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## AMERICAN.

WASHINGTON, 29.—The President nominated George A. Jenkins, of Pennsylvania, to-day, to be Solicitor-General.

Senator Beck, from the committee on finance, to-day reported favorably the House bill providing that manufactured tobacco, snuff and cigars may be removed for export to a foreign country without payment of any tax, under the regulations to be prescribed by the commissioner of internal revenue.

Prince Kashime of Japan, and members of his suite, were formally presented to the President to-day by the Secretary of State. The Japanese Minister will give a dinner in honor of the Prince this evening.

The President to-day transmitted to the Senate in compliance with the resolution offered by Senator Ingalls, statements from the heads of executive departments relating to changes in the classified service during certain periods specified in the resolution. The statements are in tabular form and are submitted without comment. Summarized they make the following showing:

Number of clerks now employed within the provisions of the civil service act, removed from July 16, to March 4, 1885, 84.

Number of appointments during that period (not including those exempt from examination by rule 19 of the civil service rules) 505.

Number of clerks appointed within the provisions of the civil service act, removed between March 4, 1885, and June 15, 1886, 450.

Number appointed in the same period 362.

Number of chiefs of divisions and chief clerks removed or reduced between July 16, 1883, and March 4, 1885, 60.

Number of chief clerks appointed during that period 320.

Number of chiefs of division and chief clerks removed or reduced from March 4th, 1885, to June 15th, 1886, 420.

Number of chiefs of division and chief clerks appointed during that period, 89.

Number of appointments of officials within the scope of the civil service act between January 15th, 1883, the date of its passage, and July 15th, 1883, the date it went into effect, 313.

The conferees of the river and harbor bill talk less hopefully to-day of their prospects for an agreement, but the issues are well defined and the differences may be reconciled in a moment, when one side or the other decides to recede.

The House Committee on Foreign Affairs to-day considered Representative Lanham's resolution calling on the State Department for the correspondence touching the Cutting case. Lanham read a letter he had received from the Secretary of State concerning the assurance that Cutting would without doubt be released within a few days and it was deemed unnecessary to take any further action on the resolution. The committee has adjourned until next session.

CHICAGO, 29.—At the opening of the afternoon session Captain Schuack explained upon the request of Ingham, the nature of his experiments with the fuse among the effects of Lingg.

"I also experimented," said the witness, "with dynamite cartridges. I had one inserted into a stone weighing perhaps sixty pounds. The explosion broke the stone into atoms."

E. F. L. Gauss was called and asked to read his translation of the sheet entitled *The Anarchist*, Vol. 1, No. 1. The paper was published at the *Arbeiter Zeitung* office, and in the notice requested that subscriptions be sent to C. Engle. The first translation read was that of the announcement of the publishers. In this it was stated that the object of the paper was to "promote the anarchical doctrine." The other articles, all written in a highly heroic vein, lauded the oppression of capital and advocated revolutionary principles.

Eugene Seiger, editorial writer on the *Free Press*, identified some of the manuscript written in German to be in the handwriting of Schwab. The manuscript was that of the celebrated "Blood" editorial published in the *Arbeiter Zeitung*, of May 4th. The prosecution then caused a number of the articles to be read from *The Alarm* and other Socialist organs. These all preached revolution in more or less startling language. Another article gave minute instructions how to handle dynamite for revolutionary purposes. For further instructions the reader was requested to apply to "A. S., *The Alarm*." Relating to the filling of bombs, the instructions were most complete. At the beginning of the article dynamite was referred to as "the powerful agent of civilization."

When the reading was finished the court adjourned.

GALVESTON, 29.—Francisco Rasueres, the naturalized American citizen who was arrested and surrendered Tuesday night without a hearing, by County Judge Hoffstetter, upon the demand of Chief of Police Mondragon of Piedras Negras, Mexico, that he was a horse-thief, was taken from the Mexican prison eight hours after his incarceration, carried two miles below Piedras Negras with his hands tied behind him and brutally shot and buried at the command of Mondragon. The murdered man had taken out papers of

citizenship on August 15, 1873, and prominent men in Eagle Pass and Piedras Negras bear testimony that Rasueres was an upright, honorable man.

The secret underlying this infamous outrage is that Rasueres had won the affection of a woman of whom Chief Mondragon was enamored.

Mondragon swearing vengeance detailed two of his trusty lieutenants one night to murder his rival. Rasueres badly disabled his assailant and escaped to Eagle Pass. Mondragon, however, determined upon his removal trumped up the charge of horse theft against him and had him extradited and shot. The night that Rasueres was delivered to the Mexican authorities Mondragon left for Saltillo, not however before having delivered orders to his lieutenant to execute Rasueres. The victim, in a pathetic letter, appealed to United States Consul Lynn to save him, saying he was an American citizen guilty of no transgression against any law, and that Mondragon had had him arrested to gratify his vengeance. This letter had been delivered to Consul Lynn ten hours after its author had been basely shot.

Prior to receiving the communication Consul Lynn had already appeared before the proper authorities of Piedras Negras and demanded, inasmuch as Rasueres was an American citizen and had been illegally extradited without proper representation or hearing, that he be forthwith released. Mondragon said that Rasueres was out of their hands, his case having been transferred to the higher court at Saltillo, where the Consul would have to make his demands. Subsequent events proved this assertion of Mondragon false.

Consul Lynn has telegraphed the facts of the case to Secretary Bayard, at the same time informing the State Department that the reported outrages to American citizens on the Rio Grande and in Mexico were not exaggerated, but true, and suggesting vigorous action on the part of the general government for their protection. The excitement here over the terrible outrage is at a dangerous pitch, and the county officers who were a party to it are roundly denounced and will be summarily removed from office.

NOGALES, ARIZONA, 29.—News reached here to-day from Hermosillo that the Apaches killed two Mexicans at Governor Gavodarus's ranch near Sonora Station, on the Sonora railroad.

The bridge across Arroyo, near Guerbabi, Mexico, has been washed away. Traffic on the railroad south of this point has been interrupted for several days.

ST. LOUIS, 29.—The Laredo, Mexico, correspondent of the *Globe-Democrat* telegraphs that all commanders have received orders to arrest Gen. Trevino on sight, but the probability is that the General is in the United States at some point safe from government hands. Narsjo is doubtless ere this time in New York city, he having immediately quit the country on receiving his orders to report at the City of Mexico. Trevino cannot be found and the supposition is that he has followed suit.

OTTAWA, 29.—The Americans have filed their defense in the case of the schooner *Ella M. Doughty* seized in May last at St. Ann's. The document admits the making of the treaty of 1818 but contends that its provisions must be construed in connection with the treaty of 1783 and more particularly with article 3 thereof. The contention is that these acts do not prohibit the purchase of bait or ice.

NEW YORK, 29.—St. Louis, 5; New York, 4.

Philadelphia, 13; Kansas City, 2; Philadelphia, 13.

Washington, 1; Detroit, 13.

Boston, 6; Chicago, 6; Boston, 2.

WASHINGTON, 30.—The conferees on the river and harbor bill have reached an agreement on the bill, and the report will be presented to the House this afternoon.

The Hennepin Canal clause remained in the bill with modifications, providing for accepting by the governments of Illinois and Michigan. The Potomac flats, New York harbor and other items of importance are conceded by the House conferees. No cut is made in it of any appropriation less than \$20,000.

CHICAGO, 30.—The signal service reports cloudy and rainy weather from the corn belt this morning. In Kansas there was considerable rain last night, half an inch having fallen. There were also light showers in Nebraska, Iowa, Dakota and Arkansas and some parts of Wisconsin. The weather now throughout the lower and upper lake region, upper Mississippi Valley and Missouri Valley is generally cloudy.

ST. LOUIS, 30.—It is just learned that the postal car which left New York for St. Louis, June 28th, had among its mail a pouch for St. Louis which contained about \$20,000 in money and drafts bonds, checks and other valuable papers, and property valued at \$50,000. At Pittsburg the pouch was transferred and passed into the hands of the chief clerk, James Ferale. The train as usual made a very short stop at that place, and also, as usual, the chief clerk signed a receipt for the various pouches without inspecting them, the train being too short to do so. During the run to Indianapolis he found that he had received for the St. Louis pouch, which was not in his possession and which probably had not been turned over to him with the rest of the mail. He immediately reported the robbery and detectives have been working on the case ever since

without as yet having made any arrests. It is believed the pouch was stolen between New York and Pittsburg by one, or a number of clerks who have since then left the service.

BOSTON, 30.—A Portland special to the *Advertiser* says: The action of the Canadian government, in closing the bay of Chaleur to American fishermen, is believed hereto be an attempt to force the question of the "three mile limit" into the present controversy between Canada and the United States, so as to force the United States into opening its markets to Canadian fish, whatever settlement of the question is hereafter made. The Bay of Chaleur is an arm of the Gulf of St. Lawrence 100 miles long and from 10 to 20 miles wide. During the month of August it is much resorted to for mackerel fishing and it is believed advantage is to be taken of the scarcity of fish to endeavor to force a concession from the United States. In 1871 the same thing was attempted, but had to be abandoned at the request of the British government.

WASHINGTON, 30.—Mr. S. P. Rounds, Public Printer, tendered his resignation to the President yesterday. It is understood that this was done at the request of the President, who, it is said, desires to fill the place before the adjournment of Congress. Mr. Rounds is credited with having said that Mr. Rogers, of Buffalo, will be appointed to succeed him.

The President has approved the legislative bill.

The Senate went into secret session about ten minutes after 11 o'clock and confirmed the nomination of Geo. A. Jenks to be Solicitor-General.

CHICAGO, 30.—In the Anarchist trial to-day the only testimony of importance was that given by two expert chemists who found that the pieces of bomb taken from the bodies of officers Degan and Murphy had exactly the same constituents as the bombs found in the rooms of Lingg and Spies.

The afternoon proceedings began with the testimony of Dr. Blumhart, the county physician, his testimony was interesting, inasmuch as it related, to the wounds which caused the death of Degan, whose murder at the Haymarket is one of the charges upon which the prisoners are being tried. His observations were made at the post mortem examination of Degan's body, held May 5. Witness described a dozen of wounds, one of which occasioned death, being in the left thigh. It was caused by a piece of lead, which severed the femoral artery and tore apart the muscles of the thigh. Witness identified one irregular sharpened piece of metal, more than an inch square, by a quarter of an inch thick which was submitted in evidence, as the missile taken from the wound. Nine other wounds, which the witness characterized as "explosive marks," were found on the legs besides other marks in the face and body.

Officer John Smith was then put on the stand. He said he visited Neebe's house on the 5th of May and found there a revolver, a breech-loading gun, a sword and red flags. Five chambers of the revolver were empty. The State here announced the case as closed, with the exception of some translated articles from the *Arbeiter Zeitung*, which would not be ready till to-morrow morning. As the defense was not willing to open its case till the other side had finished, the court adjourned.

NEW YORK, 30.—The employees of Lewin & Martin's cigar manufactory were notified to-day by the firm that they must leave the Progressive Union. The 282 hands at once went out on a strike. The other firms will to-morrow make a similar demand of their Union employees. The feeling of exasperation among the cigar makers against District Assembly No. 49 is increasing, and trouble is apprehended in case the Knights of Labor continue their efforts to break up the Union.

[Midnight].—A telegram from Rockaway Beach just received says a large four-masted steamer is supposed to be ashore near there. She is firing rockets. No particulars are obtainable to-night.

EL PASO, TEX., 30.—The trial of Cutting is now in progress at Paso del Norte. It consists merely of the joint examination by the Prosecuting Attorney and Judge of the papers in the case. It is expected that a decision will be reached to-night, as the three days allowed for the "trial" expires to-morrow. It seems to be the expectation among Mexican lawyers that Cutting will be sentenced to one or two years' imprisonment and taken up at once to the penitentiary at Chihuahua.

Medina is also having his trial this evening for raising a rumpus a few nights back. The Cutting case has brought out the hitherto unknown fact that the doctrine of State's rights is carried to its extreme limits in Mexico. The State authorities at Chihuahua will brook no interference from the Federal administrator, or even from President Diaz personally. They will not even listen to friendly suggestions. As matters now stand, Cutting is certain to be sentenced to a long term of imprisonment, and he will be carried to Chihuahua to serve out his term.

The people of the border along the Rio Grande are disgusted with the apathy and want of national feeling on the part of the Washington administration. New York, 30.—El Perkins writes rather gloomily of the condition of ex-President Arthur, now at New London. He says President Arthur's brain is weakening like John McCullough's,

Charles Francis Adams's and Bartley Campbell's. In a recent conversation, though, he said: "I think it shows that we are a strong government by a strong people when New York can punish its own boycotters, when Chicago can imprison its Anarchists, when Mississippi can arrest her own Ku-Klux, and when Missouri can arrest and punish its knightly train wreckers."

A physician who has examined President Arthur's disease says he has the old Bright's disease and indigestion which has killed so many *bon vivants*, which nearly killed General Schuack, and which has killed Hubert O. Thompson in New York.

BOSTON, 30.—Boston 6, Chicago 2. New York, 30.—New York 3, St. Louis 1.

WASHINGTON, 30.—Tuesday's game between the Washingtons and Detroit was given to the latter by a score of 9 to 0 upon the refusal of Manager Scanton to allow the Washingtons to finish the game because he believed Umpire Elick's decisions were unjust. When the game was stopped the score stood 9 to 6 in favor of the home club. An attempt was made to mob the umpire, but the ringleaders were at once arrested.

SAN FRANCISCO, 30.—The official announcement of the advance in overland freight rates to take effect August 1st, has been made as follows: To Kansas City, St. Louis, Chicago and common points—bops from \$1.50 to \$3 per 100 lbs; canned goods from 62½ cts. to \$1; barley from 50 to 60 cts.

HIGHLANDS, N. J., 31.—Intelligence is received that a schooner yacht from Philadelphia upset near the Government dock at Sandy Hook during a storm last night. Six ladies and a young man were drowned. The body of one of the persons was recovered. The others are supposed to be in the cabin of the yacht. Seven of the yacht's party who were found clinging to the rigging after she capsized were rescued by a tug. The name of the yacht was *Sarah Craig*. There was a pleasure party on board bound from Philadelphia for New York. Nine men were saved. She capsized off the point of the Hook.

The names of the dead are: Mrs. Cora F. Atkins, aged 24 years; Mrs. T. Stevens, aged 65 years; Miss Mamie Stevens, aged 21 years; Emma Merritt, aged 21 years; Chester Clark, aged 21 years; Miss Mamie E. Rettew, aged 17 years. The body of Rebecca Merritt, aged 22 years, was not recovered.

CHICAGO, 31.—In the Anarchist trial to-day the prosecution continued to read editorials by Spies urging workmen to buy guns and dynamite for use on May 1st.

When the State had finished its readings Detective James Bonfield was placed on the stand and testified that some of the red flags and banners which were brought into court were those found in the *Arbeiter Zeitung* office. They bear such inscriptions as:

"Every government is a conspiracy against the people."

"Dick Oglesby, who murdered three poor workmen at Lamont, is not in the procession. You can see him later."

"Boys, stick together," etc.

Mayor Harrison being in court the following inscription on another banner created considerable amusement, and caused the Mayor to smile. It read:

"Carter Harrison who clubbed our citizens during the carmen's strike is not in the procession. You can see him later."

"Here the State rests," said Attorney Grinnell and the court ordered the defense to proceed with its case. Before opening its case the defense entered a motion to dismiss against Neebe on the ground that there was no evidence connecting him with the offenses charged. This was overruled, and Attorney Solomon proceeded to address the jury for the defense. At first he complimented the jury on its patience, endurance and its trying position, and asked that each member give the same close attention to the evidence produced by the defense as they had to all that had been presented by the State. He asked the jury to decide whether the State's Attorney had fulfilled his promises in the opening of the case for the State. The State's Attorney had stated he would produce in court testimony proving who threw the bomb? Had this been done? Solomon claimed it had not. Proceeding to the charges against the prisoners, Solomon said they were not charged with Anarchy or Socialism, but, as shown by the indictment, the charge was the murder of Matthias J. Degan. The law, the attorney said, did not provide any clause which declared or could be construed to declare, that the defendants had committed murder. Solomon read from the statutes to show that the evidence brought against the defendants did not prove that they were accessories to the murder. Solomon then read from several authorities to show what constituted offenses of conspiracy. If the State had a case at all, it was on a charge of murder or conspiracy, and upon no other. "These defendants," he said, "are not murderers or thieves or burglars. They are not criminals, but are possessed of the feeling of broad humanity. We expected to prove that these men assembled at the Haymarket on the night of the 4th of May to exercise the right of free speech; to hold a peaceable meeting, held for the purpose of discussing the interests of the laboring men. But we see in the action of the police an incredible animus; we see in them

a devilish design a fiendish design, an intention to destroy every life on that market. We expect to prove to you that Fielden fired no shot at the meeting, and he had not and never had a revolver. We expect to show you that witness Gilmer is a constitutional and professional liar. We expect to prove that on the night of the Haymarket meeting, Schwab did not speak to Spies, as has been testified, but that he left the meeting some time before the explosion occurred. We expect to show that Parsons and Fischer left the meeting early and were seated in Zeph's Hall, perhaps drinking a glass of beer when the bomb exploded. We shall prove that Neebe was at home, expect to show that he knew nothing of the meeting. You are familiar with the movements of Lingg. The evidence in no way connects him with throwing the bombs, and if he made the bombs he did no more than he had a perfect right to do. We expect to show that none of the defendants fired shots at the Haymarket meeting, and that the first shots were fired by the policemen."

At the conclusion of Solomon's address, the court adjourned.

POTTSVILLE, Pa., 31.—At 3:55 this morning a tremendous explosion, the shock of which was distinctly felt in this city, occurred at St. Clair, two miles distant. Dynamite had been placed under the Baptist Church and exploded, wrecking the building, and entailing damage to the amount of several hundred dollars. The perpetrators have not been discovered, but the act is universally regarded as the result of the crusade of the Law and Order Society, through whose efforts Daniel Walker, and old and respected citizen was recently imprisoned for a technical violation of the liquor law, and who died in a short time, his death being generally attributed to his imprisonment. Some six months ago the store of an active member of the society was blown up, and the excitement occasioned by that demonstration has been raised to a fever heat by subsequent events, resulting in this morning's outrage.

CHICAGO, July 31.—A member of the firm of Gibbs & Malum on entering his store at 270 West Erie street this morning found on the floor, ten feet from the door, a large dynamite bomb. The fuse had been lighted, but in falling it had struck on the end and put out the fuse. It is composed of about a foot of highly polished brass pipe, an inch in diameter. At one end is a wooden plug, into which is driven a number of nails. An inch from this end are wrapped several thicknesses of oil-soaked flannel. In the other end is a fuse. Malum cannot account for the attempt to destroy the place.

NEW YORK, 31.—"Steve" Brodie was arraigned to-day at the Tombs court for a further examination on the charges of willfully obstructing the traffic on the bridge and interfering with the police officer in the discharge of his duty. Brodie's counsel entered a plea of not guilty and the accused was held in \$500 for trial. Bail was promptly furnished.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., 31.—A fire broke out in No. 2 Mill of the Indian Orchard Mills Company at about 3:30 o'clock this morning, and the entire mill, which was 200 feet long and four stories high, is in ruins. The flames were confined to the mill building. The cause of the fire is not known. The mill furnished employment for about 300 hands. The loss is estimated at \$300,000.

PANAMA, 1.—Smallpox has made its appearance at Colon and there have been a few deaths. It was introduced by the steamer *Atlas*, from Kingston, Jamaica.

Mr. Ward, superintendent of the Panama Railroad, who is also harbor master, has, in the latter capacity, ordered quarantine observance against Jamaica, and that whenever there shall seem grounds for it, vessels must anchor in the stream for 24 hours before going to the wharf.

The governor has cabled to New York, Jamaica and Guayaquil for a supply of vaccine matter, and there will be a general resort to vaccination.

## THE VEXATIOUS PASSPORT SYSTEM

Still continues in Colon much to the disgust and annoyance of intending travelers. It is not the expense of it that is so much complained of as the delay and trouble.

Mr. W. H. Cilley and staff of engineers arrived here from New York yesterday, and will proceed to complete the great Oroquieta Railroad there, and extend it to the renowned silver mines of Cerro de Pasco, for which project Mr. W. H. Grace has received concessions from the Peruvian Government.

Mr. Alfonso Pezet has been appointed Consul General for Peru at Panama. He is chief editor of the Spanish section of the *Star and Herald*.

The President of the municipality has advertised for tenders for repairs of the streets of this city which it is intended will be of a permanent character.

PERU, 1.—Another popular demonstration has been made in Callao against Jesuits remaining in Peru, and has been followed by one in Luus. Petitions to Congress are being sent in praying for their immediate expulsion.

## REDUCTION OF SALARIES.

The law passed by Congress for the reduction of salaries and reorganization of the public departments is being strictly enforced by the Executive, and all possible economy is being observed. At Chili important reform are being attempted. One project pro