Agents for the Grey Review

G. H. Middleton, Dundalk.
Alexander Webster, Priceville.
Colin C. McFayden, Glenelg.
Daniel Keith, Holstein.
Alexander Taylor, Dromore.

THE REVIEW.

Durham, March 17, 1881.

THE ASSASSINATION OF THE CZAR.

In another column will be found full details of the assassination of the Emperor of Russia. The Czar has finally fallen a victim to the forces which for the last twenty years at least, have been struggling for liberty throughout the despotic governments of Europe. Personally, the late Emperor was a most humane man, disposed to do all that he could do for the amelioration of the condition of the people over whom he exercised despotic sway, and has actually accomplished a great deal during his reign in the interests of civilization. But his best intentions were constantly thwarted by his nobles, his confidential advisers and eventually the members of his own household, and in the end, as the embodiment of the tyranny under which his subjects groaned, he has fallen by the hand of the assassin. The foul deed will certainly remove still further from their grasp, the object of its perpetrators, but as in most of the countries of Europe, it would seem that that liberty which is the vested right of every human being can only be obtained through war and bloodshed. In our own fatherland it has been so to some extent, but in Great Britain the powers that ruled have had the grace and wisdom to bend before the storm, and to listen to the rising demands of the people for freedom, and thus have succeeded—in modern times—in averting the calamities of war and assassination which have shaken the despotisms of other countries to their very foundations. The first attempt on the life of the Czar was made in St. Petersburgh, in April, 1846, when he was shot at by a fanatical student, who was prevented from accomplishing his purpose by a workman, who at the critical moment turned aside the pistol in the would-be-assassin's hand. In the following year he was fired at in Paris by a Polish refugee while seated in a carriage with the late Emperor Napoleon. The first shot missed, and a second was prevented by the accidental bursting of the pistol. Within the past few months the Czar has lived in such constant dread of death by violence that his life has been a most unhappy one, and it needed not the successful attempt of yesterday to show that his fears were not groundless. It is not yet very long since he narrowly escaped destruction by the blowing up of a special train in the vicinity of Moscow, his escape being the result of an unforeseen delay, which caused another train to be mistaken for the one which carried him and his fortunes. More recently still, his unseen and relentless foes found means of access to the royal palace in sufficient numbers to plan his destruction by the blowing up of part of the edifice—a scheme which came very near being successful. The effect of these plots has been to undermine the Czar's health, if not his reason, and this to such an extent that he would probably not have maintained very long the fearful struggle, even if sudden death had not come to his relief.

The Czarovitch, who succeeds his father under the title of Alexander III, is about the age of thirty-three years, of a robust physique, and credited with being possessed of great energy and an indomitable will. In private life he is said to be genial and popular with the St. Petersburg populace, but as a Russian, permeated with notions of aggrandizement, and bent on carrying out the policy of his great ancestor, Peter the Great. Of the present situation of affairs the London (Eng.) *Daily News* says: "The Czarevitch succeeds to authority more embarrassing than that which the murdered Emperor received. The success of the Government in its efforts to stamp out Nihilism has not hitherto been encouraging. What have all the military trials done? What has been accomplished by the execution and wholesale sending of exiles to Siberia? What has Louis Melikoff, with his unlimited power and apparently liberal sentiments, effected in St. Petersburgh itself? The answer is not difficult, and one which all political experience would lead one to expect. The device of sitting upon a safety-valve has led once more to the inevitable result. It would be madness to persist in it further. The new Emperor has now an opportunity which was not open to his predecessor of making a fresh departure and moving on new lines. To punish his father's murderers is, of course, his political as well as his natural duty, but when that is done there will remain the question of how far it is practicable in these days to govern by a state of siege. If the new Emperor wishes to confront with any reasonable prospect of success the problems that await him, he must employ some better and more serviceable weapons than the prison and the gallows. The forces of order and the forces of revolution have long stood at bay in Russia. We see the miserable issue in such a growth as Nihilism, a system which condemns not only the machinery of civilized government, but almost all characteristics of human, as distinguished from merely animal, life, and springs only from want, misery, and oppression.

It is very much to be feared that the new Czar will pursue a policy of repression as regards his disaffected subjects, but in doing so he will delude himself to his destruction, as many others do, and have done, in bolstering themselves up with the idea that he is maintaining a principle. A principle! forsooth. Principles may be wrong or may be right, but the wrong or the right of any policy is easily determined in our day by an appeal to the consensus of intelligent opinion. And it would be well for the Czar and his successors, if now in the beginning of his reign he would learn to know that however valuable an Emperor's crown and dignity may be, the fate of the ninety millions of people, whose lives and fortunes he holds in his hand, is of incomparably greater importance.

We regret having to record the death of Mr. Donald MacRae of Glenelg, who died on the 15th inst., in the 73rd year of his age. The deceased gentleman was a native of the Island of Skye, Inverneshire, Scotland. He came to Canada in 1852, and at first settled in the Township of Dumfries, but three years afterwards, removed to a farm in Glenelg on which he has since continued to reside. Mr. MacRae was little known beyond the circle of his immediate acquaintances, but in that sphere he has ever been known as a man of the most trustworthy and examplary character in all the relations of life. He leaves a widow, two daughters, and five sons—one of whom, Mr. Finlay MacRae, is well known as Reeve of the Township of Glenelg, and Ex-Warden of the County of Grey, and in other, as well as municipal matters, has been an active and useful citizen.

Local and Other Items.

Bentinck Reform Association will meet at McCallums School House on Saturday the 26th of March. A full attendance requested.

Reform Meeting.—A meeting of the Reform Association of Glenelg will be held at Hall's Mills, on Saturday 26th inst., at 2 o'clock, p. m. Important business to be transacted.

A Communication in connection with the Proton Election trial is crowded out this week, but we learned that judgment in this case which was tried at Owen Sound last week was reserved.

Get your Mottoes Framed at Donaghy's—only 25 cents complete. You can get your Pictures taken, copied, or enlarged at Donaghy's cheaper and better than any other place in the Province.

On Wednesday last week a young lad, Henry Becker of Hanover, fell on the sidewalk and dislocated his shoulder. Dr. Landerkin attended to the matter and no doubt it will be all right in a few days.—*Post.*

Auction Sale—The Farm Stock, Implements, etc, of Mrs. Eliza Duncan, lot No. 9, con 2, Glenelg, will be sold by Public Auction, on Friday, March 25th. Terms Twelve months Credit. Hugh MacKay, Auctioneer.

Credit Auction Sale.—An Auction Sale of Farm Stock, Implements, etc, will be held on lot No. 1, Con 1, Egremont, about one mile south of Durham, on Wednesday, March 30th. Terms—Ten months credit. John Forsyth, Proprietor.

The Fair.—On Tuesday last the usual monthly Fair, of this town was held. There was a large number of cattle on the ground. Cows sold from $20 to $30, and anything fit for the butcher was readily disposed of. A large number of people were in Town, and considerable business was done.

A new Book Store will be opened in Durham next week, in the building known recently as the "California Temperance House," in Lower Town. Mr. Irwin, the proprietor intends to keep on hand a choice stock of articles in the Stationery line, and fully up to the Time, and at prices that must draw customers. Give him a call and see.

A racoon that had been luxuriously living on good fat poultry all winter had its career brought to a sudden termination the other day by Mrs. Frank Scammell, 7th line, St. Vincent. Seeing the animal in the yard she courageously made for it with a good stout stick, but Mr. Racoon, not willing to submit without a struggle turned on her with a most ferocious aspect. After a tussle of some length, however, she succeed ed in killing him.—*Meaford Moniter.*

Appointments in Dufferin.—His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor has been pleased to make the following appointments for the County of Dufferin, under the provisions of "The Division Courts Act, 1880," Guy Leslie, of the town of Orangeville, gentleman, to be clerk, and William Parsons of the same place, to be bailiff of the First Division Court. Alaxander McLaughlin, of Rockside P. O., gentleman, to be Clerk, and Mack Howes, of Waldemar, to be bailiff of the Second Division Court. John A. Love, of Stanton, and George McManus, of Mono Mills, gentlemen, to be clerks of the Third and Fourth Division Courts, respectively.

Fire.—on Thursday evening last, between 9 and 10 o'clock, the reflection of a fire above the Union Hill was seen through the snow storm then raging, and it was found that the house of Mr. A. McCallum was in flames, having taken fire near the roof, probably from the stove-pipe. The family had retired to rest, and when awakend the flames had made such headway it was found impossible to save the house. Very few articles of furniture were saved—Mr. McCallum having to carry his father out of the burning building two or three times, the old man being determined to go back into the house to secure a suit of clothes which were up stairs; and he would no doubt have perished in the flames but for the intervention of his son. By the exertions of those present, the stable and barn but a short distance from the house, were saved. Mr. McCallum has the sympathy of the community in his severe loss.—*Owen Sound Times,*

A son of Mr. John McLeod, of Nichol, near Elora, in jumping off a load of manure one day lately was impaled on a manure fork. The tines of the fork entered the back thigh, taking an upward direction towards the body, making four distinct wounds, varying in depth from seven to eight inches.

Mr. Cockburn states that some 2,600 acres of excellent land was found in the township of Gibson, South Muskoka, last summer, which section was supposed to be unfit for settlement.

The engineer of the G. T. R. was in Palmerston the other day locating the engine house, which is to be removed from Listowel.

Crawford.

An Imposter.—For some time past, a rather strange kind of an individual has been making himself prominent in our neighborhood. He represented himself as being a 'single man' of considerable capital, and intending to open out a store in the Spring on the corner of Mr. Winehold's farm, where, he said he had bought a site. He was very respectably clad, and, as if it were to make the impression more powerful respecting his worth, he wore an immense high hat. His fine story and business-like deportment, made him for some months the welcomed guest of some of our innocent farmers. But, alas, our future merchant turned out to be only an imposter,—a penniless wretch, wishing to sponge his board for a time without working or paying for it. He has however now left, probably to play his game at some other place.

A zealous church member of this neighborhood has resigned his connection with the church, on account of being insisted to take more cakes at a tea-meeting held in the church than he was at the time able to masticate and digest.—Serious Sir.

At a wood-bee at Mr. Jas. Coutt's the other day, about thirty cords of wood were sawed by four says. How is that for high or rather for muscle!

Egremont Edgings.

The entertainment announced to come off on the 17th inst., at S.S. No. 13, proved to be a decided success, the School being crowded to its utmost capacity. After the meeting had been called to order by the Teacher, Mr. W. J. Sharp, Mr. Jas. Renwick of Dromore, was voted unanimously to the chair, who presided with his usual ability. After a song of welcome had been sung by the scholars, led by Mr. J. Hastie, sr., on the violin, who played several pieces at intervals during the evening, in a style that showed him to be Master of the instrument, the various recitations and dialogues were given in a manner that reflected great credit on Teacher as well as pupils. Miss S. A. Coleridge, and Messrs. Jones, Young, and McDonald, teacher, and Mr. Chas. Watson, Mrs. R. Renwick and the Dromore Choir, contributed largely to the entertainment. The audience was very orderly, which says much for Chairman and the people of this part. The proceeds amounted to $15.50, and are to supplement $10 given by the section, for school prizes. The meeting was brought to a close by singing "God save the Queen."

Mr. R. P. Legate has again started the blacksmith business, in his old stand at Bobtown and has laid in a stock of iron and coals for that purpose.

The contract for the erection of a concrete Manse, in connection with Amos Presbyterian Church, has been let to Mr. George Simpson, of Priceville, for the sum of $970, to be finished in September next.

Dundalk Items.

It is reported Mr. D. Davidson is about giving up business here. The "Quo Warranto" business is very dull at present now. It is rumored that the bailiff of the "Quo Warranto" court is about to be superannuated. "My partner" deserves something good. Several of our citizens visited Owen Sound last week to tell *the whole truth* and nothing but the truth.

We are sorry Mr. Wm. Chambers has seen fit to take offence *re* Proton election remarks. I did not mean any harm by it, I can assure him, and must say that if officials higher up than Mr. Chambers would take his walk in life as an example, they would make themselves more agreeable to the public. We apologize, William.

Dundalk, March 15, 1881. Zero.

Horning's Mills.

Trade is lively, our Mills are running night and day. Saw logging is very brisk at present.

Several owners of bush lots are selling the timber from $10 to $12 per acre to choppers for cordwood.

Several lots have changed hands lately. Mr. Smith, of Shelburne, has bought lot 20, 3rd con., at $34 per acre; Mr. John Webster has bought lot 14, 3rd con., at $24 per acre; Mr. August has bought lot 17, on 3rd con. at $34 per acre. These lots are all in the old survey of Melanethon.

There is a great demand for White Russian Wheat for seed.

Our county Registry is open. The Assizes commence on 25th April.

Our Warden is to have a Hat and Gown provided. I have not heard whether the Hat is to be a plug or a Sara Bernhardt fashion. This is economy with a vengeance. We will soon wish ourselves back to Grey.

March, 5th, 1881.

Fire.— On Sunday morning, about 2 o'clock a. m., Mr. Geo. Haskett, of the firm of Haskett Bro., was awakened from his slumber by the smell of fire, and upon descending to the shop, found that some miscreant had built a fire in the cellar close to the division wall of Askin's Grocery and their shop. When discovered the fire had burned through the flooring and had reached the lower shelf. With the assistance of some of the neighbors, who were aroused by the cry fire, it was soon subdued, with out material damage to the building. It was fortunate it was so early discovered, as a few minutes more would have given it such headway that nothing could have saved the building, and the stock, being in the room where the fire originated, from being destroyed. The loss we believe is fully covered by insurance. We have not learned upon whom suspicion rests, but we hope the wretch will be discovered. What makes the matter more henious is the fact, that Messers Haskett dwells over the store, and had Mr. G. Haskett, been a heavy sleeper it is more than probable we would have been called upon to announce the loss of life as well.—*Markdale Standard.*

The Baptist Theological College, in the Queen's Park, Toronto, is now roofed in. There still remains a great deal of inside work to be done, and the building will not be ready for occupation before the month of August.

Meeting of the Reform Association of South Grey.

The Central Reform Association of South Grey met in this Town on Monday, Dr. Gun, the President, occupying the chair, and G. McKechnie acting as Secretary.

The Chairman stated that the object of calling the Association at this time was to take into consideration the desirability of having a public demonstration in this riding sometime during the ensuing summer, and inviting the leaders of the Reform party to address the meeting. He heartily approved of a demonstration of this kind being held in this riding, and if it was the decision of the Association that it should be held he would render every assistance in his power to make it a grand success.

James H. Hunter, M. P. P., stated that this was one of the most important questions that has been brought before the Association to discuss. He hoped the delegates would give it their most favorable consideration. He felt gratified to think that the ratepayers of this riding might be brought face to face with the leaders of the Reform party. He was of opinion that a demonstration of this kind would have a benificial effect on the public at large.

Mr. Finlay MacRae, ex-warden of Grey, stated that he was also in favour of having a Reform demonstration in the riding and hoped the Association would not allow the present opportunity to pass without taking action in the matter.

Mr. Charles Moffat, of Glenelg, was of opinion that the Reformers of the riding were too slow, and should have taken up this subject before the last general election. At that time Reformers were over confident and lacking in push. He hoped they would now grapple with the question more boldly, and in future pursue a more aggressive policy. Therefore he had much pleasure in moving, seconded by Mr. William Irvin, of Bentinck, "That a public Reform demonstration under the auspices of the Association be held during the ensuing summer."—Carried.

A committee of management was then appointed, comprising the president, vice-presidents, and secretaries of the township and town associations, together with an executive committee to appoint time and place of said meeting. The secretary was instructed to communicate with Sir. Richard Cartwright, Mr. Paterson, of Brant, Mr. Ross, of Middlesex, and Mr. Rymal, of Wentworth, to ascertain if they could make it convenient to be present and address the meeting on the occasion referred to and what time would suit their convenience.

Mr. D. McNicol, reeve of Bentinck, hoped the committee could so arrange matters that the meeting would be held between seeding and haying, as in that event it would be much more largely attended by the yeomanry of the riding, and give a favorable opportunity to those residing in adjoining counties.

Mr. Robert Watson, of Normanby, was pleased to hear the remarks of the previous speaker Mr. McNicol, and hoped the committee would act upon his suggestion.

The President, in his usual happy manner assured them that Mr. Mc Nicol's suggestions would not be lost sight of, after which the meeting adjourned.

Without Charity.

To the Editor of the Grey Review.

Sir, I desire through your columns to call the attention of your charitable readers and to ask their assistance in relieving a case of extreme destitution at present existing in the township of Egremont. Situated on the road to Mount Forest, and about ten miles from this place, is a house in the back part of which there are two boys, the eldest about five or six years of age, who are left alone, and who, unless measures are promptly taken to relieve them, are in danger of death from exposure. As soon as I became aware of the position of the children, I informed their grandparents and relatives, thinking that this had only to be done and they would attend to the wants of the children immediatly. But it will scarcely be credited when I say that we have among us persons who are professedly church members and well to do, who are so lost to the call of nature as to leave their own flesh and blood to the careless charity of strangers or to the bitter alternative of death from actual want. This is no fancy picture, the facts are patent to any person who will take the trouble to enquire into them. The proper authorities will attend to the matter but in the meantime that the children may not suffer I am compelled to take the at all times painful and disagreable alternative of appealing to the charity of the public in their behalf. What is required is clothing, and the where withal to procure clothing, food and attendance. Half the grace in giving is in giving promptly, and it is to be hoped that this appeal will be so liberally responded to as to place the children comfortably until the Township authorities can be prevailed upon to attend to them.

Yours truly,
T. A. Harris.

Durham, March 16, 1881.

The Dunville *Gazette* says:—A rumor is going around town that the tax collector of the Township of Moulton concluded that a residence on the other side of the frontier would be conducive to his well-being, and acting on the idea, suddenly left a few days ago. It is believed some $500 or $600 of the taxes collected are unaccounted for, but as his sureties are responsible, the Municipality will not suffer any loss. For some time he has been reckless in his expenditure and associated with those who would be only too glad to pluck him.

The Pacific Syndicate has purchased a quarter of a million of dollars' worth of cars since their organization, half a million railway ties, and the first instalment of their steel rails for active work. They have also selected many of their engineers and construction headmen.

A large number of foxes are being trapped about the Central part of Sullivan, as many as eight or nine being taken by one trapper in a night.—*O. S. Advertiser.*

The Emperor of Russia Murdered.

Blown up by a Bomb Thrown at his feet.

A NUMBER OF PERSONS KILLED OR INJURED.

St Petersburg, March 13.—As the Emperor was returning from parade in the Michel Manege, about two o'clock this afternoon, a bomb was thrown, which exploded under the Czar's carriage, which was considerably damaged. 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 unconscious to the Winter Palace, where he died at 3.30 this afternoon. There were two persons concerned in the crime, one of whom was seized immediately. The explosion also killed an officer and two Cossocks. Many policemen and other persons were injured.

A second dispatch from St. Petersburg says: The imperial carriage was attacked on Ekaterniofsky canal, opposite the imperial stables, while the Emperor was returning with the Grand Duke Micheal from Micheal Palace, in a closed carriage, escorted by eight Cossacks. The first bomb fell near the carriage, destroying the back part of it. The Czar and brother alighted uninjured. The assassin, on being seized by the Colonel drew a revolver, but was prevented from firing. The second bomb was then thrown by another person and fell close to the Czar's feet, its explosion shattering both his legs. The Czar fell, crying for help. Colonel Darjibsky, though himself much hurt, raised the Emperor, who was conveyed to the winter palace in Darjibsky's sleigh. A large crowd 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 the State was immediately convened, and all places of public resort are closed. An official messenger makes the following announcement: "God's will has been done. At 3.25 this afternoon the Almighty called the Emperor to himself. 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 his left leg was badly shattered. A cossack and a passer by were killed on the spot. The Grand Duke Michael was wounded. The officer of escort and the Cossack have since died. All efforts to rally him failed. The only word he uttered after being struck was the name of the Czarwitch. The latter on leaving the palace after the death of his father was hailed as the Emperor by the crowd. He was surrounded, contrary to his custom, by a strong mounted escort. The people are intensely excited and indignant. The soldiery who greatly loved the Czar are furious. All of the officials hastened to the palace to inquire into the condition of the Czar. Telegrams announcing his 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 the opposite side of the street the carriage was moving fast, and the first shell struck behind it, and the back of the carriage was blown out. The coachman implored the Czar to enter the carriage again, but he moved a few paces from the carriage 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 regain consciousness before his death as he motioned away the doctors who wished to amputate his legs. The Czarwitch and Czarevna drove to their palace after the death amid the sympathizing cries of the people. A company of guards surrounded the palace. The Duke of Edinburg and Grand Duke Alexis left London for St. Petersburg.

Another dispatch says: The two assassins of the Czar were immediately arrested. The glasses of the gas lamps in Micheal garden beside the canal, were broken to pieces by the concussion of the explosion. A cordon of guards was drawn around the scene of the murder. The streets are densely thronged with excited crowds. The utmost sympathy for the imperial family is every where expressed. The bells of the principal churches are tolling.

Berlin, March 13.—The news of the death of the Czar was a fearful shock to Emperor William.

LATER.

New York, March 14.—The *World's* London special says: The town was started by the announcement of the Czar's assassination. The Duchess of Edinburgh was at the Duke's seat in Kent with her four children. Prayers were offered for the Duchess at the afternoon services in the churches, and in the evening special reference was made to the murder from the pulpits of the principal churches. While there was great excitement in Official circles there was comparitively little on the streets. People had long expected as much. Great sympathy is expressed for the Duchess of Edinburgh, who is in a delicate condition. Official despatches agree to the following facts of the murder:—The Czar was returning in a covered carriage from Micheal Palace, about 11 a. m. with his brother the Grand Duke Micheal. The escort consisted of a quarter of a troop of Cossacks and several officers of the household, who accompanied him in sleighs. As the carriage was passing along the banks of the Ekaterinofsky canal, immediately opposite the Imperial stables a bomb was thrown by a man standing behind a knot of pedestrians, who had stopped to see the Emporer. It exploded right under the body of the carriage, the splinters flying across the street, but doing no injury beyond tearing away the back of the carriage. The driver descended from his box and the Cossack escort, which was a few paces in the rear, at once galloped up. Not more than twenty persons were present. The Czar, hearing the crash, at once raised the window, opened the door and jumped out, and, while drawing his fur cloak about him, the second bomb was thrown from a knot of lookers-on, exploding right 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 the splinters, and three or four lookers on fell also. The crash brought a squad of police who were on duty at the Imperial stables. As the smoke lifted the Czar was seen lying on his back beside the ruin of the carriage. His legs were shattered and blood pouring from ghastly wounds in his thighs. His cloak and wearing apparel were literally torn from his back. He was deadly pale and his cries to the officers of the household for help were scarcely audible. Col. Doritzsky of his suite, who was badly injured by the second explosion, raised the Emperor and with the aid of the Cossack officers lifted him into a sleigh and conveyed him to the Winter Palace. The bombs were thick glass balls, filled with dynamite. All this did not occupy three minutes. As the prisoner was thrown into a sleigh and driven off under a strong guard, Doritzsky's sleigh, bearing the wounded Emperor and two or three attendants, drove rapidly to the Winter Palace, where a mounted messenger had arrived, and by this time the story was known throughout the neighborhood, and as the sleigh drove through the main gate the people stood by uncovered, while hundreds and thousands flocked to the scene. An alarm having been sounded in the military and police barracks the guards on the Winter Palace were doubled and the streets lined with soldiery. The news soon reached the churches; congregations rushed in to the streets and made for the palace, where squadrons of Cossacks and regular cavalry kept them at bay. Melikoff, the military Governor, was on the spot ten minutes after the Czar's arrival. He called out large detachments of cavalry and artillery and telegraphed to all the commanders of the city and outlying posts to hold themselves in readiness at a moments warning. No doubt the authorities half feared a generl rising of the Nihilists. The city was an armed camp before the clock struck 12. The firemen and fire police kept a sharp lookout for fire and the principal government and municipal buildings were put under close guard. Meanwhile the Cossacks had charged upon the people, from which two bombs were flung. Several persons pointed to a man in the rough sheep-skin garb of the peasant, and declared he threw the first shell. This was confirmed by the Cossacks, who saw him hurling it. The Colonel of Police seized him. He struggled desperately, and as the dismounted escort closed around him drew a revolver as though intending to shoot the Grand Duke Micheal, (whose escape from death at the second explosion was little short of miraculous), but his hand was struck down, and in an instant he was thrown to the earth and securely pinioned, the police putting irons on him and the Cossacks, binding him with ropes. A large body of military police gathered and an active search was made for the other assassin. The Czar was carried upstairs on a litter. Besides the surgeons in ordinary attendance, most of the skilled men in the city were present. His left leg was fearfully shattered and the greater portion of the foot and ankle blown off. The right leg was nearly torn from the body. He was sensible, with brief intervals of unconsciousness, to the last. At 1:30 the imperial family were summoned to the bedside, prayers for the dying being said by the Greek prtriarch 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 with heroic fortitude, and said he trusted he was ready to die and that Russia would never forget that he had been sacrificed for upholding her institutions and maintaining law and order within her borders. Towards 3 p. m. it was evident that the end was near. At 3.30 he breathed his last.

The first announcement St. Petersburgh had was the firing of minute guns, tolling of church bells, hoisting of the national flag at half mast upon the dome of the Winter Palace and turrets of the principal buildings. A minute later flags at half-mast and inverted flags were drooping from the flagstaff on the houses of the nobility and gentry, and court, Government and municipal officials, and a long roll of kettle drums muttered the tale in every street. The wildest excitement prevailed in the neighborhood of the palace, but the people on the streets received the news with sullen silence. There was no weeping except among the soldiers. In the lower quarters where the Nihilists are supposed to be numerous, crowds gathered at the corners and discussed the tragedy, remarking as the police and military dispersed them, "They have done for him at last." Police agents arrested several persons overheard denouncing the dead Emperor, and applauding the murderer. Ten minutes after the first assassin was arrested, his fellow conspirator fell into the hands of the police. He had concealed himself in an old building, in a lane near the Imperial stables. A cordon of police and Cossacks had been drawn around the building. The police routed him out. He was bound and sent to a dungeon. He admitted his guilt, and on being told that his accomplice was also arrested, said they were ready to die at any moment. He inquired if the Czar was dead, and on the police refusing to answer gleefully exclaimed: "Ah! I know by that we have succeeded. Long live the people!"

The police refuse to give the names or any particulars relating to the prisoners. Both young men are apparently of good birth and education.

Berlin, March 14.—The first bomb thrown with the intention of killing the Czar made a hole in the road four feet deep and four feet wide.

New York, March 14.—The Communists of the city have called a meeting tomorrow night to sympathize with the Russian Nihilists and rejoice in the death of the Czar. Flags are at half mast at the offices of the English, French, Haytian, Italian, Austrian and Russian consuls.

New York, March 14.—The Russian Consul General says:—The Czar's eldest son, who now becomes Alexander III., is very popular with the Russian people. He is about 36 years old and is commanding officer of the imperial guards of 40,000 men, the flower of the Russian army. He has three children to whom he is devoted. His wife, sister to the Princess of Wales, also shares the affection to a degree remarkable for a member of a royal family.

St. Petersburg, March 14.—Russakoff, who threw the first bomb, has been a student for two years in a mining academy. The second bomb thrower has been arrested, and is a young man.

ALEXANDER THE III.

This afternoon a salute fired by the cannon on the fortress announced the conclusion of the ceremonies connected with the ascension of Alexander III. to the throne. The space before the palace was covered with people. The Emperor and Empress passed through the crowd on the way to Kazen cathedral amid deafening acclamations. It is said that the civillian who declined to give his name died of poison which he took and not from wounds as stated. The Czar has handed over to Melikoff the entire direction of affairs, and his summoned deputation from the country at large to consult as to the best means to adopt against anarchy and sedition. The garrison was kept ready all night in case a disturbance should occur. A large number of Cossocks patrolled the streets to-day. It is positively stated that Melikoff, some days previous to the murder, unearthed the plot and entreated the Czar not to expose himself. It is thought the Czar's tutor, a much respected and experienced man, will, with Melikoff, play a prominent part in public affairs.

DOMINION PARLIAM'NT.

The main business of Parliament during the past week has been the discussion while in Committee of Supply. On Thursday last Mr. Blake adverted to the increased taxation and expenditure which had characterized the present Government's advent to power, so contradictory to their promises when in Opposition, and even during the campaign of 1878. In concluding he moved an amendment pointing out the facts, and supporting the same by statistics; and affirming the necessity of reducing the expenditure generally, and the taxation as well; the latter to be redistributed so as to relieve the masses of the taxation on the necessaries of life and fuel.

Sir Leonard Tilley's reply was brief, being little more than a reiteration of a few features of his budget speech. In explaining the decrease of free goods imported from the United States he made the rather novel admission from a protectionist standpoint that under the old tariff gram from free large quantities entered for exportation were entered as for home consumption,

Durham Notes.

Durham is picturesquely situated and strikes the stranger as capable of developing into a very beautiful town. The surrounding country presents a marked contrast to the flat sameness that is so characteristic of Ontario as a whole, and even when seen under the advantages of a slushy winter day, cold wind and occasional snow "flurries," as the weather-wise call them, the whole place leaves the impression on the mind of being possessed of very great natural advantages. We were told that Durham is one of the oldest towns in this section, and in view of that fact, it causes one some surprise that it has not developed more, and that the buildings are not of a better class. Whatever the cause of the stagnation, they are apparently about to cease and determane. At the present writing there is every indication of bustle and activity that is accompanying the revival of trade. No doubt this is due to three great causes, first, (of course), Providence, secondly, the National Policy, (perhaps), and the prospective opening of the Wellington, Grey & Bruce, (certainly). In view of the last fact we do not know any town that ought to be more grateful than Durham to that immortal township, which we all know can do it.

One of the most striking evidences of the "go-a-head-ativeness" of the town is the contemplated erection by Mr. Middaugh of a magnificent hotel, at the corner diagonally opposite to his old stand, which is now occupied by Mr. McAllister, so well known to the travelling public for the genial way in which he discharges the duties of "mine host." We were favored with a glimpse of the plans by Mr. Middaugh, and can only say that when they are carried out, as beyond question they will be, Durham will be able to boast of a hostelry second to none west of Toronto. Mr. Middaugh has brought to bear on the plans all the results of his long experience as a landlord, and his ideas have been ably carried out by the architect. We have rarely seen plans so beautifully executed, and we predict that the building when completed will not only be an ornament to Durham and a credit to Western Ontario, but a perfect boon to the travelling public.

One great feature of the neighborhood is the facility afforded to the disciples of Izaak Walton to ply their calling. So far as we could judge from the appearance of the various creeks, it should be a perfect paradise for the brethern of the angle, and we doubt not, with increased facilities the G. B. & W. Railway will afford, Durham will yet be crowded with the devotees of that sport.

We were glad to see the genial countenance of Mr. Pringle beaming with benevolence in his legal sanctum. He reports good progress and prospect. We interviewed also the President of the G. B. & W. Railway and found him a large hearted open-handed man. He, of course, in common with the Durhamites, is delighted with the prospective "boom" which will follow on the whistle of the first train on the G. B. & W. line.

Altogether we very much enjoyed our first visit to Durham, and we fully intend that it shall not be our last. Not by a large majority.—*Mount Forest Advocate.*

It is contemplated to drill 20,000 officers and men and 1,500 horses during the present year—twelve camps being formed, 4 camps in Ontario, 3 in Quebec and 1 each in New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island.

Ice from Lake St. Clair is passing Windsor in large quantities, and the boats laid up there for the winter are undergoing the necessary repairs to be ready for service as soon as navigation opens.

Mr. Samuel McClure, of the first line west of Brampton, fell from his hay loft last week and was so badly injured that he died the following day.

The insane asylum at Danville, Pa., was burned on Saturday last. No lives lost.

Fearful Boiler Explosion Buffalo.

EIGHT MEN KILLED.

On Friday afternoon the large building occupied by Donaldson & Patterson on Indiana street Buffalo, N. Y. State, were completely levelled to the ground by explosion of a gigantic boiler. The wreck was complete, and many of the buildings near have been crashed into by the flying *debris*. For a while it seemed as if the people were too excited to do anything, and the by-ways and thoroughfares adjoining were blocked up by the fast increasing crowds. Hundreds of labourers and ironworkers from Tifft's foundries and other establishments rushed into the wreck, and began to pull away the masses of fallen walls, etc., to find those who might be injured or dead. Suddenly there was a cry of the discovery of an awful sight. Immediately across the street from the boiler shop two bodies were found and that had been blown entirely through a wooden shed, and torn into a mass of mangled flesh. One portion was discovered to be the remains of Robert Patterson. For a time it was thought by the excited people that the other body so cruely torn was that of the other partner, Mr. Donaldson, but it was subsequently discovered to be that of Wm. Gibson, a young boiler maker. The firm of Donaldson & Patterson made a speciality of testing boilers by steam. The pieces of the boiler were thrown crashing through the roof of the Wells Elevator. The shock of the explosion was felt as far north as Broadway, and occurred while a large boiler was being tested. John Fitzgerrest, a labourer living near by and whose house was wrecked by the explosion, says he heard first a hissing sound, as if steam had sprung a leak, and then a low, heavy rumbling as of an underground explosion, and then his house was shaken from its foundation to the roof, the window driven in and he was thrown violently to the ground. When he recovered the men were carrying the body of John Britz into the woodshed, and an awful sight Britz was, broken, blackened, gushing blood, and feebly moaning. Miss Fenton, who lives in the adjoining house, said the first sound heard was a hissing, then came a roar, and their house was covered with flying timbers which smashed every window and shattered the house. In Tifft's boiler shop, separated from the wrecked premises by a humble beer house, kept by John Bagley, the skylights were blown in, and every window demolished, but no one was hurt. A concur that there were two distinct explosions separated by a brief interval. An old lady whose name could not be extracted from her said she was crossing along Ohio street when she heard the explosion, and saw something fly across Indiana street and a shower of timbers. She probably saw the body of the unhappy proprietor, Patterson, and Willie Gibson (the latter a handsome young Scotchman) being blown across the street clean through the planking of the shed adjoining Dock Bros. brass works. A most awful sight the body of Patterson presented as it lay there. It was a mass of torn flesh, entrails, brains, hair, blood, and blackened clothing. His head and his boots lay in a confused mass. An awful wreck of manhood. Willie Gibson lay on a heap of snow further inside the shed. He was not nearly so much mangled, nor had he like Patterson, left a tortser of the crushed planking. Crowds, most curious, whom a single policeman strove in vain to keep back, pressed around to feast on the hideous spectacle. The same thing was to be seen in the area of Forrest's house where John Britz was moaning his life away. It seemed impossible to make the crowd stand back and give the dying man air; and there were some who were brutal enough to jest in the presence of this untimely destruction. "Give him air," shouted an officer. "Oh, what does he want of air?" retorted one of the crowd; "he's done with wind, ain't he," and there were a dozen in the crowd base enough to laugh. There were hundreds of women about, and curious enough most of them seemed to regard the whole business as a good show. Said one of them to a reporter: "There's a fellow lyin' around in the alley, and you'd swear he was a nigger, his face is so black; and black indeed was the poor face, with the eyes burnt out, the mouth widened to an awful gash, nose crushed in, and hair dripping with clotted blood. Some kind hand had covered the face with a quilt. The killed and wounded, so far as known, are as follows: Robert Patterson was blown across Indiana street through a shed, and is mangled and confused mass of flesh. William Gibson, a cashier, was blown across the street through the shed with Patterson. Engineer Chadwick was blown across the street. John Langefeld boiler maker, and John Britz, boiler-maker, are killed. A young man, short and stout, with black moustache, apparently 23 years of age, clothes torn off, unrecognized—killed. A boy, upper part of trunk and head crushed, unrecognized—killed. Bob Maxwell, blacksmith, shoulder and arm bruised. Eric Rupert, boiler-maker, leg broken. Carl Oltz's legs were blown off. He was removed to the hospital legless and shrieking in most excruciating pain. Wm. Gibson had his right foot smashed. The sheriff, coroners, chief of police, and firemen, were on the scene at 4.20. The shock of the explosion released the horses of the steamer Perry, and they rushed pell mell to their positions through the firemen sitting around, who were stunned by the shock and could not for a moment leave their chairs. The corpses and remains were sent to the Morgue at 5.15 p. m. and the injured taken to the General Hospital. The cries of the latter were heartrending. The engineer, Chadwick, lay on the floor of Dock's shop rolling from side to side in mortal agony till death relieved him, when he was removed. While attention was being given to the dead, dying and wounded Mr. Donaldson appeared on the scene, and with tears streaming down his cheeks took a stand in a dazed manner in the centre of the ruins. About two hours before the explosion he went over to Somerville's livery stable on the terrace, and was there when he heard of it. When he appeared on the ground the sight that met his gaze almost distracted him. When questioned as to the cause he was only able to say that an old boiler on the tug *Mary E. Pierce* was being tested and that about twenty five boiler makers were in the building.

LATER.

There are but few additional particulars to state in regard to the boiler explosion on Friday. Henry McKay, who it was feared had been fatally injured, was doing much better than the attending surgeons had anticipated. Carl Otto Wolf and George Balln, two of the seriously wounded, died on Sunday; making eight victims so far. Two others, it is thought, may recover.

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