AN APPALLING CALAMITY.

A CHURCH FLOOR GIVES WAY AT SYRACUSE.

A ROOM FULL OF PEOPLE PRECIPITATED INTO THE ROOM BELOW—TWO HUNDRED PEOPLE MORE OR LESS INJURED—EIGHT DEAD BODIES THUS FAR RECOVERED—INTENSE EXCITEMENT IN THE NEIGHBORHOOD OF THE DISASTER.

SYRACUSE, 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, about 9½ o'clock, precipitating the room full of people into the story below. The parlor was on the second floor, and the room underneath was also full. The fire alarm was immediately given, and the firemen hurried to the scene. Soon 10,000 people were there, and intense excitement prevailed. It is impossible to give particulars at this hour. Five dead bodies were taken out, and the work has hardly begun. Probably 100 persons are more or less injured, many very seriously. The following are among the dead bodies recovered:

Mr. O. E. Wainwright, Mrs. Wainwright.
Miss Minnie Thomas.
A child named Ostrander.
A little girl named Leonard.
A little girl named Horton.
Miss Theodore Holmes.
A little girl named Winnie Collins.

The Rev. George T. Dowling, pastor of the church, is dangerously injured; also his wife, who is not expected to live.

The Rev. H. J. Eddy is seriously injured.

Two hundred persons are injured, some dangerously.

LATER ACCOUNTS FROM THE SCENE OF THE DISASTER—FOURTEEN ADDITIONAL BODIES RECOVERED—THE NUMBER INJURED STATED AT ONE HUNDRED.

SYRACUSE, June 23—Midnight.—The following have been taken out dead:

Dr. O. Wainwright.
Mrs. E. Austin Barnes.
Mrs. James M. Crow.
Mrs. J. E. Karr.
Miss Gussie Carpenter.
Mrs. Abijah Veeder of Utica.
Miss Gracie Holmes.
Miss Winnie Collins (aged 13 to-day).
Hattie Leonard (5 or 6 years old).
John Austin.
Ostrander (a boy about 9 years old).
Miss Minnie Thomas.
Frank Collins, aged 14.
Lulu Horton, aged 12.

The number of injured will probably reach 100. Mrs. Dr. Wainwright will undoubtedly die.

Ex-Alderman Austin Barnes is very seriously injured.

The Rev. Dr. H. J. Eddy is slightly injured.

The bodies are supposed to be all recovered now. About 100 persons are injured, but it is impossible to get the names to-night. The excitement is very great. The city is filled with lamentations.

The scene in the streets around the church baffles description. Thousands are gathered there asking after friends, waiting for the dead, and attending to the injured. The entire police force and Fire Department of the city were called out, and took charge of 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 are seriously damaged. The church is comparatively a new one. 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 the joist that supported the florr. The joist ran from both sides of the room to a cross 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 floor below. H. N. White was architect of the building; Dickinson and Coleman did the carpenter work.

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

FRUITS OF THE CURRENCY BILL.

A FURTHER ADVANCE IN STOCKS—FAILURE OF FOUR SMALL OPERATORS—RECENT LEGISLATION VARIOUSLY INTERPRETED.

The buoyancy of the previous day was preserved yesterday morning at the opening of business at the Stock Exchange. Orders to buy came thick and fast, and prices ran up at a rapid rate. There were fluctuations, but the ultimate result was an advance of from ½ to 2½ per cent. The advance caused the failure of a few small operators on the "bear" side. They were respectively C. L. Davenport, M. Caldwell, M. A. Plaat, and J. W. Blatchford. Their failure caused no special sensation beyond renewed animation and briskness in the bidding. Stocks were bought in for their account, consisting principally of Lake Shore, Western Union, Erie, and Pacific Mail. Large quantities of Lake Shore changed hands, about 15,000 shares having been reported as bought by one firm of brokers.

John Thompson of the First National Bank said that the new finance measure was not such a remarkable affair as some people supposed. It did not revolutionize anything, and the various effects attributed to it were either entirely unfounded or grossly exaggerated. Referring to the different provisions of the measure, Mr. Thompson said that the clause providing for a redeeming center was very judicious. While the general public had not discriminated between the notes of the several banks, taking them as readily as they would legal-tenders, yet bankers were compelled to make a discrimination between the notes of banks in the several sections of the country. As it was essential that these notes should be exchanged for legal-tenders when demanded of the banks that had issued them, the result had been the establishment of a series of informal redeeming points through the United States. These redeeming points were generally in what are termed the "Hub cities," that is, cities encircled by a populous, banking and commercial district. New-York, of course, was the great central point. Boston was the principal redeeming point of the New-England banks. Philadelphia was the redemption agent of Pennsylvania, and the West divided its redemption between Chicago, St. Louis, and Cincinnati. But now a central redeeming point had been named, and the result would be increased facility of redemption. It would not follow that this circulation would come back to the banks of issue as fast as it was sent out. He believed that there would be comparatively little returned, except in the three Winter months, when a quantity having accumulated packages would be made up and sent on to the several banks. The five per cent legal tender reserve would be more than sufficient for this purpose. With respect to the new distribution of the bank circulation taken from the East for distribution in the West, he did not see that any material results would follow. The West did not have the money wherewith to establish National banks, and he would venture to say that there would not be $5,000,000 called from the East in twelve months. The measure does not profess to be in any sense a return to specie payments. Theoretically there appeared to be a tendency to inflation, but practically the inflation was likely to be very small. The legalizing of the full $382,000,000 did not make inflation, as the difference between that amount and the $356,000,000 had already been put out, and the full effect produced. On the whole, he did not believe that the measure would be at all revolutionary.

A TRIBUNE reporter called on the President of one of the leading National banks in this city. He insisted that the effect of the Currency bill would be to contract the circulation of the currency in the cities and expand the credit of the country banks. The portion of the reserve which country banks were in the habit of keeping in the cities would have to be withdrawn, and many of the city banks may have to uphold the country banks with the Government. The policy of the bill was, perhaps, to lead toward a hard currency, by making the country banks redeem their own currency, instead of allowing it to go floating around as now, until the notes are worn out. He did not think that the President of the United States had retreated from the plan laid down in his veto message, as the measure would doubtless in time secure the resumption of specie payments. When hard cash was restored, the National bank bills would still be the principal medium of exchange, if for nothing else, as a matter of convenience. At first the measure might cause a slight inflation, but this effect would only be for a short time.

POLITICAL CONVENTIONS.

THE MAINE DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.

OVER FOUR HUNDRED DELEGATES PRESENT—THE HON. JOLEPH TITCOMB NOMINATED FOR GOVERNOR—RESOLUTIONS IN FAVOR OF SPECIE PAYMENTS AND FREE TRADE.

PORTLAND, June 23.—The Democratic State Convention met here to-day with a good attendance of delegates. Having been called to order by Mr. Samuel D. Leavitt, Chairman of the State Committee, Dr. Alonzo Garcelon of Lewiston was appointed temporary President, and appropriately acknowledged the compliment.

The Committee on Credentials reported 422 delegates present. The temporary organization was made permanent, and a Committee on Resolutions was appointed, one from each county. After the organization had been completed, Dr. Garcelon, the Chairman, addressed the Convention, taking the stand in favor of "hard money," equal rights for all men, equal and just administration of the laws, and arraigning the Republican party for its alleged dereliction of duty. A State Committee for the ensuing year was chosen.

A list of one Vice-President from each county was announced.

Eben F. Pillsbury of Augusta moved that the Hon. Jos. Titcomb of Kennebunk be nominated by acclamation as candidate for Governor.

Gen. Philo Clark of Turner objected to the nomination by acclamation, and moved to amend so as to nominate by ballot. The amendment was not accepted, and the nomination of Joseph A. Titcomb was made unanimous by acclamation.

The Committee on Resolutions reported as follows:

Resolved, That an inflated and irredeemable paper currency is among the worst evils that can affect a community: it enables cunning and unscrupulous speculators to rob producers of the fruits of their labors, and afflicts every reputable business with the peril of continual panic and disaster. We regard a currency based on specie redemption as the only one upon which the business of the country can be safely trusted, and hold that we should, as rapidly as possible, approximate to such a circulating medium.

Resolved, That a protective tariff is a most unjust, unequal, oppressive, and wasteful mode of raising the public revenue. It is one of the most frequent and fruitful sources of corruption of administration. We, therefore, the Democracy of Maine, in Convention assembled, declare for Free Trade, and in favor of unfettered and unrestricted commerce.

Resolved, That the recent action of the Republican majority in the United States Senate in attempting to revive the worst features of the Sedition law of John Adams's Administrations, and to establish a censorship of the Press of the country at the Federal Capital, declares a purpose to silence all criticism of the conduct of public men, and as such demands the severest condemnation of every freeman in the land.

Resolved, That the framers of our Constitution erected a system of government the corner-stone of which was local control of local affairs, which, for nearly a century, held the States in the Union as harmoniously as the planets hold their places in the heavens, and it is among the gravest faults of the Republican party that it has wantonly overawed and prostituted the Government of the several States.

Resolved, That the Civil Service of the Government should be performed by those who are found to be best qualified therefor, and there is seen in the recent action of the Republican Congress on this subject, a humiliating confession that the party in power cannot dispense with the prop afforded by public plunder.

Resolved, That the undeniable corruptions pervading all departments of the General Government are themselves ample arguments against the continuance of the party now in power, and proof that it deserves the righteous indignation of the people.

Resolved, That in the person of Joseph Titcomb of Kennebunk, our nominee for Governor, we have a statesman of eminent ability and integrity of character, whose political views are modeled after the Democratic fathers of the Republic, and as such we commend him to the suffrages of the electors of Maine.

The resolutions were adopted *seriatim* without opposition.

A vote of thanks to the officers of the Convention was then passed, and the Convention adjourned *sine die*.

THE NEW-YORK PROHIBITIONISTS.

STATE CONVENTION AT AUBURN—PERMANENT ORGANIZATION EFFECTED AFTER CONSIDERABLE DISCUSSION—THE REPUBLICAN PARTY ARRAIGNED IN THE RESOLUTIONS FOR VIOLATING PLEDGES—THE NECESSITY FOR A PROHIBITION PARTY SET FORTH—MYRON H. CLARK NOMINATED FOR GOVERNOR, WITH A FULL STATE TICKET.

AUBURN, June 23.—The Convention of the Prohibition party met in the hall of the Academy of Music at 10 a. m., and was called to order by George Bowen, jr., who nominated James L. Bagg of Syracuse temporary Chairman, which was agreed to.

Mr. Bagg was escorted to the Chair, and returned his thanks to the Convention for the honor conferred on him.

On motion, James Brice of Albany, and George H. Wheeler of *The Prohibitionist*, were chosen Secretaries.

It was proposed to read the list of counties, and have the delegates hand in their credentials. Mr. Hammond of Onondaga said that many delegates were here not chosen by any County Convention. He would therefore move that all Prohibitionists here hand in their names, and be admitted as delegates.

The Chair said the question had been put and carried. Mr. Filkins of Orleans moved to reconsideration, and said it was actually necessary for the regularity of the proceedings to have delegates admitted who had been chosen to represent organizations.

Mr. Hume said it was very essential to secure an organization, and if the temperance men in the various counties have not organized and sent delegates here they have done wrong.

Secretary Brill then read the call which admitted all prohibitionists, and he suggested that the Committee on Credentials could settle the matter.

After some further discussion it was decided to cal the list of counties, and allow every Prohibitionist present to participate in the Convention. The list was called, and the delegates handed in their credentials. A committee was then ordered to enroll the names.

On motion, Messrs. Holmes, Lee, Hammond, and Crumency were appointed a Committee on Resolutions. Committees on Permanent Organization and on Business were also appointed.

The Committee retired, and letters from absent Prohibitionists were read. Mr. Bissell of Ontario addressed the Convention, urging the Prohibitionists to stand shoulder to shoulder as a party. He spoke at some length, urging unity among the organizations throughout the State, in every county, in order, he said, that there shall be no selling out of the Temperance sentiment of the State by policians in whom confidence had been misplaced.

Mrs. Gage of Fayetteville, Onondaga Co., was invited to address the Convention, and was escorted to the platform by Stephen Merritt of Rockland. Before she proceeded to address the Convention it was moved that Mrs. Gage and all the other ladies present be made members of the Convention.

This opened the question of woman suffrage, and it was discussed at some length. The discussion was finally concluded, and Mrs. Gage proceeded to address the Convention. The Chairman of the Finance Committee stated that $100 would be necessary to meet expenses. A collection wae accordingly taken up.

The platform, reported by Mr. Hume of the Committee on Resolutions, declares that total prohibition is the only remedy for the evils arising from the use of ardent spirits, and that as this remedy can only be obtained by a special party organization — the Democrats not pretending to favor interference with the "rum interests," and the Republican having forfeited its right to be considered the party of great moral ideas and the friend of temperance, the establishment of a distinct Prohibition party in this State is therefore approved. The proposed amendment to the Constitution prohibiting the manufacture and sale of liquor is warmly favored.

After a discussion, a portion of the resolutions was referred to a committee, who reported, and their report was adopted.

An informal ballot for Governor was had, which resulted as follows: Myron H. Clark was named by 81 delegates, C. C. Leigh by 9, and Mr. Howland by 27. On motion of Mr. Brice, Myron H. Clark was nominated by acclamation. On motion of Mr. Crummey, Mr. J. L. Bagg of Onondaga was nominated for Lieutenant-Governor by acclamation.

Mr. Brice moved the nomination of Prince V. Howland of Cayuga for Judge of the Court of Appeals. Mr. Hume stated that Mr. Howland could not accept a nomination, and had so informed him. The motion to nominate him was, however, unanimously carried.

On motion of Mr. John Husbert, Mr. Daniel Walford was nominated for Canal Commissioner. Dr. J. W. Still nominated Mr. Charles A. Bowne for State Prison Inspector. Mr. Hammond nominated Ira Bell of St. Lawrence.

Mr. Brice sustained the nomination, and it was carried unanimously. Mr. Ira Bell, who was present, returned his thanks for the nomination conferred upon him. The Convention then adjourned *sine die*.

A PROTEST AGAINST GOV. DIX'S RENOMINATION.

MEETING OF TEMPERANCE REPUBLICANS AT SYRACUSE—RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED DESIGNED TO INFLUENCE THE REPUBLICAN CONVENTION AGAINST GOV. DIX.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., June 23.—About fifty Temperance Republicans from various sections of the State assembled here to-day, upon the invitation of Mr. B. E. Hale of Brooklyn, to consider the question of the renomination of Gov. Dix. Mr. David Dicker, of Chemung County, presided, with Judge William H. Van Cott, of Westchester, as Vice-President, and Mr. C. Henry Mead of Erie, Secretary. Mr. Hale stated the object of the gathering, expressing a strong desire to preserve the integrity of the Republican party, and objecting to the renomination of Gov. Dix as tending to drive thousands of temperance Republicans out of the Republican party.

On a motion of Judge Van Cott's, that it is the sense of the Conference that it would be inexpedient to renominate Gov. Dix, a rambling debate was had, in which The Governor was attacked, and defended with much earnestness. The motion was finally tabled, to receive the report of the Committee on Resolutions, which is in substance as follows:

Resolved, That by his veto of the local prohibition in the interest of the liquor traffic Gov. John A. Dix forfeited all claim upon the support of the friends of temperance and of the Christian Sabbath, and that the Republican party, by renominating him for reflection, will deliberately assume the responsibility of that act, and detach from its support thousands of earnest men who have been among its most faithful adherents. We, therefore, as Republicans and as temperance men, solemnly protest against such a renomination as in violation of the good faith and endangering the integrity and success of the party.

These drew out considerable debate, but when it was understood that they were designed only to influence the nominations of the Republican State Convention, they were passed with only two dessenting votes.

The Chair was authorized to appoint a Committee of five to embody the sense of this Convention in an address to the Republicans of the State, and to act as an Executive Committee to carry out the spirit of the resolutions until the Republican Convention meets. The Convention then adjourned.

LOCAL POLITICS.

LIBERAL REPUBLICAN REORGANIZATION.

At a special meeting last evening of the Liberal Republican Association of the XXIst Assembly District, which was held at Taird-ave. and One-hundred-and-twenty-second-st., the Chairman, W. H. De Camp, introduced the Hon. Thos. E. Stewart, who, in a brief address, spoke substantially as follows:

At the suggestion of the Liberal Republican General Committee, meetings like this have been called early in the season for the purpose of organizing for the Fall campaign, and having an independent party capable of doing real hard and earnest work. The independent voters of California and Wisconsin made a grand success of the independent movement, and if the voters of New-York who are tired of corruption and fraud will but unite, they can also make such a movement a success. All they have to do is to unite for the purpose of securing honest, intelligent men for officers.

We left the Republican party because it had become corrupt, and we don't intend to go back to it. [Applause.] Now what should be done? Just this: The Democrats should unite with us. As a national organization the Democratic party is dead, and it can only live again by uniting with us in supporting honest candidates for our officers.

When Mr. Stewart had finished, he was greeted with the cry, "We will organize and unite!" Gen. Cochrane then made a speech, in which he said that the only question for the Liberal Republicans to decide is, "Shall we have honesty in politics, or shall we allow the Republican party to go on stealing and plundering as usual?" Gen. Palmer and others also made remarks.

ABOUT NEWSPAPERS.

ADMINISTRATION VERDICTS.

From The Columbus (Ohio) State Journal.—(Administration Republican.)

THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE is gradually forcing us to believe that it is more of a newspaper than even *The State Journal* itself. True, it costs more than *The State Journal*. We are frequently asked by gentlemen wishing to make choice, what paper we hold to be the best of all the New-York press. A somewhat careful comparison of THE TRIBUNE, *The London Times* and other foreign and home papers of the greatest repute convinces us that THE TRIBUNE, considered as a newspaper, is the greatest newspaper in the world. We wouldn't bet on it as an Administration organ.

From The Troy Times.—(Administration Republican.)

In respect to THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE, we wish to say that, disagreeing with it in its political course, deprecating the spirit of many of its utterances upon public affairs, we regard that journal as one of the best and ablest newspapers ever published. The business success it is achieving is certainly well earned.

From The N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.—(Administration Republican.)

It is a great newspaper the public care for, and they have it in THE TRIBUNE more so than in any other paper in this or any other country. It is a greater newspaper to-day than at any previous time in its history.

From The New-Haven Palladium.—(Administration Republican.)

Unquestionably, in all that relates to the collection and publication of news THE TRIBUNE is the leading journal in the United States. It was never so good a newspaper as it is to-day.

From The Great Barrington (Mass.) Courier.—(Administration Republican.)

THE TRIBUNE is beyond a doubt the most influential, fearless and independent paper in the country.

From The New-Haven Journal and Courier.—(Administration Republican.)

Beyond all question THE TRIBUNE is the best newspaper in the United States.

DEMOCRATIC VERDICTS.

From The Albany Argus (Dem.)

THE TRIBUNE feels just pride in the success it has achieved and the position it has secured in the front rank of the leading journals of the world. Its honorable record is a glory to all the Press.

From The Dayton (Ohio) Empire (Dem.)

It was thought over one year ago that THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE had attained the extreme limit of circulation that could be attained by an American newspaper. But it seems that its circulation has still been increasing, and that it now has at least 6,000 more subscribers to its daily than one year ago. THE TRIBUNE is certainly the best newspaper in the world, whether the chronicling of events or ideas is considered. Nothing whatever, either in the domain of science, the arena of business, or the whirl of politics, escapes its record, while its editorials, correspondence, book reviews, etc., are incomparably the most cultured and critical of any American newspaper. It is literally a Cyclopedia of the Age—Its Events and Ideas. *The London Times* used to be considered the newspaper of the world, but must now yield the palm to the worthier rival, THE TRIBUNE, which is an honor to American journalism.

From The Wilmington (N. C.) Star (Dem.)

American newspaper enterprise is probably at this time more fully illustrated in the daily issues of THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE than in any other journal.

From The Elmira (N. Y.) Gazette (Democratic.)

THE TRIBUNE is the greatest newspaper in the country.

RELIGIOUS VERDICTS.

From The Christian Union.

It is an amazingly enterprising, vivacious, and interesting journal; and it would be to us a real affliction to have it ostracised merely for the crime of being "the very best newspaper in the world." We advise it to hold in a little, and not be quite so good.

From The St. Louis (Mo.) Old School Presbyterian.

THE TRIBUNE is achieving wonders, outstripping itself, in the hands of Mr. Greeley's successors.

From The Chicago Advance.

THE TRIBUNE was never so good a paper as it is to-day.

BUSINESS VERDICTS.

From The Merchants and Manufacturers' Bulletin.

THE TRIBUNE is the best paper in the world in our estimation.

From Peterson's Detector.

THE TRIBUNE is a journal which has not now its peer.

From The South.

To-day THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE is undoubtedly the first of American newspapers. Whatever may be said for its rivals, it has clearly won precedence of all, and very creditably does it represent the journalism of the country. The position it has won, an honor alike to its management and to the nation has come by no process of legerdemain, but by the simple but intelligent following of means to secure a definite and avowed end, and as the measure of its success it has now no equal within our knowledge, if we except its great cotemporary *The London Times*.

A report has reached Chicago that a serious fire is raging in the woods along the line of the Toledo, Wabash and Western Railway, near Napoleon, Ohio. All telegraphic communication is cut off east of Napoleon, and no particulars can as yet be obtained.

HARVARD MEMORIAL HALL.

THE DEDICATION EXERCISES.

ORATION BY CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS—POEM BY DR. OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES.

BOSTON, Mass., June 23.—The dedication exercises of the Memorial Hall at Cambridge to-day were worthy the College and the noble monument which its Alumni have erected to commemorate its dead. The exercises were simple, fitting, and impressive. The noble exterior of the building is familiar to the public, who have universally admired its grand proportions, while its magnificent tower, rising 200 feet above the Cambridge Plain, has become a landmark to all approaching Boston on the westerly side. The interior, however, has only now been revealed in all its beauty. The effect of the memorial vestibule, with its high, vaulted roof, 60 feet above the marble pavement; its two great stained-glass windows, each like a glowing, glittering mass of jewels; its noble Latin inscriptions; its long line of marble tablets; its two grand staircases; its dark finish and rich wood carving, is solemnly impressive. A contrast to this is found in the grand dining hall, with its cheerful aspect, flooded with light on every side, and its great trusses springing gracefully from the side walls. That feeling of newness which is apt to strike one with painful vividness in most structures just erected is absent here. The great pile seems as if it were built with a history, as indeed it was. One feature which contributes to this, is the array of portraits and busts of the past Presidents and other dignitaries of the College, the ancient effigies looking more in harmony with the noble oak than the plastered walls of old Harvard Hall. It was filled to-day by an audience which numbered over 2,000 persons. On the platform sat the officers and overseers; just in front of it, an array of gray beards and bald heads, with the light dresses and gay attire of the ladies on either side, and the younger graduates crowding in the rear.

The exercises opened with the Hallelujah Chorus from Beethoven's "Mount of Olives," sung by a select choir from the Handel and Hayda Society, with music by the Germania Band. This was followed by a long and earnest prayer by the Rev. Dr. Bellows, which was perfectly inaudible in the rear of the hall, on account of the rush of undergraduates trying to get inside the hall. When this noise was quieted, however, it was evident that the acoustic properties of the hall were very fine. The reports of the Building and the General Committees followed, after another chorus, and then the address was delivered by the Hon. Charles Francis Adams.

Its deep thought and advanced ideas held the earnest and constant attention of those of the vast audience who were within hearing distance. It was not long enough to be tedious, and it seemed to be the universal opinion that it was worthy of its author.

ORATION OF CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS.

Mr. Adams spoke in substance as follows:

We gather once more in our old haunts, so long consecrated to the arts of peace. All around us we note the evidence of constant expansion going on during two centuries and a half of unceasing labor to multiply facilities for developing the sovereign powers of intellect and of conscience implanted in our race.

Here, if anywhere on the globe's surface, we are bound to respire nothing less than the pure atmosphere of law. O! that law which Richard Hooker long ago stamped upon the memory of us all, as being the harmony of the world, which both angels and men with uniform consent admire as the mother of their peace and joy. Her seat is in the bosom of God.

When is the lesson of obedience more positive than pending our progress to maturity? Discipline is as inseparable from the advancement of peaceful civilization as the absence of it is the forerunner of its decline. All of us are so conscious of this truth that the repetition sounds like the most vapid commonplace. Yet it is equally true that not a day passes, nor an hour, nor even perhaps a minute, in which it is not violated by somebody in every civilized community, however small. Passions have been implanted in man as well as reason. And when passions are roused by objects of desire not permitted by reason they are apt to set it aside, and secure them at all hazards by resort to force.

HOW WAR COULD HAVE BEEN AVOIDED.

This is war. In the early days of the French revolution, when the popular passions defied all discipline whatever, a silver coin was issued bearing upon its face a figure of a giant Hercules upholding two feeble feminine representatives of liberty and equality shaking hands with one another, the whole surrounded with the ominous motto, "Union et Force." The emblem is alarming from the obvious inequality of the parties in case of separation, as the progress of that revolution showed. There is but one effective antagonist of force stimulated by the passions, and that is force directed by law. Herein lies the only possible justification of war.

The alternative is indeed a painful one. Yet the obligation appears to be absolute where force above the law entails an imminent personal danger, to anticipate its effect by an earlier application of superior force, and thus reinstate the rule of law.

Had this rule been observed at the very outset of the lamentable dissension of 1860, we should perhaps have had no occasion now to explain the reason why we so highly honor the memory of our young martyrs, or to lament the fate of perhaps half a million of our countrymen, nine-tenths of whom never really bore malice to each other.

It is no part of my purpose to enter upon an examination of the merits of this conflict. Enough for the immediate occasion to say that the difference had its remote origin in a practice commenced in the barbarous times, which no one in the present day will be found likely to defend, for the inception of which in America neither side was responsible. What I wish to affirm apropos to the present occasion is, and I do it from sincere conviction founded upon some means of observation, that down to the very moment of the breaking out of hostilities there had been at no time and nowhere any spirit of enmity engendered between those who ultimately fought with each other which would naturally have prompted a resort to such extremities. Nay, I will go further, and boldly asseverate that in no conflict of the kind which I have ever read or heard of, in the annals of mankind, was there a more general aversion in the great body of the people involved in it to resort to violence than in this. This remark I mean to apply quite as fully to the citizens of the Slave States, excepting, perhaps, the single case of South Carolina, as to those of the Free States. How much hard labor was spent by a few hot-headed and desperate spirits, concentrated at Washington and a few other capitals of the States, by studied misrepresentation of the intentions of the party then coming into power, to spread alienation among their constituency, and how little they conceived the possibility of entailing upon themselves by their action, the gigantic struggle which followed, I had some little opportunity to observe. In point of fact the passions of the people in the larger States could not be stirred up, neither could a decisive step have been reached except by resorting to contrivances. The most marked instance of this was the dramatic discharge of a gun nominally against Fort Sumter, but aimed by a Virginian much more directly at the reluctant and wavering majority of the Convention of his own State. It was this act which completed the alienation. But the performers little conceived that at the same instant they had overcome the almost lethargic aversion of great multitudes everywhere in the Free States to credit the possibility of the prevalence of any such hostility at all, outside of South Carolina.

I have ventured upon what some of you may think an irrelevant topic on this occasion for two reasons.

The first, to show that at no time prior to the war or since has there been any deep seated malevolence existing between any considerable number of people, let them be where they may. Hence there is no danger to a complete restoration of good feeling from elevating memorials of this kind.

The second, to show that in the commemoration now made in honor of the youth whose fate it was to perish in the struggle, there is no spirit of pride or exultation in successful warlike achievement, however brilliant, or of satisfaction in the sufferings of our brethren less fortunate elsewhere, but purely a desire to perpetuate the remembrance of those sons of our college who were induced by considerations of public duty alone to leave the pursuits for which their education had destined them, and to risk all the happy prospects opening to them in life for the single object of aiding to uphold the fundamental laws of the land.

After an eloquent and appropriate tribute to the memory of Professor Agassiz, Mr. Adams concluded by saying, we now solemnly dedicate this edifice in accordance with the original design of its projectors as "Memorial Hall."

Long may its walls endure, baptized as they are with the purest blood in the land! Long may they remain to gather new proofs of the effect of education to exalt the noblest impulses implanted by the great Creator of all things in the minds and hearts of his children! Long may these portals lie open to welcome from every side those panting to excel in any labor honorable to mankind. May the names now associated with the infancy of the edifice serve but as brilliant precursors of others equally associated with action held most precious in all human esteem! May they shine with inextinguishable light as beacons to guide the march of coming generations to the end of time!

The exercises closed just before 6 p. m. with the singing by the whole congregation of the following hymn, written for the occasion by Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes, to the tune of "Old Hundred:"

Where, girt around by savage foes,
Our nurturing Mother's sanctier rose,
Behold, the lofty temple stands,
Reared by her children's grateful hands!

Firm are the pillars that defy
The volleyed thunders of the sky;
Sweet are the summer wreaths that twine
With bud and flower our martyrs' shrine.

The hues their tattered colors bore
Still lingering on the aisled floor,
Till evening spreads her spangled pall,
And wraps in shade the storied hall.

Firm were their hearts in danger's hour,
Sweet was their manhood's morning flower!
Then hopes with rainbow hues were bright—
How swift winged the sudden night!

O, Mother! on thy marble page
Thy children read, from age to age,
The mighty word that upward leads
Through noble thought to nobler deeds.

Truth, heaven-born Truth, their fearless guide,
Thy saints have lived, thy heroes died!
Our love has reared their earthly shrine,
Their glory be forever thine!

The Benediction was pronounced by the Rev. Dr. Walker, the venerable ex-President of the College.

OUT-DOOR SPORTS.

THE TURF.

A VICTORY FOR GOLDSMITH MAID.

Yesterday was the third day of the June trotting at Fleetwood Park, and the meeting of Judge Fullerton and Goldsmith Maid in the free for all purse of $3,500 attracted the largest attendance that has ever been seen on this course. Fully six thousand spectators were on the ground. Goldsmith Maid was the favorite at 100 to 60 before the race began. In the first heat the Maid and Fullerton went even to the quarter in 33½ seconds, but the Maid drew ahead on the backstretch, and led at the half by a short length in the fast time of 1:06¼. On the third quarter Fullerton drew back, and the Maid, drawing steadily away from him, trotted home an easy winner by six lengths in 2:26. There was little or no betting before the second heat, in which the Maid took the lead and kept it to the quarter in 33 seconds and to the half mile in 1:07½. Coming up the hill Fullerton broke badly, and the Maid was again an easy winner by about four lengths in 2:27½. In the third heat the Maid led to the quarter in 33¾ seconds, to the half in 1:07, and won the heat and race in 2:23.

The second race was for a purse of $500, for horses that never had beaten 2:31, and was won by W. E. Weeks's Tanner Boy, beating five others.

Fleetwood Park, N. Y. Third day of the June meeting, Tuesday June 23, 1874.

Purse No. 5, $3,500, free for all horses, mile heats, 3 in 5, harness.

Bald Doble's b. m. Goldsmith Maid	1	1	1
W. Humphrey's ch. g. Judge Fullerton	2	2	2

TIME.

	Quarter.	Half.	Mile.
First Heat	33½	1:06¼	2:26
Second Heat	33	1:07½	2:27½
Third Heat	33¼	1:07	2:23

Same day, Purse No. 6, $500 for horses that had never beat 2:31, mile heats, 3 in 5 in harness, $250 to the first, $150 to the second, and $100 to the third.

W. E. Week's g. g. Tanner Boy	1	1	1
G. N. Ferguson's b. m. Miss Miller	2	4	2
D. Mace's g. m. Heatherbloom	5	2	5
J. Murphy's b. m. Lady Dollman	3	3	3
J. Chamber's b. m. Molsey	4	5	4
W. C. Tremble's b. m. Lady Fisk			Dis.

TIME.

	Quarter.	Half.	Mile.
First Heat	35	1:10½	2:29½
Second Heat	35½	1:12	2:27
Third Heat	38	1:13	2:31

TROTTING AT BEACON PARK, BOSTON.

BOSTON, June 23.—The Beacon Park races for the June meeting began to-day. The entries for the various classes are full and embrace some of the best-known horses in this part of the country, including a goodly number from New-York. The weather was intensely warm, and the attendance was very good for the opening day. The first race was for horses that have never beaten 2:30, and there were eight entries, and the same number were nominated for the three-minute class. The following are summaries:

BACON PARK, June 23.—Purse of $300, for horses that have never beaten three minutes; mile heats, three in five to harness.

D. W. Beckler's s. g. Dot	3	2	1	1	1
H. Woodruff's b. g. Frank	1	1	2	3	2
A. May's s. g. Gray Dick	4	4	3	2	3
C. N. Howland's b. s. Danger	2	3	4	dist.	

Time—2:36¾, 2:36, 2:34½, 2:37½, 2:42½.

SAME DAY.—Purse of $1,000, for horses that never beat 2:30; mile heats; three in five to harness.

J. J. Bowen's br. s. Sea Morrill	1	1	0	1	
W. Carroll's br. s. Jubilee Lambert	4	2	0	2	
H. Brock's br. g. Honest Billy	2	3	3	3	
W. H. Crawford's b. M. Annie Collins	3	4	5	4	
J. A. Dustin's b. s. Rex Patchen	5	5	4	5	

Time—2:32, 2:32, 2:32, 2:33.

THE RHODE ISLAND CONTEST.

NO CHANGE IN THE SITUATION MANIFEST—THE TEMPERANCE MEN OPPOSED TO BOTH BURNSIDE AND DIXON.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

PROVIDENCE, June 23.—The 19th ballot for United States Senator was taken in the Assembly to-day, without showing any effect of the strong canvassing during the recess. There were a few members absent, but their presence would have made no change to-day. One of the candidates, Mr. Browne, was to-day elected Chief-Justice of Rhode Island. It is not considered probable that either of the ten votes cast for him for Senator can be turned in Burnside's favor. On account of Commencement at Brown University, the Assembly adjourned till Thursday. It was thought, and with some foundation, that a break in the monotonous voting would occur to-morrow at furthest. A change for the better is now confidently looked for by Thursday. Another caucus of the opponents of Burnside and Dixon is said to have met this evening, but from the temperance men, who are mostly interested in the contest against Burnside, it can only be learned that neither Burnside nor Dixon will be elected if they can prevent it. The Assembly is certainly in a clearer field now for the Senatorial fight than heretofore. The ballot taken to-day resulted as follows:

Whole number of votes	105	George H. Browne	10
Necessary to a choice	53	W. P. Sheffield	6
A. E. Burnside	41	Thomas A. Jenckes	4
N. F. Dixon	25	William Binney	2
A. C. Barstow	16		

GOVERNMENT WEATHER REPORT.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Wednesday, June 24—1 a. m.

Synopsis for the past twenty-four hours.

The barometer continues high in the Southern States, and low in New-England and the North-West.

Local rains and north-west to south-west winds are reported from New-England, the Middle States, and the eastern portion of the lower lake region.

Generally clear weather and high temperature prevail in the remaining districts, except in the South-West; southerly winds and rain are reported from the Lower Mississippi Valley and the Gulf coast.

The lower Missouri River has fallen; the Mississippi River has fallen at St. Louis; the Ohio River has fallen at Cincinnati.

Probabilities.

For New-England, the Middle States, and the eastern portion of the lower lake region, continued warm weather and local RAINS *will prevail, with north-west or south-west winds, and stationary or rising barometer.*

For the South Atlantic States generally clear weather north of Florida, light or gentle winds, slight changes of temperature and high barometer.

For the Gulf States and Eastern Tennessee increasing cloudiness with light rains, easterly or southerly winds, high temperature, and stationary or falling barometer.

For Eastern Tennessee, the Ohio Valley, the upper lake region, and the North-West, clear or fair weather, high temperature, except north of Michigan, southerly winds in the North-West, variable winds shifting to easterly or southerly in the upper lake region, and slight changes in the barometer.

The lower Missouri River will fall slowly during Wednesday.

MURDEROUS AFFRAY IN KENTUKY.

LOUISVILLE, June 23.—At Glasgow, Ky., last Saturday, in a dreputable house, a negro named Maxey attacked another negro named Everett with a knife, killing him and nearly severing the head from the body. The next morning the people of the town, black and white, turned out en masse in pursuit of the murderer. They caught him in the woods, but he broke away and picked up a large stone,