

Griggs Courier.

FREDERICK H. ADAMS, Publisher.

DOOPERSTOWN, DAKOTA.

CURRENT COMMENT.

THE Scribners have sold over 110,000 copies of the books of Frank R. Stockton.

AUXENSACO Maria Pena Verceuela Hildreth Dickinson is a New Jersey lawyer.

CHIEF JUSTICE WAITE has sent a portrait of himself to the public library of Toledo.

JUSTIZATH CUSTODIS of Cologne celebrated Sept. 12 his "jubilee" as a Swiss tourist. The venerable lawyer has made a tour in Switzerland every year without a single break from 1837 to 1887.

MR. GLADSTONE has presented to D. M. Davies of Bryn Mawr, Pa., in recognition of his services twenty-five years ago as guide on the Pennedern Mountains, a plank of oak grown on the Hawarden estate and felled by Mr. Gladstone himself.

FRANK HATTON has retired from the editorial management of the Chicago Mail and will probably go into the railroad business. He says he is through with the newspaper business forever, which probably means that he has sunk his last dollar in the venture.

JOHN JOHNSON, an 11-old traveler from the extreme northern part of Norway, has arrived at Castle Garden on his way to the home of an aunt in Michigan. He left Hammerfest with a steerage ticket and \$1.50 in money, and made the long journey entirely unaccompanied.

EMPEROR WILLIAM was recently congratulated upon his good health, when he said: "Yes, I feel very well, but I must be so, for there is one wish which I hope to live to see fulfilled—to hear once more the voice of my son Fritz firm and sonorous as it was of old."

KING HUMBERT, of Italy, said in a recent conversation that the best monarchy is the one in which the king is felt everywhere without being observed, "And the best republic?" he was asked. "It is that one," was the reply, "where, as in America, the genius of the people has so deeply penetrated every fibre of the social fabric that no place remains for a king."

JAMES C. FLOOD, the bonanza millionaire, has been in bad health for months. His diseases, combined with great anxiety over the wheat "deal" that ended so disastrously for himself and Mackay, have reduced his strength, and his physicians have recommended him to go to Carlsbad. It is expected that he will soon set out on his journey. Mr. Flood is 60 years of age.

THE diploma presented to Benjamin Franklin by Catharine of Russia to testify to his investiture as foreign member of the Russian academy of science has mysteriously disappeared from the Boston city hall, where it has been preserved for many years. An impression of the great seal of Russia was inclosed in a gilt box and attached to the parchment by a gilt cord.

AN Alabama paper says: Ex-Senator Jones of Florida is undoubtedly dying of brain disease. He was not a temperate man, but harmed himself more than any one else. In mind as in physique he was robust and masculine. Rising from humble life and honorable toil at the carpenter's bench, he became a great lawyer and noted United States Senator. His aberrations of mind were noticed some years ago, but did not become a public matter until he abandoned his seat in the "House of Lords" at Washington and camped out at Detroit. While Mr. Jones was presumed to be in pursuit of a Western heiress we once asked a Senator what was really the matter with him. He said: "Jones is crazy on several subjects—on religion, on women, on liquor, and the Constitution. It is a sad case." This unfortunate man had a loveable, genial, almost boyish temperament, allied to great strength of mind and body. He showed his metal by the progress made from the bottom of the ladder almost to the top.

EVENTS OF THE WEEK.

Some doubt seems to exist if the alarming reports of Yellow fever at Tampa, Fla., are well founded. The marine hospital bureau at Washington has received a telegram from Deputy Collector Spencer, Tampa, Fla., of which the following is a copy: "Twenty-six cases in all; two deaths; questionable as to cause of death of the two; majority of sick convalescing; town depopulated and very little material left; doctors disagree as to whether disease is dengue or yellow fever." Dr. George W. Stoner, chief of the quarantine division, says that if it is dengue there is no cause for alarm nor necessity for rigid quarantine, but if a doubt exists it is proper to act on the side of safety.

Billings, Mont., special: Special Agent Howard is now investigating the trouble at Crow agency, and says the arrests will be attempted and that troops will assist. Another agent is en route from Washington to co-operate with Howard, and may alter arrangements. The order for troops to assist is not there yet. Sward Bearer's party is camped near the agency and display a warlike spirit. Other Indians are reticent, but seem inclined to submit. Sward Bearer is gaining recruits by this delay. The Indians think the authorities are afraid. The situation is becoming really serious.

A special from Matamoros, Mexico, says Gen. Vela received the following telegram Saturday: "I have the honor to inform you that yesterday there was a combat with a strong party of smugglers at a point known as Huisachosa, near Rancho Viejo. There were captured 13 large bales of goods and two small ones, eight horses, a mule and three carlines. Three of the smugglers were killed, among them the well known bandit, Pedro Salas, of the Gloria ranch. Two of my men were wounded. "F. T. AMES, Lieutenant."

Miss Nora Shook, a highly accomplished young lady of Nanticoke, Pa., was to have been married to D. D. Bryan, of Harrisburg. A large wedding party was present, over 200 valuable presents filled two rooms. The bride and minister were waiting, and the large dining room of the Gruver House was ready for a good banquet, but the groom came not. The last moment he had said to have changed his mind and deserted his bride. The latter was so shocked over the disappointment that her mind is affected.

A special from the City of Mexico, via El Paso, Tex., says: About 6 o'clock a slight earthquake shock was felt in some portions of the city. Inquiry at the meteorological observatory in the national palace revealed the fact that it was not confined entirely to the valley, but extended over several states in the republic.

Commissioner of Agriculture Coleman has granted permission for the transportation of cattle by rail for the fat stock show to be held in the exposition building at Chicago, November, 1887, from any part of the United States, under quarantine by the agricultural department, against contagious pleuro-pneumonia.

Consul General Cardwell, of Cairo, Egypt, in a report to the department of State, calls special attention to the successful labors of American missionaries in the valley of the Nile. Nearly 5,000 native pupils are in attendance at the schools that have been established.

A joint stock company, which includes all the oatmeal millers in the Dominion has just been organized at Toronto, Ont. The object of the company is to obtain a fixed price for meal and limit the productions.

The number of pension claims pending in the pension office Oct. 1, 1887, was \$10,041; the number received during the week ending Oct. 8 was 3,093; disposed of during the week, 3,455.

The Centennial of Susquehanna county, Pa., was celebrated at Great Bend. Among the orators were Congressman Foran of Ohio, Judge Bruce McCollum and Gov. Beaver.

The Cleveland Drug Company, doing a wholesale business at Cleveland, Ohio, has made an assignment. The assets are said to be \$60,000, and the liabilities \$50,000.

At Valparaiso, Ind., Judge E. C. Field has reconvened the grand jury and charged them to make a most thorough investigation of the Kouts disaster.

The civil service commission has ordered an investigation concerning the enforcement of the civil service law and rules in the Kansas City postoffice.

The Senate chamber and hall of the House of Representatives at Washington are being furnished up for the coming session of congress.

First Lieut. T. M. Woodruff, 5th infantry has been sent to St. Paul to establish a weather service in the Northwest states and territories.

The United States treasurer has received a conscience contribution of \$20 in an envelope postmarked Gretna, Nebraska.

At Louisville, Ky., N. D. Hunter, carriage maker, made an assignment. Assets \$12,000, liabilities about the same.

Mineral exports during last month were valued at \$4,013,187, against \$4,265,223 in September, 1886.

Cotton exports for September were valued at \$13,580,592, against \$7,190,903 in September, 1886.

Railway clerks will not be required to run into Tampa, Fla., during the prevalence of yellow fever.

Consul Bessinger, of Beirut, Syria, says no American vessel has entered that port since 1880.

The mineral yield for Montana this year will be between \$35,000,000 and \$40,000,000.

In the South and West.

President Cleveland's train, via Fort Snelling, where a salute was fired, reached Minneapolis at 1 P. M., and the broad streets surrounding the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul R. R., passenger station could scarcely contain the great throng assembled to greet the guests of a day. Mayor Ames and Gen. Washburn received the distinguished travellers and amid the huzzas of the thousands they were driven to the West hotel. Liberator's band and the militia leading the way. At 3 p. m., the party again took carriages for a rat or extended drive about the beautiful city. Returning to the hotel, the party entered and soon appeared on the balcony, when as soon as the cheering would permit Mayor

Ames made a felicitous address of welcome to which the President happily responded:

Fellow Citizens: I have come from the wonderful city of St. Paul, to see its twin-wonder and the people of Minneapolis. I have lately seen a book entitled "Minnesota and the President," which deals the most tremendous blows upon the pretenses of the latter named city as in any phase or feature the equal of this. [Applause.] I became somewhat confused with the facts and figures produced, and made up my mind that I must see both cities in order to determine the question which has been discussed with so much spirit, and now after seeing both, I have made up my mind that if the people of these two cities are not satisfied with their respective conditions of greatness and growth, your amazed fellow countrymen are. [Applause.] While these two places have been twisting figures about to determine which was the greatest, the rest of us have been pointing to you both as the best exemplification of what American pluck and energy can accomplish. [Applause.]

When I see this handsome city and its beautiful residences, and its stir and activity, and its immense business blocks, and then I recall the time that I saw the greatest and most marked of the world, the largest flour mill in existence is located here, that all of such mills have a capacity of 36,000 barrels a day, that these mills are in direct communication with the markets of Europe, and that millions of barrels of flour are annually exported to foreign markets, I find myself wondering how much further I would have to go to reach the west. [Applause.] I mean that "out West" which was pictured to my imagination when a boy by the covered wagon, filled with men, women, children and household utensils, as it slowly dragged its way through the village on its way out West. This was not so very long ago, and I may have seen in that covered wagon some of the pioneers of Minnesota. In 1850 the entire population of your state was 439,000, and these 39,500 were born in the state of New York. So you see there is nothing strange in saying that a New York boy might have seen some of these people on their way here. And I do not mention this large proportion of your population as coming from New York for the flattering you owe any of your prosperity to any virtue which might have been fostered in the state of their origin.

I am only thinking of the idea I had when I saw these people pass, that those emigrating out West were leaving old civilization behind, and an thinking how absurd it would be for me if I should meet one of these men on their way out here, to-day and attempt to trace with him the civilization, the cultivation and the refinement of his present home with that he or his father left years ago. [Applause.] Besides, the fact that the Eastern states furnished so largely to your population gives all the better right to be proud of you. And it seems to me that every American citizen should be proud that his country can produce two such cities, with the history, the growth, and the success of Minneapolis and St. Paul. [Prolonged and enthusiastic applause.]

Long and prolonged applause followed. The people seemed still unsatisfied. "Get on up, get on up, Franklin" was heard in all directions. The President took Mrs. Cleveland's hand, and as the lady arose and made a step forward with a most bewitching smile and bow, the spectators sent up a round of cheers that outdid all their efforts in that line before. The party immediately withdrew from the sight, descended to their carriages and the great procession once more moved forward.

The party, now in their carriages, were escorted by the 1st Regiment M. N. G., and proceeded to the Exposition, and on arriving proceeded to the top of the tower for the unsurpassable view afforded. Descending they were escorted to the platform where they were greeted by such a congregation of the President will never again see under one roof in this country. After cheers, music and cheers Mayor Ames introduced the President who made a 3-minute response. President Cleveland finished his speech rather unexpectedly to the crowd and there was an awkward pause. It was relieved in a moment when Mayor Ames stepped forward and said: "Ladies and Gentlemen—I have now the honor to introduce the lady who a year ago started the machinery of this Exposition for the first time, the first lady of the land, Mrs. Cleveland."

Mrs. Cleveland arose with a smile on her face, and walked forward to the edge of the platform. The President held her hand. Here again she gracefully bowed, and the vast audience stood up in acknowledgment of her salutation and cheered wildly, at the same time waving hats, hands and handkerchiefs. The ovation was magnificent. Immediately a basket of flowers was handed up to Mrs. Cleveland, and the President's party left the platform ascending to the second floor passed into the art gallery. Mayor Ames again escorted the President and Judge Rea Mrs. Cleveland and they were again conveyed to the West, where a quiet dinner was enjoyed, and at 7:30 started for the depot to leave at 8 p. m. for Omaha. This drive through the illuminated streets, as they were called by the exclamation of Mrs. Cleveland. Coming down Nicollet avenue she looked silently down the street at the illumination for several minutes, and then turning to Mayor Ames, said: "This looks almost like fairy land, and is certainly the finest illumination I ever witnessed." And so they left us.

The ovation to the President continued as he journeyed on, and at every station, where the time of passing made it possible, there was some demonstration of greeting. Sioux City was reached at 6:30 a. m. Wednesday. The President and Mrs. Cleveland paid a visit of an hour at the Corn Palace. At Omaha there was a most cordial, civic and military welcome and the whole city and thousands from the state paid their respects to the President and his lovely wife. Senators Manderson and addock the Congressmen of the State, City officials and citizens all participating in enthusiastic harmony. Kansas City was reached about 9 p. m. and here again was a demonstration that was elaborate in every detail and lasted until midnight, making the most favorable impression upon the distinguished guests.

The President's visit to Kansas City was a continuous ovation and the various features there made his reception as successful as any upon his route. Among the things done the President assisted in laying the corner stone of the new Young Men's Christian Association building and made a very appropriate address. At the reception at the government building 25,000 people had the opportunity to greet the President and Mrs. Cleveland. Conspicuous among the attendants paid to the wife of the President was the presentation to her of exquisite and numerous floral offerings, and these, with the flowers that filled the President's car on its arrival, were by the direction of Mrs. Cleveland made her gift to inmates of the hospital, the collection making a wagon full, for which the receipts were duly full. An evening parade closed the eventful occasion and at 11 p. m. the party left for Memphis, Tenn.

The Presidential train met with greetings as it passed through Missouri, touched Arkansas and reached Tennessee. At West Memphis the party left the train and steam-

ed up to the city on the Kate Adams with a reception committee of 200. The largest throng of civilians ever gathered in Memphis were there to greet and welcome the President to the South. There were flowers, flags, music, colored militia and 30,000 people to do the honors of the city. The President was quartered at the Gayoso house, where he and Mrs. Cleveland held their public reception. The evening was passed in reviewing the decorations and witnessing the fire works. Mammoth arches spanned the principal streets, the most striking one being composed of cotton. The demonstration continued until midnight, all classes of population uniting in the boundless hospitality extended.

Escorted by the Chickasaw Guards and Memphis Zouaves the Presidential party had a most enjoyable drive about the city Saturday morning, and at 10:30 reached the court house, where Judge H. T. Ellett of the Chancery court delivered a short address expressive of the voice of the new loyal South, closing with a most courtly reference to Mrs. Cleveland. The President replied, and before he had ceased speaking Judge Ellett suddenly dropped and would have fallen but was caught by Dr. Bryant and others who attended him until he died five minutes after the President left the reviewing stand for the Cotton Exchange, where he remained for an hour and then left the city for Nashville. The President and Mrs. Cleveland were deeply concerned for Judge Ellett, but were somewhat reassured by being told he had fainted, which was the first condition, and the later fact of his death was not told them until they had left the city. En route, at all stations, there was great enthusiasm, and at McKenzie 5,000 people greeted the train and the President and Mrs. Cleveland went upon the platform and shook hands with many. At Belle Meade, six miles from Nashville, the train was met by Gov. Taylor, the President and Mrs. Cleveland went to the residence of Gen. W. H. Jackson to remain with him over Sunday; other members of the party becoming the guests of Ex-Senator Jackson, brother of the General.

Sunday afternoon the President and Mrs. Cleveland, attended by Gen. Jackson, drove into Nashville to pay their respects to Mrs. Jas. K. Polk, and to visit the tomb of her husband, President Polk. The visit was in a very quiet manner, only Gov. Taylor, Senator Bate, Ex-Gov. Porter and Gen. W. Fall being present with Mrs. Polk. The President and Mrs. Polk had a very interesting conversation and the courtly lady was in excellent health and spirits. Mrs. Polk was charmed with Mrs. Cleveland and presented her a bouquet of Marchal Neil roses in the name of her grand niece, Miss Sadie Fall, who sailed on Saturday from Liverpool for America. After tasting sherry seventy-five years old, the party returned to Belle Meade.

Crimes.

A defalcation, amounting to \$100,000, by H. S. Hicks, cashier, has been discovered in the Stafford National bank at Stafford Springs, Conn.

Manistee, Mich., Special: Minnie Demore, the adopted daughter of Jas. Henderson, confesses to poisoning her foster father's cows to get rid of having to milk them. She set fire to Henderson's house five times, and smothered the baby of Henderson, who died a few months ago suddenly, because she didn't want to nurse it. The girl is only 17 years of age.

David L. Stair, shoemaker has been arrested at Franklin, Mass., charged with being concerned in Dexter, Maine, bank robbery and murder of Treasurer J. W. Barron in 1878, an affair that has remained an unsolved mystery until now. The arrest was made on the confession of a son of Stair, who implicates his father and four others. The proceeds of the robbery only amounted to \$200 cash and \$300, registered bonds.

A gang of highwaymen entered the home of Rev. Thos. P. Ryan, a Methodist minister who lives near Walton, Roan county, W. Va. They made demands for money and got several hundred dollars, but missed a large sum which had been but a day or two before sent to the Wheeling bank. Ryan, who is a brother of Rev. Edward Ryan of Michigan, was shot dead by one of the masked robbers. The murdered man was 60 years old, and quite well-to-do.

Wm. Lee, aged 18, shot his step-father, Stephen W. Rawson, aged 67, a banker, as he was coming out of church at Chicago, Sunday noon. The man shot was sued by the youth's mother for divorce and the course pursued toward the woman had crazed the boy and becoming desperate over his parent's wrong he committed the grave offense. Rawson may die. Rawson had no objection to the divorce but to fight a decree for alimony he had attacked his wife's honor.

A Lewiston, Me., Journal reporter finds by the record of the Androscoggin county jail that Charles F. Stain was committed to jail Feb. 4, 1878, for horse stealing, not giving his real name. He was indicted at the April term, plead guilty and was sentenced to three years in prison. He was removed from jail May 4, and taken to state's prison. This record covers the time he alleges he was assisting in the Dexter bank robbery in a wagon the 2d of February, 1878.

At Long Island, N. Y., Mrs. Charles Schaufert of Breslau, while walking on a path across the garden of George Gaeblein, was shot and instantly killed by Gaeblein, who was lying in wait for the purpose. He immediately buried the woman's body, having had the grave in readiness. The husband of Mrs. Schaufert came the same way later on and was also shot by Gaeblein. The trouble which led to the shooting was caused by the Schauferts using the path through Gaeblein's property. The murderer was looked up. He subsequently made a confession, saying that he had deliberately killed Mrs. Schaufert and had intended to kill her husband. The murderer while under arrest swallowed a dose of poison, but not sufficient to cause death, and he was recovered from its effects.

Fires and Casualties.

Eight deaths resulted from the fire in the Asylum for the insane at Newbury, Ohio.

At Marquette, Mich., Richard Williams attempted to get on a cage in the Tamarack mine, and fell 500 feet, being instantly killed.

Winnipeg, Manitoba, had a \$40,000 fire consuming a printing house, book bindery, grocery store and two buildings. The insurance was small.

A Fort Arthur, Manitoba, dispatch says that the yacht Nettle, which left Jarvis island with six on board, for Port Arthur, has been lost with all on board.

Five acres were burned over at Cincinnati, Ohio, with a loss of \$150,000, destroying a sawmill, lumber yard and twenty small dwellings. There was not much insurance. Fire destroyed the building in Chicago

occupied as a planing mill and furniture factory by Allen & Bartlett, John Balkwill and John F. Arndt. Loss on building, \$8,000; on machinery and stock, \$50,000.

In Penn township, Schuylkill county, Pa., J. P. Settlemyer's barn with a number of cattle, were burned last night. Burglars attacked Settlemyer's house and attempted to steal \$800. Being frustrated in this, they fired the barn.

At Tiffin, O., five B. & O. freight cars were wrecked at the Pennsylvania crossing. The wreck train while en route from Garrett killed a man at Desler, and a portion of his skull and brains were found on one of the cars on their arrival.

In Sonoma, Alameda, San Mateo and Santa Cruz counties, California all near the Bay of California, forest fires raged for several days with disastrous effect, to mills, dwellings, vineyards, nut and chestnut timber. Many families are homeless and the charred carcasses of animals strew the fields.

At Whiteworth, Manitoba, a wheat train telescoped another which was ahead of it. The forward train was stopping to take coal and was run into by the other train. The second train was thrown from the track and was ignited by an overturned stove. Six cars of wheat were burned, and the fire communicated itself to the coal sheds and burned them. Loss \$10,000.

The Baltic Mill, in Baltic, Conn., owned by H. L. Aldrich & Co., of Providence, burned and is a total loss. The loss is estimated at \$1,250,000; insurance \$257,000. The mill was a large five-story stone building, 1,000 feet long by 90 feet wide. It was built in 1857 by Amasa and Wm. Sprague. Latterly it has been operated on a lease by H. & L. Aldrich & Co. Nine hundred hands are thrown out of employment.

One of the most disastrous storms ever known on the southern coast of Mexico occurred on the 7th and 8th inst. The city of Querito, a town of more than 5,000 people, was totally destroyed and many lives lost. The telegrams give accounts of the most affecting scenes, many women, children and men floundering in the stormy current and crying for help which was not at hand. Later dispatches to the Associated Press report the entire coffee and orange crop in Sinolca destroyed.

Six female patients of the Insane asylum at Newburg, Ohio, were suffocated by a smoke from fire that broke out in the laundry of the institution. At the time 350 patients were in the dancing hall for their weekly entertainment, and in the panic that occurred the six fell dead upon the floor of the room. Several were somewhat injured and it was only by good management that the calamity was no greater. The loss is about \$25,000.

A series of incendiary fires and burglaries in Elmira, N. Y. was brought to an end by the arrest of nine young men who had banded together for the purpose of burglary and arson. The culprits had an iron-bound agreement, which called for the death of the member divulging any of the association's secrets. The first youth arrested made a confession implicating his associates. A large amount of stolen property was recovered, and the police say the evidence against the young men is conclusive.

Eril Wagoner, aged sixteen, was instantly killed by a shock of electricity at Hodges' foundry, Houghton, Mich. While putting on a chain pulley the chain came in contact with an electric wire. Wagoner was standing on the wet ground, thus forming a current through his body. The coroner's jury returned a verdict blaming the Electric Power and Light company for negligence or carelessness in placing exposed wire where a current could be made with a chain pulley. Suit for heavy damages will undoubtedly be begun by young Wagoner's father.

A very serious accident occurred on the Chicago & Atlantic R. R., near Kouts, Ind., to a passenger train standing on the track because of its disabled engine. A fast freight came up behind and dashed into the sleeper, which in turn shot forward telescoping two day coaches. The wreck instantly took fire and imprisoned passengers were burned in the prison pen. The loss of life is stated to be 30 killed outright and nearly as many more injured. The cars were well filled with passengers, but the exact number is unknown. The engineer of the passenger train says that the freight allowed too close, and by the disabling of his engine, a broken eccentric strap allowing but one pair of wheels to run, the freight with its ponderous force came down upon the fast train without warning.

Political and Personal.

Geo. Forham the famous English jockey is dead.

New York politics, always peculiar, present the panorama this year of having eight state tickets in the field.

The Inter-State Commerce commission have reconvened at Washington and are sitting in open session daily.

Bishop Whipple of Minnesota officiated at the funeral of the late Minister to Mexico, Judge Thos. C. Manning, at New York city.

The official returns from the late election show the proposed prohibition amendment was defeated in Tennessee, by 27,693 majority.

Miss Fannie Hayes, daughter of ex-President R. B. Hayes, has sailed for the Bermudas, on a visit to the plantation of her uncle, Gen. Hastings.

Mrs. Crak, better known as Miss Mulock, author of John Halifax Gentleman, and other works, died at London. She was born in 1828, the daughter of a clergyman.

Lady Brassey died on board the Sunbeam, her husband's yacht, while bound for Australia and was buried at sea. The London papers in obituary notices highly commend her "Sunbeam Papers," in which they did not discover so much merit when she was living.

The President has appointed Thaddeus C. Pound, of Chippewa Falls, Wis., Geo. Stoneman, of Los Angeles, Cal., and Theodore Cook, of Cincinnati, Ohio, commissioners to examine and report upon two sections of railroad and telegraph line constructed by the Central Pacific Railroad Company (successor to the California & Oregon Railroad Company).

Mrs. James A. Garfield and daughter Mollie sailed for England from New York on the steamer Servia. Mrs. Garfield's niece, May Mason of Cleveland, Ohio, lies very ill in London, and is not expected to live. This was the cause of the sudden trip, and, necessarily, the postponement of Miss Mollie's marriage.