

THE TRIBUNE.

F. M. & E. M. KIMBLE, Pubs.

McCOOK.

NEB

NEWS OF NEBRASKA.

FINNY SETTLERS.—Since November last, when their season's work really began, the state fish commissioners have been actively engaged in propagating the finny settlers, taking brook trout for stocking the northern streams for their earliest work.

There are about 2,000 brook trout a year old. Recently the commission has received 20,000 eggs of the land-locked salmon or "trout" which are in process of hatching. It is intended to retain these at the fisheries for propagating purposes, and eventually to ship them to the most congenial waters in the state with this variety.

A large quantity of eggs of wall-eyed pike will be received shortly. There are facilities at the fisheries for handling from 10,000,000 to 20,000,000 of these fish, and it is proposed to plant them in the streams of the extreme eastern counties of the state, which are not adapted to trout or salmon. These eggs will be taken next month, and eventually to be planted in May. These wall-eyed pike that were planted last year have grown famously, and many average ten inches in length.

The trout planted there this year have been put into the tributaries of the Bow river in Cedar county, and in the streams at Bazile, Mills and Alpin in Kearney county, and the streams at Atkinson, Long Pine, Johnston and Alsworth, and also in the Minnechadras.

The state fish commission consists of Dr. Livingston, of Pittsboro, chairman; W. L. May, of Fremont, and E. B. Kennedy, of this city, members. The principal business of the commission is to make some improvement in the season, the principal being to build dams at the Santee fisheries, for which the state has made an appropriation of about \$2,000.—Omaha Herald.

THE STATE IN BRIEF.

A signal station is about to be established at Valentine.

Beatrice has six saloons that each pay \$1,000 a year license.

Omaha's bonded debt amounts to something more than \$1,500,000.

An addition is to be erected to the B. & M. headquarters in Omaha.

The new church at Diller has been dedicated and the debt thereon cleared up.

Seventeen families have recently arrived to swell the population in and about Coleridge.

Several carloads of horses have been received at Creighton, all finding a ready market.

Andrew Nelson, an Omaha Swede, has been adjudged insane, and will be taken to the asylum.

Five hundred dollars have been raised for the erection of a wing to the Methodist church at Milford.

Farmers in the neighborhood of Scotia are preparing to plant considerable quantities of amber sugar-cane.

Banker Wolf, of Cedar Rapids, owns six horses, all having a record considerably less than three minutes.

Ed Hill and wife, while crossing the Loup in a skiff near Fullerton, were capsized and narrowly escaped drowning.

One of the largest pipe organs ever brought west of Chicago has just been received by the Presbyterian church of Omaha.

The Cedar Rapids roller flouring mill is grinding 125 to 150 barrels of high-grade flour and is running full twenty-four hours per day.

The citizens of Fullerton are discussing the advisability of establishing or starting a private normal school in the university building at that place.

A Boeotian paper suggests that the reunion grounds in that city on the occasion of the annual Grand Army gathering be lighted with electric light.

It is to be a new school-house, or are the old structures to be patched up and money thus wasted, is now a question uppermost in the minds of the people of Pierce.

Mrs. A. C. Johnson, living seven miles south of DeWitt, picked her thumb slightly with a needle Sunday night at 9 o'clock, and died Monday morning at 10 o'clock from lockjaw.

County Treasurer Hildreth, of Franklin county, has issued 7,000 copies of "Nebraska Homes" for the spring of 1885. It is expected to bear good fruit in the way of settlement in Nebraska.

The Reporter says that Special Agent Coburn, of the interior department, arrived in Valentine the other day for the purpose of looking after several crooked transactions in the land department.

The estate of John Stark, near Union, burned last week. The loss amounts to 530 bushels of oats, 25 bushels of seed corn, part of the machinery belonging to his self-binder, one horse, and other minor articles.

D. O. Quinn, of Nebraska City, the agent of the Singer sewing machine company who skipped out last week, is wanted badly, as his satisfaction, it now leaks out, foots up to over \$9,000, with several more transactions to be heard from.

The Fremont Tribune says: Peter A. Buehler has instituted suit against J. M. McElroy for \$5,000 for damages sustained by freezing his feet last winter, which he alleges was the result of drink obtained at the defendant's saloon.

Two Sherman county lasses, living on a homestead, took it into their heads to see the New Orleans exposition, and accordingly packed their satchels and boarded the train. They saw the show, had a good time, and asked odds of no one.

A German woman aged about 40, of Alma, attempted to get away with herself by poison. Physicians pumped the poison from her, and she failed to reach the shining shore. She afterward tried to take her life with a knife, but it was taken away from her.

A German farmer and wife named Tegler, in Highland precinct, Gage county, went to the field to work, leaving their young children in the house. The house took fire and the children were burned to death. The house and contents were destroyed.

James Davis, of Ponca, who, at the November term of the United States court, was sentenced to imprisonment in the Douglas

county jail for the period of six months for impersonating a revenue officer, was liberated last week, having served out his time.

The Friendville Telegraph mentions a curious freak in the shape of a two-headed calf, brought in by John Schnase. The calf had two distinct heads, four eyes and three ears, one of which was at the juncture of the two heads. It was dead but will be stuffed.

A meeting was recently held at Central City to take into consideration the matter of granting license for sale of liquor. The town seems "dead set" on temperance, and it is probable that after the coming election the saloons there will be among the things that were.

Kearney needs a hotel and W. H. Bowie, of Elm Creek, stands ready with \$20,000 to invest in such an enterprise. If the citizens of Kearney will raise him the additional \$1,000 he will have the hotel completed by the first of next November. What will Kearney do about it?

Winger & Miller, of Lincoln, whose store was burglarized some time ago, have paid over \$300 to the party who apprehended the thieves. The remaining \$300 will be paid when the burglars are convicted and sentenced, a proceeding that will undoubtedly occur when court convenes.

Mrs. W. McCumber, Rosa McCumber, Pearl McCumber, John McCumber, Harry McCumber, all of Nemaha county, publish a card in the Auburn Post, in which they urge that the saloon keepers will not after this date, sell or give away to their husband and father, any intoxicating drinks of any kind.

Work on the artesian well at Jackson's ranch, ten miles north of Creighton, has again been resumed, and will be rapidly pushed. At the suspension of the work last fall on this well a depth of nearly 500 feet had been reached, and it is expected that a depth of about 800 feet will have to be reached before the well is finished.

The David City Press says that Henry Strickler, an aged gentleman, and father-in-law to L. J. Eberly, of Bone creek, suicided the other day by hanging himself to the post of a wire fence. No cause can be given other than mental derangement. The coroner held an inquest, the jury returning a verdict of death by strangulation with a rope fastened around his neck by his own hands.

Hon. Leavitt Burnham, says the Omaha Herald, has returned from the meeting of the university regents, of which board he is a member, and reports the condition and prospects of the institution to be most satisfactory. The superintendent of the college, the present held by Colonel B. P. Savage, was temporarily discontinued. Plans for the university chemical laboratory, for which appropriation was made by the legislature, were approved.

On Wednesday last week, says the Unadilla Optic, while Kale Baldwin and his hired man were breaking stalks in a cornfield in North Branch precinct, they saw a dog making his way through the field toward their team. The actions of the dog showed it was not all right, and leaving the team to take care of itself, they ran to the house, procured a revolver and shot the brute, which had pursued them. Indications were very strong that the dog was rabid.

The Juniata Herald says Fred Shanner, a German farmer living about ten miles south west of that town, met with a very serious accident, just as he was about leaving for home. His wagon was heavily loaded with coal and other articles, and as he was passing across the big draw near Samuel Howland's place, on the edge of town, a sudden lurch of the wagon threw him forward and onto the ground. The front and back wheels of the heavily loaded wagon passed over him, inflicting injuries from which it is feared he cannot recover.

Last week, says the Pawnee Republican, W. C. Lane purchased of James H. Bray, a cow for which he paid \$50. The day after the purchase the cow gave birth to a calf without a single hair upon its body. The skin of the calf is as tender and soft as that of a child at birth, and there are no indications that it will ever be anything else than a perfectly hairless animal. This is the second birth of the kind that has happened in this county, the first one occurring near Table Rock a few years ago. Hundreds of our people have called to see the curiosity and all agree that it is a very strange sight. We hope the calf will live and be a source of great profit to its owner.

OF INTEREST TO EVERYBODY.

Changes in Postal Rates that Take Effect July 1st, 1885.

The following are the important changes which will take effect, beginning with July 1, 1885:

- 1. The weight of all single rate letters is increased from one-half ounce each or fraction thereof. The same increase of weight is allowed for drop letters, whether mailed at stations where there is a free delivery or where carrier service is not established.
2. All newspapers sent from the office of publication, including sample copies, or sent from a news agency to actual subscribers thereof, to other news agents, shall be entitled to transmission at one cent per pound or fraction thereof, the postage to be prepaid. This is a reduction of one-half from existing rates.
3. Any article in a newspaper or other publication may be marked for observation, except by written or printed w.o.s., without increase of postage.
4. That a special stamp the value of ten cents may be issued, which, when attached to a letter, in addition to the lawful postage thereof, shall entitle the letter to immediate delivery at any place containing a free delivery, or over, according to the postal regulations, or within one mile of the postoffice, or any other postoffice coming within the provisions of this law, which may, in like manner, be designated as a special delivery office; that a book shall be provided in which shall be entered between 7 o'clock a. m. and midnight; that a book shall be provided in which shall be entered between 7 o'clock a. m. and midnight; that a book shall be provided in which shall be entered between 7 o'clock a. m. and midnight; that a book shall be provided in which shall be entered between 7 o'clock a. m. and midnight.

This last measure is a very important one, and it works well, will certainly make serious inroads upon telegraph business. Letters arriving by the evening train from the east, or the night train from the west, will be delivered immediately after their arrival on the main line, and will be ready for sorting on the arrival at the post-office, and he will at once proceed to deliver them. Such letters will therefore take the place of telegrams for afternoon and evening business. Whenever there is a likelihood of delay on any of the evening trains, the stamp will insure delivery if the letter arrives before midnight. It looks like a good project.

Vice President Colfax for many years smoked ten or fifteen very strong cigars every day. He was suddenly attacked by a serious vertigo while vice-president, and he attributed it to the narcotic poisoning. He at once stopped smoking; yet Vice-President Wilson, who never uses tobacco, was stricken almost precisely as M. Colfax was. The matches consumed in the United States require wood to the amount of \$2,235,522; the iron used about \$2,000,000 of wood for fuel and \$2,000,000 for ties each year.

TO SERVE IN PUBLIC PLACE.

A Batch of Nominations Sent to the Senate.—Who and What They Are.

On the 30th, this president sent a large number of nominations to the senate, of which the following are some of the most prominent:

Alexander R. Lawson, nominated for the mission to Russia, is a prominent lawyer of Savannah. He was educated at West Point, served in the army a number of years, then resigned and studied law in Savannah. He is now engaged in the practice of his profession. When the civil war broke out he entered the confederate service as a brigadier general, and became quartermaster of the confederacy. At the close of the war he returned to the practice of his profession at Savannah, and soon after was appointed attorney for the Central railroad and banking company of Georgia. He is a man of quiet and affable manners.

A. M. Kelley, nominated as minister to Italy, is a lawyer in successful practice at that city, was for several years chairman of the democratic funders committee, taking an active and prominent part against the readjusters, and is now well known as one of the ablest lawyers in the south. He is a resident of Hoboken, N. J. He is said to be a distant relation of Secretary Bayard, and has been a member of the legislature of New Jersey.

Isaac Bell, Jr., nominated as minister to the Netherlands, is a wealthy citizen of Newport, Rhode Island, and a prominent democrat, and has several times been elected to the office of governor. He is a brother-in-law of James Gordon Bennett.

Rufus McGee, of Indiana, nominated for minister to Sweden and Norway, is a resident of Logansport, Ind. He is a lawyer and statesman, an active politician, and a close political friend of ex-Senator McDonald.

Rasmus A. Anderson, of Wisconsin, is an able and successful lawyer, and is author of a number of books on Scandinavian folklore and mythology. He is a professor in a Wisconsin university, and well known among the Scandinavians in the United States and a prominent defender of the American school system against those who desire to substitute for it a system of instruction in the formation of Scandinavian immigration to this country. He is not only a fine Latin and Greek scholar, but knows German, French and Hungarian and all the Scandinavian languages.

The nomination is generally regarded as extremely good one. Thomas Waller, nominated as consul general at London, is well known as the governor of Connecticut, and as a man of high standing. Frederick Paine, of Maryland, the nominee for the Berlin consul generalship, is editor of the Baltimore Correspondent, a German democratic paper.

Edmund C. Stinson, of Illinois, nominated as consul general to Vienna, is a leading member of a prominent firm in Chicago. He has become somewhat prominent in politics of that state. Brian P. Howell, of Georgia, nominated as consul at Manchester, is one of the editors and proprietors of the Atlanta Constitution, and a man of high standing.

Lewis Fullerton, nominated as appraiser of the port of New York, is at present employed in the appraiser's office there as an examiner in the hardware division. He is a democrat and one of the oldest employees of the appraiser's office about twenty-three years. The nomination is regarded as a good one and strictly in accordance with the civil service reform principles.

NO CRANCE FOR LIFE.

Gen. Grant Now So Low that He Must Soon Pass Away.

New York dispatch of the 2d: An hour after midnight last night Gen. Grant was asleep. At that time Fred Grant was in doubt that his father would be alive at daylight. He had little hope that such would be the case but in that he was happily disappointed. Day dawned and Gen. Grant was yet breathing. The doubt of his son was based on the fact that the disease spread through the mouth and above the palate and the head back of the head. The throat and the posterior and anterior arches in the right side were gone. The palate on the right side was raw and, though the general spoke freely, it was with difficulty that he could get any use of the tongue. Anxiety was further augmented by the statement of Dr. Shady to the effect that unless there was a radical change in the general condition he could not survive until daylight. From 1 o'clock until daybreak the general rested with intervals of fitfulness. Drs. Douglas and Shady were with him and Rev. Dr. Shady, the general's spiritual adviser, was present. The household was aroused and quietly every member of the family was admitted into the sick-room. At 5:30 the group in the sick-room believed that he was passing away, and the doctors thought that death would not live five minutes. Stimulants were administered hypodermically and, as Dr. Newman put it, the wonderful tenacity of life and strength of the general's constitution were all that saved him. It was clear and he was able to speak at that time, and he was able to speak at that time, and he was able to speak at that time, and he was able to speak at that time.

Dr. Albert Erath, of Cantonville, Ulster county, New York, is dead, at the age of 32. He was a student at the university at Tubingen to join the allied forces under Prince Sewartenberg against Napoleon. He was at the battle of Arcis-Sur-Aube, where the French were defeated. He was the second person to enter Paris on his capitulation on March 31, 1814. After the war he returned to college and finished a course in art. He graduated in medicine at the university of Freiburg in 1816. He traveled in Africa for several years and finally came to America. Although he had lived in Ulster county for many years, it was only recently that anything was known of his career.

Commissioner Black has issued a circular to pension agents in which he says: "Investigations now in progress show that in some instances very gross frauds have been perpetrated upon the government through the instrumentality of clerks employed in the pension agencies. You must exercise great care in regard to the selection of your subordinates. The government, it is true, may be reimbursed from your bond for such losses as are above referred to, but this does not prevent the resulting of scandal to the service. This message is an earnest caution and is sent you to call your attention particularly to your own risk and duty; in the premises. Investigate your agencies thoroughly and take all possible precaution to cleanse the service of every suspicious or unworthy person."

FOREIGN NOTES.

Eight thousand men have been ordered to proceed immediately to reinforce the French army in Tonquin.

A collision occurred with the police at an anarchist meeting in the Place de l'Opera Paris. Forty arrests were made and order finally restored.

The English government has long disapproved from Dufferin, viceroy of India, expressing the belief that the ameer of Afghanistan is now firmly convinced of England's good faith.

The rival of El Mahdi is named El Makki. The number of his advocates is increasing. He has occupied El Elobed. The followers of El Mahdi are alarmed. Gen. Wolsey expects to reach Cairo, April 15th.

The English government has engaged a dozen of the finest available steamers as warships for six months. It is reported

BRIEFLY TOLD.

The court house at Minneapolis burned. Loss, \$40,000; insurance, \$35,000. The records were saved.

The sentence of the Hazen court martial is simply a reprimand, and that is not yet approved by the president.

Frederick C. Durant of New York, refuses to obey the order of the court to return into the custody of his sister, Mrs. Bowers, their father, George W. Durant, adjudged a lunatic.

Piorson & Cathroin's hospital, at Flint, Michigan, burned. Thirteen inmates who were in the building were rescued, with narrow escapes in several instances. The loss is \$25,000; insurance, \$5,000.

Judge Sawyer, of the United States circuit court, at San Francisco, has decided that a Chinese merchant resident in this country can depart from it and enter it again without being subjected to the conditions imposed in section six of the Chinese amended restriction act.

The New York Sun makes the positive statement that the Hemingtons have received immense foreign orders for rifles, and the Winchester company are working 1,300 men on cable orders for repeating rifles. All the orders are given by the English government.

The Paris Gaulois, referring to the appointment of Governor McLane as American minister to France, says it is the best possible selection that could have been made. He has made many visits to Paris, and has in many ways shown his liking for France, to which country he is linked by marriage, being a brother-in-law to Baron De Doyin, formerly a member of the chamber of deputies from Savoie.

A Winnipeg special says the rebellion started by Riel has gained greater dimensions by the rising of the Indians in sympathy. The news comes from Quappelle that the Indians on the reserves on the File Hills had risen in arms and killed the farm instructor stationed there. There are four bands of Indians there, numbering in all about five hundred. Three companies of rifles and a portion of a field battery went from Quappelle station to Fort Quappelle.

The weekly statement of the secretary of the board of trade, posted on "change, shows the amount of grain in sight in the United States and Canada on the 30th to have been as follows: Wheat, 48,088,578 bushels, a decrease of 263,882 bushels compared with the Saturday preceding; corn, 7,891,236 bushels, an increase of 516,732 bushels; oats, 2,705,631 bushels, an increase of 90,545 bushels; rye, 265,322 bushels, an increase of 25,254 bushels; barley, 1,917,264 bushels, a decrease of 123,253 bushels.

The decrease of the public debt for March amounts to \$488,000. Two statements were issued, one in the usual form and another in the form suggested by C. N. Goodin, the New York bank expert. The latter form shows a reduction of the amount of cash in the treasury as made up from the following accounts: Gold and silver certificates and United States notes held for certificates of deposit under the act of June 8, 1882. The debt statement is increased by the Pacific railroad bonds and accrued interest about \$65,300,000.

The following has been received by the secretary of the navy from Commander Kane, of the Galena: "Aspinwall is in ashes. The city was burned by insurgents to escape capture by government troops. The Pacific mail dock, railroad property on North end island and canal property at Crispal are the only buildings saved. The shipping is safe. All my force is on shore protecting property. My ship is crowded with refugees. Thousands are destitute and without shelter."

Extraordinary interest in the approaching opera festival in Chicago, which opens April 6th, evidenced in the great demand for tickets. The advance sale has already netted \$50,000, which assures the financial success of the undertaking. The improvised opera hall is nearly completed, and was thrown open to the public on the 23d, when a dress rehearsal of the chorus, under the direction of Mr. Pratt, occurred. The interior view of the large hall is one of great beauty and it is rich in all its appointments. The scenery is very handsome.

Among the nominations by the president not acted upon by the senate are: Henry P. Vernoche, to be naval officer at New Orleans; James O. Henderson, collector of internal revenue for the Eleventh district of Indiana; John T. McGraw, collector of internal revenue for the district of West Virginia. The last message received by the senate from the president was as follows: "I hereby withdraw the nomination, which was delivered to the senate on March 30, of Alexander P. Lawton to be envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of the United States to Russia."

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THE REEL REBELLION.

The Leader Well Provided With Men and Means to Fight.

A Battleford dispatch says: The Indians in possession of the industrial school came here, raising farm houses on the way. They have aided Indian Agent Howe for a conference, but the latter will meet only the chiefs, and not the neutral ground. The Gros Ventres, of the Eagle Hills, keep aloof from the movement. The citizens are confident of holding out until reinforcements arrive. All business is suspended. A later dispatch says the Indians are still encamped around the industrial school, and a postal message is expected. The reported trouble with the File Hills Indians is incorrect. The Edmonton wire is cut and trouble is feared there. A half-breed from Clark's crossing, who refused to join the rebellion, was apparently credited by the government, well armed men, including some Indians, and they mean fight. Gen. Terry, in command of the United States troops in the northwest, reports no Indians crossing the boundary.

A Montreal dispatch says: Rumors that Indian influences are at work in the north-west are apparently credited by the government, as special instructions have been issued to commanders of the frontier corps to prepare for a possible outbreak. A special agent of the government, who was all through the last Indian raid, returned from a tour of inspection along the border and reports an unusual number of suspicious looking fellows at St. Albans, Fort Covington, Pittsburg and other places. He anticipates trouble and has urged the government to mobilize the militia, as a general rule, is not by any means in an efficient state, and lacks every requisite for a force in the field.

The French chamber of deputies unanimously voted the first installment, amounting to \$10,000,000, of the Tonquin credit of \$40,000,000 asked by Ferry before the resignation of his cabinet. The deputies voted to reserve action on the remaining \$30,000,000 until the formation of a new ministry.

On the 1st, Mr. Ferry handed President Grevy a dispatch stating that the Chinese government had accepted M. Ferry's proposals for peace and wished to fix the date for the evacuation of positions now occupied by the Chinese. The dispatch was dated subsequent to the defeat of the French forces at Langson. April 1st being the seventieth anniversary of the birthday of Prince Bismarck the day was celebrated throughout the empire as a holiday with extraordinary interest. The emperor and his son, Crown Prince Frederick William, attended by all the resident princesses of the imperial family, called on the chancellor at 10 o'clock in the morning and congratulated him. The Kaiser was especially warm and earnest in his expressions of regard. During the imperial visit the emperor personally presented a wonderful oil copy of a great portrait of himself to Prince Bismarck as a personal memento.

CRIMINAL.

Near Trinidad, Texas, Tobe Johnson and Sam Taylor (colored) quarreled, and Johnson seized an axe, knocked Taylor senseless, and then chopped off his head.

Rival parties at Morehead, Ky., one side led by Prince and Humphreys and the other side by Day and Bowling, fired twenty shots at each other without effect. More fighting is expected.

James E. Chandler, president, and John B. Cummings, cashier of the First National bank at Bushnell, Ill., were arrested, charged with having embezzled \$60,000 more of the bank's funds. They were held in bonds of \$30,000.

Warrants for the arrest of John L. Sullivan and Dominick McCaffery, advertised to fight in Philadelphia, were issued by Judge Fell and placed in the hands of an officer for execution. In consequence of this move the fight was declared off and both belligerents left the city.

George L. Mayo, publisher of the Illinois Post and Courier, has been arrested by the postal authorities for alleged misuse of the mails by advertising extravagant premiums to be paid when their subscription lists should reach 100,000. He has been arrested before on kindred charges.

At Dallas, Texas, United States Marshal McKee arrested and jailed on a charge of passing \$5 counterfeited bills four negroes. This arrest is expected to lead to the detection of a gang of counterfeiters in the north who are aiming at the circulation of fraudulent notes through the agency of ignorant negroes.

Parties from the Indian territory bring further news of the bloody tragedy which occurred at the foot of Arcturion mountain, Indian territory. The latest information is that Dick Glass, the negro outlaw, was badly shot by Officers Meadows and Culp, and when approached by the latter he suddenly drew his pistol and instantly killed Meadows and badly wounded Culp. Those who arrived on the scene shortly afterward found the negro dead. Deputy Culp was removed to a neighborly house, where he lies with little hope of recovery. Dick Glass, the outlaw, had many crimes to account for and found the Indian Territory his safest rendezvous.

THE INDIAN REBELLION.

Hostiles Cut the Telegraph Line to Battleford—Great Anxiety for the Safety of the Garrison and Settlers.

A dispatch from Winnipeg, April 3d, says: The telegraph wire was cut last evening between Hamulbold and Battleford, and the same point near Clark's Crossing, and nothing has been heard from Battleford for more than twenty-four hours. There is an uneasy feeling here as to the probable fate of the besieged and an intense anxiety for troops to be sent forward. General Middleton has decided not to advance further than Fort Quappelle until more troops come up. William Howie, of High Bluff, Manitoba, who returned to that point on the 23d, reports the following: Two weeks ago Wednesday, Riel, with a gang of about 400, declared war and started on a marauding expedition. The day before Riel started he addressed a large meeting of half-breeds in the Catholic church at Patoucees crossing. He advised all to arm themselves and prepare for fight as it was evident justice could be secured by other methods. The first unlawful acts committed by Riel were the burning of the telegraph line, and the capture by George Kerr and the sacking of store kept by Walters & Baker. On the opposite side of the river in all cases the rebels took what goods they found and sent the prisoners of the storekeepers. The object of the rebels seemed to be to strike at the dominion government, as they imprisoned all government officials and clerks they could lay hands on. Riel sent couriers up to Chief Whitesaddles to have his hand joined to him. He was going to clean up the whole settlement at Prince Albert. They had fifty prisoners locked up in the Catholic church near Clark's Crossing before the Gros Ventres and Howie said the rebel half-breed followers have 150 repeating rifles, while the Indians are armed with shotguns. As to the carriage, it was found in several places. He is of the opinion that the Gros Ventres are taken from Fort Carbon. Gabrielle Dumont, and a man named Tarneau, are the chief men next to Riel in the rebellion. The English half-breeds are in Riel's camp, and he expects to see Prince Albert and allied themselves with the whites and the police who are all in the fort there.

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ORIGIN OF THE DIFFICULTY.

Some Ideas as to the Cause of the Affliction of Gen. Grant.

Dr. Frank Abbott, of No. 23 West Fortieth street, New York city, Gen. Grant's dentist, has prepared a paper on "The Case of Gen. Grant." Dr. Abbott has had the chair of operative dentistry and dental therapeutics in the New York college of dentistry for seventeen years.

"For a good while Gen. Grant has worn a plate with four teeth in front," says Dr. Abbott. "He can't wear it now, and his upper lip drops in slightly. His mustache hides it. He has teeth enough left to masticate. There are a dozen remaining in the lower jaw and eight upper teeth, chiefly on the left side." Dr. Abbott's paper is as follows: "There have appeared in the medical journals and daily papers many statements in reference to the case of Gen. Grant, the condition of his teeth, their removal, etc., that I am induced to give to the profession, through your columns, the facts as far as they have come under my observation and treatment.

November 8, 1884, Gen. Grant consulted me in reference to the advisability of having the 'right upper first molar extracted, stating that he had been suffering for a week or ten days with great pain on that side of the head and face, and that his physician, Dr. Fordyce Barker, who advised him to consult me, had advised the removal of the tooth, as it was, in his opinion, the cause of great irritation and pain.

Upon examination I found the tooth dead with an abscess at the apex of the anterior buccal root. The tooth was generally protected from its original position, the roots covered with tartar, I agreed with Dr. Barker that this was probably the cause of the neuralgia, and advised him to have it removed at once, which he did. The pain and the neuralgia pain was prompt and highly satisfactory to the general as well as to myself.

I made no further examination of his teeth at that time, as he expressed a desire to make an appointment with me in a few days to have what further done would be found necessary for the health and comfort of his mouth, and for the reason that he wished time to recuperate from the distressing pain, soreness, etc., from which he had been suffering.

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