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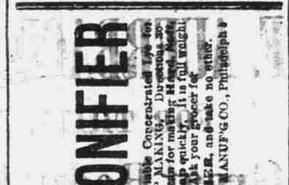

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AMERICAN.

The President Starting the Machinery—Rev. Mr. Throop's Adventure.

PROSPECT HOUSE, 23.—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. Dunton, 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 muddy 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 load of sightseers from the hotel struck 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 vociferously. 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 startled the guide with a sharp "Hello there!" An understanding was reached, the baggage in the boat was readjusted and the two waifs 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 finally 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 in 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.

Anarchist Arrested.

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 inceadiary anarchist speeches until he was driven away by the police. Hillman was particularly violent in denouncing Rev. Father Krabolich, 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 socialistic 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.

German-American Journalists.

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. Cotti, Mr. Wm. Steinway, Mr. Herman Seigel 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 them was one from Mr. Theodore Kirchoff, the celebrated German poet, now of San Francisco.

Base Ball.

ST. LOUIS, 23.—St. Louis 6, Kansas City 0.
Detroit.—Chicago 4, Detroit 0.

THE CUTTING CASE.

The Prisoner Formally Set at Liberty—A New Offense, etc.

DENVER, 23.—An El Paso special dated 11:20 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 proceding 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. Prorencio, 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 aliens 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 desistance 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 divest 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 Villatoa, 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 I, 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 Provencio, 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 proceeded to leave Mexican soil. Danlib, 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 Danlib, 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 Danlib cried out: *Pues ya es un nues 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 to-morrow. 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 Supreme Court of the State of Chihuahua by 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

Show Window Advertising.

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. To-night 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.

Pleuro-Pneumonia.

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.

Labor Bureau Report—Proposals for Carrying Mails in Utah.

WASHINGTON, 23. — The issue of standard dollars during the week ending August 21st was 647,726; 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.

FOREIGN.

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Churchill's Manifesto an Insult to Radicals.

LONDON, 23.—In the House of Commons to-night, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, Chief Secretary for Ireland, replying to Mr. Sexton, said that the commission appointed to inquire into the Belfast riots, consisted of General Sir Redwere Buller and two Irish barristers, Messrs. French and Adams. He also said the government proposed to add to the commission an officer of experience, viz., Chief Constable McHardy, of Lanarkshire.

The Right Honorable Edward Stanhope, Colonial Secretary, in reply to Mr. Hamarth, said the report that the government had annexed the Ellice Islands was unfounded.

MR. LABOUCHERE,

resuming debate on the address, in reply to the Queen's speech said that Lord Randolph Churchill's recent electoral manifesto was an insult to the radical party. He (Labouchere) was surprised that the Hartingtonians had never repudiated the language applied by Churchill to Gladstone. He lamented the whips with being disguised tories. Besides the whigs, he continued, there was the Birmingham gang under the leadership of Chamberlain. The family of the latter had doubtless done efficient municipal service, and Birmingham, therefore, out of sheer gratitude, had subordinated imperial interests to municipal gratitude. Outside of Birmingham the Chamberlainites had no influence whatever. Chamberlain thought that no scheme could be a good one unless he himself was the author of it. [Laughter.] Chamberlain would continue in his downward career until he should be gazetted and made Lord Chamberlain. [Laughter.] The speaker urged the Irishmen to continue their efforts by legitimate means to obtain their rights as a Nation struggling to be free. [Cheers.]

The followers of Parnell had a right to be proud of their leader. The accusation that they were mercenary in receiving aid from America, came with ill grace from English members, who were not above pecuniary aid from Ducal houses at an election. Continuing, he said that winter was approaching and the military were assisting at evictions of the people, many of whom were cast out upon the roadside. Irishmen could not be blamed if they refused to submit tamely to such treatment; but he warned them that disorders would only serve as an excuse for deferring Home Rule and would insure coercion.

SIR MICHAEL HICKS BEACH

said it was the duty of the Government to restore order and administer the government in Ireland with the law as they found it. Why, he asked, did not Sir William Harcourt move amendment to the address, instead of attempting to stab the government behind its back? If it was true that the government had encouraged outrage and promoted disorder in Ireland, they ought to be impeached. The Government proposed two things, to administer the law and to consider carefully the scheme of decentralization in the direction of local self-government framed upon a popular vote. [Parnellite laughter.] The latter scheme would be framed as far as possible not to meet the exigencies of Ireland. [Cheers.] But to accordance with the verdict of the last elections. [Cheers.] That was their whole policy. The Government hoped that when their tenure of office closed they would leave Ireland more peaceful, orderly and prosperous than they had found it. [Cheers.]

MR. MORLEY,

upon rising, was loudly cheered by the Parnellites. He said he never denied that the dissidents had a perfect right to discuss Mr. Gladstone's proposals freely. Lord Hartington was amply justified in disavowing any disrespect toward Mr. Gladstone, but the same could not be said of the other parties to the controversy. He had observed little in the language of his noble friend to encourage the hope that the difficulty would soon end. He maintained that the majority of the Liberals with Mr. Gladstone must wait and see if it were possible to justify their past action. They should certainly spare no pains to convert the country to their way of thinking. [Cheers.] He admitted that it was the duty of the Government to suppress disorder, but he feared that they would fail now, as they had failed in 1885. He said that an increase of outrages always followed an increase of evictions.

It was policy to suppose that social order could be restored without dealing with the question. The Government proposed to stop outrages on the one hand and to encourage evictions on the other. [Cheers.] He doubted if any good would be accomplished by sending Sir Redwere Buller to Ireland because that gentleman would be unable to devise any new means for the detection of crimes which the public desired to conceal. The League had done its utmost to prevent crime and its failure was evidence of how deep-rooted the disorder was; but Mr. Parnell was right weep he said that if, under Home Rule, the outrages continued, the rest of Ireland would soon put a stop to them. The proposals of the late Government had made the task of restoring order an easy one, because they had given the Irish people a measure of patience which they never had before. He was disappointed by the narrowness of the proposals which the Government had shadowed forth. Moreover the land commission would likely have a mischievous effect upon the social order in October and November, as the landlords would be tempted to extort the utmost farthing in order to prove that the rents were not too high, and the tenants would have an equal interest in withholding the rents for an opposite reason.

If they were to have a land bill, such as Lord Salisbury had foreshadowed, he believed the country would soon wish it had accepted Mr. Gladstone's measure.

Continuing, Morley said that the appointment of a commission to inquire into the condition of Irish industries was entirely unnecessary, as all the desirable information on that subject was already in the hands of the Government. He considered that the proposal to spend millions of English money on public works in Ireland, was of more doubtful expediency than a proposal that could have eminated from the Government. Besides it was a measure of centralization, and was introduced at the same time that local government was promised. [Cheers.]

In conclusion Mr. Morley said they would never be able to make a step toward a permanent settlement until they had given Ireland a statutory parliament and an Irish executive. [Cheers.]

Mr. Parnell adjourned the debate.

George Wing in the Swiftest Time on Record.

LONDON, 23.—The one mile running race at Lillie Bridge, between George and Cummings, was won by the former. The attendance was variously estimated at from 6,000 to 12,000. Cummings wore an elastic stocking in the race. George had the lead of a yard at the quarter mile, which he made in 50 seconds, and also at the half-mile, which he reached in 2:02. Their positions were not changed until the three-quarter post was reached, when Cummings forged ahead. The time for the three-quarter was 3:07¾. A desperate race followed to the seven furlongs, when Cummings slipped, George finishing it in 4:12¾, the fastest time on record.

THE DEPOSITION OF PRINCE ALEXANDER.

Sophia in a State of Seige—Comments of the Press — The Garrison of Simla Faithful to Alexander, Etc.

LONDON, 22.—The story of the deposition is told as follows: Karaveloff, Prime Minister, entered the palace at Sofia and explained to Prince Alexander that public opinion of Bulgaria was dissatisfied with his policy and demanded his deposition. Alexander said: "I see no friends. I cannot resist."

Public meetings had been held in Sofia and Rustchuk, and in all of them the proclamation of the change of government was received with favor. The people rejoice over the *coup* which they say ended the intolerable situation. The Bulgarians are persuaded that Russia will now assist them to consummate the union which they think it is Turkey's design to frustrate. Alexander was taken completely by surprise. He was astounded at the sudden bursting of the plot upon him. Karaveloff had managed the whole affair with such secrecy that the only indication of the storm was the mutinous spirit among the troops. Alexander had ordered the circulation of papers among them which openly declared he alone was the only obstacle to the union, but his orders in this regard were not obeyed. The affection of the common people for Alexander personally, remains undiminished.

THE FRENCH FEELING

favors Prince Alexander's deposition because the Prince is German. The Frenchmen hope Russia's action in this emergency may embroil the Central European powers. Nobody in Paris believes these Powers connived at Prince Alexander's expulsion.

The *Times* commenting on Bulgarian affairs says: The coup must, we fear, be regarded as far as Prince Alexander is concerned, as the end of the chapter of respectful sympathy. The event must be regarded as a triumph of Russian diplomacy. It is only too clear that the Marquis of Salisbury is confronted with all the dangers and difficulties in an aggravated form which he had to face on his first accession to power.

The news of Prince Alexander's deposition was received at the British Foreign Office yesterday afternoon. Earl Iddesleigh, Foreign Minister, went during the evening to the office and dispatched messengers with the news to all the Cabinet Ministers known to be in the city, and sent a special courier to Salisbury at Hatfield House. There has been great activity, and continuous telegraphic communication has been kept up with the foreign capitals.

A Bucharest dispatch says that Bulgarian authorities have forbidden the Bulgarians to cross the Danube into Roumania. There are rumors that a military movement is impending at Widdin and elsewhere in favor of Prince Alexander; also, that stambouleff, President of the Bulgarian Chamber, heads a protecting party and is organizing a meeting in favor of Alexander. Advices from Widdin say that the army is dissatisfied with the present state of affairs, and that the lower classes are still ignorant of what has happened. The Bulgarian Government has established a blockade on the Servian frontier.

The *Daily Telegraph* says: The Russians raised the Servian war scare with such success that Prince Alexander sent his best troops to the frontier, where the plotters read to the troops from Sofia a false deed of abdication.

Sofia, 23.—The city has been declared in a state of siege.

Vienna, 23.—News of the revolution in Bulgaria caused a heavy and rapid fall on the Bourse here. One rumor is that Prince Alexander was imprisoned at Widdin. Another is that he was placed on board a ship whose destination is unknown.

M. Zankoff, who is the prime mover of the revolution, and nominated head of the new government, allows only favorable news to leave Bulgaria.

The *Fremdenblatt* thinks that the deposition of Alexander is hardly likely to pass out of the sphere of diplomacy or to be deprived of its present local character.

The *Press and Tagblatt* concurs with the *Fremdenblatt* and says that peace is not likely to be disturbed.

The *Political Correspondens* states that some of the men named as members of the new Bulgarian Cabinet are adherents of Prince Alexander and are actually in prison.

Prince Alexander Deposed.

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.

Viedmosti 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 Simia 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 flotilla. 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 Pahova yesterday and proceeded to Guirgevo. Thence he will come to this place.

Brief Items from the Old World.

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 entusiasm 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."

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