

GRIGGS CO. COURIER.

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

Chicago elevators contain about 15,000,000 bushels of wheat.

More than five hundred sailed from London a few days ago en route to Utah. They are principally Scandinavians and English. But for foreign proselyting and immigration mormonism would not make much headway.

Mr. Michin, an American, is exhibiting a gun in London that proposes to supersede all other guns for military service. The Duke of Cambridge and other distinguished officers pronounce it a most remarkable invention and predict that it will revolutionize this arm of the military service.

The European wheat crop is estimated by Fry & Co., of England, to be 60,000,000 bushels short of last year. They say there "must soon be a reaction in the world's wheat market." Good wheat is the cheapest production in sight to-day, because it is a necessity of the world, is a short crop, and is selling at cheaper rates than it can be produced with profit to the farmer.

The United States bought of England last year, clocks to the value of \$55,500 and sold to England clocks to the value of \$499,929; of watches our imports were \$63,602 and our exports \$91,114. Of the two kinds of merchandise our sales were \$591,043 and our purchases only \$119,102; or, roughly, we sold about five times as many as we bought.

While woman suffrage in this country has its ups and downs, and perhaps more downs than ups, in England the whole controversy is shortly to be brought to a focus in the candidacy of Helen Taylor, a step-daughter of the late John Stuart Mill, for a seat in parliament. It appears that while there is no recognition in law of woman's eligibility to this honor, there is no law to prevent her winning it if she can. The cable says that the lady is likely to get the election. If so, the commons may have a worse job on its hands than Bradlaugh.

James Russell Lowell, late minister to England, said in Boston the other day. "An English naval officer told me only a short time ago that our policy with regard to a navy was on the whole the best. 'Do not create a navy,' said he, 'until you need it, and then build your vessels with all the latest modern improvements.' I don't know but that he is right. Of course it would take a little time and would cause an enormous outlay of money. I don't think, however, that we shall be called upon to use a navy against England right away. The relations between the two countries could not be more pleasant or friendly, yet war is not an impossibility. We have English blood in our veins, and we have just as much English pride as those across the water. Neither country would consent to be bulldozed; but that is not likely to occur. The policy that has been maintained between the two countries is, I think, the wisest that could be pursued, and I am confident that my successor will do just right. Mr. Phelps is a man of great ability. Personally, he is one of the pleasantest gentlemen I ever met. I am sure the interests of our country will not suffer in his hands."

No event in the last 20 years has created so profound and widespread an interest among New York shipping merchants, steamboatmen and yachtsmen as the performance a short time ago of the little steam yacht Stiletto in beating the fast steamer Mary Powell. The Stiletto is conceded to have shown a speed of 24 miles an hour in her race with the Mary Powell, which was up the Hudson river. Since that event, wherever the little boat has appeared, she has been greeted with a chorus of steam whistles, and has excited the most eager curiosity. It is stated that if the principles of her construction were applied to a large sea-going steamer, the trip across the Atlantic could be made in three or four days. Whether they can or will be so applied appears to be undecided at present.

THE NEWS SUMMARIZED.

The New Director of the Mint.

Horatio C. Burchard was notified by the president that he would be suspended from further service as director of the mint from July 1, and James B. Kimball of Pennsylvania was appointed to succeed him. Dr. James B. Kimball of Bethlehem, Pa., the new director of the mint, is a professor of economic geology in the Lehigh university. He is a mining engineer and metallurgist by profession. He was educated at Harvard university and at the mining school of Freiberg, Saxony, receiving the degree of P. H. D. from the university of Gottingen in 1857. He has held appointments on several state and government surveys. During the war he served in the army of the Potomac as assistant adjutant general on the staffs of Generals McClellan, Burnside, Hooker and Meade successively. He is now president of the Everett Iron company of Pennsylvania, and is well known in New York. He is a member of the Union, Century and other clubs of New York city.

The New York Appointments.

The president disposed of the principal federal offices in New York by appointing Edward L. Hadden to succeed Judge Robertson as collector, Hans S. Beattie to be surveyor and Silas W. Burt to be naval officer. Edward L. Hadden was born in New York city in 1828. From 1859 until last year he was a partner in the shipping house of Aletmore, Cyder & Co., and for thirty-five years conducted the customs house business of the firm. He is the president of the North River bank and a director in several insurance companies. He has always been a Democrat. His father studied law with Alexander Hamilton, and was the representative of New York city on the occasion of the opening of the Erie canal. Mr. Burt is one of the most pronounced of mugs, and was removed from the naval office by President Arthur principally on account of his opposition to the election of Secretary Folger when that gentleman was a candidate for governor against Mr. Cleveland.

From Washington.

Ex-Postmaster General James is an ardent advocate of postal savings banks. Postmasters commissioned: A. J. Laird, Green Mountain, Iowa; C. Herrmann, Brandon, Wis.; J. B. Bunton, Rutland, Wis.

Horace C. Burchard, director of the mint, was removed and Dr. James B. Kimball of Pennsylvania appointed to succeed him.

The New Orleans exposition is to be reopened in the fall under the name and style of the North, Central and South American exposition.

The five special examiners of the department of justice and the general agent will be dismissed, and the offices, it is said, will be abolished.

It is rumored that another call will soon be made for the interference of this government to protect the property of its citizens upon the Isthmus of Panama.

A movement for the admission of New Mexico as a state is in progress, and congress is to be asked to pass the bundle of political rubbish through next winter.

Mr. Orme, a prominent Pennsylvania merchant, punched severely the head of an attaché of the Italian legation who had made himself offensive to the former's wife.

Scores of fellows are advertising in the Washington newspapers for government clerkships. They offer to give \$100 and \$50 to the man who will get them their positions.

First Assistant Postmaster General Hay tests congressmen who indorse parties for postmastership by asking the question: "Would you indorse this man's note for \$10,000 as you have indorsed his papers?" It staggers some of them.

G. W. Phillips has accepted temporarily the position of chief deputy marshal of the District of Columbia. He was chief deputy for twenty-three years immediately prior to the Hayes administration. He is and always has been a Democrat.

The clerk of the house of representatives says that from present indications there will be fewer contested election cases before the next congress than there have been before any congress for forty-six years. There will probably not be more than three.

Second Lieutenant Carrol Mercer, of the United States marine corps, who was tried by court martial in New York for drunkenness on the Panama expedition, has been sentenced to two years' suspension on half pay and to retain his present number on the registration during that time.

A supposed crank appeared at the main door of the White House and announced that he was the "sole representative of the son of man chosen to pay the respects of the supreme ruler" to Mr. Cleveland. He was dressed in a white duck suit with a blue silk sash around his waist, and black velvet slippers. He carried a small basket of white flowers, and said he had just arrived from paradise through California, by way of the Golden Gate.

The "Butler house force" of senate employes, consisting of three messengers with salaries of \$1,440 each, two janitors at \$900 and several laborers at \$720, will be dropped from the pay rolls of sergeant-at-arms at the end of the present month. These men are nearly all Republicans. At the same time one assistant doorkeeper of the senate at \$1,800, two messengers at \$1,400 each, and some employes of the folding room will be dropped. Of these two are Democrats, one is a Republican and the politics of the others is unknown.

The coming fiscal year's work of the geological survey has been thus mapped out, and the plans approved by Secretary Lamar: Topographical parties will continue the work already begun in Massachusetts and New Jersey. The mapped areas of the coal and iron bearing regions of the East will be considerably enlarged. Geographical surveys will also be continued in Arizona, New Mexico, California, Oregon, Montana, Idaho and Yellowstone Park. Several astronomical parties will be sent out to establish starting points for new surveys to be begun next year. The operations of the geological survey in the East are of recent undertaking, and geologists of eminence in the scientific world, being drafted to Eastern fields to follow closely upon the footsteps of the geographers.

Casualty Record.

The Blanchard at Milwaukee, about to sail for Buffalo, was badly burned and sunk.

Rev. C. E. Loughlin, pastor of the Presbyterian church at Lenox, Iowa, was

drowned with his sister while on the way to church.

At Ashton, Dak., recently, water fell in great quantities. The large skating rink was blown down, and the smokestack of the steam mill. A number of barns and outbuildings were blown down. The house of D. W. Poindexter was struck by lightning. Damage slight. The loss to the city is \$1,500.

Personal News Notes.

The marriage of Miss Daisy Stidart, granddaughter of Gen. Hunter, and Mr. Skiddell of Florida, will take place next October.

Brother Paul, for thirty years superior of the congregation of Xavier Brothers in Louisville, died of rheumatism of the heart aged sixty-six years.

It is stated on reliable authority that Mr. Walker Blaine, son of Hon. G. Blaine, is to be married this summer to Miss Etie, the beautiful and accomplished daughter of ex-Gov. D. D. T. Farnsworth of Buckingham, W. Va. The acquaintance was formed while Miss Farnsworth was attending a musical school in Boston.

The Criminal Calendar.

A riot occurred in the Polish Catholic church at Toledo, in which two men were killed and several injured.

Andrew Anderson, for twenty-five years town treasurer of West Hoboken, N. J., is said to be short over \$25,000.

W. W. Agent was arrested at Chicago charged with committing an outrage on a girl in Columbus, who is thought to be fatally injured.

James D. Fish, president of the defunct Marine bank, New York, convicted of misappropriation of funds, was sentenced to ten years in state prison.

A gentleman has just returned from the mountains of eastern Kentucky, says a most alarming condition of affairs exists there. Four armed bands are hunting each other like wild beasts over the mountains.

State Senator E. F. Hall and Capt. Joe Sheely, late of the state rangers, had a quarrel at Laredo, Tex. They exchanged several shots, and Sheely was disabled by a wound in the right shoulder. Hall strongly advocated the reduction of the force of rangers, which resulted in Sheeley's company being mustered out of the service.

Foreign Gossip.

King Ludwig of Bavaria being nearly bankrupt his relatives are considering his deposition.

Sir Hardinge Gifford, the lord high chancellor of the new cabinet, takes the title of Halsbury.

The king of Siam has three thousand wives, four or five hundred children, and is only thirty-two years old.

The American steamer City of Tokio, from San Francisco, which is ashore near Yokohama, Japan, will probably prove a total loss.

Sir Richard Asheton Cross, secretary for the home department, has ordered fifty detectives from Ireland, who have for some time been on duty in London, to return to Dublin.

London court talks says: The queen's regret over the marriage of Princess Beatrice deepens. The departure of the princess from the maternal home will certainly prove inconvenient to her majesty in many material ways. The princess saved her mother much state work, and mastered for her all the state documents whose contents it was necessary for the queen to be personally made acquainted with.

The London Standard says: It is creditably informed as to the state of both wheat and flour throughout the kingdom, and that it will be as discouraging during the coming quarter as well as it can be to the distressed American holders, since they promise to be much larger than was the case three months ago. There is also 500,000 quarters more of wheat on passage to Great Britain than last year, notwithstanding the absence of American sellers from the English markets the Americans are in fact giving the rest of the world an excellent chance for supplying England at prices which, though low, are still much better than if America had been in full competition.

General News.

Chicago's population, according to the new city directory, is 700,000.

The assignment of J. V. Jones & Co., Racine lumber dealers, has been declared invalid.

There were 184 failures in the United States reported to Bradstreet's during the week, ending 27th against 170 in the preceding week, and 153, 165 and 153 in the corresponding weeks of 1884, 1883 and 1882, respectively. About 87 per cent. were those of small traders whose capital was less than \$5,000.

Northwestern News Notes.

Artemon Corbett, a wealthy citizen of South Bend, Ind., dies at Glendive, Mont.

Charles Sohn, aged about twenty-three, was drowned at Le Sueur while in bathing in the Minnesota river.

Frankie Hammond, aged twelve, son of Elihu Hammond of La Crosse was drowned while in bathing in the Black river.

Prof. R. W. Burton of Janesville, president of the Wisconsin Teachers' association and superintendent of the city schools, has resigned his superintendency.

At the adjourned sale of the Oshkosh Carriage works' stock and property by the receiver, the whole property was sold to S. D. Kimbark of Chicago at \$12,600, which was less than one-third of the inventory.

Burglars broke into the First Baptist church in Milwaukee and stole a gold goblet of communion service valued at \$70, a silver eke basket and other valuables. The articles were found in a pawnshop.

At Clarksville, Iowa, a young lady school teacher named Shaffer was brutally whipped by a Mrs. Farney and daughter. Miss Shaffer escaped and made her way home, with the blood running over her clothes from the wounds made from the whip. Her assailants were arrested. A physician who examined Miss Shaffer pronounced her breast and back in a fearful condition, and she is suffering from nervous prostration.

At the annual election of officers of the South Dakota Firemen's association, held at Huron, the following were chosen for the ensuing year: President, Mark Bridge, Sioux Falls; first vice president, T. W. Pratt, Pierre; second vice president, C. H. O'Connell, Deadwood; recording secretary, C. H. O'Connell, Huron; corresponding secretary, A. F. Shaw, Sioux Falls; treasurer, J. W. Hutchinson, Sioux Falls. The next annual tournament will be held at Pierre.

VETERANS AT PORTLAND.

Meeting of the Grand Army of the Republic—An Immense Crowd—Procession and Other Proceedings.

Portland, Me., had its largest crowd a few days ago. The Grand Army came in unexpectedly large numbers. On the first day all day long the measured tramp of feet through the streets and strains of martial music, as hosts of the Grand Army of the Republic marched from the depot to the camp, marked the inauguration of the nineteenth encampment. Delegations from various parts of the Union formed a steady and almost uninterupted procession from morning till night.

On second day the grand procession was the main feature. It had been calculated that it would require two hours for the procession to pass, but it took more than three hours. The most careful estimates of the number of men in line place the figures at 25,000, of which number 20,000 wore the uniform of the Grand Army. Commander-in-Chief Kountz was greeted with generous applause from all sides, and Gen. Logan, who rode in a carriage with Congressman Reid, received a continuous ovation.

In the evening a reception was tendered to Commander-in-Chief Kountz, as representative of the body at the city hall. Addresses of welcome were delivered by Gen. Hall, department commander of Maine; by Gov. Robie, who also paid a tribute to Gen. Grant, and by Mayor Deering. Commander Kountz replied on behalf of himself and comrades. Addresses were also made by Gov. Alger of Michigan, ex-Gov. Fairchild of Wisconsin, Gen. Logan, W. Slocom of New York and Gen. Logan. Senator Logan prefaced his remarks with a fervent eulogy of Gen. Grant. He said: "In my judgment time has not given to any people a grander commander of men, a greater organizer of forces, a more magnificent campaigner [applause], a man with more ability to execute than U. S. Grant. For this country he has done as much as any man that ever lived has ever done for any country."

On the third day the Commander delivered his annual address. He said:

That four years ago there was a membership of 70,000. On March 31, 1885, thirty-eight departments reported 5,026 posts and 269,684 members, while the report of the adjutant general shows the membership to be 287,637. The large number of 54,292 reported by the adjutant general as suspended during the year is due to a great measure to negligence and inefficiency of post officers. Our finances are in excellent condition. We have on hand a cash balance of \$15,224. The question having been raised as to whether the late Comrade Dr. B. F. Stevenson of Springfield, Ill., was really the first mover in the organization of the Grand Army of the Republic, it is deemed but simple justice to his memory as well as to his family and comrades to state that all authentic records confer upon him that very just honor. During the past eleven months there have been issued fifty-one thousand badges, at a profit of \$6,630. I heartily endorse the organization known as the Veterans' Rights Union, the object of which is to secure to our comrades their rights and privileges under the revised statutes of the United States. The union urges, as it rightfully may and ought, that when the other qualifications are equal, the soldier should be preferred because he was a soldier. I am opposed to the perpetuation of the Grand Army, believing the mission of great comradeship will have been fulfilled when the last comrade has joined the last muster out. Knowing that there is nothing in the Grand Army of the Republic inconsistent with more exacting duty or stricter religion, I deemed it for the interest of the order to appoint a special committee to lay its nature and workings before the proper Catholic authorities of the United States, that they may know our organization has nothing to conceal, and that our purposes are commended by all who understand them. The committee reported having fulfilled its mission by Archbishop Ryan and Gibbons that nothing could be found in the aims of the Grand Army to prevent any good Catholic from becoming a member. The commander-in-chief deprecated participation in politics as an organization, and urged the adoption of the Mexican pension bill and a bill to grant disabled soldiers a pension from the date of disability. He also urged that Decoration day be not desecrated by recreation and pleasure. The Woman's Relief corps now has twenty-two permanent and three provisional departments, with subordinate corps in nearly all the states where the Grand Army exists.

Resolutions of sympathy with Gen. Grant were adopted by a unanimous rising vote, amid great cheering.

The members of the G. A. R. spent the day in sight seeing attending clam bakes, etc., some in the city and some going out by rail.

At the afternoon session the question of a place for holding the next annual encampment came up. San Francisco received 239 votes to 178 for Louisville. A representative of the former city guaranteed that \$100,000 would be subscribed for the entertainment of the veterans.

On the fourth day, at the morning executive session of the national encampment a resolution was offered providing for the suitable recognition of Dr. Benjamin Stephenson, as founder of the Republic, and recommending that a subscription for the national encampment be requested for the purpose. A Resolution adverse to the consolidation of the Sons of Veterans with the Grand Army was adopted.

It was voted that the next annual encampment be held some time between October and May, and a recommendation that memorial day be observed on the Sabbath was adopted. The committee to which was referred Comrade Loring's resolution in favor of the \$8 per month pension bill reported adversely and the report was adopted after a protracted debate. The commander-in-chief was authorized to appoint a committee to present resolutions to the heads of departments at Washington in behalf of pension claimants. A recommendation that all petitioners to congress from posts or pension claimants be sent through the national headquarters of the G. A. R. was adopted. Resolutions of thanks to congress for having placed Gen. Grant on the retired list of the army were also adopted.

A roll of states was called for nominations for commander-in-chief and the following candidates were presented: John W. Burst of Illinois, Gen. John A. Reynolds of New York, Hon. Samuel S. Burdett of Washington and Gen. Lucius Fairchild of Wisconsin.

Comrade Fairchild withdrew his name, and the balloting proceeded. On the second ballot Burdette received 239, Reynolds 136, Burst 79, and Mr. Burdette's election was made unanimous. For senior vice commander-in-chief, ex-Gov. Seiden Connor of Maine was chosen by acclamation. To the

position of junior vice commander-in-chief, Comrade Lewis of Atlanta was chosen on the second ballot. The usual resolutions of thanks to the various parties, organizations and corporations were adopted, after which the executive session of the national encampment closed.

The foregoing contains, in substance, the official proceedings. It would take pages to give all the details appertaining to the social side of the affair, and how the veterans amused themselves. Those who have attended these encampments may easily imagine the whole.

Daring Exploit of Cowboys.

A traveler on the Northern Pacific reports the following thrilling incident: When the train stopped at Medora, Montana, the headquarters of the Marquis de Mores and Theodore Roosevelt, some ten or a dozen cowboys, mounted on their typical horses of the plains, were cutting all kinds of capers and giving a sort of free show, for the edification and amusement of the citizens and passengers. They were putting the horses through reckless evolutions and maneuvers, giving an exhibition of equestrianism that astonished the tenderest on board the train. The boys had just come in from a round-up, and were flush with money and considerably flushed with Dakota tanglo-foot. The railroad bridge, which spans the Little Missouri river at this point, is at least 100 feet above the surface of the water. To enable footmen to cross a narrow plank walk—not more than two feet wide—is laid along on the ties, from shore to shore, in the center of the bridge. It requires steady nerve for a man to make the trip successfully, without losing his balance and falling through between the ties into the river far below, which, of course would mean certain death. Two of the cowboys—more reckless than their companions—rode their horses upon the track at a rapid gait, and then, in single file, dashed on to the bridge and made for the other side, flying along on the narrow plank walk just as if they were racing across the prairie after an obstreperous bovine.

The spectators were thrilled with horror, and expected to see the two daring men dashed to death at every jump the horses made. The riders yelled vociferously, and rode with the same easy confidence they always display when at home upon the plains.

The Weekly Report of Gen. Grant's Condition.

Dr. Shady sent the Medical Record of the 25th the following official bulletin of Gen. Grant's condition:

The progress of the disease from which Gen. Grant is suffering, barring accidental complications, is slow. Comparing the condition of the patient with that of a month ago, the changes which have taken place can be appreciated. Taking this period of time into consideration, it can be said that the swelling under the angle of the lower jaw on the right side has increased and become harder and more deeply fixed. It has shown a tendency to progress in a direction downward and forward upon the right side of the neck, and the infiltration extending into the neighboring glandular structures. The pains in these parts, although fortunately not frequent nor severe, have a significance which cannot be ignored. The ulceration of the right side of the base of the tongue has become coarser and more irregular, although its superficial area has not perceptibly increased. This is the seat of pain occasionally swallowing, and when certain examinations of the throat are made. The destructive process on the right side of the uvula is apparently quiescent, although a new portion of the margin of the palatal curtain is showing a tendency to break down. The voice has been reduced to a whisper, due partly to the inflammatory involvement of the vocal cords and partly to the nervous atony of the latter. There is some improvement of the general strength, the appetite is unchanged, and the usual amount of nourishment is taken. The removal to Mt. McGregor has so far proved beneficial. It has enabled the patient to recover the lost ground and thus, in a measure, has counter-balanced the effects of his local malady.

Injunction Suit.

Justice Mathews and District Judge Brown were occupied part of the day June 19 in the United States court in hearing a motion of the Hop Bitters company of Rochester, N. Y., represented by Alfred Russell, for a preliminary injunction against C. D. Warner of Reading, Mich., manufacturer of German Hop Bitters, represented by Wells W. Leggett and A. St. John, to restrain him from using a similar name, bottle and label in the sale of his bottles. The court ruled that the defendant, C. D. Warner, had a right to use the words German Hop Bitters.

Great interest is felt here about the condition of Senator Sabin, says the Washington correspondent of the Cincinnati Times-Star. He made a good many personal friends here during his two winters in the senate. He has never essayed any oratorical efforts of any consequence during his term thus far, but has been as attentive to his duties as the embarrassed condition of his finances would permit. Personally, Sabin is a very agreeable and companionable gentleman. Coming here as a millionaire and a senator, he found time and willingness to treat everybody, whatever his station or duty, kindly, and in a way that made personal friends for him wherever he was known.

A report has been received at the navy department from Admiral Jouett, announcing the failure by the parties interested to settle the disputes in the United States of Colombia. He says: The political differences between the two parties are of such a nature that a peaceable settlement is quite impossible at this time. Hostilities are likely to continue indefinitely. Government troops are marching on Barronquilla. The revolutionary leaders are the leaders of the liberal party in Colombia. The troubles on the isthmus result from local politics and from the fact that many depraved characters congregate there. He anticipates hard fighting in Colombia.

The receipts from internal revenue for the fiscal year which will end this month will not exceed \$113,000,000, which is \$2,000,000 short of the estimates made by the treasury department. Had it not been for the postponement for seven months of the collection of taxes due on spirits in bond, the receipts would have reached nearly \$118,000,000. For the eleven months ending with May the total receipts were over \$8,000,000 short of the amount received for the corresponding eleven months of the preceding fiscal year, the entire loss being in the receipts from distilled spirits.

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