



PUBLISHED DAILY AND TRI-WEEKLY BY EDGAR SNOWDEN. MONDAY EVENING, JUNE 23, 1879.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

Weston won the Astley belt, and his bet that he would make 550 miles. He had five minutes to spare.

There have been distributed in the past few days from the Lexington Hatchery about 15,000 land locked salmon.

Col. Chastain White, a well known lawyer of Richmond, died on Saturday. He was a member of the State Senate before the war.

Gen. Grant is expected to reach San Francisco about the 10th of September, when there will be a boom here enough—mark the prediction.

The Fredericksburg Recorder concludes that no matter which side whips in the next presidential campaign the South will be abused and abused with the responsibility.

An exchange says that some of the members of Congress will be easily missed at home on the fourth of July if they are compelled to remain in Washington, but we don't believe it.

The Lynchburg News thinks that the south eastern slope of the Blue Ridge and the foot hills from Loudoun to Patrick ought to furnish wool and mutton sufficient for the Atlantic States.

The removal of William and Mary College to some more eligible location is being discussed. Bring it up this way, where, for health, accessibility and every other advantage no other place excels.

Two thousand five hundred and sixty acres of land were taken at the Norfolk, Neb., land office one day last week under the homestead and timber claim laws in Wheeler county. The immigration into that county this spring is very large.

Unless there is a speedy adjournment of Congress, says the National Republican, there is a prospect of most of the members becoming tourists at the expense of the government, under the pretense of carrying on an investigation upon some subject or other.

The catalogue of the officers and students of the Virginia Agricultural and Mechanical College for 1878-79 has been received, and presents a very gratifying exhibit of the affairs of this excellent institution of learning, which, we hope, will continue to grow and prosper.

The "higher educational" system in public instruction, and the corresponding lack of the rough and complete rudimentary teaching is attracting public attention. The Governors of New York, Pennsylvania and Massachusetts have called attention to the condition of affairs in their respective States.

The legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill, minus the judicial part, was signed by the President and the announcement of his signature made to the House before its adjournment on Saturday, and to day he will notify the same body of his approval of the army bill, but will, at the same time, send in a veto of the judicial expenses appropriation bill.

In the county of Augusta, as in Loudoun county, they have assessed and levied a tax on dogs, out of which tax the county remunerates parties who have lost sheep during the year for which the tax is collected. There were 230 sheep killed by dogs in Augusta during the year ending the 1st of May, for which the sum of \$622.95 has been paid, and yet the Legislature would pass a dog law.

Ex-Secretary Robinson denies emphatically the part attributed to him in the story told by Mr. Mies to the N. Y. World, the other day, about the Grant Woodford scheme to kidnap Tilden and spirit him away from New York in 1876. Mr. Woodford is abroad in Europe. He will probably deny the story as soon as an opportunity is afforded him. Mr. Mies is the gentleman who occupied confidential relations with Mr. Cookling for a long while, and when discarded by that Senator wrote a lot of private conversations and told them to a New York newspaper.

Riot at Chicago. One of the companies in Chicago, which on a recent act of the Legislature of Illinois must shortly cease to exist, became involved in a fight with some unarmed people yesterday afternoon, which resulted in the death of a veteran of the latter. The Republican Standard, an association composed of some twenty individuals, held a picnic at Silver Leaf Grove, at the corner of Ogden and Western avenues. During a demonstration of the Sharpshooters engaged in a quarrel with Volney Clark, a veteran of the war, and the crowd was incited to the streets. Clark and his companions were crowded outside the gates, and aiming some sympathy there, inaugurated an indiscriminate firing of sticks and stones into the enclosure where the picnic was being held.

The incident of the company, Frank Ledwith, a charge was made by a man named Clark, who was shot and killed. The crowd was incited to the streets, and the company was fired upon. The incident was a result of the company's actions.

The July number of The North American Review has been received from its publishers, D. Appleton & Co., New York. Its contents are: Our Success at Paris in 1873, by Richard C. McJannet; The Revolution in Russia, by a Russian Nihilist; Part 21 of The Public Schools of England by Thos Hughes; The True Story of the Wallawa Campaign, by Gen. O. O. Howard; The Psychology of Spiritism, by George M. Beard; Part 21 of The Education of Freedmen, by Harriet Beecher Stowe; Recent Events, by Thomas Wentworth Higginson. The article on the Revolution in Russia attempts, but vainly, to put Nihilism on a higher plane, for any political organization that not only condones but even recommends assassination as a means to gain its ends, is either too far behind or too much in advance of the present age to meet with other than the severest condemnation of all civilized communities.

A STRANGE CASTLE PLAGUE—A mysterious disease, said to be the bloody murrain, has broken out among the cattle along the divide in Douglas county, Colorado. Some six hundred or one thousand head are pastured in that country, and one hundred and fifty or two hundred are already dead of the disease. The symptoms are like those of starvation, but the animals waste quicker and vomit blood. The whole cattle raising interest of the state is involved, and unless it is immediately proved that the disease is not contagious the very large trade of that region will be suspended. The disease was brought there from the South by some Mexican timber freighters, who have fled the state in anticipation of prosecution. The lumber men have applied to the governor for his protection. Cattle raisers declare that no Mexicans can enter their territory. The cheese factories are closed, and no milk is sold from the divide country. The greatest pains are being taken by the cattle men, with the governor's cooperation, to keep the story of the disease from assuming sensational limits, as there is great danger that the influence of such reports may suspend the immense cattle trade of these Western States.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Two Baltimoreans who since January have been on a surveying party in Colorado lost their way in an arid desert, and finally died of thirst.

Denis O'Sullivan, a violent character in Philadelphia, cut the throat of his wife Saturday. She ran into the street and sought up on the pavement and died. O'Sullivan was arrested.

Five steamships which sailed from the United States for Europe last winter, with freight (principally grain), but no passengers, and one from England to America, have never been heard from and must have been wrecked. They were English built, with water tight compartments, and comparatively new.

The Spanish consul at San Domingo has been authorized to summon from Havana some of the Spanish men of war at that port to support the demand of Spain for redress for the outrage to the flag in the arrest and execution of the insurgent Dominican generals who had taken refuge on board a Spanish vessel at Puerto Plata.

Richard Willing Bird died on Saturday afternoon at his residence in Brambleton, near North Washington. The deceased had been in delicate health for the past six months, and since the accidental death of his only son, who was killed by a street car on the 21st of May last, he had been rapidly sinking. He leaves a wife and four little girls.

On Saturday the President sent the following communication to the Senate: "Doubts have arisen as to the propriety of appointing a judge of the circuit court to the office of Judge of the Circuit Court of the United States for the eighth circuit, I hereby withdraw the nomination for that office of George W. McHenry, of Iowa."

In the United States Senate, on Saturday, the conference report on the judicial expenses bill was adopted by a party vote of 31 to 17. The House just resolution authorizing the completion of the Washington monument was passed. In the House the only business of interest transacted was the passage of the Senate amendments to the House bill for the appropriation of the Mississippi river commission.

The bill forbidding the return of the French Chambers to Paris fixes the first meeting of the Chamber in Paris on Nov. 3.

M. Pileri, who was chamberlain of the Emperor Euxine, has been elected Senator for Corsica, defeating M. Tommasi, the republican candidate.

The London Times correspondent at Sheffield says: "It is a long time since such a feeling of uneasiness has prevailed here. Local failures have been announced during the past week with liabilities aggregating 200,000 pounds."

The reason G. C. Garibaldi seeks to annul his marriage with Mme. Raimondi is that the portion of 50,000 francs annually granted to his heirs would otherwise go to Mme. Raimondi's child, though he is not his father, while his own children, who are all illegitimate, would get nothing.

A telegram from Calao received at Havre states that the Peruvian ironclad turret ship Huascar has bombarded Antofagasta and captured two Chilean transports. The Chilean man of war Cavadozo (wooden) has stranded. There has been an indecisive engagement between the Huascar and two Chilean ironclads.

The British Government authorities received an anonymous letter on Wednesday last warning them that an attempt would be made in Chesire to upset the railway train conveying Queen Victoria and the Princess Beatrice from Balaclava to Windsor, on Saturday. The railway line was consequently guarded by hundreds of constables. The journey, however, was uneventful. The letter was probably a hoax.

Egyptian Affairs. The Khedive has declined to abdicate, and has refused the English and French Consuls-General to the Porte.

The London Observer has reason to believe that previous to the official notification which the Khedive received from the French Consul-General of the Sultan's firman for his deposition the representatives of England, Austria and Germany unofficially advised the Khedive to abdicate, the British representative acting under the advice of the Turkish Ambassador at London.

The Porte has opened negotiations with the Powers, with a view to securing suzerain rights to the Sultan, but will leave the purely Egyptian side of the question to take its course.

At a special Cabinet council, at Constantinople, on Monday the Sultan presided, the Grand Vizier read a telegram from the Khedive, announcing that the Powers demanded his abdication. The Sultan approved the resolution of the Turkish ministers advising the Khedive to refer the Powers to the Sultan, but declared that he was indisposed to accept a conditional demand of the Powers for the abdication of the Khedive.

The London Standard's correspondent at Alexandria telegraphs that the Khedive having received a communication from the Porte, positively refused to abdicate. Seven hundred and fifty telegrams have been addressed to the Khedive since his refusal to abdicate.

A dispatch to the London Daily News from Alexandria announces that the Sultan leaves the Khedive full powers of his position. The Times' correspondent at Alexandria reports that Austria and Germany will demand either the payment of all his creditors or the abdication of the Khedive. This explains the Khedive's efforts to pay the creditors by hoping thereby to gain the support of Austria and Germany.

CURING MEAT—I have been requested, writes a correspondent of the Boston "Journal," to publish a recipe which I gave a few years ago for curing beef and hams for family use. To each one hundred pounds of beef make a pickle of eight pounds of saltpetre, and an ounce of saltpetre; to which add one gallon of water, or enough to make the beef when packed snugly in the barrel. Boil the pickle and skim it till it is clear and cool until blood warm, or even cooler before pouring over the beef. This should be kept sweet all summer without adding salt or any other thing to it, and if there is any distaste in its growing stale at any time, wash the beef out and wash it, salt it to brine and skim it, and add one or two pounds of salt, pack it again. Some may wish for a little more saltpetre, but if put in it down for my own use, I should prefer to have the pickle the out of hand in a few months, as it is well salted. The pickle for hams should prefer to use a pint of molasses instead of the sugar. Let any one try beef or ham cured in this way and he will be sorry to have to return to the old fashioned way of curing by salt alone, which makes the beef in a few months seem like a well salted leather apron, and makes the ham, when boiled, look as if it was "sugar coated," instead of "sugar cured."

BE KIND TO THE OLD—Be kind to those who are in the autumn of life, for thou knowest not what suffering they may have endured and how much may still be their portion. Are they quarrelsome and unreasonable, allow not thy anger to kindle against them; rebuke them not, for doubts may have been the crosses and trials of earlier years, and perhaps their disposition while in the spring of life were more amiable than thine own. Do they require aid of thee, do not in a few months seem like a well salted leather apron, and makes the ham, when boiled, look as if it was "sugar coated," instead of "sugar cured."

FROM WASHINGTON. Special Correspondence of the Alex. Gazette. WASHINGTON, D. C., June 23, 1879.

THE SENATE. The open session of the Senate to day was short. Among the bills passed was one for conveying the low lands of the District of Columbia to their rightful claimants. A resolution was adopted for giving the discharged assual clerks and employees of the Senate one month's and the session clerks fifteen days' extra pay for this session. Mr. Wallace, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported a resolution providing for the immediate adjournment of Congress at 5 o'clock p. m. on Wednesday next, but Mr. Windom objected, was supported by Mr. Corning and other seceders, and the resolution had to be overruled to-morrow. A bill was passed which will under the operation of the law win reference to the Gamgee plan of a floating ship; also one authorizing the Postmaster General and the Committees of the Senate and House on Public Buildings to lease a building for a public office for the District of Columbia. The Senate then went into the Stock and Market Report, and the U. S. Judge of the District of Maryland, but there is no doubt that if Mr. Grooms is absent, it is supposed by some that the Curtis case will come up again.

THE HOUSE. The House was occupied all the morning hour with the bill of States. The only bill introduced from Virginia was one by Gen. Johnston to date back to Gen. Benjamin A. Moore's commission to 1872, so as to allow him to draw his pay from that date. A bill was introduced to amend an act relating to the duties of the President's approval of the army bill, which was then announced—having approved the legislative bill last Saturday—also his veto of the judicial appropriation bill. The veto was read. It is based chiefly upon the ground that the purpose of the session to which he objects is to defeat the execution of the election laws. These laws he says are not repealed but the execution of them rendered impossible by depriving the officers intrusted with their execution of the requisite means for enforcing them. He also objects to Congress about the impropriety of putting riders on appropriation bills. As soon as the message was read Mr. McMahon moved that the bill pass, notwithstanding the President's objections, and a vote being taken the result was announced as follows: Ayes 104, nays 78; not the requisite two thirds, so the bill failed to pass. The House then on motion of Mr. Atkins, adjourned, with the understanding that a caucus of the democratic members would be held to-morrow.

NOTES. The general impression among the democrats to day is that both branches of Congress will adjourn on Wednesday in accordance with the resolution introduced in the Senate to-day, but none of them seems to have any definite basis for such an assertion. They say that under section 649 of the revised statutes of the United States all issues of fact can be withdrawn from a jury and referred to the court by an agreement in writing by the attorney or parties to the record, hence all causes of a civil nature can go on as well without as with the passage of this bill, and that if the President has deliberately chosen to obstruct the operation of the courts in other cases, it is his lookout not theirs. The radicals on the other hand say that Congress will either adopt a resolution continuing the present appropriation bill next session or pass a new bill with the objectionable section removed.

The House Committee on Elections this morning decided to postpone the further consideration of the proposed election law until the next session. The committee will make no reports at this session. It is understood that twenty-seven additional members on the democratic side of the House will leave the city to-day.

The sub-committee to conduct the investigation of the Ingalls bribery case will be composed of Messrs. Houston, Kernan, and Cameron of Wisconsin.

Two additional democratic members made their appearance in the Senate to-day—Generals Williams and Butler.

Judge Parker, of Winchester, was on the floor of the House to-day.

A member of the capitol police, in full uniform, appeared at the city police headquarters yesterday, and complained that a man who had been talking in the grounds, had robbed him of \$50.

The mother of the quadruplets, about which there is so much talk, is located in a house near the capitol, and is visited by numbers of people anxious to see her progeny, who are now nearly three weeks old. They are stout and stocky looking, but their all look strong and healthy. A member of Congress has adopted one of them. The first pup in front of the capitol is being cleaned out as an expense of over a hundred dollars because it was reported that a cat had been gnawing at the milk which can be bought for ten cents a piece—and was eating their swan. Such is the style of economy prevailing here.

AFFAIRS OF THE BONAPARTISTS.—The Emperor Eugenie has much improved. She attended mass yesterday morning in the room occupied by the late Prince, which was provided with an altar. The Queen will visit her to-day.

The London Post proposes a national subscription to raise a monument to the memory of the Prince, and suggests a heroic statue, representing the Prince in the uniform in which he died.

Prince Napoleon is very ill at Versailles.

A dispatch from Paris reports that Prince Jerome Napoleon will not allow either himself or his sons to become aspirants to the Imperial throne, and the London Observer's correspondent at Paris bears that if Prince Jerome or his son inherits to the throne the expulsion of one or both from France will be proposed.

POTTER'S PLACE.—A friend at our elbow, just returned from a business trip into New Hampshire, tells the following good one:

"On the train an elderly gentleman requested the conductor to inform him when he reached Potter's Place, which was between stations. It is being only consented to do. The passenger then fell asleep. The train pushed on, and before the conductor was aware of it, had passed some distance beyond Potter's Place. The conductor, however, true to his promise, roused the train to the appointed spot, and then roused the passenger, informing him that he had arrived and could get off. 'Oh!' said the old fellow, rubbing his eyes, 'I did not want to get off, but my wife told me when I got to Potter's Station to take a pill.' It need not be said 'h' the train was speedily again in motion.'—Boston Post.

TRIBUTE OF RESPECT. At a regular meeting of the Alexandria Catholic Beneficial Society held last night, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas it has pleased Almighty God in His divine wisdom to remove from amongst us our late fellow member, OWEN KINSLOR; therefore, be resolved, That in the death of Owen Kinslor this society has lost a faithful fellow member, the Church a devoted son, the community an upright and honest citizen and his family a kind and affectionate son and brother.

Resolved, That we sincerely mourn with the family of our deceased brother in their deep affliction, and trust that "He who doeth all things well" will console them in their bereavement.

Resolved, That this society wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days.

Resolved, That these resolutions be published in the Alexandria Gazette and I. O. O. F. Journal.

P. P. GORMAN, Secretary. O. P. WOOD, Committee.

The Veto of the Judicial Expenses Bill.

WASHINGTON, June 23.—The President today sent to the House of Representatives the following message vetoing the Judicial Expenses Bill:

To the House of Representatives: After careful consideration of the bill entitled "An act making appropriations for certain judicial expenses," I return it herewith to the House of Representatives, in which it originated with the following objections to its approval:

The general purpose of the bill is to provide for certain judicial expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1880 for which the sum of two million six hundred and thirty thousand dollars is appropriated. These appropriations are required to keep in operation the general functions of the judicial department of the Government, and if this part of the bill stood alone there would be no objection to its approval. I consider, however, other provisions, to which I desire respectfully to ask your attention.

At the present session of Congress a majority of both Houses favoring a repeal of the Congressional election laws, introduced in the 22d of the Revised Statutes, passed a measure for that purpose, as part of an act entitled "An act making appropriations for the legislative, executive and judicial expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1880, and for other purposes." Unable to secure with Congress that measure, on the 29th of May last I returned the bill to the House of Representatives, in which it originated, without my approval, for that further consideration for which the Constitution provides. On reconsideration the bill was approved by less than two thirds of the House, and failed to become a law. The election laws, therefore, remain valid and in force, and the enforcement of the law, binding not only upon all private citizens, but also upon all equally binding upon all who are engaged with the duties and responsibilities of the legislative, the executive and the judicial departments of the Government.

It is not sought by the bill before me to repeal the election laws. Its object is to defeat their enforcement. The last cause of the first section is as follows:

"And no part of the money hereby appropriated shall be used to pay any salaries, compensation, fees or expenses of clerks or officers of the courts of the Revised Statutes, or of any provision of said title."

Title 25 of the Revised Statutes, referred to in the foregoing clause, relates to the elective franchise, and contains the laws now in force regulating the Congressional elections.

The second section of the bill reaches much further. It is as follows:

"Sec. 2. That the sums appropriated in this act for the persons and public services embraced in its provisions are in full for such persons and public services for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1880, and no department or officer of the Government shall, during said fiscal year, make any contract or incur any liability for the future payment of money under any of the provisions of title 26 of the Revised Statutes of the U. S. authorizing the appointment or payment of general or special deputy marshals for service in connection with elections on election day, until an appropriation sufficient to meet such contract or pay such liability shall have first been made by law."

This section of the bill is intended to make an extensive and essential change in the existing laws. The following are the provisions of the statutes on the same subject which are now in force:

"Sec. 2679. No department of the Government shall expend, in any one fiscal year, any sum in excess of appropriations made by Congress for that fiscal year, or involve the Government in any contract for the future payment of money in excess of such appropriations.

"Sec. 2682. No contract or purchase on behalf of the U. S. shall be made unless the same is authorized by law or under an appropriation adequate to its fulfillment, except in the War and Navy Departments, for clothing, subsistence, forage, fuel, quarters, or transportation, which, however, shall not exceed the necessities of the current year."

The object of these sections of the Revised Statutes is plain. It is, first, to prevent any money from being expended unless appropriations have been made therefor; and, second, to prevent the Government from being bound by any contract not previously authorized by law, except for certain necessary purposes in the War and Navy Departments.

Under the existing laws the failure of Congress to make the appropriations required for the execution of the provisions of the election laws would prevent their enforcement. The right and duty to appoint the general and special deputy marshals which they provide for would still remain, and the Executive Department of the Government would also be empowered to incur the requisite liability for their compensation. But the second section of this bill contains a prohibition not found in any previous legislation. It is designed to render the election laws inoperative by making it a dead letter during the next fiscal year. It is sought to accomplish this by omitting to appropriate money for their enforcement, and by expressly prohibiting any department or officer of the Government from incurring any liability under any of the provisions of title twenty six of the Revised Statutes authorizing the appointment or payment of general or special deputy marshals for service on election day, until an appropriation sufficient to pay such liability shall have first been made.

The President is called upon to give his affirmative approval to positive enactments which in effect deprive him of the ordinary and necessary means for executing laws still in the statute book, and embraced within his constitutional duty to see that the laws are executed. If he approves the bill and thus gives to such positive enactments the authority of law, he participates in the our ailment of his means for seeing that the law is faithfully executed while the obligation of the law and of a constitutional duty remain unimpaired.

The appointment of special deputy marshals is not made by the statute a spontaneous act of authority on the part of any executive or judicial officer of the Government, but is accorded as a proper right to the citizens to call into operation the agency of the law, and to have freedom of elections in any city or town having twenty thousand inhabitants or upward. Section 2621 of the Revised Statutes puts in the power of any two citizens of such city or town to require of the marshal of the district the appointment of these special deputy marshals. It is upon the duty of the marshal to make a proper return, and its non performance would expose him to judicial mandate or punishment, or to removal from office by the President, as the circumstances of his conduct might require. The bill now before me neither relieves this popular right of the citizens nor relieves the marshal of the duty imposed by law, or the President of his duty to see that this law is faithfully executed.

I fear to enter again upon any general discussion of the wisdom and necessity of the election laws, or of the dangerous and unconstitutional principle of this bill, that the power vested in Congress to originate appropriations involves the right to compel the Executive to approve any legislation which Congress may see fit to attach to such bills, under the penalty of refusing the means provided to carry on essential functions of the Government. My views on these subjects have been sufficiently presented in the special messages sent by me to the House of Representatives during their present session. What was said in those messages I regard as conclusive as to my duty in respect to the bill before me. The arguments urged in these communications against the repeal of the election laws and against the right of Congress to deprive the Executive of that separate and independent discretion and judgment which the Constitution confers and requires, are

Horrible Crime.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., June 23.—A dispatch from Springfield, Mass., dated on Saturday last, states that Mrs. J. K. Kinsler, a nurse, living at South Holyoke, shot her three children—Annie, aged 6 years, Lulu, aged 4, and Sam, aged 1—but afterwards because he was unable to support them. He has been out of work since February. At that time he went to Colorado, but recently returned, and had been warned from a town most belonging to the Germans. He, in which he believed, because he no longer worked in the mine. About two o'clock he sent his wife on an errand, and calling his child in the house, tried to poison her with cyanide of potassium, but she threw up the dose. Kinsler then took the second child into the front bedroom, and shot her through the head, back of the ear, with a 32 calibre fire shot. He then took Annie to the rear of the bedroom and shot her in a like manner and killed her on the floor covered with vomit and blood. The youngest girl was lying on the bed. He also shot her behind the ear, the flesh of the pistol turning the pillow. Leaving the house, he told a saloon keeper or what he had done, and going to another saloon, he was there arrested by a deputy sheriff. At his arrest he appeared quite calm, and said he was ready to let the law take its course. He said he could not support his children. He feared they would grow up and enter houses of prostitution, and thought they would be happier in heaven. He had planned for ten days to kill them. He was collected and apparently sane. The children will be buried at the expense of the city. Mrs. Kinsler is completely overwhelmed with grief.

Over Niagara Falls.

A catastrophe occurred at Niagara Falls Saturday by which Mrs. A. Rolland, of Paris, France, was swept over Horseshoe Falls. Mr. and Mrs. Rolland arrived at Niagara from the West on the 18th, and had visited the falls several times. It was their intention to leave for New York Saturday afternoon, and after breakfast visited the falls, crossing the Three Sisters Island, where they saw a boy getting water out of the river at a place where the bank is little more than a foot above the water, and where the rapids are exceedingly swift. After viewing the scenery for a moment Mrs. Rolland asked her husband for her pocket book, saying she wished to get a drink. Mr. Rolland had had her cup and then walked away with her pocket book in her hand, and as she was walking in the water he was dipping up water and attempted to fill her silver cup. In doing this she must have lost her balance and fallen into these things. As she fell she uttered a scream, which caused her husband to turn and see her. His wife was struggling in the water he rushed to the edge of the bank, but she was out of his reach and beyond all human aid. After seeing his wife pass from his sight in the swirling rapids and over Horseshoe Falls he rushed and ran nearly the whole distance to the foot of the falls, where he dropped completely exhausted in a chair. He groaned and wrung his hands when the proprietor came up to him and asked what the matter was he replied, "My wife is gone under the water," and when he had recovered his breath sufficiently to talk related the sad occurrence. He had been married three years, and were just completing a tour around the world.

We have reason to believe.

That Lemur's suit to Senator Cookling was the result of a conspiracy on the part of the Confederate Brigadiers, who had met in exultant deliberation, and decided upon this line of conduct in the hope of securing a personal pecuniary interest in the case of Cookling.

The school fund, except that Senator Lamar performed the first act of the drama. The intended denouement was not reached. Senator Cookling was not allowed to the trap. The whole truth of this matter may be revealed, and then the plot will be exposed.—Washington Republican.

Fishing for a Compliment.

Mr. Whiteflower had company. Now, if there was one thing more than another on which Mr. Whiteflower prided he it was his cooking. "Will you try a piece of my spiced omelette, Mrs. Tartletouque?" said she; "it isn't very good, but I never had such good luck in my life as I did in making it." "Why, what?" cried Johnny in amazement, "you said yesterday that was the best omelette you ever made?" Tableau.—Boston Transcript.

Nature's efforts are always directed aright.

but sometimes accidental assistance of the proper kind proves eminently successful to her efforts. Dr. Bull's Baltimore Pills combine every quality to render them of peculiar service in very many diseases.

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MARRIED.

In Baltimore, June 21, 1879, by the Rev. Father Kahl, pastor of St. Mary's Church, (The Star of the Sea,) R. B. LLOYD, esq., of Alexandria, Va., to Miss LAURA M. LITTLE, youngest daughter of John Little, esq., of Baltimore, Md., and Miss W. W. Little, of the same place. The bride was attended by the Hon. Peter Little, who represented Baltimore county, Md., in Congress, up to 1824.

PRIME CAROLINA BUCK

just received by J. C. MILBURN.