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. The streams in the northern counties, which are cool, clear and abounding in pools and cascades over gravelly bottoms, seem highly congenial for trout, and 95,000 fry have been hatched out and were planted there last month. For this propagation 26,000 eggs were taken in November from adult trout at the 'Santee Fisheries,' the state hatcheries at South Bend; and 100,000 eggs were purchased at North Prairie. Wis., while 6,000 were reserved from the government hatcheries in Michigan. These eggs were hatched at the Nebraska heries, and in February 95,000 fry were distributed, most of which were planted under direction of the commissioner, while some were given to individuals who would interest selves in stocking the streams. There are about 20,000 fry remaining at the hatcheries and such as are not called for will be kept for bringing up the stock.
There are at the Santee Fisheries, as shown

by the census of adult fish taken this spring, 383 German carp, 100 black bass and 100 brook trout, all kept for breeding. There are also about 21,000 brook trout a year old. cently the commission has received 20,000

eggs of the land-locked salmon or "Schoodic," which are in process of hatching It is in are in process of hatching. It is intended to retain these at the fisheries for pro-pagating purposes, and eventually to stock the most congenial waters in the state with this variety.

A large quantity of eggs of wall-eyed pike wil be received shortly. There are facilities at the hatcheries for handling from 15,000,000 to 20,000,000 of these fish, and it is proposed to plant them in the streams in the extreme eastern counties of the state, which are not adapted to trout or salmon. These eggs will be taken next month and hatched, and will be planted in May. Those 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 Alpine Glen in Knox county, and the streams at Atkinson, Long Pine, ston and Ainsworth, and also in the Minne-

The state fish commission consists of Dr. Livingston, of Plattsmouth, chairman; W. Lew May, of Frement, and B. E. B. Kennedy, of this city, secretary. To the latter gentle-man the Herald is indebted for the facts set forth. The commissioners will make some improvements this season, the principal being to build dams at the Santee disheries, for which the state has made an apprepria-tion of about \$2,000.—[Omaha Herald.

I make the server THE STATE IN BRIEF.

- A signal station is about to be established
- Beatrice has six saloons that each pay \$1,000 a year license.
- more than \$1,200,000.
- 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 mar Andrew Nelson, an Omaha Swede, has beeu
- adjudged insane, and will be taken to the Five hundred dollars have been raised for the erection of a wing to the Methodistchurch
- Farmers in the neighborhood of Scotia are amber sugar-cane.

at Milford.

- Banker Wolf, of Cedar Rapids, owns six horses, all having a record considerably less
- Ed Hil and wife, while crossing the Loup in a skiff near Fullerton, were capsized and narrowly escaped drowning.
- 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 flourand is running full twenty-four hours per day. The citizens of Fulleton are discussing the
- advisability of establishing or starting a private normal school in the university building A Beatrice paper suggests that the reunion grounds in that city on the occasion of the
- annual Grand Army gathering be lighted with electric light. . Is it 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, pricked her thumb slightly with a
- needle Sunday night at 9 o'clock, and died Monday morning at 10 o'c'ock 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 staple of John Stork, near Utica, burned inst week. The loss amounts to 500 bushels of oats, 25 bushels of seed corn, part of the machinery belonging to his self-binder, one
- borse, and harness 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 defalcation, it now leaks out, foots up to over \$90, with several more transactions to bear
- The Fremont Tribune says: Peter A. Buckmaster has instituted suit against J. N. Mc-Elroy 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, expesition, 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 to ed 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 sensenced to imprisonment in the Douglas | for fuel and \$2,000,000 for ties each year.

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 \$200 will be paid when the burglars are convicted and sentenced, a proceeding that will undoubtedly occur when court convenes.

Mrs. W. McCumber, Rosa McCumber, Pear 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-inlaw 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 corener held an inquest, the jury returning a verdiet 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 superintendency of the college farm, at present held by Colonel E.P. Savage, was temporarily discontinued. Plans for the university chemical laboratory, for which appropriation was made by the legislature, were approved.

On Wednesday of 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 makng his way through the field towards 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 Shammer, a German tarmer 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, in flicting injuries from which it is feared he

cannot recover. Last week, says the Pawnee Republican, W. preparing to plant considerable quantities of | 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 of the largest pipe organs ever brought 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

OF INTEREST TO EVERYBODY.

be a source of great profit to its owner.

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

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

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 thereto, or 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 wo.ds, without increase of postage. 4. That a special stamp the value of ten cents may be issued, which, when attached to a lett r, in addition to the lawful postage thereof, shall entitle the letter to immediate delivery at any place containing 4,00, popula-tion, or over, according to the rederal census, within the carrier limit of any free delivery office, 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 such specially stamped letters shall be delivered between 7 o'clock a. m. and midnight; that a book shall be provided in which the per son to whom the letter is addressed should acknowledge its receipt; that messengers for this special delivery are to be paid eighty per cent of the face value of all the stamps received and recorded in a montu, provided that the aggregate compensation paid to any one person for such service shall not exceed \$30 per month; and provided, further that the regulations for the delivery of these specially stamped letters shall in no way interfere with the prompt delivery of letters as provided by

existing law and regulations. This last measure is a very important one and if it works well, will certainly make serious inroads upon telegraph business. In practice it would work something like this: All letters arriving by the evening train from the east, or the night train from the west, bearing the immediate delivery stamp, will be sorted on the mail car so as to be ready for the messenger upon the arrival at the postoffice, 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 used tobacco, was stricken almost precisely as M. Colfax was.

The matcher consumed in the United States require wood o the annual value of \$8,293,562; the railroads use about \$3,000,000 of wood

TO SERVE IN PUBLIC PLACE.

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

On the 30th, the president sent a large numwere saved. ber 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 Savannab. 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 described as a lawyer of distinction, a gentle-

man of quiet and affable manners. A. M. Kelley, nominated as minister to Italy, s a lawyer in successful practice at Richmond, Va. He has been mayor of that city, was for several years chairman of the democratic funders committee, taking an active and prominent part against the readjusters, and is also well known as one of the counsel for the Vir-ginia bondholders in their prolonged litigation. Edward Parker Curtis Lewis, nominee for the mission to Portugal, is a resident of Hobo-ken, N. J. He is said to be a distant relation of Secretary Bayard, and has been a member

of the legislature.

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 the democratic candidate for 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, Indiana. He is a lawyer and state senator, an active politician, and a close political friend of ex-Senator McDonald.

Raamus A. Anderson, of Wisconsin, nom:nated as minister resident to Denmark, is an eminent Scandinavian scholar, 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 literary men. He is a man of wide influence 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 sectarian schools. He has always taken a deep interest 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 an extremely good one.

Thomas Waller, nominated as consul general at London, is well known as the governor of Connecticut.

Frederick Paine, of Maryland, the nominee for the Berlin consul generalship, is editor of the Baltimore Correspondent, a German democratic paper. Edmund Jussen, of Illinois, nominated as consul general to Vienna, is a leading member of a prominent firm in Chicago. He has be-

come somewhat prominent in politics of that Evan 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 McMullen, 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 employes in the department, having served continuously in 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. The treasury department officials hesitate to express any opinion in regard to the reasons for the removal of Ketchum, whose place McMullen is to take. There are, they say, no charges against him, and he has not, as far as they know, done anything to render himself obnoxious to the present adnomination unless it can be shown Ketchum

NO CHANCE FOR LIFE

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

was removed for cause.

New York dispatch of the 2d: An hour that his father would be alive at daylight. He | the undertaking. The improvised opera hall had little hope that such would be the case but in that he was happily disappointed. Day | the public on the 28th, when a dress rehearsa 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 throat was eaten into, the gums on the right side were partially destroyed 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 feebly, it was with difficulty and with scarcely any use of the tongue. Anxiety was further augmented by the statement of Dr. Shrady to the effect that unless there was a strong rally through the night th general could scarcely survive until daylight. From 1 o'clock until daybreak the general rested with intervals of fitfulness. Drs. Douglas and Shrady were with him and Rev. Newman was in the house during the night. At 5 o'clock it was deemed wise to admin ster stimulant, and Dr. Shrady gave the genera a little brandy, slightly medicated. The oc casion of this stimulant was of the gravest character. The patient seemed sinking rap fily. The household was aroused and quietly every member of the family was admitted into the sick-room. At 5:30 the group in the sickroom believed the patient to be passing away and the doctors thought the general would not live five minutes. Stimulants were administered hypodermically and, as Dr. Newman put it, the wonderful tenacity of life and strength of intellect sustaining the general, his mind was clear and he was able to speak at what was thought to be a critical moment more free ly than in the early part of the night. Medicated stimulants were continued at short intervals and when he had revived a trifle and was · little stronger he glanced at the members of the family, the physicians, Dr. Newman, and the intendents, all grooped at the bedside, and uttered the words, "Bless you all." o'clo k Rev. Newman engaged the family in morning prayers and another day of anxiety was fairly ushered in. At 6:50 Pev. Tiffany, Gen Grant's rastor in Washington, called but did not enter then told by a watcher that there were no evidences of trouble through the night. At 7:45 Dr. Newman, who had gone for a walk, was sent for in the greatest haste. At 8:20 Senator Chaffee called. U. S. Grant. r., left the house at 8:20. When asked about his father he merely shook his head. Gen. Badeau called about 8:50 and Dr. Newman returned to the house at 9 o'clock. Dr. Shrady left the house at 9:15. He said the general was resting quietly. At 9:30 Gen. Grant was still alive but very weak. About 8:30 p. m. Gen. Grant intimated to Dr. Shrady that he thought he would like to take his own temperature and see how his pulse was. Dr. Shrady gave him a thermometer, and the general put it in his mouth and

kept it there for about five minutes. The general also set his stop-watch and placed it in his lap and put his second finger on his pulse. At one time the watch seemed about to slip to the floor, but the general retained the ther mometer in his mouth. Nevertheless, the general was able to take his own temperature and record his pulsations, and this feat is rigarded by Dr. Shrady as indicating that his in ellec tual perceptions were clear and une o ided. When Gen. Grant made his request for the thermometer Dr. Shrady said: "We must thermometer Dr. Shrady said: bumor a sick man, general," at which the general smiled. At 9 p. m. Mrs. Grant, Mrs. Sar-toris and several other members of the family were about the sick man's bedside. Dr. New man and ex-Senator Chaffee were also present Dr. Shrady regarded the ability of Gen. Grant to exercise his mental faculties and hands at the same time as very hopeful and was quite sanguine at that hour that Gen. Grant would

across the room." The life of a locomotive is reckoned at twen ty-five years, and to keep up the supply 1,169 should be constructed annually. BRIEFLY TOLD.

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

The sentence of the Hazen court martial is simply a reprimand, and that is not vet 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 luna-Pierson & Cathroin's hospital, at Flint,

Michigan, burned. Thirteen inmates who

were in the building were rescued, with nar

row escapes in several instances. The loss is \$25,000; insurance, \$8,000. 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

tion act. The New York Sun makes the positive state ment that the Remingtons have received immense foreign orders for rifles, and the Win chester company are working 1,300 men on cable orders for repeating rifles. All the or ders are given by the English government.

section six of the Chinese amended restric-

The Paris Gauleis, 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 personal memento. brother-in-law to Baron De Boyin, formerly a member of the chamber of deputies from Savoy.

A Winnipeg special says the rebellion started by Riel has gained greater dimensions by the rising of the Indians in sympathy. The then chopped off his head. 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, 48,088,878 bushels, a decrease of 363,862 bushels compared with the Saturday preceding: corn, 7,891,206 bushels, an increase of 516,742 bushels; oats, 2,797,931 bushels, an increase of 90,545 bushels; rye, 265,32 bushels, an increase of 25,264 bushels; barley, 1,017,504 bushels, a decrease of 123,255 bushels.

The decrease of the public debt for March amounts to \$483,000. Two statements were the form suggested by C. N. Goodin, the New York bank expert. The latter ferm shows a kindred charges. 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 ministration. It is intimated that there dock, railroad property on North end island is likely to be a contest in the senate over this and canal property at Crispol 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, is evidenced in the great demand for after midnight last night Gen. Grant was tickets. The advance sale has already netted asleep. At that time Fred Grant was in doubt \$50,000, which assures the financial success of Territory his safest rendezvous. is nearly completed, and was thrown open to of the chorus, under the direction of Mr. Pratt, occurred. The interior view of th 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. Vernochen, to be naval officer at New Or leans: James O. Henderson, collector of internal revenue for the Eleventh district of Indiana; John T. McGraw, collector of in ternal revenue for the district of West Virginia. The last message received by the sen ate from the president was as follows: "I hereby withdraw the nomination, which was delivered to the senate on March 30, of Alexandria P. Lawton to be envoy extraordinary

and minister penipotentiary of the United States to Russia." Dr. Albert Erath, of Cantonville, Ulster county, New York, is dead, at the age of 92 He was born in Austria. In 1812 he left the university at Tubingen to join the allied forces under Prince Scwartzenberg against Napoleon. He was at the battle of Arco-Sieranbe, where the French were defeated. He was the second person to enter Paris on its 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 trayeled in Africa for several years and finally came to America. Although he had lived in Ulster covnty for many years, it was only re cently that anything was known of his ca-

Commissioner Black has issued a circular to pension agents in which he says: "Investigations now in progress show that in some in stances 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 vo r 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 tocall your attention particularly to you > own risk and duty; n the premises. Investigate your agencies thoroughly and take all possible precaution to cleause 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 Del Opera Paris. Forty arrests were made and order finally restored.

The English government has long dispatches 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 Mahd i is named El Makki. The number of his advocates is increasing. pass a comparatively easy night. Cyrus W. The number of his advocates is increasing. Field called about 9:15. Mr. Field said: "He has occupied Elobeid. The followers of (Grant) is a man of wonderful vitality. De El Mahdi are alarmed. Gen. Wolseley expects spite his low condition he is able to walk to reach Cairo, April 18th.

The English government has engaged a dozen of the finest available steamers as transports for six months. It is reported that a military council at St. Petersburg has advised the Russian government against war until a railway has been completed to Saratka.

The fourth Italian expedition to the Red Sea is getting ready for departure as rapidly as possible. It will be prepared for any emergency. The announcement is interpreted to mean that the course of the expedition may be elsewhere than the Red Sea, should occasion demand.

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

On the 1st, M. 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 princess of the imperial family, called on the chancellor at 10 o'clock in the morning and congratulated him. The kaiser was especially warm and carnest in his expressions of regard. During the imperial visit the emperor person ally presented a wonderful oil copy of a greatportrait of himself to Prince Bismarck as a

CRIMINAL.

Near Trinidad, Texas, Tobe Johnson and Sam Taylor (colored) quarreled, and Johnson seized an axe, knocked Taylor senseless, and

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

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 or more of the bank's

funds. They were held in bonds of \$50,000. 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 issued, one in the usual form and another in to be paid when their subscription lists should reach 100,000. He has been arrested before on

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

Parties from the Indian territory bring further news of the bloody tragedy which occurred at the foot of Arbuckle mountains. 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 postol and instantly killed Meadows and badly wounded Culp. Those who arrived on the scene shortly afterward found the negro dead. Deputy Culp was remeved to a neigh boring house, where he lies with little hope of recovery. Dick Glass, the outlaw, had many crimes to account for and found the Indian

THE INDIAN REBELLION.

Hostiles Cut the Telegraph Line to Battleford -Great Anxiety for the Sufety of the Gar-

A dispatch from Winnipeg, April 3d, says: The telegraph wire was cut last evening between Humboldt and Battleford, probably at some 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 Rluff, Manitoba, who returned to that place from the vicinity of the rebels, says: 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 be secured by other methods first unlawful acts committed by Riel were breaking into a settlement store kept by George Kerr and the sacking of a kept by Walters & Baker. On the opposite side of the river in all cases the rebel took what goods they found and then made prisoners of the storekeepers. The object of the rebels seemed to be to strike at the dominion government, as they imprisoned all gov-ernment officials and clerks they could lay hands on. Riel sent couriers up to Chief Whitecap to have his band join them. He said he was going to clean out the whole set-tlement at Prince Albert. They had fifty prisoners locked up in the Catholic church near Patrouche's Crossing before Howie left. Howie said the rebel halfbreed followers have 150 repeating rifles, while the Indians are armed with shotguns. As to the cannon possessed by Riel. Howie states tracks of wheels were found in several places. He is of the opinion that cannon have been taken from Fort Carlton. Gabrielle Dumont, and a man named Tarneau, are the chief men next to Riel in the rebellion. The English halfbreeds did not join Riel as he expected, but went to Prince Albert and allied themselves with the whites and the police who are all in the fort

THE RIEL 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, raiding farm houses on the way. They have asked Indian Agent Rowe for a conference, but the latter will meet only the chiefs, and on neutral ground. The Crees and Stonies, 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 agency. Newdy is holding a parley with them by telegraph from Regina and a peacefvi set lement is expect d. The reported trouble with the File Hill 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, but escaped, says Reil has one thousand they mean fight. Gen. Terry, in command of the United States troops in the northwest, re-

ports no Indians crossing the boundary.

A Montreal dispatch says: Rumors that fenian influences are at work in the northwest are apparently credited by the government, as special instructions have been issued to commanders of the frontier corps to pre-pare for service, A special agent of the gov-ernment, who was all through the last fenian raid, returned from a tour of inspection along the frontier and reports an unusual number of suspicious looking fellows at St. Albans, Fort Covington, Plattsburg and other places. He anticipates trouble and has notified the government. The militia, as a general rule, is not by any means in an efficient state, and lacks every requisite for a force in the fleid. 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 seven-

teen 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 000 asked by Ferry before the resignation of 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 so many statements in reference to the case of Gen. Grant, the condition of his teetb, 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 ight upper first molar extracted, stating that e 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

Upon examination I found the tooth dead with an abcess at the apex of the anterior buccal root. The tooth was considerably projected from its original position, the covered with tartar. I agreed with Dr. Baker that this was probably the cause of the neuralgia, and advised him to have it removed at once, which he did. Toe relief from localized 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, sleeplessness,

etc., from which he had been suffering. The 14th of the same month I again saw him, and carefully examined his remaining teeth. The first to attract my attention were the second and third molars, back of the place from which I had previously moved the firstnamely, the right upper second and third mo-lirs, both of which were projected from a quarter to three-eighths of an inch down from their original positions, the necks and roots coated quite thickly with a dark brown or black tartar. The sockets, in consequence, were almost entirely absorbed and the teeth soloose that they might easily have been removed with the ancient lead forceps. In addition to this, the second molar was very badly decayed, the side broken and the pulp dead. The gum around these teeth was highly inflamed, which inflammation extended to the roof of the

mouth and back into the fauces. Finding these teeth in so deplorable a condition, and there being no antagonizing teeth, advised their immediate removal, believing. as I did then and do now, that they had more or less to do in aggravating at least the disease which then, and which had for five months previously, existed in his throat and upon his tongue. He consented, and I at once removed the teeth. I then removed some of the tartar from other teeth in his mouth and dismissed him. I again saw him the 17th of the same month, at which time I thoroughly cleansed the remaining teeth and put in some filling, all that was necessary to do upon the

teeth remaining in his mouth. I have previously said that I believed the teeth I removed have been more or less instrumental in aggravating the disease of his throat and tongue. How long the teeth had been in the condition generally in which I found them I am unable to say, but presume (and I judge from all the conditions described) that it had

been many years. If we take into consideration the highly in flamed condition of that region of his mouth. the rough surfaces of broken teeth, and the tartar covering them against which that side of the tongue was almost constantly rubbing. I would ask if I am not justified in concluding that the disease from which the general is now suffering has not had sufficient cause for its development in the constant irritants here described, instead of attributing it to the habit of smoking, which seems to be the prevailing

opinion, at least among the laity. I hope that this case may be a solemn warning to all those advancing in years against the tolerance of any rough surfaces (such as are here described) in their mouths, by which the tongue or cheek may be kept in a state of con-

THERE is a wide-spread and serious prevaence of disorders of the kidneys; and of various diseases caused by the imperfect operaion of the kidneys and liver. According to Roberts, Thompson, and other recognized authorities, kidney disorders are very common, but the obscurity of their positive symptoms is so marked that many people, ill and out of sorts generally, are really victims of kidney, complaint, and they and their physicians do not realize it. Rheumatic pains, irregular appetite, frequent headache, chills and fever, blues," hot and dry skip, sour stomach, dyspepsia, irregular action of the bowels, nervousirritability, muscular soreness, cramps, languor, impairment of memory, loss of virility. are among the preliminary evidences of comng kidney and liver derangements. As the disease develops then follow lame back, swelling ankles, pale face, scalding sensations, the water sometimes being very light and abundant, at others scarce, dark-colored and frothy, and abounding in sediment, and, under the microscope, in albumen and tube casts. If the deranged kidneys are not promptly attended to there is danger of the terrible Bright's Disease-hitherto considered incurable, which is a consumption or destruction of the kidneysthe near approach of which alarming disorder should awaken the liveliest concern, for it soon hurries one into the grave unless premptly

checked. Disordered kidneys have the unfortunate effect also of weakening the vigor of the liver, as indicated, if one has, besides the above symptoms, yellow spotted skin, fat covered eve-balls, frontal headache after eating, burning and itching skin, cold extremities, hot head, bad circulation of blood, sick headache. nausea, light colored evacuations, constipation, piles, variable appetite and feelings, diz-ziness, blurred eyesight, liver-cough, ague, chills, fevers, wakefulness at night, drowsiness

by day, etc. These are some of the commoner symptoms as laid down by leading medical authorities, and with them in view one ought not to have much trouble in ascertaining if he is suffering from disorders of these great organs.

These observations have been called forth by s double-column article which appears in auother place in this paper. Skeptical of some of the statements made therein, and at other, times by the same person, we have been led to make a little study of the matter ourselves. with the above result. These diseases prevail amongst young and old everywhere, resulting in terrible and untimely deaths; they take off more people than epidemics; physi-clans report death as occurring from such diseases as appoplexy, paralysis, convulsions, heart disease, pneumonia, fevers, etc., when in reality these disorders are often secondary to Bright's disease and would teldom occur were the kidneys in healthy working condition. Hence, from personal knowledge, or from the trustworthy experience of other competent judges, we believe there is no preparation equal to the remedy that is so prominently mentioned elsewhere in this issue, for preventing and curing the dangerous disorders of which we have written. It has had an extraordinary sale, is everywhere commended, the record of its work seems indisputable, its manufacturers are reputed to be meof the highest standing. . We hold, therefore, that not to use it, if needed, would be a crime against one's supremest interests, especially at this time when, threatened by a fearful epidemic, it is of the highest importance, according to Dr. Koch, the celebrated German cholera specialist, that we keep the kidneys, liver and digestive organs in healthy action, if

the scourge would be escaped. Class in social economy: Professor-"Mr. Meninges, what would you suggest as the first step necessary to the discouragement of divorces!" Mr. Meninges-"Fewer marriages." Barbss ands on skates now lead the grand

marches in some of the skating rinks.