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MURRAY and LAXMAN'S CELEBRATED FLORIDA Water. The choicest, most refreshing and most delicate perfume for use on the handkerchief at the toilet and in the bath.

SUNDAY SCHOOL CONVENTION. ALEXANDER COUNTY SUNDAY SCHOOL CONVENTION -HELD IN THE- Presbyterian Church, Cairo, Ill., June 25 and 26, 1878.

GRAND FOURTH OF JULY CELEBRATION Under the Auspices of the Knights of the Mystic Krew OF COMUS.

AT ST. MARY'S PARK, CAIRO, ILLS. BY request of the citizens of Cairo the above society has again undertaken the celebration of the FOURTH OF JULY.

A DAY OF SPORT -AT- OLIVE BRANCH July 4, 1878. GRAND Barbecue and Dance!

Fourth of July, GRAND Barbecue and Dance! HAVING removed my dancing hall from its former site, to a spot more suitable, and having entirely remodelled the hall, I will on the

E. F. KUNKLE'S BITTER WINE OF IRON. The great success and delight of the people. In fact, nothing like it has ever been offered the American people who has so quickly found its way into their good favor and hearty approval as E. F. Kunkle's Bitter Wine of Iron.

Dyspepsia! Dyspepsia! Dyspepsia! E. F. Kunkle's Bitter Wine of Iron is a sure cure for this disease. It has been prescribed daily for many years in the practice of eminent physicians with unparalleled success.

Latest News.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH. LIVERPOOL GRAIN. LIVERPOOL, June 25, 2:00 p.m.—Wheat—Quiet; winter, 6s 8d@10s; spring, 8s 7d@9s 2d; California average, 10s@10s 5d; California club, 10s 4d@10s 8d. Corn—new, 2s 6d@2s 9d; old, 2s 3d@2s 7d.

NEW YORK GRAIN AND PRODUCE. NEW YORK, June 25, 12:10 m.—Wheat nominal; No. 2 Chicago, \$1 05@1 05 1/2; No. 2 Milwaukee, \$1 05; red winter, \$1 09@1 13; amber, \$1 12@1 14. Corn—quiet; steamer, 42 1/2c; No. 3, 40 1/2c; No. 2, 44@44 1/2c. Oats—quiet. Gold, 100 1/2c.

CHICAGO GRAIN AND PRODUCE. CHICAGO, June 25, 10:00 p.m.—Pork—July, \$9 47 1/2; August, \$9 62 1/2; September, \$9 75@9 77 1/2. Wheat—July, 90 1/2c bid; August, 84 1/2c bid. Corn—July, 36 1/2c bid; August, 36 1/2c bid.

ENGLAND'S BULLDOZER.

BEACONSFIELD AGAIN CARRIES HIS POINT. SCHOUVALOFF FORCED TO CONCEDE HIS DEMANDS—RUSSIA SUBMITS TO OVERWHELMING HUMILIATION—THE YOUNG QUEEN OF SPAIN REPORTED DYING.

BELLS, June 24.—The sitting of the congress to-day lasted three hours and was very animated. During the discussion of the conditions for the appointment of a commission to regulate the Balkan frontiers, Count Schouvaloff intimated that Russia would insist upon a prolonged occupancy of Southern Bulgaria. This was vigorously opposed by the British and Austrian representatives. Subsequently Count Schouvaloff proposed several amendments to the terms agreed upon Saturday, regarding the limitations of Bulgaria, but Earl Beaconsfield still strenuously opposed and threatened to withdraw the aid of England from the congress if the demands of England were unsatisfied. The next sitting of the congress will be held to-morrow.

THE CAZAR ROUTE TO EMS. LONDON, June 24.—The czar is expected in Berlin shortly, on his way to Ems.

PRINCE GORTSCHAKOFF was absent from the congress Saturday. He suffers from a fresh attack of gout.

THE SOUTH PROVINCE south of the Balkans is to be named Eastern Roumelia.

BEACONSFIELD'S VICTORY. All the Berlin correspondents agree in declaring that the settlement of the Bulgarian question is entirely due to the firmness of the British representatives in the congress. The Russian concessions on this head are again said to be entirely dependent on conditions for the organization and administration of Roumelia. One condition is that the Russian troops, when they evacuate Roumelia, are to be replaced by native militia, composed of Christians or Mohammedans, according to the prevailing religion of the district.

THE BULGARIAN QUESTION. The French representatives in the congress support Lord Beaconsfield's demands on the Bulgarian question. The Times says it considers the alleged settlement as nothing less than an abandonment by Russia of the policy which has guided her relations with Turkey during the last hundred years. The process of piece-meal nibbling at Turkey's outlying provinces and the periodical reopening of the eastern question whenever circumstances seemed to favor it would have been continued by the extension of Bulgaria south of the Balkans under influence.

TAKING A FAVORABLE TURN. BERLIN, June 24.—It is stated in Russian diplomatic circles that the discussion of the Bulgarian question is taking a favorable turn, but difficulties are apprehended in reference to the evacuation of Shumla and Varna by the Turks.

RUSSIA'S MODIFICATION. LONDON, June 24.—The Post says: Russia is now authoritatively told that she is as far from Constantinople, if not indeed farther, than she was when the war began. Herein lies the bitterness of the modification to which she must now submit.

DEATH OF CHARLES MATTHEWS. LONDON, June 24.—Charles Matthews, the celebrated actor, is dead.

THE QUEEN OF SPAIN DYING. The young queen of Spain, whose health has been critical for some time past, is reported dying to-day.

THE SACRAMENTS ADMINISTERED. MADRID, June 24.—Queen Mercedes received the last sacraments of the church at 3 this morning, in the presence of the king, members of the royal and Montpensier families and the ministers.

BILLION WITHDRAWN. LONDON, June 24.—The amount of billion withdrawn from the bank of England to-day was £181,000.

ANTI-SEMITIC RIOTS. LONDON, June 25.—A dispatch from St Petersburg says that anti-Jewish riots have occurred at Kalisz, Poland, and that synagogues, houses and shops were set on fire and destroyed. Many Jews were killed and scores were wounded.

GORTSCHAKOFF'S MIND AFFECTED. A dispatch from Berlin says: It is rumored that Prince Gortschakoff shows signs of decay of his mental faculties.

THE QUEEN'S DEATH MOMENTARILY EXPECTED. MADRID, June 24.—The announcement of the death of Queen Mercedes is momentarily expected, as she is lying much blood. She is, however, still conscious, and many affectionate inquiries are made in regard to her condition. The king's grief is terrible and he refuses to leave the sick chamber.

ECHOES FROM THE DOME.

POTTER'S EXPERTS OUTWITTED BY MRS. JENKS—BUTLER ACCUSED OF PLAYING THE PART OF A ROWDY. TESTIMONY OF MRS. JENKS.

WASHINGTON, June 24.—The Potter investigation committee resumed its session to-day, Potter presiding. Mrs. Jenks, on entering the room made a very dignified bow to the members of the committee and took a seat in the witness stand. Mr. Springer commenced the cross-examination by referring to the statement of the witness Saturday that no one except herself knew aught of the original document known as the Sherman letter.

Q.—If no one excepting yourself knew aught of the original document, you must have written it. A.—I did not say so. Q.—Were you the author of the contents of that letter? A.—I dictated the contents of that letter. Q.—Then the person to whom you dictated the contents of the letter merely acted as an amanuensis? A.—Yes, sir; amanuensis extraordinary.

Q.—Who was the person to whom you dictated the letter? A.—I refuse to tell you, sir. Q.—Do you know the names of any of the persons who were in the parlor at the time the letter was written? A.—I may know the names of some of them. Q.—What names do you remember? A.—I will not tell you.

The witness, in reply to interrogations, said the letter was written, as near as she can recollect, upon one page of an ordinary sheet of letter paper. She used a medium sized envelope, with no printing on it.

Q.—In whose handwriting was the so-called Sherman letter? You asked me that before and I told you I would not answer the question. Q.—I ask you again. Is that letter in your handwriting? A.—And I again refuse to answer whether it was in my handwriting or not. You must draw your own inferences in that case. The witness then stated that she alone now knew anything of the original letter; adding: "Perhaps some one has died since."

Mr. Springer.—Mr. Weber has died since. The witness.—Yes, sir. It is a great pity. Continuing, the witness said the letter was addressed on its face to Daniel Weber and James E. Anderson.

Mr. Springer requested the witness, handing his pen and a sheet of paper, to write a copy from her memory, as near as possible to the contents of the original document, but she declined to write a copy, stating that if they desired to see her handwriting they had a number of letters written by her, to which they might refer.

Being interrogated regarding the letter handed her by Weber, and her movements after entering the hotel, the witness testified she inquired of the usher if Mr. Sherman was in. The usher said he believed the gentleman was upstairs, and offered to present her card, but she did not desire to do so. So she unconsciously read the letter, and after reading it, considered it an insult to Sherman and his friends, and upon these grounds she thought it proper not to deliver the letter.

Q.—But, madame, you thought proper to open the letter written and addressed to Sherman? A.—I did not say I opened the letter, and will not permit you to state it.

Continuing, the witness said she frequently visited Gov. Kellogg at his office during the time the visiting statesmen were there, and she had seen Gen. Phil. Sheridan, Messrs. Sherman, Stoughton, Garfield and others in the governor's office during her visits there. She did not recall distinctly who else she saw, without refreshing her memory with her memorandum.

Q. By Mr. Springer.—Have you your memoranda during your stay in Washington? Mrs. Jenks.—Oh, no, sir; an ordinary card could not bring them, they are so voluminous.

Mr. Springer.—If you had notified us we might have arranged for a freight train to carry them. The witness musingly.—You are very kind.

Reviewing the testimony the witness said she was on intimate terms with Anderson and Weber.

Mr. Springer then desired to know what her object was in deceiving her friends in order to do a favor for Sherman, whom she did not know.

She replied at first that she did it to preserve the honor of the party, and afterward that her idea was to prevent the two gentlemen from going over to the Democratic party, desiring them to stand firmly by the Republican party until the returns were in, and that she was a self-appointed agent of that party.

Mr. Springer again attempted to get the witness to state in whose hand writing the Sherman letter was, but she declined most emphatically to do so.

Gen. Butler inquired of the witness if she had any more of the Anderson letters and she replied: I may have some, adding: By the way, general, how did you get the letters from Mrs. Weber? [Laughter.]

Mr. Butler, leaning carelessly back in his chair, seemingly enjoyed the question as much as the spectators, but gave no reply.

In the dialogue between Mrs. Jenks and Gen. Butler, the witness told Butler he was very flowery, and offered to tell him more about her Anderson letters, if he would give her the information she required regarding the course pursued by him to obtain Mrs. Weber's letter. Otherwise she should be compelled to refuse the same as he did.

Mr. Springer again took the witness, asking her about how long it was from the time she left until she returned with the document. She thought it was in the neighborhood of three-quarters of an hour. She remained in the reception parlor but about five minutes, during which time she unconsciously bit the end from the note addressed to Sherman, entrusted to her for delivery.

Mr. McMahon referred to the correspondence which had existed between the witness and Gov. Kellogg and particularly desired to know what letter she referred to in

her letter dated November 14, 1877, in which she said: "Yes; I refer to the letter you wrote of; you will perceive by one of Anderson's letters, which I enclose, that he values it very highly, and also that he is not in possession of the document, and you may be sure he shall never get it or other papers he deemed of value."

During the questioning of McMahon with a view of having the witness state that the letter referred to was the Sherman letter, the witness evaded the direct questions and made various inquiries of McMahon. She, however, stated that had there been \$10,000 offered for the Sherman letters and if it was in her possession she would not have degraded her honor so much as to have accepted the offer.

Q. by Mr. Potter.—Did you ever see any of Sherman's writing? The witness.—No, sir; I did not.

Mr. McMahon referred to the letter bearing the signature of Thos. Jenks, asking the witness if it was the signature of her husband. The direct question was again evaded and the witness said her husband could identify his own signature, and he being present she referred the gentleman to him for the information desired.

In reply to further interrogations by Chairman Potter the witness stated that her maiden name was Murlock.

Gen. Butler stated to Mrs. Jenks that he desired to gratify her curiosity in regard to obtaining the letter from Mrs. Weber. He said Gov. Kellogg handed him a bundle of papers, etc., in it he found the letter addressed to Mr. Weber.

Mrs. Jenks, quietly.—Why did you not hand it back to him? Mr. Butler, very slowly.—Because I had a use for it.

Mr. Springer asked the witness regarding certain claims, in which her family had been interested, but the subject proved uninteresting.

Mrs. Jenks was then excused until to-morrow morning, and the committee took a recess.

When the committee reassembled Gen. H. V. Boynton, special correspondent at Washington of the Cincinnati Gazette, was called.

Q. By Mr. McMahon.—Did you call upon the President of the United States in relation to the appointment of Mr. Anderson? A.—I did not call upon the president upon that appointment especially. The appointment had been announced as being of an Ohio man. There had been perhaps the same day a statement published to the effect that Anderson had been engaged indiscreetly in the manipulating of one or two parishes in Louisiana, and secondly that he had been appointed by the president on that account; and in the conversation I asked the president how it happened that this man had been appointed, charged as he was with the indiscreet manipulation of the vote of Louisiana. The president replied that Anderson had been appointed for efficient services rendered the party, and in reply to further inquiry the president said he did not think Anderson would retain his office. It was the first week in June that the interview with the president took place. Gen. Boynton having been riding with the president the discussion of the appointments took place during the drive.

TESTIMONY OF GEN. BOYNTON. THE committee reassembled at 2:15 p. m., and Gen. H. V. Boynton, the Washington correspondent of the Cincinnati Gazette, was sworn and examined by Mr. McMahon. He stated that he called on the president about the time Anderson received his appointment. He did not call in regard to the matter, but in the course of a conversation with the president this matter came up. It had been stated in a Democratic paper that Anderson had indiscreetly managed some parishes and had been appointed for that reason. Gen. Boynton stated that he asked the president why this man had been appointed, and the president replied that Anderson had rendered valuable service to the party and ran great risks. Gen. Boynton called the president's attention to the newspaper article and the president replied: I do not think he will remain in office. Gen. Boynton asked whether Anderson's commission had been made out. The president made substantially the same reply. This interview with the president took place about the 1st of June. The whole conversation on this point lasted only about two or three minutes. The interview lasted from five to eight hours. He had gone to the president upon the latter's invitation and was out riding with him.

In response to Gen. Butler, Gen. Boynton said he may have told the story to somebody, and thinks he gave the purport then as testified to-day. He never said to anybody that the president's reply was that the reason why Anderson received that appointment was because he was possessed of political secrets.

Q.—Will you say whether you have given anyone to understand, or whether the president gave you to understand that Anderson was possessed of some political knowledge; which it was best should not be made public? A.—I think I have stated to one or two persons in my office that the president left me under the impression that the appointment was made for some such reason as that. That impression arose from the president's failure to deny the statement contained in the newspaper paragraph, to which I called his attention.

Q.—How soon after your interview with the president was it that you gave this information to persons? A.—Can not recollect.

Q.—How did you deduce from the president's reply that this man had rendered good Republican service in Louisiana that was best not to be made known? A.—The fact that the president had not denied the statement contained in the newspaper paragraph led me to deduce that inference.

Q.—Then this was like the first chapter in John: He did not deny but he confessed? A.—But he did not confess; so that in that respect it differs from John.

Gen. Butler called the witness' attention to the fact that Anderson had declined the Funchal consular position to the president's revoking the appointment, whereupon an animated discussion arose among the members of the committee as to the propriety of pursuing this course of examination, of attempting to reflect on the president

(CONTINUED ON THIRD PAGE.)