

CONGRESS has adjourned. Make us truly grateful, good Lord!

Coffroth died in the "last ditch" with the Confederate Brigadiers. Lovely in their lives, in death they were not parted.

We congratulate the Republicans who voted for Coffroth on the pick of their Representative. He "never surrendered."

The Democrats made their attempt to nullify the election laws, cost the country a million of dollars, but they did not succeed in the effort, thanks to President Hayes.

It is during the late session of Congress, the Democrats did not work to make State sovereignty supreme, and thereby establish the right of secession, they talked a great deal of foolishness, and by words gave the lie to their professions.

Now for a carnival of crime. Congress adjourned without making an appropriation for the pay of Marshals, and mail robbers, counterfeiters, illicit distillers and rogues of every degree have free swing, as the courts cannot execute their decrees without the aid of officers. How would justice be executed in this county without a Sheriff?

The extra session of Congress started out with the threat of starving the government to death unless the President gave the Confederates their own sweet will. It ended with doing nothing, except giving the whisky thieves and other scoundrels a chance to cheat the government without fear of molestation by the Courts and their officers.

As reformers the Democrats are a decided success. The extra session they forced cost the country a million of dollars. They voted their employees thirteen months pay for one year, and the Senate has commissioned twelve committees to junket over the country during recess at the expense of the people.

The Confederate Majahs and Captains who displaced the crippled Union soldiers as doorknockers and messengers in the Senate were hungry. Twelve months pay for six months work was not enough to satisfy them, so Hamburg Massacre Butler very considerably had an additional month added to the year, and they were voted thirteen months pay.

There is a law of the United States that provides that Deputy Marshals may be appointed to protect the ballot box and prevent fraud at the polls. The Democrats in Congress have attempted to nullify this law by refusing to provide the means for its execution. It was for a similar attempt at nullification that Andrew Jackson threatened to hang John C. Calhoun.

SENATOR "ZACH CHANDLER'S" arraignment of the Confederate Democracy for their treacherous utterances and designs during the late extra session of Congress is most scathing. No wonder that every little Democratic editor in the country is relieving his feelings, by making mouths at the old man.

DEMOCRATS boast of the remarkable economy exhibited by Congress in reducing appropriations, and cutting down the salaries of government employees. Has any one observed that these economical Congressmen displayed the same economy in regard to their own salaries?

Their economy is as remarkable as the magnanimity of Artemus Ward, who offered during the late war to sacrifice all his wife's relations on the altar of his country.

The work of the late Congress can be readily summarized. It brought the Confederates to the fore with a solid front. It gave public notice that all legislation securing the results of the war is to be repealed. It revived and defended the heresy of State rights, that led to the late war. It nullified the election laws. And it has aroused the patriotic sentiment of the North as has not been stirred since the rebellion.

We observe that the Republicans who voted for Coffroth are not gushing much over the record that "free and easy" "frank" "liberal" "jolly" favorite, made during the extra session. He never once failed to answer to his name when one of the Confederate Brigadiers called the role of their benches.

Now that Congress has adjourned without making provision for the pay of United States Marshals and their general deputies, the Democratic editors, who have sense enough to see the position in which the courts are left without officers to execute their process, are very busy trying to prove that no harm has been done, and that Congress will surely pay hereafter all proper fees if the Marshals will only borrow the money and work on credit. This is a mere attempt to deceive the people. The law expressly forbids any department of the government expending any money in excess of that appropriated by Congress for that year. The Attorney General consents Marshals to continue discharging their duties but tells them plainly that they have no chance for pay unless Congress pleases to vote it to them. Meanwhile from this until after Congress meets again, rogues may safely violate the law and defy the government unless these officers please to work without pay. To such a pass has the Democratic majority brought the country.

The Democratic Convention of Cambria County broke up in a row last week. There were too many fellows wanted to be nominated for Sheriff.

It has come to this pass, that if the country is saved the disgrace of the failure of justice in the United States Courts, it will be solely by the good will of the Marshals whom the Democratic majority in Congress singled out for specially bitter abuse, and refused to vote any pay.

The rumor that Senator Chandler has offered to furnish \$100,000 of the \$600,000 which the Democrats refused to appropriate for the pay of Marshals, is giving the brainless editors of that party much food for their wit. It will be remembered that in 1861-62 the patriots who gave their money to support the government and carry on the war were subjects of similar witticisms and sneers from Copperhead editors.

The Washington Republican reduces the Republican platform to bed rock, and finds: "The United States against the Confederate States."

In Nebraska is said to be the quaint and laconic epitaph over the grave of a citizen suddenly deceased: "He Twisted A Mule's Tail." It is understood that the Democratic party will adopt the same epitaph. The solid North will sit for the mule.

The Boston Herald, sitting on the fence, cannot see why the Democrats in Congress would not have done better to see the point before the President made it in the veto message, that "prohibition" the use of the means to enforce a law still unenforced, and which the Executive is bound by his oath to enforce, is not the wisest way to appeal to the people." But the Democrats are on record on this very point.

Two of the Democrats that engineered the "Mississippi plan" of carrying on elections in 1875 have fallen out, and one of them, Dixon, has peached, equaled, or otherwise betrayed the conspiracy. He explains how the vote of Yazoo County was changed from 2,499 Republican to 628 Democrat in 1872, to 3 Republican 4,014 Democrat in 1875. He helped to stuff the ballot-boxes himself, but he indignantly denies having appropriated the money found on the corpse of Patterson, the Republican member of the Legislature, after they had killed him, and alleges that it was turned into the Democratic campaign fund, from which \$3,000 were paid to stuff the ballot-boxes. This is in accordance with the current Democratic theory of "free elections."

The surviving soldiers at Terre Haute having determined to brand as a falsehood the assertion of Senator Voorhees that he did more for the soldiers than the late Senator Morton, the friends of Voorhees are trying to prevent a true expression of soldier feeling. The following incident of the meeting on Monday night is told by the Indianapolis Journal: "One speaker rose, and in a calm, deliberate way remarked that Mr. Voorhees was right in his assertion that he did more for the soldiers than Morton did. This pleased the Democrats who had come to capture the meeting, and they applauded vociferously. The speaker proceeded in this strain a few moments, and then suddenly wound up by saying that the soldiers befriended by Voorhees were rebel, not Union soldiers. This caused a reaction with gasping of teeth among the Democrats."

From the Bathing Herald and Globe. (Rep.) The Democrats' ignominious flight from Congress, after doing all the damage possible to the best interests of the people, reminds one of the dog that recklessly plunged through a plate glass window. The proprietor gazed indignantly after the flying cur and philosophically said, "Well, the awkward brute has done some mischief, but one thing is sure (looking at the hole) we've got the size of the dog." The Democracy have done some mischief in the past, but the people have "got the size of the dog."

Preparing for a Confederate Administration. During the past week, according to a local coin and stamp dealer in Nassau-st., large demands have come from abroad for Confederate notes. Nearly \$1,000,000 in Confederate scrip, in denominations from \$10 to \$1,000, were shipped to England and France last week. The notes most in demand are those issued by the Montgomery (Ala.) County Bank in 1861 and the Richmond Bank Note Company the same year. Quite a premium is paid for these notes. About a month ago a bale of Confederate money was sold here. Orders for it have come from England, Germany and France. A local dealer said to the reporter: "Some people across the water—and I don't know whether they are fools or not—want this money. They have an idea that a Democratic Congress and Democratic President will redeem this money in time."

SECRETARY EVARTS' VIEWS. WHAT THE DEMOCRATS STARTED OUT TO DO, AND WHAT THEY DID. Secretary Evarts is in town yesterday, on his way to his Vermont farm, where he intends to spend a week. Over his breakfast table at the Brevoort House while his tea and toast were getting cold, the Secretary was talking with a newspaper acquaintance. Speaking of the issue raised by the Democrats at the extra session, he said: "If the people clearly understand that the Democrats set up the doctrine that the House of Representatives may rightfully refuse all appropriations for carrying on the government in case a majority of its members are not permitted to dictate legislation, then the declaration that they are to their verdict at the fall elections. The doctrine is revolutionary and cannot be tolerated. I know Mr. Thurman received from it toward the close of the struggle—he oozed out as he

has done before—but you will take notice that Mr. Frank Ford broadly asserted it in his speech just before the session ended. He put the refusal of appropriations on the ground of the right of the house to demand a redress of grievances. Why, then, if the House of Representatives is the Democrats are unable to repeal?"

How does the parallel hold with the action of the House of Commons in times past, when the Democrats so often make?"

"Not at all. The grievances which the Democrats are unable to redress were not those of law but of the arbitrary action of the king. They asserted the right of the people against the divine right of the sovereign. Here the Executive is as such a representative of the people as Congress. He represents the people as well as the House represents them for two and the Senators for six. No antagonism between the different branches of our Constitution is contemplated by our Government; all are expected to act in harmony, because all represent the people. The House of Commons sought to bring the king to terms, not by refusing appropriations, but by refusing to levy taxes. The money, if not collected, would remain in the pockets of the people and benefit them. Here the Democrats purposed to have all the money collected as usual, and then prohibit the President from spending the money for carrying on the people's government."

"What a sorry fizzle they made of it, though." "Was there ever anything more ridiculous than they began by trying to the President, 'sign our political measures or we will withhold \$16,000,000 of the appropriations for running the Government.' That does not frighten me," replied the President; "I shall go ahead and do my duty just the same. Very well, and the Democrats, if that your intention we will keep \$20,000,000." Finding the President still unmoved, they cried out, "If you don't back down we will refuse you \$10,000,000." As this threat had no effect, they finally held back \$500,000, and ran away. It was a remarkably well-developed case of a small end of the horn."—N. Y. Tribune.

The President sends a parting shot after the Confederate Brigadiers, as they vainly struggled to fly from the Capitol, and it must be admitted that his final statement is as effective as it is brief. He wastes no words in argument, having found that reason has little to do with the actions of the majority. But the curt recital of the facts, with men of ordinary reason and patriotism, will have more weight than many convincing arguments.

The President does not stoop to repeat his reasons for refusing his signature to a bill designed to nullify the Election Law. Congress sent the bill to him having full knowledge that it would certainly be vetoed, for the President's convictions of duty on that subject had been plainly stated in more than one formal message. That he has sworn to "take care that the laws be faithfully executed," and therefore cannot, without violation of his oath, sign a bill intended to nullify a law and prevent its enforcement, Congress was well aware of.

Fourth—For having attempted (there are honorable exceptions and long may they be remembered) to damage the business interests of the country by forcing a stoppage of the appropriations for the extra session to shield these criminals from interference. But there are other lawbreakers, as the President shows, who have special occasion to revoke the party of lawbreaking and retaliation. Forgers and counterfeiters may rejoice, for a Democratic Congress has provided that the money of the people, contributed for the prevention of such criminals, shall be kept back from the officials to whom by law it belongs. Letter thieves, dishonest postmasters and speculating criminals and all other criminals who violate the postal laws, may rejoice that a Democratic Congress has refused to appropriate money for their arrest and punishment. Knives of the Indian ring, plunderers of the high seas, timber thieves, smugglers, all may offer thanks to the late Congress since the Government was organized that has refused to cripple the arm of the law lifted up against them. True, the majority of Congress did not primarily seek to give immunity to all these crimes; its main object was to assert the right of freedom in fraudulent nationalization and ballot-box stuffing, and to shield from interference "moonshiners." But the effect of this late attempt to coerce the President—an effect which every member who voted for the bill must have fully anticipated and weighed—is to offer immunity to all manner of criminals against whose United States laws can be enforced only by the agency of marshals. To these marshals Congress refuses the money to which the laws entitle them for their support.

The claim that the President ought to have vetoed the election laws to be defied and nullified in one stroke, is a mere attempt to prevent nullification of other laws of the United States, will be submitted to the people for their judgment. He states the case plainly in the closing sentence of his message. A great effort has been made to cover with ridicule the declaration that the package of bills intended to coerce the President into a surrender of his veto power is unconstitutional and revolutionary. Nevertheless the Democrats know that the charge is perfectly true and just, and they have vindicated it week after week; recalling before it from one year to another, and backed down so often that there is left scarcely the pretence of respect for the position of the party, even among its supporters. They know that the plain people of this country appreciate the justice of the President's statement that such legislation would "make a radical change in the character of our institutions." If both Houses may thus arrest the

operations of the Government unless the President surrenders his constitutional power, either House may in like manner coerce the other House and the President also. The attempt to do this is strictly revolutionary, no more, and no less. Fully, if the House of Representatives cannot yet forget that for years they wore the uniform of rebels. Rightly the people will remember what these men were, when it sees what they are doing now. They tried to destroy the Government and failed. Now they are trying to revolutionize, disorder and disorganize it; to strip it of power, to leave it helpless before criminals, and to emasculate and cripple it. The country will judge the men and their acts.—N. Y. Tribune.

Another Blast from Chandler. THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY ABANDONED. On Monday Senator Zach Chandler, of Michigan, gave the Confederate party a most scathing rebuke in one of his brief, blunt, plain-spoken speeches. The Democratic Senators having announced their settled determination not to pass the appropriation for support of U. S. Marshals, Mr. Chandler rose and made the following points: "Whether the amendment passed by the House is acted upon to-day or not, is immaterial. We have now been three months and a half in this Capitol, not without certain results. We have shown to the people of this Nation just what the Democratic party means. The people have been informed as to your party's ends and aims. By fraud and violence, by shot-guns and tissue-balloons, you held the present majority in both Houses of Congress, and you have taken an early opportunity to show what you intend to do with the majority thus obtained. You are within sight of the promised land, but like Moses of old, we propose to send you up into the mountain to die. (Great laughter.) Mr. President, we are approaching the end of this extra session, and the record will be a black page in the history of the Democratic party, as manifested in this Congress, justly me in arranging it before the loyal people of the United States on the political issues which it has presented as the enemy of the Nation and as the author and perpetrator of rebellion."

First—For having resorted to revolutionary measures to carry out their partisan projects by attempting to coerce the Executive by withholding supplies, and thus accomplishing by starvation the destruction of the Government which they have failed to overthrow by arms.

Second—For having injured the business interests of the country by forcing the present extra session, after liberal compromises were tendered to them prior to the close of the last session.

Third—For having attempted to throw away the results of the present war by again elevating State over National sovereignty. We sacrificed more than three hundred thousand lives, and expended five thousand millions of dollars to put down this heresy, and to perpetuate the national life. They surrendered this at Appomattox, but now they attempt to renew this prostitution.

Fourth—For having attempted (there are honorable exceptions and long may they be remembered) to damage the business interests of the country by forcing a stoppage of the appropriations for the extra session to shield these criminals from interference. But there are other lawbreakers, as the President shows, who have special occasion to revoke the party of lawbreaking and retaliation. Forgers and counterfeiters may rejoice, for a Democratic Congress has provided that the money of the people, contributed for the prevention of such criminals, shall be kept back from the officials to whom by law it belongs. Letter thieves, dishonest postmasters and speculating criminals and all other criminals who violate the postal laws, may rejoice that a Democratic Congress has refused to appropriate money for their arrest and punishment. Knives of the Indian ring, plunderers of the high seas, timber thieves, smugglers, all may offer thanks to the late Congress since the Government was organized that has refused to cripple the arm of the law lifted up against them. True, the majority of Congress did not primarily seek to give immunity to all these crimes; its main object was to assert the right of freedom in fraudulent nationalization and ballot-box stuffing, and to shield from interference "moonshiners." But the effect of this late attempt to coerce the President—an effect which every member who voted for the bill must have fully anticipated and weighed—is to offer immunity to all manner of criminals against whose United States laws can be enforced only by the agency of marshals. To these marshals Congress refuses the money to which the laws entitle them for their support.

The claim that the President ought to have vetoed the election laws to be defied and nullified in one stroke, is a mere attempt to prevent nullification of other laws of the United States, will be submitted to the people for their judgment. He states the case plainly in the closing sentence of his message. A great effort has been made to cover with ridicule the declaration that the package of bills intended to coerce the President into a surrender of his veto power is unconstitutional and revolutionary. Nevertheless the Democrats know that the charge is perfectly true and just, and they have vindicated it week after week; recalling before it from one year to another, and backed down so often that there is left scarcely the pretence of respect for the position of the party, even among its supporters. They know that the plain people of this country appreciate the justice of the President's statement that such legislation would "make a radical change in the character of our institutions." If both Houses may thus arrest the

operations of the Government unless the President surrenders his constitutional power, either House may in like manner coerce the other House and the President also. The attempt to do this is strictly revolutionary, no more, and no less. Fully, if the House of Representatives cannot yet forget that for years they wore the uniform of rebels. Rightly the people will remember what these men were, when it sees what they are doing now. They tried to destroy the Government and failed. Now they are trying to revolutionize, disorder and disorganize it; to strip it of power, to leave it helpless before criminals, and to emasculate and cripple it. The country will judge the men and their acts.—N. Y. Tribune.

Wm. Lloyd Garrison's will, gives \$300 to each grandchild.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

(From our Regular Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON, July 4, 1879. Congress has adjourned. What a relief to us at the capital, and the public at large. The Louisville Courier Journal has no doubt precipitated the adjournment by its editorial, "The following pathetic appeal to the rebel Brigadiers: 'Come home, you suckers; you chuckleheads. Come home, you knock-kneed, bandy-shanked, bow-legged, web-footed, red-haired varmint. Come home, you scoundrels!'"

There was a wonder at the dilemma the brigadiers got the country into that all sensible men desired them to come home. The northern dough-faces got so terribly reprimanded from their constituents that they were actually afraid to go home and see the people who so justly misappreciated by their effort to starve the government and nullify the laws of the land. The closing scene was a very weak affair, and the Democrats slunk off from the floor of the House and Senate like some one that had stolen into the room in the wrong way in the Senate were without any excitement whatever. When the extra session closed and the doors were opened it was five minutes of the hour fixed for adjournment. Captain Bassett with a broom-slick in his hand glided into the clock and turned the hands back five minutes while Mr. Thurman looked in another direction. The Senate was waiting for an enrolled bill from the House repealing the duty on quinine. While waiting no order was made and several men strolled around with their hands in their pockets, the adjournment had taken place. The clock had strolled along meanwhile toward five, and it is not to be wondered at that Captain Bassett manipulated his broom-slick once more and put back the tide of time to five minutes. This was the last backward turn that was necessary.

Clerk Adams made his appearance with the bill which was duly signed by Mr. Thurman and rushed into the adjoining room where President Hayes signed it, and in two minutes thereafter the special session closed. The adjournment was a quiet one in the last hours of the session caused a great deal of merriment among the Republicans as they agreed not to oppose the bill as the hours certainly would need stimulants and tonics in the next campaign. The Democrats, on the other hand, expected to see the Chamberlain claim revived as usual in the closing hours as the lobbyists were out in full force, and from the gallery I pushed my way out and made a bee-line for the Scheutzen Park where I felt my line of thought more in sympathy with my stomach.

The Germans and their families know how to enjoy themselves in a pleasant way. On Monday the Scheutzen corps with invited guests from Baltimore and other cities, paraded the streets in their gaudy uniform and such was the excitement that the whole city was in a commotion. The parade was a success and the Scheutzen corps on Capitol Hill for a time. The line of the procession was headed by a platoon of police, which was followed by the Marine Band. The standard of the Verian banded by American and German colors was there, borne aloft by a young man, who, with the Scheutzen officers and on foot Germans to the number of thousands. In the procession was a carriage bearing young girls, representing Germany and Liberty, with a number of smaller girls prettily arrayed.

The President's horse the President reviewed the line amid great cheering. The park is located on the Seventh street road just on the suburbs of the town near the Soldiers' Home. Here I found everything in full blast. The weather was all that could be desired for the first, and as a consequence from early morn until the hour named for suspension, the ambitious members crowded the shooting gallery and made a merry with the sharp crack of the rifles as they drove the bullets toward the target. The Scheutzen officers and their families began to arrive and by dusk the spacious grounds were crowded with groups, which included two and in many instances three generations, all bent on extracting just as much pleasure from the occasion as possible.

The throngs slipped their beer, ate pretzels and German sausages, risked a dime or so on "spinning jenny," danced, promaded, watched the performers or amused themselves in a hundred other ways peculiar to the Scheutzen Fest. As it gets dark the band struck up the "Marsch der Soldaten" and the men of the band, transformed into a fairy land. Thousands of men crowd the well-lighted galleries, or promenade through the paved walks by the soft light shed by the myriads of Chinese lanterns. The brass throated instruments of the band strike up the "Marsch der Soldaten" and the men of the band, transformed into a fairy land. Thousands of men crowd the well-lighted galleries, or promenade through the paved walks by the soft light shed by the myriads of Chinese lanterns.

The brass throated instruments of the band strike up the "Marsch der Soldaten" and the men of the band, transformed into a fairy land. Thousands of men crowd the well-lighted galleries, or promenade through the paved walks by the soft light shed by the myriads of Chinese lanterns. The brass throated instruments of the band strike up the "Marsch der Soldaten" and the men of the band, transformed into a fairy land. Thousands of men crowd the well-lighted galleries, or promenade through the paved walks by the soft light shed by the myriads of Chinese lanterns.

The brass throated instruments of the band strike up the "Marsch der Soldaten" and the men of the band, transformed into a fairy land. Thousands of men crowd the well-lighted galleries, or promenade through the paved walks by the soft light shed by the myriads of Chinese lanterns. The brass throated instruments of the band strike up the "Marsch der Soldaten" and the men of the band, transformed into a fairy land. Thousands of men crowd the well-lighted galleries, or promenade through the paved walks by the soft light shed by the myriads of Chinese lanterns.

The brass throated instruments of the band strike up the "Marsch der Soldaten" and the men of the band, transformed into a fairy land. Thousands of men crowd the well-lighted galleries, or promenade through the paved walks by the soft light shed by the myriads of Chinese lanterns. The brass throated instruments of the band strike up the "Marsch der Soldaten" and the men of the band, transformed into a fairy land. Thousands of men crowd the well-lighted galleries, or promenade through the paved walks by the soft light shed by the myriads of Chinese lanterns.

The brass throated instruments of the band strike up the "Marsch der Soldaten" and the men of the band, transformed into a fairy land. Thousands of men crowd the well-lighted galleries, or promenade through the paved walks by the soft light shed by the myriads of Chinese lanterns. The brass throated instruments of the band strike up the "Marsch der Soldaten" and the men of the band, transformed into a fairy land. Thousands of men crowd the well-lighted galleries, or promenade through the paved walks by the soft light shed by the myriads of Chinese lanterns.

The brass throated instruments of the band strike up the "Marsch der Soldaten" and the men of the band, transformed into a fairy land. Thousands of men crowd the well-lighted galleries, or promenade through the paved walks by the soft light shed by the myriads of Chinese lanterns. The brass throated instruments of the band strike up the "Marsch der Soldaten" and the men of the band, transformed into a fairy land. Thousands of men crowd the well-lighted galleries, or promenade through the paved walks by the soft light shed by the myriads of Chinese lanterns.

The brass throated instruments of the band strike up the "Marsch der Soldaten" and the men of the band, transformed into a fairy land. Thousands of men crowd the well-lighted galleries, or promenade through the paved walks by the soft light shed by the myriads of Chinese lanterns. The brass throated instruments of the band strike up the "Marsch der Soldaten" and the men of the band, transformed into a fairy land. Thousands of men crowd the well-lighted galleries, or promenade through the paved walks by the soft light shed by the myriads of Chinese lanterns.

The brass throated instruments of the band strike up the "Marsch der Soldaten" and the men of the band, transformed into a fairy land. Thousands of men crowd the well-lighted galleries, or promenade through the paved walks by the soft light shed by the myriads of Chinese lanterns. The brass throated instruments of the band strike up the "Marsch der Soldaten" and the men of the band, transformed into a fairy land. Thousands of men crowd the well-lighted galleries, or promenade through the paved walks by the soft light shed by the myriads of Chinese lanterns.

The brass throated instruments of the band strike up the "Marsch der Soldaten" and the men of the band, transformed into a fairy land. Thousands of men crowd the well-lighted galleries, or promenade through the paved walks by the soft light shed by the myriads of Chinese lanterns. The brass throated instruments of the band strike up the "Marsch der Soldaten" and the men of the band, transformed into a fairy land. Thousands of men crowd the well-lighted galleries, or promenade through the paved walks by the soft light shed by the myriads of Chinese lanterns.

The brass throated instruments of the band strike up the "Marsch der Soldaten" and the men of the band, transformed into a fairy land. Thousands of men crowd the well-lighted galleries, or promenade through the paved walks by the soft light shed by the myriads of Chinese lanterns. The brass throated instruments of the band strike up the "Marsch der Soldaten" and the men of the band, transformed into a fairy land. Thousands of men crowd the well-lighted galleries, or promenade through the paved walks by the soft light shed by the myriads of Chinese lanterns.

The brass throated instruments of the band strike up the "Marsch der Soldaten" and the men of the band, transformed into a fairy land. Thousands of men crowd the well-lighted galleries, or promenade through the paved walks by the soft light shed by the myriads of Chinese lanterns. The brass throated instruments of the band strike up the "Marsch der Soldaten" and the men of the band, transformed into a fairy land. Thousands of men crowd the well-lighted galleries, or promenade through the paved walks by the soft light shed by the myriads of Chinese lanterns.

The brass throated instruments of the band strike up the "Marsch der Soldaten" and the men of the band, transformed into a fairy land. Thousands of men crowd the well-lighted galleries, or promenade through the paved walks by the soft light shed by the myriads of Chinese lanterns. The brass throated instruments of the band strike up the "Marsch der Soldaten" and the men of the band, transformed into a fairy land. Thousands of men crowd the well-lighted galleries, or promenade through the paved walks by the soft light shed by the myriads of Chinese lanterns.

PARIS LETTER.

(From our Regular Correspondent.)

PARIS, June 27, 1879. As all the world is now talking of Sarah Bernhardt, who has long been one of the wonders of Paris, a short sketch of the great actress' professional career will doubtless be perused with interest by your readers. Sarah Bernhardt is of Jewish extraction; her father was an advocate at Havre, her mother was Dutch. She entered the Conservatory in 1856 and was a pupil of the actor Beauvallet. Mlle Bernhardt pursued her studies with such success that she gained the first prize for tragedy, and was in consequence entitled to a debut at the Theatre Francaise. The debut, however, was a failure; her first attempt—a time at the Gymnase—proved a complete fiasco; so complete indeed, that, after the second representation, the discomfited actress fled from Paris, and in a farewell letter to the author Lubische wrote, "Ayez pitié de moi; laissez-moi aller." (Have pity on a poor little actress.) Returning after a short interval to the capital Mlle Bernhardt performed at the Theatre of the Porte Saint Martin; but here again she failed to please. Undaunted by misfortune, she returned to Paris, and to one of the directors of the Odéon, she asked him to receive her. This was M. Duquesnel, and to him she said, "I have been turned away every where, but try me. I assure you there is something here," pointing, not to her head, but her heart, and the director, who had been assured there was "something there" Sarah Bernhardt made her debut at this theatre in the role of Sylvia in the "Jeu de l'Amour et du Hasard." In this character she did not shine; but when Alexander Dumas entrusted to her the leading female part in his comedy, "Kean," her success was assured, and although the play was ill received, the house rewarded her with a perfect storm of applause. During the war, proving that she had a heart for sterner realities than those of the stage, Mlle Bernhardt assisted with the ambulances, tending her wounded countrymen with untiring care and devotion. Then came the peace and on Feb. 2, 1872, the curtain rose on "Ray Bias," with Sarah Bernhardt as Queen of Spain. Her triumph was immense, and M. Victor Hugo declared that she realized the type of the ideal woman, together with her sister, Lucile Clark, aged seventeen years, of Turin, jumped from an Erie train at the latter place this morning. Mrs. Laroc, aged twenty-two years, a bride of five weeks, was injured, and Miss Clark seriously injured. The young ladies had forgotten to leave the cars at Turin, and did not realize the speed of the train when they jumped off after passing the station.

A tramp killed boarding a freight train. A MARTINSBURG, W. Va., July 3.—A tramp, in attempting to board a freight train here this evening, fell between the cars and was instantly killed. From papers found on his person his name is supposed to be Valentine, from Cincinnati, Ohio.

Two Ladies Jump Rocklessly from a Train. NEWBURGH, N. Y., July 3.—Mrs. Henry Laroc, wife of the ticket agent at Newburgh, on the Montgomery and Erie Railroad, together with her sister, Lucile Clark, aged seventeen years, of Turin, jumped from an Erie train at the latter place this morning. Mrs. Laroc, aged twenty-two years, a bride of five weeks, was injured, and Miss Clark seriously injured. The young ladies had forgotten to leave the cars at Turin, and did not realize the speed of the train when they jumped off after passing the station.

A Tramp Killed Boarding a Freight Train. A MARTINSBURG, W. Va., July 3.—A tramp, in attempting to board a freight train here this evening, fell between the cars and was instantly killed. From papers found on his person his name is supposed to be Valentine, from Cincinnati, Ohio.

A Tramp Killed Boarding a Freight Train. A MARTINSBURG, W. Va., July 3.—A tramp, in attempting to board a freight train here this evening, fell between the cars and was instantly killed. From papers found on his person his name is supposed to be Valentine, from Cincinnati, Ohio.

A Tramp Killed Boarding a Freight Train. A MARTINSBURG, W. Va., July 3.—A tramp, in attempting to board a freight train here this evening, fell between the cars and was instantly killed. From papers found on his person his name is supposed to be Valentine, from Cincinnati, Ohio.

A Tramp Killed Boarding a Freight Train. A MARTINSBURG, W. Va., July 3.—A tramp, in attempting to board a freight train here this evening, fell between the cars and was instantly killed. From papers found on his person his name is supposed to be Valentine, from Cincinnati, Ohio.

A Tramp Killed Boarding a Freight Train. A MARTINSBURG, W. Va., July 3.—A tramp, in attempting to board a freight train here this evening, fell between the cars and was instantly killed. From papers found on his person his name is supposed to be Valentine, from Cincinnati, Ohio.

A Tramp Killed Boarding a Freight Train. A MARTINSBURG, W. Va., July 3.—A tramp, in attempting to board a freight train here this evening, fell between the cars and was instantly killed. From papers found on his person his name is supposed to be Valentine, from Cincinnati, Ohio.

A Tramp Killed Boarding a Freight Train. A MARTINSBURG, W. Va., July 3.—A tramp, in attempting to board a freight train here this evening, fell between the cars and was instantly killed. From papers found on his person his name is supposed to be Valentine, from Cincinnati, Ohio.

A Tramp Killed Boarding a Freight Train. A MARTINSBURG, W. Va., July 3.—A tramp, in attempting to board a freight train here this evening, fell between the cars and was instantly killed. From papers found on his person his name is supposed to be Valentine, from Cincinnati, Ohio.

A Tramp Killed Boarding a Freight Train. A MARTINSBURG, W. Va., July 3.—A tramp, in attempting to board a freight train here this evening, fell between the cars and was instantly killed. From papers found on his person his name is supposed to be Valentine, from Cincinnati, Ohio.

A Tramp Killed Boarding a Freight Train. A MARTINSBURG, W. Va., July 3.—A tramp, in attempting to board a freight train here this evening, fell between the cars and was instantly killed. From papers found on his person his name is supposed to be Valentine, from Cincinnati, Ohio.

A Tramp Killed Boarding a Freight Train. A MARTINSBURG, W. Va., July 3.—A tramp, in attempting to board a freight train here this evening, fell between the cars and was instantly killed. From papers found on his person his name is supposed to be Valentine, from Cincinnati, Ohio.

A Tramp Killed Boarding a Freight Train. A MARTINSBURG, W. Va., July 3.—A tramp, in attempting to board a freight train here this evening, fell between the cars and was instantly killed. From papers found on his person his name is supposed to be Valentine, from Cincinnati, Ohio.

A Tramp Killed Boarding a Freight Train. A MARTINSBURG, W. Va., July 3.—A tramp, in attempting to board a freight train here this evening, fell between the cars and was instantly killed. From papers found on his person his name is supposed to be Valentine, from Cincinnati, Ohio.

A Tramp Killed Boarding a Freight Train. A MARTINSBURG, W. Va., July 3.—A tramp, in attempting to board a freight train here this evening, fell between the cars and was instantly killed. From papers found on his person his name is supposed to be Valentine, from Cincinnati, Ohio.

A Tramp Killed Boarding a Freight Train. A MARTINSBURG, W. Va., July 3.—A tramp, in attempting to board a freight train here this evening, fell between the cars and was instantly killed. From papers found on his person his name is supposed to be Valentine, from Cincinnati, Ohio.

THE TERRIBLE WESTERN CYCLONE.

(From our Regular Correspondent.)

ST. LOUIS, July 3.—Sergeant Finney of the Signal Service Corps, who left Washington about the 1st of June to investigate the terribly destructive cyclone which occurred in Kansas, Nebraska and Missouri, on the 29th and 30th of May last, arrived here to-day on his return, bringing with him a mass of interesting and true facts. He stated that the cyclone was named "Alec" and was the worst he had ever seen. It was a perfect storm, and states that there was a general storm area in Northern Kansas, Southeastern Nebraska and Northwestern Missouri, and that he discovered there eleven distinct tornadoes, two of which prevailed on the 29th and one on the 30th of May, all originating in that one storm area. Mr. Finney will make a full report to the Signal Service Bureau.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., June 26.—The preparations for changing the gauge of the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern Railway, which had been in progress for the past two months, culminated on Friday night and at day-break on Saturday over 3,000 men commenced the work of shifting the rails, and long before night the entire line, extending from St. Louis to Texarkana—nearly 700 miles—had been changed from five feet to the standard gauge of four feet eight and one half inches. The locomotives and cars had also been altered to correspond, and traffic under the new order of things will proceed without break or hindrance. The road will also be connected with the Union Depot in this city to-day, and thereafter all passenger trains on this line for Southern points on both sides of the Mississippi river will start from that centre.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., June 26.—The preparations for changing the gauge of the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern Railway, which had been in progress for the past two months, culminated on Friday night and at day-break on Saturday over 3,000 men commenced the work of shifting the rails, and long before night the entire line, extending from St. Louis to Texarkana—nearly 700 miles—had been changed from five feet to the standard gauge of four feet eight and one half inches. The locomotives and cars had also been altered to correspond, and traffic under the new order of things will proceed without break or hindrance. The road will also be connected with the Union Depot in this city to-day, and thereafter all passenger trains on this line for Southern points on both sides of the Mississippi river will start from that centre.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., June 26.—The preparations for changing the gauge of the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern Railway, which had been in progress for the past two months, culminated on Friday night