

The Democratic Sentinel

RENSSELAER, INDIANA.

J. W. McEwen.

PUBLISHER

NEWS CONDENSED.

Concise Record of the Week.

THE DYING SOLDIER.

Gen. Grant's Obstinate Battle with Death.

Gen. Grant, after suffering a slight hemorrhage of the throat early in the morning of the 17th inst., relapsed into a condition of greater weakness. The hemorrhage was from one of the arteries of the throat, and the General lost a cupful of blood. The following incidents of the day are reported by telegraph: Gen. Grant dozed in his chair in a darkened corner of the room, Dr. Shady and Mrs. Grant by his side. He awoke suddenly and gazed vacantly about him. Mrs. Sartoris and his son Fred came into the room, but he did not greet them as usual with a smile. On the contrary, he bent his head low and muttered some unintelligible things. Dr. Shady was by his side in a second, for he knew that the General's mind was wandering. It was said at first that Gen. Grant was delirious; that he laughed like a child at play; and gave orders like a General; that he spoke of funny things; and tried to tell a funny story, but lost the thread of the narrative. The doctor soothed the old soldier, and soon afterward he recovered his accustomed equanimity. A strange fancy came upon him later on, and he asked that his chair be moved to the window that he could look out upon the world. His wife came and sat by his side and spoke to him now and again, and when the General said "Mr. Newman," a messenger was sent for the divine. Dr. Newman came back to the house hurriedly, and he and Gen. Grant sat down by the window. Religion, Dr. Newman afterward said, formed the topic of conversation. The General was very resigned to death, and asked the divine to pray. The curtain was pulled down, and the dying man and the doctor layed with Mrs. Grant and Mrs. Sartoris for some time. Later on, U. S. Grant, the son of Orville Grant, Dr. Newman, and Dr. Douglas were seated in his room. The General's chair was pulled near to the window, and the sunlight fell upon him. He looked at Dr. Douglas and smiled gently. The conversation turned to Gen. Grant's friends. "The people all seem to be your friends at present," Dr. Newman said to the General. "Yes," said Gen. Grant, "and I have many friends on the other side." "Yes," repeated Dr. Newman, "and they are waiting for you." "So they are," returned the General. Then he paused a moment and added, "I wish they may not have long to wait." An ex-Confederate soldier sent up a box of roses with this unsigned note: "Col. Fred Grant: Please place these roses convenient to your illustrious father. They are from an old soldier who survived the battle of Shiloh. Dr. Douglas was at this battle, and Gen. Grant and the Doctor talked about it. Gen. Rosser, C. S. A., who was wounded in the cavalry fight at Winchester, was among the callers. He saw to Gen. Grant and expressed sympathy. He came from the Union Square Hotel, and brought a box of flowers. Mark Twain called and had a friendly chat with Col. Fred Grant. He did not see the General.

New York dispatches of the morning of Thursday, the 18th inst., reported Gen. Grant as resting quietly. His condition was better, apparently, than at any time for three days, though he was gradually growing weaker. During Wednesday, the 17th, many distinguished people called at the mansion where the old veteran lay dying, though only a very few intimate friends, including ex-Senator Chaffee and Gen. Badeau, were admitted to the sick room. An express-wagon brought a large box of flowers from Philadelphia by Mr. G. W. Childs. They were invoiced at \$10, and the expressman said that a similar box was to be delivered daily. Monday and Tuesday the varieties of the battle of Shiloh. Dr. Douglas was at this battle, and Gen. Grant and the Doctor talked about it. Gen. Rosser, C. S. A., who was wounded in the cavalry fight at Winchester, was among the callers. He saw to Gen. Grant and expressed sympathy. He came from the Union Square Hotel, and brought a box of flowers. Mark Twain called and had a friendly chat with Col. Fred Grant. He did not see the General.

Gen. Grant's condition exhibited a perceptible change for the better on the morning of Friday, April 10, having obtained a good night's rest, during which he slept soundly most of the time. Throughout Thursday the illustrious patient took his food regularly, and doctored at his pulse and temperature were being about normal. A cable message was received from Queen Victoria inquiring as to the condition of the sufferer. The following facts relative to the General's condition were obtained from one intimately acquainted with his case and in every way qualified to give a trustworthy opinion: "It will surprise Gen. Grant's physicians very much if he dies within a week. The chances are that he will live two weeks longer, and I would not give much odds that he will not live until May. What is to be feared most is blood-poisoning. The physicians are now trying to ward off this danger. They may succeed for a couple of weeks. When his temperature goes up and his pulse becomes irregular there is great danger of death. These symptoms mean that the poison has reached the blood. The cancer itself is really the last source of danger. It has been stationary for a week and is not likely to develop sufficiently in two months to prove fatal. A hemorrhage is likely to occur any time, but will not cause alarm. It can be stopped at any time. The General's faculties are clear. He would be able to direct an army in the field today, so far as his mental condition is concerned."

The bulletins sent out on the morning of the 11th inst. in regard to Gen. Grant's condition reported the distinguished patient as having passed a comfortable night, the greater portion of which was passed in natural and refreshing sleep. The pulse was 60 and the temperature normal. He had, during the preceding six hours, taken the usual amount of nourishment, had conversed freely with members of his family and the physicians, and scanned the newspaper headlines, and evinced an interest in the European war news. Gen. Dent, the brother-in-law of Gen. Grant, is reported as saying that the General family have become reconciled to the fact that the General cannot recover. He says the cancer has made greater progress than any one who has not seen it can imagine. The artery in the throat must certainly give way soon, and then there is nothing to prevent the General from dying by strangulation.

The condition of Gen. Grant on the morning of the 13th, as reported by the dispatches of that date, was worse than at any time for several days previous. He had a bad coughing spell the evening before, and the physicians admitted a gradual development of ulcers in the throat. The pain in his throat kept the patient tossing about on his couch, restless, wakeful, and uneasy, and he complained frequently of his inability to sleep. He changed from his couch to the arm-chair three or four times in order to stop the constant cough and to breathe with greater ease, but he was no sooner settled in one position than he wanted to change again. Deep was induced by the administration of morphia. His condition was reported to be more serious than the doctors' bulletins indicate. On Saturday and Sunday the General sat for hours never speaking to persons about him. His only talk was to himself, and then he appeared to be semi-delirious, making now and then references to his participation in battles. Among the mail received at Gen. Grant's during the week was a letter containing a check for \$2,000, representing the amount of a loan, with accrued interest, which the General made to a Western friend many years ago. The General had long thought the borrower dead, so that the check came as an entire surprise.

EASTERN.

Nelson Edwards, a New York dentist, spent two days in killing himself with a razor. His throat and body were horribly gashed.

A court in New York granted a motion to send a commission to England to examine witnesses in regard to the sanity of Mrs. Dudley, who shot O'Donovan Rossa.

Gen. Benjamin F. Butler has been sued for \$15,000 at Boston by the National

Soldiers' Home, the sum remaining unaccounted for since the defendant was Treasurer of the home.

Wm. H. Carroll, the originator of miners' unions throughout Pennsylvania, fatally shot Henry Taylor, a business rival, at Wilkesbarre.

Ex-President Arthur has caused the distribution of thousands of cards in New York, announcing his return to the practice of law.

Kate Smulsey, of Fort Plain, N. Y., who fasted for several months, passed away last week. Her weight decreased to twenty-five pounds.

James Ellis & Co., flour merchants at Bradford, Pa., failed, with liabilities amounting to \$300,000.

WESTERN.

Capt. Couch, of the Oklahoma boomers, was interviewed at St. Louis, and stated that his mission to Washington was simply to make explanations to the President. The colonists believe the Government is owner of the disputed lands, and should open them to the people. The assembling of the colonists was not for the purpose of intimidation or coercion; they do not wish to antagonize the Government, and will withdraw peacefully when the United States courts have decided that entry upon the territory involved would be in violation of the rights of the Indians.

On attachments aggregating \$35,000, the Sheriff at Oshkosh seized the works of the carriage company, which of late has been operated by a syndicate. The company has a capital of \$125,000, and its liabilities are about \$40,000.

Col. J. A. Watrous, of Milwaukee, has been appointed State Pension Agent of Wisconsin, an office created by the present Legislature.

Major S. E. Mower, one of the owners of the *Sunday Telegraph*, at Milwaukee, killed himself with a revolver while suffering from neuralgia.

Charles Shilling, of Lafayette, Ind., received from some unknown person in Chicago, by express, a blue box containing the skeleton of a woman packed in sawdust.

Miss Carrie E. Brown, of Rockford, Ill., drowned herself in the river because of fear that she was about to become insane. She was soon to marry a gentleman in Des Moines.

The Cincinnati Police Commissioners issued an order last week for the closing of gambling houses and the driving out of bunco-steerers, confidence men, and known criminals. Street-walkers are to be taken in for vagrancy, and the well-dressed loafers that infest Vine street are to be arrested for loitering.

John H. Shaw, Representative from the Thirty-fourth Illinois Legislative District, Beardstown, Cass County, was found dead in his room at the Palace Hotel, Springfield, on the morning of Sunday, the 12th inst. He had been dead several hours, and heart disease is supposed to have been the cause. This makes the third death during the session, and another vacancy on the Democratic side.

Information has been received at Washington that the Crow, Cheyenne, and Piegan Indians in Northern Wyoming, south of the Crow reservation, are preparing for an outbreak.

Hiram Foulks, a hermit, living near Independence, Kansas, was shot dead and thrown into a well. The coroner found, in a canvas bag sewed inside his drawers, bills amounting to \$1,725. The heirs are five nephews and nieces.

SOUTHERN.

A mad dog killed and partly devoured the infant child of Mrs. Carroll, living in Washington County, Maryland. The father of the child had died within a week from hydrophobia, caused from a bite of the same animal.

The Exchange National Bank of Norfolk, Va., owes its depositors over \$3,000,000. The examiner makes a gloomy report of its condition.

Wolves and eagles are reported to be killing and carrying off the stock that remain in the destitute sections of Central West Virginia.

A colored man recovered judgment at Chattanooga, Tenn., for \$217 against a railroad for being ejected from a first-class car.

WASHINGTON.

Commissioner Sparks of the General Land Office is considering a proposition to restrict or abolish the indemnity limits of the land-grant roads. It is said that by the revocation of the order establishing these indemnity limits 100,000,000 acres of land may be restored to the public domain. It is urged that these limits are not authorized by law, but are simply set apart by a department order. It is expected that the Commissioner will revoke the order by which the indemnity limits were established.

Andrew J. Gross, of Cloverport, Ky., has been appointed United States Marshal for that State.

President Cleveland, postponed for the second time the popular reception which was to have been given at the White House in consequence of the bad news concerning Gen. Grant.

Lightning struck the Washington Monument three times the other day without doing any damage.

Secretary Whitney has directed that the hours of labor for clerks in his department shall be from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. Until now the employees of the Naval Bureau have only worked from 9 a. m. to 4 p. m.

Diplomatic gossip in Washington assert that an intrigue is on foot to cede to France the strip of country through which the Panama Canal runs.

POLITICAL.

It is expected that Gen. Lawton will be renominated for the Russian Mission, and

that he will accept. The Attorney General and other distinguished lawyers have expressed the opinion that Lawton's disabilities were removed by President Johnson's proclamation.

At a largely attended meeting of the New York Union League resolutions were adopted hoping that the proper committee would report no person for admission whose opinions did not agree with those held by the Republican party.

Tammany Hall (New York) adopted resolutions expressing sympathy for Gen. Grant; endorsing the action taken to protect the rights of American citizens on the Isthmus of Panama, and commending the President's appointments.

R. G. Dyrenfurth has resigned the office of Deputy Commissioner of Patents, and ex-Representative Robert B. Vance, of North Carolina, has been appointed to fill the vacancy. William E. McLean, of Terre Haute, Ind., has been appointed First Deputy Commissioner of Pensions.

Senator Sherman addressed the Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce, expressing the belief that President Cleveland meant to conduct the affairs of the Government honestly and on a business basis, and said his election was not an unmixed evil.

MISCELLANEOUS.

There were 174 failures in the United States reported to *Bradstreet's* during the week, against 225 in the preceding week, and 195, 153, and 111 in the corresponding weeks of 1884, 1883, and 1882, respectively. About 83 per cent. were those of small traders, whose capital was less than \$5,000. In the principal trades they were as follows: General stores, 37; grocers, 27; liquors, 20; dry goods, 8; tobacco and cigars, 8; manufacturers, 7; clothing, 6; hotels and restaurants, 6; shoes, 6; hardware and agricultural implements, 5; books, stationery, etc., 5; drugs, 4; men's furnishing goods, 4; markets, 3; lumber, etc., 3; harness, 3; grain and flour, 3; furniture, 3; carpenters and builders, 3; fancy goods, 3; jewelry, 3. *Bradstreet's*, in its weekly commercial summary, says: Trade has been favored during the week by very generally better weather. In the regions west of and tributary to St. Louis and Omaha, where it has been cold, the reports are almost uniformly of full inquiry from the interior. At New York the movement of dry goods has not been as favorable as expected. At Boston it has been noticeably better than heretofore, although prices have been disappointingly low. At Philadelphia there has been a fair movement of dry goods, but orders continue small.

News has been received of the killing of fourteen white settlers at Frog Lake, eighty miles from Battleford, by the Cree Indians. One woman was captured. The dispatches state that Fort Pitt was in danger. Battleford was surrounded by 1,000 Indians. A general rising was feared.

The Premier of Manitoba has telegraphed the Canadian Government that a band of Indians crossed from the American side into the Turtle Mountain district and committed grave depredations. Communication has been opened with Gen. Terry.

Fire destroyed the paint factory of W. W. Lawrence & Co., in Allegheny City, valued at \$15,000, and the starch-works of Cuttings & Co., at Edinburg, Ind., worth \$75,000. Half of the business portion of Robinson, Kan., was burned.

The official announcement that Gen. Barrios had constitutionally succeeded Barrios as President of Guatemala is followed by a newspaper report that the Guatemala Congress has declared Senor Sirriyvaldy Provisional President until an election can be held.

FOREIGN.

In the British House of Commons, on the 10th inst., Mr. Gladstone said that a reply had been received from Russia. This was to the effect that Russia had already asked Gen. Komaroff to explain his conduct in attacking the Afghans at Penjdeh. Mr. Gladstone added that Russia had not yet received Gen. Komaroff's explanation. In regard to the question of the present occupation of Penjdeh, Mr. Gladstone stated that he had been in communication upon this subject with Sir Edward Thornton, British Ambassador at St. Petersburg, and that the latter had informed him that the Russians did not occupy Penjdeh, but had retired to the positions they occupied before the battle with the Afghans.

A dispatch to the *London Telegraph* from Berlin states that Russia refuses to yield an inch of the territory she has occupied upon the Afghan frontier, and that the Czar intends to express his approval of Gen. Komaroff's action by appointing him Commander-in-Chief in Turkestan.

Sir Thomas Brassey, one of the junior Lords of the Admiralty, says England is as ready for war as if war had been already declared. He says that a war fleet can be placed in the Baltic in four days, and that the seas can be studded with cruisers in twenty-four hours. On the other hand, the Russian authorities appear to be biding their time, and by no means frightened at the outlook. So far as Turkey is concerned, the advice seems to indicate that she will remain neutral, under Bismarck's advice, in the event of war between the two powers.

Gen. Wolseley has reached Cairo. One report has it that he is on his way to London, and another is that he is in Cairo to enable him to quickly assume the personal direction of the operations against Russia in the event of war. It is thought that Soudan will be evacuated.

The enthusiasm over the reception of the Prince and Princess of Wales appears to be on the increase. In their visits to the schools of Dublin they were cheered on every hand.

The Russian Consul at Cairo has ordered the transports Vortropa and St. Petersburg to proceed to Vladivostok and avoid all British ports.

Spain has been thrown into a state of great excitement by an outbreak of cholera in the province of Valencia.

LATER NEWS ITEMS.

While workmen were engaged in bracing up the yielding foundation of eight five-story tenements on West Sixty-second street, New York, the whole structure fell, not a stick remaining standing in the entire row. More than a score of workmen, carpenters, lathers, plumbers, and others were extricated from the ruins, many seriously injured, and taken to the hospital or their homes. Threats of lynching were uttered against the contractor, who immediately after the collapse fled.

It is now thought that no further trouble need be expected on the Isthmus of Panama.

The visible supply of grain in the United States and Canada is 46,861,232 bushels of wheat, 9,954,466 bushels of corn, 2,414,310 bushels of oats, 312,799 bushels of rye, and 755,570 bushels of barley. Chicago elevators contain 15,881,150 bushels of wheat, 2,037,835 bushels of corn, 533,613 bushels of oats, 135,353 bushels of rye, and 50,433 bushels of barley; total, 18,638,389 bushels of all kinds of grain, against 20,976,223 bushels a year ago.

The President has announced the following appointments: To be Consuls of the United States—Charles T. Russell of Connecticut at Liverpool, England; A. Haller Gross of Pennsylvania at Athens, Greece; William W. Lang of Texas at Hamburg, Germany; Henry Vignaud of Louisiana, Secretary of the Legation of the United States at Paris; Augustus Jay of New York, Second Secretary of the Legation of the United States at Paris.

The British House of Commons, on the 18th inst., by a vote of 148 to 39, rejected an amendment for the immediate evacuation of the Soudan. Mr. Gladstone stated that the Government was about to secure from Sir Peter Lumsden a report on the battle at Penjdeh.

Sir Peter Lumsden has occupied a strong position at Tirpud. He is believed now to be able to prevent the Russians from attempting a coup d'etat in the direction of Herat.

In an interview at Washington, between Capt. Couch and Secretary Lamar, the latter stated the policy of the administration toward the Oklahoma boomers and cattle-men was that neither had the right to enter the Territory, and the President was resolved to protect the Indians in their rights.

A negro tramp assaulted Mrs. Sarah Thompson, of Tishomingo County, Mississippi, while her husband was absent from the house. The tramp was captured in Colbert, a neighboring county of Alabama. He resisted arrest from the Sheriff, and was only captured when brought down by shots from the posse. He was taken to Iuka, Miss., and lodged in jail. A mob of seventy-five men forced their way into the jail, took the negro from it, and lynched him in a wood a few miles distant.

At Oscoda, Mich., while seven men were cleaning the brick out of John Graw's mill smoke-stack the bottom tier gave way and the men were buried under 50,000 brick. Five were killed outright and the others seriously injured.

Judge Andrew Wylie, of the United States Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, has notified the President that he desires to be placed upon the retired list. Justice Wylie is 71 years of age.

The New York Presbytery at a stated meeting held last week decided to retire the Rev. Dr. Burchard of "Rum, Romanism, and Rebellion" fame on a pension of \$500.

The Legislature of Wisconsin has adjourned sine die. Gov. Rusk vetoed the bill creating Fish and Game Warden, for which positions 124 applications had been made.

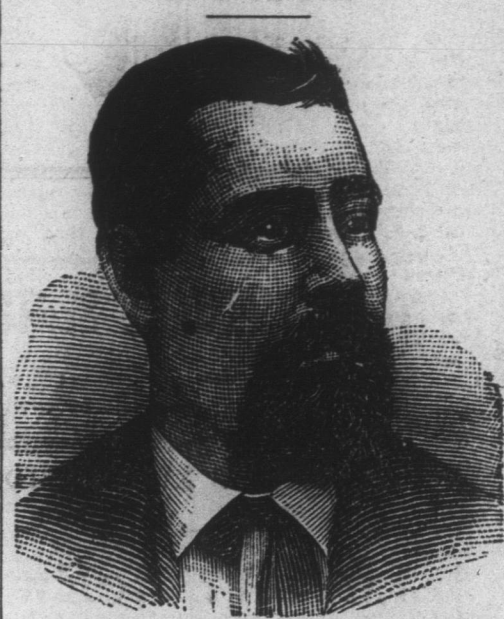
According to the bulletins sent out by telegraph, Gen. Grant's condition on the morning of the 14th inst. showed no change for the better. During the preceding twenty-four hours he had been troubled by coughing and expectoration. He took his nourishment regularly, and frequently walked about the room. The doctors stated in private that the cancer was steadily and surely doing its deadly work, and that the end might come at any moment.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.	
BEEVES.....	\$5.50 @ 7.00
HOGS.....	5.00 @ 5.25
WHEAT—No. 1 White.....	.95 @ .96
No. 2 Red.....	.97 @ .98 1/2
CORN—No. 2.....	.52 1/2 @ .53 1/2
OATS—White.....	.40 @ .45
PORK—New Mess.....	13.00 @ 13.50
CHICAGO.	
BEEVES—Choice to Prime Steers.....	5.75 @ 6.25
Good Shipping.....	5.25 @ 5.75
Common to Fair.....	4.25 @ 4.75
HOGS.....	4.50 @ 5.00
FLOUR.....	3.75 @ 4.25
Prime to Choice Spring.....	3.50 @ 4.00
WHEAT—No. 2 Red.....	.86 @ .87
CORN—No. 2.....	.43 @ .44
OATS—No. 2.....	.29 1/2 @ .30 1/2
RYE—No. 2.....	.63 @ .65
BARLEY—No. 1.....	.64 @ .66
BUTTER—Choice Creamery.....	.22 @ .24
Pine Dairy.....	.16 @ .20
CHEESE—Full Cream.....	.11 @ .12
Skimmed Milk.....	.05 @ .06
EGGS—Fresh.....	.13 @ .13 1/2
POTATOES—Choice, per bu.....	.55 @ .60
PORK—Mess.....	12.00 @ 12.25
MILWAUKEE.	
WHEAT—No. 2.....	.83 @ .85
CORN—No. 2.....	.43 @ .45
OATS—No. 2.....	.35 @ .36
RYE—No. 1.....	.68 @ .70
BARLEY—No. 2.....	.57 @ .59
PORK—Mess.....	12.00 @ 12.25
TOLEDO.	
WHEAT—No. 2 Red.....	.88 @ .88 1/2
CORN—No. 2.....	.45 @ .46
OATS—No. 2.....	.34 @ .35
ST. LOUIS.	
WHEAT—No. 2 Red.....	.98 @ 1.00
CORN—Mixed.....	.41 @ .42
OATS—Mixed.....	.33 @ .34
PORK—Mess.....	12.00 @ 12.50
CINCINNATI.	
WHEAT—No. 2 Red.....	.90 @ .93
CORN.....	.47 @ .48
OATS—Mixed.....	.36 @ .37
PORK—Mess.....	12.25 @ 12.75
DETROIT.	
FLOUR.....	5.00 @ 5.50
WHEAT—No. 1 White.....	.96 @ .97
CORN—Mixed.....	.46 @ .47
OATS—No. 2 White.....	.36 @ .37
PORK—Family.....	13.00 @ 13.75
INDIANAPOLIS.	
WHEAT—No. 2 Red.....	.89 @ .92
CORN—Mixed.....	.42 @ .43
OATS—Mixed.....	.33 @ .35
BUFFALO.	
WHEAT—No. 1 hard.....	.98 @ 1.00
CORN.....	.48 @ .50
OATS—No. 2 White.....	.37 @ .38 1/2
EAST LIBERTY.	
CATTLE—Best.....	6.35 @ 7.00
Fair.....	5.25 @ 6.00
HOGS.....	4.25 @ 5.00
SHEEP.....	4.50 @ 5.00

USURPER BARRIOS.

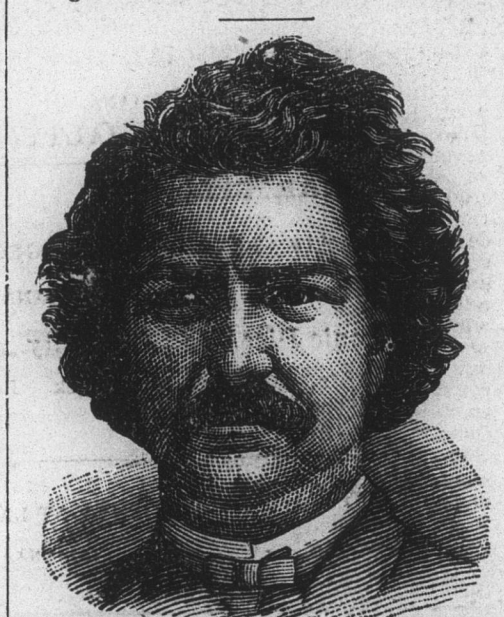
The Would-be Guatemala Dictator's Career.



General Justo Rufino Barrios, the man responsible for the excited condition of Central American politics, and who is now reported dead, was born the 17th of July, 1835, at San Lorenzo, in the department of San Marcos, Guatemala. He was educated in the College of Guatemala, from the city of the same name, and was graduated in 1862. His special study was law, which he pursued in connection with keen observation of the miserable condition of the people, kept down by bad government and the dominance of the clergy and army classes. He began his public career in 1867, at the head of a revolutionary force, which in that year stormed the barracks of San Marcos and put the garrison to flight. This success initiated attacks on the Government under his leadership, giving him great prestige. Failing to capture him, the ruling powers made his father and brother prisoners, and held them as hostages for the surrender of Barrios himself. In 1869 his forces were strengthened by the accession of Gen. Serapis Cruz, but in the same year he was incapacitated by a wound received in battle. Subsequently, while he was still absent from the field of operations, disastrous reverses overtook the revolutionary force, and Barrios was being taken prisoner and many of them being shot or exiled. Barrios was published dead, but the Government reckoned without the host in this matter, for upon his recovery he again assumed offensive operations, in which he was aided by Gen. Garcia Granados. May 8th, 1871, the revolutionists issued a proclamation. Subsequently they entered the territory of Guatemala, with Barrios at their head, and published their proclamation. Severe fighting followed with advantages to the revolutionists, and June 3rd of the same year Gen. Garcia Granados was proclaimed President. Success still attended the insurrection, and Gen. Cerna, President of the republic, fled from the country. The revolutionary army entered the capital the 30th of June, 1871. Granados was then made Provisional President, and Barrios accepted the command of the West-Department, from which he expelled all the forces of the Republic. The President followed this drastic policy with the expulsion of the Jesuits from the whole country. A reaction followed, and Granados, apprehending danger, sent for Barrios, who, having first forwarded troops to his coadjutor, followed them as soon as he could. Upon arriving at the capital he was commissioned to command the forces of the new Government. He disposed of the reactionary cause in two battles. Barrios then returned to his work in the West Departments, but the Government not being able to carry out his policy without his personal presence and assistance, he was invited to take charge of it. In May, 1872, he entered the capital as the virtual head of the Republic. His immediate action was to dissolve all Roman Catholic societies and to declare their properties national; to establish the liberty of the press and effect other changes of the same general character. He then, once more, returned to the west, and in the early part of 1873 was again called on to take charge of the Government. A popular assembly was convened, and Barrios expected President of the Republic, to succeed Granados. He was inaugurated the 4th of June, 1873. In October, 1876, his tenure was prolonged, and March 15, 1880, he was re-elected for a term of six years. Two or three months before the expiration of his term, he announced his scheme for consolidating the Central American States into one Government, with himself at the head, and was promulgated, and the subsequent details are too fresh to require repetition.

LOUIS RIEL.

Leader of the Half-Breed Rebellion Against the Canadian Government.



Louis Riel was first heard of in 1869, the year in which the Canadian Government bought the greater part of the land owned by the Hudson's Bay Company. Soon after the Northwest became a part of the Canadian Confederation, and the Government undertook to survey the whole country with the view of making allotments of land to settlers. Surveyors were then employed in laying out the country in "sections" of square miles, to be subdivided among the settlers. These rectangles were measured off apparently without regard either to the native features of the country or to the habitations or claims of the settlers, mainly half-breeds, who are already in possession. Even when the half-breed has not established a habitation he has staked out a "claim," and has "located" it, as a matter of course, with the greatest possible frontage upon one of the rivers, which are the only highways of the wilderness. No record existing anywhere of these claims, the Government at Ottawa has disposed of many of them to persons who had acquired no rights by settlement, but who had complied, as the half-breeds in possession had failed to comply, with the requirements of the law. One day as a surveyor and his men were surveying a base line through some property Riel, who was followed by a party of unnamed half-breeds, put his foot on the ch in being used and ordered the surveyor and his men to leave work. They did so. Subsequently, in the fall of 1869, he took possession of Fort Garry, now Winnipeg, and armed his followers with 300 Enfield rifles found in the stores of the Hudson Bay Company. He issued a bill of rights from Fort Garry and continued the insurrection until the following spring, when he was driven across the border into the United States by the forces under Col. now Gen. Lord Wolseley. Five years later he returned to Manitoba and was elected to the House of Commons, but did not take his seat. Riel was born in 1844, within five miles of Fort Garry. He was educated for the priesthood in Montreal, and possesses the ability, especially in fact, craft, and persuasion, which, aided by considerable attainments, and a strong sense of what he believes to be the wrongs suffered by the half-breeds, accounts for his domination over the aggrieved Indians and half-breeds who follow his leadership. While the form of his features suggests the Indian, his complexion is fair and his eyes are light blue.