

WEAK LITTLE MEXICO.

A Nice and Brave Thing for the United States Not to Pitch Into Her. Washington special. The critic publishes the following interview with Congressman Ben Butterworth of Ohio on the Cutting affair: It would be a nice and brave thing for the United States, would it not, to pitch into weak little Mexico, and all on account of such a man as Cutting. Everybody who knows Cutting, and he seems to have been a very picturesque and well-known individual in many parts of the country, testifies that he is a dead-beat and generally worthless character. Instead of Cutting being the kind of a man we should worry about because he is imprisoned, it strikes me that he is one of these people the most welcome announcement concerning whom would be an invitation to attend his funeral. And I see that he says he did not circulate his libel on Mexican soil, but simply, after printing it in his alleged newspaper in Texas, walked over the border and casually gave a copy of it to one of his friends, who is proprietor of a cafe. The simple fact that he did this constituted in the eyes of the law as much the circulation of a libel as if he had distributed a thousand copies in Mexico. I do not believe in all this blaviating about Mexico, because we could take that country upon our knees and spank her. You will see that we are not blaviating any concerning England while one of her colonies is daily committing outrages upon American citizens and causing them personal inconvenience and also to suffer extensive pecuniary losses. We could not blaviate towards France or Germany, we would not even blaviate towards China. What a bullying and small spirit it therefore is for us to be blaviating so extensively towards poor Mexico. Of course I do not think that hostilities will grow out of our blaviating and if Mexico is able to make a good fight against us there would be no blaviating. Do you think that the accession of the three northern states of Mexico would be a desirable thing for this country? By no means. We do not want a single one of these states. We do not want any territory belonging to her would cause us no end of trouble and broils, if we did not before that wipe out completely its present population. Let us rather look to ourselves. We have elements in our population which need the strong arm of regulation laws plenty to do at home without going abroad. It cannot be authoritatively stated that Gen. Sedgwick, of New York, goes to Paso del Norte and Chihuahua by request of Secretary Bayard and in connection with the Cutting case to secure for the department of state fuller information in regard to the case. The records of Mexican courts are not published as are those of this country, and the diplomatic channels through which they would naturally go are roundabout and slow, owing to the distance between the scene of the trial and the capital. Gen. Sedgwick, in addition to securing the records, will look upon the facts in the case and study the legal features, reporting fully and as early as possible to Secretary Bayard. No further steps are contemplated by the department until Gen. Sedgwick shall report.

MATTERS IN THE OLD WORLD. The Irish Times (loyalist) reiterates the statement that Parnell will shortly become a Roman Catholic. The princess of Wales has \$50,000 a year spending money, while the wife of the crown prince of Russia has only \$25,000. Queen Margharita of Italy has chosen a woman physician, Signora Margarita Farne, one of the first Italian women to study medicine. Gen. Boulanger, French minister of war, has prohibited the publication of a pamphlet giving his biography and referring to the scandal with his name was connected. Central Russia, especially the Moscow district, has been devastated by a tornado and water spouts. Many buildings and bridges and the wheat crop were destroyed. An imbecile widow named Leboi, residing in St. Denis, was burned to death at the stake by her sons, who had endeavored to obtain admission for her to a mad house and failed. The woman was 60 years old and had the reputation of being a sorceress. The emperor of Germany's health has been somewhat improved by his stay at Ems, but the aged monarch is exceedingly irritable at times and grunts at everybody who approaches him without special permission. "Queen Elizabeth of Roumania," says the London Graphic, "has just brought out two novels—'Astra' and 'Des Deux Mondes.' Instead of her usual nom de guerre 'Carmen Sylva,' the queen signs her new works respectfully as 'Ditto' and 'Item,' in order to disguise her authorship."

The London Times censures the Protestants of Belfast for their refusal to submit to the authorities. Referring to the report that Randolph Churchill is preparing an Irish measure, the Times says he will have a long and arduous task. The nature of the local government proposed must depend in some degree upon the attitude of the Irish people and possibly upon the action of the Irish convention at Chicago, but it is quite certain that nothing like a statutory parliament will enter into Churchill's scheme. CIVIL SERVICE REFORM. The civil service commission contemplates another important change in the system of examination for admission to the post-office and custom house service, which will shortly be formulated and promulgated. It will be made in response to the desire of the Civil Service Reform association that local boards of examiners for admission to the postoffice and customs service should be composed of men who are not themselves in the civil service. The proposed system of independent examiners the commissioners do not consider practicable, so far as they are concerned. In the first place it would require a change in the civil service act, which provides that the examiners shall be taken from the civil service, and in the second place it would necessitate the creation of several hundred new officers. The commissioners think that the proposed change in the system will effect the same result in a better way. They propose to have the local examiners send all the examination papers directly to the civil service commissioners here, to be marked or graded, instead of marking or grading them themselves, as at present. Thus, the marking and grading will be uniform and will not be affected by local influence. It might not be practicable to have examination papers sent from the Pacific coast to the civil service commission for this purpose, but it will probably be arranged so that they can be sent to a special board of examiners at San Francisco.

WORKING WITH THE JURY.

The Defense in the Anarchist Cases Has the Court's Attention. The closing week of the great anarchist trial opened on the 16th. It was insufficiently hot, with scarcely a breath of fresh air in the courtroom. Every inch of space within the four walls was occupied by spectators. Foster resumed his speech by declaring that he was not there to defend anarchy. When he expressed that sentiment Saturday he expressed the sentiment of his associates. The verdict ought not to be based upon the statements of any counsel. This assertion was apparently made with the view of undoing the effect of the statements made by Solomon in his opening utterance. Foster quoted the adage that "Barking dogs never bite." Spies never concealed his sentiments; they were made public time and again through the press. The man was talkative, that could not be disputed. There must be something in the construction of the man's brain which made him give utterance to his wild talk. The man loved notoriety. Proceeding with his remarks Attorney Foster said that the state was making and exploding bombs and bringing in splinters as testimony, and for the purpose of horrifying the jury, but there was only one issue in the case and that was, "Did the defendants destroy the life of Policeman Deagon?" The celebrated "revenge" circular, Mr. Foster said, was simply one of frenzied rage and passion. It did not call a meeting anywhere. Whether the attack by the police at McCormick's was justified or not, counsel said he would not inquire. It had no connection with this case. One of the best points made by Foster was in the Haymarket meeting. He said that men in times of great excitement had a right to arm themselves and appear in full force, but that Spies refused to speak at that meeting unless the objectionable line "arm yourself and appear in full force" was stricken out of the "revenge" circular. "The prosecution find great significance in the publication in the Arbeiter Zeitung of the word 'Ruhe,' which they say means rest, peace; now when the police arrived on the Haymarket Capt. Ward said: 'Come stand up in the name of the state of Illinois to disperse peacefully.' To this, Fielden, who was speaking, answered naturally enough: 'Why, captain, this is a peaceable meeting,' or 'we are peaceable.' Now, should the state see anything so significant in this remark? The evidence showed that the meeting was peaceable and I say here it was never intended to be otherwise. If at that moment some one on his own responsibility threw the bomb among police, and that fact was not known, the word 'ruhe' and Fielden's remark, 'we are peaceable,' would then have the significance of the meaning on the face of them instead of being, as the state insists, symbols of riot and bloodshed."

Foster, after enlarging upon this feature of the case, and declaring that the evidence fell far short of proving that the Haymarket meeting had any connection with a conspiracy to attack the police, devoted considerable time to a consideration of the testimony of John Bennett, as approved, to that of Harry L. Gilmore, Bennett, Foster showed, had been interviewed by the state. He had been shown a picture of Schnaubelt, and upon honestly declaring that he could not recognize it as that of the bomb thrower, was allowed to go. He could serve the state as a witness. Called by the defense Bennett swore that the bomb was thrown from a point far enough from the fixed by the prosecution to overthrow the theory, based on Gilmore's testimony, that Spies lit the fuse of the bomb and that the bomb was thrown by Schnaubelt from the mouth of Crane's alley. Mr. Foster ridiculed the idea that seventy or eighty men, who met at 54 Lake street, were organized to overthrow the government. It was for their purpose they ought to be tried for insanity, and not for murder. Anarchy, the speaker asserted, would never rule in this country. The counsel characterized as false and unbecomingly the testimony of the witness Thompson, who asserted that he had heard Schwab and Spies, in the mouth of Crane's alley, whisper about pistols and police. All this story was to give the jurors the horns of a dilemma, so that if they could not convict by taking one they could take the other.

BRIEFS BY THE WIRE. The bishop of Metz is dead. Cholera has appeared at Carniola, Austria. An oil train was burned at Easton, Pa.; loss, \$50,000. Russia has an American in jail for spreading Jewish heresies. Cattle in Northern Montana are suffering from lack of grass. Turkey will stand by Prince Alexander in case of further trouble. The pope is seeking information concerning mission work in China. Hon. T. C. McRea, of Arkansas, has been renominated for congress. The Pennsylvania democratic convention declared in favor of tariff revision. Thomas and Daniel Ryan, of Chicago, are accused of murdering their father. De Freycinet protests against the appointment of a papal nuncio to China. Two persons were killed and seven injured in a railroad accident at Brattleboro, Vt. R. W. Pierce, of Milwaukee, says very little green pine was destroyed by the forest fires. The pope acknowledges the receipt of "Peter's pence" from the St. Joseph, Mo., diocese. As the president of Uruguay was entering a Montevideo theater he was shot at by an assassin, who was at once lynched by the crowd. Chauncey F. Black, of York county, Pa., was nominated for governor by the state democratic committee at Harrisburg on the first ballot. Jacob Gaudour, the American oarsman, and William Beach, the Australian sculler, have signed articles to row a race on the Thames on Sept. 18, for £1,000 pounds a side. The ninth annual convention of the American Bar association was held at Saratoga on the 18th. Shepard Barclay, of Missouri, and Charles F. Manderson, of Nebraska, are members of the general council. The Pennsylvania state democratic ticket is as follows: For governor, Chauncey Black; lieutenant-governor, Robert Bruce Ricketts; congressman at large, Maxwell Stevenson; secretary of internal affairs, J. J. Simpson Africa; auditor, A. J. Brennan.

A young colored lady entered a Fredrickton, N. B., store, and asked for a pair of flesh-colored stockings. The clerk immediately passed her down an assortment of black ones, and ever since he has been expecting an invitation to seek another situation.

THE CROP REPORT FOR AUGUST.

What is Set Forth by the Department of Agriculture. The agricultural department has issued its crop report for August. Regarding Minnesota, the report says: "The corn crop at this time promises a large yield in this state, as also the early amber cane. In some portions of the state the wheat prospects are very promising, in others less favorable in consequence of dry weather and insects. The weather during the haying season and thus far during the harvesting of the grain has been very favorable to the farmer."

The reports of Illinois are summarized as follows: "The growing crops that were not nearly or quite matured in the early part of the season are seriously injured by the prevailing dry weather of July. Early planted corn is now filling well, and the late planted is starting in growth. In some of the lower levels of the stalks are fired and dried up, often extending above the shoots. Under these influences the average condition of the crop has declined since July 1. The absence of rain has made it favorable for the spreading of small grain and hay. Spring wheat shows a slight recovery owing to insects and dry weather, but will not fall far short of the expectations of a month ago. The oat crop has suffered from like causes, and has ripened prematurely. It is light and chaffy, and has lost eight points as compared with the condition of July 1. The condition of timothy hay is the same as that of last year at the same date, while clover hay shows a decided improvement in quantity and quality as compared with the corresponding date for 1888. Pastures are so dry in some localities as to be readily set on fire by sparks from the passing railroad engines, and several instances have been reported where fires that have originated in that way have communicated with shocks on the stubble fields and stacks on the meadows, destroying considerable quantities of grain."

The summary of crop conditions for Dakota is very full and interesting. It is as follows: "The month of July has been a trying one upon the crops, a severe drought beginning in June extending over nearly the whole of the territory. Frost held undisputed sway until the last week of the month, when, with the local showers, light at first, but becoming heavier and more frequent until August 1, it can be said that the great drought is broken, although there are localities where they have not been relieved by rain. The drought has been accompanied by excessive heat, the temperature registering 109 in the shade in many localities, and as if the elements had conspired to defeat the crop the much dreaded hot winds prevailed for several days during their blighting influence. The Red river valley did not suffer as much with the heat as the country did elsewhere. West from the center of Barnes county to the Mississippi river the drought was very severe and the damage correspondingly large. Where the soil was light or inclined to be sandy crops suffered most. The grain there sown later than the first of July was favored with a shower at an opportune time, in which the wheat will make a good yield."

In Southern Dakota there is quite a scope of country where there are fair crops of wheat. It is proven that where there is a fair quantity of moisture in the soil when the seed is sown it requires but little rain to produce a large yield of wheat. Hot winds caused much injury to wheat in Central Dakota. Heavy hail storms occurred in Northern Dakota during the last of the month. The crop there is estimated at a large tract of country, estimated at 1,000,000 bushels. Some of the best fields of river country were devastated by hail. Wheat is about all cut in South Dakota and threshing commenced. It is too early to judge of the yield from this source. The farmers who have threshed report that it is yielding better than expected."

MR. EGAN REMEMBERED. His Friends Present Him With a Beautiful Service of Plate. A large meeting was held at the artillery armory in Chicago on the evening of the 20th, to hear addresses by Michael Davitt and the Irish parliamentary delegates. The interesting feature of the evening was the presentation to ex-President Egan, of the Irish National league, of a beautiful service of plate from his friends in Ireland. The presentation was accompanied by an address, signed by nearly three hundred leading Irishmen, from which the following extract is taken to explain the cause of the presentation: "Upon your return to Ireland, last December, after a prolonged political exile, many of the foremost citizens of Dublin were desirous of entertaining you at a public banquet to testify the affectionate cordiality with which your fellow citizens were eager to welcome you home. That intention was hindered by the necessity to your emphatic intimation that, scourged as Ireland was with coercion, and darkened with hideously familiar shades of famine, the moment was not one in which you could be a party to festivities in your own land. While the plea to your wishes in this respect it was found impossible to repress the anxiety of your friends to take some method signaling the gratitude and esteem which you have earned from your countrymen by life-long services, as modestly given as they were precious to the Irish cause. Without any public intimation of the object, friends from every part of Ireland sought participation in the compliment. They have made us the medium of tending to you the accompanying service of plate, more valuable in your eyes because of the Irish hands. We beg your acceptance of this as a token of your countrymen's appreciation of your sterling qualities as an Irishman and friend."

In the course of his reply accepting the gift Egan said: "I beg you, sir, to convey to the numerous signers of the address and donors of this presentation my warmest thanks and my assurance that in the future, as in the past, in whatever part I may be called upon to take in the national movement, my every effort shall be directed toward keeping the green flag of Ireland nailed to the mast until the not far distant day when we shall see it wave over an Irish parliament on College Green, making laws for a prosperous and happy Irish nation."

CATTLE TO BE CREMATED. Ottawa (Ont.) dispatch: The department of agriculture has received advice from the dominion live stock inspector to the effect that the entire shipment of cattle recently made from Scotland to Canada, now in quarantine at Quebec, is afflicted with pleuro-pneumonia, and orders will be given that the entire lot be slaughtered and cremated at once. The shipment consisted of fifty-seven head of full-blooded Galloways, owned by Hector McCreae, of Montreal, recently purchased in Kirkcaldy, Brightshire, Scotland, and valued at \$15,000. There are also 300 other cattle belonging to Andrew Allen, of Montreal; J. J. Hill, of St. Paul, Minn.; Senator Cochrane, of Hillhurst, Canada, and W. Dawes, of Lachine, Quebec. Of this lot 100 are part are black polled cattle, for which high figures were paid. The whole must be sacrificed, as those not now down with the disease have been exposed during shipment.

SOME WASHINGTON GOSSIP.

The postoffice department, with the view of affording the public additional facilities for correspondence by mail, has completed arrangements for issuing a combined letter sheet and stamped envelope of a pattern which can be readily understood and used. It is styled a "letter sheet envelope," and is of only one denomination—two cents. For the present at least it is deemed expedient by the postmaster-general to confine the issue of the letter sheet envelope to a few of the principal offices. The contract under which the envelopes are furnished to the government provides that they shall be transported, free of charge to the government from New York, the place of manufacture, to any postoffice in the United States to which they may be ordered, and also that the department shall pay the contractors only for such letter-sheet envelopes as may be sold. These envelopes will be sold for three cents a single sheet, two sheets for five cents; pads of twenty-five sheets 58 cents, 100 sheets for \$2.40.

Acting Secretary of the Treasury Fairchild has issued a call for \$15,000,000 of 3 per cent bonds to mature on Oct. 12 next. The bonds included in this call are as follows: \$50, original No. 104 to 123, both inclusive; \$100, original No. 1,522 to 1,677, both inclusive; \$500, original No. 650 to 728, both inclusive; \$1,000, original No. 4,207 to 4,996, both inclusive; \$10,000, original No. 10,248 to 11,663, both inclusive. Total, \$15,000,000.

The president left Washington on the 16th for his summer vacation in the Adirondack mountains, accompanied by Mrs. Cleveland, Mrs. Folsom and Mrs. Lamont. When the president appeared on the portico of the white house to take his carriage he was confronted by a small party of tourists from Kentucky, who paid him their respects. The president shook hands with each of them and as the carriage rolled away the people on the portico, most of whom were ladies, waved their handkerchiefs and shouted a hearty "Goodbye." The party occupied a special car, tendered by the directors of the Delaware & Hudson River railway company to a president during his absence. Any public business requiring his immediate consideration will be brought to his attention by cabinet officers. The postmaster-general has issued a circular of information and instruction to postmasters concerning and preparatory to putting into operation on Oct. 1st the act of Aug. 4, 1886, authorizing the extension of the general delivery system to all postoffices and to all mailable matter. The circular provides that every postoffice in the United States and territories and District of Columbia, now established, and which will be established while the foregoing act remains, is hereby designated as special delivery office. These regulations take effect Oct. 1, 1886, after which date every postmaster will be held responsible for the immediate delivery of every article of mailable matter, which may be received, addressed to his office, properly stamped with a special delivery stamp. Such immediate delivery must be made when the article is directed to an addressee residing, or having a place of business, within one mile of the postoffice. The circular is a long one, and fully explains every detail of the new system. Every complaint of failure to comply with the provisions of the act will promptly be investigated and the responsibility followed with proper consequences.

DOES CHINA MEAN WAR? A Report that the Celestial Government Will Force Indemnity from the United States. WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 19.—An afternoon press dispatch today from London announces that the Chinese government is making active preparations for military operations. The dispatch mentions as part evidence of this assertion that the Chinese minister at London had bought for his government 200,000 rifles of modern pattern for use of the Celestial infantry. This rather curious piece of news has started a story here to-night which has at least the quality of novelty if not of plausibility, that the Chinese government is making preparations to enforce its demand for indemnity upon the United States government for damages to Chinese subjects at the Rock Springs (Wyoming) riot and massacre. It is still too fresh to be forgotten that the late Chinese minister, Chin Lau Pin, made a peremptory demand for \$147,000 as the amount of damages suffered by his people by the Rock Springs riot. The demand was reported favorably from the foreign affairs committee, but Chairman Belmont failed to get it through the house, although the bill was on the calendar three months before the government. The pigtail diplomats had frequently "intimated" in their serial intercourse with representatives of other governments here that if congress did not grant the indemnity the only course left to the Chinese highness would be to make prey of American property in China and invite responsibility for what might follow. The government at Peking has doubtless been apprized by its vigilant representative here of the threatened rupture between the United States and Mexico, and it is assumed that this is thought by the Celestial government to be a favorable time for a hostile demonstration against American interests in China. It was fair to assume that the peremptory demand by Secretary Bayard for the release of the American citizen who is held to be illegally deprived of his liberty, followed as it has been by the failure of the Mexican government to comply with it, would lead soon to aggressive operations, and it was also fair to assume that a nation with one fight on its hands, and nothing much to fight with, would not be in a slaps to carry on another fight at the same time. This looks like one of the ways that are dark, if not a trick that is vain, of the heathen Chinese. There may be nothing in this talk; it is going on in well-informed circles to-night, but it is not a miss to bear in mind that pig-tail diplomats are no slouches, and will bear watching.

KILLED BY HIS SON. KANSAS CITY, Mo., Aug. 20.—The Times' special from Steelville, Mo., says: Near Osage, in the southeastern part of Crawford county, lived Elburton Clouts and his aged father, Albert Clouts, and his brother George. For two years an old family feud has caused law suits and troubles that went to make up deadly ill feelings, particularly against Elburton Clouts. Tuesday George and his father were at MacFarra's, near Osage, when Elburton rode up and he and George became involved in a heated quarrel. George finally seized Elburton's pistol and struck George in the head, shot his father in the abdomen. The old man died in a few hours. George was not dangerously wounded. Elburton is now here under arrest and claims that the shooting was purely accidental and that the lick he struck George in the head with the pistol caused its discharge, shooting the old man accidentally. The old man, however, makes a dying statement that his son had shot him before he struck George in the head and that he believed Elburton meant to kill either him or George. The Clouts family is one of the oldest and most respected in the county.

AN ASSASSIN'S END. MONTEVIDEO, Aug. 18.—As the president of the republic was entering a theater last night a miscreant fired a revolver almost pointblank at his head. The ball entered the president's cheek, inflicting a slight wound. The infuriated crowd attacked the assassin and mistreated him so terribly that he died shortly afterward.

THE OHIO DEMOCRATS. The platform adopted by the Ohio democratic state convention congratulates the country that the party has been restored to power and that the promises of its leaders and the hopes of its followers are being realized. It expresses sincere sorrow at the loss of the country by the death of Durbin Ward and Samuel J. Tilden, the latter who was for many years the leader of the democracy of America. The resolutions also deeply lament the death of Hendricks, McClellan, Horatio Seymour and General Hancock. The platform reaffirms the principles laid down by the national convention on the just revision of the existing tariff laws. The policy of paying out the surplus revenue is heartily approved. The platform demands that both gold and silver, as established by the constitution, shall be maintained as the basis of our money system, and denounces the attempt to change the measure of value from gold and silver to gold alone as an act of monstrous injustice.

IN OPERATION OCTOBER 19.

The Special Delivery Service Shortly to be Inaugurated. The postmaster general has issued a circular of information and instruction to postmasters concerning and preparatory to putting into operation, on October 12, the act of August 4, 1886, authorizing the extension of the special delivery system to all postoffices, and to all mailable matters. The circular provides that every postoffice in the United States and territories and the District of Columbia, now established, and which shall be established while the foregoing acts remain, is hereby designated as a special delivery office. These regulations take effect October 1, 1886, after which date every postmaster will be held responsible for the immediate delivery of every article of mailable matter which may be received addressed to his office properly stamped with a special delivery stamp. Such immediate delivery must be made when the article is directed to an addressee residing or having a place of business within one mile of the postoffice. The obligation to so deliver does not extend to an addressee beyond that distance, but the postmaster will be at liberty to make such delivery beyond such limits and receive compensation therefor in any other case. It is commended to him as a proper and considerate thing to be done in accommodation of the sender whenever it is reasonably convenient. The hours within which immediate delivery shall be made shall be at least from 7 a. m. to 7 p. m., and further, until the arrival of the last mail, provided that such arrival be not later than 9 p. m. Postmasters are not required to make delivery of special delivery matter on Sunday, but will be at liberty, y, however, to deliver special delivery letters and parcels arriving on Sunday. Such immediate delivery may, at third and fourth-class offices, be made by the postmaster himself, by an assistant or clerk, or by any other competent person to be employed as messenger. The service contemplated by the law requires that all special delivery matter shall reach that address with the greatest possible expedition after it arrives at the postoffice. Postmasters should open all matter at once on arrival at an immediate delivery office, matter bearing the special delivery stamp, and stamp or write on the envelope or wrapper the name of the office and the date and hour when the matter arrives. Next the matter must be numbered, after which it must be delivered without loss of time to the addressee. For every special delivery delivered the postmaster must take a receipt. After a special delivery article has been taken out for delivery and has been returned with the information that the person addressed has removed to the delivery of another office and the article is then forwarded, it is not to be regarded as entitled to special delivery at the second office. Registered matter will be entitled to special delivery the same as ordinary matter when bearing a special delivery stamp in addition to the full postage and registry fee required by law, and the regulations. No effort will be spared by postmasters or any other officers to expedite the mailing of matter bearing special delivery stamps. The words "secure immediate delivery at special delivery office" will, however, be changed to read "secure immediate delivery at any postoffice" on the special delivery stamp now in general use. The use of the stamp with the fewer words will be continued until the present supply is exhausted. Suitable supplies of the special delivery stamps will be sent to any postoffice in the country, which may make requisition for them, and to be sold by postmasters in any amount, and to any person who may apply for them, but they can be used only for the purpose of securing the immediate delivery of matter. Under no circumstances are they to be used in the payment of postage on any other description, or of the registry fee, nor can any other stamps be employed to secure special delivery stamps. The special delivery stamp must be in addition to the lawful postage, and any article of first-class matter not prepaid with at least one full rate of postage, and any parcel of any other class of postage, on which is not been fully prepaid, in accordance with the law and regulations must be treated as held for postage, even though bearing a special delivery stamp. Postmasters at fourth class offices are not entitled to commissions on the special delivery stamps on letters and parcels mailed by them. No failure in any instance where delivery is possible can be considered excusable. Every complaint of a failure in such a delivery will be promptly investigated and the responsibility fixed, with proper consequences. No office, however small the office which on the 1st of October, 1886, may be free delivery offices, are hereby excepted from the operations of the above order, so far as the same prescribes the methods of immediate delivery, and at all such free delivery offices the special delivery stamps will be maintained through the employment of a regular force of messengers, as at present, and postmasters at such offices will continue to be governed by the regulations in the circulars of August 11, 1886, published in the "Postal Guide" for January, 1885, and by the instructions issued in pursuance thereof, in so far as same as herein modified. Postmasters are not required to make delivery of special delivery matter on Sunday, but will be at liberty to deliver special delivery letters and parcels arriving on Sunday. The law requires that the postmaster-general may contract for the immediate delivery of articles from any postoffice at any price less than 8 cents per piece when he shall deem it expedient." Postmasters at free delivery offices will, therefore, forward any propositions from corporations or other private parties for performing the immediate delivery of mail matter at their respective offices, with a statement of all facts and such recommendations as they may see proper to make.

IN A HOGSHEAD THIS TIME. Buffalo dispatch: Two more men came to light today who intend the 22d inst. to make the journey through the whirlpool rapids. The notoriety seekers this time are Frank L. Premo, a painter of East Buffalo, and Frederick M. Becker, a foreman for the street-cleaning contractor. Their boat is to be an old beer hogshead which has been in a brewery cellar for fifteen years. It is five feet two inches high, and the heads are four feet six inches in diameter. It is made of two-inch oak staves, with heads of the same thickness, and is bound by eight hoops. Three inches back of each head is set a second head of two-inch hemlock. The hogshead when in the water will be horizontal. Three-quarters of it will be occupied by a box filled to hold 1,500 pounds of sand ballast. The top of this box will be an incline on which the men will rest, and which will be cashioned, as will the sides and top of the hogshead. The conventional manhole will also be cut in the top, and several windows two inches in diameter will be inserted. "These fellows have been going down there with all their fancy rigging," said Premo, "and now we will show them how they can go through in a washtub." The hogshead boat is now almost completed, and will be tested early next week.

THE PATRIOT'S CHARACTER. At the Chautauque (N. Y.) assembly the Rev. Edward Everett Hall, of Boston, lectured in the amphitheater on the "Human Side of Washington." The lecturer said he would try to enable the audience to appreciate the fact that Washington was a real man and not a demi-god. Washington was singularly human. The real Washington bought lottery tickets and had a habit of falling in love, and was greatly troubled because the young woman would not fall in love with him. He was a bad sneller; he traded horses always to his own advantage, and he was the richest American of his day. Lord Fairfax brought up Washington to become a thorn in the flesh of George.

The lecturer had no doubt that the hatchet story was true and Washington was a man of principle and honor and in the time of the stamp act was recognized as the Virginia patriot. He was as talkative among friends as Grant, but as silent as he was in the presence of opponents. He asked a blessing at the table; he had his mug of beer and his glass of wine, and was a healthful, cheerful, active man who enjoyed life as if it were worth living. He had great passions but he held them in magnificent control. He had some faint idea of the American of today.

THE IRISH-AMERICAN LEAGUE. Chicago special: Patrick Egan was asked today if he would again accept the position of president of the Irish-American National league. "No, sir," was his reply; "I have set my foot down about that. You are probably aware of the fact that I tendered my resignation at the committee meeting last January, but was forced to retain it until the convention. I am extensively engaged in the corn business, and I find it absolutely necessary to resign the presidency in order to pay more attention to personal matters. Secretary J. P. Sutton, of Omaha, will also resign. He was elected last January."

"Will Dr. O'Reilly, of Detroit, retain the treasuryship?" "We would all be very glad to prevail on him to do so. I don't know how that will be."

Mr. Egan did not have any idea as to who his probable successor will be, but it is said that Chicago will make an effort to have a Chicago man elected to the presidency, and that either Alexander Sullivan or John Finerty will be the man.

DECEIT TO BE INVALID. Mr. H. L. Muldrow, acting secretary of the interior, has affirmed a decision of Commissioner Sparks regarding some pine lands in the Duluth land district, from which an appeal was taken. In 1884 nineteen persons filed pre-emption entries on pine timber lands at the Duluth land office. When they came around to prove up Special Agent Eaton was in the office and put the claimants through a cross-examination in the course of which the entry men confessed that they had not made the entries for themselves, but were hired to make them by E. Brown, a member of the John Martin lumber company. Subsequently persons who had taken mortgages on the entries from nine of the claimants applied to have certificates issued in order to protect them. Singularly enough, the register and receiver recommended to the general land office that the certificates be issued. Commissioner Sparks decided that the mortgages could have no better claim than the entry men, and the latter had confessed that they had no valid claim. Mr. Muldrow's decision of the appeal affirms the claims of mortgagees of nine of the entry men, but the cases of the other ten are similar, and will be decided in the same way.

THE MARKETS. OMAHA. WHEAT—No. 2..... 57 @ 57 1/2 BARLEY—No. 2..... 30 @ 32 RYE—No. 2..... 37 @ 37 1/2 CORN—No. 2 mixed..... 28 @ 28 1/2 OATS—No. 2..... 20 @ 20 1/2 BUTTER—Choice table..... 13 @ 15 BUTTER—Fair to good..... 10 @ 11 EGGS—Fresh..... 2 @ 2 1/2 CHICKENS—Old per doz..... 2 00 @ 2 50 CHICKENS—Spring per doz..... 2 00 @ 2 50 LEMONS—Choice, per box..... 9 50 @ 10 00 APPLES—Choice per bushel..... 2 50 @ 2 75 BEANS—Navys..... 1 40 @ 1 60 ONIONS—Per barrel..... 3 50 @ 4 00 POTATOES—Per bushel..... 4 35 @ 4 50 TOMATOES—Per bushel..... 1 50 @ 1 75 WOOL—Fine, per lb..... 10 @ 11 SEEDS—Timothy..... 2 20 @ 2 50 SEEDS—Blue Grass..... 1 30 @ 1 40 HAY—Baled, per ton..... 5 50 @ 6 25 HAY—In bulk..... 6 00 @ 7 00 HOGS—Mixed packing..... 4 35 @ 4 50 BEEVES—Choice steers..... 4 20 @ 4 35 SHEEP—Fair to good..... 2 00 @ 3 50 NEW YORK. WHEAT—No. 2 red..... 84 @ 85 WHEAT—Ungraded red..... 81 @ 83 CORN—No. 2..... 51 1/2 @ 52 OATS—Mixed western..... 33 @ 36 POEK..... 10 50 @ 10 75 LARD..... 7 30 @ 7 35 CHICAGO. FLOUR—Winter..... 4 05 @ 4 10 FLOUR—Patents..... 4 30 @ 4 60 WHEAT—Per bushel..... 76 @ 77 CORN—Per bushel..... 43 @ 45 OATS—Per bushel..... 26 @ 27 POEK..... 9 62 1/2 @ 9 65 LARD..... 7 30 @ 7 32 1/2 HOGS—Packing & shipping..... 4 75 @ 5 00 CATTLE—Stockers..... 2 40 @ 3 50 SHEEP—Natives..... 3 50 @ 4 25 ST. LOUIS. WHEAT—No. 2 red..... 77 @ 78 CORN—Per bushel..... 40 @ 43 1/2 OATS—Per bushel..... 25 @ 27 1/2 HOGS—Mixed packing..... 4 50 @ 4 55 CATTLE—Stockers..... 2 40 @ 3 50 SHEEP—Common to choice..... 3 00 @ 4 00 KANSAS CITY. WHEAT—Per bushel..... 65 @ 65 1/2 CORN—Per bushel..... 34 @ 34 1/2 OATS—Per bushel..... 27 1/2 @ 28 CATTLE—Stockers..... 2 30 @ 2 75 HOGS—Good to choice..... 4 80 @ 4 95 SHEEP—Common to good..... 2 75 @ 4 53