

NEWS CONDENSED.

Concise Record of the Week.

THE DYING SOLDIER.

Gen. Grant's Obstinate Battle with Death.

New York dispatches of the morning of the 6th inform us that Gen. Grant had passed a restless night, but all things considered, was in no worse condition than he had been for several days previous. The General rested peacefully Saturday night, the 4th, and took his nourishment regularly. In the forenoon of Sunday he enjoyed the genial warmth of the sunshine sitting at his window, and remarked that he suffered no unusual pain. Four physicians held a consultation in the afternoon, and after a thorough examination of his condition it was agreed that the local conditions were improved. The treatment of the past few days was commendable, but on his departure from the house Dr. Shadley stated that the General grew no stronger, and the expression of other visitors was that there was no room for hope. During the early hours of the evening the patient was in a cheerful frame of mind, and retired in a rather drowsy mood. He received his first month's pay as a retired General Saturday, the 4th, and divided the amount into piles, of \$200, and gave one to each of his four children and Mrs. Grant. He attached his signature during the day to several steel engravings of himself. They were presented to personal friends. During the night the General had a singular dream, which he related to the doctors on the following morning. He thought he was off traveling somewhere and had but a single saddle. He thought he was very poor, only half-dressed, and without money. The saddle was a bad deal, although as he said: "I thought I ought to be used to it by this." He felt himself altogether in a bad predicament, without money and without friends. He came to a fence and got over it very awkwardly, there being a stile on one side only. When he got over he found that he had left the saddle on the other side, and that he could not get it unless he paid duty on every step of the way he went back. Then he thought he would go back home and borrow the money of Mrs. Grant. He found she had only \$17 and that was not enough, and then he was very glad to wake up. The General said his sensations during the dream were very real, and that he had been much troubled with the annoying adventures which had led him to this train of thought. Dr. Shadley left the house at 7:45. He said that Gen. Grant's condition was almost a miracle. He had a full consciousness passed between him and his attendant: "Good morning, General; you have had a splendid night." Yes, I feel much refreshed." "Now, General, the way to make me happy is to stay that way until 2 p.m., and when I ask at that time how you are, you are to say better." "I do not wish to go against my conscience." "But I am sure you will be better." "I will agree to be if you will keep up the same line of action. Tell Dr. Douglass to do so while you are gone." "Certainly I will. We intend to do it on every limb if it takes all summer." The General laughed at the familiar quotation. The General is himself fully aware of the fact that he is going to die, says a New York dispatch. Mr. Chaffee had a half hour's interview with him Saturday. Gen. Grant was seated when the Senator entered, but immediately got up and walked across the room and back to his chair again. "This is hard," he said, wearily. "Yes, it is hard," said Senator Chaffee, but I suppose it is what we must come to. "It is not that; it seems so useless to keep up the struggle." Gen. Grant replied. "But you are better to-day, are you not?" "Oh, I can't tell. I know I can't live but a few days, and you know it, and the doctors know it. But every moment of life is a week of agony to me." "Some one came in at this moment," said Senator Chaffee to the reporter, "and that was a signal for silence. He never says anything of that kind except to me, and only when we are alone." You must come to me, he said. He is not complaining of his coming end. He has met that event long ago, and it is behind him. He wants to die. He has said so frequently. Senator Chaffee said, further, that the General's voice is firm in tone, but his articulation is difficult. He has never said to his family that he knew he would die except on one occasion, when it was thought his end was near, and Mrs. Grant broke down. He waved her away, saying: "Don't make me cry, I am going away now." "There has been a good deal of nonsense in the papers about Dr. Newman's visits," continued Senator Chaffee. "Gen. Grant does not believe that Dr. Newman's prayers will save him. He asks the Doctor to pray for the sake of not hurting the Doctor's feelings. He is indifferent on his own account to everything."

EASTERN.

A New York dispatch of the 1st inst. reported Gen. Grant as much better. He enjoyed a good night's rest, partook of nourishment with relish, and did not suffer from choking, except once early in the morning.

Hiram H. Kimpton, once a broker in Wall street, with a fortune of \$2,000,000, became an outcast from drink, and has been sent to a charitable institution in New York.

WESTERN.

The Southern Pacific Company, which recently leased the "Sunset route" from San Francisco to New Orleans, has secured a lease of the entire Central Pacific Road and its branches north of Goshen for a term of ninety-nine years, the consideration being taxes, repairs, interest on its debt, and a rental ranging from \$1,200,000 to \$3,600,000 per annum.

A section of the Emery Candle Factory at Cincinnati was burned, creating a loss in excess of \$80,000. Some of the employees became panic-stricken, but all were removed in safety.

The United States Marshal at Springfield, Ill., has in custody, for lack of \$50,000 bail, James E. Chandler and John B. Cummings who were respectively President and Cashier of the wrecked First National Bank of Bushnell. The Examiner charges them with the embezzlement of \$6,000.

The court-house at Minneapolis, valued at \$40,000, was burned, but the records were saved.

The estate of C. H. McCormick has made another gift of \$100,000 to the Presbyterian Theological Seminary at Chicago.

Lightning exploded the Hazard Powder Company's magazine, containing eight and a half tons of powder, at St. Joseph, Mo. The detonation partially wrecked all the houses in the vicinity.

Three masked men entered the farmhouse of Jacob Miller, near Lancaster, Ohio, and demanded money. He felled one robber with a chair, when another of the thieves killed him with a navy revolver. The family were threatened with death while the house was being robbed of \$600.

Mrs. Ezekiel T. Cox, mother of the Hon. S. S. Cox, Minister to Turkey, died at Zanesville, Ohio, last week.

At a farm-house near Monmouth, Ill., a man named Edward F. Nash, who had spent a year in the insane asylum, killed his mother and sister, and laid their bodies side by side on the porch. The maniac fired sixteen bullets from two revolvers into the bodies of the victims. Insanity is hereditary in the family.

Thirty-eight indictments have been found by the Grand Jury of Morgan County, Ohio, against liquor dealers and gamblers in the town of McConnelsville. Sixteen of the accused, upon being arrested, either pleaded guilty or were convicted of selling liquor to minors, and were punished by a fine of \$25 to \$50 and twenty to thirty days in jail.

SOUTHERN.

Mrs. Judge P. B. Muir, a prominent society lady of Louisville, Ky., was burned to death by her clothes taking fire while standing near the stove.

About a thousand negroes have within the past year emigrated to Arkansas from Laurens County, South Carolina. Two men recently walked back the entire distance.

The Exchange National Bank and the Franklin Savings Bank, at Norfolk, Va., and Bain Brothers' Bank, at Portsmouth, Va., have failed.

The people of South Carolina are driving away Arkansas emigration agents, who seek to have the negroes break their planting contracts.

Between \$400,000 and \$500,000 of Government funds (revenue collections) were on deposit in the Exchange National Bank of Norfolk, Va., which failed the other day.

WASHINGTON.

The decrease in the public debt for March was \$483,000. Secretary Manning has changed the form of the Treasurer's monthly statement. By the old method of tabulation the surplus in the vault is \$153,000,000; by the new form it appears as \$21,500,000. The sum of \$100,000,000 has been reserved for the redemption of greenbacks, and small change to the amount of \$31,500,000 is stated by itself. In the new form of debt statement the Pacific Railroad bonds are added to the bonded indebtedness. Within three months the Treasury has lost \$10,000,000 in gold and gained \$7,000,000 in silver. Following is a recapitulation of the debt statement for last month, according to the new form:

Interest bearing debt—	
Bonds at 4 per cent.....	\$250,000,000
Bonds at 4 per cent.....	737,710,900
Bonds at 3 per cent.....	194,000,000
Refunding certificates at 4 per cent.....	248,200
Navy pension fund at 3 per cent.....	14,000,000
Pacific Railroad bonds at 6 per cent.....	64,823,512
Principal.....	\$1,260,073,112
Interest.....	11,957,512
Total.....	\$1,272,730,614
Debt on which interest has ceased since maturity—	
Principal.....	\$4,951,505
Interest.....	242,310
Total.....	\$5,193,815
Debt bearing no interest—	
Old demand and legal-tender notes.....	\$34,739,081
Certificates of deposit.....	26,312,000
Gold certificates.....	115,647,540
Silver certificates.....	112,500,236
Fractional currency (less: \$8,375,934, estimated as lost or destroyed).....	6,067,099
Principal.....	608,063,946
Total debt—	
Principal.....	\$1,873,788,563
Interest.....	12,190,812
Total.....	\$1,885,988,376
Less cash items available for reduction of the debt.....	\$261,150,165
Less reserve held for redemption of U.S. notes.....	100,000,000
Total debt less available cash items.....	1,524,838,210
Net cash in the Treasury.....	22,269,028
Debt less cash in Treasury April 1, 1885.....	1,502,579,184
Debt less cash in Treasury March 1, 1885.....	1,502,489,928
Increase of debt during the month as shown by this statement.....	89,256
Cash in the Treasury—Available for reduction of the debt—	
Gold held or gold certificates actually outstanding.....	\$115,647,540
Silver held for silver certificates actually outstanding.....	112,500,220
U. S. notes held for certificates of deposit actually outstanding.....	26,210,000
Cash held for matured debt and interest unpaid.....	6,788,921
Fractional currency.....	6,478
Total available for reduction of debt.....	
Reserve fund held for redemption of U. S. notes, act July 12, 1882.....	201,150,165
Unavailable for reduction of the debt—	
Fractional silver coin.....	\$30,632,326
Minor coin.....	876,051
Total cash in the Treasury as shown by Treasurer's general account.....	31,508,377
Cash held for certificates issued but not outstanding.....	69,556,605
Net cash balance on hand.....	22,259,025
Total cash in the Treasury as shown by Treasurer's general account.....	\$484,474,174
Capt. Evan P. Howell, of Georgia, has refused to accept the appointment of Consul at Manchester, England.	

Many of the young army and navy officers who have enjoyed a life of elegant leisure in Washington for some years past are being sent to join their regiments or their ships.

POLITICAL.

Secretary Manning has appointed Eugene Higgins, of Baltimore, Chief of the Appointment Division of the United States Treasury.

most inevitably be a heavy loss to the Democratic party in New York, and that the injury can not be fully repaired even by filling all of the important Federal offices in that city with active Democratic partisans."

Rhode Island held her State election on Wednesday, the 1st of April. George Peabody Wetmore, of Newport, was elected Governor by the cursive Republican majority. One of the features of the election was the success of the Rev. Mahlon Van Horne, of Newport, the first colored man ever elected to the General Assembly of that State.

Miss Ada C. Sweet, United States Pension Agent at Chicago, received a telegram from Commissioner Black requesting her resignation, to take effect June 30. In her telegram the Commissioner stated that the request was made for no reason personal or relating to the management of her

office. Inasmuch as she had received her appointment from the President, Miss Sweet ignored the Commissioner's communication and telephoned to Mr. Cleveland saying that, as there was no reason for her dismissal, she declined to resign. Miss Sweet was appointed eleven years ago, at the death of her father, Gen. Sweet, who held the office before her.

The New York County Committee of the Woman Suffrage party denounce Gov. Pierce, of Dakota, for vetoing the suffrage bill, and call on the President to remove him.

MISCELLANEOUS.

In a dispatch from Aspinwall Commander Kane says that he holds two of the chief insurgents who assisted in firing the town. He does not think it safe to hand them over to the Colombian authorities, who would permit them to escape. Application has been made to the War Department at Washington for tents to shelter the destitute people of Aspinwall. The department was only able to give fifty hospital tents. Admiral Jouett left New Orleans for Aspinwall on the 3d inst. Two hundred and fifty marines left Brooklyn the same day for Panama, and 200 more sailed on the 6th. Secretary Bayard says that American citizens will be protected, and the transit across the Isthmus kept open at all hazards.

The failures throughout the United States for the week were 197, the smallest number since the year commenced. The movement of merchandise throughout the country during the week was somewhat heavier, although not so large as at the corresponding period one year ago. At various cities, as reported to Bradstreet's, there was an improvement in trade. This was noticeable at Cleveland, St. Paul, St. Louis, Kansas City, and Philadelphia, although at none of them was the volume said to be as heavy as in the like week of 1881. At Boston the distribution of goods to the West is gradually improving, but at New York the record was only equal to that of preceding weeks. The industrial situation is complicated by the efforts making to form an organized resistance to the depression in the current rate of wages paid to anthracite coal miners in Eastern Pennsylvania. The total number of manufacturing and mining employees who are actively demanding higher rates of wages is nearly if not quite as large as at any time within two years before or since the strike of the Gould railway employees. The iron market is quite as dull as heretofore.

President Barrios, who recently undertook the task of consolidating the Republics of Central America by the sword, is said to have perished on the battle-field of Chalchuapa. The Legislative Assembly of Guatemala has annulled the decree making Barrios dictator, and an armistice of one month is announced. Commander Kne has telegraphed from Aspinwall to Secretary Whitney that everything is quiet there. There are about 100 Colombian Government troops at Colon, holding a large numbering of prisoners, but rendering no assistance in preserving order. Transit across the Isthmus has been stopped by the insurgents, and the telegraph wires are cut frequently.

Charles W. Durant, ex-President of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad Company, whom the New York Supreme Court recently adjudged to be a lunatic, died last week at the house of his son Frederick.

Dispatches from the Northwest state R. E. has formed a provisional government in the Saskatchewan District, Teton-Sioux, who are refugees from the United States, were committing depredations about Prince Albert, and it was stated that unless relief speedily arrived at the latter place the rebels would be in possession. Two batteries, 228 officers and men with four nine-pounder guns left Winnipeg, the 4th inst., for the front. The permission of the Washington authorities to permit Canadian troops to pass through American territory has not been asked for.

FOREIGN.

Ismail Pasha, ex-Khedive of Egypt, says that England and Italy, separately or allied, could never conquer and hold the Sudan, owing to the immense extent of that country, its dangerous climate, and wild character. He thinks that England has now realized these facts and is at present temporizing with a view to abandoning the Sudan as soon as it may be done without undignified haste.

The preliminaries of peace between China and France, under discussion with Ferry, are now suspended. The Government at Pekin awaits a resumption of negotiations, but insists, as a first condition, that France withdraw her prohibition of rice as contraband of war. The Marquis Tseng, the Chinese Ambassador, states the recent Chinese victories will be no obstacle to the conclusion of peace. Since the capture of Langson the Chinese Government has sent a cable dispatch maintaining the peace proposals.

Officials at the Russian War Office are said to be blue over certain reports made by a secret agent who was sent to Afghanistan to sound the Ameeer as to his attitude in the event of war with England. The Ameeer has exchanged his former frankness for a feeling of hostility toward Russia. This melancholy change is attributed to Lord Dufferin's malignant influence upon the trustful nature of the Ameeer. Sir Peter Lumsden says that the Ameeer is ready and able to place 100,000 well-equipped soldiers in the field to oppose the Russian advance. The native princes of India continue to flock to Lord Dufferin, tendering allegiance and troops.

The Grand Scheerif of Mecca has issued a proclamation declaring El Mahdi an outlaw, and notifying all true Mohammedans that the English have a right to treat him as a common murderer. The proclamation declares that El Mahdi has massacred hundreds of true believers and caused the murder of Gen. Gordon, for whom praise had been offered up at Mecca as a friend of Mohammedans.

LATER NEWS ITEMS.

In Lake Michigan, to the north and east of Ahnapee, there is a solid field of ice six miles square and nearly three feet thick.

The Governor of Wisconsin has vetoed a bill authorizing the keeping of vagrants on bread and water for ninety days, deeming such punishment cruel and unusual.

Notwithstanding Russia's pacific assurances, orders have been sent to India by the British Government to continue actively the preparations for war. There was a grand review of British and native troops at Rawal Pindi, in the presence of the Ameeer of Afghanistan, Lord Dufferin, and all the native chiefs. The railway to Quetta is to be completed at once. The Maharajah of Nepal has offered England the service of 15,000 picked Goorkas. In England the Radicals are complaining of the cost of the war preparations. They say that as much has been already paid for a demonstration in India as some wars have cost. The Admiralty Office has had special reports prepared to show the number of merchant steamers capable of being converted into cruisers in case of an outbreak of hostilities. The fast ocean steamships will be armed. They will have ten guns each. Two thousand men will be drafted at once for regiments serving in India.

M. Brisson has completed a Cabinet for the French, including De Freycinet as Minister of Foreign Affairs, and G. Campan as Minister of War.

Gen. Lawton, of Georgia, who was nominated for the Russian mission, has been invited to Washington to consult with the President concerning the removal of the political disabilities which stand in the way of his appointment. Mr. Cleveland and the Attorney General take the ground that the disabilities have been removed by the pardon of President Andrew Johnson.

The United States will in a few days have a force of 1,200 men and 100 officers on the Isthmus. The entire force will be under the command of Admiral Jouett. The fleet at Aspinwall will consist of five vessels—the Tennessee, the Yantic, the Galena, the Swallow, and the Alliance. A Washington dispatch says that Secretary Whitney is very particular to have it understood that the forces sent to Panama are not to aid in any way in re-establishing the authority of the Colombian Government. He thinks that 1,500 marines, if necessary, could be concentrated on the Isthmus in two weeks. Gen. Sheridan says that no application has been made as yet for any land forces. Officers who have spent much time on the Isthmus fear that the marines and sailors will suffer greatly from the climate. The rainy season is now beginning, and it will be extraordinary if the troops escape the deadly Isthmus fever.

Gen. Grant rested well throughout the day of Monday, the 6th inst., chatted freely with members of the family, and the red callers who were in the house, and then was interrupted chafing in his chair in the street. The street was quiet than it had been for some days. A lame fiddler hobble down the street and began to tune up in front of the General's house. Three policemen ran at him, and he limped away. Two ladies called and left presents for the General. An old man of West Chester, Pa., called. He said the Lord had summoned him to save Gen. Grant's life. He had written two days ago to Gen. Grant, but had not received an answer. He and his wife