

We are indebted to Governor Harrah for an early copy of the general laws passed by the last Legislature. The number of these enactments is one hundred and seventy-six.

For years Massachusetts has had a prohibitory liquor law, backed up by a strong constabulary force, yet it proved a failure, and now both branches of the Legislature have repealed the law, and enacted a stringent license law in its stead.

On Monday of last week the President appointed and the Senate promptly confirmed Hon. Lyman Bass, of Buffalo, a present member of Congress, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury. Mr. Bass almost promptly declined the position.

One prominent fact can be put down to the credit of the last Congress, and that is that it reduced the appropriations for the coming fiscal year more than twenty-four millions of dollars, and thus saves the country just that sum of money.

The resignation of Postmaster General Cresswell, on Tuesday last, took the country by surprise, not an inkling of it having previously leaked out. The President has tendered the position to Hon. E. C. Hale, M. C., from Maine, who has not yet definitely accepted it.

Among the resolutions passed by Congress previous to its adjournment was one appropriating twenty-five million dollars to be used in the late war, as a contribution to the monument to be erected to the memory of General Meade in Fairmount Park, Philadelphia.

The Rhode Island Legislature got tired of its futile balloting for United States Senator and adjourned. After twenty-one ballots the vote stood substantially as it did on the first. The Legislature will meet again next January, when General Burnside and his competitors will have another tussle.

Gov. Moses has pardoned the three County Commissioners of Barnwell, lately convicted of corruption and bribery, and sentenced respectively to three, nine and ten months in the penitentiary. The convicted officials on their way to the penitentiary boasted that the Governor would not dare to allow them to remain in the prison one month.

South America is now in telegraphic communication with Europe and the rest of the world. A cable extends from Lisbon to the Cape Verde Islands, and a new one from those islands to Pernambuco, in Brazil, has been successfully laid, and was opened for business on Tuesday. From Pernambuco of course there are wires to Rio and the other important cities of the Brazilian empire. It is to be expected that lines will run across the continent to the Western States of South America, which will also thus be brought into communication with the rest of the world.

The most disgraceful measure passed by the late Congress was the bill regulating newspaper postage, whereby it was admitted that the army of postmasters paid by the government, is incompetent to perform the simple duty of collecting postage on the papers delivered by them, and therefore publishers are to be compelled, after the first of January next, to prepay the postage on all papers mailed to points outside the counties where published, at the rate of two cents per pound. Some of the gentlemen who voted for this imposition on the newspaper publishers, will be likely to hear of the matter again when they are seeking the support of the press to procure re-election.

The Bankrupt bill, as it passed both houses, provides for the discharge of a voluntary bankrupt upon the payment of 30 per cent of the indebtedness, with the consent of one-fourth in number of his creditors, representing one-third of the amount of indebtedness; but an involuntary bankrupt shall be discharged when he shall have proved innocent of any fraud. One-fourth of the entire number of creditors and one-third of the amount of debts must join in a petition for involuntary bankruptcy. Forty days default in the payment of commercial paper are required before one can be deemed a bankrupt. The fees and expenses of bankruptcy proceedings are reduced temporarily until a new system of practice shall be established by the Supreme Court. Jurisdiction is conferred upon any Circuit or District Court of the United States.

We have insisted all along that it was not so much the lack of money as the uncertainty regarding the future volume of the currency, that was protracting our financial troubles, and that if Congress would only take definite action on the currency question, and it mattered little what that action was, that the business interests of the country would soon adjust themselves to it. It was the uncertainty of the future that was so alarming to capitalists. Now that Congress has acted, and the country knows precisely the extent of the financial tinkering, business is beginning to assume a more cheerful aspect, money is becoming more plentiful in the eastern cities, and the mercantile community is confidently anticipating a liberal fall trade. The crops are good, harvest is at hand, the financial problem is solved for the present, there is nothing to prevent the restoration of confidence and we confidently anticipate a brighter and better feeling, and an improved business throughout the country from this date forward.

The new currency bill as passed by Congress and signed by the President, don't amount to much, except that in removing doubt and uncertainty, and definitely fixing the amount of the currency, it is a measure of relief, and therefore of good. It does not retire a single greenback, nor does it add a dollar to the currency, but by determining that the legal tender circulation shall be neither decreased nor diminished, it opens up the way for the use of that which is now locked up and useless in the vaults of the bankers, and in the hands of timid capitalists, where it has for months lain idle awaiting definite action by Congress.

The other principal feature of the bill, equalizing the bank capital by the transfer of \$55,000,000 of bank circulation from the east to the west, and south will not disturb anything, for while it will give those sections the benefit of investing that amount of capital in banks and securing the consequent profits, yet to the country at large it will make no difference, from whence the currency comes, so that it is sound and fixed in amount. The country is not so gratulated on the passage of so harmless a measure.

In his address to the graduates at the commencement exercises of the University of New York, Chancellor Crosby gave the following wholesome advice which may well be followed by all young men:

"And lastly, in this very brief address that I make you, and it is not at all the very best counsel that I give you, marry as soon as you can find these young women who will make proper wives and who will be willing to accept you as their husbands. Jean Paul said that he never could get along in life until he married, and then he found that his wife's support was not only an incentive to activity, but her communion was a new power to his soul. And you will find, contrary to the false testimony the world is ever pouring into your ear, that the sooner you become married, then the stronger you will be for all your life. Don't seek to obtain a fortune and don't wait for any standard of position which the feeling and the fashion of the world will put before you as a proper standard, ere you take this important step in life. Avoid in your choice those that are fashionable and full of frivolity and seek those who will adorn your life with domestic virtues in which woman has her principal glory. And recollect this, that your protection in life will be the earnest affection and ministry of a loving wife."

Mr. Hale has formally signified his intention of accepting the position of Postmaster General, and will take charge of the Department on Wednesday. The appointment of Mr. Hale is well received throughout the country, and in his own section is especially approved. Mr. Hale's Congressional career commenced in the Forty-first Congress, to which he was elected by the Republicans of the Fifth district of Maine. His course in Congress gave such satisfaction to his constituents that they re-elected him to the Forty-second Congress, and subsequently to the Forty-third, giving him three consecutive terms. His vote against 10,918 votes for F. A. Pike, Liberal Republican. During the session of Congress which has just closed, he has served upon the Committee of Appropriations, of which General Carlisle is Chairman. To this responsible duty, and his position he will bring a broad experience gained in his professional and public life, and, what is better, a reputation unassailed by a breath of suspicion or distrust.

The President yesterday signed the Currency bill, so that Congress does not adjourn without some action on that important subject, though what it has done is neither so definite nor so decided as to satisfy either of the contending parties to the issue. The provisions of the bill have been fully explained in these columns, and it is not necessary now to refer to them in detail. The fact that the bill was voted for in either House of Congress by men representing the extremes of opinion on the subject of the currency is the best evidence of its indecisive character. The one point in it that may be safely approved is that it fixes the limit of the legal tender issue, and does away with the dangerous and unsafe idea of a treasury reserve to be issued whenever the exigencies or the fears of the financial world might demand expansion, and withdrawn at the discretion of the Secretary of the Treasury. It is a bill that is neither more nor less than a measure of inflation, but as this amount is now in circulation and has been treated by our Treasury administration as a part legitimate currency of the country, the more theoretical than real. Without the act it would have been put in circulation whenever the wants of the Treasury demanded it, and with the act there will be no occasion or opportunity for its issue that did not before exist. Moreover, it fixes the \$18,000,000 of the reserve in the Treasury, and fixes an actual limit that cannot be exceeded or restricted. The justice of the feature of the bill redistributing the national banking capital of the country is admitted even by the States most to be affected by the reorganization. But the practical effect of this provision is so problematical that it is scarcely possible to more than speculate upon it. The one good effect of the bill about which there is scarcely a possibility for doubt is, that it is at least a measure of relief to the question about which there was so much doubt and diversity of opinion that the entire business of the country was held in suspense to await its decision. For a year at least we know exactly what will be the currency basis of the country, and that within that period there can be neither contraction nor expansion other than that caused by and dependent upon the normal laws of finance. Upon this foundation we trust that the industrial and commercial interests of the country will build their faith and take courage that when Congress meets again next year, instead of being forced to quarrel and contend over the financial question, it must find that question settling itself much more satisfactorily than could be done by any amount of legislation.

It was doubtless considerations something like these that induced the President to give his assent to the law. He had indicated his views and vetoed the bill that strongly antagonized them. There was no good reason why he should have made his opposition so manifest, and he had no more to offer than what he had claimed with a certain time, are doomed to death.

The city pays fifty cents for each dog captured, consequently a new trade has been inaugurated. Boys steal dogs by the hundred, and sell them to collectors for twenty-five cents each. After they have been there two days those not claimed are killed. This summer the authorities have tried the plan of suffocating them with gas, instead of the old process of drowning. It is a useful sign to see two or three hundred dogs lying on the street, and being carried off by the city. It has to be done. They were allowed to live, the city in five years would be overrun with them.

Speaking of hydrophobia, a most curious occurrence took place in Brooklyn the other day. A dog named "Buddy" was taken to a doctor who knew an active part in the dog. He was a man who knew dogs, had bred and trained them all his life, not for money, but from sheer love of them. He was the author of several works upon the dog, and was a well-known name in the dog world. He was taken to a doctor who knew an active part in the dog. He was a man who knew dogs, had bred and trained them all his life, not for money, but from sheer love of them. He was the author of several works upon the dog, and was a well-known name in the dog world.

"Excuse me," would the bland stranger reply, "I was mistaken." Mr. Smith would walk one more block and would be accosted by another bland stranger who would say, "How are you, Smith, and how are all the folks in Tununkhannock?" And then the bland stranger would go on as if he lived in Tununkhannock some five years ago; that he went there to go into business but did not make the mile, and left; but that he met Smith once or twice and recognized him.

"Will you take something?" says the stranger, which Smith, being a jolly good fellow and glad to meet any man who ever saw Tununkhannock, does with alacrity. Two or three drinks are taken and Mr. Smith being sufficiently primed starts out with his friend. He is taking the same street, the friend remembers that he has drawn a prize in a lottery and will just step up and get it cashed. Will Mr. Smith step up? Mr. Smith does step up, and Mr. Smith takes a slip with a sign "Jones & Co., bank" and Mr. Smith's friend is greeted by a man who takes his ticket and pays him \$275, less commissions' and congratulates him on his good luck. The benevolent old man says to Mr. Smith's friend, that a new style of lottery has been devised which is just the same as the other lottery, only it is played with dice. You put down \$5 and if you throw certain combinations you take up \$500. Mr. Smith's friend tried it and won \$500, which was paid him very willingly by the benevolent old gentleman who seemed to stand there to pay out money. Mr. Smith tries it. He pays \$5 but only wins \$25. He tries again and loses, but as he is left \$20 ahead he hangs and goes in again. This time he loses, when a new combination is explained to him, which by venturing \$800 can be won. Mr. Smith's friend is so certain of it that he proposes to "go" \$250 of it himself, and Mr. Smith is satisfied and he puts up \$250 with him. This time he loses—he has struck that infernal ugly chance, and as he does not want to play more the game is closed.

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near of the church are the Sunday school rooms, occupying the first floor, and the church parlors, occupying the second floor. This part of the edifice was in use for the festival and concert. At the time of the accident, the church was being served by the central parlor, which had been prepared for the occasion with tables, etc. This room, which was forty feet square, was filled with people, the session room below being deserted, save by a few persons. The number in the supper room is roughly estimated at two hundred and fifty to five hundred, mostly young persons. At the time the floor gave way, the children of the congregation were in one of the ante-rooms, being prepared for the "Ancient Concert." But for this act, the list of dead must have been much larger, as many of the helpless little ones would have been crushed to death in the mass of humanity crowded into the "Y" shaped vortex formed by the falling timbers.

The Criminal Record in the West. CINCINNATI, June 26.—A letter to the Gazette from Owensboro, Green county, Indiana, states that a young man, a desperado and thief, Last Sunday they drove him into a thicket and surrounded it with armed men, with instructions that no guard should leave his post until daylight. A little before daylight R. F. Corbin, one of the guard saw Newman, and left his post to inform another guard.—The latter, after calling him twice, fired and shot Corbin dead. Newman escaped.

J. B. Keel, ex-county Treasurer of Wayne county, Ohio, convicted of embezzling \$20,000 of the county funds, has been sentenced to imprisonment for one year in the penitentiary, and to pay a fine of double the amount of the defalcation.

J. B. Underwood, formerly Mayor of Waverly, Ohio, indicted last night in the United States District Court in this city for forging endorsements on two checks aggregating \$800, and drawing the money on the same about three years ago, was apprehended last evening near Oxford, O. The officers gave him permission to go into an adjoining room to change his clothes, and while in the room he shot himself, dying this morning.

The Wrong Man Arrested. Des Moines, June 22.—The arrest of W. D. Staines here on Saturday night, for the murder of John Johnson, in this city, a week ago, has proved a case of mistaken identity and a gross outrage upon Mr. Staines. The whole charge against him was that some one had taken to a washer woman, on last Monday, a bloody shirt to wash. From the woman's description of the man, the police took Staines to be the man, arrested him, and the woman identified him as the person. He was arrested without a warrant, and consigned to jail without a hearing. On Sunday morning, a Mr. Eldridge was reading the news in the Standard, and the evidence upon which he was arrested, and informed the police that the bloody clothes were his, and that he was the man who took them to the woman. He further brought a dentist to prove that the blood upon the clothes was from drawing a tooth, the dentist had drawn him on Monday the 14th, the operation being followed by profuse bleeding, thereupon the city magistrate discharged both parties. There is much indignation here over the reckless arrest of Mr. Staines.

The Weather. IN NEW YORK is as beautiful as beautiful can be, and the people are taking advantage of it. The parks in New York and Brooklyn are lovely in the extreme. The weather is just what is needed for the summer. Despite the hard times you will see as many gorgeous carriages, as many extravagantly attired women and elaborate fashions as ever before.

What a world this is. PIERCE APPEALING CATASTROPHE. SYRACUSE, N. Y., June 23.—An appalling catastrophe occurred here to-night. A strawberry festival was being held at the parlors of the Central Baptist church, when, without any premonition, the floor gave way, precipitating a room full into the street below. The parlor was on the second floor, and the room was full. A fire alarm was immediately given and the firemen hurried to the scene. Soon two thousand people were there, and tremendous excitement prevailed. It is impossible to give particulars at this hour. Five dead bodies were taken out, and the work has hardly commenced. Probably a hundred persons are more or less injured, many very seriously.

Second Dispatch. The following were taken out dead: Dr. O. Walwright, Mrs. E. Austin Barnes, Mrs. James M. Crow, Mrs. J. E. Carr, Miss Gussie Carpenter, Mrs. Eliza Veeder, of Ulica, Miss Grace Holmes, Miss Winnie Collins, aged 15 to-day; Hattie Leonard, five years old; John Austin, a street trader, a boy about nine years old; Miss Minnie Thomas, Frank Collins, aged 14; and Lulu Harton aged 12.

Mrs. Dr. Walwright will undoubtedly die. Ex-Alderman Austin Barnes is very seriously injured. Rev. Dr. H. J. Eddy is slightly injured. Two hundred persons are injured, some dangerously.

The bodies are supposed to be all recovered now. It is impossible to get the names of the injured to-night. The city is filled with lamentations.

The Church Baffles Description. Thousands are gathered there asking after friends, waiting for dead and attending to the injured. The entire police force and the fire department are on duty. The fire department is charged with the work of recovering the dead and wounded. The broken timbers were hoisted up with difficulty.

The walls of the church did not fall in, but were seriously damaged. It is true that the roof was blown down. A few minutes before the floor gave way it trembled so that many persons left the room, fearing an accident, which had been predicted by many. The accident was caused by the giving way of a joint that supported the floor. The joint ran from both sides of the roof to a stringer, the middle of which was supported by iron rods from the roof. The stringer gave way, pulling the ceiling and roof down upon the people and precipitating them into the room below.

The work of recovery was exceedingly slow, as it had to be done in the dark, and it was feared every moment the walls would fall in.

June 24.—Fourteen dead bodies have been recovered from the ruins of the Central Baptist Church, the doors of which fell last night during a festival. Of the injured, two died to-day and three others are not expected to live. The recovery of bodies is a large herculean task. The fire department is charged with the work of recovering the dead and wounded. The broken timbers were hoisted up with difficulty.

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RAILROAD ACCIDENT. LONDON, ONT., June 25.—An accident occurred last night to the night express train No. 10 from Windsor, at a place known as Sefton's Cut, a few miles west of London, which providentially involved the loss of but one life and injuries to about twenty persons. The train, which was known as the New York fast express, crossed the cut, and was coming down the track at a high rate of speed, when the engine, two baggage cars and two passenger coaches were thrown from the track. The engine car to the right, the first baggage car to the left, the second to the right, the first and second passenger cars following in the same order, were being arrested and fined in the Police Court of this city. This, however, seemed to have the effect of making matters worse, and resulted in the unfortunate affair to-day.—There is a great deal of indignation among our citizens that the Mayor of the city should have allowed this difficulty to go on, and he may possibly be removed from office.

The President at Charleston, W. Va. CINCINNATI, June 28.—An Inquirer Charleston, W. Va. Virginia special dispatch says General Grant, accompanied by his wife and Dr. Morris, arrived here yesterday on a visit to friends and relatives. He was received at the depot by the Mayor, the City Council, the entire police force and a crowd of citizens who escorted him to his hotel. A salute of one hundred guns was then fired on the wharf. Colonel B. W. Smith made a speech of welcome, tendering him the hospitalities of the city. The President responded expressing pleasure in visiting his friends in the Kanawha Valley, and regretting that he could remain but two days. The crowd gave three cheers and then escorted the President to the residence of Col. T. B. Swann. In the evening he was serenaded, on which occasion he made a speech. To-day he attended Dr. W. M. Mulen's Methodist Episcopal church. To-morrow he will leave to visit an aunt, Mrs. R. M. Tompkins, at Cedar Grove and after spending one day, will proceed on his summer tour.

Disaster on Long Island. NEW YORK, June 25.—Last evening an immense stone grist mill, owned by L'Hommelette, at "The Branch," a village fifteen miles from Mount Sinai, L. I., which for some time has been considered unsafe, was blown down in a heavy gale. The roof was first carried away, and fell upon a horse and wagon, twenty feet distant, with a tremendous crash. Eleven men were at work in the mill at the time the disaster occurred. Immediately after the roof was carried away the massive stone walls caved in, burying beneath the ruins five of the millers, who were probably killed outright. Four men miraculously escaped injury, and two were badly bruised.

Attempted Murder and Robbery. NASHVILLE, June 22.—On Saturday night, between eight and nine o'clock, Col. Mart L. Stoddard, a prominent citizen of Manly county, living at Mt. Cassan, twelve miles from Columbia, was engaged in his law by two unknown would-be assassins, and beaten over the head with a heavy wooden wagon standard. The first blow was struck from the rear, striking him on the left side of his head, cutting the ear in two and crushing the skull. The next blow was evidently intended for his forehead, but struck and broke his lower jaw. The object of the assassins was robbery, as they took two hundred dollars from his person.—Col. Stoddard is a man of high standing, but conscious, and says he has no idea who the robbers were, whether white or black.

A Man Cuts off His Own Leg. CHOOH, PRINCE GEORGE CO., June 24.—A shocking accident happened to-day to an estimable and industrious young man of this place, Mr. R. Benson Gage, who works at the carpenter's trade. He was engaged in boring a piece of timber, the axe slipped and cut his leg about midway between the ankle and knee, almost entirely off, shivering the bone into small pieces, and leaving the lower portion of the limb hanging only by a small portion of the flesh and muscle. His wife, who is a devoted mother, and the father, who is a professional attendant, Dr. T. J. Chew, who considers the wound very serious.

Lat-Havana Advice. A Havana letter of recent date says that the Cubans report, together with forty cart loads of provisions have been captured by the Cubans in the jurisdiction of Santiago de Cuba, and that total number of four hundred Spaniards had been shot in retaliation for the shooting of the Cubans. The Diario states that the Spanish forces in the field operating against the Cubans, number sixty thousand men. Of this number forty thousand are supposed guarding the cultivation districts, ten thousand on the sick list and elsewhere, and ten thousand are engaged in active pursuit of the enemy. These ten thousand men, it says, are not sufficient to pursue six thousand or eight thousand men who are well acquainted with the country.

A Severe Blow in Ohio. Cincinnati Gazette special report a severe storm of wind and rain at Tiffin, Ohio, this afternoon damaging crops, blowing down fences and unroofing houses. The severest storm ever known in that region visited McKonellsville at half past one this afternoon. Numerous business houses were unroofed, and many were prostrated, and even houses were prostrated. The pool was taken off Cosman & Co's foundry and driven through a brick wall. The market house was unroofed. Many business men are heavy losers. No lives were lost. The path of the storm was a mile and a half wide.

Duke Nicholas Exited. LONDON, June 27.—The Pall Mall Gazette has information that the Czar has sentenced his nephew, Grand Duke Nicholas, who stole his mother's diamonds, to banishment for life to the Caucasus, and deprived him of the Cross of St. George, bestowed for achievements in the Khivan campaign.

Struck by Lightning. CINCINNATI, June 26.—During the storm yesterday afternoon the lightning struck a man at Cripple Hill, O.; a woman at Huntington, West Virginia; two young men at Kalamazoo, Michigan; the postmaster at Marion, Ind., and three persons at Ft. Wayne, Indiana.

Holocaust in Kentucky. LOUISVILLE, June 25.—The house of John D. Scott, in Green county, Kentucky, was burned on Sunday morning. Mr. Scott, his daughter, and a son of William Perkins perished in the flames.

Five Persons Killed. NEW YORK, June 25.—Last night a large stone grist mill near Mt. Sinai, Long Island, was blown down, killing five persons and seriously injuring two.

A Disgraceful Scene in Kentucky. LEXINGTON, KY., June 25.—A difficulty occurred between Dr. R. J. O'Malley, one of the editors of the Press and Jerome Frazier, in which several shots were exchanged without serious injury to any one. The difficulty originated in an article that appeared in Sunday's Press giving a verbatim account of a scene in the City Council, in which J. T. Frazier, Mayor of the city, and father of Jerome Frazier, acted a very ridiculous part. The article annoyed the Mayor and his son to such an extent that they have been seeking a difficulty ever since. A slight collision took place on Monday, resulting in Frazier being arrested and fined in the Police Court of this city. This, however, seemed to have the effect of making matters worse, and resulted in the unfortunate affair to-day.—There is a great deal of indignation among our citizens that the Mayor of the city should have allowed this difficulty to go on, and he may possibly be removed from office.

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