WARREN SHEAF.

A. DEWEY, Publisher.

WARREN, - - MINNESOTA.

THE communists of America and the few nihilists residing here, are shouting with joy over the assassination of the Emperor of all the Russias, but they affect to believe that the nihilists did not do the bloody business, but that it was the result of a conspiracy of his own household.

JAY GOULD has taken stock in a company to barge wheat from St. Louis to New Orleans, and believes that by barge transportation there will be a very important saving in transportation to Liverpool, and that St. Louis will sometime become not only the grain mart of the Mississippi Valley but a rival of Baltimore and New York.

MR. WALKER BLAINE, appointed private secretary to his father, the secretary of state, during his brief residence in Minnesota made a great many friends, and promised to take high rank in the legal profession; but he had a passion for politics, and probably his present position is more agreeable in many respects than the drudgery of the law.

GENERAL GRANT was interviewed on the ssassination of Emperor Alexander, and after stating that he neither heard nor saw anything of nihilism while in Russia, said the czar had been greatly harassed by his subjects, and had for a number of years, as the general knew, been willing to abdicate in favor of his son; "It seems to me," said the general, "that if I had been in his place I should have taken such a. step some time ago, and retired altogether from the management of public affairs."

AT the late meeting of lumbermen at Chicago the president made the startling statement that, owing to the enormous growth of the lumber business it will take only twenty years to exhaust the great pine forests of the country if the present rate of depletion continues. This prophecy is certainly ancient, for it was made twenty years ago, and still there is lumber enough at reasonable rates for all necessary purposes. It must not be understood, however, that the forests contain as much timber as twenty years ago, for terrible havoc has been made by the lumbermen, but the supply has been kept up by opening avenues of communication to districts which were then almost inaccessible.

HENRY WARD BEECHER has again astonished the public, not with the enunciation of theological peculiarities, but as an apostle of free trade, pure and simple. It appears that he is president of a Brooklyn revenue reform club, and at a recent meeting delivered an elaborate address advocating the study of political economy, and affirming that from the Atlantic to the Pacific, scarcely a collegiate institution can be found, that has a chair of political economy, which is not in favor of free trade; he said this to show that men, disengaged by their interest from any bias, are very largely in favor of free trade. Speaking for himself he did not want revenue tariff or any half-way reform, but would sweep every custom house from the continent; he would not have "a single one of those bummers in our cities," but would have all the taxes laid and collected directly from the people.

AN organization has been effected in New York to be known as the "United States Cremation company (limited,) to cremate the human dead in the quickest, best and most economical manner." The capital is fixed at $50,000, divided into 200 shares; one-half the dues received from active members, and all dues received from associate members, are to be paid into the incinerant fund, the purpose of which is to "provide facilities for carrying into operation the cremation of deceased members of the society." The Rev. J. D. Bengless, chaplain of the Brooklyn navy yard, has been chosen first president of the society, and from the number of members already secured, it is evident that cremation of dead bodies instead of burying has already acquired a substantial foothold. The system when first broached was shocking and repulsive to the public at large, but familiarity has already wrought a partial change, but many years must elapse before it will be generally adopted.

BRITISH VICE-CONSUL CRUMP at Philadelphia, is universally denounced for reporting to the British government that there has been an immense mortality among swine in this country from the disease known as hog cholera, of which, he says, 700,000 died last year in Illinois. He also greatly magnified the few cases of trichinosis, and represented that the uman mortality was appalling. The various boards of trade have taken appropriate action in regard to the matter, which is deemed of vast importance to the commercial interests of the United States, and Secretary Blaine has addressed a note to the British minister in Washington, denying the truth of Consul Crump's reports, and stating that from all this government can learn, after searching inquiry, leads immediately to the conclusion that the good faith of her majesty's repaesentative at Philadelphia has been imposed on by designing speculators, to their own selfish interests and to the incalculable injury of legitimate commerce. The secretary further expresses his trust that the British minister will concur with him in the opinion that no steps can be too urgent or imperative to overtake and contradict this false statement, and that this government confidently looks to her majesty's legation for authoritative denial.

NEWS SUMMARY.

WEEKLY RECORD OF CRIMES.

Frank Padgett, of Nashville and Charles L. Gates, of Memphis, suicided a few days ago, the latter for the loss of his father.

On Tuesday last Charles Johnson, liying with Ole Oleson, near Ortonville, suicided by hanging himself in a barn. He had been partially insane for some time.

Mr. George Arbuckle, a wealthy merchant of Terre Haut, Ind., broke his troth to a Mrs. Mollie Mickelberry, a pretty widow, and she fired a harmless shot from a revolver at him.

Frank Rose, who a week since robbed the Union express office of Louisville, of $2,704, pleaded guilty and was sentenced to four years in the penitentiary.

At Greenwood, Ky., Tom Young broke Steve Langford's skull with a car pin, wounding him mortally. He then fled and was followed and overtaken by Reuben Langford, who shot Young dead, perforating him with bullets.

Lysander Tiffony, who at one time was a well-to-do citizen of Chicago, worth over $50,000, and who for the last thirteen years has been a letter carrier in that city, has been arrested for rifling a letter given for delivery.

Four masked men forced their way into the Brooklyn residence of Miss Elizabeth Roberts, robbed the woman of the house of $3,000 in bonds which she had concealed in the bosom of her dress, and then ransacked the house for diamonds.

Frank Vairer, a negro, after terribly choking, beating and gagging Laura Edison, a handsome and accomplished young lady living two miles from Fort North, Texas, brutally outraged her, and fled, but was pursued by friends of the lady, captured and lodged in jail. He will probably be lynched.

A son of Ex-Chief Justice Ludeling of Ouchita Parish, La., was instantly killed, and several persons dangerously wounded a few days since. The fracas is said to have arisen from an old difficulty growing out of political difference between Judge Ludeling and Stubbs, who own plantations in the same parish.

United States Special Agent P. D. Turree arrested, at St. Louis, Robert L. Lindsay, a well known lawyer and investigator of titles, on the charge of conspiracy to defraud the government out of lands by uttering false deeds under fraudulent titles. Others connected with the conspiracy have been arrested at Cleveland and Pittsbury.

ACCIDENTS AND CASUALTIES.

The Tileston paper mills at Hyde park near Boston, burned, and considerable paper pulp, etc., were destroyed. Loss estimated at $75,000; insurance $45,000.

At Milwaukee a brakeman, John Mullen, on the Racine & Southwestern division of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railway, was instantly killed in the yards of the company.

A dispatch from Dennison, Texas, says: Judge D. G. Venable, who moved here from Kentucky three years ago, was to-day thrown under the wheels of a loaded wagon and instantly killed. The remains will be taken to Frankfort, Ky.

The Kansas river is rising rapidly, and has cut away six acres of valuable property on the Kansas City side, about three-fourths of a mile above the stock exchange. One end of the Kansas City glue factory has fallen into the stream. People living in the vicinity are moving out of their houses.

The body of Miss Belle Blake was found on the Sioux City railroad, on Sunday morning, a short distance from Mankato, where she reresides. She had been at work for Thomas Moses at Kasota, and attempted to walk the track to Mankato. The express train overtook her in what is called the long cut, and the snow being ten or fifteen feet high, it was an utter impossibility for her to get out. The train was running on time, and the wind having blown the snow into the cut, the passage of the train and the snow-plow created a storm of wind and snow, which made it impossible for the engineer to see her. Her head was split open, but no other parts of the body were injured.

The steamer Howard, a large passenger boat, was burned at St. Louis dock Sunday night. The Howard was the largest steamer on western waters, being about 3,000 tons burden, and although ten or twelve years old, was in thorough condition and a very valuable vessel. Insured for $40,000. All the passengers were rescued by being lowered from the stern of the boat to a yawl, and then taken ashore. Most of the ladies and children were in bed when the fire broke out, and were taken from the boat in their night clothes. All lost their baggage. There was some confusion and scrambling to get into the yawl, but Capt. John Bryan stood by, pistol in hand, and maintained order by saying he would shoot any man who attempted to get in before all the children and ladies were placed therein.

CURRENT EVENTS.

Indications are that Tennessee will pay her repudiated bonds at par. with 3 per cent. interest.

The amount or umber cut upon the upper Mississippi river and its tributaries, is estimated by the surveyor general at 267.000.000 feet.

The New York board of trade and transportation Co., passed a resolution expressing gratification at the appointment of Secretary Windom.

Gen. Neal Dow personally entered complaints against seventeen places in Portland, Me., on Tuesday, where he claimed to have reason to suppose liquor was sold.

The jury at San Francisco on the remains of the late Gen. Upton found a verdict of suicide due to an overtasked brain, the result of the expected failure of a work in which he was engaged.

Miss K. S. Wickersham has been designated by Bishop Whipple, in accordance with the wishes of the late Miss Darlington, as acting principal of St. Mary's during the remainder of the school year.

A brilliant complimentary reception was given at Bangor, on his retirement from the Senate to ex-Senator Hannibal Hamlin. Congratulatory telegrams were received from Secretaries Blaine, Windom and Lincoln, Senators Conkling, Bayard, Anthony, Hale, Frye and Pendleton, and many other distinguished people.

Seth Wilbur Payne died at Leadville, Col., on the 3d inst. He was born in New York in 1838, became a journalist, and was connected with the Ilion Independent, the Jersey City Evening Journal, the Newark Register, and with papers in Minnesota. At the time of his death he was an editor of the Rocky Mountain News.

The scheme to build in Chicago a memorial library museum and art gallery commemorative of the great conflagration is rapidly taking shape, under the management of some public-spirited and influential citizens. It is proposed to raise $150,000 or more. The design is to have the names of all the states and all the nations which contributed to the relief of the cities suffering, ten years ago, engraved on the new building in a conspicuous place.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Major Jacob Jehasophat Noah, appointment clerk in the war department under Ramsey, has retired.

The senate confirmed Robert S. Taylor of Indiana as a member of the Mississippi river improvement commission.

The president, to a friend, commenting on the great pressure for offices, said that if an old man should ever be elected president, and had to withstand this pressure, it certainly would kill him.

5 It is stated, on the authority of a party who was familiar with the formation of the cabinet, that Senator Allison desired to accept the secretaryship of the treasury, but his appointment was opposed bitterly by the mono-metalists.

Senator Bayard has written a letter to the Delaware legislature advising against prohibitory legislation, on the ground that it is antagonistic to Democracy, which permits a man to eat and drink according to his own inclination.

The president nominated S. Dana Horton of Ohio, secretary to the commission to attend the international monetary conference at Paris. Surveyors of customs, John R. Leonard, Indianapolis, and Jas. L. Gaston, Chattanooga, Tenn. B. J. Watson, naval officer, San Francisco.

Senator Edmunds is still in delicate health. He left last Wednesday for a trip South as far as Georgia, and will not take his seat in the senate again during this session. Gov. Vance of North Carolina has paired with him for the remainder of the session. Judge Edmunds will probably remain in the South until warm weather.

The president has nominated Stanley Matthews of Ohio associate justice of the United States supreme court; Don A. Pardee, Louisiana, United States circuit judge for the Fifth judicial circuit; John W. Powell of Illinois, director of the United States geological survey. Postmasters: John Kennedy, Hastings, Minn.; E. A. Levens, Faribault, Minn.; F. W. Seelye, Lake City, Minn.; E. Russell, Davenport, Ia.; Wm. McCawley, Manchester, Ia.; Geo. Crane, Dubuque, Ia.; Justus T. Moak, Watertown, Wis.

FOREIGN FLASHES.

Great precautions have been taken for the safety of the houses of parliment since the discovery of the plot to blow up the mansion house. The police in and around the building have been reinforced and cellars examined. There was a disturbance among Irish soldiers in the camp at Aldershot St. Patrick's day, and many arrests made.

In the Canadian House of Commons, Mr. Orton introduced a bill to prevent agents of foreign railways from holding out inducements to persons to emigrate from Canada. He said that in every town and city in Canada there were agents who tried to induce emigrants to go to the United States, by deceptive statements. He knew of Canadians now occupied in this way, and they should be looked on as traitors to their country.

The Catholic Archbishop of Dublin, in his Lenten pastoral, says: "Unsound and untheological opinions on mutual obligations which bind society are being industriously propogated by men who are untrustworthy guides of a Catholic nation. Even though rents are extortionate, the principles now laid down, that one of two contracting parties can, of their own private authority, rescind his engagement, assails the very foundations of society."

CONGRESSIONAL.

MONDAY, MARCH 14.

There was quite a scene in the senate, pro duced by the doubtful attitude of Senator Mahone of Virginia who was elected as a readjust or democrat. Mr. Pendleton called up the resolution previously offered by him, looking to a reorganization of senate committees. He made a speech regarding various rumors afloat concerning the organization of the senate, and delicately referred to Mahone. Mr. Bayard followed and also Mr. Conkling. Ben. Hill made a good many sharp thrusts at Mahone, when that gentleman took the floor and defined his position, and had a wordy war with Hill. At the end, on a motion to adjourn, Mahone voted with the Republicans, and was warmly congratulated. A resolution with the government and people of Russia was taken up and adopted unanimously.

After Mahone's speech he was warmly congratulated by many Republican senators, holding a levee on that side for several minutes. Mr. Conkling came around and joined the knot of his new friends and shook his hand heartily, saying loud enough for everybody in the vicinity to hear: "I believe I have not the pleasure of your acquaintance, but I am anxious to know you better. I am proud of you; proud to know you, sir, and proud to congratulate you. You are impregnable. I am proud to see you stand for the honor and independence on this floor of your State against such unparalelled insolence."

TUESDAY, MARCH 15.

When the senate met the desk of Senator Mahone was decorated with a handsome basket of flowers.

Mr. Voorhees called up the resolutions offered by him yesterday, calling on the attorney general for information as to the names of deputy United States marshals appointed in the state of Indiana, to serve at the polls at the election in that state in October last.

On motion of Mr. Edmunds the amendment was adopted calling for any information in possession of the attorney general bearing upon the necessity for the employment of such marshals. The resolution as amended was agreed to.

Mr. Pendleton called up his reorganization resolution, when Cameron (Pa.) interposed a motion to adjourn. Lost—yeas 34, nays 36; Davis (Ill.) voting with the Democrats, and Mahone with the Republicans.

Mr. Cameron (Pa.) followed up with a motion to proceed with the consideration of executive business. Lost—34 to 36.

Mr. Pedleton moved to adjourn. It was evident, he said, that no vote could be reached on the pending business.

Adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 16.

The organization resolution was called up, when Mr. Cameron (Pa.) moved to adjourn.

The motion to adjourn was lost—yeas 28, nays 35, Mahone not voting—and was followed up with a motion to proceed to the consideration of executive business. Lost—yeas 32, nays 34; Mahone voting in the affirmative.

Another dilatory motion having been voted down, Mr. Cameron (Pa.) moved to go into executive session. After a short debate the motion was lost.

Mr. Beck said that as there was a republican president backed by a republican house, it might be better for the democratic party if he also had the senate at his back, and had the credit for all that was good and the responsibility for all that was bad. Therefore he (Beck) was not attempting to hold on to a few privileges, and he thought the senate might as well adjourn, and made a motion to that effect.

Agreed to, and the senate adjourned.

THURSDAY, MARCH, 18.

In the senate to-day, Mr. McMillan presented the credentials of Mr. Edgerton as senator from Minnesota, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Secretary Windom. The credentials having been read, Mr. Edgerton appeared and took the oath of office. Mr. Pendleton said that he had received information which induced him to believe that it would be impossible to obtain a vote upon the pending resolution this morning, and he therefore moved that the senate adjourn. That motion was at 12:10 o'clock agreed to, much to the disappointment of the persons in the galleries, who had come to the chamber in expectation of hearing a continuation of the debate upon the organization.

An amusing mistake was found in Gen. Edgerton's credentials presented to the senate, and upon which he was sworn in. After this ceremony was concluded a senator who had been a governor of a State discovered in the credentials the provision that the appointment should hold good until revoked by the governor. It appears on examination that the governor used a blank form used in filling up appointments for such places as railroad commissioner or board of regents. The idea of the appointment of a United States senator holding his place during the pleasure of the governor amused some of the senators immensely.

George Graham, a venerable resident of Cincinnati, has been gathered to his fathers. He delivered the address of welcome to Lafayette, in 1825; was the founder of the water-works and public schools, and one of the prime movers in the Louisville canal.

ALEXANDER ASSASSINATED.

The Tragic Death by a Bomb-Shell of the Emperor of Russia.

With Both Legs Broken and Body Otherwise Mutilated, the Czar Soon Breathes His Last.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 13.—As the emperor was returning from parade in Michael Manege about 2 o'clock Sunday afternoon, a bomb was thrown and exploded under the czar's carriage, doing considerable damage to the carriage. The czar alighted unhurt, but a second bomb exploded at his feet, shattering both legs below the knee and inflicting other terrible injuries. The czar was immediately conveyed in an unconscious state to the Winter palace, where he died at 4:30 this afternoon. Two persons were concerned in the crime, one of whom was seized immediately. The explosion also killed an officer and two Cossacks, and many policemen and other persons were injured.

OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 13.—The official messenger makes the following announcement: "God's will has been done. At 3:25 P. M. this, Sunday, the almighty called the emperor to himself." A few minutes before his death the emperor received sacrament.

THE FULL PARTICULARS.

LONDON, March 13.—All accounts from St. Petersburg agree upon the following facts:

THE BOMB WAS THROWN

by a man who was standing behind a knot of pedestrians who had stopped to see the emperor go by. It exploded with a crash right under the body of the carriage, splinters flying across the street, but doing no injury beyond tearing away the back part of the carriage. The driver, who had drawn up, descended from his box, and the Cossack escort, which was a few paces in the rear, at once galloped up. At this time there were not more than twenty persons present. The czar, on hearing the crash, at once raised the window, opened the door and jumped out, and while he was drawing his fur cloak about him a second bomb was thrown from a knot of lookers on, exploding at his feet. The smoke of the first explosion was still hanging about, and when the second bomb struck the pavement a dense cloud enveloped the carriage. There was a howl of pain and anguish from the Cossacks, some of whom were killed and more wounded by flying splinters, and three or four of the lookers-on fell also. This crash brought a squad of police, who were just going on duty at the imperial stables. As the smoke lifted, the

CZAR WAS SEEN LYING ON HIS BACK

beside the wreck of the carriage, his legs torn and shattered, and blood pouring from ghastly wounds in his thighs. His cloak and wearing apparel were literally torn from his back. He was deathly pale, and his cries to the officers of the household for help were scarcely audible. Col. Djoribski, of his suite, who was badly injured by the second explosion which had shattered his sleigh, raised the emperor from the ground; and, with the aid of Cossacks and officers, lifted him into a sleigh and conveyed him to the winter palace. All this did not occupy three minutes. As the prisoner was thrown into a sled and drawn off under a strong guard, Col. Djoribski's sleigh, bearing the wounded emperor and two or three attendants, drove rapidly through the streets to the Winter palace, where a mounted messenger had previously arrived with news. By this time the story was known through the neighborhood of the palace, and as the sleigh drove through the main gate, the people stood by uncovered, while hundreds and thousands flocked to the scene of the tragedy. The alarm had been sounded in military and police barracks, and in a trice the guards in the winter palace were doubled and the streets lined with soldiery.

The czar was carried up-stairs a litter. Besides the surgeons in ordinary, the most skilled men in the city were present, but the case was hopeless. His left leg was fearfully shattered, the greater portion of the

FOOT AND ANKLE HAVING BEEN BLOWN OFF.

His right leg was nearly torn from his body. He was sensible, with brief intervals of unconsciousness, to the last. He had lost an enormous quantity of blood, and the shock had utterly prostrated him. The doctor's efforts to rally him were fruitless. At 1:30 p. m. the imperial family were summoned to his bedside, where prayers for the dying were being said by the Greek patriarch and clergy. The leave-taking is said to have been most touching. The czar kissed them all and gave them his blessing. He bore the agony of his wounds with heroic fortitude, and said he trusted he was ready to die, and Russia would never forget he had been sacrificed for upholding her institutions and maintaining law and order within her border. Towards 3 p. m. it was evident he was near his end. His strength was waning and every now and then blood streamed from the ragged wounds. When the doctors spoke or whispered of trying amputation the dying man opened his eyes and motioned them away. At 3:30 p. m. he breathed his last.

AMERICAN SYMPATHY.

Upon the receipt of the dispatch from Mr. Foster, that the emperor was dead, Secretary Blaine cabled the following:

Foster, American Minister, St. Petersburg: Express to the minister of foreign affairs the sentiments of sorrow with which the president and people of the United States have heard of the terrible crime of which the emperor has been the victim, and their profound sympathy with the imperial family and Russian people in their great affliction. [Signed] Blaine, Secretary.

THE NEW CZAR.

Alexander Alexandrovitch, son of the deceased, the heir-apparent to the throne, was born March 10, 1845. In 1866 he married the Danish princess Dagmar, who had been engaged to his elder brother. Their eldest child, Nicholas Alexandrovitch, was born May 18, 1868. The czarovitch is noted for his sympathies with the old Russian party, who are prejudiced against the Germans and all foreigners. During the last war between Russia and Turkey the czarovitch, present czar of Russia, was in supreme command of the Russian forces. His younger brother, the Grand Duke Alexis, visited the United States in 1871—2.

All the officers of the guards, civil officials and court dignitaries met on Monday at the winter palace to take the oath of allegiance to the new emperor. When all were assembled, the emperor and empress and imperial family issued from the cabinet where the dead czar lay. In passing through St. George's hall on the way to the chapel, the emperor stepped before the guard of honor and said with emotion: "I should not like my son to ascend to the throne under such circumstances as at present."

IMPERIAL MANIFESTO.

The following Imperial Manifesto was promulgated:

We, by the grace of God, Alexander III. emperor and autocrat of all the Russias, czar of Poland, grand duke of Finland, etc., hereby make known to our faithful subjects that it has pleased the Almighty and inscrutable will to visit Russia with a heavy blow of fate and to call her benefactor, Emperor Alexander II. to himself. He fell by the hands of impious murderers, who had repeatedly sought his precious life and made their attempts because they saw in him the protector of Russia, the foundation of her greatness and the promoter of the welfare of Russian people. Let us bow to the unfathomable will of Divine Providence and offer up to the Almighty our prayers for the repose of the pure soul of our beloved father. We ascend the throne which we inherit from our forefathers, the throne of the Russian empire and the czardom and grand dukedom inseparably connected with it. We assume the heavy burden which God has imposed upon us with a firm reliance upon his Almighty help. May he bless our work to the welfare of our beloved fatherland, and may he guide our strength for the happiness of all our faithful subjects. In repeating before Almighty God the sacred vow made by our father, to devote, according to the testament of our forefathers, the whole of our life to the care for the welfare and honor of Russia, we call upon all our faithful subjects to unite, before the altar of the Almighty, their prayers with ours, and commend them to swear fidelity to us and to our successor, his imperial highness, hereditary grand duke, Nicolai Alexandrovitch.

Given at St. Petersburg, Anno Domini 1881, and the first year of our reign.

On the ascension of Alexander III., a salute, fired by cannon on the fortress, announced the conclusion of the ceremonies.

CHILDREN OF THE DEAD EMPEROR.

I. Grand Duke Alexander, now Alexander III, born February 26 (March 10). 1845, married November 9, 1866, to Maria Dagmar, born November 26, 1847, daughter of King Christian IX. of Denmark. Offspring of the union are four children:—1. Nicholas, born May 6 (May 18), 1868. 2. George, born April 28 (May 10), 1871. 3. Xenia, born April 6 (April 18), 1875. 4. Michael, born Nov. 23 (Dec. 5), 1878.

II. Grand Duke Vladimir, born April 10 (April 22), 1847; married August 16 (August 28), 1874, to Princess Marie of Mecklemburg-Schwerin. Offspring of the union are three sons:—1. Cyrille, born September 30 (October 12), 1876. 2. Boris, born November 12 (November 24), 1879.

III. Grand Duke Alexis, born January 2 (January 14), 1850.

IV. Grand Duchess Marie, born October 5 (October 17), 1853; married January 21, 1874, to the Duke of Edinburgh.

V. Grand Duke Sergius, born April 29 (May 11), 1857.

VI. Grand Duke Paul, born September 21 (October 3), 1880.

THE EVENT IN OTHER COUNTRIES.

It is impossible to give room to detailed accounts of the reception of the news in other countries. It is sufficient to say that the assassination has called forth unanimous expressions of detestations for the crime and of condolence.

The following resolutions, introduced by Mr. Morgan of Alabama, were unanimously adopted by the United States Senate:

Whereas, The senate of the United States has been informed of the death, by unlawful and inhuman violence, of his majesty. Emperor Alexander II of Russia,

Resolved, That the senate of the United States unites its voice with that of all civilized people in denouncing assassination as a means of redress for any grievances, either real or imaginary.

Resolved, That remembering and cherishing with satisfaction the relations of friendship that have always existed between the people and governments of Russia and the United States, to the strengthening and maintaining of which the late emperor has earnestly contributed his great influence, the senate extends to the government and people of Russia its condolence in this sad national bereavement.

Resolved, That the secretary of the senate deliver a copy of the resolutions to the president of the United States with a request that he communicate them to the Russian government.

CENSUS STATISTICS.

Distribution by Sex of All the Population of the United States.

The following table shows the distribution of population by sex, and the number of females to 100,000 males in the United States, and in each State in 1870 and 1880.

STATES.	Distribution by Sex.		No. of Females to 100,000 Males.	
	Male.	Female.	1870.	1880.
United States...	25,520,582	24,632,284	97,801	96.519
Alabama.....	622,890	639.904	103,993	102,731
Arizona.....	28,202	12,239	40.235	43,398
Arkansas.....	416,383	386,181	95,146	92,747
California.....	518,207	346,415	60,309	66,841
Colorado.....	129,471	65,178	60,612	50,342
Connecticut.....	305,886	316,797	102,606	103,567
Dakota.....	82,302	52,818	59,732	64,249
Delaware.....	74,153	72,501	99,615	97,772
Dist. Columbia.	83,594	94,044	111,764	112,501
Florida.....	135,393	131,958	98,574	97.464
Georgia.....	761,184	777,864	104,525	102.191
Idaho.....	21,818	10,793	23,104	49,468
Illinois.....	1,587,433	1,491,336	92,922	93,946
Indiana.....	1,010,676	967,686	96,880	95,746
Iowa.....	848,232	776,386	90.763	91,530
Kansas.....	566,725	459,241	80,196	85.562
Kentucky.....	832,676	816,032	98,447	98,001
Louisiana.....	468,833	471,270	100,914	100,520
Maine.....	324,084	324,861	100,226	100,239
Maryland.....	462,004	472,628	102,838	102,300
Massachusetts..	854,475	924,537	107,075	107,695
Michigan.....	862,276	774,055	91,074	89,769
Minnesota.....	419,262	361,544	86,871	86,233
Mississippi.....	567,137	564.455	100,261	99,527
Missouri.....	1,127,427	1,041,380	92,034	92,368
Montana.....	28,181	10,977	22,801	38,953
Nebraska.....	249,275	203,158	74,644	81,500
Nevada.....	42,013	20,252	31,230	48,203
New Hampshire	170,575	176,409	104,510	103,420
New Jersey.....	559,823	571,160	101,502	102,025
New Mexico ...	63,751	54,679	94,917	85,770
New York.....	2,506,283	2,577,527	102,603	102,843
North Carolina..	688,203	711,844	106,546	103,438
Ohio.....	1,614,165	1,584,074	99,204	98,135
Oregon.....	103,388	71,379	71,130	69,040
Pennsylvania....	2,136,635	2,146,151	100,282	100,445
Rhode Island....	133,033	143,495	107,485	107,864
South Carolina..	490.469	505,153	105,176	102,994
Tennessee.....	769,374	773,089	101,897	100,479
Texas.....	838,719	753,855	93,263	89,882
Utah.....	74.479	69,436	96,700	93,240
Vermont.....	166,888	165,398	99,462	99,107
Virginia.....	745,339	766,967	105,200	102,832
Washington T'y.	45,977	29.143	59,807	63,386
West Virginia...	314,479	303,964	98,352	96,656
Wisconsin.....	680.106	635,574	93,558	93,423
Wyoming.....	14,151	6,637	26,306	46.901

The females are in excess in sixteen States, and the District of Columbia, and the males in excess in twenty-two States and all the Territories.

Bismark's Son in a Bad Scandal.

Berlin dispatches state that Count Herbert Bismark has certainly eloped with the Princess Elizabeth of Corolath-Beuthen. Both arrived at Messina several weeks ago. The princess is wife of prince Charles of Corolath-Beuthen, count of Schonarch and chief of one of the first Prussian families, and hereditary member of the upper house. The faithless wife is step-sister to Princess Hermann of Hatzfieat-Thrachenburg, head of a Catholic family bearing the title since 1741, and daughter of the countess of Reichenbach. She has a daughter, Princess Sybilla, now fourteen years of age. Prince Corolath, who is thirty-six, has left parliament and retired to his estates in Silesia. He will commence a divorce suit. Count Herbert Bismark, whose age is thirty-two, was recently secretary to his father, who had destined him as his chief assistant and eventually successor. It is said this domestic calamity is the chief cause of Bismark's recent irritability and bad humor.

THE LATEST RAILROAD NEWS.

St. Paul and Minneapolis have been six days without an eastern mail owing to the Wisconsin blockade. At Watertown there was a drift nineteen miles long, and very hard to go through. There was 1500 shovelers on the track at one time.

The Milwaukee and St. Paul railroad company have come into full possession of the Sioux City and Dakota railway, a bit of road 137 miles in length. The stockholders of the Sioux City & Dakota road met at Yankton and voted unanimously to transfer their road to the St. Paul company. The road runs from Sioux City to Yankton, with a branch from Elk Point to Sioux Falls. The purchasing company expect to extend the road into Dakota, and make it a portion of the system of lines with which they are ramifying the territory. At the annual meeting of the Dubuque & Southwestern railway company, held at Dubuque, the stockholders voted to transfer their road to the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul company. It extends from Farley, a point twenty-two miles west of Dubuque, to Cedar Rapids, a distance of fifty-seven miles. It is proposed to extend their line at once to Council Bluffs, a distance of 270 miles.

The following are estimates of losses of various railroads in Wisconsin from delays, perished freight, suspended business and the labor of raising the snow blockade. Milwaukee and St. Paul $300,000; Northwestern $250,000; Wisconsin Central $75,000.

THE NEW IOWA SENATOR.

Sketch of Hon. James W. McDill the Successor of Gov. Kirkwood in the United States Senate.

He was born in Monroe, Butler county, Ohio, March 4, 1834. His father was a Presbyterian minister. His maternal grandfather was Dr. R. G. Feason, for many years a president of the Ohio university. McDills father died when he was six years old. His early education was obtained at Salem academy, Ohio. He entered the junior class of Maine university and graduated in 1853. Ben Harrison, Rev. David Swing of Chicago, and Prof. L. W. of the Ohio state university, were in the class preceding him. He came to Des Moines county, Iowa, in the winter of 1854, and the following winter returned to Ohio and studied law with the well-known Sam Galloway. In 1857 he came to Afton, Union county, and in 1859 was elected the first superintendent of the county. In 1860 he was elected county judge, and resigned in 1861 to accept the clerkship of the senate committee on the District of Columbia, of which James W. Grimes, of Iowa was chairman, which he held until February, 1862, when he was appointed clerk in the third auditor's office of the treasury department. In 1865 he resigned, came home, resumed the practice of law, and in 1868 was elected the first circuit judge in the Third judicial district. In 1870 Judge Day, of the district court of the same district, was promoted to the supreme bench, when McDill was appointed by Gov. Merrill to the vacancy on the district bench, which office he held two years, when, in 1872, he was elected to congress from the Eighth district, and served through the forty-third and forty-fourth congresses, being on the committee on the Union Pacific railroad during the forty-third congress, and on the committee on public lands and a special committee to inquire into the priveleges and duties of the house with reference to the electoral count in the forty-fourth congress. He declined a re-election in 1876, and again resumed the practice of law until 1878, when he was appointed by Gov. Gear one of the board of railroad commissioners, which he has held since, his term expiring on the 1st of April next.

GEN. UPTON'S SUICIDE.

The Terrible Deed Ascribed to Grief at the Death of His Wife and Fear That His Revised Tactics Would be a Failure.

A San Francisco dispatch of the 15th states that brevet Major General Emery B. Upton, U. S. A., was found in his bed at Praesidio, the headquarters of his regiment, (1st artillery) having shot himself in the head sometime during the night. The first intimation of the tragedy was obtained in the morning between eight and nine o'clock, when his orderly went to call the general. Receiving no answer to his knock, the orderly opened the door and found the officer dead in bed. The alarm was instantly given, and other officers of the regiment having hastened to the room, it was discovered that the general had committed suicide. A revolver was still grasped in his hand, and a bullet wound through his mouth into the brain told the history of death plainly. Among the army friends of the deceased, the suicide is attributed to a fear that by the failure of his work on tactics he would lose his reputation. The general impression, however, seems to be that grief at the loss of his wife prompted the suicide.

Upton, whose name is as well known to every American soldier as that of Sherman himself, was born in New York in 1840, and was therefore but 41 years old and in the very prime of life and seeming vigor, mental and physical.

As a tactician he was acknowledged facile princeps, and to his bravery no less than ten brevets, granted for gallant and distinguished services on many a bloody battlefield, attest. Only a few months ago he was promoted to the colonelcy of the First artillery, by the retirement of Gen. Vogdes, and at the time of his death was at the headquarters of his regiment in the Præsidio, near San Francisco.

The Decision Against the Banks.

A Washington dispatch of the 11th says: There has been a suppressed fever about the treasury all day, owing to the forthcoming decision on the application of the national banks to re-deposit bonds withdrawn during the funding bill scare and take back the lawful money deposited for circulation. The cabinet took the matter under advisement, and Secretary Windom having given the subject careful consideration, declared it was contrary to the spirit of the law and against the uniform practice of the department for the banks to do what they now desired to do, and it was a dangerous power for them to preserve. The president and nearly every member of the cabinet had something to say upon the subject, and there was a general agreement upon the character of the decision. After the cabinet session, Secretary Windom returned to the treasury and found himself quite overwhelmed with advice by mail and telegraph from New York. Dispatches kept coming in the rest of the day, and there were frequent callers who made a special effort to ascertain the views the treasury would hold, in time to telegraph the stock operations. It was not until past 4 o'clock that the matter was finally given out, immediately after which the seeretary left the building.

For some time past it has been known that General Manager H. E. Sargent, of the Northern Pacific, had sent in his resignation. There is reliable authority for the statement that his letter has been before the board of directors, in New York, for a month past, for the reason that there was contemplated a division of responsibility which seemed detrimental to the harmonious and efficient administration of the affairs of the road.