

BY TELEGRAPH.

FOR WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH LINE.

AMERICAN.

PROSPECT HOUSE, 28.—The President's party deferred attendance at church yesterday until the afternoon. The services of the day were conducted by Rev. Montgomery W. Throop, an Episcopalian clergyman of Chicago. Mr. Throop is camping on the Lower Saranac Lake, and at the request of Rev. Mr. Dutton, who supplies this pulpit, he consented to officiate yesterday. The journey is about 20 miles, and has to be performed in a boat. Mr. Throop had an adventure on this journey which he will not soon forget. With a boy for a companion and guide he started for church at this point yesterday afternoon. Instead of going ashore and carrying his boat around the rapid of Saranac River as the guides do, Mr. Throop thought he would push right through. He got stuck fast before going very far and then an oar slipped overboard and was swept down stream. Further progress was impossible, for traveling along the shore under a rapidly setting sun was not to be thought of in such a wilderness. Knowing that guides were constantly passing and repassing, the shipwrecked couple curled up on the rock waiting for whatever would turn up and both fell fast asleep. A guide who was making his way up the river with a boat-load of baggage reached the rock about 10 o'clock at night and his keen eye detected something unusual in its appearance. Thinking a bear was perched upon it and proposing to divert his passage, he shouted vigorously. As there was no movement when he shouted the third time he reached forward among the baggage and felt for his Winchester. Just then the clergyman awoke and started the guide with a sharp "Hello there!" An understanding was reached, the baggage in the boat was readjusted and the two waits were taken aboard.

Mr. Cleveland touched the electric button this afternoon that set the machinery in motion at the Minneapolis Industrial Exposition. The ceremonies there that opened the exposition were long. Instead of giving the signal at half-past four o'clock, it was after five o'clock when Mrs. Cleveland touched the telegraph key in response to the word "ready," from Minneapolis. The delay spoiled the afternoon fishing trip of the President's party. The President laughed good naturedly when a message was fluently received from Minneapolis saying, "Only ten minutes longer?" "One more speech." Sitting down in a chair on the hotel piazza, he smoked his afternoon cigar and talked with such guests as had not gone off with a picnic party to a neighboring pond.

In response to the invitation to Mrs. Cleveland from the management of the Minneapolis Exposition to start the machinery in motion by electricity, with the President, a message was received as follows:

To Hon. W. D. Washburne, President, Minneapolis, Minn.:

With many thanks for the kind message sent to us by the officers and directors of the Minneapolis Industrial Exhibition, Mrs. Cleveland joins me in tendering to them hearty congratulations upon the auspicious inauguration of an exhibition which not only demonstrates the prosperity of the great Northwest, but must also reflect credit upon the country whose greatest pride is the happiness and contentment of its people and their enjoyment of all the gifts of God. Mrs. Cleveland gladly complies with your request and will set in motion the machinery of the Exposition.

Signed, GROVER CLEVELAND.

Mrs. Cleveland stepped forward to give the signal which should move the machinery more than a thousand miles away. The spectators laughed heartily when the President gravely admonished her not to start it with a jerk. Within two minutes after Mrs. Cleveland had pressed the button, the reply came from Minneapolis that the machinery was moving beautifully. Then the whole party went off for an hour's fishing before the sun went down.

CHICAGO, 23.—Joseph Hillman, a German, was drunk yesterday and apparently unable to contain the anarchists' doctrine with which he seemed to be overflowing. He stood on the corner near the West Twelfth Street station and poured out violent incendiary anarchist speeches until he was driven away by the police. Hillman was particularly violent in denouncing Rev. Father Krabich, pastor of St. Francis German Catholic Church at the corner of West Twelfth Street and Newbury Avenue. After being chased away from West Twelfth Street, Hillman went to the corner of Fourteenth and South Halstead Streets where he gathered a large crowd by his rabid oratory. The propagation of socialist sentiment was soon stopped by officers from Canal Port Avenue station who arrested Hillman, and he will have a chance to-day in court to explain away his sympathy for anarchy.

NEW YORK, 23.—The second annual banquet of the German-American journalists was held this evening at the Metropolitan Hotel. Among those present were Hon. Carl Schurz, Dr. A. J. Cotit, Mr. Wm. Steinway, Mr. Her-
mann Selgel of Milwaukee, Mr. Felix Triest. Among the toasts were the second annual convention of German-American Journalists and the authorities of the German press and the German element in the United States. It

was responded to by Hon. Carl Schurz, who was received with great applause. Dispatches were read from guests unable to attend. Among the was one from Mr. Theodore Kirsch, the celebrated German poet, now of San Francisco.

ST. LOUIS, 23.—St. Louis 8, Kansas City 0.

DETROIT.—Chicago 4, Detroit 0.

DENVER, 23.—An El Paso special dated 11:30 this morning, says: Cutting was taken once more before Judge Castenado's Court when the official minutes of the Chihuahua Supreme Court, which had arrived on this morning's Mexican Central train, were read to him which recited the decree releasing him from further custody. The decision of the court is based entirely upon the fact that Medina, the offended party, had waived his right to a civil suit for damages, the court holding that this ended the proceeding of the State.

When released by the Court, Cutting replied: "As long as I am not further detained as a prisoner I accept my liberty, and I request that a copy of the decree of the Supreme Court be given for my future use."

This the Court consented to do in Spanish. Judge Castenado sent a copy of the decree to Mr. Proencio, the Joze Politico, who sent back word that he in person would give Cutting his liberty, accompanied with some wholesome advice. As the reporter entered, Cutting said to him: "Well, I can't understand what all this has to do with my card in the El Paso, Texas, Herald, for which I was solely arrested, for four weeks incarcerated and was being tried at a time my government made a demand for my immediate release."

It is said on the other side of the river that the Mexican Constitution, prohibiting the residence of agitators and other dangerous characters within the republic, will be enforced against Cutting.

The decree giving Cutting his liberty, after a long preamble rehearsing the history of the case, says: Considering the offended party, Emigdio Medina, has desisted from the action to which he had a right as against A. K. Cutting, and that the principal instigation of the proceedings does not exist, therefore there is not, in the judgment of this court, sufficient foundation to continue the case, and considering the act of desisting on the part of the party offended is conceived to be with the principal object of quieting the alarm consequent upon his former complaint, as his terms clearly express; that continuing the proceedings on the point legally and accurately decided in the first instance would be not only to divert that laudable proposition of its effect, but also would go beyond the intent claimed by the law and national decorum; therefore, the court decides in the name of Justice of the State the following propositions:

First.—That the act of desisting on the part of one Migdio Medina from the civil action to which he was entitled against A. K. Cutting is granted, and Cutting shall be placed immediately in absolute liberty. Second.—That the general prosecuting attorney of the State, lawyer Jose Maria Gandara, and the defendant's attorney, lawyer Joaquin Villalon, be notified, and after returning the first book of the minutes, let the corresponding order be issued to the second lower judge of Bravos for its exact fulfillment. Let it be recorded in the archives of the State Government that 1, lawyer Cipriano Pina, magistrate of the Second Chamber of the Supreme Tribunal of Justice of the State of Chihuahua, for this act tried in the appellate grade, do so decree, order and sign. Before a witness I give my faith.

(Signed) CIPRIANO PINA, JESUS O. MAJERA, Secretary.

After the decree had been read to Cutting and a copy given to him, he was carried to the office of Mayor Proencio, where he was formally set at liberty.

Consul Brigham and a number of Americans were with him. A cordial shaking of hands between the Americans followed, and all adjourned to a casino at the corner called the Principal, kept by a Marylander. Here they were compelled to wait for a few moments for a street car on which they expected to leave Mexican soil. Danlin, the official interpreter, the Mayor and several Mexican officials entered La Casino, and a few words were exchanged between the parties, the evident intent being to arrest Cutting. The latter, in reply to some remark from the interpreter, said to Danlin, with his finger raised, "I will meet the five principals in this matter later."

This was said in an impressive manner just as a man might say: "When I get you alone we will have this thing out." It was instantly interpreted and the Mayor and Danlin cried out: *Pues ya es un ases delito*, which in English is: "A new offense." Several of the Mexicans stepped toward him, but the car having opportunely arrived, Cutting's American friends closed in around him, and hurrying him to the car, he was as rapidly as the time table allows run across the border.

GENERAL SEDGWICK.

CITY OF MEXICO, 23.—General Sedgwick arrived here this morning and was met by Consul General Porch. He spent the day with Minister Jackson. General Sedgwick has not yet visited Minister Marescal, of the foreign department, but will probably do so tomorrow. He will make his principal investigation at Chihuahua. The news was received here to-day, officially, that Medina having withdrawn his suit for damages against Cutting, the Su-

preme Court of the State of Chihuahua, which had the appeal under consideration, threw the entire case out of court and ordered the release of Cutting. The rumor is current among the Americans here that General Sedgwick carries his commission as Minister to succeed General Jackson.

CHICAGO, 23.—Managers of the leading theatres of Chicago recently decided to abandon the custom of hanging lithographic cards in the windows of the various business houses. Tonight was the first opening of theaters without the aid of this style of advertising. The managers of the various places of amusement report full houses and will probably make this new departure a permanent feature of the theatrical business.

OTTAWA, 23.—In consequence of pleuro-pneumonia among the cattle in quarantine at Quebec, an order in council has been passed prohibiting the importation of live cattle from infected counties, in England.

WASHINGTON, 23.—The issue of standard dollars during the week ended August 21st was 647,728; issued during the corresponding period last year 253,497.

The Bureau of Labor and Statistics expects to get its second annual report out by the time Congress meets. Agents are hard at work in the field collecting material. Two subjects will be treated in their report; one is the question of convict labor. All obtainable information on this subject will be collected and put in this report, together with the conclusions as to the part convict labor really plays in the labor problem. The other subject to be treated is that of strikes. A complete history of strikes from 1800 up to July of this year will be given, including their causes, their purposes, and their effect upon the labor of the country. This will cover the ground gone over by the Curtin committee, and a full report will probably be in print long before the report of that committee is ready.

The Postoffice department has issued miscellaneous advertisements inviting proposals for carrying mails in the States of Maryland, Virginia, North and South Carolina, Indiana, Illinois, Colorado, Oregon and California, and in the Territories of Wyoming, Utah, Idaho and Washington.

GALVESTON, 24.—The recent storm proved very destructive to small vessels. The sloop *Katie J.* went to pieces off Pelican Island. The crew were saved. Lying near her, bottom up, is the scow *Eliza*, her crew of two men are supposed to be drowned. An unknown vessel is reported bottom up in Redfish Bay. The schooner *Litonia Perkins* is now lying bottom up in the bay near Pelican Island. Two of her crew were lost.

The schooner *Lottie May* is ashore near Indianola; all hands are supposed to have been lost. All the small craft in the bay from the shoal to Edward Point, are reported lost. The schooner *Perry* has gone to pieces. Her captain and cook were drowned; the remainder of the crew were saved. It is roughly estimated that the damage done to shipping in this vicinity approximates \$100,000. The village Quin-hua at the mouth of the Brazos river was entirely swept away.

INDIANOLA IS A COMPLETE WRECK

not more than three or four houses having escaped destruction. Nearly all the sheep and cattle on the island were drowned. None of the survivors saved anything besides what they had on hand. The bodies of Mrs. Dr. Hodges, her two children and her sister, Mrs. J. Crocker, victims of the storm at Indianola, were interred at Cuero on Sunday.

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY FAMILIES HOMELESS.

Galveston, 24.—The city council last evening appropriated \$15,000 for the benefit of the storm-sufferers of this city. Citizens have subscribed \$5,000 for the same purpose. This will only afford temporary relief, as over 150 families are rendered homeless and destitute by the storm.

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

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

The value of the exports of merchandise for the month of July, 1886, according to the statement, was \$62,782,707, and that of the imports of merchandise, \$55,590,709.

For the 12 months ended July 31, 1886, the exports of merchandise amounted in value to \$686,555,339, and the imports, \$641,852,283, an excess of exports over imports of \$44,703,056.

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

For July 1886, exports, gold \$1,176,311; silver \$2,246,379. Imports, gold \$580,072; silver \$1,405,667.

For the twelve months ending July 31, 1886, exports, gold \$42,797,932; silver \$28,541,554. Imports, gold \$20,735,009; silver \$16,419,957.

There is no longer any doubt but that the Government has fully decided to permanently remove from the Territory of Arizona those of the Chiricahua and Warm Spring bands of Apaches now on the San Carlos reservation. The only important question not yet decided is said to be where shall they be located. This question, which is regarded as a very important one, has received earnest and thoughtful consideration, and there now seems

to be a probability that they will be placed on Fort Marion military reservation, at St. Augustine, Florida, where Chiricahua and his band are now quarantined. The smallness of this reservation is, however, regarded as a serious fault, and some other less objectionable may yet be selected.

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

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

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

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

Blaine took up the treaty of 1818 and discussed it from the standpoint of Webster, and using the language of that statesman, said: "If an American fishing vessel was captured by one of Her Majesty's vessels of war, the Crown of England was answerable, as the treaty was made with it, and it was

not expected the United States would submit their rights to be adjudicated in the petty tribunals of provinces, or allow our vessels to be seized by constables or other petty officers and condemned by the municipal courts of Quebec, Newfoundland and New Brunswick, or Canada."

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

CHICAGO, 24.—Chicago 18, Boston 6. **NEW YORK, 24.**—Police Captain Conklin of the East Eighty-eighth street station, sent the following dispatch to Acting Police Superintendent