

THE INAUGURATION.

Ceremonies of the Day—Inaugural Address.

Convening of the Senate in Extra Session.

WASHINGTON, March 5, 1877.—At ten o'clock today President Hayes, accompanied by his son and Senator Sherman, left the residence of the Senator for the Executive Mansion, where he was met and cordially greeted by ex-President Grant, who was in waiting to escort the new President to the Capitol. There were also present the Vice President elect, and the Commissioners of the District of Columbia. The party adjourned to the Blue Parlor and passed some time in conversation. In the meantime the grand inaugural pageant had gathered at the Washington Circle, in the west end of the city, about a mile distant from the White House, started with their flying banners and bands of music. Lieut. Col. Grant, in field uniform, and Col. Amos Webster, of the Militia of the District of Columbia, special aides to the President, for the grand parade, reported at the Executive Mansion that the procession was approaching. The carriage of ex-President Grant, to which four horses were harnessed, was standing at the door, and without any delay the President, escorted by the ex-President and Senator Morrill of the Committee of Arrangements, took seats therein, and driving to one of the gateways leading to the Executive Mansion awaited the approach of the military escort. A cheer greeted them as they left the Mansion. After a very few moments the procession—Gen. Whipple Grand Marshal—moved by the Executive Mansion, ensuing in the following order:

Adjutant General and aides to the Grand Marshal. First Division—Brevet Maj. Gen. W. H. French commanding. Band of Second U. S. Artillery, Battalion of U. S. Artillery, First, Second and Third Regiments. Second Division—Brevet, Lt. Col. Chas. Heywood commanding. Band Battalion of U. S. Marines. Third Division—Col. Robt. T. Jenning Commanding. Band Washington Light Infantry Corps Band, State Fencible Band, Weacoco Legion, Washington Light Guards, Washington Artillery, First Battalion District of Columbia, colored, Columbus Cadets. Here the distinguished party awaiting within the gateway of the Executive Mansion passed out, and amid the plaudits of the multitude took their place in the procession, no halt being made.

Following in carriages were the President and Ex-President, and Vice President elect with citizens on foot—on either side of the carriages came the civil part of the procession in three divisions: First, under command of Col. Timothy Lube, embracing citizens, officials on horseback and on foot. The display was imposing. After these came the 5th division marshalled by Arthur Shepherd. It was headed by five bands of music and contained the following political associations: Young Men's Republican Club of the District of Columbia; Hartranft Club, Philadelphia; National Veteran Club; Grand Army of the Republic; German Republican Club of D. C.; Pamoukey Republican Club of Maryland; Republican Organizations of the District of Columbia, Sixth Division, marshalled by H. Eaton and composed of associations of the States of Ohio, New York, Pennsylvania, Iowa, Michigan, and the Central Association of the States which have headquarters here, filed in, and the Fire Department of the District of Columbia closed the procession which was fully forty minutes passing the Executive Mansion. The pageant was in every respect worthy of the admiration which assuredly it received to a very full extent. The weather which was raw and cloudy when the procession started, became quite cheerful as the day advanced, and when the Capitol was reached by the procession, the sun was shining brightly, artillery regiments parading as infantry, as well as the light artillery, and admirable marching of marine battalions, were subject of profuse comment. The Columbus, Ohio, cadets had an ovation; Gov. Hartranft, of Pennsylvania, marching at the head of the Hartranft club, and was greeted with very great applause.

The President's carriage was, of course, exceedingly conspicuous in line, though very distant from the front, and was the first object of attraction, and its occupants were hailed with continued cheers. Colored companies were assigned a prominent place. Right in the line were held by Government troops; the Columbus cadets had the next honor.

The Treasury Building was alive with spectators, every window being filled, and three-fourths of the spectators were ladies. Gen. Sherman and other prominent army officers say, that considering the very short time for preparation, the parade was most creditable. Holders of cards of admission to the Capitol thronged the approaches to the Senate long before the doors were opened, and within a few minutes after 11 o'clock the Senate galleries were filled to their utmost capacity. Mrs. Hayes, wife of the President, occupied the front gallery, next to the Diplomatic

# THE RED CLOUD CHIEF.

VOLUME IV.

RED CLOUD, NEBRASKA, THURSDAY, MARCH 22, 1877

NUMBER 32.

Gallery. Her little son, Scott, sat on her left, and Mrs. Senator Sherman on her right, Miss Fannie Hayes and Mrs. Stanley Matthews occupied seats beyond Mrs. Sherman, together with other personal friends of Mrs. Hayes from Ohio. The Diplomatic Gallery was occupied by Lady Thornton, and the other bodies of the diplomatic corps remaining in the galleries also presented a brilliant appearance. The greater number of the occupants were ladies. The floor of the Senate, excepting seats reserved for the Presidential party, Supreme Court and Diplomatic corps, was crowded with Senators and Senators elect, members of the House and Representatives, and other distinguished personages entitled to its privileges. Among the latter were Gen. Sherman and Major Gens. Hancock and Terry in full uniform, and attended by members of their respective staffs. About a quarter before 12 o'clock, foreign ministers and secretaries and attaches of legations entered the Senate Chamber, headed by Sir Edward Thornton, Dean of the Diplomatic corps, and took their seats in the two front rows of Senators chairs on the right. All of the ministers and most of their attendants were in full diplomatic uniform, resplendent with gold and silver embroidery, and glittering with orders and decorations. Besides Sir Edward Thornton, Barthold, French Minister, Count Hoyas, Austrian Minister, Herr Von Schlosser, German Minister, and Baron Blanc, Italian Minister, were especially noticeable.

When the diplomatic corps had taken their places, the chief justice and associate justices of the supreme court of the United States, all in their robes, entered and were escorted to seats arranged in the semi-circular space in front of the senators' desks.

At noon President Hayes and Ex-President Grant, accompanied by Senators Morrill and Howe, committee of arrangements, entered the senate chamber by the main entrance and were shown to seats provided for them in the area in front of the desk of the presiding officer.

The senate was then called to order by Secretary Gorham, and Chaplain Sunderland offered prayer. Chief clerk McDonald read the proclamation convening the senate in extra session. Senator Hamlin submitted the following:

Resolved, That the oath of office be administered by Senator Timothy G. Howe to Thos. W. Ferry, senator elect from the state of Michigan; and that he be and hereby is chosen President of the Senate pro tem. Agreed to.

The oath was then administered to Senator Ferry, and upon taking the chair he said:

SENATORS: Accept my sincere thanks for this renewal of your courtesy and confidence. I will at once enter upon the duties of the chair.

He then directed the secretary to call the roll of senators newly elected, and requested them to present themselves in fairs to be sworn in. Newly elected members were then called and they were escorted to the desk of the presiding officer by their colleagues, when the oath was administered to them in the following order: Henry B. Anthony, Jas. B. Beck, Jas. G. Blaine, Geo. P. Hoar, David Davis, Henry G. Davis, Samuel J. Kirkwood, John R. McPherson, Preston B. Plumb, Edward H. Rollins, Eli Sausbury, Henry Miller, Wm. M. Windom, Richard A. Coke, A. H. Garland, J. G. Harris, Benj. H. Hill, Jno. W. Johnston, and Matt. W. Ransom. When the name of Wm. Pitt Kellogg, of Louisiana, was called, there being no senator from that state, Ingalls escorted him to the desk of the presiding officer.

Bogy objected to the oath being administered to Kellogg, and said he objected to him being sworn in, because the Senate knew there were two legislatures in Louisiana, and the case should be referred to the Committee on Elections for report as to which of these legislatures had the right to elect.

Senator Anthony submitted a resolution that the credentials of Senators elect in all the disputed or contested States lie upon the table until tomorrow.

Thurman said it was rather a dangerous experiment to adopt a general resolution, as under it any capricious objection could prevent a Senator being sworn in. He thought each case should stand on its own merits and therefore moved to amend the resolution to provide that the credentials of Wm. P. Kellogg lie upon the table until tomorrow.

Conkling said, while he concurred in the views he (Thurman) suggested, the Senate was sitting now rather for a ceremonial purpose than for the purpose of business, and it was not desirable to be detained by repeated divisions.

Thurman then withdrew his amendment, and the resolution of Anthony was agreed to. Kellogg was not sworn in.

Spencer objected to the oath being administered to Senators-elect from Alabama and Mississippi, John John T. Morgan and L. C. Lamar, on account of evidence now before the Committee on Privileges and Elections. Their credentials were therefore laid on the table and the oath was not administered to them.

The President pro tempore announced there were two sets of credentials from South Carolina and there was but one vacancy.

Gordon objected to the oath being administered to any one claiming a seat from that State, and the credentials of Corbin and Butler were laid over till tomorrow.

Lafayette Grover, Senator elect from Oregon, did not respond to the call of Senators not objected to, having been sworn in.

Ferry asked if the Vice President of the United States elect was ready to take the oath of office. After a few minutes Wheeler entered the Chamber leaning on the arm of McCreery of the Committee of Arrangements, and was escorted to the desk of the Presiding Officer, when Ferry said: I have great pleasure in presenting the Vice President of the United States.

Mr. Wheeler then delivered an address as follows:

Senators: Official station ever brings with it corresponding duty and responsibility. Service in analogous spheres has taught how delicate, and at times difficult and complex, are the duties which the oath I am about to take will impose upon me as President of the Senate. It is my sincere purpose to lift myself entirely above the elements of partisanship, to administer its rules in their true spirit with courteous firmness, and by all means in my power to facilitate and expedite its deliberations. In doing this I shall need your aid, your generous forbearance, and at times your lenient judgment, upon all of which I know I may confidently rely, when you shall be satisfied of the rectitude of my intention. I trust that by relation about to be established between us may be mutually pleasant and profitable to the good and just interests of our national commonwealth. Mr. President, I am now ready to take the oath of office.

Mr. Ferry then retired from the chair saying "with great pleasure." The President then announced that the Senate would proceed to the central portico of the capitol to witness the inauguration of the President. The procession was formed by deputy Sergeant-at-arms Christie, according to the programme already published, and left the chamber.

THE ADDRESS.

Fellow-Citizens: We have assembled to repeat the public ceremonial begun by Washington, observed by all my predecessors, and now a time honored custom, which marks the commencement of a new term of the presidential year. Called to the duties of this great trust, I proceed, in compliance with usage, to announce some of the leading principles on the subjects that now chiefly engage the public attention, by which it is my desire to be guided in the discharge of those duties. I shall not undertake to lay down irrevocable principles or measures of administration, but rather to speak of the motives which should animate us, and to suggest certain important ends to be attained in accordance with our institutions, and essential to the welfare of our country. At the outset of the discussions which preceded the recent Presidential election, it seemed to me fitting that I should fully make known my sentiments in regard to several of the questions which then appeared to demand the consideration of the country. Following the example, and in part adopting the language of one of my predecessors, I wish now, when every motive for misrepresentation has passed away, to repeat what was said before the election, trusting that my countrymen will candidly weigh and understand it, and that they will feel assured that the sentiments declared on accepting the nomination for the Presidency, will be the standard of my conduct in the path before me. Charged as I now am with the grave and difficult task of carrying them out in the practical administration of the government so far as depends, under the constitution and laws, on the Chief Executive of the nation, the permanent pacification of the country upon such principles and by such measures as will secure complete protection of all its citizens in the free enjoyment of all their constitutional rights, is now the one subject in our public affairs which all thoughtful and patriotic citizens regard as of supreme importance. Many of the calamitous effects of the tremendous revolution which has passed over the Southern States, still remain. The immeasurable benefits which will surely follow sooner or later, the hearty and generous acceptance of the legitimate results of that revolution have not yet been realized. Difficult and embarrassing questions meet us at the threshold of these subjects, and the people of these States are still impoverished, for the inestimable blessing of a wise, honest and peaceful, local self-government, is not fully enjoyed. Whatever differences of opinion may exist as to the cause of this condition of things, the fact is clear that in the progress of events the time has come when such government is an imperative necessity required by all the varied interests, public and private, of these States, but it must not be forgotten that only a local government which recognizes and maintains inviolate the rights of all, is true self-government. With respect to the two distinct races whose peculiar relations to each other have brought

upon us the deplorable complications and perplexities which exist in those States, it must be a government which guards the interests of both races carefully and equally; it must be a government which submits loyally and heartily to the constitution and laws of the nation, and laws of the State, themselves accepting and obeying faithfully the whole constitution as it is. Resting upon this sure and substantial foundation the superstructure of beneficent local governments can be built up, and not otherwise. In furtherance of such obedience to the letter and spirit of the Constitution, and in behalf of all that its attainment implies, all so-called party interests lose their apparent importance, and party lines may well be permitted to fade into insignificance. The question we have to consider for the immediate welfare of those States of the Union is the question of government or no government, of social order, and all the peaceful industries and happiness that belong to it, or a return to barbarism. It is a question in which every citizen of the nation is deeply interested, and with respect to which we ought not to be in the partisan sense either republicans or democrats, but fellow citizens, and fellow men, to whom the interests of a common country and common humanity are dear. The sweeping revolution of the entire labor system, of a large portion of our country, and the advance of four millions of people from a condition of servitude to that of citizenship, upon an equal footing with their former masters, could not occur without presenting problems of the gravest moment to be dealt with by the emancipated race, by their former master, and by the general government, the author of the emancipation, that it was a wise, just and providential act, fraught with good for all concerned. It is now generally conceded throughout the country that a moral obligation rests upon the National Government to employ its constitutional power and influence to establish the rights of the people it has emancipated, and to protect them in the enjoyment of those rights when they are infringed or assailed, is also generally admitted. The evils which afflict the Southern States can only be removed or remedied by the united and harmonious efforts of both races actuated by motives of mutual sympathy and regard, and while in duty bound and fully determined to protect the rights of all by every constitutional means at the disposal of my administration, I am sincerely anxious to use every legitimate influence in favor of honest and efficient local government as the true source of those States for the promotion of contentment and prosperity of their citizens, in the effort I shall make to accomplish this purpose. I ask the cordial co-operation of all who cherish an interest in the welfare of the country, trusting that party ties and prejudices of race will be freely surrendered in behalf of the great purpose to be accomplished in the important work of the restoration of the South. It is not the political situation alone that merits attention, but the material development of that section of country has been arrested by the social and political revolution through which it has passed, and now needs and deserves the considerate care of the National Government within the just limits proscribed by the Constitution and wise public economy, but the basis of all prosperity, for that, as well as for every other part of the country, is the improvement of the intellectual and moral condition of the people. Universal suffrage should rest upon universal education. To this end liberal and permanent provision should be made for the support of the free schools by State governments, and if need be supplemented by legitimate aid from national authority. Let me assure my countrymen of the Southern States, that it is my earnest desire to regard and promote the truest interests of the white and colored people both, equal-ment pacification of the country upon such principles and by such measures as will secure complete protection of all its citizens in the free enjoyment of all their constitutional rights, is now the one subject in our public affairs which all thoughtful and patriotic citizens regard as of supreme importance.

I ask the attention of the public to the paramount necessity of reform in our civil service, a reform not merely as to certain abuses and practices of the so-called official patronage which have come to have the sanction of usage in the several departments of our government, but a change of the system of appointment itself, a reform that shall be thorough, radical and complete—a return to the principles and practices of the founders of the government. They neither expected nor desired from public officers partisan service; they meant that public officers should use their whole service to the government and to the people; they meant that an officer should be secure in his tenure as long as his personal character remained unimpaired and the performance of his duties satisfactory; they held that appointments to office were not to be made nor expected merely as rewards for partisan services nor Congress as being entitled in any respect to the control of such appointments. From the fact that both political parties of the country in declaring

these principles prior to the election gave prominent place to the subject of reform of our civil service, recognizing and strongly urging its necessity in terms almost identical in their specific import with those I have here employed, must be accepted as a conclusive argument in behalf of these measures. It must be regarded as an expression of the united will and voice of the whole country upon this subject, and both political parties are virtually pledged to give it their unreserved support.

The President of the United States of necessity owes his election to office to the suffrage, and zealous labors of a political party, members of which cherish with ardor and regard as of essential importance, principles of their party organization. But he should strive to be always mindful of the fact that he serves his party best who serves his country best. In furtherance of the reform we seek, and as in other important respects a change of great importance, I recommend an amendment to the Constitution, prescribing a term of six years for the Presidential office, and forbidding a re-election.

With respect to the financial condition of the country I shall not attempt an extended history of the embarrassment and prostration which we have suffered during the past three years of depression in all our varied commercial and manufacturing interests throughout the country, which began in September 1873, and still continues. It is very gratifying to me, however, to be able to say that there are indications all round us of coming changes to prosperous times. Upon the currency question, intimately connected, as it is, with this topic, I may be permitted to repeat the statement in my letter of acceptance. In my judgment feeling of uncertainty inseparable from an irredeemable paper currency, with its fluctuations of values is one of the greatest obstacles of a return to prosperous times. The only safe paper currency is one which rests upon a basis, and is at all times, and promptly convertible into coin. I adhere to the views heretofore expressed by me in favor of Congressional legislation in behalf of the early resumption of specie payment, and I am satisfied not only that this is wise, but that the interests as well as the public sentiment of the country imperatively demand it.

Passing from these remarks upon the condition of our own country to consider our relations with other lands, we are reminded by international complications abroad, threatening the peace of Europe, that our traditional rule of non-interference in the affairs of foreign nations has proved of great value in past times, and ought to be strictly observed. The policy inaugurated by my honored predecessor, President Grant, of submitting to arbitration grave questions in dispute between ourselves and foreign powers points to a new and incomparably the best instrumentality for the preservation of peace, and will, as I believe, become a beneficent example or course to be pursued in similar emergencies by other nations. If unhappy questions of difference should at any time during the period of my administration arise between the United States and any foreign government, it will be my disposition and my hope to aid in the settlement in the same peaceable and honorable way, thus securing to our country the great blessings of peace and mutual good offices with all nations of the world.

Fellow citizens, we have reached the close of a political contest marked with the excitement which usually attends the contest between great political parties, whose members espouse and advocate with earnest faith their respective creeds. The circumstances were perhaps in no respect extraordinary save in the closeness and consequent uncertainty of the result. For the first time in the history of the country it has been deemed best, in view of the peculiar circumstances of the case, that objections and questions in dispute with reference to counting the electoral votes should be referred to the decision of a tribunal appointed for this purpose. That tribunal, established by law for this sole purpose, its members, all of them of long established reputation for integrity and intelligence, and with the exception of those who are also members of the supreme judiciary, chosen equally from both political parties, its deliberations enlightened by research and arguments of able counsel, was entitled to the fullest confidence of the American people. Its decisions have been patiently waited for and accepted as legally conclusive by the general judgment of the public. For the present, opinion will widely vary as to the wisdom of several conclusions announced by that tribunal. This is to be anticipated in every instance where matters of dispute are made the subject of arbitration under the forms of the law. Human judgment is never unerring, and is rarely regarded as otherwise than wrong by the unsuccessful party in contest. The fact that two great political parties have in this way settled a dispute in regard to which good men differ as to law no less than as to the course to be pursued in solving the question in controversy, is an occasion

for general rejoicing. Upon one point there is entire unanimity in public sentiment, that the conflicting claims to the presidency must be amicably and justly adjusted, and that when so adjusted the general acquiescence of the nation ought surely to follow. It has been reserved for a government of the people, where the right of suffrage is universal, to give to the world the first example in the history of a great nation, in the midst of a struggle of opposing parties for power, hushing its party tumults to yield the issue of the contest to adjustment according to forms of law, looking for the guidance of that divine hand by which destinies of nations and individuals are shaped. I call upon you senators, representatives, judges, fellow citizens, here and everywhere, to unite with me in an earnest effort to secure to our country the blessing not only of material prosperity, but of justice, peace and union—a union depending not upon the constraints of force, but upon the loving devotion of a free people, that all things may be so ordered and settled on the best and surest foundations, that peace and happiness, truth and justice, religion and piety, may be established among us for all generations.

At this moment a salute was fired in the adjoining park, and cheers were kept up for several minutes. Meantime the President was congratulated by Ex-President Grant, Chief Justice Waite, and a large number of persons near him, including many members of both houses of Congress, and all the Associate Justices of the Supreme Court, except Clifford and Field who were not present during any portion of the ceremonies. President Grant and Vice President Wheeler, escorted by Senator McCreery, then returned to the Senate wing of the capitol, the President taking a seat in an open barouche in which he had come to the capitol, proceeded to the White House.

At 1:25 P. M. the Senate returned and the Vice President resumed the chair. Hamlin submitted a resolution that a committee of three senators be appointed to wait upon the President of the United States and inform him that a quorum of the Senate will be pleased to receive any communication he may be pleased to make. Agreed to, and Hamlin, Morton and Ransom were appointed such committee. Morton moved that when the Senate adjourn to-day it adjourn to meet Wednesday at 12 M. Hamlin opposed the motion, and said that when the committee should wait upon the President he would no doubt reply that he was ready to communicate with the Senate immediately; therefore, the Senate should be in session to receive such communication. Morton withdrew his motion and the Senate, at 1:35, adjourned until noon tomorrow.

GENERAL NEWS SUMMARY.  
The debt statement, just issued, shows a decrease of the debt during February of \$2,070,429.06; coin balance of \$92,637.71; currency balance, \$91,228.74; coin certificates, \$521,467.00; special deposit of legal tenders held for redemption of certificates of deposit, \$344,450.00; outstanding legal tenders, \$364,239,484. On the 1st day of March, at Yankton, D. T., John McCall was executed for the murder of John B. Hitchcock, known as "Wild Bill," in the Black Hills on the 24 of January, 1876. Edward Kelley, a young "Mollie Maguire," has confessed that he murdered John P. James, a Superintendent of the Lehigh and Wilkesbarre Coal Company, in September, 1875. He attributes the deed to the influence of the secret order. Total number of hogs packed in Cincinnati from November 1st to February 28th, inclusive, is 523,516; same time last year, 563,259; decrease, 39,743. All the persons arrested for complicity in the Vandalla railroad tragedy at Long Point, have been indicted by the grand jury of Cumberland county, Ill. They will be tried in July. The authorities who had Mr. Weldon accused of attempting to assassinate Gov. Packard, have discharged him on \$6000 bail. A Portland, Oregon dispatch says the crop prospect is unusually flattering throughout the State. The area sown is greatly increased over any previous year.

The bank of Boak & Hunt, Lebanon, Ohio, has failed. Liabilities estimated at \$300,000. A fire at Laurel, Ind., March 2d, destroyed the Franklin flour mill. Loss, \$20,000; insurance, \$10,000. The creosote works of the New Orleans & Mobile Railroad at Pascagoula, burned on the night of March 2. Loss, \$60,000. Gen. Jas. A. Williamson, the Commissioner of the General Land Office, who was recently nominated by President Grant to be one of the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, has declined the position, and will retain his place in the General Land Office.

A fire at Karns City, Pa., on the morning of March 8th, destroyed the Bateman Hotel. Several of the inmates perished in the flames. Mrs. Bateman and her daughters, Minnie, Belle, Lou and Winnie, and N. Brown, perished. Six boarders were injured by jumping. The flames spread so rapidly as to cut off escape. The loss of property is about \$10,000. On the 8th of March a young man whose name was not known, walked deliberately into the rapids at Niagara, and was swept over the falls. The city of St. Louis has at last been separated from the county, and has a government of its own. Chief Justice Moses of the South Carolina Supreme Court died March 6th. Joe Coburn, the pugilist,

convicted of shooting with intent to kill a policeman in New York, has been sentenced to ten years in the State's prison. Charles Burnswan, aged 16, was killed by the explosion of a cannon at Altoona, Ill., March 6th, while firing a salute in honor of the inauguration of Hayes. New York had a half million fire, March 6th. A disastrous fire occurred in Jacksonville, Ill., March 6th. Leonard's Opera House was totally and Robbins' Block partially destroyed at Fostoria, Ohio, by fire, March 6th. Loss on Opera House, \$10,000; insurance, \$7,000. Loss on Block, \$5,000; insurance, \$3,000.

Advertising Rates

Local and Editorial Notices 10 cents a line for each insertion, and 5 cents for each subsequent insertion.  
Short advertisements—Advertisement to the time that one year, are subject to a special contract.  
Legal advertising at advance prices.  
Business cards, 50 per cent. Foreign advertising, 75 per cent. per cent.  
These are our lowest cash rates, and no other

Information has been received of the arrival of Sitting Bull at Wood Mountain, British Possessions. He has a thousand captured horses and mules. It is reported that on the 3d of March a runner reached Red Cloud from a party of friendly Indians who left Red Cloud about six weeks before to induce Crazy Horse to come in. The runner reports that he left Crazy Horse on the Little Powder, preparing to come in with 120 lodges. Fifty lodges of other hostiles were also on the way by another route. A band of from 20 to 30 hostile Indians were met on Indian Creek, who claimed to be on their way to the Agency to surrender. They said that from 200 to 300 more would be along in a few days. The Watham building, a large business structure on Bond street, New York, was totally destroyed by fire, March 7th. Loss over half a million dollars. Insurance supposed to amount to two thirds of the loss. J. Q. Hoyt, of New York, has gone into bankruptcy. Liabilities, \$1,725,000; assets, \$450,000. Joseph H. Lewis, of Hoboken, died a few days ago, aged 88. He left over half a million of dollars to help pay the national debt, making George Gillespie, of Manhattan Bank, his executor. He had no relatives living. By an explosion in the Laffin & Rand Powder Company's mill, at Pottsville, Pa., March 6th, the building and one adjoining were shattered, and a large quantity of powder destroyed. John D. Lee, of the Mountain Meadow massacre, has been sentenced to be executed on Friday, March 23d. The following were the nominations sent to the Senate from President Hayes as Cabinet officers: Secretary of State, Wm. M. Everts, of New York; Secretary of the Treasury, John Sherman, of Ohio; Secretary of War, Geo. W. McCrary, of Iowa; Secretary of the Navy, Richard M. Thompson, of Indiana; Attorney General, Charles Devens, of Massachusetts; Postmaster General, David M. Key, of Tennessee; Secretary of the Interior, Carl Schurz, of Missouri.

An extensive conflagration occurred at Newbury Court House, South Carolina, March 8th, consuming the principal business block. Loss, \$150,000. An incendiary fire at Ellsworth, Kansas, March 8th, destroyed two buildings. Loss, \$14,000. The boiler of an engine on the Northwest railroad, exploded near Sterling, Ill., March 8th, killing the engineer, Wm. Watson, fireman Nickwood, and station keeper Samuel Walcott. A. S. Clark, a wealthy dealer, in Louisville, is announced as becoming bankrupt. Liabilities, \$90,000; assets, \$67,000. In Washington on the evening of March 7th, Wash McGrew was killed and Wm. Mahoney severely beaten by unknown negroes in the capitol grounds. Wm. F. Speakman, of Oklahoma, Mass., a drunken, insane mill operative, was arrested, March 8th, while killing his wife, who was rescued. The dead body of his sister, 70 years old, was found in a wood-shed, her body almost cut to pieces. The tobacco warehouse of D. J. Bradford, at Bradford, Ky., burned March 7th, together with 15,000 pounds of tobacco. At Evansville, Ind., March 8th, a fire destroyed several stores. Loss estimated at \$71,000; insurance, \$20,000. On the night of March 8th, a panic occurred in the Church of St. Francis Xavier, in New York, causing a rush of women from one of the galleries, and in the tumult six women and one boy were trampled under foot and killed. The audience was composed almost entirely of women and children, it being Women's Week in Lent. The panic originated from a woman going into a hysterical fit. This created a stir, and the crowd not knowing what was the matter, there was a cry of fire, followed by a rush for the exit. In the rush that followed, the seven persons were crushed to death. Many others were injured. The Republicans of Rhode Island have nominated Geo. Van Zandt for Governor. Albert C. Howard was nominated for Lieut. Governor. Several inches of snow fell at St. Louis, March 8th. At the meeting of the National Butter and Egg Association in Chicago, recently, the name of the organization was changed to National Cheese and Egg Association. Several interesting addresses were made. D. W. Dake, of Beloit, Wis., submitted some resolutions looking toward experiments and the diffusion of knowledge of the business among dairymen, and appointing a committee of three to look after the matter—agreed to. Col. R. M. Litter, of Iowa, made some remarks, showing that there was a great increase of production of butter in Iowa and other States.