

Griggs Courier.

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CURRENT COMMENT.

SECRETARY ENDICOTT has his photograph taken more frequently than any other official at the capital.

LODEGUAC, Belgian Consul-General at Cologne, will succeed Jensens as Governor of the Congo Free State upon the expiration of the term of the latter.

SENATOR HISCOCK is one of the best swimmers at Watch Hill and he keeps up the exercise whether the weather is hot or cool.

THOMAS HUGHES has found his colony at Rugby, Tenn., in fair condition. He will visit one of his sons in Kansas and sail for England about the middle of October.

PRESIDENT GREY says of the Comte de Paris' manifesto: "It is a well-written, historic thesis. It is thoroughly academic, but it contains not a particle of danger to the republic."

A TRANSLATION of Daudet's "Sappho"—a story not hitherto welcomed with any great enthusiasm by the Anglo-Saxon mind—is at last to appear in this country.

THE physique of the English soldier has improved very much during the last decade. During the years 1860-4 the rejections were 301 per 1,000. During 1882-6 there were only 206.

THE Khedive of Egypt will make a tour of the Nile to satisfy himself regarding conflicting reports concerning the damage done by the recent rise in the river.

PRINCE ALBERT VICTOR, the eldest son of the Prince of Wales, is a huge intellectual disappointment to his family. His brother George has been dowered with all the intelligence, "go," and manliness.

At the session of the Illinois Conference at Decatur, Bishop Foss delivered a charge to a class of young preachers, nineteen in number, and among other things made them promise him not to use tobacco in any form.

THE extraordinary supply of grouse in London on the first day the shooting law was up is now accounted for by the information that the grouse had been kept for ten months in ice cellars at a temperature of 28 deg. They were very much relished.

ONE of the striking figures at the Philadelphia celebration was that of the hero of the last Apache campaign, Henry W. Lawton, of the Fourth Cavalry, the captor of Geronimo, is a man of fine presence, undoubted courage, and rare executive ability.

It appears that the recent row between Col. Burns and Col. Whipple, of Gen. Schofield's staff, all grew out of the kitchen. The two families had sisters for cooks and one of them was discharged. The servant girl question continues to be an important factor in modern domestic life.

NATIONALIST newspapers throughout Ireland publish the usual reports of the proceedings of the various local branches of the National League, despite the fact that under the terms of the new Crimes act the editors are liable to imprisonment for publishing reports which contain violent denunciations of the Government.

THE operation of the Ohio law of last winter which repealed the statute authorizing the establishment of separate schools for colored pupils is producing friction in many places. At Oxford, O., the colored pupils nearly all deserted their own school and applied for admission to the white school. A public meeting was held and the School Board was asked to order the colored pupils to their own schools. The board complied with the request, and the colored people propose to apply for a madamus. At Yellow Springs the School Board has ordered the schools closed indefinitely, or until the Legislature can meet and take some action. At Ripley, O., a suit in mandamus has been entered to compel the School Board to admit colored pupils.

EVENTS OF THE WEEK.

The Cincinnati Price Current has issued its annual statement, from special investigations, in regard to the corn crop of 1887, in which it is shown that the aggregate crop is estimated at 1,510,000,000 bushels, against last year's crop of 1,635,000,000, indicating a shortage of 125,000,000 bushels compared with 1886. In the seven western surplus states the shortage is 161,000,000 bushels; and, adding the other corn-growing states, the shortage is 293,000,000 bushels for the thirteen states. Compared with an annual average for five years, 1881 to 1885 inclusive, the crop shortage is 108,000,000 bushels, the thirteen states being deficient 186,000,000 bushels in this comparison.

The Treasury department has paid out nearly \$28,000,000, under its two last bond circulars. The amount now paid out under the circular of the 22nd is \$8,598,423, which represents \$3,184,650 principal and \$1,408,773 premium on bonds. These payments are in addition to the purchases of \$11,565,900 4 1/2 per cent. bonds under the previous circular. Interest due Oct. 1 on 4 per cent. bonds amounting to \$6,671,000 has been paid without rebate. So that it will be seen that the treasury department has recently put considerable money into circulation, and has nearly extinguished the surplus of receipts for the present month.

A special dispatch from New Laredo, Mex., says that by the overflowing of two rivers, the towns of Guerro and Mier, near the Rio Grande, have been almost destroyed. In Mier, which is built on the bank of the Mier river, 200 houses were wrecked and many were entirely washed away. The town of Guerro on the Slado river, was inundated and 50 houses either washed away or badly damaged. Both of the rivers were swollen by the bursting of a waterspout which did a great deal of damage to the Mexican Central railroad.

Peter Reinsner, a farming living two miles from Pochahontas, Ill., found near his house yesterday the corpse of Miss Maggie Marguth, a young woman of that vicinity. The coroner's inquest disclosed the fact that Miss Marguth had unexpectedly returned from Colorado, where she had been for several months, and when in sight of the homestead had spread her shawl out on the ground and, taking a dose of prussic acid, calmly laid down and died. No motive for her deed was brought out.

Dr. Anderson of Mill Grove, Ont., had among his patients two girls, daughters of William Nicholson, aged 12 and 8, suffering from malarial fever, and a Mrs. Rymal. To treat them he required quinine, and visited Hamilton to get it. He returned with what proved to be morphine, and the result was that the three patients died, Mrs. Rymal early last week and the two girls on Friday. The mistake was not discovered until after the death of the girls.

The southern country has been deluged with rain since the beginning of the G. A. R. encampment at St. Louis, and the grand parade, for which great preparation and high expectation had been indulged, was undertaken amid floodlike showers, the streets flowing with mud and water. Under the circumstances the parade was a notable one, though of course short of many of its imposing and beautiful features.

The Anarchists in the Chicago jail were very blue when they learned of the sudden removal of Oscar Neebe to Joliet. They would not talk of the matter and were apparently deeply affected by the reminder of the nearness of their own punishment. Neebe's brother and an expression man came around and gathered the convict's belongings together and carried them away.

At Chicago, at Wunder cemetery just as the remains of Sophia Moritz, a girl of about 20, were about to be interred several policemen rushed among the mourners and took possession of the corpse. The casket was taken to the cemetery vault, and held pending investigation by the police. Deceased was a domestic of the most handsomely dressed. She died very suddenly.

At New Haven, Conn., William W. Ater, of St. Louis, a member of the Junior Academic class of Yale, was permanently suspended by the faculty for hazing. He and other sophomores took E. Rowe, Jr., a "fresh," to a saloon, made him drink milk from a nursing bottle, stripped him of part of his clothing, and made him dance.

In the United States court in Boston a decision was rendered sustaining the demurrer of the Bell Telephone Company against the government, suit and the case was dismissed. Acting Attorney General Jenks, at Washington, has intimated strongly that the case will be appealed to the United States supreme court.

Another race was sailed on the 30th, between the Volunteer and Thistle, over the same course as before, the Volunteer coming in seventeen minutes ahead of the Thistle, winning the race and the prize cup offered by the International Yacht Clubs. There was great interest and excitement at New York.

Returns of the election in Tennessee leave no doubt that the prohibition amendment to the constitution of the state has been defeated. From the more remote sections the reports come in slowly, and the actual majority against the amendment may not be known until the official figures are made up.

John C. Watson, of Dover, N. H., obtained a verdict in the supreme court against the Boston & Maine railroad for \$3,243, for injuries received by being thrown from his carriage in November, 1881, owing to his horses having become frightened by a locomotive. Watson sued for \$5,000.

The President has issued a proclamation suspending discriminating duties between Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philippine islands and all other countries belonging to the crown of Spain, and the United States.

A plow manufacturers' trust has been formed at Chicago, about thirty Western and Northwestern manufacturers signing the agreement. The trust will exercise the usual ironclad restriction on the trade.

It is said Inspector Bonfield, of Chicago, is in New York with a warrant for the arrest of Herr Most for aiding in the Haymarket riot.

The Grand Army encampment will meet in Columbus, O., in 1888, the week of the centennial anniversary of the settlement of that city.

The public debt reduction for September, was \$14,247,969.

The Volunteer Wins.

Perhaps 50,000 or more people witnessed the great race on the 27th, between the American Volunteer and British Thistle, over the course of the New York yachting club. The official starting time was: Thistle, 12:33.00; Volunteer, 12:34.56 1/2. Both yachts crossed the line on the post tack. The moment they were off the great feet

of pleasure boats started after them, followed later by the Electra, which overhauled the crowd. Then happened one of the most remarkable things ever seen in a yacht race. The two yachts went into the narrow with the Thistle several hundred feet ahead of the Volunteer, and came out with the Volunteer a good half mile ahead of the Thistle the Volunteer booming along at a great rate of speed, while the Thistle was standing almost still. The reason of this was that the Volunteer had caught the wind like a feather, and the Thistle had caught the wind and started off at a better pace, but at 1:05, half an hour after the start, the Volunteer was fully a mile ahead. The distance sailed was 38 miles, time, Volunteer 4 hours, 55 minutes, 16 seconds; Thistle, 5 hours 12 minutes 41 1/2 seconds; the volunteer wins the race by 15 minutes 33 1/2 seconds.

New York Democrats.

The New York Democracy at their state convention at Saratoga had less than the usual friction among the various "halls" of the party in New York county and city.

The convention nominated Frederick Cook for secretary of state by acclamation. Edward Wemple was nominated for comptroller by acclamation, and Lawrence J. Fitzgerald received the nomination for state treasurer. A ballot was undertaken for attorney general but before it was concluded all other names were withdrawn and Chas. E. Tabor nominated by acclamation. John Bogert was nominated for state engineer and surveyor by acclamation. The platform was unanimously adopted. It demands that federal taxation be reduced by not less than \$100,000,000 yearly, with due regard to the interest of capital and labor on imported raw materials.

The platform declares that the Democratic party is the true friend of all industrious immigrants; declares its support of the civil service laws of the United States, and the state of New York and their purpose to uphold them; favors reduction of government expenses; sympathizes with Ireland; favors a 10 hour day and weekly payments in money; favors a revised excise law, applicable without unjust discrimination throughout the state, and opposes all summary laws needlessly interfering with the personal liberty and the reasonable habits and customs of any portion of our citizens; approves the administration of Gov. Hill; heartily endorses the administration of President Cleveland, which has won the respect and confidence of all citizens without regard to party, and has removed that apprehension of danger, which formerly attended a change of party in the Federal administration. The platform declares, in conclusion, that President Cleveland's administration has our pledge of unwavering support.

In the South and West.

President and Mrs. Cleveland began their visit to the West and South, leaving Washington at 10 a. m., proceeding via Baltimore, Altoona, Pittsburg into Ohio, the first day. The traveling party consisted exclusively of the President and Mrs. Cleveland, Messrs. Bissell and Bryant, and Col. Lamont, P. V. DeGraw, the representative of the United Press. F. T. Bickford, of the Associated Press, and Superintendent Baldwin of the Pullman Palace Car company. At Baltimore there was a large crowd, at Harrisburg, 8,000 people greeted the travelers and at other points there were multitudes in waiting to see the President and his wife. The distinguished travelers made it a point in every instance to bow their acknowledgments to the salutes tendered them.

Saturday was occupied by the President's train passing through the State of Indiana. At all stations there were crowds of people, and as early as 7 a. m. he was upon the observation car and said a hearty good morning to the gathering at Bradford Junction. At Richmond an acre of people were in attendance and a few minutes devoted to hankshaking. At Indianapolis the visitors were received with a demonstration never but once equalled in its history. The Governors Guard and the Hendrick's club, with the Jefferson and Duckworth clubs of Cincinnati and numerous other organizations composed the escort from the train to the State House where Gov. Gray introduced the President to the 35,000 or 30,000 people present. After a short response by Mr. Cleveland and a brief reception the party was escorted to the residence of Mrs. Hendricks and afterwards to the home of Senator McDonald, and about 3:30 resumed their journey. At Terre Haute the party again left the train amid the plaudits of 20,000 people to proceed to the Normal school building, where upon an outdoor platform Senator Voorhees called for order and Ex-Sec. Thompson welcomed the President, whose response was exceedingly happy. The city was decorated throughout with flags and the greeting to the travelers was hearty and joyous. It was 11:45 p. m. when the train pulled into the East St. Louis depot and Mayor Francis boarded the President's car from which he escorted the President and Mrs. Cleveland to his residence. When St. Louis was reached after the drive over the long bridge the guests were ushered into streets brilliant with illuminations and crowded with people. Sunday morning the President and Mrs. Cleveland attended the Washington Av. Presbyterian church, passing the remainder of the day in rest at the Lindell hotel, visited the State Fair and Exposition, holding receptions both morning and afternoon.

Fires and Casualties.

Maxwell Bro.'s box factory, Chicago, was destroyed by fire. Loss, \$125,000.

Barrington & Sons trunk factory, Montreal burned. Loss \$40,000; covered by insurance.

By the derailing of a freight train on the Fitchburg road, at Shirley, Mass., 18 cars were thrown from the track and a brakeman killed.

Fire at Paine, Paulding county, Ohio, destroyed a row of business blocks. The loss divided among 20 or more persons, is estimated at \$75,000, partially insured.

Near Ashland, Pa., three men and two boys were suffocated and others overcome with gas in the Bost colliery. A pillar gave way, bringing with it a large amount of gas.

Fire in Josiah Patridge's chair factory in Pearl street, N. Y., caused a loss of \$30,000. While watching the fire from an adjoining roof, an unknown man fell to the ground and was killed.

Fire broke out at Detroit, Mich., in the English Kitchen, a cheap lodging house. Of the inmates, one was burned beyond recognition, another suffocated, and a third, Charles Peterson, is in a doubtful condition. One of the dead is Elisha Stroth of Breckinridge, Wis. Loss by fire \$5,000.

At Muskegon, Mich., the residence of Frank A. Howard was partially destroyed by fire about 10 o'clock on the night of the 29th during the absence of Mrs. Howard, who was at a temperance meeting. Three children, Walter, Cora and Osornie, aged 11 months,

and 5 years respectively—suffocated. It is supposed that a lamp which had been left burning exploded and set fire to the house. Neighbors discovered the blaze, but went to turn in an alarm before entering the house, not knowing that the children were there.

On the Mobile & Ohio R. R., two miles from Jackson, Tenn., an entire passenger train except the engine, was hurled from a trestle, while running forty-five miles an hour; and over thirty persons were injured, though by what seems a miracle, none were killed. The coaches were thrown forty feet from the track and some turned completely over. The scene was almost indescribable, women and children screaming for help and release from the closed cars. All were, however, rescued and medical attention given. One hundred yards of the track was torn up and the trestle torn down. The breaking of a truck and a bad truck air the causes given for the wreck.

Crimes.

William Showers, the old man arrested at Lebanon, Pa., several weeks ago, charged with having murdered his two young grandchildren, made a confession of the crime and implicated his housekeeper, Elizabeth Sergeant.

The custom house at New York seized \$10,000 worth of silks, laces and fine dress goods. It is thought they belong to a dressmaker named Kennedy. The goods had been skillfully stowed inside goods of inferior character.

At the little village of Blue Ridge, Texas, Cool Hacker, Albert and Jim Turner and Charles O'Brien, while engaged in a game of cards, got into a row which resulted in the death of Bud Scrivener, a spectator, and Ben Ekia constable, who endeavored to keep the peace.

The order of the Supreme Court of Illinois, to the sheriff of Cook county, so far as it related to Oscar Neebe, one of the condemned Anarchists, was executed by his removal to the penitentiary at Joliet, where he is to serve a term of fourteen years. The incident was so managed that he had reached Joliet and been turned over to the authorities there before it was known at Chicago that such action had been taken.

At Montreal, Canada, fire broke out in the lumber yard in the rear of the Montreal furniture company's building and spread with such rapidity that the furniture company's building, the saw and planing mills of Isaac Craig and Cousin & Valiquetti's iron and steel factory were soon a mass of flames. A large number of dwellings in the immediate vicinity were badly scorched. The loss will reach \$75,000; covered by insurance.

Political and Personal.

Ex-Senator Thurman has been quite sick at his Ohio home.

Cardinal Gibbons is about to make a trip through the West and Northwest.

The Treasury department will buy \$14,000,000 of bonds, by Oct. 3, if so many are offered.

Senator Stanford says the university he is founding in California will absorb all his wealth, and will be for the exclusive benefit of the poor.

George Francis Train is to make speeches from now until Nov. 11, the proceeds from admission fees to be given to the families of the condemned anarchists.

During President Cleveland's absence on his journey Secretary Bayard will be President pro tem, thus putting in force the new presidential succession law. Mr. Bayard will probably reside at the White House for the next three weeks.

The Treasury department at Washington has received from United States Marshal Banks, of Massachusetts, vouchers showing that the expenditure of over \$33,000 by his office. It was the marshal's delay in sending in accounts that made the Treasury officials somewhat apprehensive, and as the amount for which he may now be liable is brought within the limit of his bonds by the vouchers sent, the department honored his draft for about \$4,100.

Secretary Fairchild, has returned to Washington, and resumed active control of the treasury department. He declines to be interviewed on the financial situation, and says that the future policy of the department will be made public through its acts and not otherwise.

About a year ago Miss Blanche Buswell of West Troy, N. Y., went to California to visit relatives. While there she met C. G. Walkerly, a wealthy merchant and manufacturer. Eventually she became Walkerly's wife. A short time ago Mr. Walkerly died, leaving his whole fortune, amounting to between \$6,000,000 and \$7,000,000, to his wife.

Plymouth church, at Brooklyn, N. Y., was opened on Sunday to the Rev. Dr. Joseph Parker, of the City Temple, London, who preached, morning and evening to overflowing congregations. Mrs. Beecher and Mrs. Parker occupied the pastor's pew. The morning discourse was largely a eulogy on the late Henry Ward Beecher, his subject being "Not here but risen." The oratory of Dr. Parker is simple and unaffected. There is an occasional betrayal of English idioms in his speech. As a rule the opinions of his hearers were favorable to him, and it was predicted by some that a call would be extended to him by the church. Dr. Parker has declined to state whether he would or would not accept a call.

Maj. Coleman C. Simpson, of Carthage, Ill., enrolling clerk of the United States Senate died of apoplexy, at Washington, D. C., aged 57 years. He was appointed a clerk in the office of the senate by Col. John W. Forney in 1861 upon the personal recommendation of President Lincoln in an autograph letter now among the effects of the deceased. For twenty-six years Mr. Simpson served the senate, the last seventeen years of which he has so acceptably performed the duty of enrolling clerk as to gain the praise of all who were acquainted with him. Recently a prominent senator said of him: "For more than twenty years he has served the senate, and has never been found in a single mistake."

The Voice of Massachusetts.

The Republican State Convention at Boston, renominated Gov. Oliver Ames. J. Q. A. Brackett was nominated for lieutenant governor, H. B. Pierce for secretary of state, Allanson W. Beard for state treasurer, and Charles R. Ladd for auditor, A. J. Waterman for attorney general. Among the planks of the platform are the following:

1. We believe in a protective tariff, recognizing the benefits it brings to our country.
2. We favor liberal appropriations for the reconstruction of our navy, for internal

improvements and for proper national aid to education, also to pensions for disabled soldiers and sailors, to meet further the question of a treasury surplus, recommend such a reduction of internal revenue taxation as the exigency of the case may require.

3. We believe in an honest ballot both north and south, and that every citizen should be allowed to vote and have his vote counted.

4. Arranging the Democratic administration for violations of the civil service law.
5. We demand the cessation of the compulsory coinage of silver, the passage of a national bankrupt law and protection of our fishery interests without yielding any of our international rights.

The balance of the platform is on state matters including the submission to a vote of the people of a prohibitory amendment to the constitution.



Hall to the Chief.

The National department G. A. R. concluded its twenty-first annual encampment by electing Judge John P. Rea, of Minneapolis, Commander-in-chief, on the first ballot, viz: Gen. Slocum, New York, 153; Gen. Grier, Missouri, 18; Gov. Anthony, Kansas, 66; Judge Rea, Minnesota, 294; Gen. Sherman, 1; Gen. Warner, Mo., 1. The other positions were filled as follows: Nelson Cole, Mo., senior vice-commander; John C. Linnah, New Hampshire, Junior vice-commander; Gen. Lawrence Donahue, Surgeon-general; Rev. Edward Anderson, chaplain-in-chief.

The majority and minority reports from the committee on resolutions were discussed and the former adopted by a decisive vote, the Vandervort resolutions of censure upon the Tribune being laid aside by the vote of 318 to 173. The vote upon a pension for Mrs. Logan was unanimous and the report of the committee on the Logan monument adopted. Gov. Alger of Mich., and Gen. Lennox of N. Y., each subscribing \$1,000 to the fund.

The new Commander-in-chief, John P. Rea was born Oct. 13, 1840, in Lower, Oxford township, Chester county, Pa. His father owned a woolen factory, and he passed his time there and attending school until September, 1860, when he went to Piqua, Ohio, where he taught school. When the war broke out he promptly enlisted and became a member of Company B, Eleventh Ohio infantry. He served with his regiment four months and was then commissioned as second lieutenant of Company I, First Ohio cavalry; promoted to first lieutenant March 12, 1862, and in April of the following year to the rank of captain, and was brevetted major. He served in the regiment three years and four months, and was absent but ten days, seven as prisoner and three days on sick leave. After returning from the war he entered the Wesleyan college, at Delaware, Ohio, and graduated in the classical course in June 1867.

During his collegiate course he had been studying law and after admission commenced practice at Lancaster, Pa., where he remained until 1875, serving in the meantime several years as assessor of internal revenue, under appointment from President Grant. In 1875 he settled at Minneapolis and joined his cousin John A. Rea, now of Bismarck, Dak., in the publication of the Tribune, he being editor-in-chief. In 1877 he resumed the practice law, later served four years as probate judge and in 1883, by appointment, became a district court judge for the term of seven years. In 1869 he married Miss Emma Gould, of Ohio. They have no children.

Judge Rea has always been prominent in the Grand Army. He is a member and past commander of George N. Morgan post, and his voice is always heard on any occasion where the interests of the old soldier are involved. He is a forcible public speaker, infusing pathos and power into his utterances. He is a thorough going Republican, and has always taken an active interest in politics, but his is not offensive partisanship and the necessity of excluding political matters from the realm of the G. A. R. is with him a cardinal principle. He has already held the position of senior vice-commander of the national organization. Personally he is one of the most genial of men, and he is the last man in the world to injure another's feelings in any way. The result is he has host of friends to rejoice over his latest and greatest honor and no enemies to lament the event.

Cardinal Gibbons.

St. Paul has many times done honor to distinguished visitors that have sought its beauties and accepted its hospitalities, but to none have its courtesies been more comprehensive and graceful than that to Cardinal Gibbons of his recent visit. Through the committee suggested by Bishop Ireland the arrangements for his reception were most satisfactory and an opportunity afforded him of meeting many hundred of the leading men of the State. The illumination and the banquet at the Hotel Ryan, were only features of the distinguished attention bestowed on the guest. Bishop Ireland, Senator C. K. Davis, Judge Kelley, Hon. W. P. Murray, President Northrop, Hon. I. D. V. Heard, Lt. Gov. Rice and others graced the banquet occasion with ornate and glowing words. The response of Cardinal Gibbons had the charm of eloquence and the value of sincerity. In the course of his address he said:

I came to the city of St. Paul little expecting the magnificent ovation that has been cordially bestowed upon me to-night. I have viewed with admiration beyond expression the illumination of your city, and I welcome with a heart overflowing with brotherly love the large number of gentlemen that were kind enough to come here to-night to pay their respects to me. And I regret that I have not words to-night which correspond to the affection that are burning within my heart at this moment.

And with regard to myself, you are pleased to refer to me as an American citizen. I say that that is the proudest earthly title that I possess. [Loud applause.] I rejoice to be a citizen of Maryland, and an American citizen because I happened to be