

GRIGGS CO. COURIER.

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By FRED'K H. ADAMS.

The visit to Ireland by the Prince of Wales, heir apparent to the British Throne, will be a remarkable event.

A well-known St. Louis clergyman is greatly excited by the war in the Sudan. He justifies the British and says: "I would go there with a sword in one hand and a bible in the other; and where they would not respect the bible, I would make them respect the sword."

Reports continue of damage done to winter wheat in various localities. W. I. Chamberlain, secretary of the Ohio state board of agriculture, states that the wheat in Southern Ohio has been damaged 50 per cent. by severe freezing.

The British Government has fully decided to build a railroad from Snakin to Berber, a distance of 240 miles. Colonel Long, sometime officer on General Gordon's staff, believes that a narrow gauge railroad could be made in England which the British troops could put down on the road to Berber almost as rapidly as they could march.

Floods and drought have been accounted for as the results of the destruction of forests. It seems that not only do these dire consequences follow the work of the woodman's ax, but, according to a Chicago paper, the clearing of timber lands is also the cause of our spells of terrible cold weather.

It is proposed by the Pennsylvania legislature to pension worn-out public-school teachers after a service of thirty years in the educational workshop, at the rate of \$8 per month. Many would think there was nothing objectionable in this. But there are many serious objections, the same that apply to all civil pensions.

It is estimated that there are 200,000,000 Mohammedans in the world, of whom 6,000,000 are in Southeastern Europe and 20,000,000 in Asiatic Turkey, 7,500,000 in Persia, 25,000,000 in Arabia and Central Asia, and 60,000,000 in Hindostan.

The able-bodied military critics of the American Daily press have created a good deal of amusement by their elaborate tactical management of the African campaign. No general on the spot is half so well informed of the topography of the Sudan, of the obstacles which any force must meet or the positions it should take for offensive or defensive operations.

J. G. Crowell of St. Paul, who holds the position of sixth auditor, said that he understood there was no applicant for his place. His term expires in June, he having been appointed to succeed J. G. Ela, who died less than a year ago.

NEWS OF THE WEEK SUMMARIZED.

The New Attorney General. When the supreme court met on the 9th inst. in Washington there was a large crowd in attendance to witness the presentation to the court of the new attorney general by the retiring head of the department of justice.

The Charges Against Hazen. The charges and specifications of Secretary Lincoln against Gen. Hazen have been filed. They are technical in their character. Their substance is as follows: The charge is conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, in violation of the sixty-second article of war.

The Washington monument is being badly defaced by visitors. Thomas Running, aged 30, hanged himself at Clear Creek, Wis. The opera house block in Albany, Mo., was burned; loss, \$75,000. Brick Pomeroy has revived the La Crosse Democrat in Washington.

Queen Victoria has just invested £1,000,000 sterling in ground rents in London. It seems that the Canadian Pacific has been paying dividends out of its capital. First Assistant Crosby, of the postoffice department, has resigned—ahead of Botkin.

The president told two Minnesota Democrats that he believed in civil service reform. The Garfield National Memorial hospital got \$7,500 in the sundry civil appropriation bill. In Wise county, West Virginia, a disappointed suitor murdered a new-made bride and groom.

Congressman Miller, of Texas, is the richest cattle man in the new congress. He owns 100,000 cattle. Gen. George B. McCellan has accepted an invitation to deliver a Decoration day oration at Antietam.

William Peyton, alias "Mick Buckley, the shooter, a Northwestern desperado, was killed at Shiloh, Wyo. Col. Lamont will attend to most of the executive business, sending only very important matters to Cleveland.

Eugene Schuyler is talked of as assistant secretary of state at Washington. He is an experienced diplomat. At Massillon, Ohio, the Sippo Valley Glass company made an assignment. Liabilities, \$30,000; assets, \$14,000.

Vice President Sterling, of the University of Wisconsin, is dead, after thirty-seven years' connection with the institution. A dispatch from Vicksburg says Gov. Lowry has appointed Gen. E. C. Walthall to succeed Secretary Lamar as United States senator.

George P. Gray will probably succeed Mr. Bayard in the senate. He nominated Bayard for the presidency in the national Democratic convention of 1876. Drake De Kay, the well known New York broker, is in the Bloomingdale insane asylum; the ultimate effect of a wound received in the battle of the Wilderness.

The will of R. F. Avery, the Louisville plow manufacturer, leaves \$1,000,000 from the sale of his plow manufactory of B. F. Avery, & Co., to his wife and children. Chauncey Black is a prominent candidate for the governorship in Pennsylvania. He is a son of the distinguished Judge Black, but is more conservative than his radically democratic sire.

Secretary Lamar has retained Mr. E. P. Hanna as his private secretary. Mr. Hanna has occupied that position under four successive secretaries, and is a most invaluable assistant. Justin McCarthy has severed his connection with the United Ireland because of the attacks made upon the prince of Wales in connection with his visit to Ireland by O'Brien, the editor of that paper.

Sir Richard Cartwright, the Canadian statesman, in a recent speech at Montreal, said that nearly all the immigrants who had come into the dominion from abroad last year had gone into the United States. President Cleveland's inaugural address, telegraphed verbatim, has been well received by the English press, which however discusses it as if it were a message, and therefore finds it wanting in definite proposals.

J. G. Crowell of St. Paul, who holds the position of sixth auditor, said that he understood there was no applicant for his place. His term expires in June, he having been appointed to succeed J. G. Ela, who died less than a year ago. William James, a well-known and wealthy farmer living north of Berlin, Wis., came in town and remained over night with a friend, and the next morning he was found dead. Heart disease was the cause. About \$500 was found on his person.

George A. Davis & Co., San Francisco, dealers in agricultural implements, assigned to A. J. Robinson. Liabilities, \$170,000; nominal assets, \$190,000. The principal creditors are Eastern manufacturers. It is thought the firm may be able to resume. The Baltimore Herald print full report from all sections of Maryland, showing the condition of growing wheat. Roots and grains

everywhere are injured by severe weather. It does not appear possible that the crop will reach 50 per cent of the average.

Froloff, the Russian public hangman, executioner of the murderers of Alexander II, has been arrested at Moscow for receiving from nihilists 200 roubles a month in return for purloining government documents and in assisting nihilists to evade the authorities.

A number of subscribers to the Gordon memorial fund threaten to withdraw their subscriptions unless Gladstone retires from the memorial committee. The refusal of Gen. Gordon's sisters to accept a pension is attributed to animosity toward Gladstone.

The appointment of Gen. Black of Ill., as commissioner of pensions has developed the fact that President Cleveland has made a popular selection. The appointment is well received in all quarters, and it is said the general will be asked to assume the duties of the office at an early day.

Late advices show there can be no doubt that Russia is rapidly concentrating troops in Central Asia. The active breaking up of smaller, scattered and unimportant military posts is progressing. Additional guns and men are being sent to Central Asia. Batteries and troops are moving in from the Caucasus.

The National Gazette of New York gives currency to the following: "There are rumors which lead us to believe that ere many weeks roll on shipyards in the United States will be called upon to exert their utmost abilities to fill orders for steamers which may be sooner or later called upon to do war service under a foreign flag.

The receipts for the eight months of the current year ending with Feb. 28, shows a falling off of nearly \$20,000,000 compared with the corresponding eight months of the preceding fiscal year, which is equal to a monthly average reduction of \$2,500,000. In customs the falling off was nearly \$13,000,000, and in internal revenue over \$5,000,000.

Col. Lamont intends to do away with the present system of keeping a full and elaborate record of all business brought to the attention of the president, and to confine the record to such matters only as his reports, in individual attention. All other documents will be referred to the department to which they relate, and a single record kept of their reference.

The formal transfer of the treasury department from ex-Secretary McCulloch to Secretary Manning took place Saturday morning, the 7th inst. The new secretary was escorted to the department by the retiring secretary, who called at his house for him. Soon after their arrival, Mr. McCulloch presented his assistant secretaries, Messrs French and Coon, to the new secretary.

John Mitchell and Dan Cain living near Lauriam's Madison Co., in Mont., had a standing grudge. On the 7th inst, Mitchell was drunk and very abusive to Cain, and finally shot the latter in the head, killing him instantly. Mitchell mounted a horse and fled, but the sheriff captured him and his horse in his tracks, where an effort was made to seize and lynch him. In defending him from the mob the sheriff relaxed his vigilance, and the prisoner escaped amid a storm of bullets. Officers again overtook Mitchell, who refused to surrender and was shot dead.

It is understood it is the intention of the president to reduce the clerical force at the White House and to do away with the system of keeping an elaborate record of all the business brought there. In accordance with this proposed curtailment of the force, four employees of the executive mansion were notified that after the 15th inst, their services would not be required. These are Henry C. Morton and J. S. Bolway of Ohio and W. R. Duke of West Virginia, clerks at \$1,800, \$1,600 and \$1,400 per annum, respectively, and O. L. Judd, telegraph operator, who receives \$1,400 per annum.

The programme of the visit of the prince and princess of Wales to Ireland is published. They will reach Dublin April 8. A levee, ball and banquet will take place in Dublin. They will then go to Conamara as guests of Earl Listowel, remaining until the 19th, meantime visiting Cork, Carrigrohane and Killarney. They will attend the Punchestown races. Belfast, Londonderry and Barron's Court will then be visited, and on the 25th cross from Belfast to Scotland by the steamer route. Free Masons will organize a grand lodge here in the prince's honor. It is proposed to open subscriptions throughout Ireland to meet the expenses of a fitting reception. Everything indicates that the reception will be a great success.

UNITED STATES SENATE.

Proceedings of the Extra Session. After reading the journal Mr. Van Wyck was recognized and offered the following resolutions for which he asked immediate consideration.

Resolved, That the secretary of the interior be directed to inform the senate whether patents have been issued for lands granted in 1871 to the New Orleans, Baton Rouge & Vicksburg road, popularly known as the Backbone railroad. If so, for what number of acres and to what corporation or individual, or whose receipt was taken for the same when signed; whether unusual means were used to hasten the preparation and execution of said patents, whether the clerical force employed worked nights and Sundays, so they might be completed before March 4; what day they were ready for signature of the president; what necessity existed for any special extension to secure the completion and signature the 4th day of March, and whether anything was done to promote the actual settlers, in their rights to any such lands; also whether previous to the 4th day of March anything was done or written in regard to any other unearned land grants for the future which had been assigned by the Forty-eighth congress.

Mr. Edmunds objected to present consideration, and under the rules the matter went over for a day. In executive session the nominees for President Cleveland's cabinet were taken up separately and confirmed without a division and with unanimity. When the vote was taken on Mr. Bayard's confirmation, Mr. Hildreberger sat silent, neither assenting nor dissenting.

WASHINGTON, March 10.—The resolution offered yesterday by Mr. Blair be sworn in senator to fill a vacancy was taken up, and a very long argument ensued. The legislation which is to elect a senator from New Hampshire will not meet until June next, and the debate turned upon the point whether in this emergency the governor had a right to appoint Mr. Blair to fill the vacancy, and whether a vacancy had really occurred which the executive would provide for. Nothing of particular interest developed in the debate, except a point made by Mr. Edmunds that the question at issue had a significant bearing upon the senatorial vacancies in Illinois and Oregon. After further debate the resolution was agreed to—yeas 36, nays 23. The only departure from division upon party lines was in the case of Mr. Jones (Pa.), who voted in the affirmative with the Republicans.

Representative Baumgarten at St. Paul received a telegram from Mrs. Baumgarten, stating they had been burnt out and that the loss was total. Mr. Baumgarten is engaged in the hotel and liquor business in Wabasha, and valued his establishment at \$20,000, with net worth of \$1,300 only. He left for home and will not return this session.

SPEAKERS IN CONGRESS.

Idiosyncrasies of Former and Present Prominent Men—Reminiscences of a Veteran Reporter.

From the Washington Post. "Yes, it is over thirty-five years," he said, "since I began reporting the senate proceedings. A long time, is it not? And yet it has gone quickly, and with it a good many men of great abilities and reputation."

"Your recollections run as far back as Webster, then, do they, Mr. Murphy?" "Yes," he answered musingly; "I remember him very well. A very slow, careful speaker, easy to report because of the extreme moderation with which he spoke. Yes, I reported Webster and Clay and Case, and later on the great men who took their places, Sumner and Seward and all the others."

"Do you join in the often expressed opinion that greatness has departed from the halls of congress, and that the statesmen of to-day is a pigmy as compared with that of a quarter of a century ago?" "No, on the contrary, I think that the congress of the United States, take the members as a class, average up better now than they did in earlier days. There are not, perhaps, just now any great many which tower up beyond all the rest, as seemed to be the case with Webster and a few others then and since, but take the average statesmen then and now, and I think that he of to-day bears comparison very well."

"How long has congress been stenographically reported?" "The senate was first so reported in 1848. There were one or two attempts earlier, but they were unsatisfactory and soon abandoned. The present system began in 1848 in the senate and about 1860 in the house and has been continued since."

"Will the present much criticised system, which permits members to revise their speeches before publication, be remedied do you think?" "Doubtful, I think. There has always been talk about it, but only talk. There were efforts twenty-five years ago, perhaps more, to have that feature eliminated and to have the debates printed exactly as they occurred. I remember that Jeff Davis was one of the most vigorous in denouncing the system permitting revision and in urging that the debates be printed exactly as they occurred. And yet Davis was one of the fastest speakers of the senate at that time, and it would seem that if anybody needed to revise his remarks, or the stenographic report of them it would be he."

"Did he often do so?" "No; he scarcely ever looked at his speeches in manuscript."

"Are the ablest men the ones most likely to revise and polish up their speeches?" "No; rather the reverse. As a rule men who stand out most prominently in the history of the senate were of such habits of speech that there was little occasion for them to revise the reports of their speeches. Webster, as I said, was a slow speaker and a careful one. Seward usually wrote his speeches beforehand, and committed them to memory, so that often he did not require them to be reported at all, turning them over in manuscript. This was not always the case, however. I remember on one occasion he asked me to come and take breakfast with him and take a speech that he was going to deliver on some important subject. I did so, but when he got ready to speak he said he desired to have his speech taken again, as he would make some changes from the original one. So it was reported and the manuscript furnished him and when it was returned I found that it was neither the first nor the second speech entire, but a third one, embodying portions of both the others. Seward was pretty careful about his sentences, and would often exchange a word here and there to polish them up, as it were. Sumner was rather a slow speaker, and did not make many changes in his speeches. Lincoln? Well, I never reported him, but know that he was a very slow speaker. Douglas was the opposite, a very rapid speaker. Evarts? Well, everybody knows about his long sentences. They are terrible. I remember one in his speech on the impeachment of Johnson which made, I think, eighty odd lines in the Record. I never knew but one man like him, and that was Bell of Tennessee. No; there are not many men now in the senate who are especially difficult to report. Mr. Edmunds is one of the fastest talkers. You would not think so to listen to him. He speaks in a rather low tone, a sort of conversational manner, and rushes out his sentences in a hurry. Ingalls is a pretty fast talker, but his enunciation is so distinct and clear that it is a pleasure to report him. Mr. Beck is a very fast talker, and will keep it up for hours, too. Logan is about an average. Blaine! Well, he is not the most agreeable man in the world to report. Fast at times, and sometimes not so fast—a sort of jerky way that is not comfortable to the stenographer."

In the official returns of Great Britain and her colonies, just published, the total wheat area of India is put at 26,000,000 acres, and in a fairly good year, the yield is about 94 bushels per acre or a total of 242,000,000 bushels. Last year, the total exports were 42,000,000. The total wheat area here, in 1881, was 37,709,920 acres, and the average yield for that and the nine previous years was 12.2 bushels per acre.

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