THE COUNTY PAPER.

By DAVENPORT & DORYNS.

OREGON, : : : MO

BY THE NORTH SEA.

BY SWINBURNE.

From the "Studies in Song."

Miles, and miles, and miles of desolation!
Leagues on leagues on leagues without a change!
Sign or token of some eldest nation
Here would make the strange land not so strange.
Time-forgotten, yea, since time's creation,
Seem these borders where the sea-birds range.

Slowly, gladly, full of peace and wonder
Grows his heart who journeys here alone,
Earth and all its thoughts of earth sink under
Deep as deep in water sinks a stone.
Hardly knows it if the rollers thunder,
Hardly whence the lonely wind is blown.

Tall the plumage of the rush-flower tosses,
Sharp and soft in many a curve and line
Gleam and glow the sea-colored marsh-mosses,
Salt and splendid from the circling brine.
Streak on streak of glimmering seashine crosses
All the land sea-saturate as with wine.

Far, and far between, in divers orders,
Clear gray steepless cleave the low, gray sky;
Fast as firm as time-unshaken warders,
Hearts made sure by faith, by hope made high.
These alone in all the wild sea-borders
Fear no blast of days and nights that die.

All the land is like as one man's face is,
Pale and troubled still with change of cares.
Doubt and death pervade her clouded spaces;
Strength and length of life and peace are theirs,
Theirs alone amid these weary places,
Seeing not how the wild world frets and fares.

Firm and fast where all is cloud that changes,
Cloud-clogged sunlight, cloud by sunlight thinned,
Stern and sweet, above the sand-hill ranges
Watch the towers and tombs of men that sinned
Once, now calm as earth whose only change is
Wind, and light, and wind, and cloud, and wind.

An Indian Boy's Love-Letter.

Harper's Magazine.

A *love letter* picked up on the floor of a school with Hampton's views on co-education need not inevitably shock even pedagogic sensibilities. Written in an unknown tongue, however, with only the names to betray it, a translaton by the private interpreter seemed only a proper precaution. If I confide it to the gentle reader, the Indian lovers will be neither the worse nor the wiser, while some others may find in it valuable sugestions for similar correspondence.

"Normal School, February 3,1879.

"Miss—— ——: I said I like you, and I want to give you a letter. Whenever I give you letter, I want you answer to me soon. That's all I want, and I will answer to you soon after. When you give me letter, it raises me up. It makes me heart-glad, sister-in-law. When I talk, I am not saying anything foolish. Always my heart very glad. I want you let me know your thought. I always like you and love you. I am honest about what I say, I always keep in mind. I want always we smile at each other when meet. We live happy always. I think that's best way, and you think it is and let me know. And I want to say one thing——dont say anything to Henry. I don't think that's right. And I say again, when I give a letter, keep nicely and not show to any one. If they know it, it not good way. They take us away, and that is the reason don't show it. Hear me, this all I am going to say. I like you, and I love you. I won't say any more. My whole heart is shaking hands with you.

Your lover,

"—— ——."

A compositor of a Bingham paper who was handed a paragraph which read: "The lumbermen in this vicinity are busy skidding their logs, preparatory to hauling to the mills," set it up to read: "The humbler men in this vicinity are busy skinning their dogs preparatory to hauling to their meals."

Pleasant to the taste and surprisingly quick in relieving Coughs and Colds, it is not at all strange that Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup has displaced so many other Cough remedies.

The principal of a young ladys' seminary in Syracuse has so exhaustingly inflicted her pupils with "deportment" that when left alone, her girls of sixteen act like sixty.

In a pool across a road in the county of Tipperary is stuck up a pole, having affixed to it a board with this inscription: "Take notice that when the water is over this board the road is impassable."

Workingmen.

Before you begin your heavy spring work after a winter of relaxation, your system needs cleansing and strengthening to prevent an attack of Ague, Bilious or Spring Fever, or some other Spring sickness that will unfit you for a season's work. You will save time, much sickness and great expense if you will use one bottle of Hop Bitters in your family this month. Don't wait.—*Burlington Hawkeye.*

MARKET REPORTS.

CHICAGO.	
Wheat—No. 2	1 03½@ 1 04½
Corn—No. 2	@ 40
Oats—No. 2	@ 32
Rye—No. 2	@ 1 00
Barley	@ 1 07
Dressed Hogs	6 40 @ 6 50
Pork	15 55 @15 62½
Lard	@10 65
Flax Seed	
Hogs—Live	
Cattle—Live	
Sheep	
ST. LOUIS.	
Wheat—No. 2 Red	1 03½@ 1 04½
Corn	41 @ 41¼
Oats	@ 33
Rye	@ 1 02½
Barley	87 @ 1 10
Butter	22 @ 28
Eggs	@ 12½
Pork	15 65 @15 75
Hogs—Live	5 80 @ 6 50
Cattle—Live	5 00 @ 5 60
Sheep	3 80 @ 5 00
NEW YORK.	
Wheat—No. 2	@ 1 20½
Corn—No. 2	@ 56½
Oats—Mixed	44 @ 45½
Eggs	@ 19
Pork—New	@16 25
Lard	11 12½@11 15
Hogs—Live	5 75 @ 6 40
Cattle—Live	9 00 @11 50
Sheep	5 12½@ 6 60

WEEKLY REVIEW

General News Summary.

Wm. P. Frye, has been elected United States Senator in Maine.

J. Stanley Brown has been appointed Private Secretary to President Garfield.

The steamboat Caddo Belle, at Shreveport, was damaged by fire, March 12th, to the amount of $2,500.

Senator Angus Cameron has been elected by the legislature of Wisconsin to fill the unexpired term of the late Senator Carpenter.

By a wreck on the Dallas & Wichita railroad, near South Denton, March 12th, three employes were fatally and two seriously injured.

The Standard Oil Co., of Cleveland, Ohio, is erecting extensive refineries in Moscow, Russia. Petroleum from the Baku field will be used.

An excavation near Nashville, Tenn., caved in March 11th, and two colored men were buried. One was taken out alive, but the other was dead.

A drunken man named Jacob Lovelace, after a spree, in Fayette county, Ohio, drank a large quantity of turpentine, and died from the effects.

Florida strawberries are retailing at 75c per quart in New York; Bermuda tomatoes at 30c per quart, and Bermuda new potatoes at 15c per quart.

A freight train on the Texas Central railroad went through a bridge at Annis, March 16th. Three men were severely injured and fourteen loaded cars demolished.

An explosion in a toy torpedo and small fire-works factory, Brooklyn, N. Y., March 16th, severely but not fatally injuring six young men and women working there.

Elbert Keck, a youth seventeen years old, died on the night of the 15th inst., at Memphis, Tenn., of fully developed symptoms of hydrophobia. He was bitten by a rabid dog last Christmas.

A construction train on the Dallas & Wichita railroad was derailed and thrown down an embankment, March 11th. Five employes of the American Improvement Co., were seriously injured.

A fire at Wakefield, Mass., March 12th, destroyed property valued at $500,000. Nearly 1000 employes of the Wakefield Rattan Works are thrown out of employment. The insurance aggregates $334,000.

The Massachusetts House of Representatives has passed to its third reading a bill re-enacting the old prohibitory law, with a proviso that it be voted on by the people at the next election. The Senate will probably concur.

The Denver & South Park train from Leadville jumped the track near Thompson, March 10th. The sleeper turned completely over and landed in the Platte river, down a 25 feet embankment. All the passengers were more or less bruised.

Gov. Pillsbury, of Minnesota, has appointed Gen. A. J. Edgerton, of Kasson, to fill the vacancy in the United States Senate made by the appointment of Windom to the Cabinet. Edgerton promptly accepted and left for Washington with his credentials.

The Secretary of the Navy has decided to purchase the whaling steamer Helen and Mary now at San Francisco, to be used in the Jeannette search expedition. The price is $100,000. The vessel is to be manned by volunteer officers of the United States Navy.

Two coaches and a sleeper on the western bound train on the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe railroad jumped the track near Lagunta, March 12th, causing considerable damage. Twelve or fifteen passengers were bruised, but not seriously wounded.

A devastating and fatal tornado passed over southwest Missouri on the night of March 15th, accompanied by rain and hail. At Galena, Kansas, just across the Missouri line, it demolished some fifteen buildings, mortally wounding two persons, and severely injuring six others. The tabernacle was completely destroyed. Several buildings were blown down at Joplin.

Omaha, Nebraska, was visited by a destructive fire March 11th. It broke out in the wholesale drug store of Ish & McMahon, who were wholly burned out. Their loss on stock was $10,000; on building $12,000, and on fixtures $1,500. S. P. Moore & Co., dry goods, damaged $54,500; Paul & Wilcox, building occupied by Moore & Co., $10,000; Milton Rogers & Son, loss on building $7,000, and on stock $7,000.

The steamer James Howard burned at New Orleans, March 13th. The steamer was worth from $60,000 to $70,000. No insurance. The Howard was the largest steamer on western waters, being about 3,000 tons burden. So far as known all the passengers were rescued, though they lost all baggage. The boat's cargo consisted of sugar, jute and general merchandise amounting to about 400 tons.

Chicago Socialists numbering 2,000 held a meeting on the evening of March 14th to welcome Fritzsche, the German Socialist member of the Reich[illegible] speeches were made by several Chicago Socialists, including the leader of the party, Dr. Ernst Schmidt, who commended the assassination of the Czar, saying that while he pitied the man, he could not overlook the fact that he was a tyrannical despot.

In a Cabinet meeting, March 15th, there was a general expression of sympathy for the Imperial family and the Russian people in their bereavement. The prompt action of the Senate in adopting appropriate resolutions was commended, and it was decided to telegraph the Senate resolutions, and Secretary Blaine cabled them to Minister Foster at St. Petersburg, with a request that he transmit a copy to the Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs.

A San Francisco dispatch of March 15th says: From the appearance of General Upton's room he seems to have set up late writing and destroying manuscript, and burning many papers. He left two letters to his sister dated the 13th inst., in which he intimated that something might happen, and one to Capt. Dyer unfinished, in which he expressed the opinion that his revised tactics would be a failure. Among the army friends of the deceased the suicide is attributed to a fear that by a failure of his work on tactics he would lose his reputation.

B. G. Read, superintendent of the paper mill at Clarksville, Mo., March 11th, went into the basement of the mill to oil a shaft, was caught by a nut on the pulley wheel, carried around the shaft a number of times, and both feet beaten off by striking the floor above. The striking on the floor attracted the attention of the engineer, who shut off the steam. On going into the basement, Read's mangled dead body was found hanging from the shaft.

A large boiler at Buffalo, N. Y., in the boiler works of Donaldson & Patterson, exploded, March 11th, instantly killing six men and wounding several others. Patterson, one of the proprietors, was among the killed. The force of the explosion was so great that windows of buildings half a mile distant were blown out, and many people in buildings in the vicinity were blown to the ground, tables overturned, and windows demolished. Adjoining buildings were shaken to their foundations. Portions of the boiler were thrown hundreds of feet in the air and landed half a mile distant.

The leading article in the *International Review* for April will be the conclusion of Mr. Edwin Arnold's beautiful poem, "The Iliad of India," which was begun in the January number. Though somewhat less pretentious, both in conception and execution, than the author's first great poem—"The Light of Asia"—it is still worthy to be its successor and peer in all the poetic qualities and grand conceptions which made that the best and widest read poem of modern times. There are also the usual number of articles of special literary merit, all treating of subjects of timely interest.

Crime.

The Paymaster of the Muscle Shoals improvements, Alabama, was robbed, March 11th, of $5,000 by three men.

A negro barber was stabbed in the neck and killed by white cattle men at Abilene, Texas, on the night of March 15th.

Geo. McBride, a hostler, in Chicago, was shot and instantly killed by a well known thief named Harry Gilmore, March 13th. Gilmore escaped.

Ed. Powers, who pleaded guilty of the murder of Ye Mon, an inoffensive Chinese laundryman in Chicago, has been sentenced to the penitentiary for 20 years.

Harry Genet, one of the men convicted with the Tweed ring, has been sentenced in New York to the penitentiary for eight months and to pay a fine of $9,604.

A few nights ago some boys blew up a school house, using two kegs of powder, at New Bremen, Ohio. It is thought that mischief rather than malice was the motive. The house went to atoms.

United States detectives have arrested Dale Crockett, of Mississippi county, Mo., who it is alleged is at the head of a gang of counterfeiters who have been plying their vocation in the vicinity.

There is a deficit in the Ashuelot Savings Bank, Winchester, N. H., probably amounting to a hundred thousand dollars. The Treasurer, Elleray Albee, has assigned his property to the bank.

Kentucky regulators a few nights ago took Wm. Daiel, store keeper at Princess Furnace, Boyd county, Ky., out of his bed, gave him fifteen lashes and ordered him to leave within five days, and went away.

John Pfeiffer and John McBride were found dead in the cell of the Eastern Penitentiary at Philadelphia on the morning of March 16th. It is thought that Pfeiffer killed McBride and then hanged himself.

At Marionwood, Ky., on the Cincinnati Southern Railroad, the 14th inst., in a quarrel, Tom Young broke Steve Langford's skull with a car pin, wounding him mortally. He fled but was followed and was overtaken by Reuben Langford who shot Young dead, perforating him with bullets.

A Kansas City paper says Tom Gordon, a desperado, killed the City Marshal of Socarro, New Mexico, a few days ago, but escaped and fled to Albuquerque. He was arrested there and on Friday last taken back to Socarro, where he was hanged to the water tank by a mob of two or three hundred men.

A mill fireman named Joe French, was murdered at Twin Lake, Muskegon county, Michigan, a few days ago by unknown parties. He had sold pine lands to W. B. Light, and it is supposed was murdered for the money received for the lands. He had been struck on the head with an axe, and his body was found in a shanty.

M. H. Lassator, a cattle dealer of St. Louis, is reported shot and killed at O'Neil City, Nebraska, by a merchant named Blanchard. Lassator, who was going by the name of John Little, had a difficulty with Blanchard, and shot at him through a window. Blanchard returned the fire, hitting Lassator in the head and killing him instantly.

On the evening of March 12th, as Thomas McPherson, Wm. Old, Wm. Whitehorst, and a man named Fisher, were leaving Princess Ann Court House, Virginia, in a wagon, they were fired upon by a concealed party. Old and Whitehorst were instantly killed. The murder is the result of law difficulties.

It has been ascertained that C. A. Reimendsnyder, secretary and treasurer of the Toledo, Ohio, city board of water works, is a defaulter and has absconded. A letter was read from him, dated at New York, in which he acknowledges the defalcation, and states that he is about to sail for Europe. The amount of the deficit is not yet known, but it is variously estimated at from $6,000 to $8,000.

In Brooklyn, N. Y., on the morning of March 12th, four men drove up to the residence of Miss Elizabeth Roberts, rang the bell, entered the house, bound and gagged Miss Roberts and domestic, and in fifteen minutes drove away with $3,500, $3,000 of which was in bonds that they had compelled her at the mouth of the pistol to take from her bosom. The rest was jewelry. They threatened to return and murder the women if they made any outcry.

Lysander Tiffany, who was at one time 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 letters given to him for delivery. Many complaints have recently been made of systematic robbery of letters, and it is thought Tiffany is the guilty party, having been caught in the act of putting letters aside for examination instead of delivering them directly. He claims that he is innocent.

Kerwood, a painter at Kansas City, was shot and killed by his step-son, March 11th. Kerwood came home intoxicated, and began maltreating his wife. A neighbor interfered and sent for the boy Freddie. Upon interposition Kerwood struck him with a poker and otherwise roughly handled him. There being no other way of saving himself and mother from the drunken fury of the man the boy fired with a revolver three shots. One took effect to cause death in two minutes. The boy who is but 16 years old, was arrested.

A Little Rock special of March 11th says: Information has been received here that four negroes, Green Harris, Giles Pack, John Woods, and Bert Hoskins, implicated in the murder of Miss Mattie Ishmael, near Jonesboro a few days ago, have been lynched by a band of masked men numbering 200 or 300. The lynchers suddenly appeared at the house where the negroes were temporarily placed, overpowered the guards and took the prisoners out and hung them to a tree in the vicinity. They disappeared as quickly and silently as they gathered. It is claimed prior to their execution the negroes made a full confession, giving a detailed account of the crime. They alleged Miss Ishmael was killed for refusing to disclose the hiding place of a large sum of money which her father had received a few days before the tragedy occurred.

A Berlin dispatch says that Count Herbert Bismarck has certainly eloped with the Princess Elizabeth of Canolath Beuthen. Both arrived at Hessina several weeks ago. The Princess is the wife of Prince Charles of Canolath-Beuthen, Count of Schanarch and chief of one of the first Prussian families and hereditary member of the Upper House. The faithless wife is a step-sister to Prince Herrimann Heinzfeldt Trachenberg, head of the Catholic family bearing the title since '41, and a daughter of the Countess of Reichensbach. She has one daughter, Princess Lybill, now fourteen years of age. Prince Caraloth, who is thirty-six years old, has left Parliament, and retired to his estates in Silessia. He will commence a divorce suit. Count Herbert Bismarck, whose age is thirty-two, was formerly secretary to his father who had destined him as Chief Assistant and eventual successor. It is said that this domestic calamity is the chief cause of Bismarck's recent irritability and bad humor.

Foreign.

ENGLAND.

An attempt was made to hold a political meeting at Coventry, England, on the night of March 11th, under the auspices of Arthur, O'Connor, and Finigan, Home Rulers. As soon as O'Connor rose to speak he was met by a storm of yells. He made several attempts to read Parnell's manifesto to the electors of Coventry, urging them to support the Conservative candidate at the supplementary election at that place. Finally a rush was made to the platform and a free fight ensued. The police cleared the hall. The disturbance is attributed to the extreme Radicals. According to reliable information Orange Free State farmers in South Africa, are in a very unsettled condition and only awaiting a sufficient excuse to join the Boers. They regard the strong reinforcements coming from England with suspicion, as indicating an intention to annex the free State.

IRELAND.

The Archbishop of Dublin in a Lenten pastoral says unsound and untheological opinions on the mutual obligations which bind society are being industriously propagated by men who are untrustworthy guides of Catholic nations. Even though rents are extortionate, the principles now laid down, that one of the two contracting parties can of his own private authority rescind his engagement, assail the very foundation of society. The pastoral severely condemns the Ladies' Land League. It is rumored the Ladies' League intend publishing a manifesto replying to the pastoral.

A Dublin dispatch of March 16th, says: Two hundred policemen have been dispatched in all haste to Clifton District, where an extraordinary disturbance has suddenly arisen between the Catholics and the Fleming Relief Expedition. One man is reported killed. There is a bitter feeling in the district because of a large number of processes having been served. Her Majesty's ship Valorous has taken process servers and eighty policemen to the islands of Litermalin and Feenish, belonging to Forster, Magistrate. The tenantry owe £5,000.

RUSSIA.

Roussakoff confessed that he threw the first metal bomb. The Pope sent a letter of condolence to the new Czar. It has been thought necessary to follow the proclamation of the Emperor Alexander III. by a special ukase summoning the peasants to join in allegiance with other faithful subjects. The spot where the Czar received his fatal injuries has been enclosed and covered with turf, and a sentry of the old regiment of the Czar's Paul guards it. The body of the dead Emperor was taken to the Greek church of the palace. The coffin was borne by the Czar, Grand Duke Vlandimer, two other Grand Dukes, and the Princes of Louchtenburg and Oldenburg. The people in the halls knelt as the procession passed. On arrival at the church mass for the dead was celebrated. His regalia was brought from Moscow and conveyed through the streets in state. The authorities were informed that a mine was laid in a small street which enters Neusky Prospect, nearly opposite Annitchkoff Palace, the residence of the new Emperor. A detachment of sappers accordingly began the exploration from a small shop, the owner of which had disappeared three days ago. The street is barricaded to prevent the public from approaching. The sappers, on opening up the ground and searching the cellars, discovered in the above mentioned shop the mouth, which was in the shopkeeper's dwelling-room concealed under an ottoman. The mine passed under the street leading to the riding school, whence the Czar was returning Sunday. Eight more arrests were made and a quantity of explosives discovered. It is stated that the owners of the shop from which the mine started were two students. No explosives have yet been unearthed and six squadrons guard the palace, and detachments of infantry and Cossacks almost surround the Winter Palace. There is no question about Roussakoff's fate, as the erection of a scaffold on Smdenski plain, where Sololeff was executed, has already been commenced.

AUSTRIA.

A Vienna dispatch of March 16th, states that an order has been issued prohibiting the importation into Austria of swine, pork, bacon or sausages from the United States.

GERMANY.

When the news of the assassination reached Berlin it was immediately feared the murder might increase the severity of the Socialist law there, and this result has already become noticeable, as a number of suspected persons have been expelled from the city and suburbs. According to the official report lately presented to Parliament it seems the anarchic element though unseen is more vital and vigorous after the lapse of two years than when the Socialist law was passed. The report states that efforts have been made, which were partially successful, to distribute Socialist organs among the population and even among the troops.

A lawyer once approached a pretty Quakeress and said she looked so charming he could not help giving her a kiss.

"Friend," said she, "thee must not do it!"

"Oh, by heaven I will!" replied the barrister.

"Well, Friend, as thou hast sworn, thee may do it, but thee must not make a practice of it!"

When grease meets grease then comes the tub of oleomargarine.

Eighty thousand more women than men in Massachusetts! What shall we do with our girls? asks the Boston *Globe.*

What is the difference between a fixed star and a meteor? One is a sun, the other a darter.

ASSASSINATION.

The Emperor of all the Russias Assassinated.

The Bloody Work of the Fatal Bomb.

The Regicides Arrested and Confess the Deed.

The News of the Tragedy Startles Europe and America.

The Czarowitz Proclaimed Emperor and Issues a Manifesto.

On the afternoon of March 13th telegrams were received at the State Department in Washington announcing the assassination of the Emperor of Russia, which occurred in St. Petersburg about 2 o'clock Sunday afternoon, March 13th. The following telegrams give the particulars:

ST. PETERSBURG, March 13.—As the Emperor was returning from the parade in Michelmanege abo it two 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, bu a second bomb exploded at his feet, shattering both legs below the knee and inflicting other terrible injuries. The Czar was immediately conveyed in a very serious state to his 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. Many policemen and other persons were injured.

LONDON, March 13.—A St. Petersburg correspondent says: The Imperial carriage was attacked on Ekat Rinofsky Canal, opposite the Imperial stables while the Emperor was returning with Grand Duke Michael from Michael's palace, in a closed carriage, supported by eight Cossacks. The first bomb fell near the carriage, destroying the back part. The Czar and his brother alighted uninjured. The assassin, on being seized by the Colonel of Police, drew a revolver, but was prevented from using it. The second bomb was thrown by another person, and fell close to the Czar's feet, its explosion shattering both legs. The Czar fell, crying for help. Col. Dorjibki, though himself much injured, raised the Emperor, who was conveyed to his winter palace in Col. Dorjibki's sleigh. Large crowds assembled before the palace, but were kept back by a troop of Cossacks. The Imperial family were all assembled at the death bed. A council of state was immediately convened, and all places of public resort closed. A few minutes before his death the Emperor received the sacrament.

LONDON, March 13.—A St. Petersburg correspondent telegraphs that the Czar's right leg was nearly torn from his body and the left leg badly shattered. A Cossack and a passer-by were killed on the spot. An officer of the escort and a Cossack have since died. The Czar lingered an hour and a half and all efforts to rally him failed. The only word he uttered after being struck was the name of the Czarowitz. The latter, on leaving the palace after the death of the Czar, was hailed as Emperor, by the crowd. He was surrounded, contrary to his custody, by a strong mounted escort. The people are intensely excited and indignant. The soldiery, who greatly loved the Czar, are furious. All officials hastened to the palace to inquire as to the condition of the Czar. Telegrams announcing the death were sent to all foreign courts and to every part of the Empire. It is stated that the bombs were made of thick glass, filled with nitro-glycerine. The assassins stood on opposite sides of the road. The carriage was moving fast, and the first shell struck the ground behind it and the back of the carriage was blown out. The coachman implored the Czar to enter the carriage, but he moved a few paces from it to see the wounded of his escort. The assassin who threw the first bomb tried to point a revolver at the Czar, but the pistol was struck from his hand. The Czar seemed to recover consciousness before his death, as he motioned away the doctors, who wished to amputate his legs. The Czarowitz and Czarina drove to the palace amid the sympathizing cries of the people. A company of guards surround the palace. The Duke and the Duchess of Edinburgh and Grand Duke Alexis have left London for St. Petersburg.

WASHINGTON, March 13.—Upon receipt of the second dispatch from Mr. Foster that the Emperor was dead, Secretary Blaine cabled the following:

Foster, American Minister at 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 is the victim, and their profound sympathy with the Imperial family and Russian people in their great affliction. [Signed,] BLAINE, Secretary.

NEW YORK, March 14.—A London special gives the following story of the assassination of the Czar: The town was startled by the announcement that the Czar Alexander had been mortally wounded by the explosion of a bomb thrown by assassins while he went out driving in the forenoon. At first it was supposed that the report was a canard, for the Emperor's assassination has often been announced and as often denied since the Nihilists began to compass his death. Later on, however, came the news of his death, which was quickly followed by a full account of the tragedy. Lord Dufferin, the British Ambassador at St. Petersburg, had in the meantime informed the Foreign Office of the affair, and his dispatches were at once forwarded to the Queen, Prince of Wales, Duke of Edinburgh, and other members of the royal family. The Duchess of Edinburgh was at the Duke's seat in Kent with her four children. Prayers were offered by the churches, and in the evening special reference was made to the murder from the pulpits of the principal churches, and while there was no great excitement in court and official circles, there was comparatively little on the streets. The fact is, the people had long expected as much.

Great sympathy is expressed by all classes for the Duchess of Edinburg, who is in a delicate condition. The Russian Embassy at Chesham House, Belgrave Square, was kept busy answering the questions of Russian merchants and others who flocked thither to hear the news. The Embassy has no information on the subject beyond the official notification of the Czar's death and copies of reports. All agree as to the following facts:

The Czar was returning in a covered carriage from Michael's Palace at 11 A. M. with the Grand Duke Michael, his brother. His escort consisted of a troop of Cossacks and several officers of the household accompanied him in sleighs. As the carriage was passing along the banks of the Ekaterinsofsky canal, immediately opposite the imperial stable, a bomb was thrown by a man who was standing among 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 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 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 the crowd of lookers-on, and exploded 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 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 behind the wreck of the carriage, his legs torn and shattered, and blood pouring from ghastly wounds.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 14.—Alexander III. issues an imperial manifesto, announcing that it has pleased Almighty God to call to himself Russia's benefactor, Alexander III., who fell by the hands of impious murderers, and begging his subjects to bow to the divine will, and offer up to the almighty prayers for the repose of the pure soul of our beloved father. The Czar promises to devote his whole life to the care, welfare and honor of Russia and asks the help and guidance of God and the fidelity of his subjects to himself Grand Duke Nicholis Alexandrovitele.

The imperial family and court officials swore allegiance to Alexander III.

The man arrested yesterday confessed that he threw the first bomb, but denies all knowledge of the person who threw the second. In addition to the revolver which the prisoner attempted to use a dagger was found on him.

The name he gave is believed to be false. The prisoner is 21 years of age, and a native of Borovitcha, Government of Novgood.

During the night a Cossack and civilian who declined to give his name died from injuries received by the bursting of the bomb. Altogether twenty persons were more or less injured, thirteen of whom are in the hospital. The whole city is in mourning.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 14.—The police arrestad several persons overheard denouncing the dead Emperor and applauding the murder. Upon the arrest of the second assassin he admitted his guilt, and on being told his accomplice had been arrested, said they were ready to die any moment. He inquired if the Czar was dead, and the police refusing to answer the question, gleefully exclaimed: "Oh I know by that that we have succeeded. Long live the people!" The police refuse to give the names or any particulars relating to the prisoners and the reports current in the streets are mere guess work; that they are nihilists is, however, beyond doubt. Both are young men, and apparently of good birth and education.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 14.—The bells of the city are tolling, and there are everywhere to be seen manifestations of mourning on account of the assassination of the Czar. The public buildings, stores and residences are draped in black. The offices of the legations, government departments, stores and places of business generally are closed. Throngs of people are in the streets discussing the terrible crime which has shocked the whole country.

Arrangements for the funeral of the murdered Emperor will be made on the most extensive scale, befitting the high rank of a ruler.

It is the prevailing opinion here that the new Czar of Russia will find serious obstacles confronting him at the outset of his reign. Rumors of nihilist's plots are rife and fears of outbreaks and further assassinations are rife.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 14.—Russakoff, who threw the first bomb, has been a student two years at a mining academy. The second bomb-thrower has been arrested. He is also a young man.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 14.—Dr. Drariachine who was among the physicians first summoned to the Czar, immediately brought the necessary instruments for amputating the legs, which were held by the flesh only, the bones being broken. The blood flowed copiously from the lacerated wounds. India rubber bandages were applied first to the right leg below the knee, and then to the left leg. The Czar's right hand, on which was a glove, was found to be greatly lacerated. His marriage ring was broken to pieces and driven into the flesh. The surgeons tied up the severed arteries, and at length under the influence of sulphurete of oxygen and ice the Emperor opened his eyes and respiration became more apparent. Chaplain Bjalnar availed himself of the interval of apparant consiousness to administer sacrament, and for a moment some hope was entertained of the Czar's life, but a minute or two afterwards his heart ceased to beat. During the ficker of life the members of the family surrounded the bed. The Arch Priest recited prayers for those in extremis, all present kneeling. The spectacle was heart-rending. Col. Djoribki is confined to his bed, but is not seriously injured.

The number of persons injured by the explosion is greater than at first supposed. Several have since died.

All the officers of the guards, civil officials and court dignitaries met to-day at the Winter Palace to take the oath of allegiance to the new Emperor.

Newspapers as Feet-Wraps.

Complaining of the misery of a long journey the other day to a friend, without any foot-warmers in the carriage, and the consequent pain of cold feet, she told me she had a practical lesson given to her by a well known correspondent on that very matter. They were making a long journey together in bitter weather and could get no hot-water tins put into their carriage. He at once told her not to regret the deficiency for his newspaper would more than compensate for it. So he took off her boots, and, tearing his paper in half, wrapped each foot carefully up in the paper. In a few minutes circulation seemed to return to her benumbed feet, and she assured me she arrived at the end of her journey in perfect comfort, and with warm feet. Such a lesson was not to be lost, and my friend told me that she had resorted to the same experiment several times with like results. I account for the fact by the same reasons I have given for the extra warmth of loose clothing generally. The boots fit tightly, possibly, and prevent free circulation of warm air outside, and, perhaps, compress the circulation of the blood inside the foot. When these are removed the paper prevents evaporation of any animal heat that is generated, and allows the foot to be surrounded, as it were, with a bath of hot air.

Nature's Sluice-Way.

The kidneys are nature's sluice-way to wash out the debris of our constantly changing bodies. If they do not work properly the trouble is felt everywhere. Then be wise and as soon as you see signs of disorder get a package of Kidney-Wort.—*Constitution.*

CONGRESSIONAL.

WASHINGTON, Friday, March 11.—Senator Edmunds took the oath of office for the new term. Pendleton called up the resolution for the formation of the Senate committees of six. Davis, of Illinois, declined the chairmanship of the judiciary committee, and moved as a substitute the name of Garland for the position. He made some remarks defining his position. The Vice President sustained Conkling's point that the question of reorganization is not now in order. Pendleton appealed. After long consideration, but without voting on the appeal, the Senate went into executive session. The executive session was almost wholly consumed in an ineffectual attempt to reach an agreement as to the fixing of a day when the final vote will be allowed to be taken without obstruction on the Democratic list of committees. No nominations were considered. When the doors opened the Senate adjourned till Monday.

WASHINGTON, Monday, March 14.—McDill, of Iowa, and Cameron, of Wisconsin, took the oath. Pendleton called up the resolution regarding the reorganization of the Senate committees. A lively debate took place on the organization. Pendleton led in a speech. Allison moved to go into executive session. The motion was rejected by a vote of 37 to 35. Speeches were made by Bayard, Conkling, and Hill. Hill stated his belief that when all the vacant seats had been filled the Democrats would have a majority, intimating that Mahone would vote with them. The intimation was stoutly denied by Conkling. The proceedings were interrupted to allow the offering of a resolution, condoling the government and people of Russia at the assassination of the Emperor. Laid on the table for consideration hereafter. The debate continued, and Hoar and Davis made speeches. Cameron (Pa.) moved to go into executive session—rejected—yeas, 31; nays, 31. He then moved to adjourn, which was also defeated—Mahone voting with the Republicans. Ingalls proposed by unanimous consent that the question of organization should be postponed until Thursday, when all seats will be filled. Voorhees expressed the idea of going on with the organization of the committees at once, and offered to be one of two Democrats who would withhold their votes so as to make up for the two Republicans that were absent. The resolution of condolence with the government and people of Russia was taken up and adopted unanimously. Adjourned.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, March 15.—When the Senate met the desk of Senator Mahone was decorated with a handsome basket of flowers. Voorhees called up the resolution offered by Hill calling on the Attorney General for information as to the names of the Deputy United States Marshals appointed in the State of Indiana to attend the polls at the election in that State in October last. On motion of Edmunds an amendment was adopted calling for any information in the possession of the Attorney General, bearing upon the necessity for the employment of such Marshals. The resolution as amended was agreed to. Pendleton called up his reorganization resolution, when Cameron, of Pennsylvania interposed a motion to adjourn which was lost—Davis of Illinois voting with the Democrats and Mahone with the Republicans. Pendleton then moved to adjourn, stating that it was evident that no vote could be reached on the pending business. Adjourned.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, March 16.—Vests' motion requesting the President to give the Senate the correspondence and documents between the United States and Mexico during 1859 and 1872, relative to the treaty between the governments, was adopted. Mahone moved for an executive session—lost, 34 to 33. After some dilatory motions Beck said as the Republicans had the President and the House they might as well have the Senate and take all the responsibility for bad and credit for good work. He did not wish to hold on for a few privileges, and moved to adjourn. Agreed to. Adjourned.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, March 17.—Edgarton, the newly appointed Senator from Minnesota took the oath. On motion of Pendleton the Senate adjourned, it being unlikely that there would be a vote to-day on organization.

A Women's Whims.

The Empress Josephine had six hundred thousand francs for her personal expenses, but this sum was not sufficient, and debts increased to an appalling degree. Notwithstanding the riches of her husband, she could never submit to either order or etiquette in her private life.

She rose at 9 o'clock. Her toilet consumed much time, and she lavished unwearied efforts on the preservation and embellishment of her person. She changed her linen three times a day, and never wore any stockings that were not new. Huge baskets were brought to her containing different dresses shawls and hats. From these she selected her costume for the day. She posessed between three and four hundred shawls, and always wore one in the morning, which she draped about her shoulders with unequaled grace. She purchased all that were brought to her, no matter at what price.

The evening toilet was as careful as that of the morning—then she appeared with flowers, pearls or precious stones in her hair. The smallest assembly was always an occasion for her to order a new costume, in spite of the hoards of dresses in the various palaces. Bonaparte was iritated by these expenditures; he would fly into a passion and his wife would weep and promise to be more prudent; after which she would go on in the same way.

It is almost incredible that this passion for dress should have never exhausted itself. After the divorce she arrayed herself with the same care, even when she saw no one.

She died covered with ribbons and pale rose-colored satin.

His Stomach.

Detroit Free Press.

A Detroit surgeon whose reputation is first-class was seated in his office the other day when in walked a stranger who was followed by a dog. Without any fooling around he began:

"Doctor, I have the dyspepsia."

"Yes, sir."

"Had it twenty-six years."

"Yes, sir."

"You can't cure it."

"No, sir."

"But you can make an exchange of stomachs between me and my dog."

"I believe it could be done, and both live."

"Will you guarantee that I won't have a hankering for old bones if I trade stomachs?"

"No, sir."

"Will I want to chase cats?"

"Very likely."

"And snap at tramps?"

"Quite probable."

"Doctor this is business."

"Yes, sir."

"And the exchange of stomachs is declared off."

"Very well."

"And I bid you good day."

"Good day, sir?"

And the man whistled to his dog and walked out, without looking to the right or left.