THE TRIBUNE.

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NEWS OF NEBRASKA.

THE DYING APPLE TREES .- The state horticultural society, through its secretary, James T. Allan, deem it important to present the following facts to the fruit growers of the state, which call for decided and immediate action in every orchard. and by this action a disease, of which the cause and cure have been in doubt, may be wiped out. The fire, or twig blight, as it is known, is where the ends of the limbs are killed in summer, as if a fire had swept over them. It is more prevalent in Nebraska this year than it has been during any previous one in the history of Nebras ka orchards. The subject has been discussed for years without conclusion as to

the cause. At a meeting of the Farmers' club, held at Lincoln July 13, Prof. Bessey, dean of the industrial college of the university, exhibited some specimens of the bacteria which produce the sap blight in apple trees. He called attention to little drops of gummy matter which had exuded from the dying twigs, and soaking one of these in water, placed it under a powerful microscope. The water was seen to be swarming with millions of minute bodies of an oval or oblong shape, and for the most part arranged in twos. These the professor assured the club were the famous blight bacteria, which bear the technical name of "micrococcus amylororus." They are related to the bacteria which produce small-pox and diphtheria in man, and the swine plague in hogs, and it has been demonstrated that the blight in trees is as much a disease as are the discases of men and animals.

Healthy trees, when inoculated with the fluid containing bacteria, soon become alfected with the blight. This suggests to us a source of danger hitherto unthought ofthat is, we may inoculate our trees while pruning. By cutting through the affected part great numbers of bacteria may adhere to the knife and be carried to the next healthy tree. The knife must be thoroughly cleansed by dipping in carbolic acid after using it on blighted twigs. It must be in mind that the disease extends borne much farther down the twig than is shown on the exterior. The professor showed specimens of juice from a blighted twig eight inches below apparent limit of the disease, swarming with the bacteria. It takes a practised eye to tell the real limit of the disease and the limb must be cut again and again until sound wood and bark are reached and the final cut made with a clean knife

Mr. Masters, the veteran orchardist of the state, was present and said: "If a man will cut off every blighting twig as soon as it appears he can clean his orchard of blight, being careful to burn everything cut off." It is hoped that the fruit growers will give this their immediate attention

largest barn in the state. It is said that this mammoth structure will be 130 by 80 leet, and, that as soon as completed, they will place therein between 75 and 100 brood mares.

HALL county will have one of the most attractive fairs this year ever known in its hictory.

In connection with the coming reunion at Beatrice, it is suggested by the committee having the matter in charge, that the different state organizations procure headquarters tents 16x14 feet to be used by them as state headquarters during the reunion, and that Adjutant General Shirley be requetted to correspond with the presidents of such organizations, soliciting their aid in carrying out this idea.

THE first practical enforcement in Fremont of the new law passed last winter prohibiting the sale of tobacco to minors under sixteen years, occurred last week when Rev. Joel Garner was arrested and fined for the offense.

THE Irish-American citizens of Hastings are to have a grand pic-nic August 15.

THE Seventh Day Adventists have decided to hold their camp-meeting this year at Kearney, commencing August 12th.

QUITE a number of towns are not satisfied with the showing made by the census enumerators.

THE Lincoln carpenter who some days ago was kicked by a horse, died of his iniuries.

GOVERNOR DAWES has issued his requisition on the governor of Utah for the per son of one Love Green for forgery.

THE state school furd apportionment is \$234,000, and the amount paid out to the present time is \$223,000.

ARTICLES of incorporation of the Coxand manufacturing company of Lincoln have been filed with the secretary of state. The capital stock is \$50,000, with \$20,000 paid in. It is for the purpose of manufacturing tanning extracts and for tanning leather.

OLD settlers say the crop prospects in Gage county were never more promising than at this time.

THE Beatrice Express says that Mr. James Cady is working upon a large reuniog banner. The design is all commemorative of Gen. Grant. In the center is a large portrait of the great commander, which is surrounded by smaller sketches representing scenes in this life. The banner is about ten feet square.

BOONE county has organized an agricultural society and will hold a fair the consing fall.

NEW SYSTEM OF INOCULATION. What is Said of Ferran's Plan of Dealing

With Cholera. Col. Fisher, United States minister to

Spain, has transmitted to the state department a report made to him by E. De LaGranja, a physician of Boston, who accompanied the medical commission recently sent to Valencia by the Spanish government to investigate the cholera epidemic and to report upon the efficiency of the new system of inoculation practiced by Dr. Ferran. The report says: Persons treated by Ferran were found to have inoculated in both arms, but presented no marks or scars other than those made by the hypodermic syringe and now almost obliterated. Some of them stated that they had a little headache and all severe pains in the arms, lasting about twenty-four hours after inoculation. One of the most remarkable things is that none had either vomits or diarrhœa as effects of inoculation, excepting the small children, who, according to one of Ferran's assistants, had both. Statistics presented by Ferran cannot be taken as statistics by anybody free from prejudice. The only thing to be said in favor of Ferran's method is that those who have undergone it have lost all lear of the disease. Ferran asserts that the inocculated do not have any immunity until five days after inoculation, but he does not know for how many days after that they are protected. The inoculated, however, do not appear to acquire much immunity because they are attacked by cholera and die like those not inoculated. The commissioner has concluded that the inoculations are inoffensive and recommended that Ferran be allowed to continue his experiments. The opposition to the present government of Spain has been making political capital out of the suspension of inoculations pending investigation, thus allowing Ferran and his associates to pose as martyrs for the cause of humanity, science and progress. It is my opinion that Ferran's probylactics will be short-lived and will fall into as much discredit as the treatment of cancer by the use of cundurango discovered some years ago by one of our own physicians."

GENERAL NEWS AND NOTES.

Matters of Interest Touched Upon by Press Neues Gatherers.

On the public road, just east of Cranberry Plains, Ohio, a few evenings ago, Henry Hei ser, one of the wealthiest farmers in Northern Ohio, was assaulted by a tramp who literally hacked him to death with a large knife. The murderer escaped, but is being pursued by a posse of citizens, who propose lynching him. A Ft. Reno dispatch says: Gen. Sheridan has just had a conference with the Cheyenne he chiefs, supposed to represent the disaffected element of whom Stone Calf was the most prominent. They disclaim any warlike intertion, but the officials are reticent as to what took place. There are now sixteen companies of soldiers under command of Gen. E. there was in the throat the significant rat-V. Sumner, and if Stone Calf was found to the of mucus that was filling the lung and be turbulent Sheridan would make short work clogging the throat. At 3 o'clock the gen-

IN THE VALLEY AND THE SHADOW.

Last Hours of a Great Man Who for Long Months Suffered the Agonics of Disease --Increasing Weakness Which Betokened Rapid Dissolution.

Gen. Grant, as has already been announced, died at Mt. McGregor on the morning of the 23d. A dispatch from that place, dated the 24th, gives the following account of the closing hours in the life of a maa who has been honored as no one was ever honored before, and the progress of whose disease the nation had watched for months with the deepest solicitude:

The use of hot applications to keep warmth in Gen. Grant's extremities and vital parts were resorted to early last night. They were of some avail, but artificial warmth was without power to reach the course or stay the results of dissolution which began on Tuesday evening and had been progressing steadily, though gradually. Hypodermics of brandy were frequently given to stimulate the flagging physical powers, but later this failed to affect the patient, whose vitality and whose physical forces were so far spent as to furnish no footing for a rebound. Indeed, the efforts of the medical men were being made because none could stand by inactive and without the trial of an expedient that might prolong life an hour or a minute. The physicians believed the patient might reach the extreme ebb of his strength at 1 o'clock this morning and the approach of that hour was anticipated with intense anxiety at the cottage. It passed, however, and the general, lying upon his back and propped by two pillows, ay upon the cot bed in the parlor and was vet living, though growing weaker. The inevitable close of the general's long sickness seemed more and more imminent. The feeble pulse-beats had worn themselves by their rapidity to a fluttering throb that could not be gauged beneath the fingers of the physicians. His body was being worn out by its own life currents, so rapidly was it coursing through the veins. Repeatedly brandy was injected beneath the skin of the general's arm, but despite its warming influence the respiration had quickened from 44 to the minute during the evening to a point of labored breathing that was painful to the friends who grouped and bent near the sick man. Two o'clock had been passed and the evidences of death were multiplying. The increasing respirations were not alone more rapid, but more shallow. The lungs and heart were giving away, so weak had the general grown at 3 o'clock that though frequently attempted to do so, was unable any longer to clear the gathering mucus from his throat. It accumulated and remained and as 4 o'clock drew on and the daylight came a

strongly lined face, and it was reflected as a closing comfort in the sad hearts which beat quickly under the stress of the loving suspense. A minute more passed and was closing as the general drew a deeper breath. There was an expression like that of one relieved of a long and anxious tension. The members of the group were impelled to step nearer to the bed and each wanted to note the next respiration, but it did not come. It never came. There was absolute stillness in the room and a hush of expectancy, so that no sound broke the silence save the singing of the birds in the pines outside the cottage. "It is all over," quietly spoke Dr. Douglas, and there came hen heavily to each witness the realization that General Grant was dead.

The doctors withdrew, the nurse closed the eyelids and composed the dead general's head, after which each of the family group pressed to the bedside and one after another touched their lips upon the quiet face so lately stilled. Dr. Shrady passed out on the piazza and met Newman hastening up the steps. "He is dead," re marked Dr. Shrady. The fact of his having been absent from the side of the dying man and family at the last was the cause of sorrow and regret to the clergyman. He had been summoned a moment too late and arrived in time only to minister to the sorrowing family and gaze upon the scarcoly hushed lips of the dead general, to whom Dr. Newman's love had bound him in such close ties and relations.

Soon after Drs. Douglas and Shrady left the death-bed they conversed feelingly o the last hours of Gen. Grant's life. His pulse first had indicated a failure and his intellect was the last to succumb its clearness and conscious tenacity. After midnight last night a circumstance occurred which iudicated cognizance. "Do you want anything, father?" questioned Col. Fred. "Water," whispered the general, huskily, but when offered water and milk they gurgled in his throat and were ejected, and that one word of response was the last word of Gen. Grant. Dr. Douglas remarked that the peculiarity of Gen. Grant's death was explained by the remarkable vitality that seemed present, an obstacle to approaching death. It was a gradual passing away of the vital forces and consciousness was retained, the doctor thought, until the last. The general died of sheer exhaustion and in a perfectly painless sinking condition. "Yes," interjected Dr. Shrady, quietly, "the general dreaded pain. When he felt he had begun to sink he asked that he should not be permitted to suffer. The promise was made and it has been kept." Since he commenced to sink on Tuesday night he was free from pain. Toward the last no food was taken, but when a wet cloth was placed on his lips he would suck the water from it to moisten his mouth. During the general's last night Dr. Shrady was within call. Dr. Douglas was all night at the cottage and Dr. Sands slept at the hotel after midnight. Within twenty minutes after the death of Gen. Grant, Karl Gerhardt, Hartford sculptor, who has been making a study of the general, was summoned to the cottage at the suggestion of Dr. Newman to make a plaster mask of the dead man's face. He was highly successful. Within half an hour after the general's decease a waiting engine at the mountain depot was on the way to Saraora to bring an undertaker who had been summoned. The details and arrangements touching the remains while they are here and until they reach New York are in charge of W. Drexel and W. J. Arkell. At this writing the physicians are desirous of having a post mortem, but the family are said to be averse to it. A week ago the general is said to have intimated that if he should die here during the hot weather he would prefer that his remains should remain here until cooler weather, the purpose being to spare the family a sad and fatiguing journey in the sultry weather. It is doubtful, however, if this suggestion be carried out fully, though it is not unlikely that the remains will remain here several days. This, however, is entirely at the disposal of Col. Fred Grant, to whom is left entire control of all the arrangements relative to his father's remains. It is not unlikely that a proposition of the city of New York to accord a burial plat for the general and his wife, when she, too shall have passed away, might be considered by the colonel. The impression that Washington will be chosen for the burial spot is believed to be founded on the present inclination of Col. Grant. The only condition made by the general, and that was as long ago as June 24, was that his remains should be interred where the remains of Mrs. Grant might in time lie beside his own.

THE NATION'S BEREAVEMENT.

Perfecting Arrangements for the Funeral of Gen. Grant-When the Last Sad Rites Will Take Place-Resting Place of the Remains. Mt. McGregor dispatch, 24th: General Carr called at the cottage this morning in regard to the disposition of the cottage in which General Grant rests, with Joseph W. Drexel, and the associated press is authorized to announce that the cottage will never again be occupied by any family or person. Mr. Drexel will in due time present it to the state or national government, the house to be presented intact, with all its belongings, fixtures, etc., as a gift to the nation or commonwealth.

The embalming was completed to-day. The cheeks and face, by a process used, have been made to assume a natural fullness. The deepened furrows and lines have been filled out and the expression of the face is now one of calm repose.

This afternoon Mr. Turner, Mayor Grace's chief clerk, received a message which determined the question of Grant's burial place in favor of Central Park, New York. It was as follows: "Your two telegrams just to hand, and I understand the matter to be now definitely settled that General Grant's body is to be interred here. We cannot take any more definite action in regard to the matter of Mrs. Grant until a later date. The faith of the president, of the board of aldermen and my own is pledged that we will see, when a little time has passed away, that the wishes of the family are gratified by formal resolution of the board. Answer immediately so I may appoint a committee to make my quota for a grand national monument.

W. B. GRACE. (Signed) Upon the receipt of Mayor Grace's telegram. Mr. Turner repaired at once to the cottage, where a conference was held with Col. Fred Grant. The colonel read the mayor's dispatch and retained it. At the close of the conference. Col. Grant assured the mayor's representative that he and family thus formally accepted the tender of a burial place for General Grant and Mrs. Grant in Central Park in the city of New York and that he and the family would now proceed with all the funeral arrangements with reference to the above conclusion. The mayor's messenger then telegraphed to Mayor Grace the result of his mission

Mr. J. W. Drexell has arranged the following time table for the removal of the remains from Mt. McGregor:

One week from next Tuesday, August 4, leave Mt. McGregor at 1 p. m.

August 4, arrive at Saratoga at 2 p. m.; eave Saratoga at 2:30 p.m.

Arrive in Albany at 4:30 p. m.: leave Albany at 12 o'clock noon, Wednesday, August 5.

Arrive about 4:30 p. m. Wednesday, August 5, in New York.

In the interval from 4:30 p. m. Tuesday to noon, Wednesday, August 5, the re mains will lie in state at the capitol, and from the time of the arrival in New York Wednesday afternoon until Saturday, August 8, the body will lie in state at the city hall.

The public obsequies will take place Saturday at such time as the civic authorities may arrange, and the interment will then follow in Central park. While sitting on the hotel veranda this afternoon Dr. Douglas chatted at length with the correspondent of the Associated Press about General Grant, and of the long trial of suffering just ended. "Do you remember," said Dr. Douglas, "that during the last week I said to you that there was a subsidence of the swelling in the overlying tissues on the right side of the neck, and that I said on the day I spoke about it, that I had been able to examine the general's throat much deeper and with greater ease than in a long time. Do you remember that?" His hearer recollected - it clearly, and said so "Well, then," resumed Dr. Douglas, "I am going to tell you of an experience I had with General Grant on the afternoon of Thursday, July 16, and at the time I had observed the indications about the throat which I spoke of. During the afternoon of that day General Grant wrote this," and Dr. Douglas took from his pocket several slips written by the general and read what the sick man had written, as follows: "I feel sorry at the prospect of living through the summer and feel in the condition I am in. I do no think I can, but I may, except I do not gather strength. I feel quite as well from day to day as I have done heretofore, but I am loosing strength. I feel it more in inability to move around than in any other way, or rather in a lack of desire to try to move. "When I had read that" added Dr. Douglas, "I turned to the general and tried to cheer him by telling of the improved condition of his throat and neck to which in reply the general again wrote: "After all that, however, the disease is still there and must be fatal in the end. My life is precious, of course, to my family and would be to me if I could recover entirely. There never was one more willing to go than I. I know most people have first one and then another little thing to fix up and never get quite through. This was partially my case. I first wanted so many days to work on my book so the authorship would be clearly mine. It was graciously granted me after being apparently much lower than since, and with a capacity to do more work than I ever did in the same time. My work has been done so hastily that much was left out, and I did it all over from the crossing of the James river in 1864 to the Appomatox in 1865. Since that I have added as much as fifty pages to the book. I should think. There s nothing more to do, and therefore I am not likely to be more ready to go than at this moment." President Cleveland was advised by telegram from Adjutant-General Drum, now at Mt. McGregor, that he delivered the president's letter to Mrs. Grant, and that she and the children expressed the desire to have General Grant buried with national honors. Their wishes will be respected and the ceremonies will take place as already indicated in the press dispatches. President Cleveland and members of the cabinet will attend the funeral in New York, Saturday, August 8.

and report results to Mr. J. T. Allan, Omaha.

WHEAT NOT BLIGHTED .- "What do I know about the report of blighted wheat in Nebraska received in St. Louis and Chicago from private sources?" said Mr. Himebaugh, repeating an Omaha Herald reporter's question.

"Why, it was undoubtedly started in those cities in the interest of a bull movement to sell wheat." Mr. Himebaugh also added that, while the wheat crop of Nebraska is by no means one of its largest products, the spreading of a rumor that the wheat in this state was blighted, following the reports of failures in the south, was intended to have its effect.

His firm received several telegrams on Saturday and yesterday from Chicago and other points inquiring as to the truth of the reports. He had himself recently been out on the road as far west as Cozad and as tar south as Blue Springs, and had interviewed all of the grain dealers who rould be reached after they had been out into the country to see the crops for themselves. In addition to this he had sent out --since the reports of the blight had come from Chicago and St. Louis-to two-thirds the grain dealers in the state, covering nearly every secand replies from a majority of them had been received. All but one deater (in Clay county) had reported favorably on wheat. Samples of wheat had been received of fields being cut. the poorest showed no blight and no defect beyond a rather small berry.

As a result of the inquiries the following telegram was sent: July 20, 1885.

Secretary Chicago Board of Trade: After traveling many hundred miles through the wheat region of Nebraska and making general inquiries by mail we fail to discover, except from two points, any evidence of blight to the spring wheat. Cutting wheat is generally commenced and danger of blight is passed and nothing but weather can spoil our oats, wheat and barley crop, which promise a fair quality and large yield. Respectfully, HIMEBAUGH & MERRIAN.

THE STATE IN BRIEF.

SINCE publication of the census report real estate is held firmer in Hastings.

A SEVERE hail storm recently passed over the western and central portions of Nemaha county and great damage was done to the growing crops. In some places the damage to the crops is so great as to cause almost an entire failure, while in others there will be about half a crop, and still in others the damage is comparatively light. Hail fell the size of hens' eggs and lay on the ground to the depth of an inch after the storm.

OMAHA' is talking up the great need of a patrol wagon to convey obstreperous prisoners to the lock-up.

MR. COLE, of the Beatrice Express, and Mr. Peters, of the Democrat of the same city, have been appointed a committee to papers of the state.

THE members of the Baptist church at Colorado there is apt to be trouble, as the farm, the progress of experiments made Tekamah have been investigating one land is private property, and the owners fearthereon, the condition of the crops, to-George H. Hastings, who, it is said, was ng that some of the cattle are diseased will gether with timely observations upon the recommended to them as a minister of the likely refuse them entrance. It is asserted disease of plants and animals, etc., will that Lamar cannot compel them to do otherchurch by Rev. J. W. Harris, of Omaha. They found out many naughty things receive especial attention. wise, nor can the troops be used to force a one of the watchers but who could mark the about George, among other things that he A BUILDER on a bridge at Antelopeville nearness of his life-tide to its final ending Dr. Douglas noted the nearness of the sunever was a minister of the church, and, fell to the ground, a distance of 27 feet, preme moment and quietly approached In fact had been expelled from the only but was not seriously injured. the bedside and bent over it and while he Of all the Lompoc tribe of Indians. Baptist church with which he ever commudid so the sorrow of the grayhaired physi-I. W. SULLIVAN, of Sidney, received notice of whom fifty years ago there were cian seemed closely allied with that of the nicated. the other day of his appointment to the family. Dr: Shrady also drew near. It some four thousand in Santa Barbara was seven minutes after 8 and the eyes of position of chief clerk at the Cheyenne McCorMick BROTHERS, who are opening up county California, there is but one survivor, and he is old and feeble, exist-ing upon charity in the city of Santa grew more hushed and the peaceful expresa 1,940-acre stock farm, about six miles agency, on the Missouri river thirty miles west of Valparaiso, have begun the erec- north of Fort Pierre, D. T. The position sion seemed to be deepening in the firm and I else. tion of what will probably be the very is worth \$1.200 per year. Barbara_

CAPTAIN ALEX. VOORHIEES, has just received \$1,400 back pension money and will hereafter draw \$15 per month.

THE busy harvest season is at hand and the hungry tramp "looking for a job" in making himself scarce in the rural districts. THE Omaha courts have issued orders for sale of some of the goods left by the absconding Smith.

Two young men at Kearney, named Mc-Ross and Baltright, were thrown from a buggy, falling backwards, their heads striking a stone crossing. Baltright will recover, but McRoss' condition is dangerous. An Omaha book agent who took undue iberties with a married woman was overhauled by the irate husband and given severe punishment.

AT Juniata Ralph Burr, son of W. H. Burr, aged about four or five years, was killed by falling off a wagon loaded with sand and one of the hind wheels passing over his head. He only lived about ten minutes after the accident occurred.

It is proposed to bridge the Loup at Fullerton. The matter will be definitely settled by a vote of the masses.

EDMUND STEVENS, a young man of David City, has recently been placed in the insane asylum.

THE Iowa and Nebraskas packing company, of Nebraska City, proposes erecting twenty-five or thirty cottages for its employes.

RUSSSELL BRIGGS, while at work in the Hooper flouring mills, had his hand caught and badly crushed in the machinery.

ANTON STANER, a Bohemian, living three miles north of Table Rock, was struck by a passenger train and instantly killed. He was driving home from town and the train struck him on the crossing a mile north of the depot.

THE Fullerton band propose treating the citizens of that place with a series of "open

In the vicinity of Wymore the man who has not been west to take up some land is

At the reunion races in Beatrice there is \$1,500 offered in prizes. September 9, a trotting and pacing race, with purse of \$200 each. The 10th, trotting and running, with same purse. The 11th, a freefor-all trot, purse \$400; 2:40 trot, purse \$200, and a half mile dash running for \$75.

THE Catholic people of Wymore will build a house of worship this year providing the required amount of money can be raised.

CHARLES E. BERRY writes to the Lincoln Journal from the Industrial college, office of the dean, that it is proposed to send out from that office short bulletins giving information as to the Industrial college. It is thought that such information will be of write up reunion notes for the leading sufficient interest to the people of Nebraska to be widely circulated in the press of the

state. The condition of the experimental

of him and all connected with him.

Recently the wife of Abe Dinser, a wealthy but eccentric farmer, living west of Bloom. ington, Ill., sued him for a divorce and en joined him from disposing of his property. This so incensed him that he drove all his stock, including stock worth \$2,000, into the barn, and setting fire to it burned the whole thing to the ground. He is missing and is believed to have purposely perished in the tage veranda conversing on the condition flames.

Frank Williams and Clarke Montgomery. hands on T. J. Gray's plantation, near Butler, Ga., quarreled about a woman. Montgomery spread rat poison on the meat that was rationed out to be eaten by the hands. Wif liams died from the effects and others are deathly sick. Montgomery fled and has not yet been captured.

In Troy, N. Y., a few nights ago, John Collapy and Michael Casey, young men, quar relled. The former shot Casey dead. The murderer was arrested and admitted the shooting.

John Guaut, the Englishman who murdered his wife at Hoboken, N. Y., committed suicide by hanging himself in the Hudson county jail.

The Governor of Louisiania has ordered the execution of Charles Davis, George and Mathilda Jones for the murder of Mrs. Henriette Cole, widow of Judge James Cole, in the town of Pluquemine, Aberville parish. The execution will take place on Friday, July 31

A special brings particulars of a monster mass meeting held by the Mormons of Paris, Idaho, to remonstrate against the test oath law recently passed by the Idaho legislature. This law prohibits any person from voting, holding office or serving as a juror, who belongs to an organization that teaches or practices polygamy as a religious institution. Bear Lake county, of which Paris is the capital, is peopled almost exclusively by Mormons, there not being enough Gentiles to fill the offices. The recent attempt to get grand and trial juries failed, and as a consequence court cannot be held. At the mass meeting resolutions were adopted that only one person in thirty is a polygamist, yet the test oath, law disfranchises between 1,500 and 2,000 people in Idaho and has produced chaos. A statement of their grievances and a petition will be sent to President Cleveland.

Two ferocious bull dogs attacked a nurse having in her arms a child of John Harning, of Allentown City, Pa., inflicting horrible injuries on the woman and biting the child's leg off above the ankle. The child will die. Edward Gillan, who shot himself and wife in Cleveland, Ohio, was interred in the potters' field, not a priest consenting to conduct the funeral services, and his daughter refusing to permit a protestant minister to offici. ate. He left property worth \$50,000.

A fire in Baltimore, destroyed property valued at \$35,000; insurance, \$20,000.

The Kansas and Colorado cattle trouble in not regarded as settled, notwithstanding the order from the Indian and war departments. The secretary of the interior can grant a pass. age of cattle through the public lands, but beyond that he has no authority. When the Texas herds reach the borders of Kansas and

eral asked for water and after that it is not remembered that he uttered any word. The respiration had reached sixty and between 5 and 6 o'clock the finger nails had become blue and the hand further evidenced the progress of numbress at the extremities and at every breath the mucus clogging in the throat was growing more noticeable.

point had been reached when expectora-

tion was impossible. There was not left

enough strength, and from 4 o'clock on

A few minutes before So'clock Drs. Douglas, Shrady and Sands stood on the cotof Gen. Grant and discussing the probabilities of his death and limit of life left the sick man. Mrs. Sartoris and Stenographer Dawson were conversing a little distance away when Henry, the nurse, stepped hastily upon the piazza and spoke quietly physicians. He told them he to the thought the general very near his death. The medical men hastily entered the room where the sick man was lying and approached his side. Instantly, upon scanning the patient's face, Dr. Douglas ordered the family to be summoned to the bedside. Mrs. Grant, Mr. Jesse Grant and wife, U. 8. Grant, Jr., and wife and Mrs. Col. Grant were quickly beside the doctors and at the sick man's cot. Mrs. Sartoris had followed the doctors in and the whole family was present except Col. Fred Grant. A hasty summons was sent him, but he entered the sick room while the messenger was searching for him. The colonel seated himself at

the head of the bed with his left arm resting on the pillow above the head of the general, who was breathing rapidly with slightly gasping respirations. Mrs. Grant, bravely suppressing her agitation, took a seat close by the bedside. She leaned slightly upon the cot and gazed with tearblinded eyes into the general's face. She found there, however, no token of recognition, for the sick man was peacefully and painlessly passing away. Mrs. Sartoris came behind her mother and, leaning over her shoulder, witnessed the close of a life in which she had constituted a strongelement of pride. Directly behind Mrs. Grant and Mrs. Sartoris, and a little removed, were Drs. Douglas, Shrady and Sands. On the other side of the bed and opposite the mother stood Jesse Grant and U.S. Grant, Jr. Near the corner of the cot and on the same side as Jesse, stood Dawson, the general's stenographer and confidential secretary. At the foot of the bed, and gazing directly down into the general's face stood Mrs. Fred Grant, Mrs. U. S. Grant, Jr., and Mrs. Jesse Grant, while somewhat removed from the family circle Henry, the nurse, and Harrison, the general's body servant, were watching the close of the life of their master. Dr. Newman had repaired to the hotel for breakfast and was not present, and the general's grandchildren were asleep in the nursery room above.

Otherwise the entire family and household were gathered at the man-The group had been sumsion. moned not a moment sooner than was prudent, for the doctors noticed that on entering the room a purplish tinge, announcing final dissolution had appeared beneath the finger nails, and the hand which Dr. Douglas lifted vas fast growing cold and the pulse had fluttered beyond the point where the physician could distinguish the pulse beats by his own finger. The respiration was very rapid and there was a succession of shallow panting in the inhalations, but the throat seemed to become clearer and as the respirations became quicker and more rapid at the close they also became less labored and almost

noiseless. This fact was a comfort to the watchers, who were thus spared a scene of agonizing or other than peaceful death. Mrs. Grant almost constantly stroked the face and forehead and hands of the dving general and at times tenderly kissed the face of the sinking man. Col. Fred Grant

sat silently but with evident feeling, though his bearing was that of a soldierly son as the death-bed of his hero father. U. S. Grant, Jr., was deeply moved but Jesse bore the scene steadily and the ladies, while watching with wet cheeks, zere silent. It was five minutes past 8 o'clock and not

CHRONICLES BY CABLE. Miscellaneous Matters of Interest Pertaining to Foreign Countries,

Dispatches received from Paris report that the French foreign office has received information which shows conclusively that the Russians are determined to seize Herat and the massing of Russian troops now going at Zulfikar Pass is for that purpose. At the cabinet council being held the Russo-Afghan boundary question is the subject of the cabiinet's consideration.

The proclamation of the Ameer of Afghanistan announcing the receipt by him of the Star of India and declaring that he was now entitled ta aid from the Indian army if necessarv, was issued at Herat. The Ameer, in his proclamation, ordered the illumination of Herat to celebrate his investiture with the order.

A dispatch from Paris to the Exchange Telegraph Company, says that the French-Ambassador at St. Petersburg, who was about to leave the Russian capital on a furlough to enjoy a vacation, has been ordered to remain at his post, because of the gravity of the Afghan difficulty.

A decree has been issuel that foreigners residing in Russia longer than a fortnight shall be subject to taxation in amounts rang ing from one to two hundred rubles.

The Russian garrison at Arkabad has been increased by 5,000 men and the supply of provisions and munitions of war is ample. The Russians are rapidly disarming the Turkomans in the trans-Caspian districts,

The difference between America and Austria will probably soon be settled. Mr. Lee first secretary of the legation, will act as min ister until the successor to Keiley arrives-Keiley in the meantime will draw the salary as a compensation for his rejection. Ex-Min ister Francis returns to America upon the ar rival of the emperor at Vienna.

The Bosphere Egyptian publishes a letter from an engineer named Berde, who has just escaped from Berber, declaring that Olivier Pain, the alleged French advisor of El Mahdi and who it was recently stated had heen killed by the Arabs for a reward offered for his head by British officers, is not dead, but

Decrease in the Number of Cheyennes and Arapahoes Since the last Census.

Ft. Reno dispatch: The enrollment of the Chevennes and Aracahoe Indians has been concluded. There are 2,169 Cheyennes and 1.300 Arapahoes. No census has been taken of these Indians since 1874, when the Chevennes numbered 3,905 and the Arapahoes 2,306. Upon this basis rations have been issued ever since. The present count shows that the government has been defrauded out of the difference. The amount saved by the new census will be 52,000 pounds of beef weekly of the value of \$1,622. The amount to be saved yearly is \$62,000.

This result shows how strong the influences. are likely to have been to prevent the count, not only from the Indians themselves, but the contractor as well. The Indians are now perfectly satisfied, and the trouble is all over. Col Dyer, the agent, resigned his position. and the change will doubtle s result in a clean sweep at the agency. The troops are thinning out. Two companies leave for Camp Supply and two for Fort Sill The force to be held here is not known. Sheridan will re-

air" concerts. eutirely out of fashion these days.

> alive and well at Berber. A Kingston, Ga., man has a curosity in the way of a fowl. It is a cross between a turkey and guinea, and it is between the size of turkey and a guin- main a day or two longer, and will then leave ea, and it makes a strange noise more for Washington, via Caliwell. Gen. Miles like a little dog barking than anything will return via Camp Supply, and will inspect the troops on the Kansas border.