

Amusements, Lectures, etc., This Evening.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE, Twenty-third-st. and Eighth-ave.—"Halk." Kuhn Lomax. WALLACE'S THEATRE, Broadway and Thirtieth-st.—"Pina, Our Cousin Gertrude." Joseph K. Emmet. WOOD'S MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE—2 and 3: "East Lyna," and "Maggie Trappes." Matinees at 2.

SAN FRANCISCO MINISTERS HALL, No. 585 Broadway.—"Lorena Botiga." Brock's comedians. Geo. Grant, jr. THEATRE GARDEN, Third-ave. and Fifty-eighth-st.—"Mollie's Career."

Business Notices.

TERWILLIGER & CO., Provisional Merchants, 114 Broadway, corner Twenty-third-st., by opening \$100,000 worth of goods, without extra charge. Wholesale and Retail. BATHING AND HAIR DYE.—The best in the world. Instantaneous, harmless, perfect. Applied at Factory, No. 16 Bond-st. Sold everywhere. TRUSSES.—Marsh & Co's Radical Cure Truss (No. 100) Sold by all Druggists. ANTICIPATIONS.—PALMER LUMBS, 67 Broadway, N. Y.; 1509 Chestnut-st., Phila.; 61 Green-st., Boston.

TERMS OF THE TRIBUNE.

DAILY TRIBUNE, Mail Subscribers, \$10 per annum. SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE, Mail Subscribers, \$5 per annum. WEEKLY TRIBUNE, Mail Subscribers, \$2 per annum. Advertising Rates: DAILY TRIBUNE, 25c. 30c., 40c., 50c., and \$1 per line. SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE, 25 and 50 cents per line. WEEKLY TRIBUNE, 25, 35, and 50 cents per line. Terms, cash in advance. Address, THE TRIBUNE, New-York.

Advertisements for this week's issue of THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE must be handed in 70-Days. Price \$2 per line.

New-York Daily Tribune.

TUESDAY, JULY 26, 1870.

No general engagement has yet taken place between the French and Prussian armies. The French Government will observe the stipulations of the Treaty of Paris, concerning neutral vessels. Owing to the publication of an alleged secret treaty proposed by France to Prussia, England has assumed a hostile attitude. The British and French representatives have demanded satisfaction for the Pekin massacre, and a war with China is deemed inevitable. John Bright's health is improving. Mr. Motley's recall is generally regretted in England. There are fears of a Carlist rising in Spain.

A colored messenger in the Georgia Legislature yesterday shot and killed a colored Representative. Over 600 Germans in Chicago have volunteered for the Prussian army. A murderer has been lynched in Nebraska. Two men were killed in Boston by the falling of a grain elevator. Three stores were burned in Jamestown, Chautauque Co., N. Y., causing a loss of \$50,000.

John Bell, under sentence of death for shooting Officer Smedick about two years ago, has made a statement of the causes which led to the act. Dennis McGroarty is on trial in Hudson City, N. J., for the murder of Robert Hartman in May last. In June, 46,384 foreign letters were received at the New-York Post-Office, and 494,600 were dispatched, the postage on the former being \$10,547.75, and on the latter \$12,641.50. John Glass has been committed to prison for killing Henry Wachtler. Gold, 120; 120; 120. Thermometer, 80, 85, 85.

The report current here yesterday, that the French had determined not to regard the stipulations of the Treaty of Paris respecting neutral property on the sea, and privateering, is entirely without foundation. France not only adheres to those regulations, but extends the immunity from capture to Spain and the United States, which were not parties to the treaty. How unjust, and in the main baseless, were the charges against Gen. Howard, which were recently the subject of Congressional investigation, our columns have already shown. His friends, however, desire that the complete exhibit made in the full report of the majority of the Committee should be spread before the public, and it will accordingly be found on our third page.

It is believed in Paris that there is a secret treaty between France and Spain, but ministerial journals deny it. Nevertheless, we deem the report very probable, and we are quite satisfied that Napoleon knew of the Hohenzollern project long before he pretended to be surprised by it. Our special correspondent yesterday showed us how his preparations for a campaign had been going on at Metz for several months past. If he premeditated the war, why should he not have foreseen the pretext for it? He owes Spain a secret treaty; for Prim has given him just the occasion he wanted.

The public will be somewhat appalled to learn that Mr. Thurlow Weed, who has been engaged for some years in writing his autobiography, and who has a large amount of material ready for the press, has only got along in his labors as far as the year 1828! "How big will the book be?" as Thomas Carlyle would say, when forty-two years of political experience and management must come after the mass of material already worked up?—We fear that, as in the case of Jefferson's works, the publication will have to be undertaken by the Government.

When Mr. Burt, the agent of the foreign holders of Erie stock, returned to England, for the long vacation which English attorneys are accustomed to insist upon, the allies of the Erie thieves in this city suddenly raised a shout of rejoicing over what they affected to consider the final defeat of the majority of the Erie stockholders. The letter given elsewhere, from the Secretary of the Erie Shareholders' Protective Association, will serve to show that the good fight has by no means been given up. Indeed, it cannot be given up until we are ready to admit in New-York that property has no rights which burglars are bound to respect.

Our Vienna correspondent describes at length in another column the way in which the late anniversary of our national independence was celebrated in the Austrian capital. A distinguished company, including the principal members of the Administration and the diplomatic corps, assembled to do honor to the occasion, and many kind and cordial expressions of admiration and good will fell from the speakers. One toast, "Peace to the Nations of the World," has a peculiar significance in view of the war so soon to break out, but of which no one seemed to have the slightest expectation, unless some foreboding of it lurked in a few pregnant words by Count von Beust on the impossibility of reducing the Austrian army.

with his club. Real denies that he laid in wait for Smedick, and complains of false swearing on the part of certain witnesses. It is the last desperate appeal of a man whose life depends on the sympathy his story may arouse. The opposing armies in Europe still delay active hostilities, but while the war waits its theater seems likely to be enlarged. The secret treaty excitement, elsewhere discussed at length, threatens to involve England, and with this the probabilities of a general European complication are largely increased. France repeats her pledge that the requirements of the Convention of Paris shall be strictly enforced.

THE SECRET TREATY. A new and very serious consideration is introduced into the European quarrel by the publication of the points of a proposed secret treaty between France and Prussia. For the disclosure we are indebted to The London Times, which vouches for the accuracy of its statements with an earnestness that would hardly be assumed without good reason. The treaty, to be sure, has been rejected by Prussia; but it betrays so clearly the purposes of France that all Europe will be likely to take alarm, and we may hear at any time of alliances which will render necessary a general war. Our dispatches do not mention the date of the proposed instrument, but it must have been about the close of the war of 1866, when it is well understood that negotiations whose purport never was divulged took place between the Emperor Napoleon and King William. By this treaty France offered to acknowledge the title of Prussia to the territories she had absorbed in the course of the war, and to consent to the union of North and South Germany, provided the German provinces now embraced in Cisleithan Austria were not included. In return for this Prussia was to permit France to seize Luxembourg and Belgium! Bismarck rejected the proposal, and the rejection was accompanied with almost contemptuous nonchalance; for France was not only refused her demands, but was obliged to submit to those movements on the part of Prussia which her demands were made as an offset. Bismarck took the price she offered, and gave her no return for it. We can imagine how Napoleon must have writhed under this humiliation, and his pain probably was all the greater as he felt that he had deserved it. But what, after this disclosure, are we to think of the official declaration made by the Government last week, that this war was undertaken strictly in self-defense against the aggressions of Prussia? that there was no purpose of assailing any State except the Kingdom of Prussia proper? that France had no designs against any of the neutral powers? Here we have absolute proof that the possession of the Rhine frontier, in her understanding of it, includes not only the transfer of Rhenish Prussia but the obliteration of Belgium and naturally the appropriation of all that part of Holland lying south of the Rhine. "The Berlin Cabinet," said the French official mouthpiece the other day, "wished to turn to account the power already acquired by displacing definitively, to the advantage of Prussia, the international equilibrium, and has therefore shown a premeditated intention to refuse its guarantees, which were indispensable to our security as well as our honor." The guarantee essential to the honor and dignity of France is, therefore, the permission to commit political larceny of Belgium and Luxembourg; and preserving the international equilibrium means that whenever a German State joins the North German Confederation, France must be permitted to steal another State to counterbalance it! France, in a word, making war against Prussia on the ground that Prussia is bent on territorial aggrandizement, is convicted of entertaining that same purpose herself in a vastly aggravated form; for whereas the most that can be said against Prussia is that she threatens in an honest way to absorb the German nation, France attempts to extend her boundaries by sheer robbery, without other pretext than the possession of the necessary power. The partition of the Kingdom of Poland was not a greater crime than this atrocious deed to which Napoleon attempted to win King William's consent.

INTERVIEWING THE EMPEROR. The Daily Telegraph of London has long been celebrated for its abject devotion to the French Emperor. It has sung his glories till England is nauseated with the melody. It has peeped through his key-hole and described his guests at dinner. It has haunted the doorways of the Tuileries, and seeing the company go in to the state balls has put itself in their place and painted the festivities with glowing colors. It has fancied itself on intimate terms with all Napoleon's courtiers and ministers, and duly reported in London their supposed remarks, mingled with a great many of its own. After this it was of course no more than natural that the special correspondent of The Telegraph should be accorded an interview with his Imperial Majesty and learn directly from the august lips just what his Imperial Majesty wanted to have repeated.

As we don't know what was told The Telegraph, of course we cannot undertake to say how much of the reported conversation was obtained from some of the Emperor's lackeys, and how much is pure invention. The Telegraph assures us that His Majesty told its special interviewer that "France was slipping from his hands, and in order to rule, he 'must lead France to war.' Nobody needs to be told that the Emperor said no such thing. This part of the report, at any rate, is pure invention. To be sure, what Napoleon is supposed to have said is true, but Napoleon would not dream of saying it. Then we are told that, after the war of 1866, France asked leave of Prussia to steal Luxembourg, and Prussia replied by asking leave to steal Holland; whereupon Napoleon breathed threatenings and slaughter, and the negotiation came to an end. This proves that even the Paris correspondent of The Telegraph can sometimes accidentally come near the truth. What was really proposed at that time we have shown elsewhere. France did want to seize Luxembourg, but she wanted to seize a great deal more with it. The Times has given the story in full; and that part of that story should be confirmed by The Telegraph—we beg pardon! by His Majesty the Emperor—is an additional reason to believe all that The Times has told us. We hope the correspondent of The Telegraph will call on the Emperor again.

WAR TOPICS. It has lately been urged by Admiral Porter and others that, in view of existing European complications, Congress ought to provide for a large increase of our naval force, so that we may be prepared to maintain our dignity and assert our rights in case America should become endangered. In other words, we are urged to establish a powerful navy so as to be ready for war. But if we take this ground in regard to the Navy, we must also take it in regard to the Army; and we should, for the same reason, provide for a large increase in our military establishment—raising our effective force to at least half a million strong, and keeping it always ready for action, according to the European custom. If we are in any danger of getting into trouble with any of the Governments of Europe, there is no sea-going navy we could get up in the next year or two that would be of much avail against the navies of the leading Powers, or even of the second-class Powers. Consequently, we should at once raise a tremendous army, and keep it up after it is raised—since, for the present at least, it is on the American continent that American rights must be asserted and American dignity maintained. In our opinion, the argument of Admiral Porter for a great navy is quite as fallacious as the argument for a great Army.

—We learn by late advices from Europe that Mazzini and Garibaldi, with the Democratic Associations under their control, are active in their preparations for a revolutionary uprising in Rome. It is not supposed that the present war will pass over without furnishing them an opportunity for the development of their long-laid schemes. The Italian Government has proclaimed its neutrality in the present struggle between France and Prussia; but we cannot suppose the Italians would be grieved at such a result of the war as would give Rome to Italy, and complete the edifice of Italian unity. A Paris dispatch, dated yesterday, says that the gradual evacuation of Rome by the French troops has been decided upon. If this be true, the Roman question will soon assume a new shape.

—This is an unfortunate time for the outbreak of the personal ailments which have so long afflicted the French Emperor, and which during the last ten years have frequently brought him to grief and into the doctor's hands. Many a commander has lost a campaign and suffered ruin from an outbreak of the gout or the colic on the day of battle. Napoleon is trying a dangerous experiment in going to the field while he is in his present condition.

—We have before us an inquiry for information as to the relative magnitude of the public debt of France and of Prussia, to which we referred yesterday. The national debt of France is more than eight times greater than that of Prussia. The debt of Prussia may be represented, in round numbers, as \$29,000,000, while that of France is as high as \$2,760,000,000. The administration of the Prussian Government is cheaper than that of any other government in Europe, proportionately to the population and the service rendered.

—A Wall-st. sharper had the good luck yesterday to discover a "secret treaty between England and Russia," the contents of which he would not altogether divulge. It was written on thin yellow paper with a pencil; was found in the back room of a basement office; and just before the discovery two or three wretched-looking men were seen to emerge from this back room. The news of the treaty quickly spread around the street and reached the Gold Room, where it sent up the premium on gold one per cent, and "strengthened the market." We wish the English and Russian Governments would be more particular, and not allow their secret treaties to lie around loose in this way, especially if they are of a belligerent character.

—Those who are at this time taking every occasion to refer to the assistance rendered to America by France in the Revolution, should take the trouble to understand the facts. The French Bourbons—the elder and younger branches of the family—have shown their friendship for this country in both of our great wars—that of 1776 and that of 1861. Louis XVI. sent us military assistance in the war of the Revolution, and two of the Orleans Princes served in our army in the war against the Rebellion. But to the Napoleonic dynasty, as represented in the First and Second Empires, we cannot say we are much indebted. Napoleon I. sold us Louisiana for a good round price, because he couldn't help it; and Napoleon III., during the late war, made repeated and determined attempts to form a military alliance against us, for our destruction. The Bourbons befriended us, and we must not lose sight of the fact; Napoleon tried to destroy us, and we have not forgotten it. Why should we feel very grateful to Napoleon for the services rendered us by the Bourbon family, which he has always persecuted?

—The French Emperor was anxious that the Franco-Austrian war of 1859 should be a "one-battle war," but it was only brought to a termination after two great battles. The last war of Prussia against Austria is usually spoken of as a one-battle war, though there were other actions beside that of Sadowa. It seems as though both of the parties to the present war are making preparations that indicate their desire to decide it by a single battle. They are massing the bulk of their armies at opposite points of their respective frontiers, and are evidently determined not to begin operations till ready for a decisive test of strength.

—No German, whether or not he be naturalized as an American, can enlist or volunteer in this country for service in the German army. No organized armed body of men can leave the United States to make war against France or any other power, or for France or any other power. But any German, or any other man, who desires to fight for Germany, France, or any other country, can leave an American port and make his way to the territory of the Government he desires to serve. Five hundred or a thousand men possessed of this disposition may take ship from America for any other country whatever, provided they be not organized or equipped, and give no sign of hostile intent against any power with which we are at peace. If, however, they should desire to go to Germany, for example, we could not guarantee them protection against French cruisers on their passage into a German port. We could insure them into England, or Italy, or Austria—always provided they had not, individually or collectively, entered into the service of either of the belligerents. Our laws, which are strict in regard to these matters, are necessary to prevent our country from getting embroiled in European troubles. The Prussian Government served by these men feeding above graves, beyond triumphantly showing to the shadowy battalions of ghosts that hemmed them in the sole point in which the living dog was more to be envied than the dead lion?

discover. That these noble Austrians and gentlemen of France should meet together in the spirit of Christian charity where once they had striven as deadly foes, to bury at once their dead comrades and the enmity which destroyed them, and to strike hands of fellowship over their graves, is a great and beautiful spectacle. Solemn mass, or the utterance of a few noble words, would have been a fitting celebration. But why should they sit down in the blood-stained grass to satisfy the cravings of nature? Is there any sacred significance in *paté de foie gras*? Prince Humbert, we are told, proposed a toast, and Herr Pollock, on behalf of Austria, enthusiastically responded. The newspapers in France and England are full of admiration for the "grand idea, grandly executed." To our duller Yankee fancy it was a feast that savored of cannibalism. Only a Fan devouring his enemy hath an element of revenge in his banquet which removes it out of the sensual commonplace; but what purpose was served by these men feeding above graves, beyond triumphantly showing to the shadowy battalions of ghosts that hemmed them in the sole point in which the living dog was more to be envied than the dead lion?

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will be called at 4 p. m. precisely, which will admit of three hours, if necessary, for a full game. The grand match between selected sides of New-York and Brooklyn has been settled to take place on the Union Grounds, August 6. The Atlantic, Stars and Eckford players have all expressed a wish to play, and no doubt the Mutuals and Unions will be equally prompt. The New-York nine will include C. Mills, Wolfers, E. Mills, Higham, Nelson, Kelly, Gardner, Austin, and Palmer. Several of the Unions are unable to play on August 6—Saturday—they are requested to inform the members of the Reporter's Committee, today, at the grounds. The Brooklyn nine will include Ferguson, Cummings, Smith, Duff, Kearse, Rogers, Josh. Snyder, and Jewell.

HOBBLEDE DEBRAVITY. A dastardly outrage has just come to light at Hillsdale, N. Y. It appears that a newly-married couple, whose names have not yet been divulged, are called upon a few evenings ago by two men, who, it is stated, are well known in the locality. The husband, on opening the door, was confronted by a revolver held by one of the callers, who declared their lustful mission. Remonstrances were vain, and the husband, threatened with instant death if he dared to resist them, and with a large amount of threatened violence, was assailed by both upon his wife. The fellows then left, making threats of murder if they were not obeyed. Neither of the men has as yet been arrested, but the authorities are making a secret investigation.

William C. Moreau is the Democratic candidate for Congress from the VIIIth District of Indiana. The District is at present represented by James N. Tyler, Republican, who has been renominated for reelection.

Thomas Yelkenson, a little boy, between four and five years of age, was killed yesterday by the fall of a pile of lumber in Hudson-st., Hoboken, near which he was playing.

August Hong, a native of Germany, about 37 years old, was found last evening leaning against a fence on Madison-st., near the corner of Broadway, and was approached by Officer Astley, he fell into his arms and expired.

John W. O'Gough, a laborer, aged 35, and unmarried, arrived in Paterson yesterday from New-York. Last evening, and fell dead on the sidewalk in the middle of his wife, who was walking and pushing a cart. The cause of his death has not yet been ascertained, but the authorities are making a secret investigation.

About 11:30 a. m. yesterday a fire broke out on the dock of the Hamburg steamers at Hoboken, which threatened to become an extensive conflagration, and not only a large amount of merchandise stored on the docks, but several of the Company's steamers are now lying at the wharf. The fire was, however, soon extinguished.

Further testimony was yesterday taken by Coroner Burns in the inquest in the case of John B. Coates, who died last week from the effects, as alleged, of an overdose of morphine administered to him. It now appears that a large quantity of morphine given was not sufficient to cause death. The case is postponed till the 21st of August, in order to obtain a chemical analysis.

The Sunday-schools of Christ Church (Lutheran) and St. Paul's (Episcopal) churches of this city, and St. Matthew's (Lutheran) Church of Brooklyn, went on a general picnic and excursion on the steamer John Jay yesterday. The excursion party consisted of 600 children and 500 adults, were under the charge of the Rev. G. U. Wenter, the pastor of Christ Church, and the Rev. J. M. Smith, pastor of St. Paul's. The juveniles were delighted in the company of the Rev. Dr. Weikend, the liberal patron of the schools, who distributed prizes for merit to the best scholars.

Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy.—\$200 reward for a valuable case. Sold by Druggists or by mail, 50 cents. A pamphlet free. Address E. F. PARSONS, M. D., 133 Broadway, Buffalo, N. Y.

Congress and Empire Spring-Camp. The Report for Congress, Empire and other Mineral Spring Waters, with a list of the Springs, is now ready. Free of charge. Daily, at 100 Broadway, National Office.

Wedding and Visiting Cards. Initial Stationery. New Paper. Wm. B. BROWN, 100 Broadway, 100 Broadway, 100 Broadway.

DEED. BEARD.—July 25, William Beard, in the 7th year of his age, Relative and friend are respectfully invited to attend the funeral of the late WILLIAM BEARD, who died on Monday, July 25, at 12 o'clock, English papers please copy.

COOPER.—July 24, Catherine Lett Cooper, widow of George Cooper, Brooklyn, aged 82 years, died on Monday, July 24, at 12 o'clock, English papers please copy.

COOPER.—On Monday, 25th inst., Henry B. Cooper, infant son of C. and C. Cooper, died at 12 o'clock, at 123 East Eighth-st., New-York. Burial on Tuesday, July 26, at 10 o'clock, at the residence of Dr. J. H. B. Cooper, 100 Broadway.

GRIMMAN.—On Monday, July 25, of cholera infantum, Walter Grimman, son of Stephen H. and Amasia M. Grimman, aged 5 months and 12 days.

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HUNTER.—On Monday, July 25, of cholera infantum, Walter Hunter, son of John T. and Delia A. Hunter, aged 1 year, 4 months and 11 days.

JOHNSON.—On the 15th inst., William P. third son of Henry and Margaret Johnson of Oswego, Oswego, aged 10 years, 9 months and 10 days.

KELLY.—On Monday, July 25, at 10 o'clock, at the residence of Mrs. J. H. Kelly, 100 Broadway, 100 Broadway, 100 Broadway.

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will be called at 4 p. m. precisely, which will admit of three hours, if necessary, for a full game. The grand match between selected sides of New-York and Brooklyn has been settled to take place on the Union Grounds, August 6. The Atlantic, Stars and Eckford players have all expressed a wish to play, and no doubt the Mutuals and Unions will be equally prompt. The New-York nine will include C. Mills, Wolfers, E. Mills, Higham, Nelson, Kelly, Gardner, Austin, and Palmer. Several of the Unions are unable to play on August 6—Saturday—they are requested to inform the members of the Reporter's Committee, today, at the grounds. The Brooklyn nine will include Ferguson, Cummings, Smith, Duff, Kearse, Rogers, Josh. Snyder, and Jewell.

HOBBLEDE DEBRAVITY. A dastardly outrage has just come to light at Hillsdale, N. Y. It appears that a newly-married couple, whose names have not yet been divulged, are called upon a few evenings ago by two men, who, it is stated, are well known in the locality. The husband, on opening the door, was confronted by a revolver held by one of the callers, who declared their lustful mission. Remonstrances were vain, and the husband, threatened with instant death if he dared to resist them, and with a large amount of threatened violence, was assailed by both upon his wife. The fellows then left, making threats of murder if they were not obeyed. Neither of the men has as yet been arrested, but the authorities are making a secret investigation.

William C. Moreau is the Democratic candidate for Congress from the VIIIth District of Indiana. The District is at present represented by James N. Tyler, Republican, who has been renominated for reelection.

Thomas Yelkenson, a little boy, between four and five years of age, was killed yesterday by the fall of a pile of lumber in Hudson-st., Hoboken, near which he was playing.

August Hong, a native of Germany, about 37 years old, was found last evening leaning against a fence on Madison-st., near the corner of Broadway, and was approached by Officer Astley, he fell into his arms and expired.

John W. O'Gough, a laborer, aged 35, and unmarried, arrived in Paterson yesterday from New-York. Last evening, and fell dead on the sidewalk in the middle of his wife, who was walking and pushing a cart. The cause of his death has not yet been ascertained, but the authorities are making a secret investigation.

About 11:30 a. m. yesterday a fire broke out on the dock of the Hamburg steamers at Hoboken, which threatened to become an extensive conflagration, and not only a large amount of merchandise stored on the docks, but several of the Company's steamers are now lying at the wharf. The fire was, however, soon extinguished.

Further testimony was yesterday taken by Coroner Burns in the inquest in the case of John B. Coates, who died last week from the effects, as alleged, of an overdose of morphine administered to him. It now appears that a large quantity of morphine given was not sufficient to cause death. The case is postponed till the 21st of August, in order to obtain a chemical analysis.

The Sunday-schools of Christ Church (Lutheran) and St. Paul's (Episcopal) churches of this city, and St. Matthew's (Lutheran) Church of Brooklyn, went on a general picnic and excursion on the steamer John Jay yesterday. The excursion party consisted of 600 children and 500 adults, were under the charge of the Rev. G. U. Wenter, the pastor of Christ Church, and the Rev. J. M. Smith, pastor of St. Paul's. The juveniles were delighted in the company of the Rev. Dr. Weikend, the liberal patron of the schools, who distributed prizes for merit to the best scholars.

Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy.—\$200 reward for a valuable case. Sold by Druggists or by mail, 50 cents. A pamphlet free. Address E. F. PARSONS, M. D., 133 Broadway, Buffalo, N. Y.

Congress and