

SIXTEENTH YEAR.

A FREEZE OUT GAME

Royal Life Crushed Out of Alexander by the Big Russian Bear.

THE PRINCE TO GO TO HIS PA.

He is Completely Prostrated by the Mental Strain of Government.

TRAGEDICAL TURKISH TALK.

Five Strong Points on Which the Bulgarian Regency is Based.

MEN WHO DOWNED THE RULER.

Unsavory Character Given Him in an Interview—All Russia Wants is a Free Bosphorus—Other Foreign News.

Discussing His Departure.

SOFIA, Sept. 6.—[New York Herald Cable—Special to the BEE.]—The one subject talked of here is the approaching departure of Prince Alexander. Such officers as were standing about the street corners in the morning, to the palace this morning, but the prince refused to talk over the political situation or to see any one. I spent half an hour with Baron von Kieders, his adjutant. He says that the prince is

PHYSICALLY PROSTRATED.

He has not slept for fifteen days. He lies down, but the excitement and strain of the present situation prevent sleep. His features are terribly drawn and pinched. He will take up his residence after leaving Bulgaria at Ingenehm with his father, Gabdan Efendi, the Turkish agent here, tells me that Turkey considers the prince's international question, to be settled by the powers. He says that the true version of

THE KILLING OF VASOFF.

and the wounding of the other Bulgarian fugitives, between Kostendie and the Turkish frontier, is that they were killed by Bulgarian gendarmes, and not by the Serbians. They were captured and more will be brought here. The prince is too much incensed to issue

A GENERAL AMNESTY.

but leaves that to his successor. Alexander says that both the army and the country are lost if he is not released. Instead of Dalgatouki, the czar will send a more important person here as commissioner. All the Russian officers will be re-instated in the Bulgarian army.

THE GERMAN ULTIMATUM.

There appears to be an intention of summoning the deputies from the environs of Sofia, in order that the prince may give up his crown into their hands. It is hard to foresee what the army will do after the prince has left. The German ultimatum presented to the prince six days to retire. There was a meeting of the Bulgarian notables representing all shades of opinion yesterday. Zankoff was not there, as Karaveloff objected to his presence. The others were Grouff, Slavoff, Radistoff, minister of the interior; Sterloff, Dr. Stransky, Donchett and Zignoff.

THE MEETING WAS SECRET.

The following five points were agreed upon as the basis of a treaty: 1. That the independence of Bulgaria must be guaranteed by the powers. 2. The maintenance of the union with Roumelia. 3. The recognition of the regency by the powers. 4. An understanding with the powers before the abdication as to who shall succeed the prince. 5. The position of the Russian officers in the new Bulgarian army to be clearly defined.

THE TERMS ACCEPTED.

These points were communicated to Bagdanoff, who sent them to his government, which signified its approval to-day, and another meeting of the notables was held at Kadistoff's house. The result was not made public. Herr Saltern, the German agent, called first upon the prince and then upon Grouff, the acting minister of foreign affairs. The prince signified at noon to-day an order calling the Bulgarian army to the frontier, which was to be the fate of the czar. It was held to be the fate of the czar. It was held to be the fate of the czar.

THE ARMY WILL RESIST.

The prince's departure, which fact was communicated to all the legations by Stambouloff and Radistoff in the afternoon, September 11, which happens to be the fate of the czar. It was held to be the fate of the czar. It was held to be the fate of the czar.

THE HIGH OFFICIAL WHO COMES HERE.

The high official who comes here instead of Prince Dolgorouki will be either Prince Leuchtenberg, Donchett, Canskokoff or Ignatieff, probably the latter, who is intensely popular here on account of his deeds in 1878. In regard to the election, Russia will not seek to influence it. Russia does not care to annex Bulgaria. All she desires is to acquire a right to a free passage of the Bosphorus.

ONLY RUSSIAN GENERAL OFFICERS.

Bulgaria gives the prince 3,000,000 francs indemnity, but as the coffers are empty, Russian money will have to provide for the prince's immediate necessities. The prince will, however, only get 1,500,000 francs because he owes 1,500,000 francs in Bulgaria, which it must assume, or in exchange for which the prince may, perhaps, give her real estate to the country. All the officials of his court will receive compensation commensurate with the rank they held.

THE ENEMIES OF THE PRINCE.

BUCHAKOFF, Sept. 6.—[New York Herald Cable—Special to the BEE.]—I have interviewed two persons who were prominent in the taking off of Prince Alexander, to-wit: Kissiakoff and Thoskoroff, soldierly men. The former is fifty years old, his hair is gray,

and he wears a short gray beard, a la Rousse, and his dark eyes are deep-set. Thoskoroff is short in stature and dark complexioned. He has a turned up nose and he wears his dark hair straight over his head.

AN IMPORTANT TALK.

After the usual greetings had been exchanged, I explained what I wished. "In your present situation, messieurs," I began, "I have the right to ask your future plans. I concern myself but little with the past. In the first place, what are your grievances against the prince, and what were the exact events of the night of his deposition?" "I will," replied Kissiakoff, "tell you anything you wish to know in regard to those two points.

EVERYBODY KNOWS that Bulgaria owes all she is to Russia. The prince used Russia as a means of obtaining his object. The prince treated with Russia as long as it suited his purpose. In his heart he hated Russia and took every opportunity to stop a fear of that power. He succeeded so well that all the benefits Russia had for Bulgaria by Russia have been forgotten. At a time when the

BLOOD OF THE RUSSIANS was being shed for us, and it is not yet dry, he surrounded himself with the scum of society. It is not necessary to name all, and I will mention two of his characteristics. At the time of the Serbians, when the prince became commander-in-chief of the army and when

THE PRESS WERE GAGGED, three newspapers appeared that ravaged one another in the abuse of Russia. One of them proposed Prince Krapiatnik, the nihilist, as candidate for the Russian throne. Further, Russians, who had been in the assassination of Emperor Alexander, were taken into the Bulgarian service. When the prince disappeared, so did they. Now it is said they have returned. One of them, Serbiakoff, serves under the name of "Blank," another of them, "Lunin," whose real name is Le Batian. The prince protected them.

MALFEASANCE AND HANDS, who were supplied with government money. Their chiefs were paid by the prince, and the mission of these organized bands was to maltreat and even destroy those in sympathy with Russia, both in the towns and in the country. Among them, who had been in the assassination of Emperor Alexander, were taken into the Bulgarian service. When the prince disappeared, so did they. Now it is said they have returned. One of them, Serbiakoff, serves under the name of "Blank," another of them, "Lunin," whose real name is Le Batian. The prince protected them.

BEATEN SO EARLY.

that it was three months before he could get out again. Dimitroff, the prefect of Philippopolis, arrested the criminals, but the government ordered them to be released. They were afterwards re-arrested and twice again the government interfered in favor of the prisoners. The prince, who is in the country every Bulgarian who loves it knows well. If it clings to Russia it will have secured a brilliant future. But when the ties uniting Russia are broken, Bulgaria will be lost.

WHY THE ARMY IS LOYAL.

"How do you think I would inquire, "that the army is the main faithful to the prince?" "The sentiment of discipline holds it together," answered the colonel. As for the officers, they hold positions out of all proportion to their age or to the needs of the country. The Russian officers in the country every Bulgarian who loves it knows well. If it clings to Russia it will have secured a brilliant future. But when the ties uniting Russia are broken, Bulgaria will be lost.

SOLDIERS ALWAYS SOLDIERS.

"How is it that the Bulgarians did so well against the Serbians without their Russian leaders," I asked. "As long as the soldiers know that well training battalions will do us no harm, when commanded by any lieutenant-colonel or other young officer. What a young officer cannot do however, is to train those battalions up to perfection in discipline. These are the reasons that enabled the prince to return so quickly, and to do so quite in accordance with the Bulgarian ultimatum presented to him.

BULGARIA IS TERRORIZED.

by bandits, who are devoted to the prince and who, without his help, would be powerless. To prove this let me tell you what is not generally known. Every regiment in the Bulgarian service, with the exception of that at Tirova, took the oath of allegiance to the provisional government after the course of the nights of August 21 and 22. Even the regiment at Sofia six general officers were arrested and the commanders of the regiments brought in their men to take the oath. The population were feely too. The reason I accept Tirova as the stronghold had a military division at Tirova, and it is the orders reversing those of the government by the provisional seizure of the main station at Bielo, where they

CHANGED THE MEANING.

of the telegrams to suit their purpose. Not wishing to have Bulgarian blood shed by Bulgarian hands, the provisional government yielded." "I then requested the colonel to tell me something about the events of August 20. "My house," said the colonel, "is directly opposite the palace. At quarter past two in the morning loud shots were fired, and I and my wife and children were frightened and came to my rooms to ask the frontier. We heard the loud cries of

DOWN WITH BATTENBERG.

Down with Battenberg. I opened the window and stepped upon the balcony. Several shots were then fired. The soldiers in front of the window leaped their muskets at me saying, "Go back, or we'll shoot." The firing continued, ending with three volleys, after which there were scattering shots. Not caring to go out in the civilian clothes which I had on, I sent my servant to get one of my uniforms. He brought that of a general officer of Bulgarian volunteers. I then returned to the balcony, but without my sabre. "Who is in command?" I shouted. Bendoroff, hearing my voice, replied, "It is I." I then asked him whether I might come down stairs, and what had happened. Bendoroff said to me, "You may come down. All is over."

THE PRINCE IS DEPOSED.

I rushed down, wishing to ascertain the details. Six minutes later the prince was taken to the minister of war, and there put in a room which, with five others, and filled with my wife and children. They had already taken to the road to the monastery of Bobouiski, on the Ohangie-johant and Pleona road. A big crowd had formed on the square in front of our house. I went to the Russian agency and related what had occurred, and everybody at the agency was up and dressed. They had already heard all about it from others. The Samovra was limited, and we all took some tea. An hour later somebody—I don't remember who—rushed in, saying that a crowd had come to Karaveloff's house to

SHUT HIS WINDOWS.

and probably kill him. I said this must be stopped. I sent for my horse, mounted it and rode out into the square, where a sort of public meeting was being held. I addressed the people about the prince's deposition. It is now nine years ago that we were liberated by Russia, who made enormous sacrifices to secure our liberty. To show you what she has done for us, I need but point to the monument raised to the memory of 800 Russian army surgeons, who died here for us, and to the Bulgarian five parts. It is not a family in Russia but weeps for a relative fallen here to liberate us.

THEIR BLOOD IS NOT YET DRY. Yet we have forgotten that and the sacrifices made for us by this great people who set us free, and we make love to those people who did not liberate us. If we follow the road our fathers took we can place our cross on Saint Sophia—we can make Bulgaria what it was intended she should be at San Stefano. If we take another road we are lost. The prince chosen by us has unhappily abandoned the road on which he had set his foot. He has chosen another that leads to ruin. He has by his action in dismissing Russians broken all ties with Russia.

TO-DAY HE IS FALLING.

Let us then, as good Christians, I said in conclusion, forget all our differences, and go to work to pray God that he may save Bulgaria. The people followed my advice. This is how I saved Karaveloff's windows, and perhaps his life. It was now far into the morning and I had a long and tiresome journey before me on the morning, so I took Kissiakoff farewell. I am far from starting to write in regard to the prince, but the principle of a journalist pattern is the first duty of a journalist. I have told the man's own story, in the man's own words.

THE ABDICATION A FACT.

COLOGNE, Sept. 6.—[New York Herald Cable—Special to the BEE.]—The abdication of Prince Alexander is definite. There was no other way out of the difficulty. The prince will consist the government to a regency consisting of three persons, who intend to form a new cabinet. The prince is known with a certainty. Karaveloff, in all probability, is one of them. After the private convention of the members of all parties, which was held to-day in the afternoon.

A DELEGATE WAS INSTAURATED.

to the Russian consulate in order to apply to the consent of the prince's willingness to abdicate. The endeavor was made at the same time to cause the Russians by the way of reciprocity for the abdication of the prince, to acknowledge the Bulgarian regency and to obtain their consent to a compromise.

INCORPORATION OF EASTERN ROMELIA.

The consul immediately telegraphed to St. Petersburg concerning the steps to be taken in this as well in three other matters of minor importance. Sofia is quiet, but intense excitement prevails among the members of the provisional government. It is feared that Russia will resort to acts of revenge upon those officers who have remained friendly to the prince. At all events the prince will leave next week.

WHY THE PRINCE STEPPED DOWN.

SOFIA, Sept. 6.—[Before Alexander announced his intention to quit the throne he received a telegram from Bismarck that he must abdicate in order to save Bulgaria. BRELIN, Sept. 6.—[Prince Alexander will to-morrow proclaim his abdication. The Russian consulates in Bulgaria are distributing for signature petitions to the czar favoring the election of the Prince of Oldenburg as successor to Prince Alexander.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Sept. 6.—[It is rumored that in accordance with the advice given by two friendly powers, Turkey is making military preparations on the Asiatic frontier. It is also rumored that the czar will supply the army in Erzeroum and along the border with additional guns, stores and munitions. This activity is due to the movement on the part of the Russians, which is regarded as an effort to gauge the military and naval strength of Turkey. Suspicious foreign agents have been making a search of the forts outside of Constantinople. A large contract has been made on Russian account for coal for Odessa, and that a contract has been made for the purchase of metal plates of twelve-inch thickness, and with steel facings for Russian arsenals on the Black Sea.

LONDON, Sept. 6.—[The Post's Berlin correspondent says Emperor William proposed Alexander to abdicate in order to save Bulgaria. The czar's reply was "therefore a direct blow at the emperor." The correspondent further says the news of Alexander's abdication caused the utmost indignation against Russia among German army officers.

Advices from Sofia have led to the belief that the abdication will not deter Russia from attempting to occupy Bulgaria—proceedings which Alexander has decided to resist. Dispatches from Sofia say the Russian party there, headed by the Russian consul, show signs of great activity and are preparing an address to the czar. It is learned that Alexander will go to Serbia, thence to Darmstadt, and then to England. Puff and numerous Bulgarian officers have decided to accompany him.

LONDON, September 6.—[The Times of to-day speculate upon the possibility of the union with or without Russian partisans will only hasten the day when the people of Bulgaria, wearied and annoyed by the long and fruitless struggle for autonomy and the Russian domination as the only means of escaping anarchy. The date of the entry of the Russian troops into Bulgaria is not yet known. All that has been effected by the union of Roumelia and Bulgaria is the enlargement of the area of the Russian empire. Russia secures by the co-operation of Germany and Austria. Their indifference probably springs from the fact that they wish to prevent Russian advances. The central powers may be making the best of an unpleasant and unavoidable circumstance, but they can do nothing to prevent the events which are precisely what they would precisely were they masters of the situation.

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Heavy Rains in Scotland.

GLASGOW, Sept. 6.—[The heaviest rain storm ever known in this part of Scotland has fallen here and over the western portion of the country. It did much damage to crops.

British Grain Trade Review.

LONDON, Sept. 6.—[The Mark Lane Express in its review of the British grain trade during the past week says: The rainfall of the week has done no harm to crops. In the earlier districts the harvest had been secured. The change in the weather will retard the appearance in the market of wheat and will also be an important factor in determining values. Sales of English wheat during the week were 23,822 quarters, or 58,144,000 bushels, an increase of 1,000,000 bushels over the corresponding period last year. Foreign wheat is steady, but with little doing. Fifteen cargoes of wheat arrived, three cargoes were withdrawn and fourteen cargoes remained, including four of California and one of Oregon. There is a fair supply of new English wheat. Four fourth and six penny corn, peas and beans are unchanged. Oats are dull and cheap. Linseed is cheaper on spot.

The Junketing President.

KNEEK, Essex County, N. H., Sept. 6.—[The president's party breakfast at 7 o'clock at the Stevens house, Lake Placid, this morning and drove forty miles to-day over a stretch of country affording some majestic mountain scenery. The route was through the town of Keene, where the president's party breakfasted, and then to the town of Keene, where the president's party breakfasted, and then to the town of Keene, where the president's party breakfasted.

Sedgwick's Mission Completed.

CITY OF MEXICO, Sept. 6.—[Hon. Arthur G. Sedgwick, special agent of the United States government, has completed his investigation and has gone to Chihuahua, having obtained permission from the Mexican government to look at all the records in the Cutting case.

THE DEADWOOD DIFFICULTY.

Secretary Lamar Renders a Decision in the Famous Lead Cases.

THE TOWN SITE PEOPLE BEATEN.

Manning Has Not Yet Accepted the Mexican Mission—The Trouble With Jackson—Other Matters From the Capital.

A Long War Ending.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 6.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—A long and bitter war, involving part of the town site of Deadwood, Dakota, is rapidly drawing to a close as far as the interior department is concerned, by the rendering of several decisions the past week by Secretary Lamar, putting a final quietus upon the famous cases, known as the Deadwood town site cases, unless they are carried to the courts. When gold was first discovered in Black Hills, the site of Deadwood was surveyed and laid off down the sides of one of the gulches in these famous foothills. The tract, all who came, until some thoughtful genius began to prospect within the very streets of the town and found the "color," and finally substantial deposits of metal that left no doubt of the "mineral character" of the land. The land laws giving possession to the town site prospectors, and the presumption, even after the latter has "died" upon his entry, the enterprising individual who had been sitting upon store boxes prospecting in theory while the rest were working their claims outside in town, staked down claims in the prospectors' favor.

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THE CLEARINGS RECORD.

Omaha Continues Thirteenth in the List, with 65 Per Cent Increase.

THE SHAKEN CITY.

Aid Being Sent to Charleston—The Situation There.

THE TOILERS' DAY OF PLAY.

Chicago's Procession the Most Noteworthy Ever Known in the Garden City—Grand Display in Other Labor Centers.

Remembered in Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Md., Sept. 6.—[The demonstration of the Knights of Labor to-day was the largest of the industrial classes ever witnessed in Baltimore. In the early forenoon the sky was overcast but did not prevent the gathering of the working hosts. In many parts of the city buildings were decorated. The columns were composed of eight divisions, preceded by platoons of police, and throughout the entire line were banners and flags representing various industrial pursuits.

At New York.

NEW YORK, Sept. 6.—[The legal holiday for the laboring classes was celebrated by a monster parade composed of from fifteen to twenty thousand men and followed by a picnic. The sky had a threatening appearance but this did not interfere with the programme. Every trade was represented in the parade, which was reviewed at Union Square by Mayor Grace, Henry George and others. After the parade the procession proceeded to Harlem river park where a picnic took place.

Thousands Celebrate at Newark.

NEWARK, N. J., Sept. 6.—[The most of factories and stores of this city closed to-day, and twenty-five thousand men took part in the workmen's procession. Henry George addressed the workers here this afternoon.

ON TRACK AND DIAMOND.

CHICAGO, Sept. 6.—[The thirty-fourth annual fair of the state board of agriculture was opened this morning on the grounds of Chicago driving park association. It is contended that the general display will be the best ever given under the auspices of the state board. The display of live stock is something tremendous in its proportions. There are two miles of stalls and sheds for horses and cattle, and the space is all taken up. The display of horses especially is very large. The display made by the American Terrestrial Stock Association is particularly noteworthy. The American Clydesdale association has also a fine display and, in fact, all the various breeds of the horse world are fully represented. To-morrow will be the children's day at the fair, when the children attending the public schools of the state will be admitted free.

A Case of Yellow Fever.

NEW YORK, Sept. 6.—[Grand Grand, fireman on the Atlas steamer Alva, was found by the health officer last night to be suffering with yellow fever in St. Vincent's hospital. The steamer came in last week from a voyage to the West Indies and South American ports and Golden, who is a Scotchman, took board at 22 West street, Baltimore, Md., on Sunday night and Sunday night symptoms of yellow fever had developed. He was removed to the hospital in the morning and is dying. The hospital and boarding house have been disinfecting.

New Land Office.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 6.—[James T. Callahan of New Mexico, has been appointed special agent of the general land office for fraudulent land entries.

Five Days of Dead-Lock.

MILWAUKEE, Sept. 6.—[Ten additional ballots were taken to-night by the second congressional district democratic convention, resulting as before: H. M. Ackley 13, A. K. Delaney 10, Patrick O'Meara 5. The convention adjourned until to-morrow. This is the fifth day of the dead-lock.

Geronomo at Fort Bowie.

WILSON, ARIZ., Sept. 6.—[General Miles arrived at Fort Bowie last night with Geronomo, Natchez and several bands of prisoners. Captain Lawton with the rest of the hostiles, numbering thirty-six is expected to arrive at Fort Bowie Wednesday.

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