

CURRENT TOPICS.

The purchasers of the Moody and Sanky Tabernacle in Boston have dedicated 10,000 bricks of the building to charity if the public will buy them.

The assassination plan which the Socialists of Germany twice tried without success has worked better in Japan.

The perfect health and rugged constitution of the venerable Emperor of Germany have served him well in the trying emergency of the attempted assassination.

Just after the prayers had been said the farewells spoken, and a South Carolina murderer was to plunge into paradise, a respite arrived from Governor Hampton, and the culprit, a negro, was remanded to jail.

Assurance of the meeting of the European Congress to consider the Turkish question is now given by the publication of the official note of invitation to the powers that are entitled to attend it.

The terrible sufferings of a Tenth Cavalry company on the Staked Plain of Texas, through thirst, are described by Surgeon King. They were four days without water, and the weather was intensely hot.

Horace Greely's woodland lot has been sold for \$10,000. It is a piece of land containing eighty-three and a half acres, strewn with boulders and filled with nuts.

THE WORLD'S DOINGS.

CRIMES AND CRIMINALS.

On the 8th inst., Mrs. Gustlach of Philadelphia, destroyed the lives of two other children, and took her own life by the use of chloroform, she had been abandoned by her husband.

At St. Marys, Ont., Dr. Ford has been arrested charged with poisoning Robert Guest, a prominent German. Ford is a man of prominence, having held a high position.

On the 9th inst., a man named Louis Erdman, a railroad section hand, was shot in the abdomen by a man named Wheeler. The affray occurred in a hotel at Millard, twenty miles from Omaha.

The frauds of a dishonest trustee have been brought to light. John H. White, who died in 1877, was at the time of his death, a respectable and prominent lawyer in New York city, where he had been in practice over 30 years.

A Pottsville, Pa., telegram of June 11th says Dennis, alias Buckley Donnelly, a Schuylkill county Mollie Maguire, was hanged this morning for the murder of Thomas Sanger, a mine boss, in 1875.

On the 9th inst., at Greenfield, Ind., Mrs. Sarah J. Wilson, a widow, living alone with her niece aged seven years, was found murdered in her own house, together with the little girl. The two were sleeping together.

A courier arrived at Boise City on the 7th inst., from Col. Bernard's command, which was camped in upper Bruneau valley, 50 miles south of that city.

The estimated yield of wheat in Tennessee for the year is 8,000,000 bushels. The members of Zion church, Montreal refuse to grant its use to the Orangemen the 12th of July.

Over 20,000 cotton operatives, in a mass meeting at Blackburn, Eng., on the 11th inst., resolved to continue the strike. The Mayor of Philadelphia requested the Proprietor of a Hall in that city, not to open it, for a meeting of Socialists.

The statement is current in London that a dissolution of parliament will soon be announced, and the report finds such general acceptance that several members have gone to look after their constituencies.

It is reported that Col. Algeria and 150 government troops attacked 300 revolutionists under Garza Ayala, at a place called Los Ladrones, forty miles north of New Laredo, Mexico, and after a severe engagement completely routed them, making many prisoners and capturing horses, arms, etc.

The war on the island of Cuba is finished. The insurrection is entirely at an end. Vicente Garcia will leave the island for St. Thomas. All the insurgents in the eastern department have laid down their arms.

During a storm near Dawson, Ga., on the 11th inst., Miss Moore and Mrs. Smith were killed by lightning, and three others in the room were injured.

On the 7th inst., while sawing firewood at a steam saw mill, at Fort Fetterman, Wyo., the saw burst, a fragment striking Private Louis P. Dover, Co. C, Fourth infantry, in the head, and killing him instantly.

At Quebec on the 10th inst., a number of hands on the steamer Sarmatian descended to the lower hold to unload oranges, and were overcome by the foul gas. Quartermaster Geo. Millway and a laborer named Plante were suffocated before they could be got out.

A Port Huron dispatch of June 10th says the Propeller Montgomery took fire and burned to the water's edge, while at Point Edward's dock. Her lines were cast off and she drifted down the river four miles, where the tug Crusader shovled her on the Canadian bank.

and probably some of the fire fell into the straw. Every effort was made to extinguish the fire before the propeller was cut loose from her moorings but without success.

A fearful explosion occurred in the Evans colliery near St. Helens, Lancashire, England, on the 7th inst., and 300 persons are reported killed. The explosion shook the earth for miles around.

Rev. George T. Seymour, L. L. D., of the general Theological seminary, has been consecrated Bishop of Springfield, Ill. Over 150 clergymen, the faculty of the Theological seminary, nine bishops and a large congregation assisted at the ceremonies, which were held in Trinity church, on the 11th inst.

The Maine Greenback State Convention met at Lewiston, Me., on the 5th inst., 387 delegates being present. Speeches were made by various delegations amid confusion and cheers for Cooper. Jas. W. Smith was nominated for Governor.

The estimated yield of wheat in Tennessee for the year is 8,000,000 bushels. The members of Zion church, Montreal refuse to grant its use to the Orangemen the 12th of July.

Over 20,000 cotton operatives, in a mass meeting at Blackburn, Eng., on the 11th inst., resolved to continue the strike.

The Mayor of Philadelphia requested the Proprietor of a Hall in that city, not to open it, for a meeting of Socialists. The latter were immensely excited, and held an indignation meeting.

The statement is current in London that a dissolution of parliament will soon be announced, and the report finds such general acceptance that several members have gone to look after their constituencies.

It is reported that Col. Algeria and 150 government troops attacked 300 revolutionists under Garza Ayala, at a place called Los Ladrones, forty miles north of New Laredo, Mexico, and after a severe engagement completely routed them, making many prisoners and capturing horses, arms, etc.

The war on the island of Cuba is finished. The insurrection is entirely at an end. Vicente Garcia will leave the island for St. Thomas. All the insurgents in the eastern department have laid down their arms.

During a storm near Dawson, Ga., on the 11th inst., Miss Moore and Mrs. Smith were killed by lightning, and three others in the room were injured.

On the 7th inst., while sawing firewood at a steam saw mill, at Fort Fetterman, Wyo., the saw burst, a fragment striking Private Louis P. Dover, Co. C, Fourth infantry, in the head, and killing him instantly.

At Quebec on the 10th inst., a number of hands on the steamer Sarmatian descended to the lower hold to unload oranges, and were overcome by the foul gas. Quartermaster Geo. Millway and a laborer named Plante were suffocated before they could be got out.

A Port Huron dispatch of June 10th says the Propeller Montgomery took fire and burned to the water's edge, while at Point Edward's dock. Her lines were cast off and she drifted down the river four miles, where the tug Crusader shovled her on the Canadian bank.

CONGRESSIONAL.

SENATE, June 5.—Mr. Matthews made a personal explanation denying complicity in any plots and previous connection with the Louisiana election as charged in the testimony of Anderson before the Potter committee to investigate a bill creating a sinking fund for the Kansas Pacific railroad.

HOUSE, June 5.—The tariff bill or ming up as special order, the enacting clause was stricken out by a vote of 134 to 120. The Mexican wards bill was then amended and passed. The House then considered the bill to amend the internal revenue laws.

SENATE, June 6.—Senator Voorhees spoke in favor of the specie resumption act. He said no greater question had ever engaged the attention of the American Congress. The Senate had time to pass all sorts of bills to bridge rivers, but no time to meet a question which involves more peril and distress than had ever been produced by war and pestilence.

HOUSE, June 6.—The Senate bill granting the use of tents, artillery, &c., to the soldiers reunion at Centerville, Iowa, passed. The bill for printing the agricultural report for 1877, with the Senate amendment providing for printing 5,000 copies of the colonial charters and constitutions, was passed.

SENATE, June 7.—The President pro tem. laid before the Senate a communication from the secretary announcing he had been summoned before the Potter committee to produce the Louisiana election returns, and that he had obeyed the subpoena. In conclusion he says: "I respectfully request you to lay this communication before the Senate that I may, if deemed necessary and proper, have instructions as to my duty in this and similar cases that may hereafter arise."

HOUSE, June 7.—The civil sundry appropriation bill was referred to the committee of the whole. The general deficiency bill was then taken up, and amendments adopted giving to the bureau of steam engineering \$1,423,376 instead of \$76,513; and to the bureau of construction and repairs \$1,327,453 instead of \$558,354; and to the bureau of provisions and clothing \$150,000 instead of 73,800.

SENATE, June 8.—Senator Spencer offered the following resolutions, and gave notice he should call it up every day until a vote was reached. Resolved, in order that all votes conceded with the Presidential election of 1876, and the result thereof, which was finally reached, may be fully known to the American people, a select committee of eight Senators be appointed and instructed to inquire into and investigate charges of fraud, illegality, intimidation, violence, and other obstacles to free and honest suffrage, occurring at said election, in the States of South Carolina, Florida and Louisiana, and also into all similar charges which said committee may deem of sufficient gravity, concerning said election in Alabama, Mississippi, Oregon, Maryland, and any other State; also to inquire as to each of them, and report thereon to the Senate, and to the President, and to the House of Representatives, and to the people of the United States, and to the Legislature of the State of Louisiana, and to the Legislature of the State of Louisiana known as the Packard government, and to ascertain whether or not such dissolution of one government and the establishment of the other was in consequence of any act or transactions occurring prior to March 4th, 1877, and through what persons or agencies, if any, and such result was accomplished; and the said committee have power to appoint sub-committees, employ clerks and stenographers, administer oaths, send for persons and papers, to examine witnesses at during the recess, with all powers of full committee or the Senate, and that all expenses thereof be paid from the contingent fund of the Senate.

HOUSE, June 8.—A joint resolution was passed authorizing the secretary of State to submit the subject of gold coinage, with exhibits explanatory thereof to the international congress, proposed by the act of Feb. 28. A conference committee was ordered up on the Mexican award bill. The general deficiency bill was passed after having been further amended. Sessions were ordered for every night next week.

SENATE, June 10.—A bill from the conference committee, providing for a permanent government for the District of Columbia, was submitted and concurred in, and is in the hands of the President. Senator Wadleigh, chairman, said it was the intention of his committee to submit a report at the present session, on the 16th amendment of the constitution, conferring suffrage on women. The bill to strengthen the foundation of the Washington monument was agreed to, read 36 days 17. The river and harbor appropriation bill was taken up, and Senator Wadsworth spoke at length in favor of the improvement of the Mississippi River. Senator Spencer said the bill as it now stood appropriated \$2,525,700. As it came from the House it appropriated \$7,330,000. Various amendments to the bill were submitted and agreed to.

HOUSE, June 10.—The conference report on the military appropriation bill was agreed to. The House non-concurred in the Senate amendments to the army appropriation bill. Proposed appropriations for public buildings led to a long discussion.

SENATE, June 11.—Among the bills passed were Senate bill to reimburse Kansas for expenses incurred in expelling invasions and suppressing Indian hostilities; Senate bill to provide for the sale of portions of the Fort Leavenworth military reservation in Kansas. Senate bill to provide additional regulations for homestead and pre-emption entries on public lands. It provides for the publication of notices of intention to enter agricultural lands under the homestead. The Rivers and Harbors bill was further amended and passed, 35 to 34.

HOUSE, June 11.—The House spent the most of the day in committee of the whole, having under consideration the sundry civil appropriation bill.

THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

Investigating the Election of 1876 Under the Potter Resolution—James E. Anderson and Secretary Sherman on the Stand.

TUESDAY, June 4.—The second session of the investigating committee was held today, and Anderson was again on the stand for cross examination. An effort was made to show discrepancies between his testimony on the 2d, and his evidence before the Senate investigating committee, but without success. He said that he gave testimony only on one side of the question before the Senate committee and suppressed the other on the ground that he was carrying out his contract with Sherman. He admitted that he purposely misled the committee while testifying under oath claiming that he had a different thing in his own mind from that which he gave the committee.

WEDNESDAY, June 5.—Anderson's cross examination was still continued and was principally devoted to a copy of the Web-Anderson agreement. This agreement was sent to Stanley Matthews and the document produced by the committee Anderson claimed was not his handwriting but a counterfeit thereof. He claimed that the original had two red ink spots which the paper produced did not have. He swore that Pitkin promised him that he would be taken care of if he stood by the Republicans. Stanley Matthews rose to give a personal explanation in the Senate denying that he had committed any fraud in the Presidential election of 1876 and asking an investigating committee of seven to examine and report thereon.

THURSDAY, June 6.—Judge A. B. LeVasse of Louisiana was the only witness examined to-day. He was one of the Republican electors and he testified that, pending the election a man named Asher came to him with a corrupt proposition to give him (LeVasse) could make from thirty to forty thousand dollars by resigning his position. Witness entertained the proposition not with a view, as he said of selling out, but for the purpose of ascertaining what Asher represented. Witness talked about wanting one or two hundred thousand, thinking it would be so high that whoever Asher represented would not pay it and in that way he hoped to find who the offer really came from. A resolution was passed asking Stanley Matthews to appear and testify.

FRIDAY, June 7.—The sub-committee commenced work in Florida to-day. The Baker county returns were the subject of investigation, but nothing not previously published was elicited. The Washington branch of the committee took no testimony to-day but spent most of the time in secret session in making comparison of the genuine and forged election returns from Louisiana. In response to a previous request of the committee the President submitted letters which had been received from Stanley Matthews, James E. Anderson and others asking that Anderson be given a conspship.

SATURDAY, June 8.—Senator Ferry appeared before the main committee and testified as to the receipt of the returns from Louisiana. He knew of no irregularities of those returns except through others. A letter was received from Stanley Matthews refusing to appear before the committee, on the ground of jurisdiction. The Florida sub-committee held a session at Jacksonville, and examined several witnesses. McLin was examined as to the conduct of the visiting statesmen while the canvass was being made.

MONDAY, June 10.—The Potter committee did not get to work till 4 p. m. B. L. Bugbee, telegraph operator, was examined at length, touching the loss of certain old telegrams. He could not find them. Thought the rats had destroyed them. Gen. Butler examined the witness with great spirit and earnestness. The witness identified certain telegrams, and a long confidential communication of Boulder, Colo., Secretary to Gov. Young and Alfred D. Lee of Columbus, O., marked "confidential," giving information in regard to a conference of Southern Republicans, Southern Democrats, and Southern Whigs, describing the position of several of them in making suggestions in reference to harmonizing the South, in the new era to be introduced on the inauguration of Mr. Hayes. Other witnesses were called from the post office department, but nothing of importance was elicited. The sub-committee at Jacksonville, Fla., continued the examination of McLin at great length, but little not already given to the public.

TUESDAY, June 11.—Stanley Matthews having refused to appear before the committee was subpoenaed, and chairman Potter read a letter addressed to Matthews to accompany the subpoena, disclaiming any purpose to interfere in any way with Mr. Matthews' duty as a Senator. James E. Anderson was recalled and examined at length. Ex-Congressman Darrell of New Orleans was called and examined by Mr. McMahon and gave the names of the principle applicants for the position of collector of the port of New Orleans and testified at length in regard to interviews with the witness Anderson, and Senator Matthews. The former claimed to have important information in his hands, and the latter expressed his entire willingness that Anderson should produce all of his letters in his hands, written by him (Matthews). Matthews said to witness he was anxious to oblige Anderson.

A horrible case of wholesale poisoning recently occurred in Russell County, Va. Mrs. Martha Micalitor keeps a dairy establishment at Elk Garden and was once much annoyed by thieves stealing butter. To stop it, she put strychnine in all the rolls of a certain firkin, placed it in a convenient place and the thieves took it instead of thieves eating the butter, as Mrs. Micalitor believed they would, they sold it and it went broadcast through the county. Mr. Jackson, a prominent planter, purchased some of it and it was at once placed on the supper-table and was partaken of by all present, four of whom—Andrew, Joseph and James Jackson, brothers, and Miss Alice Gatewood—died in a few hours. Three others were taken dangerously ill, but were alive at latest accounts.

Keep both ears of 1860 M thickening gravy.

Ornament your dining table with flowers. Ornament your dining table with flowers. Ornament your dining table with flowers.