

THE WANT COLUMNS OF 'THE GLOBE' For Help and Situations. FREE TO ALL! Everybody Reads the Paper of the People! THE NEW GLOBE.

Five Hundred Crees Invested Battle-Front Threatening to Burn the Town and Take Supplies.

Women and Children Take Refuge in the Barracks to be Defended to the Death.

It is Feared that Other Indians will be Incited to Take the War Path by These Hostiles.

Special Trains from Various Sections of Canada En Route West with Troops—Riel to be Taken Dead or Alive.

Special to the Globe.

WINNIPEG, March 30.—The rebellion started by Riel has gained greater dimensions by the rising of the Indians in sympathy than had been anticipated. News came from Qu'Appelle to-day that the Indians on the reserve at File hills had risen in arms and killed the farm instructor stationed there. There are four bands of Indians there, numbering in all about five hundred. Three companies of rifles and a portion of a field battery went from Qu'Appelle station to Fort Qu'Appelle to be ready in case of hostilities. No late advices have been received from there. The afternoon Free Press received the following message from Battleford: We are in imminent danger from Indians in this vicinity.

Chief Poundmaker has gone into open rebellion and put instructors and agent at defiance. The Indians have left the other reserve, and are centering in large numbers about Battleford. It is estimated that there are about 500 Indians, and more coming in a short time. Several of them have come down to town and threaten to burn it and take possession of the barracks and stores. All the women and children have been hurried into the barracks and everything is being done to put them in the best possible condition for the defense of the helpless. The men have been enrolled for service, and arms and ammunition have been issued to them. We will be able to raise a force of fully 200 men for defense. Several houses in town were broken into last night and rifled. A few half breeds who live about town have gone to the hills, ostensibly to be out of the way, but it is pretty certain that they will join the Indians and incite them to violence when the worst is over. The Indians do not remain long inactive. As soon as they have taken the town at any moment, they will seize all the stores to provide themselves with provisions. There will likely be a general pow-wow of the Indians to-day, when they will make their demands known. The whites will protect their lives and property to the last, but owing to the superior number of the Indians their positions are most critical, nearly all the police have been withdrawn to Prince Albert and the supply of arms is limited. We hope for the best. The Hudson Bay company afterwards received a dispatch from their agent at Battleford saying the Indians came into town this morning numbering between eighty and one hundred. They were almost all armed. I have just come in, after having a talk with all well disposed. A MacDonald, merchant here, who has a store at Battleford, received a dispatch from his brother which says: "All the people, including the outside settlers, are in barracks. The Indians are rapidly in possession of the south side and are already in a breach with them to-night and settle matters." The barracks at Battleford are well situated for defense and will not likely be attacked. The other buildings, however, are at a considerable distance, and are left to the mercy of the Indians. Further excitement has been caused to-day by the report that the Blackfeet Indians were in arms around Calgary, but a dispatch from the Hudson Bay office there says all is quiet on the reserves. No word has been received from Riel's vicinity or from Prince Albert. Operations cannot be undertaken by the troops until a force arrives from the East. Volunteer battalions are rapidly enrolling here.

Earlier Reports.

WINNIPEG, March 30.—A Medicine Hat dispatch says: "The Indians are reported to be on the war path, and the citizens are preparing for an attack. Local Indians held a pow-wow yesterday and excluded the government reporter. Only six police are at the post, under Capt. McDonald. The people have applied to the government for arms, ammunition and reinforcements. The citizens are determined to defend their homes and families as long as they can. A detachment of militia is being sent to the post, and the mounted police are being sent from Prince Albert."

A Qu'Appelle dispatch says it is reported that the Indians at File Hill reserve have risen and killed Nichol, the instructor of the reserve. These Indians number about 300. Two companies of rifles and a detachment of militia with one gun left this morning for Fort Qu'Appelle to protect the settlers. A general advance will not be ordered until the troops arrive from the East. Middleton will not jeopardize the expedition by starting in its present weak state.

The Sharpshooters Start Wednesday.

OTTAWA, March 30.—All is bustle and excitement at the militia department to-day preparing for the dispatch of various corps to the Northwest. The sharpshooters organized by Capt. Todd of the governor general's Foot guards met this morning at the drill hall, but owing to the lack of means of transportation, the company will not leave until Wednesday.

The Troops Depart.

TORONTO, March 30.—Never in the history of Toronto has there been such excitement shown as was exhibited this forenoon. Orders had been given for troops to parade at 10 o'clock in heavy marching order, but long before that hour the people began to assemble around the drill shed and very shortly was densely packed, the crowd extending from the shed along West Market street to King street, and by 11 o'clock pedestrianism was King's filled with ladies. In the drill shed the men were put through several movements and addressed by their colonel. At 11:30 the doors of the drill shed were thrown open and the grenadiers' contingent marched out preceded by their band, playing The Girl I Left Behind Me, the Queen's Own following behind by the bugle band. Immediately upon their appearance ringing cheers went up from the crowd along the route and ladies waved their handkerchiefs along the line. In the street the wildest excitement prevailed, the cheering being continued. At the station about ten thousand people assembled, and many an eye was turned to the train as it started. A prayer was offered for the brave lads who responded to their country's call. As the train slowly steamed out of the station the people grew wild with excitement and cheer upon cheer were given and responded by the

troops, comprising 500 men from the Queen's Own and the Grenadiers and 30 from the Infantry School corps.

To Take Riel Dead or Alive.

OTTAWA, March 30.—H. B. Spencer, assistant superintendent of the Canada Pacific, who accompanied the special train as far as Chalk river, says: "We had a fine run up to Chalk river, arriving there early yesterday morning. The only delay was at Mattawa, where the men got supper. A detachment from Toronto leaves at 12, and we can rush them to Winnipeg in seventy hours. We have engines under steam at all divisional points, ready at a minute's notice to leave. The troops will be pushed through in the fastest time possible." John Hooper of the Free Press was appointed staff orderly to the force under Col. Williams. He leaves to-night. Capt. James Tennyson has been commissioned by the government to raise a company of scouts to proceed immediately to the Northwest. "I stated his instructions are to take Riel dead or alive."

Mostrated the excitement over the Northwest has abated very little, if at all, and bulletins, announcing an anticipated uprising of the Indians, were surrounded all day with crowds of excited people. The brigade office is again the objective point of volunteer officers and offers for service received from a large number of retired officers, the commanding officers of all local regiments reported to Col. Worsley, brigade major, during the day, and made enquiries regarding equipment which they require.

To Bring Riel's Body To.

TORONTO, March 30.—It is reported that the deputy adjutant general has received orders to call out the remainder of the Queen's Own and the Grenadiers, but this lacks confirmation. However, it is generally believed that such order will come shortly. A movement is on foot here to get twenty young men who have been in the militia, and are willing to undergo the hardships to band together for guerrilla warfare, and to bring Riel dead or alive. They will go through the United States as civilians, and will procure an outfit costing about \$500 in Winnipeg, and will set themselves to work on Thursday. A meeting was proposed this afternoon at 9 o'clock p. m. by the lieutenant governor.

Two Companies Ordered Out to Hamilton.

HAMILTON, Ont., March 30.—Two companies Thirtieth battalion have been ordered in readiness to proceed to the Northwest.

The Agitation in the Commons.

OTTAWA, March 30.—In the house of commons to-day Blake asked the government if any further information had been received from the Northwest. Sir John said nothing had been received beyond confirmation of the news communicated Friday night. Fort Carlton had been abandoned and burned. Carson, minister of militia, said the only additional force that could be called out in Ontario and Quebec was the Thirty-fifth battalion, under the command of Lieut. Col. O'Brien, M. P., with Lieut. Col. Tyrwhitt. Some question as to equipment of troops coming up Blake said that as one who had near and dear relations among volunteers, he felt a deep interest in seeing the proper arms and equipments supplied. He would hold the government responsible for any negligence that might be shown.

In answer to Blake, Sir John said the commissary appointed to inquire into the half-breeds' appointment would leave Thursday.

Ives thought too much attention was being paid to the rising in the Northwest. He said that in the United States a border outbreak was quite a common occurrence, but congress paid little attention to such matters. He said that the utterances of Ives, who, he said, felt more concerned in the success of some Northwestern speculations than in the safety of the poor settlers on the plains who were in danger from the Indians. Sir John said the dispatches to-day show two Indian chiefs, Little Pine and Poundmaker, had done a war paint, and as they had been troublesome they were being watched.

Bad News Expected.

OTTAWA, March 30.—Sir John MacDonald stated to-night in the house that about three hundred Cree Indians under Poundmaker and Little Pine were in arms in the vicinity of Battleford, and bad news might be expected at any moment. The excitement in this city this evening over the Northwest troubles has considerably abated. The latest intelligence received by the government is that no fears are entertained in regard to peace at Calgary. The militia department still receives applications for positions in the service. Bustle and excitement reign supreme in the department. The sharpshooters from Ottawa have just received orders to meet for inspection.

The York Rangers.

TORONTO, March 30.—Four companies of the Twelfth battalion of York Rangers have been ordered out for immediate active service in the Northwest. They will be attached to the troops at the Thirty-fifth Simoes. Foresters. All are under the command of Lieut. Col. O'Brien.

Under Arms at Halifax.

HALIFAX, March 30.—The Sixty-third rifles, Forty-sixth fusiliers and the garrison artillery paraded at the drill shed to-night. They were addressed by their respective commanding officers and told to hold themselves in readiness for other parade should three guns be fired from the citadel at any time to-morrow, and to stop the exhibition in the drill shed again at 8 to-morrow evening.

The Methodist Ministers Protest.

PHILADELPHIA, March 30.—At a Methodist preachers' meeting at Philadelphia yesterday prize fights and prize fighters were condemned, and a committee waited on the mayor to have him prevent the coming prize fight between Sullivan and McCaffrey in that city, which they reckon under the same head. The mayor didn't think he had the power to stop the exhibition, but he assured them that he was not slugging match.

Rights of a Chinese-American Merchant.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 30.—Judge Sawyer of the United States circuit court decided to-day that a Chinese merchant resident in this country could depart from it and enter it again without being subjected to the conditions imposed by section 6 of the Chinese amended restriction act.

Not to be Hanged on Good Friday.

AUGUSTA, Me., March 30.—The governor has called a special session of the council for Wednesday to consider the question of a reprieve for a short time of the Italian Dunbar and Capone, sentenced to be hanged April 3. The action is in deference to the wishes of Bishop Healy and others, who have requested the governor not to allow the murderers to be hanged on Good Friday.

FOREIGN FIGURE HEADS.

The President Selects a Large Number of Missionaries for Far Off Climes.

An Unknown Georgia Man Goes to St. Petersburg, and Tom Waller Will Pocket the Fees.

As Consul General at London—Minnesota Ignored and the Swedish Mission Given to a Hoosier Politician.

Wisconsin Honored With the Denmark Envoy—The Utah Commission—Cleveland Sight-Seeing.

Special to the Globe.

WASHINGTON, March 30.—As usual those assigned to the more important diplomatic stations come as a surprise.

THE MINISTER TO RUSSIA.

Alex. R. Lawton of Georgia, who goes to Russia, was urged upon the president first as postmaster general, having the indorsement of the Georgia senators and the congressional delegation. This selection gives Georgia two important diplomatic posts, Mexico and Russia. The appointment is received with general satisfaction. Gen. Lawton is a South Carolinian by birth. He is now a resident of Savannah, where he is a prominent legal practitioner. He was educated at the West Point military academy.

SERVED IN THE ARMY.

A number of years, resigned, studied law at Savannah and engaged in the practice of his profession there. When the civil war broke out he entered the Confederate army as a brigadier general and subsequently became quartermaster general of the Confederacy. At the close of the war he returned to his practice in Savannah and soon afterwards was appointed attorney for the Central Railroad, a banking company of Georgia. He is described as a lawyer of distinction, a gentleman of quiet and affable manners, a possessor of considerable wealth and about 65 years of age.

THE CONSUL GENERAL AT LONDON.

Thomas M. Waller of Connecticut, appointed to be consul general at London, was governor of Connecticut up to the last of January. This is the last place for which G. Thompson of Ohio was an applicant. Waller was chairman of the Connecticut delegation at Chicago, and made the final speech in behalf of the nomination of Gen. Cleveland. He made the race for governor of his state in the last canvass, and received a plurality of all the votes cast. The law requiring that a majority should elect, the election was thrown into the legislature, which being Republican chose his Republican competitor. His life is something of a romance. He was a boot black and drifted on Long Island Sound steamer to New London, Conn., from New York. Here he attracted the attention of Judge Waller, who proved his benefactor, and whose name he bears. He rose rapidly in the legal profession and gained considerable reputation in prosecuting the celebrated Hayden case.

THE MINISTER TO BRAZIL.

North Carolina, which gets the Brazilian mission in the person of Thomas Jefferson Jarvis, ought to feel honored. Jarvis was likewise pressed for cabinet honors, and when Mr. Cleveland asked the delegation which he preferred, "Who is the best man?" his friends were rather taken back. Still Mr. Jarvis has an honorable record. He is a native of North Carolina, slightly over 40 years of age, and up to a few years ago was a farmer of Eastern North Carolina. For several years prior to 1876 he had been a member of the state legislature and distinguished himself as a leader. In 1876 he was elected lieutenant governor on the state ticket headed by Senator Vance. This was the first Democratic success after the late war. In 1878 he was elected to the United States senate, Mr. Jarvis succeeded to the executive chair, and upon the expiration of the term was elected his own successor. Shortly after vacating the governorship the legislature passed unanimously resolutions recommending Mr. Jarvis for a cabinet position.

MINISTER TO THE NETHERLANDS.

Isaac Bell, Jr., of Rhode Island, who goes as minister to the Netherlands, married a sister of James Gordon Bennett, of the New York Herald. Although he has a residence at Newport, he spends most of his time in New York city. He is interested in the Old Dominion, and has been a prominent advocate of coastwise vessels running from New York and Richmond, and between New York and Lewes, Del. He has headed his party ticket several times in the state, and is credited with having done as much as any other man towards keeping Rhode Island a democracy in trim for a political battle each year in spite of defeat.

CONSUL GENERAL TO BERLIN.

Frederick Raine of Maryland, appointed to be consul general at Berlin, has the advantage over Minister Pendleton in that he can speak the language of the court to the Republic. He has been a prominent politician in Baltimore for many years, and is the editor and proprietor of a German Democratic newspaper printed in Baltimore.

MINISTER TO NORWAY AND SWEDEN.

Rufus Magee, who is nominated minister to Sweden and Norway, is a resident of Loganport, Ind., and is a member of the Indiana state senate. He is a good lawyer, but a fierce politician. He is a staunch friend of ex-Senator McDonald and accompanied that distinguished statesman here a few days ago. It is said by Indians that the appointment was made upon the request of Mr. McDonald and is a clear cut victory for him.

MINISTER TO ITALY.

A. M. Kieley of Virginia, who goes to Italy, is ex-mayor of Richmond and a very prominent lawyer. He was for years chairman of the Democratic state committee, and since the readjustment bill was passed he has been the leading attorney in the fight for the Virginia bondholders. He is a member of the Atlantic legislature, and is a member of the Democratic state committee, and has been in the legislature. He has been prominent in Democratic politics for years, and is said to be distantly related to Secretary Bayard.

MINISTER TO PORTUGAL.

A resident of Hoboken, and an ex-Confederate soldier. He is a member of the Democratic presidential ticket last year, and is a member of the Democratic state committee, and has been in the legislature. He has been prominent in Democratic politics for years, and is said to be distantly related to Secretary Bayard.

MINISTER TO DENMARK.

An eminent Scandinavian scholar and is author of a number of books upon Scandinavian history and mythology. He is a professor in a Wisconsin university. He is well-known among literary men for his scholarship.

MINISTER TO THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

George W. Merrill of Nevada, nominated to be minister resident to the Hawaiian Islands, is a lawyer by profession, but is now the private secretary to Senator Fair.

CONSUL GENERAL TO SINGAPORE.

Edward Jason of Illinois, nominated to be consul general at Vienna, is a leading member of a prominent law firm of German-Americans in Chicago. He has been

somewhat prominent in the politics in his state.

Dr. Herman Hot.

Special to the Globe.

WASHINGTON, March 30.—Dr. Herman of Minnesota is a pretty man to-day, as he had the assurance that he would be made consul general to Vienna, and was almost paralyzed when he saw Jussen's name sent in.

Senator Cameron starts for home Thursday with his family.

THE PRESIDENT SIGHT-SEEING.

Grover and Dan Take Daily Drives About the Capital.

Special to the Globe.

WASHINGTON, March 30.—The president has become an enthusiastic explorer of Washington and its surroundings. It was all new to him. About the third day after his inauguration he ordered the carriage at 5 o'clock and went out for a drive. This has become a daily custom. It makes no difference now who or how many are in waiting. Mr. Cleveland at 5 o'clock sharp gets up from his desk and goes to the carriage and away the president and his private secretary go for their outing. A new route is taken every day. Arlington, the distributing reservoir above Georgetown, soldiers' home, Rock creek, Silver spring, the country seat of the late Montgomery Blair, the arsenal, are some of the places the president has visited since inauguration day. He takes deep interest in the historical associations of the vicinity of Washington and already he knows more about the district than any of his predecessors, with the possible exception of Lincoln, who was very fond of driving about here in the same kind of a vehicle as that used by President Cleveland. Two stylish bay horses from the White house stables are attached to the coupe and the driver, John Cobb, who knows every foot of territory within a radius of 100 miles, is usually the sulding spirit of the ride. He knows all the best roads and the prettiest bits of scenery about Washington. He doesn't tire of pointing out everything notable. He finds two splendid listeners in the president and Mr. Lamont.

THE UTAH COMMISSION.

Called Together by Gov. Ramsey—The Objects of the Meeting.

Special to the Globe.

WASHINGTON, March 30.—Ex-Senator Padlock of the Utah commission is here to attend a meeting of that body on Tuesday next. The call for the convening of the commission in this city came from the chairman, ex-Gov. Ramsey of Minnesota. The principal business will be to make the action in the future conform to the recent decision of the supreme court carrying out the Edmunds law. At the time the commission began the work of supervising the registration in Utah the Mormons had an oath of their own which did not include the provisions of the Edmunds law, and an additional clause was put to it, all of which the supreme court has decided against. Something new will be framed. As to the policy of the new administration toward the Mormons, Commissioner Padlock said this evening that he had learned nothing of the kind from the president's address, and beyond what he knew of the views of the several cabinet officers prior to their appointment, as declared by them from time to time. He had no doubt, however, but that the work already under way would be vigorously carried on. Of the commission's labors he said that good results had followed. The present United States attorney, Dickson, was a man for the commissioner's selection, which made the machinery for enforcing the law complete. The power already possessed was already being used. He said that the organization and were conscious of the result which must ensue. The growing generation, he said, the children, were rapidly discarding the teachings and trainings of Brigham Young and his successors. He said that the commission's policy somewhat, but will continue the prosecution of offenses perpetrated under the cover of the church. The body will before leaving call upon the president, Secretary Lamar and Attorney Gen. Garland.

What Will the Senate Do in Case of Re-mov-als?

Special to the Globe.

WASHINGTON, March 30.—It is said on the authority of a prominent Democratic United States senator that the president has a large batch of nominations, consisting of collectors of internal revenue, and other officials not coming under the operation of the tenure of office act, which he has already made, and that a number of nominations of this class would have been made to-day but for the reason that there has been a rumor in circulation that it is the intention of the Republican majority in the senate to oppose the confirmation of any appointment made by the president without the consent of any Republican incumbent. Inquiry among Republican senators this evening, however, developed the fact that there is no concert of action for that purpose. It is stated that several of the leading senators on the Republican side were in favor of this proposition. Among them it is said are Senators Edmunds and Sherman, and that the latter is especially anxious to have this course taken and would like to make it the subject of caucus action. A later report, which is credited, is that the Republican senators have decided to resist every effort to reject every nomination sent in by the president except those to fill vacancies. But a few Democrats hope the reported understanding shall prove to be true, because in such an event they are constrained to hope the president will take the blame for the hour, and make more removals than he might otherwise do.

Collectors and Postmasters.

WASHINGTON, March 30.—The following nominations were sent to the senate: Collectors of Internal Revenue—Nathan Gregg of Tennessee for Second district of Tennessee; Isham G. Stacy of Texas, Third district of Texas; David Settle of North Carolina, marshal of the United States for the Western district of North Carolina; Lewis Mullen of New York, appraiser of the United States for New York city; William Caldwell of Ohio, surveyor of customs for Cincinnati, Ala.; Charles Dewol of North Carolina, collector of internal revenue of the Sixth district of North Carolina; John O. Henderson of Indiana, collector of internal revenue in the Eleventh district of Indiana.

Postmasters—Michael J. Dougherty, Galesburg, Ill.; Whitner F. Horn, Idaho Springs, Col.; Palermo Wiley, Central City, Col.; Ansel Waterous, Fort Collins, Col.

Johnny McLean Scores One.

WASHINGTON, March 30.—The appointment of William Caldwell as surveyor of the port of Cincinnati is claimed as a victory for the Payne-McLean ticket, he having been elected by the voters of that city. It is said to have personally urged his nomination. His most formidable competitor for the place was Theodore Cook, who was a Pendleton man in the senatorial contest a year ago, and who led the bolt against the McKean legislative ticket for Cincinnati, Ala.; Charles Dewol of North Carolina, when the members of the legislature, which chose Mr. Payne, were elected. Although Mr. Cook has been a life-long Democrat and an effective worker for that party his action in favor of the Payne ticket in 1883 was against him by the Payne men in the contest for the surveyorship.

The Minister to Denmark.

Special to the Globe.

WASHINGTON, March 30.—As promised in these dispatches the name of Rasmus Anderson was to-day sent in for minister resident and consul general to Denmark.

That position was abolished by congress a few years ago, and the name of Rasmus Anderson, and charge d'affaires substituted. The name, however, when the Democrats saw

that the favors were going on their side they put it in the bill again at a salary of \$5,000 per year. True, the Democrat who took it is rather a recent arrival in the ranks of the party, but nobody here seems inclined to complain. There's a good deal of comment among Republicans over the fact that the Democrats are obliged to gather up recent recruits from the Republican ranks to fill their best places, but as this is a fact they are quite willing to see Anderson and Bryant recognized.

THE SOCIAL CABINET.

Miss Cleveland's Difficult Duties—The Families of Cabinet Ministers.

Special to the Globe.

WASHINGTON, March 30.—Miss Cleveland promises to make a great social success at the White house, although she may be compelled to undergo an unpleasant ordeal. Already pity is expressed for her. Mrs. McElroy, Mr. Arthur's sister, said of her the day after she left the White house:

"I pity Miss Cleveland from the bottom of my heart for the next two months. She has been receiving from three hundred and four hundred to a thousand or more callers a day during the past week. Her room has been shut with the slats open. About 3 o'clock the general's wife stood for some minutes at the window on the third floor and after looking for some minutes at the watchers below withdrew and closed the shutters. The curtains in the general's library or study were rolled up all day, and the ladies of the household were several times seen in the room. Harrison, the general's personal attendant, once came out to mail papers and letters at Sixty-sixth street and Madison avenue. A watcher inquired as to the general's condition.

"HE IS NO BETTER, I FEAR," was the reply. "If you break your leg and it pains you very much, you know it is broken, but even if the pain is less for a time, the break is there all the same. The general has felt easier to-day, but I fear is really no better."

Interested messengers rang the bell at short intervals throughout the day. Personal messages of sympathy and inquiry were constantly coming from friends and interested persons in the city and out of it.

A gentleman who called at 4 with extraordinary anxiety to see Col. Fremont of Col. Badeau, was told the members of the family must deny themselves to all. "These are our imperative instructions," said a servant at the door. At 4:15 p. m., Dr. Douglas returned to the house after a brief absence. After he had been waiting for some time he entered his carriage and visited another patient. The doctor was asked if he thought the end would come during the night. In answer he said: "I think not; but the general is now passing through the stages incident to his disease, and frankly I cannot tell."

THE END WILL COME TO-NIGHT.

"The general is growing weaker and weaker," said a doctor who has been without reserve and carried conviction to his hearers, which none of the bulletins had done. Dr. Douglas returned from his calls after an absence of about an hour. He had come back to remain all night. Dr. Shady soon joined him for the same purpose. At 6 p. m. Dr. Douglas, Mr. McElroy and Dr. Shady were in the house. His stay was short. When asked on Fifth avenue about the patient and the outlook he said: "Of course no one can forecast with certainty. The disease, until recently, was within the power of the doctors, but now it has gone beyond their power. The general may live ten days and he may die in two hours. I fear he will."

GOING TO CHOKO TO DEATH.

If the disease reaches the artery the danger of choking is increased, and death by that means becomes almost inevitable. The members of the family are now at the general's bedside. The doctors are there, too, but they keep back as much as possible. "I fear Gen. Grant will choke to death; it's too bad."

IN SPREAD TO INQUIRIES, Drs. Douglas and Shady sent out the following bulletin: "At this moment (7 p. m.) Gen. Grant is very quiet. His temperature and pulse are about normal. He has taken his liquid food regularly and well, and in the usual quantity. He is

MORE SILENT THAN USUAL, and has made no exertion of any kind to-day. He gives the impression of being weaker, which is not indicated by his pulse."

AT 9:30 there was no change in the condition of Gen. Grant. He is somewhat weaker, if anything. Temperature and pulse are normal. He has taken liquid food in the usual quantity to-day.

CONTINUES VERY WEAK.

AT 10:15 Gen. Grant was somewhat easier than at the last report. He continues very weak.

INCIDENTS OF THE DAY.

NEW YORK, March 30.—Between 8 and 9 o'clock the following message was sent from the house of Gen. Grant to Schuyler Crosby, 1730 H street, Washington, (ex-governor of Montana):

My father is suffering less than he was yesterday, but is still very weak.

Mrs. Sartoris.

At 8 p. m. Rev. Howard Henderson, delegate from the Newark, N. J., conference, called at the house with resolutions of sympathy and hope passed by the conference. He was followed by Rev. J. H. Garrison, a delegate from the Hartford conference, and U. S. Grant, Jr., was admitted to the house. He carried a volume and a black satchel. On leaving he told inquirers he could speak of nothing he knew of within doors.

At 9:15 Rev. John F. Newman and Leland Stanford of California gained entrance. When ascending the steps Dr. Newman said that when he left the general at 7 o'clock last evening the patient was sitting up, but was weak. The clergyman did not anticipate a speedy death.

Gen. Adam Bodeau, Gen. Grant's former military secretary, is an inmate of the Grant residence.

On reliable authority it is stated that Gen. Grant has recently expressed a desire that Bodeau should become his literary executor.

The family has had a policeman stationed before the house to prevent further ringing of the bell and to keep away all inquirers.

At 9:50 this dispatch was sent to Col. F. S. Dent, Washington, D. C.: "Easy, but very weak."

FATHER FEELING BADLY.

At 10:15 Ulysses S. Grant, Jr., on leaving his father's house, said: "Father is very badly. There's nothing more for me to say."

At 10:35 Dr. Douglas stated that Gen. Grant was feeling a little better.

At 11:45 Senator J. E. Chaffee left the Grant residence. He said the general had just been put to bed, and that as compared with his condition twenty-four hours ago the general was better. When asked if the physicians considered the patient out of danger, Chaffee replied he could not say that such was the case, but that his present condition was more favorable.

At 11:55 Dr. Douglas and Col. Grant left the house for the night, it being considered necessary for only Dr. Shady to remain. Dr. Douglas said the general had just retired and was very comfortable. A little morphine had been given to induce sleep. The general had

BEN IMPROVING ALL DAY up to the present and the betterment had continued all the evening. He had been chatty and bright, conversing with the family and physicians. His pulse and temperature are very nearly normal. He had slept five hours within the twenty-four. At midnight his restful hours were locked and within the next hour all the lights were extinguished except the one in the library and the one on the top floor.

SYMPATHY FROM THE NEW YORK LEGISLATURE.

ALBANY, March 30.—The assembly by a rising vote to-day adopted the following: WHEREAS, The patriot soldier, Ulysses S. Grant, whose services to his country have made his name honored and loved at home,

THE HERO SLOWLY DYING.

The Shades of Death Quietly Creeping About the Suffering Military Chieftain.

Passing Through the Dangerous Stages of His Disease—The End Hourly Expected.

Fears That He May Choke to Death at Any Moment—Countless Inquiries and Frequent Bulletins.

Morphine Taken to Induce Sleep—A Policeman Guards the Door Bell From the Throng of Anxious Patriots.

NEW YORK, March 30.—Prompted by curiosity many persons strolled through Sixty-sixth street during the afternoon, stopping in front of Gen. Grant's house to gaze at the building. The shades in the front parlor windows were lowered all day. The inner blinds of the general's sleeping room were shut with the slats open. About 3 o'clock the general's wife stood for some minutes at the window on the third floor and after looking for some minutes at the watchers below withdrew and closed the shutters. The curtains in the general's library or study were rolled up all day, and the ladies of the household were several times seen in the room. Harrison, the general's personal attendant, once came out to mail papers and letters at Sixty-sixth street and Madison avenue. A watcher inquired as to the general's condition.

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