

GRIGGS CO. COURIER.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING.

By FRED K. H. ADAMS.

Professor Atwater of Wesleyan university asserts that the New England dishes—pork and beans and codfish and potatoes—approach more nearly than any others the standard of the ideal ration. It is not understood, however, that the professor would like this ration for every meal of the year.

The Baltimore and Ohio railroad, after a hard fight has obtained permission to build its lines through Philadelphia to the Delaware river and to connect with the Readingsystem, thus giving the Baltimore and Ohio a through line to New York. Chief Engineer Douglas says that the Baltimore and Ohio trains will be running through to New York by the first of January next.

The Portland Oregonian states that the cost of shipping a ton of wheat to Liverpool via Cape Horn is \$14, of which the Oregon Railway & Navigation Company takes \$6 as its share. The average cost of shipment from Duluth to Liverpool via Montreal is \$5.60; this added to the Northern Pacific rate of \$8 to Duluth makes a total charge of \$13.61 per ton from the point of production to market, or a difference of 39c. per ton in favor of transcontinental shipments. On the same authority it is stated that the Northern Pacific would, if necessary, make a still lower rate on the eastward traffic.

Bradstreet's Journal has compiled from reports made the same day all over the country of grain in store at the present time. By the tables it appears that the visible supply of wheat, July 1, in the United States east of the Rocky mountains and in Canada was 48,196,667 bushels; of corn, 6,794,922; of oats, 3,672,080; of barley, 164,794; and of rye, 256,160. In Minnesota, Dakota, and Wisconsin, with certain exceptions, there were 15,245,968 bushels of wheat. This total is exceeded only by that of fifteen important central and Western points, including Chicago. "The visible supply of wheat," says the article under review, "has—according to the current weekly reports—declined about 11 per cent. since April 1, 1885. Meanwhile flour stocks, in the aggregate, have piled up about or more than one-third as much more as there was in sight three months ago."

The court of Appeals of New York having pronounced the oleomargarine law unconstitutional, and the fact that the Minnesota law is identical with the New York law, in its main provision, it becomes interesting to know exactly what the law is in both states. The section of the statute considered by the court reads as follows: "No person shall manufacture out of any oleaginous substances, or any compound of the same, other than that produced from unadulterated milk or cream of the same, or shall sell or offer to sell the same as an article of food. This provision shall not apply to pure skim milk cheese produced from pure skim milk." The Minnesota law corresponds, word for word with the above. The counsel for the State in the argument frankly argued that "if the sole object of the statute were to protect the dairy industry of the State against the substitution of a cheaper article, made from cheaper materials, this would not be beyond the power of the Legislature." This, says the Court, "is the real question presented in the case," and it goes into the subject of the limits imposed upon the legislative power of the States by the Constitution of the United States, and the Constitution of the State of New York. "No proposition," says the Court of Appeals, "is now more firmly established than that it is one of the fundamental rights and privileges of every American citizen to adopt and follow such lawful industrial pursuit, not injurious to the community, as he may see fit." And then it asks: "Who will have the temerity to say that this constitutional principle, as others, is not violated by an enactment which absolutely prohibits an important branch of industry for the sole reason that it competes with another, and may reduce the price of an article of food for the human race?"

THE NEWS SUMMARIZED.

From Washington.

Gen. Gibbon was assigned to the department of the Columbia.

Less than five per cent of federal office-holders have been changed so far.

Gen. Sheridan says the Cheyenne trouble is caused by the encroachments of colonists and cattlemen upon their territory.

Gov. Martin of Kansas sends a strong appeal to the secretary of war urging him to see that the Kansas borders are protected against Indian raiders.

The president appointed the following postmasters: C. S. Stoy, at Butler, Ind.; vice Miss Ida Carpenter, suspended; Eli W. Brown, at Columbus City, Ind.; vice J. W. Baker, suspended.

Surgeon General Hamilton, of the marine hospital service, says that thus far there has been but two cases of yellow fever in New Orleans. The first, which occurred about a month ago and proved fatal, and that of a child.

Richard Nevins, an Ohio Democratic editor, is the latest candidate for Public Printer Rounds' place who is sure of success. Per contra, the president has assured Rounds that he is satisfied with his conduct of the office.

Postmasters commissioned: J. W. Sherman, Osceola, Iowa; S. B. Evans, Ottumwa, Iowa; J. F. Burns, Dayton, Wyo.; S. Weed, Minnie, Iowa; E. G. Bennett, Kansasville, Wis.; A. S. Clark, Osceola Mills, Wis.; M. S. Blanding, St. Croix Falls, Wis.

Some time ago the chief postmaster inspector received a communication accusing Postmaster Lathan of Superior, Neb., of having robbed the Bank of Superior; and, in charging the postmaster with the crime, he admitted his identity with the bank burglary, and was immediately suspended.

Attorney General Garland has given an opinion to the secretary of the navy on the question of law involved in the controversy with John Rouch concerning the dispatch boat Dolphin. Secretary Whitney declines at present to give the opinion to the press. It is understood, however, that it is of such a character that the secretary will accept the vessel.

P. H. Kelly of St. Paul, received a telegram at Washington from General Manager Oakes, of the Northern Pacific, stating that the steamer Isabella, from China, would arrive in Tacoma about the 20th inst., asking that Mr. Kelly apply to the secretary of the treasury for permission to have a large cargo of teas, on board the Isabella, shipped over the Northern Pacific in bond. As the road is not a bonded route, special permission must be sought.

The following army orders have been issued: Post Chaplain M. Merrill, leave of absence is extended three months. Lieut. C. W. Harrold, Third artillery, leave for six months on surgeon's certificate of disability. Brig. Gen. John Gibbon, assigned by the president to the command of the department of the Columbia, will proceed to the headquarters at Van Couver, Wash. Brig. Gen. Miles having been relieved at the department of the Columbia, will report for the command of the department of the Missouri, and proceed to headquarters at Fort Leavenworth. Lieut. John Stafford, Eighth infantry, leave extended one month.

Casualty Record.

A fireman, James A. Luby, was killed by a falling wall at Albany.

Felix Stacey, a Minneapolis brick layer fell from a building and was killed.

W. F. Goheen of Monna was struck by lightning near Aberdeen, Dak., and both himself and his team were instantly killed.

A fire at Clinton, Iowa, burned the frame store owned and occupied by Mrs. A. M. McKenzie. Loss, \$3,000; insured for \$1,500 in the Hartford.

J. W. King, proprietor of a powder manufactory at Xenia, O., and the wealthiest citizen of that place, died at the supper table of heart disease.

At Spirit Lake, Iowa, Amos Conkling of Decatur, Ill., was struck by lightning and killed. His companion, Rev. J. L. Orr of Delaware, Ill., was badly stunned.

George Watts of Ionia, Mich., dropped a lighted match into an empty whisky barrel. The experiment was successful, for the barrel exploded and blew Watts across the room, nearly killing him, and blew out the glass front of the saloon. The affair causes great excitement among whisky drinkers.

Mrs. Brahm, wife of a bookkeeper at Jamestown, Dak., was found a raving maniac in the streets of Milwaukee. She was on her way to Kewanee, Wis., to visit relatives, and passed through Sparta, Wis., when the tornado passed over that city. The terrible sight appalled her so seriously that she has lost her reason.

Reports of damage by the late storm continue to come in from Wisconsin. Hon. John Bradley of the town of Burns lost five head of cattle by his stable being wrecked. At Cashton, Monroe county, the storm cut a swath a mile wide and seven miles long. In heavy timber nothing but stumps and brush remain. In its path were the farms of Charles Jersey, A. D. Herrington, Henry Cremer, Albee, Neubauer, Justinger and six or eight more. Every one suffered more or less.

Personal News Notes.

Christopher Mann died at Independence, Mo., aged 111 years.

Albert Weber, the piano manufacturer, was married in Philadelphia to Miss Irene Brady of New York.

Mrs. Frank H. Hamilton, wife of one of President Garfield's physicians, died at her home in New York. Mrs. Hamilton had been in feeble health for some time, but her early demise was not thought of.

The Criminal Calendar.

Ferdinand Hader, sixty-two years of age, and an old resident of Mazanowic, Wis., committed suicide.

O. D. Morrell of Newton, Jasper county, Ill., ex-circuit clerk of that county and a prominent Democratic politician committed suicide.

Schlitzten, the proprietor of the American house, at Lemont, Ill., was found dead in his room, with a bullet hole in his head. It is suspected that he has been murdered.

In an altercation between Capt. Couch and a member of his Oklahoma company, named Bush, in Augusta, Kans., Couch struck Bush a blow which is feared will be fatal.

William Matthews, who had eloped with James Secrist's wife in Comanche county, Tex., came back to the latter's house to get some of Mrs. Secrist's clothes. He was presently shot dead by Mr. Secrist.

At Carmichael, Pa., James Joffit, an old

and respected citizen, attacked his son-in-law, Sam Hathaway, with loaded cane, and after beating him over the head, shot him in the back, inflicting a fatal wound.

Thomas Pugh, aged sixty-two, started in a buggy from Hubbard, Ohio, for Greenville, Pa., recently, to get \$6,000 in a bank. His horse returned at night with the empty buggy, covered with blood. No clue to the murderers.

George Kichz, a heavy broker, was arrested in New York recently for alleged fraud in regard to stock and other transactions, on the affidavit of Mr. Shaughnessy. The amount involved is \$103,000. He furnished \$40,000 bail.

At Pittsburg while the cashier was at lunch, a young man entered the Fourth National bank, and told the clerk in charge that a gentleman wished to see him at the door. The clerk was out for a moment speaking to a man in a buggy, and when he returned \$8,000 in cash was missing, and the stranger had disappeared.

A party of tramps who had established themselves near the railroad bridge, across the river in the lower part of Burlington, Iowa, attacked a man named Harrigan, who says his home is in Chicago. The tramps robbed him, beat him terribly with stones, tore his clothes from him and threw him into the river. Harrigan crawled up to the railroad track, and when a train came along he was taken aboard and brought to the station, from whence he was sent to the hospital. The police was notified and succeeded in arresting six of those who made the assault.

Foreign Gossip.

The marquis of Salisbury, replying to a letter from Glasgow asking his views on the proposal to disestablish the Church of Scotland, declared his opposition to the movement.

The Toronto Globe prints much evidence to show that the Dominion government distributed slush to the amount of \$55,000 among Dominion newspapers during this year to keep up a boom for Sir John McDonald.

The first public breach between the Parnellites and the new government occurred in the house of commons, when Mr. Holmes, the attorney general for Ireland, refused to inquire into the dismissal of Police Inspector Murphy, and justified his dismissal on the ground that he was connected with the crimes of Inspector French and Secretary Cornwell. Parnell declared he heard the government decision with amazement.

General News.

Cincinnati's tax levy for 1886 is \$27.48 per \$1,000.

Forty Indians are killed in a fight with Capt. Chaffee's scouts in Sonora.

The Southern Minnesota Fair association will hold its sixth annual exhibit at Rochester on Sept. 14, 15, 16, 17, 18 and 19.

The relatives of the late Mrs. Jane Morgan, who died in Saratoga recently, leaving \$2,000,000, are in trouble because she left no will.

New England capitalists have organized a company to supply the republic of Peru with the electric light for a period of twenty years.

Nearly \$7,000 has been found in the house of Henry Hollowbush, a miser, aged eighty-one years, who died in Frederick township, Montgomery county, Pa.

Men are at work along Snake river, Or., hunting gold for 350 miles, and new deposits are found daily. Some dirt turns out from \$40 to \$100 a day per man, with the old rocker apparatus.

Active steps are about being taken to organize the first court of Ancient Forestry in St. Paul. All resident Foresters and others interested are invited to address at once W. R. Y. Miller, 419 Nicollet avenue, Minneapolis.

It is reported to financial circles at Des Moines, Iowa that J. D. Gillette, banker at Ogden, Iowa, failed; that he deceded his real property to his wife and his personal property to a man named Clark, and that he has departed to climes unknown.

The West Division Railway company of Chicago has reinstated fourteen of the sixteen men discharged from service, and for whose reinstatement the recent strike was inaugurated. The president of the company declares that there was no adequate cause for the discharge of the men in question.

Lieut. Luigi Lomia, of the fifth artillery, has been detailed as professor of military science and tactics at the state University at Madison, Wis. Second Lieut. George T. Bartlett of the Third artillery, is assigned to duty as professor of military science and tactics at the Pennsylvania military academy at Chester, Pa.

There were 170 failures in the United States reported to Bradstreet's during the week ending the 11th, against 192 in the preceding week, and 194, 140 and 124 in the corresponding weeks of 1884, 1883, and 1882, respectively. About 83 per cent were those of small traders, whose capital was less than \$5,000.

The finance committee of the board of education of St. Paul notified Comptroller Roche that the \$50,000 worth of education bonds, 5 per cent, and maturing in three years, had been sold to Newport & Peat of St. Paul for \$53,502.50, or a premium of 7 per cent. This premium has never been equalled in the state.

The citizens of Big Stone, Dakota, have presented the Simpson Park association with a deed to twenty-five acres of one of the finest groves of natural timber in Dakota for the purpose of a religious summer resort. The city council has built on the banks of the lake, at an expense of \$1,000, a boulevard from the city to the park.

Sarah Althea Hill Sharon caused the arrest of Dr. R. U. Piper of Chicago, who went to San Francisco several months ago to testify as to the character of the alleged marriage contract which played a most important part in the celebrated Sharon divorce case. She charged him with libeling her in a pamphlet recently published in San Francisco.

During the progress of a free Methodist camp meeting near Coldwater, Michigan, a respectable lady got the "power," and lay in a trance for several hours, when a physician advised her removal—at which proceeding the minister, the Rev. Robert Clarke, objected, and resorted to forcible measures to prevent. A complaint for assault and battery was lodged against him, and when arrested by the sheriff he readily accepted the situation and prepared to accompany the officer to town, when the Rev. E. Matthews the presiding elder, interposed and proposed to rescue Clarke. During the melee both the sheriff and Matthews were quite seriously bruised, and blood was drawn on both, and with drawn revolver the sheriff and his deputy took Matthews also into custody for resisting an officer.

A TERRIFIC STORM.

Large Amount of Damage Done at Various Points.

Last Thursday afternoon and evening (9th inst.) there was a terrific tornado in the Northwest, which at some points seemed to be a cyclone. A large amount of property was destroyed and some lives lost.

At Oskosh, Wis., the casualties as far as known are:

Robert Webster and child, cut and bruised.

Mrs. Henry Hoffman, injured; will die.

Charles Gilless, leg broken.

Henry Pollock, knee shattered.

Mrs. Anna Slattery, arm injured.

Mrs. Wright, head cut.

Henry Hoffman's grocery store was literally turned inside out. His loss is \$3,000. R. Webster's house has disappeared. The residences of August Cargness, Frank Schultz and Phillip Heinz were badly damaged. The house of Frank Marcus is at present completely upside down, while Charles Bielow, James Henkey, J. H. Todd, G. S. Kaime, I. Laet, E. Sanders, L. Kelsey, Charles McCoy, Mrs. Bent, John Williamson and many others are all heavy losers, their property being more or less destroyed.

At Madison, Wis., tin was torn from every portion of the old north wing of the state house, while over a hundred shade trees were uprooted in the capitol park alone. Minarets were blown off the library hall at the state university, and went crashing through the roof, while the spire of the Presbyterian church was completely demolished. The elegant residence of Postmaster General Vilas was half unroofed. Two chimneys fell through the roof of Associate Justice David Taylor's residence. Windows were shattered in Chief Justice Cole's mansion, and large plate glass windows were broken in many business houses. Dozens of tobacco sheds are known to be on fire in the towns of Dunkirk, Pleasant Springs and elsewhere south. About Stoughton, the scene of the great tobacco warehouse fire, tobacco sheds, houses and barns were demolished and a large number of horses and cattle killed. But nowhere was the storm more severe than in Madison. The damage done here will amount to \$30,000 or \$840,000, and few tornado policies are held.

At Watpaca, Wis., several small buildings in the city were totally demolished. No one was hurt. Reports from the town of Lind, near here indicate a terrible storm there. Nineteen barns and six houses were more or less damaged.

At Sparta, Wis., the storm developed into a cyclone. The fine brick residence of Dr. Garrett is sadly wrecked, and the frame dwelling of Hon. A. E. Blackman has also suffered severely. The roofs were blown from the city hall, the Heller block, and from the building occupied jointly by S. Holmes, a grocery store and Potter Palmer as a meat market. The steeple on the Baptist church was blown down, doing considerable damage to the building, and the Catholic church is completely gutted, as the result of a falling belfry.

The storm appears to have passed entirely across the state of Wisconsin diagonally from north west to south east. At Plainfield the storm was the most terrific ever seen. A large number of buildings were blown down or unroofed, and freight cars were smashed into splinters. Port Edwards, in wood county, had a planing mill, store and five dwellings blown out of existence, lumber yards scattered to the winds and other property injured. The loss will aggregate \$10,000. In Rock county buildings suffered to quite an extent, the principal damage being to tobacco sheds. About Edgerton more than 200 tobacco sheds were demolished. Houses, barns and other buildings suffered a like fate, and considerable live stock was killed. At Whitewater, Neenah, Fall River and Elroy the loss by lightning was particularly severe. At Dexterville, Wood county, the loss by wind and lightning will not fall short of \$15,000.

The damage at Oskosh was \$2,000, and in the county \$20,000.

At Rochester, Minnesota, there was great alarm. While the battle of the elements was at its worst the cyclonic threatenings gathered in a small funnel that passed about four miles south of the city, traversing a narrow track from west-southwest to east-northeast. There was considerable loss of property, but no lives.

At Winona, Minn., and on the line of the Winona and St. Peter railroad, as far west as Owatonna, the storm was severe and property destroyed. The wild and angry appearance of the clouds during the forepart of the storm, their peculiar greenish hue afterward, the intensely brilliant electrical display, and the beautiful rainbow, were the general theme of conversation.

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Important Military Change.

Gen. Nelson A. Miles, commanding the department of the Columbia, has been ordered to relieve Gen. C. C. Angur, commanding the department of the Missouri, who retires from active service. Gen. Miles will go immediately into the field to assume command of the forces in the Indian Territory who are watching the Indians. The president will probably appoint a successor to Gen. Angur, to fill the vacancy created by his retirement. It is thought Col. John Gibbon will be appointed, and that he will be placed in command of the department of the Columbia. The secretary of war has directed Lieut. Gen. Sheridan to take immediate steps toward the concentration of all troops that he may find available in case of Indian disturbance in the West. It is reported at the war department that the Indian troubles grow more threatening.

The Belt-Acklin Scandal Revived.

The Baltimore judge who is trying the Belt divorce case has appointed commissioners to go to Washington and take all the evidence they can get in regard to the assault committed by ex-Congressman Acklin on Mrs. Belt, then Mrs. Godfrey, in Wecker's restaurant. Acklin and Mrs. Godfrey, a woman of remarkable beauty, had been shut in together in a room for an hour or more, drinking wine, chatting and amusing themselves, when Gen. Rosser of Minneapolis, who was dining with some friends in an adjoining room, heard a scream he broke in and found the lady lying on the floor, and Acklin standing over her in a wild and drunken condition. These facts are to be used by Mr. Belt to defend himself from his wife's claims for alimony. Gen. Rosser will be an important witness in the case.

Commander Gorrings Dead.

Lieutenant Commander Henry H. Gorrings, late of the United States navy, died at his home in the Benedick apartment house in Washington square, after a lingering illness. Last December he was in Philadelphia on business connected with his shipbuilding enterprise, and reached the depot to return home rather late for his train. He was let through the gates, however, and ran down the platform to the train just as it was starting off. His arms were full of packages, and as the cars got under way he ran the harder, and, pitching his bundles on the platform, caught hold of the railing of the car and took a spring. He was not sufficiently active and made a misstep which threw him back, and he struck his spine against the end of the car. The blow was severe, but he retained presence of mind enough to hold on to the railing. A brakeman, who had seen the attempt to board the train, gave the signal to stop up, and assisted Mr. Gorrings into the train. He complained then of severe pains in his back and suffered from physical exhaustion during the remainder of the trip. When he reached New York his pain had not diminished, and he was taken to his apartments. In the meantime the pain increased as to render any strain upon his spinal column highly unsafe, and he was put to bed, where he lay suffering intense and prolonged agony until death.

Lieut. Commander Gorrings had led an eventful and honorable career as a naval officer. He came early to America and engaged in the merchant marine service. He enlisted before the mast, in the service of the Union in '62. His intelligence and bravery did not permit him to remain long as a simple sailor. He was promoted rapidly and ended his war career as an acting volunteer lieutenant commander, to which honor he was promoted on July 10, 1865. He took part in all the more important battles of the Mississippi squadron. When the khedive of Egypt gave to the United States the famous obelisk known as Cleopatra's Needle, which now ornaments Central Park, Commander Gorrings was commissioned to bring the monolith to America.

The following is the assignment of cadets, with the rank of second lieutenants, to date from June 14:

Joseph E. Kuhn, William E. Craighill, corps of engineers; Willard A. Hobbrook, G. L. Byram, First cavalry; Robert E. L. Michie, Second cavalry; Robert A. Brown, Frank A. Cook, Fourth cavalry; John M. Carson, Jr., Fifth cavalry; L. M. Koehler, Sixth cavalry; Phillip A. Betons, J. W. Benton, Ninth cavalry; Herbert S. Whipple, Tenth cavalry; E. W. Hubbard, First artillery; C. D. M. Wilcox, A. F. Curtis, C. F. Parker, Second artillery; J. D. Barrette, J. K. Cree, Third artillery; J. C. W. Brooks, Fourth artillery; C. D. Towseley, Second infantry; H. S. Cole, H. P. McCain, Third infantry; A. H. Brown, Fourth infantry; E. R. Gilman, Fifth infantry; S. E. Smiley, Eighth infantry; Frank D. W. Ramsey, Ninth infantry; R. L. Bullard, Tenth infantry; M. J. O'Brien, William S. Bidde, Jr., E. P. Lawton, Thirteenth infantry; B. B. Back, G. I. Putnam, Sixteenth infantry; C. H. Muir, Seventeenth infantry; A. L. Farmerter, Twenty-first infantry; D. B. Devore, Twenty-third infantry; J. Little, G. S. Cartwright, Twenty-fourth infantry; William F. Martin, Twenty-fifth infantry.

Relations Between the United States and China.

John Russell Young, ex-United States minister to China, who has arrived at San Francisco from Yokohama, said regarding the Chinese restriction act:

It merely offends China's pride, as the government is opposed to the emigration of its subjects. The fact that America has discriminated against China often has been used as a foil when America seeks any advantage in China, or when a treaty of revision has been suggested. Chinese emigrants from Hong Kong and English ports, not from any Chinese city. The British governor of Hong Kong could enforce the United States restriction treaty if he were required to do so by his government. The Chinese government have done all in their power to prevent the immigration of Chinese to the United States, but there are no restrictions to their going from Hong Kong. To completely carry out the restriction act, the United States should negotiate a treaty with England by which coolies from Hong Kong would be prohibited from sailing to this country.

Planetary Events of July.

July is not unfruitful in planetary events, says the Providence Journal. Jupiter and Venus, the most brilliant members of the sun's family, are both invisible in the west, Jupiter traveling westward and Venus eastward. They are approaching each other so rapidly that, though at the beginning of the month Jupiter sets two hours later than Venus, at its close there are but fifteen minutes difference in the time of their setting. Mercury, though invisible, follows swiftly on the track of his more distinguished fellow planets, passing Venus and nearly overtaking Jupiter. Regulus comes in for his share of attention, both Mercury and Venus passing near his domain. Saturn treats us almost to an occultation, making an appulse to Eta Geminorum. Our fair neighbor, the moon, beside following her usual round, kindly occults Aldebaran on the 8th, and hides Uranus from sight on the 16th, for the pleasure of observers further south.

An Arcadian Tragedy.

Arcadia, Wis., Special: A terrible tragedy occurred here recently, when Ned Rogler, a young man, shot Annie Fersch, a girl to whom he was paying attentions, and afterward committed suicide. The girl was only fifteen years of age, and her parents strongly objected to Rogler as a suitor. The latter, who was a man of about twenty-five years, finding there was no hope of marrying the girl, deliberately planned to take her life and his own. This plan he successfully carried out, and the two bodies lie at their respective homes, while the girl's parents are almost beside themselves with grief. Rogler, after shooting the girl, carried her dead body to her terror-stricken mother. He then took a large dose of strychnine, and to make doubly sure shot himself in the temple, dying almost instantly. Both were well known here, and the tragedy has caused great excitement.

Coblentz was decorated with flags and the streets were crowded.

The Empress Augusta, in presence of Crown Prince Frederick William, received a deputation of New York riflemen and accepted from them a bouquet. The riflemen, in fifty carriages decorated with flags, afterward died before the windows of the empress' apartments, saluting her as they passed.