

# Griggs Courier.

FREDERICK H. ADAMS, Publisher.

COOPERSTOWN, DAKOTA.

## CURRENT COMMENT.

THE picnic season has begun in Georgia.

It is exactly 107 years since the first Sunday newspaper was published.

RUSSIA has issued a 4 per cent internal loan amounting to 100,000,000 rubles at 84 per cent.

THE putting up of prize packages has been made unlawful by a recent act of the New York legislature.

WINNIPEG's population, according to the city's assessment rolls, shows an increase of about two thousand since last year.

CHARRED wood at a depth of five hundred feet was found by well-diggers while boring for a well at Eureka, Cal., the other day.

FRENCH manufacturers ask their Government to postpone the International Exhibition to a more favorable date than that of 1889.

MRS. HENRY WARD BEECHER has returned from Florida to her home in Brooklyn. Her health has been greatly benefited by the trip.

SEVERAL years ago a resident of Mannville, R. I., purchased a silk hat to wear at his wife's funeral. He has only worn it three times since, but each time at the funeral of a wife. It is but little worn and is in style.

THROUGHOUT France much excitement prevails because of the arrest of a special French commissary by German officials on the frontier near Metz. In Paris stocks were unfavorably affected by the announcement.

A NEW YORK book-keeper has succeeded in writing on one side of a postal card 7 poems, containing 3,120 words. It took him 9 hours to accomplish the task. The letters are about the size of "diamond" type.

MISS HUBBARD, the daughter of Gardner G. Hubbard, and sister of Mrs. Alex. Graham Bell, is to marry her brother-in-law, Mr. Charles Bell, a cousin of the above-named, early in May, and go to Europe for the summer.

M. LECONTE L'ISLE, who has been installed in Victor Hugo's chair in the French academy, looks like an old Puritan minister, with his smooth, passionless face, cold gray eyes, thin lips and long white hair, brushed smoothly back.

W. W. STORY has finished in Rome a statue of Christ in Arab dress, the head bound with a scarf, and the shoulders covered by a square mantle. The figure is that of a tall, slender young man, with the left hand resting on the breast and the right extended.

WHEN debate on the Ecclesiastical bill began in the Lower House of the Prussian Diet Prince Bismarck declared that if the bill was rejected he would abandon his office as President of the Ministry of State for Prussia and devote his entire time to the service of the Empire.

THE late John T. Raymond was grandson of the once noted and famous "Hardshell anti-Mission" Baptist preacher, William Thompson of the White Water valley, Eastern Indiana. His mother, a Mrs. Olive, lived in Indianapolis ten years ago.

MRS. CHARLES W. PETERSON, the widow of the late Mr. Peterson, editor of the Philadelphia magazine, Peterson's magazine, has determined to assume the work of publishing and editing the periodical herself. She has been for years associated with her husband in the editorship.

THOMAS F. MURPHY, deputy collector of internal revenue at Augusta, Me., refuses to testify in a "liquor-nuisance" case, on the ground that he is a public officer and his testimony might reduce the internal revenue in the district. The Sheriff seized Murphy for contempt of court, but he persisted in his refusal.

## EVENTS OF THE WEEK.

### ALEXANDER MITCHELL.

Alexander Mitchell, the famous millionaire and railway magnate of the Northwest, died rather suddenly at the Hoffman house at New York City, at 9:25 Tuesday afternoon, April 19, of bronchial pneumonia, complicated by intermittent malarial fever. He had passed the winter at his Florida residence, where his wife still is, and reached New York April 2. In the Southern climate he contracted malaria, and was quite ill on reaching New York, but until the Wednesday before his death had not been confined to his room. His remains have been forwarded to Milwaukee for burial. Mr. Mitchell was born Oct. 18, 1814, in the parish of Ellon, Central Aberdeenshire, Scotland. Ellon is about midway between Aberdeen and Peterhead, and six or eight miles back from the North sea coast. In this quiet farming region his father, John Mitchell, was an industrious and substantial farmer, a man of vigorous intellect, self-reliance and probity. He was of English stock, his father having resided in Aberdeenshire about the middle of the eighteenth century. Mr. Mitchell's mother was of pure Scottish descent. Alexander was the sixth of nine children of John and Margaret (Leardrum) Mitchell; all of the nine grew up to maturity, but only two now survive. Alexander grew up on his father's farm, under the care of his eldest sister, Margaret, his mother having died in his childhood. He enjoyed the advantages of the parish schools, which seem to have been of an unusual high character.



He passed two years in the study of law, and then entered a banking house at Peterhead in the position of an apprentice to the business. In May, 1838, Mr. Mitchell, then in his twenty-second year, came to the United States, and settled in Milwaukee, then a village of about 1,200 inhabitants. An Aberdeenshire man, possibly a relative, George Smith by name, had come here six years before to represent the interests of the Scottish Illinois Land Investment company, and in the prosecution of their business, had become thoroughly acquainted with the wants of the Western country.

After some hesitation between Chicago and Milwaukee, which were then towns of about the same size and with about equal promise of future growth, Mr. Smith decided to establish a banking house in Milwaukee, and calling young Mitchell to his aid, the two obtained from the territorial legislature of Wisconsin a charter authorizing them to establish a company to insure against fire and marine losses, to receive deposits, issue certificates and lend money. They began business as the Wisconsin Marine and Fire Insurance company, and were wonderfully successful from the start.

The bank was a great success and continued at this time the largest in Wisconsin. The story of his life is the history of Milwaukee, the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul railway system, and to a large extent of Wisconsin, Iowa and Dakota. Railroad construction was begun in Wisconsin in 1851, by various corporations, operated independently and all non-paying properties. Through Mr. Mitchell's efforts the bondholders of the various jeopardized lines associated themselves in a corporate capacity to protect the property and improve it. The Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway company was organized May 5, 1862, and in it were merged all the roads and their branches, Mr. Mitchell being elected president. Gradually other lines in Wisconsin, Iowa and Minnesota were added, and in 1874 the corporation was changed to the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railway. To Mr. Mitchell's fine management, aided by S. S. Merrill and his associates, is due the success of this vast railway enterprise.

Mr. Mitchell was in politics first a Whig, then a Republican and a firm supporter of the war policies of the government. In 1868 he supported Horatio Seymour, Democratic candidate for president. He ran as a Democrat for congress in 1868 in the First Wisconsin District, but was defeated. In 1870 he ran again and was elected, and re-elected in 1872. At the national Democratic convention in 1876 he supported Tilden. In 1879 he declined the Democratic nomination for governor. He for years held many positions of honor and trust. In religion he was a Presbyterian for some time, but later he was a vestryman of St. James Episcopal church, Milwaukee. Mr. Mitchell was married Oct. 7, 1841, to Miss Martha Reed, the daughter of Seth Reed, one of the pioneers of Milwaukee, and of New England origin. Six children were born to them, but five of these died in infancy—John L. Mitchell, the survivor, being chairman of the Democratic state central committee.

In his personal life he was most unostentatious, easy of approach and simple in his habits of life. With genuine Scotch nature he always retained his love for athletic sports, and was a patron of curling and of the annual games of the St. Andrews' society. He was rather short and heavy-set, with full face, with beard around beneath his jaw entirely surrounding the face. The maximum estimate upon his estate is \$12,000,000, though it may not quite reach that sum, and the greater amount thereof is in his bank property and real estate holdings.

### Domestic News.

Snow fell to the depth of twelve inches at Bessemer, Mich., April 23.

A teamsters strike in Montreal has assumed a serious aspect, the police being called out.

On the 19th, a dynamite explosion at the new aqueduct, New York, killed two laborers and seriously injured five others.

The directors of the Western Union Telegraph company by a two-thirds vote have increased its capital \$1,200,000, making a total capital of \$51,300,000.

Telegrams from several points in North western Louisiana report that a drought of several weeks' duration was broken Sunday night by a copious rain.

At New York city, Thursday morning, about 30 storekeepers, clerks and others were arrested by the police for sweeping dust into the street in defiance to the mandate of Mayor Hewitt.

The property and franchise of the Penn-

sylvania Slatington & New England railroad sold for \$50,000. W. W. Gibbs of Philadelphia was the purchaser. The purchase was said to be in the interest of the Standard Oil company.

The Inter-state commerce commission on the 23rd, granted the petitions of the systems of transcontinental railways, by suspending for 75 days Sec. 4 (long and short haul) of the law. This grant includes the Northern Pacific R. R., among others.

At Washington, a vault with capacity for holding 100,000,000 standard silver dollars will be constructed in the court yard ad joining the treasury building. It will be of wrought iron encased in brick concrete and asphalt walls, fire, water and burglar proof.

Thos. B. Potter, first vice-president and chief executive officer of the C. B. & Q. R. R., has resigned to become first vice-president and manager of the Union Pacific, which road has secured a lease of the Oregon Railway & Navigation company's lines.

Prof. James Law, of the national bureau of animal industry, and the live stock commissioners of Illinois are systematically examining the cattle in Chicago which have either been exposed to or are alleged to be afflicted with pleuro-pneumonia. About 1,900 head have been slaughtered.

A destructive collision occurred Saturday night between a freight train and one train on the Milwaukee, Lake Shore & Western railway, near Hunnell's siding, Mich. Both engines were utterly demolished and both cars destroyed. The trainmen saved themselves by jumping. The damage to property will probably reach \$30,000.

About a week ago the Toledo, Ann Arbor & North Michigan requested the return of all legislators' passes. Considerable dissatisfaction was expressed by the legislators who hinted darkly about railroad legislation lowering the passenger tariff, etc. Wednesday the passes were returned to the legislators and all in serene.

The State department at Washington, has been officially notified that the semi-centennial of the introduction of railroads into France will be celebrated by an international exhibition under the private auspices of railroads and the industries connected with them, to be held at Vincennes from May to November of the present year.

On the night of the 19th, the vicinage of Norfolk, Va., was visited by a cyclone. The house of John Wright was completely demolished. Mr. Wright and his wife and young sister, and James Luke, were in the house at the time. Mrs. Wright and Mr. Luke were killed, the young girl fatally injured and Mr. Wright seriously hurt.

The recent burning of the Hotel Del Monte, at Monterey, Cal., has led to the arrest of the discharged manager Simmons. The books of the hotel did not burn, and an investigation since the fire shows Simmons to have been \$4,000 short in his accounts. The man and the tampering with the waterpipes of the hotel, of Simmons who was present at the fire directed suspicion to him.

The Mexican war department makes known the facts of a double and fatal duel. Lieut-Col. Lunoz, of the Eight battalion, and M. M. Zavalla, musical director attached to the command, quarreled in a saloon in San Luis Potosi, where they were stationed, and a challenge was accepted at once. The two officers, accompanied only by a captain of the regiment, were driven to the Ladrillas, and at the word both shot at once and both fell dead.

A letter from Rudolph Schnaubelt, an anarchist and alleged thrower of the Haymarket bomb, has been received in Chicago. It is dated Christians, Norway, March 18, and reaches us through the medium of an anarchist sheet issued in London. The fugitive denies throwing the bomb, but intimates that he is sorry he did not do it, and that he only left because he knew it was not safe for him there. He was on the Pacific coast until the anarchist trial ended, and then worked his way to Canton, Sydney, Bombay and Norway, being now on one of the vessels in the Northern sea, fishing herrings.

The following has been received by the Inter-State commerce commission: San Jose, Cal.—The New Almaden is the largest quicksilver producing mine in the United States. Its principal works are in New York, where its product comes into competition with Spanish quicksilver, shipped at low rates of freight from London. The present transcontinental rates shut us out of the New York market entirely, and will consequently have a disastrous effect on this industry. J. B. Kasper, Manager.

Several telegrams have been received from the Pacific coast fruit industry, setting forth the disasters threatened by the new transcontinental rates.

At New Rochelle, N. Y., on the 16th, one of the strangest accidents occurred that has ever been witnessed by railroad men. An unknown man while walking along the track was struck by a freight train and his body was thrown upon the pilot of the engine, where it lay until Larchmont was reached. There it fell to the road bed and both feet were cut off. Another train on the opposite track struck the unfortunate man and once more he was hurled upon the pilot and lay there until New Rochelle was again reached, when the body rolled off and the trunk fell under the wheels a second time. When the train moved off it was seen that only the headless trunk remained after the terrible buffeting it had received. No one was found to tell who the man was.

The death of Eliza Weathersby Goodwin, the actress, promises to have a sequel. Dr. Marion Sims has presented his bill for professional services to her husband, Nat Goodwin, and Mr. Goodwin has refused to pay, on the ground that it is exorbitant. Mrs. Goodwin had a malady which was suspected to be tumor in the fallopian tubes, but Dr. Robertson her attending physician refused to perform or to advise an operation, fearing its result. After a consultation Dr. Sims did perform the operation, no tumor was found and the lady died. The actor, who disputes the bill, purposes to show, when the doctor sues him for the amount, that the death of his wife was nothing less than a scientific murder. He will endeavor to produce experts to swear that the operation was uncalculated, dangerous and inexcusable.

On the evening of the 20th exercises in honor of the memory of the late President Arthur were held in the assembly chamber at Albany, N. Y., a distinguished audience being present. Most of the members of the senate and assembly, many with their wives, were present. Among the relatives of the ex-president present were Chester A. Arthur, Jr., Miss Nelly Arthur, James H. Masten of Cohoes, Arthur H. Masten, Mr. and Mrs. John E. McElroy, Misses May and Jessie a d William McElroy. The only children were American flags draped behind the speaker's desk and a portrait of Mr. Arthur. Senator Smith called the meeting to order and introduced Gov. Hill as

chairman. The governor was received with hearty applause, and returned thanks. The speakers were ex-Afforney General Brewster of Philadelphia and Chauncey Depew, who spoke eloquently of the life, character and public service of the dead President.

Montreal and the valley of the St. Lawrence, in the immediate vicinity were again inundated on the 22nd. An ice gorge, caused by an immense field of lake ice, entered the basin above Victoria bridge and caused a movement in front of the city. This soon becoming jammed at the head of St. Helen's island, caused the water to rise four feet in as many minutes, flooding Point St. Charles, Griffintown, St. Paul, McGill and all other low lying cities. The Grand Trunk shops and yards were under water. The Albion hotel and Western house had two feet water in their dining rooms. St. Anne's market had four feet of water, and Chaboulez square had the appearance of a lake. The Nun's island is under water, and 300 head of cattle were drowned. The nuns themselves had to flee for their lives in their night clothes. In the poorer quarters of the city the suffering is great, as the poor people have no means of obtaining provisions. Relief committees are being formed. La Prairie, St. Lambert and Lorgueville are under water. At the latter place those living on the river bank were awakened by the ice cracking into the houses, carrying away the roofs and the walls. At St. Hilaire three two-story houses are demolished. Boats and bridges are carried away, and there is an immense loss of live stock. The loss to the business community is heavy, but not as heavy as last year.

The daily budget received by the Inter State Commerce Commission is almost universally addressed to the long and Short haul clause of the new law. Petitions asking the suspension of Sec. 4, were received Thursday from Geo. Gray attorney for the Northern Pacific R. R. Mr. Gray cited various rates given by the Canadian Pacific in comparison with the rates of the American lines between the same points. The Canadians, he said, made the rates just enough below those of their competitors to catch the traffic. Charles H. Tweed, of New York, addressed the commission on behalf of the prayer of the Southern Pacific Company for a suspension of the fourth section of the act. A. T. Britton on behalf of the Chicago, Toronto & Pacific railroad, C. M. Wycker telegraphs on behalf of the board of trade and merchants of Chicago, announcing a wish to be heard upon the transcontinental question, and asking that the decision of the commission be withheld until arguments can be submitted. Telegrams and letters were also received from the chamber of commerce of San Francisco, the Manufacturers Association of California, Ralph T. Thatcher, a miller of Albany, N. Y., and James H. Goddard, assistant general manager of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe road. Several milling firms of Atchison, Kas., complain that since the new law went into effect they have been unable to obtain any satisfactory settled rates on the products of their mills, and consequently they are obliged to suspend business except for the immediate neighborhood; and should this state of things continue, they say it would work ruin to their large milling interests.

Portions of Kansas, Missouri and Arkansas suffered heavy losses from cyclone and tornado. April 21. The cyclone came down the river from the Fort Scott vicinage and Linn county, Kansas, striking into Vernon county Mo., dealing death and destruction as it passed through Mets, Osage and Blue Mound townships Mo. Fences, barns and other buildings in the line of the storm, which was about a half mile wide, were picked up, rent into splinters, and cast down hundreds of yards away. Trees were torn up by the roots, over thirty houses were destroyed, and about fifteen persons killed. The town of Prescott, Linn Co., Kansas, was annihilated and seventeen persons killed there. The line of the tornado was thirty-five miles in length, attended with furious winds, hail, some of the stones being 13 inches in circumference. During the storm a peculiar phenomenon was witnessed. Balls of fire seemed to be falling at an angle of 45 deg. They struck the ground and, bursting into myriads of fiery flakes, rebounded several hundred feet toward the east and died away. On the farm of Richard Harkness, in Linn Co., Kansas, he, his wife, four children, and Miss Mimick of Oakland, Ill., visiting the family, were in the house. The building was taken up bodily and carried two hundred yards and dropped in an orchard, crashing upon a large apple tree. All the occupants were hurt very seriously, and Mrs. Harkness was killed. The force of the storm was appalling and the wind, it is reported that several persons were killed in Blue Mound and Mapleton. The portion of Arkansas touched was in the vicinity of Little Rock, along the line of the Little Rock & Fort Smith road. Near Coal Hill and Clarksville, Johnson county, the damage was very serious and many persons were injured. Four miles from Clarksville John Reed's child G. K. Bowley's daughter, and a child of Mr. Peaty were killed. A man named Phillips, near Ozark, was seriously injured by falling timber. The loss to farmers and buildings, fences, stocks and growing crops is very heavy. The cyclone passed through the town of Blossom Prairie, Texas, doing heavy damage but no lives were lost. The storm moved north. Nearly every business house in the village was moved from its foundations and several dwellings were unroofed. It did great damage to fences and orchards in the country.

### Fires and Casualties.

On the 19th a passenger train on the New York Central railroad met with an accident near St. Johnsville. An enormous landslide threw the engine from the track. The engineer, Edward Cannan, was killed, and the fireman, E. Wylie of Albany, had a leg broken. The only passenger injured was George Van Allen of Onedia, and he not seriously.

A special from Victoria, B. C., gives an account of a terrible ship wreck, accompanied by the loss of 33 lives, which took place off the coast of Oregon, about 30 miles north of Cape Flattery, during the early part of the month. For some time past considerable anxiety has been felt regarding the schooner "Active," having on board five Swedes and 20 Chukchee Indians, and which was long overdue. The schooner was owned by Guttman & Co., of Victoria, and was registered at 430 tons.

At Patterson, N. J., on the 23rd, a frightful wreck was caused by the explosion of a rotary rag boiler in the Ivanhoe Paper Mill establishment. It wrecked a large portion of the mill, went up through the roof, soared into the air and came down on J. H. Booth & Co.'s silk mill across the street, playing havoc with that also. About twenty persons were injured and several mult die from fractured skulls and other injuries. Three girls in the silk mill were seriously hurt. The damages to property was \$30,000.

### Political and Personal.

Miles Searles has been appointed by the Governor of California as chief justice of the state supreme court.

James Russell Lowell, has sailed for

Europe on the Pavonia. It is understood that he declines to be a candidate for overseer of Harvard university for which he has been nominated.

Maj. John E. Blaine, Paymaster in the United States army and a brother of the Hon. James G. Blaine, is lying at the point of death in the Army and Navy Hospital in Hot Springs, Ark.

The authorities at Bournefont, Eng., have passed a resolution welcoming Ex-Secretary Daniel Manning to that village, and assuring him of their best wishes for his speedy recovery. Mr. Manning is stronger and his health is generally improved.

Edward A. Mosely, of Boston, has been elected secretary of the Inter-State commerce commission. He is a Democratic member of the Massachusetts legislature and one of the committees on railroads. He was strongly endorsed for one of the commissioners. Mr. Mosely has been a merchant of high standing in Boston for many years. He is a resident of Newburyport.

Paymaster John E. Blaine, died in the U. S. Army and navy hospital at Hot Springs, Ark., on the 21st. Maj. Blaine was born in Washington Pa. fifty years ago. In 1868 he was appointed to the quartermaster's department of the regular army. He held this position for two years, when he resigned to go into private business. In 1875 he was appointed paymaster with the rank of major, and was assigned to duty in the Northwest. His last station was in Montana.

The recent Chicago election has already borne fruit in the disbanding of the anarchistic groups of the international working people's association, generally. There was no particular excitement about this occurrence. None of the once influential and powerful leaders attended the funeral. A man named Menzel made the motion to disband, and appealed to the scared crowd. In the course of his remarks he said: "You have no organ, your name is mentioned with horror and contempt even by working-men. If the lives of the eight convicted men now in the county jail are dear to you disband, and let all our experience be forgotten forever." The motion was finally submitted to a vote, and it was carried without a dissenting voice.

The late Chief Justice Carter of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, is succeeded in that position by an Ohio man, Edward T. Bingham of Columbus. Judge Bingham was born in New Hampshire in 1829, and moved to Ohio in early life. He has for the past fifteen years been judge of the court of common pleas for the Columbus district, and in 1881 was the Democratic candidate for supreme court judge of the state. He is a personal friend and associate of Allen G. Thurman, who warmly recommended him.

James G. Blaine arrived at Chicago on the 20th. He was met at the depot by his sons, Walker and Emmons, no crowd having assembled at the station. The party was driven to the Grand Pacific hotel. Mr. Blaine has completely recovered from his late illness. Mr. Blaine seems to have grown stouter than he was when last here. During the morning Senator Farwell, Congressman Duntan and Chairman Jones of the Illinois Republican state central committee, sent up their cards and desired to see Mr. Blaine. Walker Blaine explained his father's need of rest, and the callers withdrew. Later Mr. Blaine received a number of personal friends, but positively declined to see reporters or to be interviewed on any subject. He will probably remain in Chicago several days.

The President has appointed Sigourney Butler, of Boston, to be second comptroller of the treasury, to take the place of Judge Maynard, of New York, promoted to be assistant secretary of the treasury. Sigourney Butler, of Quincy, Massachusetts, is 29 years of age, son of Hon. Peter Butler, whom the Democratic party organization urged for collectorship of the port of Boston, before the appointment of Hon. Leverett Saltonstall, and who is now receiver of the Pacific Bank of Boston, to which position he was appointed by Mr. Butler in 1882, and moved to Ohio in early years, where he took both a general and law course. His office is in Boston, where he associated with Richard Olney and John Quincy Adams. He is a strong Democrat but never held a public office, although he was an applicant for the place on the Pacific railroad commission.

### Crimes.

Joshua Baker, en route from Idaho to Alabama, was arrested at Chicago on the 23rd, charged with being a mormon. He had three women and eight children with him, and gave bail for \$300. Baker was arrested in 1865, and tried before the United States court at Chicago, where he was sentenced to three months imprisonment. The court permitted him to select one of three women for his lawful wife, and he chose the first, and married Jane W. Baker. He states the court told him that he should provide for the other two, Emma Newith and Eliza Johnson, and this he says he has continued to do.

At Wilkesbarre, Pa., I. W. Dewitt, a prominent lawyer went to the law office of Geo. B. Kulp, on the 23rd, and without any warning presented a pistol at the latter's head, remarking: "Prepare to die." Kulp arose quickly and grappled with his assailant, who in the scuffle that ensued, fired a shot. The ball passed through Kulp's coat near the shoulder, without, however, leaving a scratch on his person. The assassin hurried from the office, but was arrested soon after and taken to prison. It is understood that Dewitt has made threats against several well-known lawyers and members of the Luzerne County Bar Association without any apparent reason. He is thought to be insane.

### FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

The police at Kieff and Odessa have discovered plots to kill the czar by blowing up the imperial train in the event of the czar's visiting Southern Russia.

Six of the men arrested for complicity in the plot to assassinate the czar, which was to have been carried out March 13, have been sentenced to death. The other conspirators have been sentenced to imprisonment for life.

The exhibition of the French crown jewels, which are to be sold, was opened on the 20th, in the Paris Louvre. Orders from America, especially from the wives of United States senators, indicate the probable destination of the greater part of the jewels.

The Czar of Russia has abandoned his intention of staying several weeks in St. Petersburg, and has returned to Gatchina. This alteration of plans is said to have been made on Easter Sunday, on the Newsky Prospect, of several persons in addition to those before reported arrested, all of whom had taken positions along that thoroughfare