

POLICE COURT.

His Honor in a Severe Mood Yesterday.

His honor was not in the most gentle frame of mind when he donned the ermine and took his official seat. The sudden change of weather had given him a twinge of neuralgia. His wife had complained of the frost biting several of her plants, and the baby had taken cold. The walk down town through the piercing blizzard was a dull, leaden sky was not all calculated to open his heart or cheer his spirits, and like nearly every body else in town he felt more inclined to conform himself to the general surroundings than to nourish a kind of hot house good-fellowship and blandness adapted to soft spring zephyrs and lovers' gate swinging trees.

Walter Johnson was the first delinquent to answer to roll call. "You are charged with intoxication and profanity. What do you say?" "I was too drunk to know what I said." "You are found guilty as charged, and I fine you \$7." Walter put up and put out. "W. Rush," called his honor. A tall fine looking son of the "Emerald Isle" rose to his feet. "You are charged with drunk and vagrancy, guilty or not guilty?" "Not guilty, please your honor."

"Set down, your case is continued to 12 o'clock and I will see if you are not." "Clark Vaughn," said the judge, and that well known and once useful and respected citizen rose slowly up. "Clark," said the judge, "I don't know what I can do with you. It is no use to fine you because you are in the calaboose all the time whether you are fined or not. The city has no work and no workhouse and it is only furnishing you board legally instead of as a charity to fine you. You are hooked for vagrancy. What have you to say?" "Only that I can't find anything to do."

"Well I will fine you \$10 and give you a stay to leave town and hunt work elsewhere."

AT NOON.

Officers Stosberg and Westelman having reported for duty were summoned to court and the case of W. Rush was again called. Finding himself confronted by the officials Rush admitted he had been drinking, but insisted he was a section laborer on the Kansas and Texas below Clinton. He had been having the chills a day or two in Sedalia, which caused him to miss the pay car. He had a little money and bought whiskey to cure the chills, but was not great.

Stosberg being sworn said he had seen Rush in East Sedalia. His attention was called to him by a citizen who said Rush was going about from place to place begging money and drinks. He followed him and found it to be true and arrested him.

Westelman said that Rush had begged the same man down town and had begged no money, liquor and food. He had gone out to find out what was in the fellow, but he had got off of his beat before he found him. "What have you to say to this?" asked his honor, addressing Rush.

"Nothing, your honor, only I remember nothing of it. If I did I must have been crazy in the quinine I took."

"Don't you think it was the whiskey?" "No, your honor it was the quinine. I am a hard working man and I never beg."

"Well, I don't believe in the insanity dodge so I find you guilty and give you \$15 or fifteen days."

Court is adjourned.

PERSONAL.

John W. Conner returned from Jefferson City yesterday.

J. K. Yeater returned last evening from St. Louis.

G. D. Durman passed through the city yesterday evening clear of the police.

J. B. Van Dyne, superintendent of the K. & T., was in St. Louis on business yesterday.

W. A. Sloan, formerly of this city, now a resident of Orange, came up to Sedalia yesterday and circulated among his old friends.

Caleb Muir, the commercial tourist, came up from Benton county yesterday and sold unusually heavy bills of goods while there.

Mr. William Carran left last night for New York to purchase his stock of spring goods. He says he proposes this spring as in the past, to eclipse all competitors as to price, quality and quantity of stock in his line.

The Horrible Bazzo.

On last Monday a nice little boy purchased one. His father is a highly respectable man, a church member and all that, who resides in Woodside. On Wednesday he came here a perfect wreck. Talked awfully; said I had ruined everything, broken up his home, wrecked the family fireside circle, and carried on so that I thought I should have to send for the police ambulance. From a neighbor I learned that the boy had done it all. He went out into the yard first and practiced. In a few minutes the watch dog, which the neighbor said had a voice of wonderful power and elasticity at night, was dead. He split his throat in a vain endeavor to equal the notes of the bazzo.

As the boy kept on practicing and struck new discords, the boards which composed the back fence began to warp, and finally curled up in a group, while the heads of the ten-penny nails ached. The boy, after getting well up in running the scales, entered the house, and the minds of the family were wrecked. The man has sued for damages, and says if he is expelled from church it will be my fault.—Newark News.

Mr. Charles Culber, yardmaster in the Missouri Pacific yards, was very jubilant over the arrival of a handsome boy baby at his residence yesterday.

The Strikers' Benefit.

The following self explanatory correspondence gives the result of the late entertainment for the benefit of the strikers given by some of Sedalia's leading ladies: SEDALIA, MO., MARCH 21st, 1885.

Mr. J. W. Fitzsimmons, Chairman Executive Committee. DEAR SIR—We, the undersigned, having had in charge the benefit for the needy railroad employes engaged in the strike, beg leave to turn over the proceeds to you, feeling that you are most competent in disbursing it, where it is most needed. The receipts from sale of tickets were \$197, donation from Dr. W. N. Graham, \$5, making a total of \$202. Expenditures were \$100 for Prof. Lucy's services and \$4 for moving piano, leaving a balance of \$188. In this connection we desire to express grateful acknowledgements to Dr. H. W. Wood for the free use of his opera house, heated and lighted, Mr. J. W. Trauxel, for the use of an elegant piano, to the Sedalia press, for their generous gift of free printing and advertising, to the ladies and gentlemen who have given their talents in furnishing the performance, to the Sedalia silver cornet band and Prof. Gregg's orchestra for delightful music, to the public for generous patronage.

If the result of these efforts shall aid in lightening any burdens of the needy and distressed, we shall feel glad of the undertaking. MRS. JAS. GLASS, MRS. FANNIE NORRIS, MRS. M. L. JACOBS, MRS. W. W. McNU-TY.

SEDALIA, MO., March 21, 1885.

Messdames J. A. Glass, M. L. Jacobs, W. W. McNulty and Miss Fannie Norris: Ladies.

I am in receipt of your favor enclosing check for \$188, result of benefit for needy strikers. In behalf of the needy and distressed, for whom it is intended, I tender you sincere thanks, and promise to exert my utmost endeavors in carrying out the stewardship confided to me care, judiciously. With best wishes of success in all your undertakings, I am, yours very respectfully, J. W. FITZSIMMONS, Chairman Executive Committee.

HOPKIRK'S HOPE.

A Strong Effort to be Made to Release Him.

From a gentleman who came up from Windsor the BAZOO learns that an effort will shortly be made to secure further commutation or absolute release of Frank Hopkirk.

"On what ground is it proposed to accomplish this?" asked the reporter. "On the grounds of the illegality of his confinement in the penitentiary," was the reply. "You know the law forbids the sentence of any person under 18 years of age for any felony committed by them to more than a jail sentence."

"You think then his death sentence was illegal?" "Most undoubtedly it was, and I cannot understand why the appeal to the supreme court was not based upon that ground."

"You are certainly ought not to blame the governor for his interference?" "No, sir, individually I do not, nor do I believe under the circumstances our people generally would have condoned his interference in Hopkirk's case by a like interference in the sentence of Brownfield, in whose case there is no such exception or grounds for a question of legality. The murder of Wells was one of the most cold blooded, atrocious and unprovoked crimes ever committed in this state, and the governor in granting a commutation has established a precedent which is likely to prove a thorn in his side for the next four years of his administration."

"Do you then think that Hopkirk will succeed in gaining his liberty?" "Well, I am not very much of a lawyer but I do not see any reason to doubt it after reading revised statutes on the subject."

"Can you tell me where to find the law you refer to?" "You will find it in the revised statute, pages 286 and 287, article 9, sections 1666 and 1676."

The reporter concluded to hunt up the law, and on examination found it to read as follows: "Manslaughter—Whoever any person shall be convicted of any felony committed while under 18 years of age, he shall be sentenced to imprisonment in a county jail not exceeding one year, instead of imprisonment in the penitentiary, as prescribed by the preceding provisions of this law."

An amendment to this section prescribes that the age of the prisoner to be decided by the court. The same article—section 1676, page 287, reads: "Felony defined—The term felony, when used in this or any other statute, shall be construed to mean any offense for which the offender on conviction shall be liable to be punished with death or imprisonment in the penitentiary, and no other."

This is the plain letter of the law, and unless there is somewhere a saving clause it is a question worthy of decision as to whether the absence of the word death from the first section can be construed to permit such sentence to be past and by recourse to commutation for action on the ground that the prisoner was not sentenced by a court to imprisonment. At all events, should Hopkirk's friends decide to test the matter as intimated by the gentleman, the case will prove to be one of absorbing interest at least to the people of Henry county.

A Shooting Scrape. Last night about 3 o'clock the unusually quiet neighborhood east of the round house was startled by the sound of hasty footsteps and the cry of stop thief! stop thief! followed by the crack of a revolver. In a moment men were rushing from their houses with arms in their hands and the fleeing fugitive was captured and brought to the station house down town where he registered as John Williams and gave bond in the sum of \$100 for his appearance Monday, to answer to the charge of trespass, carrying concealed weapons and firing them within the city limits. Many rumors

are afloat as to the cause of the excitement, all of which are in possession of the BAZOO but they are of a character which would involve the names of prominent and respected citizens in a very sensational scandal, it is deemed best not to give them, in the hope that there has been no harm done and that matters will be amicably adjusted, should such not be the case, however, it will be sufficient time to give details when the matter gets into court and is tried on its merits.

QUEER QUIGLEY.

It was not for Science but for wealth he Stole a Body.

Sheriff Beard, who arrived in Sedalia last night with a requisition for Dr. Eli Quigley, whose capture by officer McGhee has been heretofore mentioned, tells a very different story concerning the doctor's body than that which he entered into a conspiracy with his two accomplices, secured the body of the dead man, placed it in his office, saturated it with coal oil and set fire to it with a view to leading people to believe that he had been burned to death himself, his intention being to leave the country and allow the insurance to be drawn. The timely discovery of the fire and identification of the corpse led to the frustration of the plan and the arrest of the perpetrators. After Quigley's escape and arrival in Sedalia he was guilty of quite as great an indiscretion as was his attempt to defraud the insurance company, but for which it is possible he might have eluded capture. Getting on a spree, he visited the telegraph office in this city while intoxicated and sent several messages, one to his wife, one to a brother and one to the governor of Iowa. The latter being couched in about these words: "Please forgive me and I will return and never do such a thing again."

ELI QUIGLEY, M. D. This message was the one which led to his arrest, and considering the fact that he must have known that he was charged with grave robbing, arson and attempt to defraud, it looks very much as if his mind must have been badly unbalanced to send such a message to the governor. When asked last night by the reporter why he sent such a message, he simply replied, "I had made up my mind to return to my home any way, and I did not care."

When asked if he knew Sheriff Beard he replied, "Yes, I worked for him and voted for him in his election." The Sheriff expects to leave with his prisoner to-day.

The Blizzard. Yesterday was another cold and disagreeable day. About 7 p. m. Friday night a very heavy northeast gale set in, which continued throughout the night, bringing mercury down to within ten degrees of zero, and in spite of the best efforts of this, which was checked by heavy, laden clouds. The wind kept the temperature at freezing point throughout the day until sundown, when the clouds broke away, the wind fell and the weather began to moderate, with promises for a fine Sunday. Quite a number of ladies were mourning over the loss of choice flowers, which they had been tempted to expose, and farmers who were in town said if this thing kept up a little longer they did not think there was any extra fine showing for a good cropping season. Business men complained of the dullness of trade, and politicians felt about as blue as the noses of the few who ventured out at all. Altogether, yesterday was a bad day on every body, except fuel dealers and millionaires who could afford to sit by the fire.

A Peck of Bad Boys. If any town has a harder lot of boys than Brownsville is cursed with please send up and be counted.—Brownsville Herald.

Here we are, count us. We can discount any town of our size in the state for bad boys, and the one hand behind us.—Miami News.

Pshaw, Gus, we know a crowd of boys that the sun is actually ashamed of, and when they come out it hides its face till along the middle of the day, when they get around behind the stores to smoke their pipes they have collected, and put each other on to the latest slang.—De Witt Optic.

And we, too. If Brownsville hasn't got one boy that can discount Brownsville and Miami put together, you can just bust every man on Main street who has a dog. As a general thing Brownville boys are good little Sunday school boys, but you can just make papers of Dave Gibb's and Percy Johnson if you think they won't buck him for the worst boy in the state.—Boonville Topic.

Hush! children, you know nothing about bad boys. Come to Marshall and we will show you twenty as bad boys as can be found in the state. Why, the sun at the antipodes refuses to shine on the moon to give them light at night. They prefer darkness to light anyhow. Next.—Marshall News.

The bad boy appears to be ubiquitous as well as ubiquitous. Pass him around, brethren; we don't feel as lonesome as we did.—Brownsville Herald.

We would be glad to oblige you in passing him around, but unfortunately Sedalia has no bad boys; they have all left for the Indian country and the neighboring towns.

Knocked Under, of Course. The strike is over. Jay Gould knocked under—because he was forced to do so. Perhaps when Jay Gould learns that every time he puts his hand into the pockets of his employes to take out part of their wages, he blocks his whole system of railroads, he will mind where he puts his hands.—Saline County Progress.

Rejected and Adjourned. Rome, March 21.—The chamber of deputies adjourned until April 27, after rejecting by a majority of 100 to 2 votes to censure the government.

CAPITAL BURNED.

The New Jersey State House Badly Damaged.

The Loss Will Probably Reach \$100,000.

A Hotel in Chicago Burned to the Ground.

Several Persons Buried Beneath Falling Walls.

A Long List of Crime Accidents and Conflagrations.

Trenton, N. J., March 21.—A large portion of the capital building burned this morning. The loss is enormous. Chancery office, containing all the records of courts, state deeds etc., were destroyed. Two explosions were heard in the quarter-master-general's office on the first floor, in the northwest corner of the state house at 3 o'clock this morning. The explosion was followed by flames that shot through the windows. In ten minutes the apartments were in ruins. The flames followed the steam pipes to the floor above, and quickly set fire to the office of the clerk in chancery. From these conflagration extended to the geological museum on the third floor. In this were many valuable state relics, but the most valuable were sent to the New Orleans exposition a month ago. The battle flags were rescued by the firemen at the risk of their lives. The sword and saddle of General Kearney were destroyed. The fire then moved back toward the dome, and it looked as the supreme court and legislative chambers would have to go. The books and documents were removed hastily from the offices of the comptroller, state treasurer and secretary of state. The fire was finally checked at seven o'clock, although the engines are still plying on the ruins in order that access may be had to the chancery vaults where exceedingly valuable papers, relating to thousands of estates, are kept. The vaults were not buried, but are believed to be full of water which will cause almost as much damage as fire. The loss will not fall below \$100,000. The part destroyed is the facade of the original state house of 1795. O'key museum, quarter-master-general's office and chancery office are completely destroyed. The other departments are somewhat damaged by water. Chancery and supreme court rooms and senate and assembly chambers remain intact. The entire building is worth \$500,000. There is a liberal insurance on the structure.

The explosion in the quarter-master's room, it is thought, was caused by a confined gas which some way ignited.

A Chicago Hotel in Flames. Chicago, March 21.—At 8 o'clock this evening fourteen fire engines pumped water into the Latham hotel, which was a mass of flames from basement to garret. The fire originated in one of the lower rooms from a kerosene lamp, which was accidentally overturned. At the time the restaurant of the hotel contained 100 guests at supper, and as many more were in their rooms. The people in the restaurant had no trouble in getting out, but several persons in the upper rooms had a very narrow escape. The flames spread with marvelous rapidity, and before the second alarm was turned in the flames were bursting through the roof. A general alarm was given half an hour after the fire broke out, but all the engines which could be brought to play on the flames could not get the fire under control. Mrs. Beck, an elderly lady, was killed by jumping from the fourth story into the alley. Subsequently a cry was raised that she walks very thing and that Belwin's five in stance patrol men were inside the building. A portion of the south wall was seen to totter and then it came down with a crash. Six patrolmen and two truckmen have since been taken out many of them horribly mangled.

Bellefonte Scorched. Bellefonte, Pa., March 21.—A fire broke out this morning in the Bellefonte of non-establis and commenced to half a dozen small buildings, which were totally destroyed. Later another fire was discovered in the grocery store of Euser & Son, which destroyed Mel Lane's saddle shop, Reynolds' two frame buildings, Spangler's block, containing Brown's grocery store, a pool room, opera house and restaurant and Reynolds' press house building. Total loss, about \$75,000, mostly covered by insurance.

An Insane Mother. St. Louis, March 21.—Mrs. Krenger, the wife of a German farmer living six miles from Pacific, Mo., murdered one of her little children Thursday evening, by nearly severing his head from the body with a butcher knife. She also attempted to kill her two other children, but they escaped from her, and alarmed their father, who had great difficulty in overpowering his wife, who was violently insane, and claims she had been ordered to sacrifice all her children.

Corrupt Officials. New York, March 21.—A stir was caused at police headquarters to-day when it was learned the charges of bribe taking and corruption against the attaches of the consular bureau had been submitted to the grand jury. It is said officials accused of systematically victimizing liquor dealers will soon be arrested, and evidence in the hands of the police discloses a widespread system of corruption.

Extensive Fires. Boston, March 21.—The continental sugar refinery store house in South Boston, with 10,000 barrels of sugar, burned this morning. The building was opposite the Boston machine works, which burned last night, and the fire was probably started from sparks lodged on the roof. Loss,

\$100,000; insurance, \$75,000. Loss by the burning of the machine works, \$250,000; insurance, \$120,000.

Another Boiler Explosion. Pine Bluff, Ark., March 20.—This morning at 8 o'clock the boiler in a saw mill four miles from town, belonging to El Mount, exploded, fatally wounding him, killing Engineer S. C. Morris, and breaking the leg of Amos Ewin. Several mill hands were severely scalded.

Escaped Convicts. Houston, Texas, March 21.—Captain Hutchinson, of this city, owner of a large ranch in Grimes county, just received private advices from his foreman of the ranch of an attack by six white convicts, escaped early this morning. Two named Hall from Hidalgo county, and McLennan from Lampasas county, were shot down by the guard. Four escaped. Blood hounds have been started in pursuit.

Stores' Appeal. Chicago, March 21.—In the United States district court this morning Emory A. Storrs, on behalf of his clients, Mackin and Gallagher, who were convicted and sentenced to the penitentiary in the 18th ward election fraud case, addressed Judge Gresham stating that it had come to his knowledge that there was a scheme afoot to rush Mackin and Gallagher to the Joliet penitentiary on the moon trial to step. Storrs appealed to Judge Gresham to step back between his clients and the penitentiary. The judge is powerless to stay the execution of the sentence imposed in the district court. Judge B. Odgett was next appealed, and he ordered the United States marshal who has the prisoners in charge, not to take them to Joliet before the 24th. In the meantime a motion for a writ of error is being argued before Judge Gresham, who will probably render a decision on Monday.

Suit for Recovery. St. Louis, March 21.—C. M. Moffatt, receiver of the Harrison Wire Works company, of this city, brought suit to-day in the circuit court against the ex-president of the company, Thomas W. Fuch, for the recovery of \$102,279, alleged to have been overdrawn by him while he had charge of the works from 1878 to 1883. No criminal charge is charged and the attorneys of the plaintiff state that the suit is purely civil and simply to recover the money drawn by Mr. Fuch, presumably with the knowledge of the directors of the company. Mr. Fuch was formerly a lieutenant in the United States navy, and a son-in-law of General Sherman. Several suits against prominent citizens, it is said, will follow this.

Getting Interesting. Pittsburg, March 21.—The railroad coal miners' convention here to-day was largely attended. Reports from delegates are very encouraging to the strikers. Of their seven pits along the railroad twenty-two are closed on account of the strike, and are in operation at the price demanded by the miners, and five working at the reduction. To-day ends the second week of the strike and seems no nearer a settlement than when it commenced. Ten thousand men are idle, and it is estimated they have already lost in wages \$100,000. Coal is getting scarce every day and a number of manufacturers are compelled to close for want of fuel.

Shills Shut Down. Pittsburg, Pa., March 21.—The nail factory, nail plate mill and Hope mill of the Pittsburg Iron company have shut down. They employ 600 men. Lack of orders and want of storage room the cause.

The Philadelphia bridge works at Pottsville, usually employing from 300 to 400 men, are also short of work to-day and the greater part of their force are now laid off.

On to Boomerland. Coffeyville, Kan., March 21.—The boomers are gathering from various points at Coffeyville and leaving en masse as fast as they arrive for Oklahoma. A number of teams arrived to-day and will probably leave on Monday. The Coffeyville colony has a number of detachments now in Oklahoma and more on the road, the president's proclamation notwithstanding.

Closed to Take Stock. Pittsburg, March 21.—The extension paper of Oliver Bros. & Phillips, iron manufacturers who recently suspended, has been signed by all the creditors. The works closed to-day this afternoon for the purpose of taking stock, and it is expected operations will be resumed next Thursday under the administration of the trustees.

Barn and Horses Burned. Ottawa, Kas., March 21. [Special].—A large barn with two very valuable horses, one buggy and two sets of harness, burned last night at 12:50. The building was set on fire. The horses were worth between \$600 and \$700. The barn belonged to A. E. Crandall. Total loss, \$300.

Resolved to Disband. Carthage, Mo., March 21.—The Carthage light guards, one of the crack companies of the state militia, resolved to-night to disband on account of the action of the legislature in refusing to provide for the military's support.

Illinois Legislature. Springfield, Ill., March 21.—Twenty senators and representatives answered to roll call in joint assembly to-day. Morrison received 19, and Streeter voted for Judge A. M.raig.

Preparations Completed. London, March 21.—The United Service Gazette states that the British admiralty have completed every preparation, and if necessary a powerful fleet will go to the Baltic within a few days.

From Shore to Shore. Easton, Pa., March 21.—Last night was the coldest of the season. The Delaware is frozen from shore to shore, the first time this winter.

WASHINGTON.

SENATE.

Washington, March 21.—Senator Mitchell offered a resolution providing for the appointment of a special commission of five senators to inquire and report not later than the second Monday in next December, as to the number of trade dollars put in circulation in the United States before their legal tender quality was repealed, how said coins came into circulation subsequently, how many are still held in the several states of this country, at what rates they were taken, how much profit accrued in any way to the government by the coinage of trade dollars, and what has been the practice of this and other governments as to the receipt or refusal by them of their own coin.

Senators Beck and Harris objected to its present consideration and it was laid over, together with the ironical substitute offered by Senator Cockrell, proposing to authorize any two or more senators to constitute themselves an investigating committee, with a roving commission, to inquire into any subjects they may deem worthy of investigation at home or abroad, on land or sea. Laid over.

Senator Hawley, rising to question of privilege, called attention to the omission from the congressional record of some remarks made by Senator Van Wyck yesterday, derogatory to members of the South American commission, which omission, he said, tendered subsequent remarks of other senators somewhat unmeaning.

Senator Van Wyck explained he had stricken out some parts of his remarks after consultation with the senator from Missouri (Vest), as a matter of kindly feeling and not because he thought he was wrong in his assertion.

A very lively debate ensued. Senator Van Wyck introduced a resolution instructing the official reporter to republish the proceedings of yesterday.

Senator Teller made a spirited defense of his administration which was incidentally assailed yesterday by the senator from Nebraska. He had decided not to pay any attention to the remarks of yesterday since the senator had told him he would strike them from the record, but now the senator reiterated them. He said the secretary of the interior was required to execute the law, and not to listen to demagogues. The secretary of the interior had been fortified in the action criticized by the opinion of the attorney general, who were as much superior in acquaintance with law or morals to the senator from Nebraska, as it was possible for one man to be superior to another.

Senator Van Wyck's resolution was adopted. Senator Frye reported a resolution from the committee on rules, directing that committee to prepare an official seal for the senate of the United States. Laid over.

The same was then taken into executive session and when the doors reopened, adjourned.

A PETITION. A petition was presented the president to-day which recited that the petitioners or loyal members of the democratic party, who as such gave their cordial support to the election of President Cleveland, and gave unqualified endorsement to the appointment of Eugene Higgins as appointment clerk of the treasury as a man of honor and integrity and one in every way competent to discharge the duties of the place assigned him. We claim as democrats our right to say to the democratic president and his advisors that no partisan or factional abuse should have any weight whatever in effecting the tenure of the office of competent and deserving members of party. Mr. Higgins has held responsible and judicious places at the hands of the people of Baltimore and discharged the duties of each with credit to himself and to the entire satisfaction of the people of the City of Baltimore. The petition is signed by a number of municipal officers including the mayor, register, deputy register, comptroller, deputy comptroller, and 1,641 in, by R. Bert C. Edwin and James Sloan, jr., finance commissioners, and by many friends and citizens of Baltimore.

CAPITAL CLATTER. General Hitch telegraphs the war department to-day that about 500 Oklahoma boomers congregated at Coffeyville, Kas., on the southern border line, with the intention of going into the territory. He has sent a force to intercept.

Judge Durham, the newly appointed comptroller of the treasury, will take charge of his office early next week. He requested Judge Lawrence to serve until his arrival and that gentleman has consented to do so.

Attorney-General Garland to-day issued an order reducing the force of examiners in the department of justice from seven to four.

Postmaster General Vilas to-day called for the resignations of a number of post-office inspectors.

J. N. Taylor has been appointed postmaster at Lynchburg, Tenn.

There are fifteen applications for a South Carolina postoffice, the salary of which is \$12 a year.

Terrific Storm. Mt. Washington, N. H., March 21.—A terrific storm to-night; a northwest wind prevailed; had the velocity of 100 to 140 miles an hour; 48 degrees below zero this morning.

Not so Encouraging. New York, March 21.—Gen. Grant went to sleep between 10:30 and 11 o'clock last night and rested uneasily; slept at intervals until midnight, when he got up and walked about his room and library. When the general arose this morning he took some liquid food in his room. Fred Grant states that the general receives about twenty applications a day for autograph is, and it is a physical impossibility for him to comply with these requests.

The Testimonial Committee. Berlin, March 21.—The Bismarck testimonial committee, after purchasing the Schoonhauser estate, will devote the surplus of the fund to establish a Bismarck foundation for some public object of national importance.