

# GRIGGS CO. COURIER.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING.  
By FRED'K H. ADAMS.

The full name of Henry Irving, the great English actor, is Henry Irving Broadrib. Any one can imagine why he omits the surname.

A recent letter says the damage to the growing wheat crop of Kansas, is very serious, from the fly and by winter-killing. Some reports say there will not be half the yield of last year.

The homeopathic physicians of New York, discussed the cholera question, and one of their practical conclusions was, that camphor is a good remedy for it, and acts also as a preventive, when worn about the person. This is worth remembering.

A moderately late spring, such as it may provoke complaint, is said to be a favorable indication of a harvest rather than otherwise. The present month has been cold and windy, thus far, but there is ample time yet for the "showers that bring the summer flowers."

The stir of military preparation, or the clash of actual conflict, is to be heard to-day over a wide area of the inhabited earth. England, France, Italy, Russia, Turkey, India, Australasia, Egypt, South Africa, Arabia, China, Madagascar, Central America, Canada, feel the influence of the prevalent combative tendency and it looks as if it could not be repressed without the expenditure of myriads of lives and millions of treasure.

New enterprises are being projected in the Southern States in large numbers, and 1885 will show great progress in that section and a marked advance in manufacturing industries. Thus far this year \$20,591,000 has been invested in mills, foundries, machine shops, cotton factories, gold, silver, copper, iron and tin mining enterprises, etc., showing that the depression prevailing in the other portion of the Union has had little effect there.

It seems to be settled that Gen. Grant will be buried at Washington, and various sites are named, as the White Lot, in front of the White House, the Monument grounds, Congressional cemetery, Arlington and the Soldiers' Home. There are objections urged to all these sites with the exception of the Soldiers' Home, and it is probable that one of the commanding elevations in those beautiful grounds will be selected for the purpose.

Dr. Bourne's recent work on crime in France and Italy seems to show that, in France, crimes against the person are increasing somewhat, while those against property are diminishing. In Italy "crimes of the blood" are three times more numerous than in France, and murder is six times more frequent. Assassination is slightly increasing in France. In Italy the number of parricides is about double that in France. In both countries there is a notable diminution in criminal poisoning. Attempts against chastity are much less frequent in Italy, and in France these "crimes against children augment in frightful proportions." Infanticide is twice as great in France.

The New York legislature is considering a bill restricting the height of dwelling houses in New York city. It provides that no dwelling house hereafter erected in that city and intended for the use of more than one family shall be more than 70 feet high if on a street or avenue more than 60 feet wide, or more than 80 feet high if on a street or avenue exceeding 60 feet in width. These provisions are more liberal than those that govern the erection of dwelling houses in European cities. In Paris the height of such houses is determined by the width of the street. On streets not more than 25 feet and 7 inches wide the dwellings must not be more than 38 feet and 4 inches high, and upon the widest streets the limit is 65 feet and 7 inches. In London, Vienna, and Berlin the height of buildings has been regulated by law for many years. Experience has shown that such laws are required for the protection of the health, property, and lives of citizens. Fires above a line 75 feet from the level of the street are beyond the control of the New York Fire Department.

## SUMMARY OF NEWS OF THE WEEK.

### Another Murder in Iowa.

At Bellevue, a station about twenty-five miles south of Dubuque, David Seelye, a stage driver between Bellevue and Maquoketa, entered a saloon and tavern kept by a Mrs. Anna Schelder. While hitching the horses before entering, some hard words were exchanged between him and a fellow named Billy Horin, which was the outcome of an old feud. The two entered the tavern, continuing their threatening language. While they were eating supper the conversation grew too hot for the landlady, and she ordered them out. Seelye was the first to go and was closely followed by Horin who evidently wanted to force the fighting. Scarcely had they stepped from the door when they became engaged in a rough and tumble fight, during the course of which Seelye drew a revolver and fired, the bullet going completely through his opponent's heart and lodging in his clothing. He fell to the ground and died instantly. As soon as Seelye realized what he had done he fled. Horin was known as a man about town. He was bold, careless and frequently drunk to excess. He was thirty-five years old and single. The murderer was generally regarded as a peaceful man. He has a wife and children living in Bellevue.

### FROM WASHINGTON.

James H. Wardell of New York was designated to act as chief of the census division of the interior department.

The Russian minister and Mme. De Struve, accompanied by their five little children will sail for Russia in June.

President Cleveland expects to visit the battlefield of Gettysburg with the First Army corps on the 4th and 5th of May.

Joseph K. McCammon, assistant attorney general for the interior department, has resigned, to take effect on the 34th proximo.

Postmaster-General Vilas was offered \$15,000 a year as consulting counsel by a Western railroad corporation, if he would decline his cabinet appointment. He resisted the seductive offer.

Attorney General Garland has reversed the decision given a day or two ago empowering the commissioner of agriculture to purchase and slaughter cattle afflicted with contagious diseases.

Col. Lamont, the president's private secretary, works from 9 a. m. till long after midnight. He never smokes, gossips or lounges. He has now broken down under the excess of virtue.

The secretary of the treasury has appointed George B. Tingle of Montana and Charles Ryan of Indiana special agents for the seal islands in Alaska, vice H. A. Glidden and J. H. Moulton, suspended. There were no charges against the incumbents.

Postmaster-General Vilas has issued a circular stating that application blanks for the purpose of entering competitive examinations for postoffice inspectors will not be furnished indiscriminately, but only to persons who have been favorably recommended to the department.

Col. McClure, of the Philadelphia Times, says: "I saw the secretary of the treasury hurrying through his belated dinner, to resume official duties. I saw the president hard at work at his desk, with the secretary of war in waiting to confer with him on official business, and I saw Postmaster-General Vilas at his office, after having made a tour of inspection through several of his subordinate departments."

### THE CASUALTY RECORD.

Thirty-one bodies have been taken from the ruins of a fire at Vicksburg, Miss.

George Hughes, a farmer, while intoxicated was run over by the cars on the Burlington road at Des Moines and killed.

A. O. Linsley of Billings, Mon., was drowned while duck shooting on the Yellowstone. Linsley was a son-in-law of J. A. Chandler of St. Paul, and engaged as clerk in the headquarters hotel for the past two years.

An insane woman set the Eastern hotel at Appleton, Wis., owned by A. L. Smith, on fire recently. The inmates had barely time to escape, leaving all their effects. The hotel was damaged \$3,000.

Watson's jewelry store, Laspe's shoe shop, D. M. Webster's meat market and grocery, Schneider's barber shop, Curran's store, Charles O. Atkins' sale and feed stable, and McAwly & Whaling's lumber office, Osceola, Iowa, were burned by an incendiary, recently. Loss, \$5,500; insurance, \$650.

### PERSONAL MENTION.

Mrs. George A. Custer, accompanied by the widow of Lieut. Calhoun, whose husband fell fighting by Gen. Custer's side at the Big Horn massacre, arrived at Portland, Oregon, from the East.

Ex-Gov. Charles Foster of Ohio was among the callers on Gen. Grant a few days ago. He said that in conversation with one of the attending physicians, the general's was declared such a critical case that no definite opinion can be given of it. There is no such a thing as a relapse in a case of cancer, for the disease progresses steadily to its termination. There are days when the general feels well, and then the diseased part has a better appearance, but there is nothing to hope for in the general's case. He may live for months or a few days, may end his life. As to the manner of his death, he will die of suffocation. There will suddenly come a swelling of blood in his throat, caused by the rupture of a blood vessel, and all will be over. The general's case is a hopeless one."

### FOREIGN NEWS GOSSIP.

There was great excitement in the house of commons recently, over the government defeat on the home ruler amendment to the Irish registration bill.

It is reported at Winnipeg that Gabriel Dumont, the lieutenant of Riel, was among those killed in the recent engagement. Dumont had command of the rebel force during the battle.

Mary Anderson made her farewell appearance in London a short time ago, at the Lyceum theater in "Pygmalion and Galatea" and "Comedy and Tragedy." Her reception was most enthusiastic.

M. de Giers, the Russian foreign minister, is reported to have advised that in event of England proving obstinate in her claims regarding Afghanistan, Baron de Staal, the Russian ambassador at London, be recalled and diplomatic negotiations be suspended.

A Rome dispatch says that the Italian minister of foreign affairs and the British ambassador have settled the details of the proposed visit of the prince of Wales to Rome, and that the Italian foreign office has been notified that

the prince and princess of Wales intend to visit Rome early in May.

A decree of divorce has been entered at Green Bay, Wis., in the case of Kate Osborne against Frank O. Osborne, the defendant has been for several years rector of Christ Episcopal church of that city, but resigned the position. Mrs. Osborne has gone to Chicago. The petition alleged adultery on the part of the defendant, and no defence was made. Trouble in the family had been known to exist for some time. The custody of their only child was awarded to Mrs. Osborne.

During the past month Russian military authorities sent 10,000 troops across the Caspian sea from Baku. Of these 6,000 landed at Chikislay and 4,000 at Krasnovodsk. Two thousand additional men have been sent from Turkistan to Merv. Prior to the dispatch of these reinforcements, there were 8,000 men stationed in trans Caspian territory. Merv is the nearest point to Afghanistan where there is a large Russian force stationed, the garrison now numbering 6,000.

A Panama special of April 24 says: The Americans have entered the city 500 strong, and all the American property was occupied with out resistance. The rebels were completely surprised, and threaten to burn the city of Aizupura if not released. Reinforcements of 500 men have arrived from Colon. Commander McCall has issued a proclamation taking charge of the town. The French consul has issued a violent protest against the Americans' action. There has been some firing. The plaza was cleared by a Gatling gun. One rebel was killed and three wounded. All is quiet at 10 o'clock.

The St. Petersburg correspondent of the Daily Telegraph states that the English proposal arrived there by a special courier. The imperial council met and decided to reply that the czar favored the maintenance of Russian demand in respect to the delimitation of the frontier. The council also resolved to inform the Russian government of the Kourouk appointment of a special mixed commission to examine into the facts relative to the reports of Gen. Komaroff and Sir Peter Lumsden, and to decide which of the reports is correct. M. de Giers has advised that if England refuses to accept these proposals, Baron de Staal, the Russian ambassador, be withdrawn and all negotiations be broken off. Gen. Komaroff urges an immediate advance upon Herat, and his proposal finds many supporters.

### THE CRIMINAL CALENDAR.

At Bellevue, Iowa, David Seelye killed Billy Horin in a tavern brawl.

Near Lewiston, Idaho, Peter Brazil and James Flynn, stockmen, met in secret and killed each other with clubs and pistols.

Near Trenton, in Hicchock county, in the western part of Nebraska, a fatal fight occurred between some cowboys and settlers, resulting in the death of four settlers, three of whom were named Joe Cline, L. D. Troxell and Mr. Dumbear.

C. A. Sterling, superintendent of the county farm and infirmary at Washington, Iowa, who was indicted thrice for attempted outrage on an inmate or assault to commit outrage on an inmate, and for cruelty to patients, has been arrested and put under \$1,700 bonds.

A Bohemian girl of La Crosse, seventeen years old, was followed on her way home by an unknown negro, who overtook her while crossing a vacant block and outraged her. The police arrested Henry Gibson for the crime. At the examination the girl identified Gibson, and other witnesses swore he had admitted the act. He pleaded not guilty and sought to prove an alibi. He was held for trial in \$1,500 bail.

At Palestine, Texas, a negro called at the residence of a citizen, and under the pretext of having a note for the gentleman's wife, he inveigled her out on the portico, where he seized her violently, but her screams drove the scoundrel away. The lady recognized her assailant, who was apprehended recently by half a dozen prominent gentlemen, who made sure they had the right man, then quietly took him to the edge of the town and told him to run. Before he had proceeded a dozen steps he was dead.

Neill Lane and Fred Johnston were partners at Bozeman, Mont. Johnston seduced and ran away with Lane's wife, but soon returned to Bozeman and met Johnston in a saloon. The wife, who had been deserted, was cornered by Lane, his most deadly enemy, who drew his revolver. Lane followed suit, and simultaneously both men fired. Johnston, however, had taken the sure aim, the bullet from his pistol going straight through Lane's heart. Lane fell backward uttering a feeble groan and expired instantly.

### MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS OF NEWS.

The Kalamazoo (Mich.) college, a Baptist institution, is to suspend for lack of funds.

At Plymouth, Pa., a thousand people are suffering with an epidemic disease closely resembling typhoid fever.

The citizens of Scotland have subscribed \$5,000 of the \$8,000 needed to establish a Presbyterian college there.

The case of Bishop Hiram B. Clauson for unlawful cohabitation was called in the commissioners court, Salt Lake, recently. He pleaded guilty.

George Hambley and Miss Martha Gordon, of Spiritwood, Dak., eloped and were married at Fargo just before the arrival of the irate parents of the bride.

The Dakota board of dental examiners will meet in Fargo on the fourth Tuesday in July. The North Dakota Dental association will also meet in Fargo at the same time.

The jury in the case of M. P. Griswold against the Northwestern brought in a verdict at Appleton, Wis., for \$1,000 for the plaintiff. He sued for \$10,000 for personal injuries sustained in the winter of 1883 by being thrown from the platform of a sleeping car.

The Dubuque Presbytery in session at Jessup, Iowa, adjourned. Among the work performed was the dissolution of the pastoral relations sustained toward the First Presbyterian church of Dubuque by Rev. F. E. Barrett. It also gave preachers' licenses to Walters J. Lemone, H. Von Giethysen and L. Hyeclger.

Judge Gresham, of the United States court at Madison, Wis., has rendered a decision in the Watertown railway bond cases, holding that the claims of the bondholders were outlawed. The case considered was that of Metcalf vs. The City of Watertown, which involved \$20,000, but the decision in reality covers all the bond cases, in which about \$1,500,000 is involved.

Leo Miller, the free love and temperance apostle, who ten years ago formed an alliance, "civil and conjugal," with Mollie Strickland, daughter of Congressman Strickland of Michigan, has become a drunkard, but now admits that the "union" was a mistake, and publicly announces the union dissolved by mutual consent. Miss Strickland, whom Miller thus divorces, is practicing law at St. Johns, Mich., and aside from her mistake with Miller, has preserved a good reputation.

## THE WINNEBAGO LANDS.

### A Proclamation by Gov. Pierce Distributed Among the Settlers.

A dispatch from Chamberlain says: Attorney General Rice is distributing copies of the following proclamation among the settlers on the Winnebago and Crow Creek reservations:

The president has deemed it necessary to revoke the executive order of Feb. 27, 1885, opening the above reservations to settlement. This action is plainly inspired by the single purpose of maintaining what is regarded as the pledged faith of the government and keeping inviolate the sacred terms of a treaty.

I realize the hardships to settlers involved in this order, and I am sure the president is not oblivious to or unkindful of them. But it has been deemed necessary to revoke the executive order, and it should be quietly and peaceably obeyed. Considerations of good citizenship, and considerations of self-interest favor such action.

The president and congress will not neglect to see justice done to those who have gone on these lands under color of right, and who sacrifice their property and yield what they have gained in order to obey the command of the executive.

I earnestly trust therefore, both for the sake of law and order, and for the sake of the settlers themselves, that the proclamation of the president will be obeyed without compelling a resort to any show of force whatever. Nothing can be gained; much can be lost by a failure to voluntarily comply with the order.

I suggest, also, that measures of some kind be taken by the settlers to preserve proof of their respective claims. If books be opened in each settlement, and a record be made of the facts in each case, describing lands settled upon, buildings erected and expense incurred, it may prove of much convenience and possibly facilitate a settlement of claims, should the government consider it proper to recognize and make provisions for them.

To assist in devising some method by which this can be done, the attorney general of the territory will visit the reservations and will aid the settlers in any manner possible by his counsel and advice.

### ALBERT A. PIERCE, Governor.

The Attorney General was questioned and said: I would not place the number of claimants at less than two thousand, probably representing about three to a family or six thousand in all actual settlers. I have found no evidence that there are any speculators figuring with the lands or squatters. I have not found men holding claims that have their homes and families on common when business men go out and take claims. Men who have families there are actually residing on the claims with them. That they have endured great hardships is certain. They show all the evidence of pioneers and hard work, evidently trying to get a home of their own. Most of them are breaking and seeding. This portion of Dakota is settled thicker than most new countries probably from the reasons that it is close to a railroad and towns, and the fact that tree claims cannot be filed and there is no way to get rights to the land except by actual settlement. Speculators have been effectually barred out, there being no way of filing or making bogus entries by the land sharks. There seems to be a settler on every quarter section of desirable land. I passed through the five townships occupied by the Indians, and still left to them. The land for the Indians is as good as any I have seen in Dakota. There only about 1,100 Indians, including woman and children, and large tracts of many sections together are unoccupied. They could graze 10,000 head of cattle if they had them. I have heard of no trouble between the whites and the Indians. I have no proclamation from the governor, but I have an address from him to the settlers, advising them to peaceably obey the order of the president and advising them to form local organizations for the purpose of making records of their improvements. The Indians have located upon, with the object of preserving evidence of their rights and the damages sustained. Should congress in the future grant them relief of any kind, it can be used. I do not find any disposition to resist the authorities by force, but an honest determination to use all legal means to protect their rights, and they are being helped. The governor feels a deep interest in the matter and is anxious to render the settlers any assistance in his power.

### LOUIS RIEL.

### Bishop Brondel of Montana Gives Some Interesting Facts About Riel.

Bishop Brondel of Helena, Mont., preached Sunday the 26th in St. Matthew's church Washington, D. C. His errand East is to secure assistant priests to go and preach among the 12,000 Indians under his charge. He knew Louis Riel, the leader of the half-breed revolt.

"In 1883," says Father Brondel, "when I went to Montana, Louis Riel was in the employ of our church teaching the Indians. I found him at the St. Peter mission teaching in the little school house there. He had a half-breed wife, a quiet woman who shared his adventures, and who is now with him in the hostile camp. He has two or three small children, but the little family lived quite happily at the mission. Riel was a good teacher, educated at Montreal under Archbishop Tache, and speaks French correctly and fluently. He is a handsome man, tall, well built, with a full, florid face, a keen pair of eyes, and when I saw him last, some time in August of last summer, he wore a long silky black beard. The troubles in Manitoba are to-day what they were in 1870, and Louis Riel is not the author of the revolt. He was drawn into it by the repeated calls of his people, the half-breeds. I know that he was loth to go to war, and that he was overborne by the demands and entreaties of these people. They look to him as their leader—the man who has the education and courage and skill to act as their commander in the little war they have brought on. Riel has no property of any kind. I think he traveled up from Montana into the British possessions on other peoples' horses, those of half-breeds who were with him in the struggle. In 1860 the Canadian government, through the home government, sent a request to Archbishop Tache, who was in attendance on the vatican council, to come home and go out to these half-breeds in the hope of persuading them to lay down their arms and accept the conditions of peace the government authorized the archbishop to make. These were that the half-breeds should be spared their lives, and homes and that their farms should not be disturbed by the government surveyors without just compensation in other lands. After peace was restored this way, the archbishop having great influence over Riel, Gen. Wolsey came on the field, and it was noised through the country that he had put down the rebellion. Then the Canadian government refused to keep the promises it had authorized the archbishop to make. He was unable to make the half-breeds and Indians understand, and to this day his influence among them has been weakened by the bad faith of the Canadian government in 1870. He said regretfully, this time when he was called on to try and talk the half-breeds out of the determination to fight, 'No, no, it is too late. They would not believe me. 'I think' added Bishop Brondel, 'that the American Indians will not go to Riel. A year ago they might have done so. They were starving then. Among the Blackfeet there was hardly a dog to be seen, for they had eaten them. Two hundred and forty men perished of hunger in the winter of 1883-84. Since then a good deal has been done for these Indians. Their children are being taken into the white man's schools, fed and clothed and taught.

This the adults of the tribe like. They are bound by this benevolence to keep the peace, and they seem disposed to follow the abundant advice given them to fill the ground and become independent of the white men's cruel and thieving agents. The same thing is true of most of the Indians in Montana; none of them, I think, will go into the revolt. There is only one end of the matter for Riel. It may be delayed, but it will surely come. He will be beaten and punished."

### BRITISH GOLD.

### The House of Commons Votes an Enormous Sum for the War Preparations.

Mr. Gladstone, in the house of commons, bringing up the subject of the vote of credit of \$55,000,000 asked for by the government on the army and navy account, said he hoped that the motion to divide the credit would not be passed. The government, he said, would not devote any portion of the money voted for particular purposes for use in the Sudan, but would reserve the discretion to apply the money taken for the Sudan account for the purpose of special preparations. He urged that the house vote the government the entire \$55,000,000 in bloc. In answer to questions concerning the Afghan question Mr. Gladstone stated that Sir Peter Lumsden, British commissioner, had telegraphed the government that he was sending one of his staff officers, Capt. Stephen, to London with full information relating to Gen. Komaroff's action in the battle of Penjdeh, and that Capt. Stephen was personally cognizant of many of the Russian general's movements previous to and during the battle and since its occurrence. In the meantime, said the premier, the parleying between England and Russia will be continued. In moving the vote on the credit, Mr. Gladstone said: The government considers it necessary to have the entire resources of the empire well in hand for use and application wherever they may be required. There exists cause for the war preparations which are being carried on. [Cheers.] The starting point was the obligation to the ameer, which should be fulfilled in no stinted manner. [Loud cheers.] The covenant with Russia of March 16, was one which England hoped and believed would be recognized as one of the most sacred ever made between two great nations, and if any deviation occurred and there should be jealous rivalry between the two nations, to sit at the bottom of all that remained in suspense. At the conclusion of the speech, the delivery of which occupied one hour, the house broke out in loud and prolonged cheering. Mr. Gladstone was listened to with deep attention and silence and his words created a profound sensation. The opinion in the lobby is that Mr. Gladstone's speech shows war is inevitable.

The proposal to separate the Sudan credit from the credit for special preparations was rejected by a vote of 229 against 186. The house then entered into committee of supply, and Mr. Gladstone explained the object of the vote of credit. The premier was suffering much from hoarseness. The house, without discussion, as suggested by Mr. Gladstone, voted the entire credit asked. Edward Tompely Gourley, radical member for Sunderland, asked whether the government would endeavor to have the dispute with Russia referred for arbitration to the United States.

Mr. Gladstone answered: The government are quite sensible of their heavy responsibility to maintain the honor and good faith of the country on the one hand, and on the other to use every means consistent with that honor to avoid war. I can give you no more particular reply than this.

The utterance was accepted as significant, and was received with cries of "hear, hear." The credit was voted one of the most powerful and telling speeches ever delivered by Mr. Gladstone. The premier was cheered to the echo, both during the delivery and at the close of the speech. He was also most enthusiastically cheered when leaving the house of commons after the speech.

### Middleton to the Government.

Ottawa, Ont., April 23.—Following is the official statement of the engagement at Fish Creek, Friday, made to the minister of militia: Fish Creek, Twenty-five miles North of Clarke's Crossing, Northwest Territory, April 23.—I have had an affair with the rebels at this spot on the east bank of the river. My advanced scouts were fired upon from a bluff; but we managed to hold our own until the main body arrived, when I took measures to repel the attack, which was over at about 2:30 o'clock p. m. We have captured a lot of their ponies and have three or four, apparently Indians and half-breeds, in a corner of the bluff, who have done a great deal of mischief, being unwilling to lose any more men in trying to take them. I have surrounded the bluff, and shall wait until they have expended their ammunition to capture them. Lord Melgund joined as soon as he could from the other side of the river, with the Tenth Royals and Winnipeg light battery, but the affair was over before they arrived. As most of this part of left column is thus across, and as it is a work of difficulty to cross, I have ordered the rest to follow and shall march tomorrow with the united force on Batouche. The troops behaved very well in this, their first affair.

I do not know what the loss of the enemy was, but I doubt not it was pretty severe, though, judging from the great advantage of their position and mode of fighting, it might well be less than ours. I shall proceed tomorrow, after burying the dead, and sending the wounded back to Clark's Crossing, by moving on this side. I lose the telegraph line, but I shall keep up constant communication by way of Clark's Crossing if possible. I regret very much the wounding of my two aides-de-camp, Capt. Wise's horse was shot previous to his being wounded. (Signed) FRED MIDDLETON, Major General Commanding the Northwest Field Force.

Clark's Crossing, April 23.—Sergeant Dalton, of Boulton's troop, a courier from Gen. Middleton, has just arrived here. Arthur Watson, of the school of infantry of Toronto, died last night, making a total of dead, to date, of seven. The wounded are all doing well, and will be removed to this place as soon as possible. It has been ascertained to-day that the fight on Friday was very much more disastrous to the rebels than at first supposed. Twenty-five are known to have been killed, as that number of bodies were counted, amongst whom was Gabriel Dumont, Riel's lieutenant. It is reported also that Riel was in the ravine during Friday's engagement, and has returned to Batouche for reinforcements. Four of our men to-day went to the edge of the ravine, and cut twenty-six horses and twelve head of cattle without molestation. The cattle subsequently got away.

Ottawa, Special Telegram, April 23.—The latest news here from the Northwest is that seven troops were killed and fifty wounded. On the rebel side it is said that twenty-five were killed. A dispatch to the government says that the troops have got possession of the ravine and that a decisive engagement would take place which could only last a few hours. Gabriel Dumont, Riel's lieutenant, is reported killed and that Riel has gone to Batouche for more forces. A dispatch from Middleton to Mrs. Middleton says that, owing to the distance from the telegraph offices, the doings of the next twenty-four hours might not be heard for a few days.

Orlando J. Bean, the absconding banker of Fulton, Ill., was taken to Lewiston, Ill., under arrest. He was captured near Crown Point, Ill. Several indictments for forgery were returned of \$10,000, are pending in the circuit court of Fulton county against him. He is now in jail at Lewiston.