

GRIGGS CO. COURIER.

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

The Current Number of the North American Review contains the opinions of eight sculptors and critics as to what the Grant monument should be and all of them would involve the expenditure of vast sums, one of them calling for the outlay of a million of dollars. It will probably be some time ere any of them are carried to completion by voluntary gifts.

The States which stand at the head of the list as corn-producing States are Illinois, 325,792,481 bushels; Iowa, 275,024,247 bushels; Missouri, 202,485,723 bushels; Indiana, 115,482,300 bushels; Ohio, 111,877,124, and Kansas, 105,729,325 bushels. Kentucky comes next, with over 72,000,000 bushels, and Nebraska follows, with over 65,000,000 bushels.

In England, as in the United States, railroad freights are higher for short hauls than for long hauls; and smaller towns complain that they are discriminated against. The town of Hull is just now complaining that her merchants and manufacturers are charged as high rates as those of Newcastle, which is much farther from London. They demand that their rates shall be lowered, or those for Newcastle raised, in proportion to distance. Thus this question is not settled in the old countries of Europe, after half a century of government regulation.

Senator Colquitt has furnished the first instance in the history of Georgia, says the New York Sun, in which father and son represented the State in the senate of the United States. Such occurrences are very rare. There are only three on record. They are these of Senators Bayard, Don Cameron and Colquitt. The Bayards have represented Delaware in the senate without interruption for three generations. Don Cameron took his father's seat. There were 30 years between Walter T. Colquitt and his son in the senate.

New Jersey, mainly on account of its small area, is frequently subjected to sneering remarks, but her late census shows remarkable progress in population. In 1860 her population was 672,035; now it is reckoned at 1,277,000, or nearly double the number counted twenty-five years ago. The same tendency which is observable in other Eastern States is noted in New Jersey, namely that the growth in population is almost entirely confined to the cities, while the country districts remain stationary.

Gen. Sherman speaks somewhat contemptuously of the great number of projects that have been put on foot for the building of Grant monuments throughout the country. "Every cross-roads village wants one," he says, and the result, he fears, will be "too many poor ones instead of a few fine ones." Certainly a few fine ones are much to be desired, and they will be built, too; but at the same time, if the cross-roads villages choose to erect smaller ones, according to their means, it may be doubted if their efforts should be slightly or discouragingly treated.

It has been the custom of Eastern newspapers to speak of the West as the home of cyclones and tornadoes, but recent experiences at home have made them change their tune. Some of the worst blows ever recorded were in the Eastern states. A Washington paper is moved to say: "Destructive storms are evidently more common in the east now than formerly. What the reason is, and possible remedies, should engage the close attention of science. It is likely that the American architect of the future will pay more attention to cellars and basements than has heretofore been given to that branch of domestic architecture." The West has got a bad reputation, mainly on account of frequent exag-gerations by reporters of the damage done. It is not enough to state facts, as they do at the east, but accounts must contain a "fine writing" and the product of vivid imaginations, and these things are transferred bodily into eastern papers to the detriment of western sections where such a thing as a cyclone was never known.

THE NEWS SUMMARIZED.

The Marquis De Mores Indicted for Murder.

The grand jury at Mandan, Dak., returned an indictment for murder against the Marquis de Mores for killing Luffrey about two years ago. No new evidence was discovered, but friends of Luffrey have brought the matter up again and are determined to have a jury trial. The marquis is in the east at present. Court sits ten days longer, and if the marquis can be reached in time he will probably be tried. At the time Luffrey was shot the case came before two justices of the peace, who acquitted him. The Marquis de Mores in the spring of 1883 had a difficulty at Medora, where he had established an extensive ranch, with O'Donnell, leader of a gang of herdsmen. On the night of June 26 the count's house was surrounded and his life threatened. Later a fight took place between Frank O'Donnell, W. R. Luffrey and another desperado named Wonegan on one side, and the Marquis de Mores, a sheriff of Morton county, Dak., and a posse of citizens, in which Luffrey was killed and the other desperados were captured. Attempts to secure the arrest of the marquis, but two justices of the peace, before whom the case was brought, refused the desired papers to that end.

Shipwreck on the Pacific.

The Merchants' exchange at San Francisco has just received the following particulars of the loss of the British ship Haddingtonshire. The vessel left Astoria July 6, got down as far as the equator, when she struck a heavy gale, which so disabled her as to oblige the captain to put back to San Francisco for repairs. In that gale she lost four seamen and her chronometer. When off this port she encountered a dense fog, and while groping about ran on the rocks near Point Reyes. The vessel's cargo is a total wreck. All on board except one sailor and the cabin boy were drowned. The cargo consisted of 12,000 barrels of flour, valued at \$50,000, and 17,700 cases of salmon, valued at \$54,000. The Haddingtonshire was a new iron vessel, launched at Glasgow, Oct. 14, and owned by J. A. Shepherd of Glasgow.

An Ocean Steamer's Larder.

London Times: Few persons are aware of the extensive nature of the victualing on board the great ocean steamers. Each vessel is provisioned as follows for the passengers and the crew: 3,500 pounds of butter, 3,000 hams, 1,600 pounds of biscuits, exclusive of those supplied for the crew; 8,000 pounds of grapes, almonds, figs and other dessert fruits; 1,500 pounds of jams and jellies; tinned meats, 6,000 pounds; dried beans, 3,000 pounds; rice, 3,000 pounds; onions, 5,000 pounds; potatoes, 40 tons; flour, 300 barrels; and eggs, 1,200 dozen. Fresh vegetables, dead meat and live bullocks, sheep, pigs, geese, turkeys, ducks, fowls, fish and casual game are generally supplied at each port, so that it is difficult to estimate them. Probably two dozen bullocks and sixty sheep would be a fair average for the whole voyage, and the rest may be inferred in proportion. During the summer months when traveling is heavy, twenty-five fowls are often used in soup for a single dinner.

From Washington.

The administration threatens to publish the names of insincere endorsers of applications.

By paying out silver instead of \$1 and \$2 notes, Treasurer Jordan has reduced his stock of fractional silver \$300,000 thus far this month.

It is denied that Secretary Bayard wrote to the Austrian government requesting the withdrawal of its representative at Washington.

It is stated that Mr. John S. Rannels, United States district attorney of Iowa, has sent his resignation to the president, having been politely informed that it would be accepted. The Hon. D. O. Finch of Des Moines is believed to be the coming man for the position.

It is learned at the department that there is now quite a brisk movement of silver dollars all over the country. The issue averages about \$100,000 a week more than during the same period of last year, and is slightly in excess of the regular monthly coinage of \$2,000,000.

Owing to the non-arrival at the City of Mexico of Consul General Ewing, of Missouri, who was appointed some months ago, Secretary of Legation Joseph L. Morgan of South Carolina has temporarily assumed the duties of the consulate. Business necessities required the immediate filling of the position.

A prominent department official makes the following declaration: "We have been so embarrassed by insincere endorsements that the administration is going to adopt a new policy. If the error is discovered before the claimant gets his place, we shall simply notify the endorsers and urge greater care in future. But if the appointment is made and leads to public scandal, we shall publish the names of endorsers as our vouchers, so to speak."

A prominent official of the war department is authority for the statement that in filling the vacancy which will occur next month in the inspector general's department of the army the secretary of war will not consider the applications and recommendations of these line officers who have been serving on the staff of general officers for so many years, but will select a captain of the line who has performed continuous and faithful service with his regiment on the frontier.

Casualty Record.

Ed Freeman of Glendive, Mont., blew one of his hands to pieces while taking a shotgun out of his wagon the wrong way.

The stores of Blumenthal & Bro., Bell Bros., and Silas R. Green, and several other houses were burned at Cadden, Ill. Loss estimated at \$50,000.

The grain warehouse of O. K. Wells, and residences of Edward Dwyer, Washington, and A. E. Aldrich, Sherman, Tex., burned recently. Total loss, \$60,000; insurance, \$40,000.

Miss Kittie Williams, daughter of W. T. Williams, a prominent merchant of Cedar Falls, Iowa, was fatally burned. She was kindling a fire in a gasoline stove when her clothes caught fire, and in an instant she was enveloped in flames.

At Little Collins, La., a gust of wind blows a spark into a powder horn in the hands of Mrs. Tierette, and the resultant explosion kills her and three of her children, badly injures her husband and two more children, and tears the roof off the house.

Personal News Notes.

W. H. Vanderbilt is believed to have made \$15,000,000 in the last great deal of stocks. Edgar K. Apper, deputy state treasurer of New York and a prominent Democratic politician, dies at Albany.

There are reports of the illness of President Cleveland in the retirement of his camp in the Adirondacks.

Miss Lulu Hurst, the Georgia magnetic girl, has lost all her electricity, but she keeps her earnings, which amount to \$50,000.

Capt. F. D. Garrety, Seventeenth infantry, at Fort Custer, Mont., is visiting his brother in Louisville, Ky., his first furlough in eight years.

Hon. John B. Guthrie, twice mayor of Pittsburg, a member of the state constitutional convention, and for many years special agent of the United States treasury at Washington, died at Cresson, Pa., after a brief illness, aged 78 years.

The Philadelphia Press reports Mr. George W. Childas saying that Gen. Grant had made a will about year ago at Long Branch, and that William A. Purrington, a lawyer of that city, had drawn it up—Mr. Childas and Rev. Dr. Morton, rector of the St. James Protestant Episcopal church of Philadelphia, being the witnesses of the will. Mr. Purrington declined to speak of the matter, saying that the will may have been destroyed.

The Criminal Calendar.

William Shipperd, a pioneer resident of Ashland, Jackson county, Or., while out hunting in heavy timber, was mistaken by another hunter for a wild animal and shot dead.

The dead body of Lydia Burnett was found on the roadside near Boxville, Ind., with the throat cut. Medical examination proved that the unfortunate girl had been outraged. A farm hand living in the vicinity has been arrested on suspicion.

Marshal McIntire, at Mendota, Ill., arrested E. N. Beitel on a charge of forgery committed in Le Mars, Iowa, eighteen months ago. He was taken to Iowa. Beitel was a brakeman, and is married. He had resided in Mendota several months.

An old man named Willis Roach, having money on his person, was attacked by four unknown men near Frankfort, Ky. A young son of Roach came to his father's assistance, and with a pistol shot and killed two of the men, fatally wounding a third, the fourth making his escape.

John Morris, sheriff of Reeves county, Tex., got on a big spree and used his pistol freely. An attempt was made to arrest him by Sergeant Courtwright and three other state rangers, when Morris opened fire on them, killing C. P. Nigh and seriously wounding Sam Lane. The sheriff was then shot three times and killed.

M. McMullen, a ranchman living thirty miles east of Pueblo, Col., was arrested by a United States marshal on a charge of contempt of court in failing to remove fences on government land. McMullen made a show of resisting arrest, and was shot in the leg by the marshal. It is alleged that McMullen has 30,000 acres illegally fenced.

Foreign Gossip.

The Bell Telephone works and Bank Note company at Montreal get an \$80,000 scorching.

Thirty-two cases of smallpox were reported in Montreal. Some of the afflicted persons reside on the principal West End streets.

The Canadian Pacific, between Montreal and Winnipeg, will be open for regular traffic soon. Ballasting is approaching completion.

The Montreal Gazette sets forth the miscarriage of justice in Canada, and insists that the dominion should have public prosecutors, no office of that kind being in existence there.

M. Rochefort in his paper, the Intransigent, continues to demand vengeance on England for the alleged murder of Oliver Pain. He still thinks Lord Lyons, the British ambassador, should be made the subject of attack by the friends of Pain, and advises them to publicly insult that gentleman.

Post London Cable: Little notice is taken here of the threatened attack on the British embassy in Paris, which is now guarded by police. The English are accustomed to find amusement in Rochefort's threats. The latter writes that "Lord Lyons must leave his old skin in payment of Pain's murder." Confirmation of the statement that Pain has been arrested as a Russian spy in India is awaited with great interest.

The yacht Sunbeam, on which Mr. Gladstone and his wife and daughter are the guests of Sir Thomas Brassey, has reached Bergen, Norway. Mr. Gladstone has already been greatly benefited by his trip. While the yacht was at anchor he went ashore and walked from Edlkerd to Voringford, a distance of eighteen miles. Notwithstanding the road was a rough one, Mr. Gladstone was not fatigued, and was delighted with his jaunt. Mr. Gladstone visited Rosendal church and Rosenkrene house. The weather throughout the trip has been delightful.

General News.

The corn crop of Indiana will reach about 100,000,000 bushels—an average of forty bushels to the acre.

Gov. Hoody and the other Ohio State officers were renominated by acclamation by the democrats.

At Memphis, Mo., George W. Bickford gets a divorce from his wife and elopes with a thirteen-year-old girl.

The St. Louis Globe-Democrat offers to give \$500 as its share of \$50,000 for a Grant monument in St. Louis.

The double-sell race between Courtney and Conley against Gaudaur and Hosmer at Albany is won by the former in three lengths. Time, 15 m. 57 1-4 sec., beating all previous records.

The daughter of John M. Hodgson a wealthy New Yorker, ran off with R. A. Merritt, her father's foreman, after refusing to marry the Fifth avenue swell her mother had selected for her.

Sam Hyde's mine, east of Elkhorn, Montana, says the Yellowstone Journal, has been bonded to a St. Paul party, under the leadership of Mr. Ryan, for \$40,000, and men have been set to work to develop the mine.

William A. Simmons and John G. Blake have been removed by the mayor of Boston from the water board of that city for alleged connection with a corrupt transaction by which the municipal treasury was relieved of \$50,000. Simmons was formerly collector of the port.

THE BLACK VEIL.

Nineteen Young Nuns in Minnesota Take the Black Veil at the Same Time.

An eye witness thus describes the taking of the black veil, a few days since, by nineteen young nuns of the order of St. Benedict at the convent of St. Joseph, Stearns county, Minn., this being the first time in the history of the order of St. Benedict in the United States that the perpetual vows have been taken by as great a number at once. The order in this state is in a flourishing condition, numbering as many as 136 sisters. It maintains, at the mother house in St. Joseph, an excellent academy, where a great number of the young maidens of Minnesota have received and are receiving a valuable Christian education. It manages three orphan asylums, where many a little waif has been housed and made a useful member of society. It also supports nine subsidiaries in different parts of Minnesota and Dakota. When I entered the church at 8 o'clock a. m., I found a devout congregation gathered to witness the impressive ceremonies. Soon after came the nineteen candidates in the habit of the order, but with long white veils on their heads, walking up the aisle preceded and followed by the reverend abbot, and the order, and sisters prominent in the order, and were seated in the front pews. Pontifical high mass was then celebrated by the Rt. Rev. Abbot Alexis Edelbock, the ecclesiastical head of the order in the west. The prelate as well as all the priests assisting were over six feet tall, and in the magnificent robes they looked excellent. After a very effective and eloquent sermon by Rev. Father Urik, the rites began. The nineteen sisters moved slowly up toward the high altar where they knelt in silent devotion. After this they went in pairs to the Abbatial throne where they, after having been asked some questions by the reverend abbot, kneeling read one after the other, the solemn vows, binding them for the term of their natural lives to chastity, obedience and poverty. These vows were written by the candidates themselves on parchment, and after reading them they were conducted to the high altar, where they affixed their signatures to the instrument on the sacred gospel book. The ceremony over, the candidates knelt in front of the high altar in adouble row and prayed. Suddenly they all prostrated themselves with their arms extended and their hands folded as if in silent prayer. A deep silence reigned in the church, while the four attending sisters covered all the prostrate candidates with

A HUGE BLACK CLOTH.

in the middle of which appeared as it was unfolded, a large white Benedictine cross. Candelabra with lighted wax candles were placed at each of the corners of what now looked like one giant tier and at each corner one sister in black veil stood with bowed head as if guarding the grave. Now the organist intones a solemn dirge, and from an unseen choir comes us from a subterranean crypt the doleful strains of the "Miserere." The effect was immense, and when a solemn "De Profundis" was wafted as if on slow, long ways over our heads, and the beautiful voices flooded the immense building you could hear as one sob all over the church. The tolling of the bells ceases, the last deep strains of the "De Profundis" vibrate as in the far distance, the black cloth with the white cross is lifted, the candles disappear, the candidates rise to receive the blessed feast of the professed sister (the candles, so called, and which being worn over the ordinary habit is, by the assistance of the sisters in waiting, put on. The reverend abbot then presents to each the black veil instead of the white they wear, and places a ring on their finger as a token that they hereafter are to be the bride of Christ. Thereupon the crown of green leaves and orange flowers is placed on their brows, as a promise of the crowns of glory they hope once to wear, and the candidates, who have now become professed sisters, with silent, slow tread, move toward the pews reserved for them. While the Credo is sung each sister lights a large wax candle, and a beautiful sight it is to see the many sisters kneeling, each with a burning candle in her hand, held forth as an offering to the creator. During the offertory, while the censers are swung and the hymns of praise waft forth in the high dome, two and two they move up to the altar and offer the candles to the Lord. This ceremony over, the mass is resumed, and all the candidates receive the holy communion from the hands of the reverend father abbot, and thereupon his pontifical benediction, and the solemn rites are over.

The Minnesota State Fair.

The twenty-seventh annual meeting of the Minnesota state agricultural society opens between St. Paul and Minneapolis on Sept. 7, and without doubt will be the largest and best of the many fairs that have ever been held in the northwest. During the years that the society has been in existence meetings have been held in various parts of the state, and, while on several occasions the fairs have been very successful, the failures have been frequent. The association have long been anxious to secure a permanent location, believing that in a great measure this would be of great benefit, not only to the organization, but to the residents of the state. These they have now secured. The display at the coming meeting in all departments will be fully four times larger than at any previous meeting, and the applications for space still keep pouring in. All the railroads centering in St. Paul have made half-rates on displays from other states, and will give free transportation both ways to exhibits the goods from any point within the state. The buildings on the ground—thirty in number—are mostly completed, and the officers in charge announce that the many uncompleted structures will be avoided this year. The main hall is nearly finished. Machinery hall, which will contain the state and railroad exhibits and a portion of the agricultural display, is rapidly nearing completion, and buildings ready to receive goods. The display of agricultural implements will be very large, and, in addition to the three large structures devoted to this department, five well known firms have now in course of erection private buildings in which to display farm machinery. The stock barns—eight in number—are all ready for occupancy, and the entries in this department are so numerous as to assure the finest exhibit ever seen in the state. The buildings are all supplied with water, furnished by three tanks, from which underground pipes supply the several buildings.

Whisky Does Its Bad Work.

Fred Berkey, Jr., a son of one of the leading citizens of Salem, Ind., while intoxicated, appeared on the streets and began an indiscriminate fusillade. He fired nine shots

aiming at whoever happened to be in range. Laura Klemer received two balls; one in the wrist and one in the shoulder; William McClanahan was shot through the hand; W. S. Percie sustained a flesh wound in the thigh; Jordan Payne received a ball through the body, just below the heart and will probably die. Payne when shot was in a buggy with a companion. Drugging Payne from the buggy, Berkey compelled the other man to drive on, and attempted to escape. Finding this impossible he placed a pistol to his head and fired. The ball took effect, and the young man died in fifteen minutes. No cause is known for the bloody work except that Berkey was completely maddened by the liquor he had swallowed.

More Dakota Census Figures.

All the work on the census of North Dakota is completed, and the copying of the South Dakota returns is nearly done. In North Dakota the number of inhabitants reported is 152,199, against 36,465 in 1880, an increase of 420 per cent. The number of farms is 32,593, against 4,021 five years ago. The last census gave North Dakota only forty-five manufacturing establishments, while the one just finished shows 612. Notwithstanding the increase of 450 per cent in population, the number of deaths has increased but 75 per cent, 720 being reported for last year, while the census of 1880 gives 426 in the northern part of the territory. There are 1,488 ex-Union and 26 ex-confederate soldiers. The first count of the South Dakota returns shows a total population of 261,560, which, added to the official count in North Dakota, gives the total population of the territory 413,759, against 135,127 five years ago, and 14,181 in 1870. The increase for the entire territory in five years exceeds 200 per cent.

The News Condensed.

It is said that Russia has decided to abandon her claim to the Zulkifir pass.

Up to July 30 the number of cases of cholera reported in Spain was 48,859, with 21,846 deaths.

At a banquet given to the Catholic bishop of Down and Connor at Belfast the usual toast to the queen is ignored.

A clash nearly occurs between Russians and Afghans owing to the too near approach of the former to Karatepe.

The secretary of state has applied to the president of Mexico for the extradition of Audomonte, the New Orleans postoffice embezzler, on the charge of forgery.

The authorities of New Orleans decline to permit the man-of-war Yantic to enter that port, her captain having refused to permit her to be disinfected and fumigated.

The total amount raised for the Bismarck testimonial fund was \$685,000, of which \$375,000 went to purchase Bismarck's ancestral estate of Schonhausen.

The political crisis in Denmark is reviving. There are four deputies already in prison on the charge of treason. The trial of the leader of the opposition is impending.

A man claiming to be a cousin of President Cleveland's former law partner has been bleeding officeholders and applicants in Washington by representing that he had "influence."

The wife of Col. J. O. P. Burnside, the defaulting disbursing officer of the postoffice department, has been appointed to manage the affairs of her husband, who was committed to the insane asylum last December.

Gen. Middleton has recommended that a medal be struck for the volunteers who took part in the Northwest campaign. The recommendation has been approved by the Dominion minister of militia and forwarded to England.

Ex-Gov. Osborne of Kansas, who has just returned from Brazil, where he has many years represented the United States as minister extraordinary, has settled his accounts with the department of state, and left for Kansas.

The Boston Transcript says: All the money needed to extend the Wisconsin Central to Chicago has been subscribed, but who are the subscribers, or whether the Baltimore or Ohio takes any interest in the matter or not, cannot now be learned, as the Wisconsin Central officers are very reticent.

The estimate for the French wheat crop is 100,000,000 hectolitres, the yield of an ordinary year, and leaves nothing for export. France will be required to import 15,000,000 hectolitres. Advice from Italy estimate the wheat crop at only 82 per cent of the average year.

The contract for grading the new Wisconsin Central extension, the Chicago, Minnesota & Wisconsin, from Schellingsville to Chicago, was let to Harrison & Green of Milwaukee. This firm will employ 500 men, and the grading will be done and the track laid so that trains will be running from St. Paul to Chicago over the Wisconsin Central line by Dec. 1.

Commissioner Thoman says: Edward Rowe, assistant appraiser, has been appointed a member of the local board of examiners of the New York customs district, vice C. A. Stevens, resigned. Mr. Rowe has been for twenty years a member of the board of education for the city of Brooklyn. He is a gentleman of high character and fine attainments.

Henry Fink, railway postal clerk, accidentally shot and killed himself recently. He was out gunning in company with Postal Clerk C. S. Beardsley, about six miles from Bismarck, and the two stopped in a grove on Apple creek to pick grapes. Beardsley was 100 feet away and did not see how the accident occurred. The whole charge of shot entered Fink's neck at the left side and lodged in the base of the brain. Death was instantaneous. Fink's parents reside in New York City.

The postoffice department is called upon to decide the question whether a citizen of the United States can post his letters where he likes. A business man in Washington, who sends out an immense quantity of circulars annually, mails them at a small office in Maryland, where his brother-in-law is postmaster, whose salary is governed by the amount of matter passing through his hands. These circulars have increased his pay from nothing up to a fair-sized salary, and in some way the department has just found it out.

George L. Wright, secretary of the executive committee on the improvement of the Western waterways, is here urging attention to the Mississippi river convention to be held at St. Paul. Only two members of the cabinet, Lamar and Garland, favor the permanent improvement of the Mississippi river, the president and other cabinet ministers being committed to the economical plan of no appropriations. Mr. Wright is endeavoring to ascertain the position of the administration on the river question, but fears the cause has a hard battle to fight.