YOUNG, Publisher.

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PITH OF THE NEWS.

EVENTS IN WASHINGTON.

Certain newspaper writers are getting alarmed again over President Arthur's physicial condition, and are circulating stories of his apparent ill health. Says one to-day: "When President Arthur walked through the railway station at Sixth street on his way to New York to attend the opening of the Brooklyn bridge I observed a pallor on on his face that surprised me. He did not walk like a man in the best of health. I notice that the New York reporters speak of the paleness of his features on Wednesday. They state that he became very tired on that day, and that he remained in bed until a very late hour on the following morning. The president seems to be not well; doubtless he needs a period of complete rest. It is one of the miseries of a president' life that such a thing is impossible.

Col. Barr, military secretary to Secretary Lincoln, has returned from Philadelphia where he went to examine the charges against Maj. Nickerson, preferred by his late wife. Col. Barr is reticent as to what will be the character of his report. It is rumored, however, that his investigations have done nothing to lift the cloud from Maj. Nickerson's actions, and that he is apparently guilty, as charged by Mrs. Nickerson, of the most infamous conduct. It appears that he obtained a divorce from his wife, who was in Europe, by perjury on his part, and by procuring false swearing on the part of his servant.

Mr. Rogers, acting commissioner of internal revenue, has prepared a circular to collectors and others in regard to the repeal of the tax on bank capital and deposits. The circular gives the conclusions of the attorney general's opinion on this question, and states that in accordance therewith no returns will be required, either in form 106 or 67, issued on the 7th inst., for time subsequent to November 30, 1885 except from such persons, firms, associations, banks, bankers, etc., as are liable for taxation on circulation or notes paid out, referred to in items 5, 6 and 7 of said for 67.

Secretary Folger has informed the president that in order to carry into effect the provisions of the act to prevent the importation of adulterated or spurious teas, it will be necessar, to appoint assistant appraisers at New York, Chicago and San Francisco, who shall perform the duties of special tea examiners. These appointments are vested in the president and not in the secretary of the treasury, as at first supposed.

Ingersoll closed his argument for the star route defendants on the 25th after a rapid summary. Many ladies were weeping quietly when Ingersoll sat down, and all the spectators were visibly affected. The defense here rested the case and the court adjourned until Monday.

Gen. Wallace, United States minister at Constantinople, has lodged a complaint with the government against the imposition of an ad valorem duty of 8 per cent. on imports into Turkey.

Secretary Folger will disburse the $200,000 epidemic fund.

RAILROAD RUMBLINGS.

The national exposition of railway appliances of Chicago was thrown open to the public Thursday. The opening exercises included prayer by Prof. David Swing, address of welcome by Mayor Harrison, address by Hon. Elihu B. Washburne, introduction of veteran locomotive builders and engineers by Vice President A. French, and closing with God Save the Queen, our compliments to Victoria's birtoday. A large number of people thronged the building, packing the space in front of the speaker's stand to the limits of hearing.

Postmaster Adreon of Baltimore was asked to resign nearly a year ago by the late postmaster general; but he declined to do so, and has been allowed to remain in office. It is understood that his resignation was demanded because he extorted $100 from a pensioner. It is now decided that he must go.

Secretary Folger has pricked another sensational bubble. He says the proceeds of captured cotton was conveyed into the treasury in 1868, consequently the scheme to get a large plum will have to pass through the hands of congress.

W. F. Merrill, general superintendent of the Chicago & Alton, has resigned, and it is understood has accepted the superintendency of the Iowa divisions of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy railroad at a large salary.

GENERAL NEWS NOTES.

Is a homestead in Minnesota, after being proved up upon and previous to a patent being issued for such, liable to be assessed for taxes? This same question came up in 1877 and was submitted to Hon. George C. Wilson, then attorney general of the state, who gave his opinion based upon a decision of the United States supreme court, sixteenth Wallace, 603, to the effect that as soon as final proof was made the land became subject to taxation and must be placed upon the assessment rolls. In this opinion Attorney General Hahn coincides, as the title is in the party making the homestead, and he can transfer the same legally, regardless of the patent, which might not be issued for years.

The Northwestern Miller of the 24th in its weekly review says the improvement in the trade at Minneapolis so long looked for has not yet arrived. The daily average production is given as 11,800, a falling off of about 1,200 barrels per day. The receipts of wheat during the past week is given as 301,500 bushels, against 199,000 for the corresponding time last year, and the shipments of flour 66,430 barrels, against 40,040 for the same time last year. The wheat in store in the elevators was 1,070,000 bushels, and in the mills 344,000, a total of 1,414,000, against 1,708,000 last week. The wheat in store in St. Paul is about 475,000 bushels.

The trustees of the Red Rock Camp Meeting grounds below St. Paul at a recent meeting decided to proceed immediately with the erection of a tabernacle, octagonal in form and with a seating capacity of 1,500 exclusive of the platform, which will give accommodations for 250 more. The estimated cost of the building is $4,000. It is expected that it will be completed in time for the coming meeting, which opens June 21. The meeting will be in charge of the Rev. D. Colb and W. K. Marshall. Thomas Harrison, the evangelist, and one or more of the bishops of the Methodist church will be present.

The crop reports received from the various stations along the several railroads leading out of St. Paul are very encouraging, except as regards corn. For the latter the weather has been too wet and cold, and the majority of corn already planted is said to be rotting in the ground. In many places, however, farmers have not as yet commenced planting and are holding off until the weather settles and the ground dries off. Wheat and small grain, however, is doing finely, and is already above ground and looking nicely.

Benton advices state that Lieut. Steele of Fort Maginnis, while out scouting with a corporal, ran on a band of twelve Canadian Cree Indians, near Mussel Shell, on the Missouri river. Finding themselves covered by Indian guns, they withdrew, and returning with reinforcements captured a band of fifty-two Indians under the Cree chief Tabor. The Indians had been started for Fort Assiniboine, and will be driven back into Canada.

The Fifth Avenue hotel, New York, is to be extended and the adjoining building in Twenty-fourth street will be torn down, and a white marble structure thirty feet [illegible] the banqueting hall and about thirty additional rooms.

Several American papers have arranged to receive by cable for publication, every Monday morning, the sermons delivered each preceding Sunday by Mr. Spurgeon in the London Tabernacle. This freak of "enterprise" puts a high premium on the efficacy of the British preacher's utterances.

Maj. Wasson, the army defaulting paymaster, had a secret consultation at San Antonio, Tex., recently with his legal adviser. It is thought that the amount of the defalcation, $5,500, will be refunded before trial, with a view to escaping the penitentiary.

A Verndale weather prophet predicts a poor corn crop this year, as the prevailing equinoctial winds are from the west and northwest indicating a cool summer.

Postoffices have been established at Bedford, Cobourn, Sims and Wolsey, Dak., and at Drybone and Poygan, Wis.

Mrs. John Butler residing near Rutherford, N. C., has given birth to four children. All are doing well.

The American board calls for $700,000 for next year's mission work.

THE CRIMINAL RECORD.

At New Orleans, recently C. F. Huntington, from Bradford, Pa., committed suicide by taking chloral. He had been drinking heavily of late. From letters and telegrams found in his pocket it appears that he ran for a judgeship in Antelope county, Neb., and had used money that had been placed in his keeping for others. He was defeated and twelve indictments were brought against him. He offered to settle the matter, but the authorities refused his offer. Telegrams were received by him asking him to return home and that money was at hand to pay up his debts. He left a letter to his wife saying that his life was wrecked and that he would not accept his father's bounty.

Dr. H. N. Brown of Pontiac is trying to arrest his sister-in-law, a young widow, who stole $500 from Mrs. Brown and ran away with a Chicago drummer named E. N. Hoyle. The girl claims to be married to Hoyle, but is not, and is approaching maternity. They were traced to Springfield, Ill., and the girl's young child taken from her. It is said the family is very wealthy.

Johanna Long, sixty years of age, of Absecom, N. J., and evidently insane, recently attempted to jump into the Delaware river at Vine street wharf at Philadelphia. She was rescued by an officer. An old valise she had in her hand was found to contain $1,776,50 in bank notes, gold and silver, a gold watch, several articles of jewelry and a bank book showing deposits.

At Council Bluffs, George Beck had a quarrel with his brother-in-law, C. Flarhive Beck attacked him with a razor, cutting him twice in the neck, nearly severing hi jugular vein. As Flarhive put up his hand for protection Beck struck at him again, and completely severed one finger from his hand. Flarhive will die.

Orville Gibbs, aged thirty-five, shot himself through the head at Sandoval, Ohio, recently, killing himself instantly. He had just been arrested, charged with forgery to a note the name of Andrew Rice, who died a month ago. Gibbs asked leave to go to his room to prepare to accompany the officer, and shot himself.

Michae Carloss of Baltimore beat his wife and drove her to a life of shame. One day, finding her in a house of ill-fame, he shot her in the right eye. He was sentenced to two years' imprisonment in spite of his wife's entreaties for his release.

Judge Rooney, at Waynesboro, Ga., is experiencing difficulty in procuring a good jury in the case of the state against eighteen citizens, indicted for expelling two Chinese shopkeepers from Waynesboro.

Evert Pepperkorn, convicted at Blair, Neb., of rape upon the person of his music pupil, May Frahn, aged fourteen years, was sentenced to ten years in the penitentiary.

Jones, the Chicago boy who cheated a commission house out of $39,000, and decamped, has cost his father $250,000 by his various wild excesses.

Bettini, the young lieutenant who shot himself over Miss Ayer, the pill man's daughter, who was set free, claims temporary insanity as a defense against the charge of attempted suicide.

Ex-Judge Krum, administrator of some large estates in St. Louis, is missing.

THE CASUALTY RECORD.

At Oskaloosa, Iowa, the horses attached to the transfer company's bus became frightened at a train of cars and ran away. The driver, William Goff, was thrown from his seat and was instantly killed. Uncle Dan McMichael, the conductor, was, it is feared, fatally injured. There were eight or ten passengers, all of whom escaped with slight injuries, except Col. W. A. Kidder, of the regular army, and A. W. Swaim, editor of the Oskaloosa Herald, who are badly bruised.

A year ago Mayor Stubbs of Polk City, Iowa, was shot dead in his house by parties who were evidently intent on robbery. Several persons have since been arrested on suspicion, among them W. A. Kline of Corning. He was released on a writ of habeas corpus. Saturday he was rearrested. It appears the grand jury has been investigating the murder afresh, and an indictment is the result. Kline's business associates have a great deal of confidence in his innocence.

A nitro g[illegible] works at Oak Grove, near Bay City, Mich., was blown to atoms Saturday, the debris being scattered for several rods. A young man named Joseph Shamburg, whom it is supposed was canning some of the explosive was torn to shreds.

Michael Curran, a laborer, was run over and killed by a switch engine of the Northern Pacific last Thursday morning, near the seventh street bridge, St. Paul. The accident was due to the carelessness of the man himself, and not to any negligence on the part of the railroad company or any of its employes.

The storm on Lake Michigan has done a great deal of damage and resulted in considerable loss of life. The schooner Wells Burt and eleven men, it is supposed, went down near Chicago. The Petrel and three men were lost near Milwaukee.

Twenty-five persons were killed, injured or missing as the result of a recent steamboat explosion near Lakeville, Petaluma Creek, California.

Seventeen wagon-loads of broken chairs have been picked up in the cyclone's path at Racine.

Small pox is spreading at Buffalo, N. Y. Five new cases are reported.

PERSONAL PARAGRAPHS.

Henry Grosjern, French commissioner of agriculture to the United States, sailed from New York for home on Wednesday. He prophecies a great future for California wine, and thinks we cheat ourselves by using foreign labels on our good wines.

Col. Frank E. Howe of Boston, and formerly pension agent at New York, died in Washington recently. He was at one time special agent of the treasury department.

A. D. German, of Albany, N. Y., has given $50,000 to found a professorship of national theology at Williams college, Mass., in memory of a deceased son, student at Williams.

The guardians of the Cashel Poor Law Union have passed a resolution expressing deep affection for Archbishop Croke.

Maj. Edward W. Smith, of the Twenty-second infantry, died at Fort Lewis, Colo., recently.

Gen. Grant admits that he is satisfied with Arthur.

FOREIGN NEWS GOSSIP.

In the house of commons Lord E. Fitzmaurice, under foreign secretary, replying to a question, said he had already stated on the 19th of March that the government had never entertained a scheme to establish a British resident at the Vatican, and between the foreign office and the Vatican, and Errington had not since been a channel of communication between the foreign office and the Vatican. Errington had received no appointment from the government, and therefore no pay. The pope's circular to the Irish clergy he said had not been issued at the government. Gladstone, replying to Charles Newdegate, conservative, said Earl Granville's letter of last year, recommending Errington as a gentleman of honor and intelligence would remain in force as long as Errington answered the description.

An inquiry is proceeding into a murder conspracy which has been unearthed in County Mayo, Ireland. The first clue to its existence was obtained from a person who was arrested with suspicious papers in his possession. He was released to act as a spy in the interest of the police. In this capacity he attended several meetings of conspirators in which a number of persons were named to be murdered. Assassins were appointed by lot in furtherance of the plots concocted by the conspirators. Two farmers were shot and wounded. Six of the plotters were arrested.

Winnipeg special: W. J. Kittson, late deputy prothonotary, was attacked by small pox recently, and placed in the small pox hospital. He escaped last night while delirious and wandered over the prairie. A search party was organized, and his dead body was found on the prairie. The affair has created much excitement. A city paper this evening makes serious charges against the hospital management. There are said to be nineteen or twenty small pox cases at Bonface, opposite this city.

London Special: Commercial business is dull, money is cheap, and in the absence of other employment for their balances the banks have been steadily increasing their loans on stocks. Fresh failures are expected but the opinion of the leading houses is that a curtailment of advances by the banks, while bringing the matter to a crisis, will prevent serious difficulties. There are no symptoms of a general financial disturbance.

James Carey, ex-town counselor of Dublin, and informer against the Phœnix park murderers, has found himself held in such odium by his neighbors that he is closing up his business and preparing to sell out all his property. He seems to have no friends, even among the officials, who have no further use for him. It is believed that Carey has determined to quit Ireland and settle down abroad somewhere under an assumed name.

London Cable: Various rumors of a disquieting nature are circulated about her majesty's health. It is stated that the fits of depression continue, and that the alarm of the royal family is serious. However slight the foundation for these reports may be, they have created uneasiness among her subjects, who recall the circumstances under which the reign of her grandfather ended.

The dynamite conspirators in Liverpool have been arraigned again. Testimony was offered showing the connection of the prisoners with an explosion in the gas works at Glasgow. Counsel for Deasy and Flannigan protested that this did not concern their clients. A policeman testified that he followed O'Connor in London on the 24th of March and saw him examine the houses of parliament and Westminster abbey.

The German reichstag considering the workmen's sick fund bill on the third reading, rejected—136 to 134—an amendment introduced in the second reading, and which the government opposed as extending the operation of the measure to agricultural and forest laborers. The paragraph, with an amendment making the insurance of such laborers optional, was agreed to.

Last Sunday in Paris fifteen hundred persons joined in the anarchist demonstration at the graves of communists at Perle la Chaise. The red flag was displayed and the crowd raised frequent cries of "Vive la Commune." Several speeches were made. Many policemen were present, but nobody was arrested.

Mr. Ruskin recently paid $3,000 for a manuscript book made by Miss Alexander, a young American lady living in Florence, which treats of the folk-lore of the Tuscan peasants, is engrossed in a copperplate hand, and illuminated with pictures that are said to be gems of art.

Two more arrests in connection with the murderer conspiracy have been made at Castlebar. The Castlebar murder conspiracy prisers have been remanded to prison.

The French chamber of deputies has adopted the American postal service bill in a slightly modified form.

Redpath's cable says the Parnell fund subscriptions are larger than ever.

The Failures of a Week.

Bradstreet's Journal furnishes the following: There were 155 failures reported to Bradstreet's in the United States during the week ending 26th, eleven less than the preceding week, thirty-one more than the corresponding week of 1882, and fifty-eight more than the same week of 1881. The important failures were: Jesse Oakley & Co., soap manufacturers; Thaddeus Davis & Co., ink manufacturers; E. G. Rideout & Co., novelties, and White & Rund, wholesale clothing, New York City; F. E. Woemerath, furs, Philadelphia.

To Serve Another Term.

A short time since the residence of Daniel Hentleman of Sheriblis Mount, in this county, was broken open during the absence of the family and $3,150 in gold and currency was abstracted. The robbery has been traced to Ed. Williams who has lately served out a sentence in the Minnesota penitentiary, and is now in jail to answer to the charge. He deposited the money in St. Paul and Minneapolis banks. Steps are being taken to recover the money and Williams will be held on a criminal charge.

Taffy for Lorne and Louise.

Ottawa (Canada) special:—Sir John Macdonald to-day in parliament, moved the presentation of an address to the governor general, who was about to be called away by the queen. He referred in terms of high praise to the manner in which the marquis of Lorne had discharged his duties since he came to Canada, and touched upon how able he was aided in doing this by the valuable assistance of his illustrious consort. Mr. Blake, leader of the opposition, seconded the motion, and testified to the marquis of Lorne's excellency as constitutional governor. The duties of the governor general were important, and he was glad to bear testimony to their being performed in an able manner by Lord Lorne, a descendent of Argyle, and belonging to that family a member of which was the first advocate of responsible government.

An Express Agent Badly Fooled.

At Cleveland, O., on Thursday last the United States Express company's money carrier, Alexander Granger, received sundry packages of money and other valuables from the east-bound Lake Shore train at the Union depot and put them in a buggy standing outside. Somebody from the ice-room called to him, and no one being in sight, he stepped a little ways from the vehicle to ascertain who called. Returning he drove to the express company's main office, and there discovered two bags similar to the company's pouches, but filled with brown paper, which had been substituted for the two containing money. It is supposed the robbery had been carefully planned by experts and executed at the moment Granger's attention was diverted. The missing pouches are said to contain in the neighborhood of $15,000, in thirty packages of remittances from railway stations.

Keeping Out Mormon Paupers.

A letter has been sent from the treasury department to Collector Robertson of New York, with the object of preventing the landing of a cargo of Mormon immigrants, if possible. The consul at Basle, Switzerland, seemed to think that their landing could be prohibited, because they were Mormons bound for Utah. They can be forbidden to land on the ground that they are paupers, but even then it is doubtful if it can be enforced. This letter to Collector Robertson is intended to be made a test. He is directed to endeavor to prevent their landing, and left to his own devices as to the means to be employed. If he should refuse the vessel a clearance, he could only fine her $500 every time she left without it, and she would no doubt pay that in preference to taking back the paupers. The outcome of the matter will be of interest.

A Fatal Fight About Gladstone.

St. Louis dispatch: Between 12 and 1 o'clock this morning John Thorne and Joseph Jackson, two young English mechanics, became involved in a fight on a street car. Otto L. Dierberger, proprietor of a beer garden, interfered, stating that he was a justice of the peace, and with a drawn pistol threatened to arrest the men. Horne denied his authority, and resisted, and is said to have struck Dierberger, whereupon the latter shot him in the neck, the ball entering the jugular vein, killing him instantly. Dierberger was arrested. All of the parties had been drinking. The two Englishmen had been at an entertainment in the honor of the queen's birthday, and their original dispute grew out of a heated discussion of English politics.

Ex-Senator Tabor Still in Trouble.

Denver (Col.) telegram: The Tabor-Bush imbroglio thickens. Some time since, it will be remembered, ex-Senator Tabor procured the indictment of William H. Bush, co-partner in the Windsor hotel, former friend and confidential adviser, for the alleged embezzlement of $20,000 while manager of the Tabor Grand opera house, and at the same time instituted a suit to recover an alleged indebtedness of $20,000. On the criminal charge Bush was tried and promptly acquitted. In his answer to the second complaint Bush denies specifically all important items, and sets up counter claims, of which the following are the most important: Seventy-five thousand dollars damages for malicious prosecution; $13,000 commissions unpaid for managing opera houses at Denver and Leadville; $19,000 for special services, as per agreement, in aiding Tabor's election to the United States senate, and in procuring a divorce from his wife and bringing about his marriage with Miss McCourt of Oshkosh, Wis: Bush's answer is a voluminous and highly sensational document.

Opening the Great Brooklyn Bridge.

New York dispatches have copious details of the ceremonies and display attending the formal opening of the great bridge spanning the east river between New York and Brooklyn. From the towers of the great bridge national flags waved: and the span across the river was dotted with flags from one end to the other. From early morning crowds began to gather at the end where the speechmaking was to take place. In the harbor flags flew from all shipping. The war vessels Tennessee, Vandalia, Kearsarge and Yantic lay in a row off Governor's island, flying the national colors. The navy yards and all ships along the New York and Brooklyn water front were decked with bunting. In New York business was suspended. Most of the exchanges closed at noon and many business places suspended work for the afternoon. Flags flew from the municipal and other buildings in the City Hall park, from business places along Broadway and other streets, and from many private residences. Houses along the route of the procession were decked with colors.

The Seventh regiment, N. G. S. N. Y., Col. Emmons Clark commanding, detailed as a military escort for the occasion, assembled at the armory in full uniform. A guard of twenty was detailed to march on either side of the president's carriage. The command marched down Park and Fifth Avenues to the Fifth Avenue hotel, the president's quarters; where it was drawn up. The sidewalks along the route were lined with people. On Madison square it was estimated 10,000 people were gathered.

The president and guests occupied carriages which were drawn up in line on the south side of the hotel. In the first carriage sat President Arthur and Mayor Edson, and in the other carriages, Secretaries Frelinghuysen and Folger, Postmaster General Gresham, Secretary Chandler, Attorney General Brewster, etc. The procession marched down Fifth Avenue to the City Hall park, where members of the common council received the president and cabinet. The entire line of the procession to the city hall was a continuous ovation to President Arthur and the distinguish men in his train. Contining in their route to the bridge two by two, preceded by the military, the distinguished party moved slowly over the bridge, Maj. Jewell seeing that they did not keep step.

On account of the great crowd, much difficulty was experienced by the mayors and officials in obtaining passage way to the platform. At the conclusion of a prayer by Bishop Littlejohn, J. S. F. Stranahan, who presided, successively introduced the acting presidents of the board of trustees, who formally presented the bridge to the people of New York and Brooklyn, through their respective mayors, and each made a speech of acceptance. Congressman Hewitt also made an address and Rev. Dr. Storrs delivered an oration. Levy gave, on his cornet, The Star Spangled Banner, Hail Columbia and Yankee Doodle. After the closing exercises on the bridge the president and party drove to the house of Chief Engineer Roebling in Brooklyn and paid their respects to the great, but enfeebled engineer.

After dinner the president, governors and mayors were driven to the river, and stepping aboard a boat in waiting, steamed out into midstream, whence they obtained a delightful view of the bridge and the towers, illuminated by the tall lamps of the United States Electric Light company. The spectacle attracted seemingly even more attention than the day display. The exhibition of fireworks from 8 to 9 o'clock was fine.

During the period of the illumination of the bridge East river was crowded with every species of craft, making necessary the stoppage of ferry boats and making a terrible crush of people when traffic and travel was resumed. The people of both cities, with tens of thousands from abroad made a holiday of the affair and seemed to enjoy it very much.

Lorne's Farewell to the Dominion Parliament.

The governor general in his prorogation speech at Ottawa, 25th, congratulated the members that the buoyant state of the revenue enabled them to grant aid to railways and for the construction of works of internal improvement. He closed as follows: "I desire to thank you for the great honor conferred on me for the presentation of your joint address. The princess and I have both been profoundly touched by your words, and the message of which you make us bearers, comes as we personally know, from people determined to maintain the empire. The severance of my official connection with Canada does not lessen the tie of affection, which will ever make me desire to serve this country. I pray that the prosperity I have seen you enjoy may continue, and that the blessing of God may at all times be yours, to strengthen you in unity and peace." The Dominion parliament was formally prorogued by the governor general.

A PEACEFUL PAGEANT.

Alexandar Crowned Czar of Russia, with No Outbreak of the Dreaded Nihilists.

The Kremlin Resounding With Ceremonial Din and Filled With Dazzling Splendor.

Moscow, May 27.—At 7 o'clock this morning the inauguration of the magnificent ceremonies attendant upon the coronation of the emperor and empress of Russia was announced by the ringing of a hundred bells, and by the thunder of artillery. Even at that early hour the streets were thronged with people, visitors from abroad and from other parts of the empire crowding the residents, and all striving to secure eligible places from which to view the procession and such portions of the ceremony itself as those not particularly favored might be able to witness. During the entire night, in fact, there was unusual activity in the streets, for not only were people there whose anxiety concerning and interest in the coronation kept them awake, but strong guards of soldiers patrolled all parts of the city, giving the streets a very martial appearance. Great bodies of soldiers shortly before 6 o'clock were stationed along the route of the procession, four miles in length, and occupied the streets on either side, keeping people on the walk. All unreserved spaces in the streets were speedily filled by eager sight-seers, while the windows, doorways and housetops were let out at fabulous prices to visitors.

AT THE CATHEDRAL.

Those dignitaries of the realm who were to take part in the actual ceremony of the coronation assembled according to programme at the Cathedral of the Holy Assumption, within the walls of the Kremlin. These functionaries entered the magnificent building at just 7:30 a. m. At 8 o'clock there followed, in order, the princes of foreign governments, nobility of Russia and other states of Europe, and special and regular ambassadors of foreign countries residing in Russia. The utmost care was exercised to prevent admission of any unauthorized or improper persons, each one as he appeared at the entrance being required to exhibit a carefully prepared ticket which was subjected to the closest scrutny. This form was observed both at the gate of the Kremlin and at the doors of the cathedral. At the request of Gen. Von Schweinitz, ambassador from Germany, eighty members, comprising the diplomatic corps, assembled at his mansion and were conveyed thence to the Kremlin. The remainder of the diplomatic body, consisting of attaches of the various legations, were assigned to positions in the tribune just outside the cathedral proper. When the white walls of that wondrous place closed on all of the crowd that could be admitted, a choir of boys chanted a Te Deum, and amidst profound silence outside the church, as well as in it, the clergy, accompanied by acolytes bearing crosses and ewers of holy water, proceeded to receive the czarwitz. This scion of royalty, who was in the midst of a brilliant cortege, took a place at the right hand of the throne. When

THE IMPERIAL PROCESSION STARTED

it was made known to those inside the cathedral by renewed ringing of bells, by sonorous music from scores of bands and the shouts of those outside. As the royal pair appeared at the doors of the palace the immense multitude immediately uncovered their heads and burst into loud acclamations. Even women wore bonnet-bare, and the enthusiasm was unaffected. At the head of the royal procession was the master of ceremonies, flanked by heralds richly clad and mounted upon pure white horses. It was of immense length, and comprised deputies from the Asiatic states of the empire, students of the university, clergy, judges, nobility and prefects from every section of the empire. When its front rank reached the doors of the palace, it was met by the emperor, wearing the white uniform of a colonel of the imperial guards, and by the empress, dressed in a Russian national costume of black velvet, richly embroidered with diamonds, and girdled with a magnificent belt of gems. The empress leaned on the arm of her royal consort. The pair placed themselves beneath a canopy, richly wrought in silk and gold, and borne by thirty-two generals of high military rank. They then took their places near the head of the procession, being directly after the regalia. At this moment the entire body of clergy emerged from the cathedral in order to meet the regalia, which they publicly sprinkled with holy water and perfumed with incense. Upon entering the portals of the cathedral the emperor and empress were received by the metropolitan of Moscow. The metropolitans of Novgorod and Kieff presented them the cross to be kissed, and sprinkled with holy water, first the emperor, then the empress, before the sacred images which flanked the doors of the cathedral. They knelt and bowed their heads, after which they were conducted to ancient thrones of ivory and silver. Alexander occupied the

HISTORICAL THRONE OF THE CZAR VLADIMIR MONAMAGUE,

while the empress was seated in an arm chair gilded and encrusted with jewels. The thrones were placed upon a dais erected between the middle columns of the cathedral. Over the dais was a canopy of scarlet velvet, suspended from the arched roof, embroidered with gold and lined with silver brocade, which was worked with the arms of Russia and all her dependencies in most ingenious manner. In front of the thrones were two tables covered with gold cloth, upon which were placed the crowns and scepter. None but foreign princes were accommodated with seats. The Russian princes and dignitaries stood during the entire ceremony, according to the custom of the Greek church. The dignitaries of the realm, who were carrying the standards and seals of the empire, took their stand upon the steps of the dais. After their majesties had been seated the metropolitan of Novgorod asked the emperor in a loud and distinct voice: "Are you a true believer?" The emperor, falling on his knees, read in reply, in a clear voice, the Lord's Prayer and the Apostles' Creed of the Greek church. The metropolitan, responding, "May the grace of the Holy Ghost remain with thee," descended from the dais. The following customary summons was then three times repeated by the bishop:

ALEXANDER'S TITLES.

If there be any of you here present knowing any impediment for which Alexander, son of Alexander, should not be crowned by the grace of God emperor and autocrat of all the Russias, of Moscow, of Kieff, of Valadimir, of Novgorod; czar of Kasan, of Astrachan, of Poland, of Siberia, of Kherson-Taurida, of Grosi; geosoudar of Pskoff, grand duke of Smolensk, of Lithuania, of Volhessinia, of Podolia and of Finland; prince of Esthonia, of Livonia, of Courland, of Semigolia, of the Somayedes, of Bielastok, Carelia, of Foer, of Ingor, of Perm, of Viatka, of Bulgaria and of other countries; master and grand duke of the lower countries in Navgorod, of Tcheneregoff, of Rizan, of Polotsk, of Rostoff, of Jarasloff, of Bielusk, of Oudaric Abhardensk, Kondisk, of Arceisk, of Mishtaff and of all the countries of the North, master absolute of Iversk, of Kastalrisk, of Kabardinsk and of the territory of Armenia, sovereign of mountain princes of Tcherkask, master of Turkestan, heir presumptive of Norway and duke of Slesvick-Holstein, of Stormarne, of Dithmarz and of Oldenburg, let him come forward now, in the name of the Holy Trinity, and show what the impediment is, or let him remain dumb forever.

After reading selections from the Gospel, the metropolitans of Novogorod and Kieff again ascended the dais and invested the emperor with the imperial mantle of ermine, the metropolitan of Moscow saying at the same time: "Cover and protect thy people as this robe protects thee." The emperor responded: "I will, I will, I will, God helping." The metropolitan of Novogorod, crossing his hands upon the head of the emperor, then invoked the benediction of the Almighty God upon him and his reign, and delivered to Alexander III.

THE CROWN OF RUSSIA,

who placed it upon his own head, and assuming the specter and the orb took his seat upon the throne. He then returned the insigns of his title to the dignitaries appointed to receive them, and called the empress, who knelt before him. He touched her head lightly with the crown of the emperor, and then formally crowned her with her own crown. The expression and attitude of the emoress, as she knelt, was one of sympathy with her royal husband, and touched deeply the audience.

The czar preserved throughout the grave and decorous dignity and nobleness of demeanor which has provoked the admiration of all. After the empress had been duly invested with the imperial mantle, and their majesties were both seated again on their thrones, the archdeacon intoned the imperial titles and sang

DOMINE SALVATUM FAC IMPERATOREM,

which was taken up and thrice repeated by the choir. Directly this part of the ceremony was finished, the bells in all the churches of Moscow rang out in chorus, a salute of 101 guns was fired, and inside the cathedral members of the imperial family tendered their congratulations to their majesties. The emperor then knelt and recited a prayer, at the end of which the clergy and all present knelt before the emperor. The bishop of Moscow said aloud, in behalf of the nation, a fervent prayer for the happiness of their majesties. Shouts of "Long live the emperor" then rent the cathedral, and were taken by the thousands outside and carried from mouth to mouth until that part of the multitude who were unable to get inside even the ample acreage of the Kremlin caught up the sound and waved their huge volume of human congratulation to the remotest parts of the city, when it was speedily made known to all the world that another czar of the Russias had been crowned.

The Cathedral choir then sang the Te Deum, after which the emperor ungirted his sword, and, accompanied by the empress and numerous dignitaries, proceeded to the gate of the Sanitary. There the metropolitan of Novgorod anointed the emperor's forehead, eyelids, nostrils, lips, ears, breast and hands, at the same exclaiming: "Behold the seal of the Holy Ghost; may it keep thee ever holy." The empress was anointed only on the forehead. Both partook of sacrament, and then left the Cathedral, wearing their crowns and mantels, the emperor also bearing the scepter and orb. After praying in the Cathedral of Michael the Archangel, their majesties returned to the palace, escorted by a procession which presented an even more splendid sight than that which escorted them to the Cathedral, being now augmented by gorgeous state-carriages of the imperial family. Banners waved from all points in the Kremlin and the whole route of the procession fairly glowed with bright draperies and hangings. The emperor re-entered the palace by the celebrated red staircase, whence laws were anciently promulgated. There he turned and saluted the people, who immediately uncovered their heads, cheering enthusiastically and blessing the czar.

The imperial banquet began at 3:30 p. m., in the hall called Granovitatia Palata. This hall was specially restored for the occasion and was splendidly decorated with cloth o gold. The emperor and empress, wearing their crowns, sat at separate tables, or thrones, of unequal heighth. Their majesties were served by distinguished nobles, acting as cup bearers, carvers, etc. The first toast was, "His majesty, the emperor," which was followed by a salute of sixty-one guns; next was "Her majesty, the empress," followed by fifty-one guns; the third was "The imperial household," followed by thirty-one guns; and the fourth was "The clergy and all faithful subjects," followed by twenty-one guns. The foreign princes and diplomatists present stood during the first course, and afterward, in accordance with the ancient custom, withdrew to a separate repast. The weather was fine throughout the day and everything passed off successfully. Silver tokens in memory of the day were distributed in twenty Moscow churches to-night.

Before their majesties left the place, the route to the cathedral was sprinkled with holy water. Heavy rain fell before their majesties started, but just as they took their places under a canopy the sun shone brilliantly. In the cathedral it was noticed when the czar knelt alone to utter the prayer of intercession; his eyes filled with tears and he sobbed. Mounted Cossacks patrolled every street. Troops lined the route, and the procession remained bareheaded, the whole morning. Those unable to obtain admission to the kremlin remained outside on their knees close to the walls during the best part of the day praying for the czar. A correspondent who has witnessed the greatest pageants of the last thirty-five years, says the spectacle culminating in the advent of their majesties, crowned and robed, was the most imposing and splendid he ever beheld.

THE COST OF CORONATION

is estimated at £2,000,000, which will be covered by the issue of treasury bills. Only thirteen newspaper correspondents were allowed inside the cathedral during the ceremony—six Russian and seven foreign, the latter including one English and one American correspondent. An academy professor and twelve Russian artists were appointed to make a complete album of the scenes of the coronation. Kremlin square was so densely packed it would have been impossible for any miscreant to have extracted his arms should he have intended to use them against the czar. The czar's crown dates from the period of Emperor Paul I., and is valued at 5,000,000 roubles.

THE CZAR'S MANIFESTO

was issued this evening, and is a document of very considerable length. Crowds besieged the printing office to obtain copies. A perusal of it caused great rejoicing. The czar has addressed the following rescript to Degiers, minister of foreign affairs:

The great power and glory acquired by Russia, thanks to Divine providence, the extent of her empire and her numerous population, leave no room for any idea of further conquests. My solicitude is exclusively devoted to the peaceable development of the country and its prosperity, to the preservation of friendly relations with foreign powers, on the basis of existing treaties, and to the maintenance of the dignity of the empire. Having found in your constant, zealous and useful colaborator for the promotion of these views in the direction of our international relations, I confer you my order of St. Alexander's newski, in diamonds, as a testimonial of my gratitude.

LONDON, May 28.—The Times correspondent, the only English newspaper representative in the cathedral, says the ceremony was grand and imposing. My pen can give only a faint and imperfect outline of the event. The illuminations to-night are magnificent. The city looks like a mass of variegated fires.

The manifesto announces a continuance of the present state of affairs in Russia, the conditional pardon of Poles, remission of penalties for non-political offenses, and other matters as previously referred to in these dispatches.

Death of Major Edward W. Smith.

Major Edward W. Smith of the Twenty-second infantry, for many years chief of Terry's staff, department of Dakota, died at Fort Lewis, Colorado, on Tuesday last. Maj. Smith's death was not a surprise to his many friends and acquaintances, civil and military, since he has been in ill health for some time. The deceased was born in Vermont in 1[illegible] and moved to Illinois when a youth. He was appointed from that state a first lieutenant in the Fifteenth infantry, the 14th of May, 1861, and in October, 1862, was made major and assistant adjutant general of volunteers receiving his lieutenant colonelcy in the adjutant general's department in July, 1863. He received brevets to the grade of brigadier general for gallant and meritorious services in the assault on Fort Wagner, S. C., in front of Petersburg, Va., and in the campaigns of 1863 and 1864, his general's brevet being for faithful and meritorious services during the war. On the 10th of March, 1871, he was appointed aid-de-camp on the staff of Brigadier General A. H. Terry, and served in that capacity through the Sioux campaign in 1876, being the bearer of the dispatches which announced the Custer massacre. In March of last year, having attained his majority in the Twenty-second infantry, he resigned his staff appointment, and after a few months' absence, joined his regiment, then stationed in Texas.

Latest Northwestern Patents.

George E. Bauder and A. M. Pease, Sanborn, Dak., harness pad; Thomas W. Brennan and D. J. Brennan, Wexford, Iowa, wheel cultivator; Charles Gratz, Ottumwa, Iowa, machine for nicking screws; John Handy and D. H. Lord, Northfield, Minn., flour packer; John H. Harding, Milwaukee, embossing upon plastered walls and other surfaces; O. A. Harris, Madelia, Minn., washing machine; Alonzo Wilson, Racine, Wis., hub for traction wheels; E. Y. Burgen, Corning, Iowa, check rower for corn planters; Willard A. Clark, Stillwater, Minn., water gauge; Thomas M. Dedman, Des Moines, Ia, weather boarding, sage clamp and saw guide; Charles C. and F. G. Keene, North McGregor, Ia., rub iron for vehicles; Charles Newburgh, Beloit, Wis., pump piston; Sophia Polkey, Eau Claire, Wis., medicine spoon and vial holder; John Steven Neenah, Wis, automatic grain weighing machine; Lemuel and M. Taylor, Jordan, Wis., wire fence; Amos Woeber, Davenport, Ia., two-wheeled vehicle.

The late Mrs. John O. Merriam, of Troy, who left an estate valued at over half a million, bequeathd $2 000 to the Day Home of that city, $2000 to the Troy Orphan Asylum, and $3,000 to the