

THE DAILY CAIRO BULLETIN.

VOLUME X.

CAIRO, ILLINOIS, THURSDAY MORNING, JUNE 27, 1878.

NEW SERIES--NO 49.

New Advertisements.

SMITH, HACK & CO.,
GENERAL
Commission Merchants,
NO. 300 BROAD STREET,
AUGUSTA, GA.
Respectfully Solicit Consignments of
PROVISIONS, PRODUCE, GRAIN AND
MERCHANDISE GENERALLY,
To which they will give careful and prompt at-
tention. They are prepared to make liberal
Cash Advances
and will use their best efforts for the interests of
those favoring them with consignments.

Refer, by permission, to NATIONAL BANK of Au-
gusta, NATIONAL EXCHANGE BANK of Augusta, Ga.

RAILROADS.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL R. R.



Shortest and Quickest Route to
St. Louis and Chicago

THE only road running two daily trains from Cairo
making direct connection with Eastern Lines.
TRAINS LEAVE CAIRO—1:10 p. m.: Fast ex-
press, arriving in St. Louis 7:55 p. m.; Chicago 5:30
a. m.; 1:30 p. m.: Cincinnati and Louisville Fast
Line, arriving in Cincinnati at 5:05 a. m.; Louisville
7:40 a. m.; Indianapolis 4:15 a. m. Passengers by
this train arrive at above points

12 TO 36 HOURS IN ADVANCE
Of any other route.

12:10 a. m. Fast Mail, with sleepers attached, for
ST. LOUIS and CHICAGO arriving in St.
Louis at 6:30 a. m.; Chicago at 6:00 p. m., connect-
ing at Odin or Effingham for Cincinnati, Louisville
and Indianapolis.

FAST TIME EAST.

PASSENGERS by this line go through
to the East without any delay
caused by Sunday intervening. The Satur-
day afternoon train from Cairo arrives in New York
Monday morning at 10:25. Thirty-six hours in ad-
vance of any other route.

Advertisements of competing lines that they
make better time than this one are inserted either
through ignorance or a desire to mislead the public.
For through tickets and information apply at Illi-
nois Central Railroad depot, Cairo.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT CAIRO:
Express 2:00 p. m.
Mail 4:00 a. m.
JAS. JOHNSON, Gen'l Southern Agt.
J. H. JONES, Ticket Agent.

CAIRO & VINCENNES R. R.



61 MILES THE SHORTEST ROUTE TO
Evansville.

47 MILES THE SHORTEST TO LOUIS-
VILLE, CINCINNATI, BAL-
TIMORE AND WASHINGTON.

34 MILES THE SHORTEST TO INDIAN-
APOLIS, PHILADELPHIA, NEW
YORK AND BOSTON.

SIX HOURS SAVED
Over trains of all other routes making the same
connections.

Passengers by other routes to make connec-
tions must ride all night, waiting from one to six
hours at small country stations for trains of con-
necting roads.

REMEMBER THE FACT and take our 4:45
a. m. train, reaching Evansville,
Indianapolis, Cincinnati and Louisville the same
day. Trains leave and arrive at Cairo as follows:
Mail leaves 4:45 a. m.
Through express leaves 10:20 p. m.
Through express arrives at Cairo 12:25 p. m.
Through express leaves at Cairo 12:25 p. m.
Murphysboro acc. arrives at Cairo 12:25 p. m.

F. A. MILLER, Gen'l Pass. Agent.
H. L. MORRILL, General Supt.
L. B. CHURCH, Passenger Agent.

CAIRO & ST. LOUIS R. R.



Shortest Line to St. Louis!

THE trains by this road connect at St. Louis and
East St. Louis with all other lines to the EAST,
NORTH AND SOUTH.

Time Schedule:
Through express leaves Cairo 9:30 a. m.
Through express arrives at East St. Louis 6:15 p. m.
Murphysboro accommodation leaves Cairo 2:15 p. m.
Murphysboro acc. arrives at Murphysboro 8:25 p. m.
Through express leaves East St. Louis 8:45 a. m.
Through express arrives at Cairo 5:10 p. m.
Murphysboro acc. leaves Murphysboro 12:25 p. m.
Murphysboro acc. arrives at Cairo 12:25 p. m.

REMEMBER THE Cairo and St. Louis
RAIL ROUTE between Cairo and St. Louis under
one management; therefore there are no delays at
way stations awaiting connections from other lines.
Passengers going North, Northeast and West
should not buy their tickets until they have exam-
ined our rates and routes.

L. M. JOHNSON, General Manager.
B. J. PINE, General Agent, Cairo, Ill.

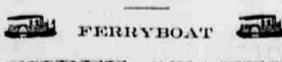
ST. L., I. M. & SOUTHERN.



Time Card:
Express leaves Cairo daily 2:00 p. m.
Express arrives at Cairo daily 5:00 a. m.

FERRYBOAT.

CAIRO CITY FERRY CO.



THREE STATES.

FOOT LEAVES	LEAVES	LEAVES
Fourth St	Missouri Land'g	Kentucky Land'g
8 a. m.	8:30 a. m.	9 a. m.
10 a. m.	10:30 a. m.	11 p. m.
2 p. m.	2:30 p. m.	3 p. m.
4 p. m.	4:30 p. m.	5 p. m.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

ESTABLISHED 1861.

EDWARD A. BUDER

(Successor to E. & W. Buder),
MANUFACTURING JEWELER,
And Dealers in
Watches, Clocks, Fine Jewelry
—AND—
MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS,
Cor. Eighth St. and Washington Ave.
H. HOUPP,
Watchmaker & Jeweler
NO. 10 EIGHTH STREET,
Cairo, Ill.
Between Commercial and Washington ave.

FINE WATCHWORK A SPECIALTY.

Engraving and all kinds of repairing neatly done.
All kinds of Solid Jewelry made to order.

WHOLESALE WINES AND LIQUORS.

R. SMYTH & CO.,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
Foreign and Domestic Liquors
—AND—
Wines of all Kinds,
NO. 60 OHIO LEVEE.

Messrs. SMYTH & CO. have constantly a large
stock of the best goods in the market and give
special attention to the wholesale branch of the
business.

PAINTS, OILS, WALL PAPER, ETC.

B. F. BLAKE,

DEALER IN
Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Brushes
WALL PAPER,
Window Glass, Window Shades, Etc.

Always on hand the celebrated ILLUMINATING
Aurora Oil.
Brook Building, Com-
mercial Ave., Cairo, Ill.

INSURANCE.

INSURANCE AGENCY OF

WELLS & KERTH,

REPRESENTING THE
Royal Canadian (OF Montreal, Can.)
Capital, \$5,000,000.
British America (OF Toronto, Can.)
Assets, \$1,192,556.70.
Milleville (Fire and Marine (Milleville, N. J.)
Assets, \$1,442,987.64.
Commercial (OF New York City).
Assets, \$15,334.86.
Union (OF Philadelphia, established in 1804.)
Assets, \$35,102.00.
Fire forms habits of retaining views.
Gen'y: sometimes give a Testament to a
pupil on condition that he will read it.
Prof. Towne: Get pupils to bring main
points of the lesson written out; educate
them to mark in their Bibles texts preached
from and preacher's name.
Mr. Fitch said he had pursued the plan
of memorizing from lesson or precious
selections from Bible in his class, and that it
had proved a real success.
Father Paxson wanted the Bible in every
hand; encourage children to bring their
Bibles and set the example.
Prof. Jerome hoped all teachers would
cultivate the habit of bringing their Bibles
to school and church; lesson leaves are
good but must not crowd the Bible out of
the Sunday school; teach from the open
Bible.
Mr. Alden thought leaves good
in their place; a scholar going
into Sunday school without his Bible
was like a soldier going to battle without
his arms; know a portion of the lesson by
heart.
Prof. Towne—The subject of the lesson
should be so thoroughly in the head and
heart that helps at the class hour will not
be needed.
Mr. Paxson said: Lesson leaves were driv-
ing the Bible out of the Sunday school more
and more every year and it ought not to be
allowed.
Prof. Jerome spoke of a superintendent
who made every one hold up their Bibles,
and the empty hands he supplied.
Father Paxson: Lesson leaves were not
gotten up to lean upon, but to use at home
as aids to study.
Song—"In the Blessed Bible."
3:00—Father Paxson gave one of Mr.
Moody's Bible readings. Topic: "The
Gift of the Holy Spirit."
Scripture was explained by Scripture;
and Mr. Moody and comments read by the
leader, these comments being interspersed
between references read by the members of
the class.
In the sick room, relieves
weakness, fatigue, prostration, nervousness and
headache. Look out for counterfeits. Always ask
for Florida Water, prepared by the sole proprietors,
Messrs. Lanman & Kemp, New York.
For sale by perfumers, druggists and fancy goods
dealers.

CELEBRATIONS.

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 so-
lempnity has been undertaken by the celebration of the
GLORIOUS FOURTH. Liberal contributions on the
part of our citizens will enable the Krew to give
a celebration that will eclipse all their former efforts
and no pains will be spared to make the affair the
grandest and most CELEBRATED CELEBRATION
EVER GIVEN IN CAIRO. The lists of attrac-
tions are numerous. A GRAND PARADE, in which
it is expected that all the societies in the city
will participate. READING THE DECLARATION
OF INDEPENDENCE by one of Cairo's many tal-
ented and popular young ladies, to be followed by
ORATIONS BY SPEAKERS OF NATIONAL
REPUTATION. The finest
STRING AND BRASS MUSIC in the city have
been engaged, and a FINE DANCING FLOOR, 50
by 100 feet, will be erected for the pleasure of those
who delight to trip the light fantastic toe. HORSE
RACING—running race—half mile heats, best two
in three, \$100.00 entrance, \$50.00 added by the Mystic
Krew, second horse to same stakes, 3 to enter, 3 to
start. Also TROTTING and PACING RACES.
FOOT RACES, FAT MEN'S RACES, WHEEL-
BARROW RACES, SACK RACES, CATCHING
GREASED PIGS, CLIMBING GREASED POLES,
etc., etc. Suitable premiums will be awarded the
victors in the above sports.
The evening program will open with the
GRANDEST DISPLAY OF FIREWORKS ever seen
in the city. Arrangements have been made to have
EXCURSIONS RUN ON ALL THE RAILROADS
ENTERING THE CITY AT GREATLY REDUCED
ED RATES OF FARE. The steamer JAMES
FISK, JR. and ferry THREE STATES will carry
PASSENGERS AT HALF FARE. Nothing that
can add to the amusement and comfort of our visit-
ors will be wanting.
COME ONE, COME ALL, and enjoy a GOOD
OLD-FASHIONED CELEBRATION.

T. M. LOVETT,
ED. DEZONIA,
ED. DEZONIA,
CHAS. GILHOFFER,
FRANK M. WALKER,
GEO. M. FRY,
Committee of Arrangements.

A DAY OF SPORT

—AT—
OLIVE BRANCH
July 4, 1878.

GRAND

Barbecue and Dance!

HAVING removed my dancing hall from its former
site, a spot more suitable, and having entire-
ly remodeled the hall, I will on the
Fourth of July,
Give an old-time Barbecue and Dance, to which I
cordially invite all, guaranteeing all who attend a
day of genuine pleasure and recreation.
In the afternoon a race between the fleet race mare
formerly owned by James Kynastan and the Shaver
mare for a stake of \$100.00 will be run.
Refreshments in abundance will be at the disposal
of those who may wish them, at the most reasonable
prices.
B. F. WILBURN, Proprietor.

BANKS.

THE CITY NATIONAL BANK,

Cairo, Illinois.

CAPITAL, \$100,000

OFFICERS:
W. F. HALLEDAY, President.
H. L. HALL, Vice-President.
WALTER HYSLOP, Cashier.

DIRECTORS:
S. STANT TAYLOR, W. P. HALLEDAY,
HENRY L. HALLEDAY, B. H. CUNNINGHAM,
G. D. WILKINSON, STEPHEN BIRD,
H. WELLS, H. C. CANDELL.

Exchange, Coin and United States Bonds

BOUGHT AND SOLD.

Deposits received and a general banking business
conducted.

ALEXANDER COUNTY BANK,

Commercial Avenue and Eighth Street,
CAIRO, ILLINOIS.

OFFICERS:
F. BROSS, President.
P. N. FEE, Vice-President.
T. J. KERTH, Cashier.

DIRECTORS:
F. Bross, Cairo; William Elmer, Cairo;
Peter Neg, Cairo; William Wolf, Cairo;
A. Sisco, Cairo; H. L. Billingsley, St. Louis;
E. Buder, Cairo; P. H. Brinkman, St. Louis;
H. Wells, Cairo; J. Y. Clemson, California.

A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS DONE. Ex-
change sold and bought. Interest paid in the
Savings Department. Collections made and all
business promptly attended to.

ENTERPRISE SAVINGS BANK,

Chartered March 31, 1869.

OFFICE IN CITY NATIONAL BANK,
Cairo, Illinois.

INTEREST paid on deposits March 1st and Sep-
tember 1st. Interest not withdrawn is added im-
mediately to the principal of the deposits, thereby
giving them compound interest.

Children and married women may deposit
money and no one else can draw it.

WALTER HYSLOP, TREASURER.

Latest News.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

LIVERPOOL GRAIN.

LIVERPOOL, June 26, 2:30 p. m.—Wheat
—Quiet; winter, 9s 8d@10s; spring, 8s
7d@9s 3d; 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 26, 12:00 a. m.—Wheat
nominal; No. 2 Chicago, \$1.03@1.04; No. 2
Milwaukee, \$1.05; red winter, \$1.00@1.12;
amber, \$1.12@1.14. Corn—quiet; steamer,
42½¢; No. 3, 41¢; No. 2, 44½¢. Gold,
100½.

CHICAGO GRAIN AND PRODUCE.

CHICAGO, June 26, 10:00 a. m.—Pork—
July, \$9.47½; August, \$9.62½; September,
\$9.75@9.77½. Wheat—July, 99½¢ bid;
August, 83½¢. Corn—July, 36¢; August,
37½¢.

CHICAGO, June 26, 12:00 m.—Pork—July,
\$9.37½ bid; August, \$9.52½ bid. Wheat
—July, 90½¢@90¼¢; August, 83½¢. Corn
—July, 36½¢; August, 37½¢@37¼¢.

POTTER'S PROBE.

A CHAT WITH THREE ENTERTAIN- ING OLD LADIES.

MESDAMES JENKS, BOYNTON AND PITKIN—
THE ORIGINAL SHERMAN LETTER SAID TO
BE IN EXISTENCE.

TESTIMONY OF MRS. JENKS.
WASHINGTON, June 25.—The examination
of Mrs. Jenks, was resumed to-day as soon
as the Potter committee met. She said she
had not secured the letters inquired for yester-
day, and did not know whether they
would be of any importance. The witness
had seen Mrs. Weber at Donaldsonville
shortly before leaving for Washington and
Mrs. Weber had told her that Anderson had
said she (Mrs. Jenks) had received about
\$100,000 for a certain document and had
received somewhat hard because she had re-
ceived no portion of the money. Mrs. Jenks,
however, informs Mrs. Weber that she had
never received any money whatever. Gen.
Sherman had requested the witness to visit
Mrs. Weber with a view to having her come
to Washington.

Mr. Springer—Is it not a fact that Shel-
don wanted Mrs. Weber to come to New
Orleans and make affidavit to the effect
that there was no such document as the
so-called Sherman letter in existence?
The witness—No, sir; you are entirely
mistaken about that.

Mr. Springer inquired if the witness re-
ceived any other consideration from Gen.
Sherman excepting his actual expenses.
Witness, very sharply—No, sir, and it
was but \$4; you need not distress yourself
about it.

The witness was asked by the chairman
if she would produce the letters desired
to-morrow morning if they arrived. She
answered: Oh, yes; if they arrive I will
produce them.

GEN. HENRY V. BOYNTON,
correspondent of the Cincinnati Gazette,
was recalled and said the president never,
during this conversation, gave him to un-
derstand that Anderson was in possession
of political secrets. He derived the im-
pression from the newspapers. Gen. Comly
was present during the entire conversation
and heard all, including the Anderson
matter.

Gen. Butler inquired if the witness ever
had an interview with any one in Wash-
ington regarding Anderson, and had stated
that the President had appointed Anderson
and others connected with the dirty work
in Louisiana in order to keep their mouths
closed.

Gen. Boynton replied that he had never
talked of the matter in that way to any
one.

The witness stated in answer to inquiries
that when the McVough commission was
appointed he had conversed with Messrs.
Hawley and Harlan, both before they left
Washington for New Orleans and after they
had returned.

Gen. Butler requested the witness to
state, as nearly as he could, all the conver-
sations which transpired between him and
these gentlemen.

Gen. Boynton said he had no conversation
other than that pertaining to regulate news-
paper work, and would be pleased to an-
swer any particular question Mr. Butler
might ask.

Mr. Butler—Was there anything said re-
garding Gen. Harlan's candidacy for the
supreme bench? A.—Yes, sir. Before
leaving for New Orleans, Gen. Harlan re-
quested me to ascertain if I could, as a
favor to him, whether Bristow was a candi-
date. If so, Harlan did not desire to
stand in his way. Harlan was of the
opinion that if he went to New Orleans he
could aid in bringing about a satisfactory
settlement of the very annoying state of
affairs then existing, and he thought prob-
ably that transaction would help him in
securing a seat upon the supreme bench.
That is all that happened in this connection
with regard to that matter, excepting that
I promised to endeavor to comply with
Harlan's request. The conversation after
Gen. Harlan's return from New Orleans
was in the office of Gen. Boynton, who in-
formed Harlan that he had been absolutely
unable to find out definitely either from
Bristow or his intimate friends, but that it
was believed by us (meaning some of his
friends) that Bristow would accept the
position were it tendered to him. Mr. Har-
lan replied to the effect that he thought he
himself would be a candidate for the
position.

Gen. Boynton conversed with Gen. Har-
lan regarding Louisiana matters, mention-
ing to Harlan, at the time, that the mem-
bers of his commission would have to pre-
pare for an investigation, as Gen. Butler's
friends in Washington were saying he was

not satisfied with the result of the investi-
gation, and there was a charge that \$15,000
or \$16,000 had been used in Louisiana for
the purpose of putting the Nicholls govern-
ment of its feet.

Gen. Butler desired to know who his
friends were that made such a statement.

Gen. Boynton—I cannot name them.
The fact was published as stated at the
time.

A long discussion between Gen. Butler
and Gen. Boynton took place relative to the
conversation about alleged expenditures of
money in Louisiana, and at its conclusion
Gen. Boynton retired.

EX-MARSHAL JOHN G. PITKIN
was sworn, and testified that he had con-
versed with James E. Anderson on the sub-
ject of the protest of the parish of East
 Feliciana, and desired the reading of a pre-
pared statement in regard to the matter.
After a discussion, it was decided to per-
mit the reading of the statement as a part
of his sworn testimony, which was to the
effect that Anderson swore to the first pro-
test in his (Pitkin's) presence. The second
protest mentioned by Anderson never ex-
isted, to the knowledge of the witness, and
the third protest was handed to Pitkin by
Anderson, duly sworn to, and to the best of
his recollection there were no blanks in the
document, as Anderson has sworn, and filled
by parties unknown to him. Pitkin thought
it very probable that the third protest had
been framed by Anderson while he was
under the influence of liquor. He (Pitkin)
in his statement challenged any one to state
that he ever attempted to persuade Ander-
son to do anything contrary to law. He thought
it very probable he had mentioned to Ander-
son that if he could do so conscientiously it
would be well to make a protest, he (Pitkin)
being personally aware that the condi-
tion of affairs in East Feliciana parish
were not altogether pacific.

The statement is very voluminous and
refers also to the conversation had with
Anderson in Willard's concerning various
conversations with that gentleman and
Stanley Matthews.

At the conclusion of the statement Gen.
Butler inquired of Pitkin whether he at
any time asked Thomas Jenks about the
Sherman letter, to which the witness said
it was very likely he had done so. He
had never seen a copy of the Sherman let-
ter. He had seen an article in a New Or-
leans newspaper announcing that Mrs.
Jenks had a photographic copy of the Sher-
man letter, and upon showing her the arti-
cle she laughed and remarked in these
words: "How little the newspapers know."

Mr. Pitkin then addressed some further
inquiry regarding the letter, and Mrs.
Jenks replied that the letter had never left
New Orleans. Whenever he mentioned it
at all he mentioned it as the Sherman let-
ter. He did not think Mrs. Jenks spoke of
it as the Sherman letter.

Q.—By Mr. McMahon—Did you ever meet
Anderson at Philadelphia? A.—Yes, sir,
once.

Q.—Did you go to see him? A.—Well,
I do not think so; in fact I never was at
the North American office in my life.

Q.—Do you remember ever having an
interview with Senator Conkling with re-
gard to ANDERSON'S PROTEST? A.—Yes, sir,
I have had several conversations with
Conkling.

Q.—Sypher was present at the interview
in question, was he not? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—Didn't Sypher explain the circum-
stances connected with Anderson's protest?
A.—Yes, sir; Sypher gave a history of the
case, much of which was new to Senator
Conkling as well as to myself.

Q.—When Senator Conkling asked you
about the blanks in protest, what did you
reply? A.—I think I replied in substance
the same as I have to-day in my prepared
statement; that I had no knowledge of the
existence of any blanks in the protest.

Q.—Did Sypher have the Matthews let-
ter with him at this interview? A.—I
think not, but he gave a description of
them.

The witness then stated in reply to fur-
ther questions that there weren't many if
any Democratic witnesses examined during
the house investigation, and further stated
that the witnesses were all paid by the gov-
ernment committee.

At 2 o'clock p. m. the committee took a
recess.

At 3 o'clock Marshal Pitkin resumed the
stand, and was questioned by Gov. Cox with
reference to Levissee's story with regard to
his resignation. He further stated that in
June, 1877, his resignation as United States
marshal was requested by Attorney
General Devens. He asked to be
furnished the reasons for his request, and
declined to resign. About five weeks later
he received a letter from Gen. Butler in re-
sponse to one written by himself, which he
gave to the public, and shortly after that
his successor was appointed. He stated
that he appointed 870 deputy marshals in
the city of New Orleans, and about 2,500
throughout the state. Of the 870 there were
only 25 Democrats. About 250 had been re-
commended to him for appointment by J.
W. Patton, chairman of the Democratic
state committee, but he found upon investi-
gation, that they were all white leaguers,
and hence he declined to appoint them.
He stated that he knew nothing of the loan
of \$20,000 for the purpose of defraying the
expenses of getting up protests. The only
expenditures he knew of was about \$3,000,
Zachary Chandler sent in January after the
election, and which was used in paying for
the subsistence of metropolitan police.

In reply to Mr. Springer Mr. Pitkin
said that when Anderson showed him the
Matthews letters at Willard's hotel he ad-
vised Anderson to give the letters into
Gen. Butler's custody.

He was interrogated at some length as
to different matters connected with the
visiting statesmen and the returning board
count, but his evidence on these points was
very imperfect, and not at all important.

He stated in reply to Mr. McMahon that
in November last he looked among his pa-
pers for the proof drawn up by Anderson
himself and sworn to before Commissioner
Wolfely, and after finding it sent it to
Senator Conkling. He did this simply to
satisfy Senator Conkling that Anderson at
the time of making the protest was not
drunk, as had been intimated by Sypher in
the interview between Senator Conkling
and the witness.

Mr. Pitkin identified the handwriting of

D. A. Weber in a number of letters shown
him. The witness was then shown the
Weber-Anderson agreement, and said that
he should not believe the signature on
that to be Weber's.

In reply to Gen. Butler the witness stated
that immediately after his arrival here he
called on Senator Conkling to get the first
protest of Anderson's, which he had sent
him. He went with the senator to his com-
mittee room where the senator and his pri-
vate secretary looked for the paper. Sena-
tor Conkling said that he remembered per-
fectly well that the witness promised to send
that document, but that he was not sure of
having received it. The witness gave the
senator his address, and the latter promised
to send it, but has not done so yet.

Mr. Pitkin was then excused.

ALFRED G. HALEY
testified that he had a conversation with
Mrs. Jenks, when she was here last spring,
on the subject of the Sherman letter.

Objection was made by Mr. Harcock to
the testimony evidently to be elicited from
Mrs. Jenks' credibility, and a long argument
arose upon this point.

It was finally decided to let the matter
go over till to-morrow and the committee,
at 5:40 p. m., adjourned until 10 a. m., to-
morrow.

TO-DAY'S SESSION.
The Potter committee here will on to-
morrow take up the Florida case, and it is
thought will begin operations with Minis-
ter Noyes, who is anxious to return to
Paris, where his presence during the expo-
sition is desirable. Among others who will
be prominent as witnesses in this branch
of the investigation, will be William P. Chan-
dler, L. B. Denn's and Judge Alfred
Morton.

FOREIGN FLASHES.

THE QUEEN OF SPAIN LIKELY TO RECOVER— GENERAL NOTES ON THE SITUATION IN THE EAST.

MADRID, June 25.—The condition of
Queen Mercedes has slightly improved,
and the doctors have a hope that she may
recover. Many manifestations of sym-
pathy continue to be expressed and all the
theaters and public entertainments have
been closed. The churches are crowded
with supplicants for the preservation of
the life of the queen and private and pub-
lic masses are universal.

ROYAL NUPTIAS.
LONDON, June 26.—It is rumored that
the prince imperial will soon be married to
the Princess Thyria, of Denmark.

A JOURNALIST'S SENTENCE.
LONDON, June 26.—A dispatch from Ber-
lin says that Mr. Bishop, an English daily
paper correspondent, has been sentenced for
sentenced to two years' possession plans
spying and having etc.

OF THE OFFICERS OF CUSTOM OFFICERS.
GOTTICH from Bucharest says: It is re-
ported that there have been several con-
flicts between the Russian and Roumanian
custom officers at Belgrad and Des-
sarabia, and that M. Bretrau has made a
protest.

A LETTER FROM GARIBOLDI.
BERLIN, June 25.—Gen. Garibaldi has
written a letter to the emperor, in which he
comments on the attempt made to assassi-
nate him.

RUSSIA'S DEAD AND DYING.
LONDON, June 25.—The Russians have
52,426 sick in the Balkan peninsula, and
of the recruits raised in 1877 for the Ar-
menian campaign, 25 per cent are dead.

NOT THAT KIND OF A MAN.
The Times' Berlin correspondent reports
that Lord Beaconsfield, in a conversation
with Prince Bismarck, who urged him to
make concessions, said: "I did not come
here to yield."

INCREASE OF SPECIE.
BERLIN, June 25.—The statement of the
Imperial Bank of Germany shows an in-
crease in specie the past week of 557,930
marks.

BULLION WITHDRAWN.
LONDON, June 25.—The amount of bul-
lion withdrawn from the bank of England
on balance to-day was £160,000.

GEN. HOCH'S BIRTHDAY.
PARIS, June 25.—The 110th anniversary
of the birth of Gen. Lazzar Hoche was ce-
lebrated by the usual banquet last night
at Versailles, near the monument erected
in honor of the Republican leaders of 1812.
M. Gambetta, who delivered the principal
speech at this banquet, said the history of
Hoche was a symbol of the history of the
working itself. He was the son of a poor
workman. He spent his life and shed his
blood in rescuing France from the domi-
nation of kings and carried her arms
in triumph across the Rhine. At the mo-
ment when his vast schemes were on the
point of realization and when a united
French and German republic might have
been founded he was poisoned, by whom
no one can tell; but it was the king who
caused his death and rejoiced over it. Shall
the republic now be poisoned? asked
Gambetta; and this allusion to the supposed
reactionary plots that are said to be in ex-
istence was received with shouts of
"Jamais!" "Jamais!" and "Viva La Re-
publique!"

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