OREGON.

IN OPERATION OCTOBER 12. The Special Delivery Service Shortly to be

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Inaugurated. The postmaster general has issued a circular of information and instruction to postmasters concerning and preparing to putting into operation, on October 12, the net 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 as in any other case. It 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, however, to deliver special delivery letters and parcels arriving on 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 he may employ as messenger. The service contemplated by the law requires that all special delivery matter shall reach the addresses with the greatest possible expedition after it arrives at the postoffice. Post masters should open all matter at once or their arrival and immediately separate matter bearing the special delivery stamp, and stamp or write on the envelope or wrapper the name of the office and the and hour when the matter arrives. Next the matter must be numbered, after which it must be delivered without loss of time. For every special delivery article delivered the postmaster must take a re-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 forwarded it is not to be regarded entitled to special delivery at second office. Registered matter 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 officer to expedite the mailing of matter bearing pecial delivery stamps. The words secures immediate delivery at special delivery office" will, however, be changed to secures immediate delivery at any postoffice," on the special delivery stamp now in general use. The use of the stamps with the fewer words will be continued until the present supply is exhausted. Suitable supplies of the special delivery stamp will be sent to any postoffice in the country, which may make requisition for them, and are to be sold by postmasters in any amount, and to any person who may ap ply for them, but they can be used only for the purpose of securing the immediately de-livery of matter. Under no circumstances are they to be used in the payment of postages of any description, or of the registry fee, nor can any other stamps be employed to secure special delivery stamps. 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 has 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. 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 conse-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 ds of immediate delivery, and at all such free delivery offices the special delivery system 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, 1886, and by the instructions issued in pursuance thereof, except as the same as berein 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 decides that the postmaster-general may contract for the immediate delivery of al 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 reputable parties for performing the immediate delivery of mail matter at their re

may see proper to make.

spective offices, with a statement of all facts and such recommendations as they

CATTLE TO BE CREMATED. Ottawa (Ont.) dispauch: The department of agriculture has received advices 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-blood Galloways, owned by Hector McCrae, of Mon-treal, recently purchased in Kirkend, Brightshire, Scotland, and valued at \$15. There are also 300 other cattle b longing to Andrew Allen, of Montreal; J. J. Hill, of St. Paul, Minn.; Senator Cochrane, of Hilliurst, Caunda, and W. Dawes, of Lachine, Quebec. Of this lot the greater part are black polled cattle, for which high figures were paid. The whole 357 head are valued at \$300,000. All must be sacriiced, as those not now down with the dis

bill providing for local self-government out Great Britain and Ireland is said a preparation by Lord Randolph

SOME WASHINGTON GOSSIP.

The receipts of the governments since July 1 have nearly been \$4,000,000 in ex cess of the receipts during the same period of last year. The increase was about \$2,000,000 from customs and about \$1,800,000 from internal revenue. These figures are said to be indicative of the good state of business throughout the country.

The commissioner of the general land office has approved for patent about 3,600 pre-emption and commuted homestead entries, 2,000 of which were in the Farco. Dak., land district. Since last January the board of review of the general land office has examined and disposed of over 14,000

M. Domingo Gana, the new Chilian minister, accompanied by M. Manuel Freire, the new secretary of the Chillan legation, was presented to the president by the secretary of war at the cabinet meeting on the 12th.

The minister was in full court costume. Maj. S. W. Clark, whose removal as recorder of the general land office was recommended by Commissioner Sparks, bas been

suspended by the president, 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 re-pects. 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 e presi dent 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 net remains, is hereby designated as special delivery offices. 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 postoflice. 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.

A FAIR FIELD OF CORN.

The Drought Has Not Done as Much Damage as at First Supposed. The Chicago Times publishes a very full

port of the corn situation, cove states of Illinois, Kausas, Iowa, Missouri, Nebraska, Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, Dakota, Tennessee and Kentucky The report brings out these facts: That up to the fourth day of July the general corn prospect of the country east of the Missouri were exceptionably good. West of that river the corn situation, comprising the states of Kansas and Nebraska, had been reduced more or less by dry weather. The corn season so far had been a very peculiar one, starting out, as it did, under the most favorable circumstances the month of June dry and cool, with just enough moisture to keep corn growing and out fields in condition for uninterrupted cultivation until July 1. But over since hat date the corn crop has been subjected with the exception of some limited areas in Ohio and Indiana, to such extremes of dry weather and heat the general prospects to day point to a crop reduced in quantity

and quality. Rains during the last ten days have been copious in Kansas and Nebraska and a arther reduction to the crop from drought has been stopped, but the season is now so ar advanced that no amount of rain can ring be corn crop up to the condition of July 1, 1886, and frosts before the second week in September would cause more than the usual destruction to the crop.

Intimately connected to the corn crop is he grass crop and the Times report shows that the crop was a fair one in many local-ities but as a whole a little below the yield of the grass crop of 1855. Grass in exceptionally fine condition. ecored The quality of the hay this season is un-

The oat crop, owing to the corn and pas-turage situation, has not and will not move very freely under existing circumstances.

The report also brings out the fact that the winter wheat crop in quality is excel-lent, threshing out a little better than was expected before the harvest. The move ment from the threshing machines never was so large as it has been during the last orty days, and a much larger percentage of the crop than usual will have been marketed before the opening of 1887.

EXPLOSED WITH FATAL EFFECT. Ashland (Wis.) special: This morning this city was startled by a terrific explonon, which was soon discovered to have peen occasioned by bursting of the boiler in the carpenter shop of Perenier & Webter. The boiler house was utterly demol-·hed and five men and boys instantly killed and two wounded, viz: Willie P. Perinier and Alex Perenier, sons of the senior member of the firm. Joseph Meaughlin, foreman of the shop; O. V. Tohnson, wood turner; August Olson, workman, killed. Folson Peso, foreman of the working crew, slightly wounded in the leg and B. F. Harley, severely; now in the abspital with a fair show to recover.

The terrible accident has cast a gloom over the entire city. The cause of the ex-plosion was a lack of water in the boiler. Saturday the boiler was blown off and pumped up after cleaning. The usual fire was built this morning, when it was found that the injection would not work. While

rying to fire it the explosion occurred.
McLaughlin, the foreman, leaves a wife and three children; Johnson leaves a wife and child. Steps have been taken to re-leve their immediate wants. The blow falls with terrible effect upon Mr. and Mrs Perinor, who are in poor health. The loss will lost up about \$3,000. August Olson is reently from Eau Claire, where he has a brother. His body will be taken there for

TRELAND FOR THE IRISH.

President Egan Talks to Representatives Assembled at the Convention in Chicago.

In the Irish National League convention n Chicago on the 18th, on opening of the proceedings, Eagan took the chair, Davitt on his right and the delegates of the parliamentary party on his left. The rear of the stage was occupied by ladies, Finerty, Sullivan and the other leaders taking their places on the floor with their respective delegations. An immense floral harp with of his associates. The verdict ought not to streamers of green ribbon was brought in and placed in front of the chairman's desk. The audience applauded, and rose while the band played "The Harr that Once Through Tara's Halls." When the music finished President Egan arose and received an ovation. He then delivered the following address, the different points of which were cheered and applauded:

Once more the elected delegates of the Irish National League of America have come together in national convention to comply with the conditions of the constitution, and to adopt such measures as may seen best for the furtherance of the great and holy cause in which we are engaged. We shall, I am glad to say, be inspired by the presence, and nided by the counsel of man who, of all others -not even excepting our great leader binaself—holds the warmest place in the hearts of the Irish exiles, the man whom Charles the land league nell has called the father of the land league iles, the man whom Charles Stewart Parhonest, fearless Michael Davitt. shall also have the inspiring presence and aid of the patriotic, brave, and faithful delegation from Ireland-my friend, William O'Brien, who has banished more snakes and reptiles from Ireland than any other man since the days of St. Patrick.
John Redmond and John Deasy. In your
name, in the name of the Irish National
League of America. I welcome these gentlemen to our convention, with a hearty Irish-American cead mille failthe.

It is my privilege and pride to be able to ougratulate you, the faithful members of the league, upon the glorious progress our cause has made, and upon the splendid work you have helped to accomplish for Irish nationality since we last met in Fanueil ball. Then the infamous crimes act was in force in Ireland. Every man's liberty and life were at the mercy of the hired trained perjurers of Dublin Castle. Out of 103 members of parliament returned rom Ireland, less than thirty could be re ied upon to follow Mr. Parnell, while both English parties were solidly combined against home rule for Ireland. To even the most sanguine amongst us the realiza-tion of our hopes for the restoration of our national parliament seemed, indeed, a long way off.

Such, however, are the strides our cause has made since then, that but a couple of months ago victory seemed within our very Mr. Parnell can now count instead of a following of twenty-live or thirty, a formidable party of eighty-five. Coercion as a system is, I believe dead. Not even the blustering and blundering tories will dare to resort to it. Three successive gov ernments have been overthrown within nine months, on the Irish question. From Dublin to Eastern India on the one side and Californi, on the other; from Norway New Zealand, in the centers of diplomacy in Europe-Berlin, Vienna, Paris, St. Peters burg as well as London-the struggle for Iriah liberty is keenly watched, and English statesmen have come to learn that the measure of England's influence amoust the nations will be in proportion to the peace that reigns in Ireland, and that there can be no peace with Ireland or with the Irish race until Ireland obtains home rule. The greatest of English statesmen has made ome rule a cabinet question, and while Mr. Gladstone has for the moment gone down before the force of English prejudice and English ignorance, the banner of home ule for Ireland will, in his own words, "be porne with the firm hands of the people, perhaps not to an easy but to a certain and not far off victory." I ink our friends from the old will tell you that in the achieve-ment of this great progress, the aid, material and moral, rendered to the cause by you of the Irish league of America, as been an important factor. Since the Boaton convention the national treasurer, Father O'Reilly, has forwarded to the National league at home, and to the trustees of the parliamentary fund, the sum of over Of that \$75,000 reached the hands of Mr. Parnell on the eve of the elec-tion last fall, and we had the great gratifiation of receiving Mr. Parnell's assuranthat it enabled him to win victories that be could not have otherwise secured. One hundred thousand dollars was remitted by cable within ten days during the campaign of last month, and \$60,000 but a few days Your executive, appreciating the greavalue of public opinion, adopted various methods to enlighten the American public on the Irish cause, and the warm and vig crous outbursts of purely American it dorsement, which from one end to the other of this great country, greefed the introduc-tion by Mr. Gladstone of his home rule and land bill—indorsement so highly appraised by Mr. Gladstone himself—attests the sucess of our efforts. It is not too much to claim for this league of ours, that not only ins it done its part in aiding and support ing the struggle at home, but that it has made the cause of Ireland respectable and respected among Americans, and through our people as a race on this continent.

that means has belied largely to elevate Our action at this convention will be hope and pride and joy; from England-or belinerations may end in dissensions and disaster. Differences there may mongst us, as they exist amongst all other organizations, but these differences, if they le crop out, must and shall be settled by the vote of this convention, Ireland's cause is too sacred a trust to be made the shuttle-cock of politicians, the sport of any man's vanity, or a weapon for the gratifi cation of any man's personal malice. land is passing through a terrible crisis. Our people look to us for aid and comfort encouragement in their desperate struggle. Their hopes are in a great measure centered on the outcome of this

Unity, caution, perseverance and determination are the necessity of the hourunity between all honest, manly elements of Irish nationalism on this continent un der the banner of the Irish National leagu of America and unity of purpose and of ac tion between the league in America and the league at home; caution, that no word of act of ours will compromise our friends be youd the water, but at the same time cau tion that must never degenerate into cow ardice; perseverance—cool, steady perseverance—on the lines and under the leadership of Charles Stewart Parnell, and de er mination, such determination as that shown by the fathers of American liberty to win back our plundered rights at hazards. I see emblazoned on these walls the motto, "We are for Irish liberty. the motto. "We are for Irish liberty Peacefully if we can, otherwise if we must. This is the true untional position. This is the position which every true-born American can appreciate the only position which England can respect, and I maintain it is the position and the spirit which has placed the cause of Irish nationality where it

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 insufferably hot, with scarcely a breath of fresh air in the court-room. 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 be based upon the statements of any coun-

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 notoricty.

Proceeding with his remarks Attorney Foster said that the state were making and exploding bombs and bringing in splinters as testimony, and for the purpose of horri-lying the jury, but there was only one issue in the case and that was, "Did the defendants destroy the life of Policeman Degnon?" 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.

Referring to 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

One of the best points made by Foster was in substantially the following language: 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: 'I command you in the name of the state of Illinois to disperse peaceably.' To this, Fielden, who was speaking, answered nat-To this. urally enough: 'Why, captain, this is a peaceable meeting,' or 'we are peaceable.' Why, captain, this is a ow, should the state see anything so significant in this remark? The evidence shows that the meeting was peaceable and 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 a natural 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 con spiracy to attack the police, devoted considerable time to a consideration of the testimony of John Bernett, as approved, to that of Harry L. Gilmore. Bernett, 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. could serve the state as a witness. Called by the defense Bernett swore that the Called bomb was thrown from a point far enough from that fixed by the prosecution to overthrow the theory, based on Gilmore's testithat Spies lit the fuse of the bomb and that the homb 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, as he was carrying his arms full of hay to were organized to overthrow the govern-leed his horses. The murdered man If that was their purpose they ment. 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 unreasonable 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.

FIFE FIRST-CLASS WAR SHIPS.

For Which Contracts are to be Let at an Early Day.

Washington special: The secretary of the navy will probably authorize to-morrow the publication of advertisements for five new first-class ships of war. Four of these ships were appropriated for at the last session of congress, and the fifth is one of the new vessels provided for in the bill to increase the naval establishment, which became a law last week. The bill included in its provisions one double-bottomed protected cruiser of not less than 3,500 tons. Secretary Whitney had already determined in his own mind to adopt for this vessel the plans prepared by Mr. White, chief contractor of England, some time ago for the Spanish government before he was appointed to his present position. No vessel has as yet been constructed from these plans, but the vessel has been designated for some watched from across the Atlantic with the but the vessel has been designated for some very closest interest; from Ireland with time as "Number 27" by eaval men and is so known on both sides of the water. She a large section of its people—with prejudice is to be a twin screw vessel of 4,400 tons the most blind, with hatred the most in- and 315 feet in length. She will be heavily e, and with the litter hope that our armed and is expected to develop perations may end in dissensions and a speed of nineteen knots as hour and to be the fastest cruiser in the world. tary Whitney has determined not to wait longer in the experimental stage of naval construction and to take the very latest and best ideas that he could obtain The copy of the Naniwaskan, which is to be built as one of the other four vessels, will follow exactly the plans furnished by Armstrong & Co., and is expected to develop a speed of eighteen knots. The plans for the other three are as follows: One, a 4,000 ton ship; one, a 1,700 ton ship, and one an 870 ton gunboat. They were prepared at the navy department, rention. Victory seems close at name, and to be armed with a fun compound to see to it that it be not convention to see to it that it be not light machine guns. The other vessels, authorized in the bill, that has just become will not be contracted for until the a law, will not be contracted for until the plans shall have been prepared, and this may occupy several months. There also to be one torpedo boat, a dyn*mite-gun cruiser, and two armored cruisers of large tonnage. They will all doubtless be contracted for within the coming year. When they are completed we shall have substantially a new navy and they ought to be ready within three years. The Atlantic, which is just having her steam trials at New York may be considered the first of a fleet of eighteen new vessels counting in the five double barreled monitors which are now to be completed at last.

AN ARCHBISHOP'S VIEW.

Archbishop Heisk, of Milwaukee, in an nterview in regard to the edict of the pope sgainst the Knights of Labor, announced by Carninal Laschereau at Quebec, says that he has not heard anything regarding it. The edict may be a special one for Canada. In case a similar edict should be issued for the United States it will be made public by Cardinal Gibbons at Baltimore.

THE NANCE COUNTY HORROR.

A New Theory Concerning the Murders Two Years Ago

Omaha Dally Bee. It is now nearly two years since the details of the shocking quintuple murder known as the Fullerton, Nance county, horror, were published. It was in the early part of the winter of 1884. Four adults and one child were found murdered. The for traveling, and two spring wagons. perpetrator was, and still is; unknown, but suspicion now is firmly settled upon the man who in all probability did the deed, and who for a long time, it was thought, had also fallen a victim in the ing some stock. He did not go, butchery. This is the man Furneval, who has not been heard of since that time. The theory of the crime held up to the present time, is that Percival, who was the third to fall in the bloody work with his wife, had been gotten out of the way in order to remove the possibility of his ever In a short time Runyon saw his daughters laying claim as heir to immense estates in England. That theory has now fallen to the ground, and another has taken its place. It is held, says the Omaha Bee, by everybody in the vicinity of the scene of the murder, and bears a plausibility which the other lacked. It makes its first appearance in the Bee, and was received through Honorable John Rush from John Whithey, the next neighbor of Furnival.

Furneval owned 160 acres in Nance county. He was living with a man named E ch took turns of a week in attending to the domestic duties of their nome. In that home were certain chattels ipon which Furneval had given a mortgage or \$200. The time of the payment of this sum was near at hand, and Furneval was anxiously expecting money from the east to satisfy it. He went several times to Central City and Fullerton to see if the noney had arrived, but only to find that t had not come. This made him nervous and irksome. He even requested his neigh bors to inquire for the desired letter for ilm when he was unable to go to either of these towns himself. On the Saturday night before the murder Furneyal inquired of Mr. Gates if he had brought a letter for him, but was informed that nothing had arrived with his address.

The next day, Sunday, was the day upon which Meyer was to commence to take charge of the household affairs for the folowing week. That day furneval had pent playing cricket. On his way home e stopped at Gates' and asked the latter if he had seen Meyer that day, and was told that Meyer had not been around. Although naturally an easy-going man, when aroused it was known that Furneval was possessed of most resentful and violent feelings. These he began to show be fore he left Gate's place by bitter denunciation of his companion who neglected his luty. He then started for home. Later Meyer made his appearance at Gates' and asked if Furneval had been seen. He was informed that Furneval had just left and was in a very angry mood. "Yes," said was in a very angry mood. "Yes," said Meyer, "I suppose he'll make it warm for me," and then started for home. Furneval quarrelled, and later, when the former retired to bed, Furneval shot him through the chin and top of the head. Percival was one of the nearest neigh-

bors. Early in the morning a man of his, named Baird, who was a friend of Meyer's, called to see the latter, while Furneval was disging a pit to bury him in. Baird discovered the murder and was hastily running to spread the alarm, when Furneval shot him from behind. The body was not found or some time, and was then supposed to be that of Furneval. That night, Monday, Percival had just got back from town, and and driven his horses to the barn, where Furneyal asked if he had any news for him from town. Percival stated that he had not. Whereupon Fürneval, who had now become a demon in heart, in search of money to make his escape, shot Percival dropped upon the hay he had been holding and never stirred. Furneval then went to the Percival house. He knew the latter had a tin box containing \$100. He determined to secure its contents. Todo this he killed Mrs. Percival, who was enceinte at the time, as also her child who was but filteen months old. He then rifled the box, and with the blood of six human being, as it were, dripping from his hands, made his escape. His tracks have been so effectually overed that he has not been apprehended.

Mr. Gates' opinion as to his whereabouts s that he has either already committed micide, or that he has gone on a surveying expedition to Alaska. Heis rather inclined to the latter theory, in fact is almost cer ain that he is up north, because Furneval everal times spoke to him of going.

The one hundred and sixty acres belonging to Furneval are now used by ex-Lt.-Gov. Carns, while the mortgage upon his chattles was purchased by Central City

THE OHIO DEMOCRATS.

The platform adopted by the Ohio demo cratic state convention congratulates the country that the party has been restored to power and that the promises of its lenders 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 atter who was for many years the leader of the democracy of America. The resolu-tions also deeply lament the death of Hen-dricks, McClellan, Horatio Seymour and General Hancock. The platform reaffirms the principles laid down by the national convention on the just revision of the existing tarifflaws. 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 values from gold and silver to gold alone as an act of monstrous injustice.

A RUMORED RESIGNATION. The Washington Evening Star has the folowing: "It is said that Treasurer Jordan contemplates sending in his resignation. It s also said that he does not quite agree with Secretary Fairchild on financial questions. He was very much opposed to the \$10,000,000 bond call which was issued. His feeling, which it is believed the Secretary would have carried out, was to call in no more bonds than the law quired for a sinking fund. Secretary Fair-child is also a radical in his ideas on this subject. It is thought as long as he re-mains at the head of the department he will act on the policy indicated by yester day's call. In that case it is asserted that Jordan will resign as soon as he becomes convinced that Manning will not resume als place at the head of the department.'

SHE LOYED NOT WISELY.

Denison (Tex.) special: A terrible tragedy was enacted in this city this morning at 11:30. A young lady named Lelia Brown. from Carthage, Mo., came to the city last night in company with Conductor Ben Brown of the Pacific, and was taken by him to his private sleeping room. The sive; and original number 9,927 to original young lady, humiliated by the disgrace she number 9,939, both inclusive; \$500, orighad brought on berself, procured a pistol and sent a bollet through her heart. The and sent a bullet through her heart. The lady leaves several letters addressed to friends and her mother. The city is wild with excitement over the sad affair, and the denunciations are loud and strong against Conductor Brown.

St. 000, original number 4.997 to original number 5.523, both inclusive; and original number 23,748; \$10,000, original number 11,664 to original number 12,611, both inclusive; total, \$10,000,000.

SAVING HIS DAUGHTERS.

An Old Missourian Shoots a Man for Carrying off His Girls.

Utics, Mo., Aug. 15 .- Last Friday a manwho gave his name as Ray and said he was a trader from Texas county, arrived at the Shoal creek iron bridge, three miles southeast of here. He was accompanied by his wife and a young man and had a red wagon, fitted up Saturday he went to the residence John Runyon, an old settler, and asked him to let one of his girls go up and stay with his wife while he was seekand when Runvon's daughter, Mrs Annie Record, went to the camp he proposed to her that they run off, promising her a horse, lots of jewelry and a good time. She refused and when she returned home told her folks about it.

The Runyons resolved to let Ray alone, but getting ready to go away, and asked them where they were going. They told him they were going to visit Ben Jones, a neighbor who lived at a short distance, and were going with

Ray. They said they would be back soon.

After they had gone, John Allen, a brotherin-law of Runyon, told him to look out, as he thought Ray did not mean any good to the girls, and told him that Ray had said the night before that he would kill him if he followed them.

Runyon got his pistol, mounted a horse, and overtook the party at the old Harper place, a mile south of the bridge. He ordered his girls to return bome, but Ray said they were going to Dawn.
Runyon said, "No you wont go." He was

answered with an oath and the remark that they would go.

Ray then became very angry and told the young man with him to get his revolver, say-ing he would "kill the —." He then went to the end of his wagon and reached for his revolver, while Runyon sat on his horse about fifty feet away, watching him. He drew the wearon and was raising it to fire when Runyon pulled his own weapon and fired at him, strik-ing him in the side with a 44 calire ball.

Ray staggered and cried, "He's killed me." and walked around his wagon to where his wife was.

The three girls having got out, Runyon and they returned home, and Runvan came to this place and gave himself up to Marshal Williams. A party of men with a physician started to the scene of the shooting at 3 o'clock. Runyon says he heard before coming up that Ray was nearly dead.

Runyon says he will stand by his act wif he swings as Jump d.d." but public sentiment is

The man Ray was here Friday trying to get girls to go with him, and it is believed he is the agent of a house of prostitution or runs one himself. He had boasted to Runyon of the men he had killed at different ilmes.

THE POPE'S EDICT.

Baltimore special: The dispatch bulletined at the United Press office to-day stating that Pope Leo XIII had condemned the Knights of Labor, and instructing the bishops to proceed against it as against all secret societies under the papal ban, has created a great stir in this city, not only among the members of the organization, but the general public. Prominent knights were interviewed this evening and they all share in the belief that the pope has issued no such edict as applying to the United States. "I den't believe," said a Catholic master

workman, "that His Holiness has taken a hostile attitude against the Knights of Labor, for if he has examined the constitution he must see that there is nothing in it antagonistic to the church. Besides, the hierarchy of this county have signified their approval of it.

One of the most prominent Catholic knights in the city was asked for his opinion as to the probable result of the pope's decision.

'Granting that it be true," after a ! moments silence the gentleman said, "and I love my church well; if it be true that the has decided to fight the Knights of Labor the order will doubtless be decimated somewhat; and so will the membership of the Catholic church. The Catholic Knights of Labor have always been obedient to the laws of the church, but if the church seeks to take away from us the only means we possess of resisting the encroachments and oppression of capitalists, it is time to call a halt. A month ago Cardinal Gibbons spoke in approbation of the order, saying that as long as it confined its interests to peaceable men it need apprehend no opposition from the church.

FIRM AND UNMOVED.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 13.—It is reported at the state department that there are no fresh developments in the Cutting case, and that the attitude of this government had not changed in any respect. This case is the fruit of the natural friction between the systems of government of the two peoples, who differ radically in character and cus-toms. The position of the United States has taken is based upon the assumption that all the material facts and legal features of the case are as have been set forth in the corre spondence and reports already made lie; but in matters involving possible warfare, it is held to be incumbent upon this country to make sure that there is nothing of importance beyond the official informa-tion already at hand, and to this end the best efforts of the department are turned, foundations once firmly laid and the dewill have to be made where the differences found to exist shall be reconciled through further efforts of diplomacy or by war; but in no event will this government assent to the doctrine that an American can be punished abroad for an offense committed within this domain.

THE DIAZ REGIME UNPOPULAR.

A correspondent at Brownville, Texas, says in an interview: Gen. Ignacis Martinez, director of the El Mundo, a revolutionary organ published here, said there is much dissatisfaction in Mexico, especially in Nuevo Leon and other border states, and he expects that within two months the country will be up in arms against Diaz, as every day his government grows more un-popular with the masses, and at an early ly there must be a new regime in Mexico. Private advices from the country state hat revolutionists have captured and hold Morelas. A dispatch also says that a prominent lawyer from the City of Mexico is in Brownsville to secure extradition of Martinez, in view of the attitude of the United States in the Cutting affair, and Martinez expresses the opinion that he may succeed.

CALLED FOR TEN MILLIONS.

Acting Secretary Fairchild issued on the 12th a call for ten million 3 per cent bonds, payable September 15 next.

The bonds included on the call are as follows: Fifty dollars, original number 124 to original number 132, both inclusive; and original number 1,382 to original number 1,388, both inclusive; and original number 1,382 to original number 1. both inclusive: \$100, original number 1,-678 to original number 1,729, both inclunumber 9,939, both inclusive; \$500, original number 729 to original number 786. both inclusive; and original number 4,229;