

## BY TELEGRAPH.

PER WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH LINE

## AMERICAN.

WINNIPEG, 15.—Chippewyan Mission, Portage Beaver River, June 13, via Pitt.—The Chippewyans have surrendered, being induced to do so by Father Legoff. It now appears that some of them were in the fight at Frenchman's Butte. A board of inquiry is investigating their case to-day. The guilty ones will be sent to Battleford. Scouts have been sent out on foot to reconnoitre Big Bear's position.

One hundred men of the Winnipeg light infantry, under Col. Smith, leave to-day for points forty miles down the river to prevent Big Bear crossing. The Midland Battalion was recalled and will guard the trail out.

A courier is just in from Middleton with instructions to discontinue the chase, he having returned, owing to the difficulty in following Big Bear's trail. Once Big Bear's position is located, we will advance against him.

QUEBEC, 15.—Mrs. Dubois, living in St. Sauveur, an adjoining municipality to Quebec, claims to be a cousin of Big Bear, and says his proper name is Edward Lambert, and that he is a son of Louis Lambert, a farmer, and Marie Frenchette, of St. Nicholas, County of Levis, and is therefore a cousin of the poet Laureate, L. H. Frenchette. She states that when Edward was 20 years of age, he left St. Nicholas for the United States, with two friends. Nothing was heard of him by his family for 20 years, when a letter was received stating that he had been taken prisoner by the Cree Indians, and they guarded him so closely that he was unable to escape. After this, by acts of bravery, he won the admiration of the Indians, and was consequently obliged to accept the daughter of the chief as his squaw. Upon the death of the chief, he was chosen to succeed by the tribe. To substantiate the above, Mrs. Dubois states that one of Edward's brothers subsequently visited the Northwest and recognized Big Bear as his brother. The identification was unmistakable from certain life-marks, which, despite the Indian paint, were discernible.

PANAMA, 15.—Advices from Colon state that affairs in that city are in a bad shape. There is no police force, and every man has to guard his own property. About the only buildings erected since the destruction of the town are little shanties made from the iron roofs of the burned buildings. These are located on sidewalks or in the streets, in utter disregard of order. The flagship *Tennessee*, bearing the broad pennant of Rear Admiral Jouett, left Aspinwall the 4th, for Savannah. Dr. Justo Arozmena sailed on the *Tennessee*. It is stated that the visit of that vessel to the coast on the present occasion is in connection with the efforts to bring about a peaceful understanding between the belligerents in and about Barranquilla. Dr. Arozmena said he had received instructions from Bogota to treat with the leaders of the revolutionary party and to give them something more liberal in terms than those proposed by Gen. Reyes a few days ago. These were the same as those offered to and accepted by Alzupara five weeks ago. But the rebel chiefs in Barranquilla are men of higher standing and heavier caliber than the Isthmian chief, and they told Reyes they preferred to fight it out. The government forces are gradually approaching the revolutionary forces operating near Barranquilla as headquarters, and lively news may be expected from that quarter soon. Gen. Reyes, with the Cauca contingent, is moving to effect a junction with the forces of Gen. Bricans, and General Matthews is coming down the river as rapidly as possible to join his contingent with those of the two chiefs just mentioned. Their united detachments will number about 2,400 men. Then Gen. Quintero is reported to be moving down in support of these forces with 15,000 men, but he is said to be too far away to possibly arrive in time to assist in the decisive battle. The revolutionists are reported in strong force—4,000 men with excellent arms and the invaluable assistance of eight armed steamers. Gen. Santo Domingo Villa is in Cartagena with a strong garrison.

Everything indicates an early and decisive battle, on the result of which hangs the question of the immediate pacification of the republic or the return to life and energy of an expiring revolution and another six months of war, turmoil and loss. The revolution is not ended yet. A decisive victory for the rebels at Barranquilla would rekindle the flames of war.

LA LIBERTAD, via Galveston, 15.—Desultory firing was heard near La Libertad last night, and it is believed that the forces of both parties are approaching. The coming Pacific Mail steamer is bringing 100 Nicaraguans. There is one United States war vessel here. It is said the war is being carried on with the usual barbarities of civil war. Brissa was butchered by Indians; Monterosa and Parrilla are both prisoners. Letora still holds Abnchapam, notwithstanding repeated attacks. It is certain that Rivas took Ojetepec on Saturday. If Mendez is aten there is almost sure to be civil war at Guatemala.

DENVER, Col., 15.—The Colorado Cattle-Growers' Association met here to-day to consider the question of establishing a cattle trail throughout the State from Texas to Wyoming. After a lengthy discussion the whole matter

was tabled and an advisory committee appointed to consult with Southern Colorado cattle owners, with a view to the admission to the State of Texas cattle already purchased and en route north. A committee was ordered appointed to attend the national convention at St. Louis.

PHILADELPHIA, 15.—The Board of Health has received a letter from the United States Consul at Marseilles saying the Italian bark *Orsola* had cleared with a bill of health, wool laden, for Philadelphia, and that it was subsequently discovered that two or three cases of sporadic cholera had occurred at Marseilles previous to her departure. The consul did not believe the vessel infected, but sent a letter, that necessary precautions might be taken.

CLIFTON, Arizona, 15.—A mass meeting of citizens Saturday night passed resolutions asking the Governor to call an extra session to take measures to protect them from Indian raids.

GLOBE, Arizona, 15.—General Crook has reinforced his troops engaged in suppressing the Apache outbreak in Arizona and New Mexico, by enlisting 125 Indian scouts from the young Mohave, Tonto, San Carlos and White Mountain tribes.

Petitions have been sent to the Secretaries of War and the Interior, protesting against the return of the Chiricahuas to the reservation by treaty or otherwise.

Galveston, 15.—A special to the *News* from El Paso, Texas, says: It has been thought for several days past that the hostile Apache were all south of the Southern Pacific Railway, hovering near the Mexican border, but this proves to be erroneous, as they yesterday attacked a ranch on the outskirts of Duncan, Arizona; but before the Indians could break into the adobe buildings the Government troops appeared and scared them off. They get away with ten horses that were picketed near by. It is believed the troops are now in pursuit.

GALVESTON, 15.—A special to the *News* from Taredo, says: Passengers on the Monterey (Mexico) express, which arrived here to-night, bring meager reports of a serious election riot, which occurred yesterday in the city of Lampass, State of Nuevo Leon. During the riot three men were killed outright, and a great many persons wounded. Further particulars of the fight will probably be obtained tomorrow.

LINCOLN, Neb., 15.—A special to the *State Journal* from Wakefield, Neb., says: The terrific storm of Sunday evening did much damage. The town of Coleridge is a scene of ruin; five large buildings blown down, two children of Leone killed. The damage at Hartington is \$3,000; little damage at Wakefield. Henry Erickson, seven miles north of Wakefield, was killed by the storm. Jonas Rythers, Peavey & Co.'s agent, was drowned in Logan creek while swimming Sunday; age 25; single; body not found.

GLoucester, Mass., 16.—Fishing vessels from Iceland report that the past winter in that place has been the most severe ever known. Almost all the cattle perished and fish were very scarce. Up to the middle of May heavy snow storms were still raging.

OTTAWA, Ont., 16.—The Crown Counsel, who are to conduct the prosecution on behalf of the government in the Riel trial, are here receiving instructions, and to the present moment the date of the trial has not been fixed. It is understood that the defense will first endeavor to prove Riel's American citizenship. This fact established his counsel will point out that he can only be tried for waging war against a foreign country. The trial would then have to be by court-martial, but as martial law is not proclaimed in the Dominion the trial could not be conducted in this way, and would have to be abandoned. If tried as a Canadian citizen, it must be for high treason; and as three out of six jurors are to be half-breeds, it is believed the jury would disagree. This would involve a new trial, when the same difficulty would undoubtedly be encountered.

New York, 16.—The *Sun* this morning says: "Very many of those who are informed as to Gen. Grant's actual condition, look upon the plan of removing him from his comfortable home with grave misgivings. That his life now hangs by a very slender thread, there is little doubt among them. His throat, in one aspect, was worse last night than it has ever been before. Col. Grant told a reporter last evening his father had

TOTALLY LOST THE POWER OF SPEECH.

He is still able to articulate faintly, but even those who are most accustomed to his mode of speech cannot make out what he says, except at very brief intervals, when his throat is temporarily clogged with mucus. This is something that has never happened before, and it is a development of the past twenty-four hours. It is said by those who are well informed, that his mouth cannot longer be opened sufficiently wide to enable the physicians to make ocular examination, and when they feel of the affected parts they

GIVE THE PATIENT SUCH EXCRUCIATING PAIN

that they refrain from it as much as possible. In outward appearance, when clothed and in his easy chair, with wraps about him, the General is not very greatly changed. His face has aged, it is true, and is seamed with wrinkles, but it retains to a great degree its natural fulness; but aside from this, he is but the shadow of himself. His body is

WASTED ALMOST TO A SKELETON,

and the bones of his hands and wrists show through the tightly-drawn skin with the ghastly distinctness of consumption. That which most shocks those who of late have seen the General is the great, malignant-looking swelling which has appeared on his neck under his right ear. It has of late grown with great rapidity, and is now as big as a man's two fists put together. It is kept concealed most of the time by wraps about the General's throat. Of course the General's household are better able to judge than anybody else what is important for him to do, but notwithstanding their decision that it is safe to make the experiment they are going to make, there is among many who have closely watched his case from the commencement, a feeling of very grave anxiety as to the result. They doubt whether the mountain air will suit General Grant.

OFF FOR MOUNT MCGREGOR.

Wm. H. Vanderbilt's private car was the last of the three which made up the special train which was to convey Gen. Grant to Mount McGregor. General Grant arrived at the depot about 9 o'clock, and at once entered Vanderbilt's car and took his seat on a sofa. With his own hands he adjusted his woolen skull cap and drew closer his neck scarf so as to conceal the ugly swelling that filled out the right side of his neck even with the ear. He watched with apparent interest the movements of Drs. Douglas and Harrison who were arranging the chairs and bags so that the General should be as comfortable as possible during the trip. Heavy drapery was so arranged as to prevent any draught from reaching the sick man. Mrs. Grant sat at the General's right hand and he was ever under her watchful eyes. The ride through the tunnel in the city was the worst that was to be expected during the entire trip. The sharp curves shook the car a little, but the care of the engineer prevented any shaking that could disturb the General. Mrs. Fred Grant, Mrs. Ulysses Grant and Mrs. Sartoyis, were also in the car while the children of the household were in a forward car. General Grant passed a restless night and this morning looks much depressed and emaciated. While he watches everything that is done, he does not speak a word.

Barrytown, N. Y., 16.—Colonel Grant was half reclining on the sofa, with Dr. Douglas by the General's side, when Stony Point was passed at 9:45 a. m. "Where Anthony Wayne stormed Stony Point!" shouted Col. Grant, above the clatter of the train and so physician and patient could hear.

"My great-grandfather,

CAPTAIN DENT, WAS COMMANDER OF THE FORLORN HOPE,

and when they reached the Falls, he had his men stand on each other's shoulders and then the captain scaled the rampart over their backs and stood on the wall and pulled his men up, one by one, over the human ladder. They then descended and opened the gates of the forts and let in Wayne's men."

The General inclined his head a trifle and smiled faintly at the relation of the incident.

"And up here at Ticonderoga" continued the Colonel,

"FATHER'S GREAT-GRANDFATHER AND HIS BROTHER WERE KILLED

In the Franco-English war, about 1754."

The General heard and nodded assent. About 10 o'clock General turned in his chair in order that he might command a better view of the west side of the river. He wanted to gain a glimpse of West Point as the train hurried on. The scenery was growing very familiar to the sick man, scenes of his cadetship were coming to view and at length at 10.15, when the quarters at West Point swept into view the General nodded across the river and again faintly smiled. As Mrs. Grant glanced across at him to see if he was noting the point they were passing, she smiled as he nodded. The General spoke no word, but followed the scene with his eyes looking rearward until West Point was shut out from view by a curve of the road.

Saratoga, 16.—The special train bearing Gen. Grant arrived here on time. A great crowd was at the depot trying to catch sight of the General, but he was visible but a moment as he stepped from the train that had brought him from New York to the one that was to convey him to Mount McGregor. Post Wheeler G. A. R. in full uniform, acted as a guard to keep back the crowd.

MOUNT MCGREGOR, N. Y., 16.—General Grant arrived at 2.45 p. m. this afternoon. The last stage of the journey was the worst. The jolting caused the General much pain and fatigue.

WASHINGTON, 16.—The report of the court of inquiry in the case of Paymaster General Smith, Chief of the Bureau of the Provision and Navy Department was made public to-day. The report finds him to be derelict and negligent in his duty and culpably inefficient in the performance thereof. A court martial will be ordered.

LAREDO, Texas, 16.—Further particulars from Lampasas, State of Nuevo Leon, Mexico, regarding the election riot on Sunday, are to the effect that three men were killed outright and the First Alcalde of the city seriously wounded. It is reported to-night that he is in a dying condition. A riot also occurred at Monterey Sunday night, after the closing of the

polls. Three men were killed and many more desperately wounded.

PITTSBURG, 16.—The iron strike in this district is at an end. The scale has been signed and a general resumption of work will follow immediately. Outside of Pittsburgh, however, the strike will continue, and the mills of Chicago, Cincinnati, Wheeling, Mahoning and Shenango valleys will remain idle for an indefinite period. This is the result of to-day's conference. The manufacturers agreed to resign the disputed question of the wages to be paid sheet-iron men and for working old rails to arbitrators composed of seven manufacturers and an equal number of workmen. This agreement was not satisfactory to masters operating mills west of Pittsburgh, and they withdrew from the conference avowing that under no circumstances would they grant the demand of the Amalgamated Association. The conference was in session continuously from 2 o'clock this afternoon till 10 o'clock to-night. About an hour before adjournment the Western manufacturers withdrew, and after their departure the Pittsburgh millers signed the scale. Pending the settlement of the sheet mill and old rail classes, the manufacturers operating these departments will pay the old scale of wages. The result of the conference was received by the workmen with expressions of entire satisfaction. Prior to settlement, Wilson, Walker & Co., of this city, signed the scale.

New York, 16.—The *Sun* this morning says that the board which examined the dispatch boat *Dolphin* have made report to Secretary Whitney that they find that the vessel, though driven by the best engines in the country, did not make the required 15 knots an hour on her trial; that a little change in weight throws her machinery out of good working trim, and that she is faulty in construction; that her only use for guns are fore and aft for following or flying from an enemy, and that sundry structures in front and rear would be blown to atoms if a gun were fired in either direction. The *Sun* intimates that the boat will be rejected by the Secretary of the Navy.

SAN FRANCISCO, 16.—The *Call* will publish to-morrow crop reports from principal wheat-growing counties of the State. The figures show the yield to be even under previous estimates, and that it will not exceed 24,000,000 bushels, or about three-sevenths of last year's crop. In six counties only will there be over half the crop. Six counties will give a quarter crop, and the balance will not give more than one-eighth crop. The probabilities are that next year's average will show a large decrease while the fruit area will be largely increased. The fruit crop of all kinds throughout the State, excepting in a few sections, will be large and in good condition.

PHILADELPHIA, 16.—The Union National Bank of the City of New York to-day brought suit against John Vangelder, former receiving teller of the bank. The suit is to recover \$50,000 upon the official bond of defendant, and the latter's brother, Henry Vangelder, being surety upon the bond, is defendant in the suit. The surety belongs to this city, which is the reason the suit was brought in a Philadelphia court. Counsel for the bank said to-day that John A. Vangelder had been in the employ of the bank since '63, and in '74 was promoted to the position of receiving teller, which position he held up to May this year; that he disappeared from New York about May 6, and has not been seen since, and is believed to have gone to Canada, and that an investigation of his books since his departure revealed the fact that he was a defaulter to the amount of \$33,000, this sum being the accumulation of petty pilfering begun some ten years ago and continued up to the time he left the bank, concealment from the officials being accomplished by false entries in the books.

DENVER, Col., 16.—The ninth annual session of the National Camp of the Patriotic Order of the Sons of America began here to-day, National President Richard Peterson, of Philadelphia, in the chair. National Secretary H. H. Stager, of Philadelphia, called the roll, which showed 32 delegates present. The President appointed Frank W. Hervey, of Ohio, inspector pro tem.; S. J. Woolly, of Pennsylvania, sergeant-at-arms. A committee on credentials was appointed, and later reported all the delegates present entitled to seats. National President Peterson delivered quite a lengthy address, in which he detailed the history and progress of the order.

After a short secret session an adjournment; was taken until tomorrow.

TACOMA, W. T., 17.—The Iowa Press Excursion was entertained yesterday afternoon to a clam bake provided at Port Blakeley by citizens of Seattle. It was enjoyed hugely. They arrived here last evening and were entertained by a banquet at "The Tacoma" by the citizens. Several speeches were made.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., 17.—Affairs at Plymouth are slowly improving. The relief committee report for the past week shows the total number seriously sick at 306, destitute families 230, deaths 1, recovered 111. This is decidedly a better showing than that made for the week previous. The committee states that it is in need of no more money.

SANDY Hook, N. J., 17.—At day-break the lookout sighted a strange steamer anchored off the bar. It was raining and foggy at the time and he was unable to make her out. She got under weigh at 5 a. m., and when off the Hook she displayed her signal letters. All doubts about her were then

dispelled and the long looked for *Isere* was reported. The stars and stripes were mastheaded and the vessel was duly saluted from Lookout Tower. She passed and, going into Horseshoe Bend of the lower bay, dropped her anchor abreast of the steam yacht *Radha*, which was anchored there at the time. The *Isere* is a bark-rigged vessel and her long funnel stands midway between her main and mizzen masts. Her hull is painted white. The crew are cleaning the ship. No communication has yet been had with the shore.

LEMARS, Iowa, 17.—As reports from outlying districts come in it becomes evident that the tornado which swept over Plymouth and Cherokee Counties was attended with great loss of life. Twenty deaths are already reported and large numbers of others are seriously injured.

NEW YORK, 17.—G. V. N. Lothrop, U. S. minister to Russia, accompanied by his wife and two daughters, sailed for Europe this morning on the steamer *Ems* of the North German Lloyd line. A number of his friends gathered at the steamer's pier to see them off.

MOUNT MCGREGOR, N. Y., 17.—When General Grant sank into his pillowd chair on the piazza of Drexel Cottage, here, soon after his arrival yesterday, the thermometer on the pillar in front of him marked a temperature of 81 degrees. Mr. Drexel said that it was excessive heat for that locality. Clouds and rain at sunset beat the mercury down to overcoat temperature. On through the night until 3 o'clock gusts of wind swept the rain in sheets over the mountain, but the sun came up over the mountains this morning and found no clouds. At 10 o'clock the thermometer marked 65 degrees. Dr. Douglas felt encouraged when he came out at 9 o'clock. He thought the General had slept well, although he had been called to attend him three times during the night. The huskiness of his voice was considerably relieved, but its loss has been owing to a general weakness rather than to fatigue and its recovery would be slow.

General Grant was on the piazza of his cottage at noon, but, after awhile, returned to his room. The swelling on the General's throat has not abated to-day and his rest last night was aided by morphine, without which the doctor said he could not have slept.

ITHACA, N. Y., 17.—It is rumored that President White will to-day, the 20th anniversary of his presidency of Cornell University, tender his peremptory resignation. He proposes to go to Europe and to write a work on history and social science. Dr. C. K. Adams, of Michigan, is among those mentioned as his successor.

WASHINGTON, 17.—Secretary Whitney received a telegram to-day from Rear Admiral Jouett at Colon, of which the following is a copy: "My attempts at mediation, supported by Commissioners Justo, Arosemena and Daniel Hernandez, have resulted in a treaty of peace, which was signed by the commissioners of both parties. This was not approved by revolutionary orders. Matters remain as previously reported. The government forces are now marching on Barranquilla."

ST. LOUIS, 17.—Reports from Indian Territory state that Bill Williams, Pete Moore and George Morgan, members of a gang of desperadoes and horse and cattle thieves, were overtaken by the vigilance committee yesterday near Heaton and hanged to a tree. Other members of the gang are being pursued and will be lynched if caught.

LEMARS, Iowa, 17.—The effects of the storm which passed over Plymouth country yesterday are just becoming known. Wm. Gobsche and Nicholas Mackel, and a child belonging to a Holland family, newcomers of an unpronounceable name, were killed. Another had its leg broken and nearly every one of a large family received some kind of injury. D. E. Hayes was badly hurt in the head. Adam Goetsche is hurt in the spine and internally. Mrs. August Mueck had her leg terribly lacerated and her daughter, Mary and Lizzie, are injured internally, and the former has an arm broken. The mother and aunt of D. E. Hayes had their collar bones broken. A young man named Swain, who took refuge from the storm in the house of Mr. Cramer, was seriously injured, as also was Mrs. Cramer. Mrs. Silas Forbes was carried off in her house while the rest of the family remained safe in the cellar, where she had been, but remembering her sick dog up stairs she went back after it and was carried away with the house and severely hurt, but she saved the dog.

Nicholas Goddard had an arm broken and was otherwise injured. There were many miraculous escapes from death and injury. There was a good deal of stock killed; chickens were slain by hundreds, while the hail beat the growing crops into the ground in various parts of the country. The injury to orchards and groves is something the country cannot recover from in years. Mrs. W. Gans and child of Marcus, Cherokee county, were killed, and Mr. Gans badly hurt. In Cherokee county as in Plymouth there were many exaggerated statements of death and injury, but when hunted down had no foundation except in the imagination of persons frightened by the storm. The wonder is that there were not more killed and wounded. Over 600 claims for damages have already been filed with agents in Lemars alone, and it is thought the number will reach a thousand in the county. It falls heavily upon several State companies.

DENVER, 17.—A *News* Pueblo special says: At 3:40 this afternoon the large powder magazine belonging to the