBEC, 13.—Rome has finally spoken upon the question of the Knights of Labor. The society is unequivocally condemned by the Holy See and bishops of the Catholic Church are enjoined to proceed against it as against all secret societies under the papal ban. Cardinal Tachereau has just communicated this decision to the public here in the shape of a letter addressed to the bishops.

WASHINGTON, 13.—The *Evening Star* has the following: It is said that Treasurer Jordan contemplates sending in his resignation. It is also said that he does not quite agree with Secretary Fairchild on financial questions. He was very much opposed to the ten million bond call which was issued yesterday. His policy, which it is disclosed, Secretary Manning would have carried out, was to call in no more bonds than the law required for the sinking fund. Fairchild is also radical in his ideas on the subject. It is thought that as long as he remains at the head of the Department he will act upon the policy indicated by yesterday's call. It is asserted that Jordan will resign as soon as he becomes convinced that Mr. Manning will not resume his place at the head of the Department.

N. M. Bell, superintendent of foreign mails, left the city this evening for New York, to confer with Fenfield, the agent of the Panama Railway Company, on the subject of the transportation of the United States mail to points south of Panama.

Postmaster-General Vilas left Washington this afternoon and will be absent about a month.

There will be no further appointments of presidential postmasters until after the return of the President from his summer vacation in the Adirondacks.

George F. Smith, of Iowa, and W. W. Caraway, of North Carolina, have been appointed postoffice inspectors. These appointments fill the list of vacancies.

Troop M, First Cavalry, Capt. Moses Harris, has been ordered from Fort Custer, Montana, to do police duty at Yellowstone Park.

The amount of three per cent. bonds held to secure the national bank note circulation included in the 140th call, issued yesterday, is \$7,856,750.

At the opening of the afternoon session, Assistant State's Attorney Ingham stepped quickly into the open space in front of the jury and in a clear ringing voice, commenced his address in the following words: "There are verdicts of a jury which make history: your verdict in this case will make

history. It is of great importance that your verdict be right. We live in Chicago the metropolis of the great Northwest, and the very centre of the civilization of the nineteenth century, and are investigating an offense as great as ever disgraced humanity. Seven men were killed and sixty-nine were wounded, but this crime pales in insignificance beside the points at issue which you are to pass upon. Matthias J. Degan, on the 4th of May, left the Desplaines street station full of life and hope and without malice toward any living creature. Between him and them there could not possibly have been any ill will. Now he lies in his grave because he defended the law. These defendants struck at the law. The great question which you are to decide is whether the law of this State is strong enough to protect itself, or whether it is to be trampled upon by these eight men, but one of whom is a native of the soil."

Ingham defined the meaning of the offense called conspiracy as given in the statutes of the State, and said: "Was the bomb throwing on the night of May 1st the result of a conspiracy? If so these men are guilty and the law is strong enough to protect itself."

From the opening of Ingham's address till his arrival at this point it did not appear that a single ear in the room had lost a word of what had been uttered. From this on, from the bench to the jury, counsel, defendants, and each individual spectator in court, the attitude betokened the most earnest attention. And when the speaker began to pour out a torrent of denunciation upon the heads of the defendants and upon their doctrine, the keenest interest was depicted on nearly every countenance with the exception of Spies, who continued to smile insolently. The defendants listened with solemn countenances.

"I know," said Ingham, "that Johann Most, of New York, is the acknowledged head of the anarchists in this country. I know that these defendants are his ardent followers. They tried to pass here as Socialists, as Johann Most does in New York, but I know that at the congress of Socialists in Europe, not long ago, Johann Most was expelled. There were only two votes cast in his favor."

Here Ingham's emphasis became terrific, and he continued: "Just as a turkey buzzard spews his vomit upon the fair fields, so Europe spewed Johann Most upon these shores, and just as the vomit of the turkey buzzard festers and corrupts whatever it touches, so Johann Most defiles his associates."

The speaker said that were the European leaders of Socialism to see these defendants and hear them call themselves Socialists, they would spit upon them.

In answer to an argument of Zeisler that the ignorance of their hearers demanded that Spies and Parsons should use violent language, he said it was their design to prey upon the troubles and poverty of the laboring men until they were excited to frenzy. This was how they got their power. Their doctrines of anarchy could not be made to thrive among prosperous people. Even the comfortably situated laborer was loath to listen to it. The defendants wanted power and ultimate plunder. Their only way to get this was to magnify the wrongs suffered by the poor, excite them to a point of madness, arm them and lead them against the law. Ingham called the attention of the jury to the finding in the house of Engel of an appliance which Engel himself admitted to an officer was made for the purpose of fusing metals in the making of bombs.

This was before the arrival of Lingg in this country, and the introduction of his bomb which only could be made without the aid of a blast furnace. The advantages of Lingg's bomb was apparent, at once, and instead of the bombs described in Most's book, the one which was exploded on the Haymarket was identical with those found in Lingg's trunk. Lingg was a disciple of Spies. Spies had outstripped Most whom Europe spewed upon our shore. Lingg had not been in this country nine months but instantly upon his arrival he began to prepare to blow into smithereens Americans who had in 50 years of economy and industry accumulated a competency which they were not willing to part with upon demand.

The extreme ease with which every word uttered was heard in all parts of the court room gave him a great advantage over Walker and Zeisler. He spoke with remarkable fluency and with an impassioned eloquence that was irresistible. Only once did he hesitate more than a moment, to examine some authority.

The court then adjourned. Captain Black and Mrs. Parsons are quoted as saying this morning that they were terribly afraid of the effect of Ingham's address.

WASHINGTON, 13.—It is asserted at the State Department that there are no fresh developments in the Cutting case, and that the attitude of the government has not changed in any respect. This case is the fruit of the natural friction or antagonism between systems of government of two peoples who differ radically in character and customs. The position we have taken is based upon the assumption that all the material facts and legal features of the case are as they have been set forth in the correspondence and reports already made public; but in a matter involving a possible warfare it is held to be incumbent upon the United States to make sure that there is nothing of importance beyond the official information already on hand, and to