

The True Northerner.

PAW PAW, MICHIGAN.

NEWS CONDENSED.

Concise Record of the Week.

EASTERN.

Isaac D. Edrei, a New York chemist, living apart from his wife, visited her, and when she refused to again live with him, shot her fatally.

The Southern Pennsylvania tunnel under the Alleghenies at Dexter's Gap caved in, killing two workmen instantly, and mortally wounding Superintendent White and three others.

The wildest excitement New York has known since the Jay Cooke failure in September, 1873, prevailed in Wall street on Wednesday, the 14th inst.

The propeller J. S. Seaverns, loaded with sundries, was recently sunk near Port Arthur, Lake Superior, in sixty feet of water. She was valued at \$15,000.

SOUTHERN.

At South Baltimore, Md., Charles Sisco, a negro, stole upon another colored man, Thomas Campbell, and fired shots at him from two revolvers which he held, wounding him mortally.

A delegation of business men of Galveston have gone to Washington to urge Congress to adopt the plan of Capt. James H. Ends to obtain deep water to the sea, in opposition to the views of Engineer Mansfield.

The jury in the case of E. B. Wheeler, charged with the murder of J. P. Matthews, in Copiah County, Mississippi, returned a verdict of not guilty after a consultation of one hour.

Circuit Judge Reid, of Mount Sterling, Ky., who a short time since was cowhided by one Cornelison, a lawyer, for an alleged partial ruling, and who persistently resisted the advice of friends to challenge Cornelison to mortal combat, has committed suicide.

WASHINGTON.

By a vote of five to three, the House Committee on Elections decided to report in favor of giving the seat from the Indiana, Ohio District, now held by Peelle (Rep.), to William English.

The Senate Committee on Foreign Relations reports that none of the tariffs of European or American countries specifically discriminate against merchandise from the United States, but France and Austria-Hungary have systems which operate against us, and Great Britain has discriminated against American cattle for alleged sanitary reasons.

The pension bill as reported from the Appropriation Committee of the House reduces the amount of the unexpended balance to be appropriated for the coming year from \$84,000,000 to \$66,000,000, and strikes out the provision allowing pension agents 10 per cent. on claims.

Congressmen and Senators in large numbers absented themselves from the legislative halls at Washington, D. C., to attend the horse-races near that city.

Speaker Carlisle states that he has not examined the Hewitt bill, but he does not think that it will be seriously considered before adjournment.

FIRE RECORD.

The fire losses of the week were as recorded below:

Table with columns for location and loss amount. Includes entries like Shelburne, Ont., Royal Block, 15,000; St. John, Quebec, chinaware factory, 15,000; Hester, Mass., hotel, 10,000; Detroit, Mich., sawmill, 15,000; Cleveland, Ohio, flour mill, 25,000; Pittsburgh, Pa., glass factory, 20,000; Detroit, Mich., steam tug, 15,000; Florence, Wis., mine machinery, 20,000; Metamora, Ind., business block, 15,000; Cleveland, Ohio, business block, 50,000; Cleveland, Wis., planing mill, 20,000; Columbus, Ohio, flouring mill, 30,000; Norwalk, Conn., fur factory, 70,000; Duluth, Minn., machine shop, 20,000; Vincennes, Ind., hotel, 15,000; Big Rapids, Mich., 500,000 shingles, 10,000; Oswego, N. Y., arcade block, 100,000; Cleveland, Ohio, oil and paint works, 80,000; Canton, Mass., suspender works, 100,000; Oconomowoc, Wis., grange store, 10,000; Sharon, Wis., business property, 20,000; Baltimore, Md., tin-can factory, 15,000; Wallingford, Conn., manufacturing property, 20,000; Fredonville, Mich., business houses, 40,000; Oconomowoc, Wis., grange store, 10,000; Saginaw City, Mich., grain barrow, 10,000; Dallas, Tex., block of stores, 75,000; Williamsport, Ky., saw-mills, 60,000; Harlem, N. Y., brewery, 100,000.

POLITICAL.

Leading business men of New York, to the number of 600 or more, have called on John Jacob Astor, B. H. Bristol, and others to designate a time and place to express approval of the administration of President Arthur, and voice their wish that he be re-nominated at Chicago.

A sub-committee of the National Republican Central Committee met in Chicago last week, and visited the Exposition Building. John C. New announced that tickets to the convention will be ready May 31, and that the chief difficulty lay in the demands of the weekly press. Seats have been provided for 9,241 persons.

The Democrats of the Louisiana Leg-

islature in caucus nominated J. B. Bustis for United States Senator on the first ballot. Mr. Bustis will succeed Mr. Jones, who was chosen six years ago to succeed Mr. Bustis. "Turn about is fair play."

The Iowa Greenback State Committee met at Des Moines, and selected four delegates to the national convention, who favor Ben Butler in case he accepted the Greenbackers' nomination before the convention adjourned.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The aggregate of the clearances of the twenty-seven leading clearing-houses of the United States last week showed an increase of 8.9 per cent. over the corresponding week of last year.

The comparative increase of earnings of the United Pacific system for March amounts to \$419,000.

The Methodist General Conference, in session at Philadelphia, elected as bishops Rev. Drs. W. X. Nindo, J. M. Walden, C. H. Fowler, and W. F. Mallahan.

Charles O'Connor, the well-known New York lawyer, died at Nantucket, Mass., aged 80 years.

Cyrus H. McCormick, the inventor of the reaping machine, died at his home in Chicago. He was born in Virginia in 1809, and emigrated to the West in 1817. He has given vast sums to the Presbyterian Church. His estate is estimated at \$15,000,000, which descends to his wife and five children.

The Greely squadron is at last off on its errand of mercy. The Bear, the first to start, must be now well up to the Greenland coast. The Thetis has been reported at St. John's taking in supplies, and the Alert sailed from New York last week. The three vessels will meet at Upernivik, and the northward voyage will begin about the 1st of June, heading for Greely's Station, on Lady Franklin Bay. The squadron is composed of stanch vessels, plentifully supplied with every appliance which will be needed, and manned with officers and crews particularly fitted and disciplined for their work. Besides this official search, the bountiful Government reward has already started quite a fleet of whalers into that inhospitable region, so that we may expect to hear tidings of the gallant Greely and his party possibly before another winter sets in.

A week's death record: Hon. Truman Smith, of Connecticut, who served in Congress from 1839 to 1847, and in the Senate from 1849 to 1854; Prof. Samuel D. Gross, an eminent surgeon of Philadelphia; Col. Thomas H. Hunt, Treasurer of the World's Exposition organization at New Orleans; William F. Clogg, a celebrated naturalist, of Boston; Judah P. Benjamin, formerly United States Senator from Louisiana and Confederate Secretary of War, at Paris, France; John T. Sinter, of Norwich, Conn., who gave \$1,000,000 to the cause of education in the Southern States; Lemuel Shaw, President of the Great Root Mills, in Massachusetts; Madhat Pasha, the exiled Turkish statesman; Giovanni Prati, Italian poet and statesman; Paris C. Dunning, of Bloomington, Ind., who was Governor of Indiana in 1846; Charles Adolph Wartz, distinguished French chemist.

Lord Aylesford, a cattle king in Texas, has returned to England for a visit, and will bring back a number of aristocratic friends and endeavor to induce them to set their hearts on Texas.

The national convention of the Ancient Order of Hibernians, held at Cleveland, last week, passed resolutions declaring fidelity to the free institutions of the United States, while unchanged in their love for their motherland, and declaring their organization entirely Roman Catholic in its tendencies.

The jail at Ashland, Ohio, was guarded for twenty-four hours by the Eighth Regiment of the National Guard, in consequence of threats by a mob to lynch George A. Horn and William H. Gribben, the murderers of Harry Williams. Nearly ten thousand people gathered about the inclosure where the execution by the Sheriff took place. The condemned men became patient at the last moment, and four clergymen prayed with them. The murderers were given bread to maintain their nerve, and Gribben nearly fell fainting on the scaffold. Lewis Cook, one of the militiamen, was shot in the leg by a rioter. Christian Heibing was executed in an inclosure at Morrison, Whiteside County, Ill., for the murder of Albert Lucia. He made a full confession and met death with firmness. His neck was broken and he was pronounced dead in twelve minutes. At Greenfield, S. C., Riley Anderson and James and Alfred McCullough (father and son) paid the full penalty of the law. Judge Lynch officiated at the execution of two brothers named Pope and a man named Kuykendall, in Howard, Arkansas, who confessed to having robbed and murdered a peddler named Ward, afterward burning his body. The mob took the prisoners from jail and hanged them to the limb of a forest oak.

FOREIGN.

The reported rupture between France and Morocco is confirmed.

In the British House of Commons, the vote of censure proposed by Sir Michael Hicks-Beach was defeated by 303 to 275, the Parnellites voting with the minority.

A treaty of peace between France and China has been agreed on. The Full Mail Gazette says the treaty cedes France more territory than she claimed, and that it will greatly strengthen Prime Minister Ferry's position in France, and, in consequence, he will be able to regain for France the position she once held in Egypt. It is stipulated that China will at once withdraw her troops from Tonquin.

A tin can containing four detonators for firing dynamite was found under the wall of Woolwich Arsenal, in England. Another tin can near by contained seven pounds of a substance thought to be dynamite. It is reported from Dublin that an attempt was made recently to destroy the Nelson column in that city. A laborer named McGinn was discovered within the precincts of Dublin Castle with a bag of gunpowder and a long fuse.

The French Cabinet has decided upon a gradual recall of a portion of the troops in Tonquin.

Nearly \$50,000 in contributions from all classes of people in Great Britain have been sent to a sister of Gen. Gordon, to be applied to his relief.

Emperor William accepted the resignation of Bismarck as President of the Prussian Cabinet, and gave the position to Doetscher.

Subsidies will be granted by the

German Government to steamship companies whose vessels ply between German ports and the ports of Eastern Asia and Australia.

Queen Victoria is negotiating for the purchase of the villa at Cannes in which Prince Leopold died, with the intention of converting it into a convent and chapel.

Judah P. Benjamin, the noted American lawyer, who was so successful in England, before his death destroyed all papers which might furnish material for a good biography. He used to say that the treasuring of old papers caused half the misery of life.

LATER NEWS ITEMS.

Mr. Gladstone, having been convinced that the Tories have been combined to defeat the bill to extend the franchise, speaks freely of the probability that an appeal to the people will be taken at the close of the summer session of Parliament.

A bloody tragedy was recently enacted at Smith's Landing, Monroe County, Ill. Monroe Gray, a well-known citizen of the little town of Columbia, killed his wife and her paramour, a man named William Elch. Gray, who is quite prominent in Illinois politics and well known throughout the State, has for some time doubted his wife's fidelity. His doubts were finally set at rest by witnessing with his own eyes what he had previously only suspected. He immediately brought his revolver into requisition, killing both his wife and the man. Elch was wealthy, and owned the property where Gray resided. The two families have been intimate. Gray was arrested. He says he meant to kill Elch, but not his wife; that he killed her accidentally while shooting at the man.

The jury which acquitted Ras Wheeler of the murder of Prent Matthews at Hazlehurst, Miss., make a statement to the effect that neither politics nor public opinion affected their verdict, and that after prayer to the Almighty they reached the decision that Wheeler was innocent.

Share speculation in the New York Exchange opened with a marked improvement on the 17th inst. The sales for the day were unusually heavy, reaching 456,600 shares, a large number of which were taken for foreign account. Money, which at one time lent at 4 per cent. per diem, closed at 2 per cent. per annum. Government bonds were active at higher rates. The feeling in railroad bonds marked an improvement, but State securities were rather tame. United States called bonds to the amount of \$233,600 were redeemed. For use in case of necessity \$8,000,000 in legal tenders was shipped from Washington to the Assistant Treasurer at New York. C. McCullough, Beecher & Co., New York merchants, have failed. Beecher is a nephew of Henry Ward Beecher.

It is reported that preparations are in progress for an expedition to Khartoum for the relief of Gen. Gordon. The expedition, it is thought, will consist of 12,000 men, forty steam launches, 400 shallow-draught boats, and several thousand camels. It is thought that the expedition will not be ready to start before the end of August.

The Czarowitz of Russia reached his majority May 17, and the event was celebrated at St. Petersburg with imposing ceremonies and a salute of 300 guns. The order of the Black Eagle was conferred by the Emperor of Germany. The Russian royal pair drove through the streets in an open carriage without escort, all windows along the route having been closed by the police.

The Mexican Chamber of Deputies has authorized the President to contract a loan of \$10,000,000.

Since the 1st of January \$41,807,055 in specie was exported, against \$6,121,810 in the same period last year; \$359,543 was shipped last week.

William H. Doane, a telegraph operator at Painesville, Ohio, was fixing a wire at the Grand River bridge, when he slipped and fell one hundred feet to the water, but managed to swim ashore.

It is estimated that it has cost the Government \$10,000 for printing the speeches made upon the tariff bill.

Bills passed the House of Representatives, May 17, extending until Dec. 31, 1885, the duration of the Court of Commissioners of Alabama Claims; to change the Eastern and Northern Judicial Districts of Texas and to attach part of Indian Territory to those districts; to relieve the settlers on the Duck Valley Indian Reservation, Elko County, Nevada; for the appointment of two additional Associate Justices of the Supreme Court of Dakota. The Senate amendments to the Indian appropriation bill were non-concurred in. There was no session of the Senate.

THE MARKET.

Table with columns for commodity, price, and change. Includes entries like BEVES, FLOUR, WHEAT, CORN, OATS, RICE, BUTTER, EGGS, POTATOES, LARD, MILWAUKEE, etc.

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BEN BUTLER.

He is Nominated for President by the National Anti-Monopoly Convention.

Tilden and Hendricks Indorsed by the Democrats of New Jersey, Virginia, and Dakota.

ANTI-MONOPOLISTS.

The National Convention at Chicago.

The National Anti-Monopoly Convention met at Chicago on Wednesday, May 14, and was called to order by John P. Henry, of New York, Chairman of the National Committee. After congratulating them upon having met with the intention of nominating a President of the United States, he named A. J. Streeter, of Mercer County, Illinois, as Temporary Chairman. Streeter returned thanks for the honor conferred upon him, and said he believed the honor was not intended for him personally, but for the people of Illinois whom he had tried hard to serve.

The Secretary read the call, following which motions were made that a delegate from each State be returned to the Convention on Credentials, Permanent Organization, Platform, and Vice Presidents. On motion of Mr. Henry, N. B. Killen and H. H. Shively were elected Temporary Secretaries, and the roll of States was called. The following were appointed members of the committees: Platform, Credentials, California, Mrs. M. Todd, A. D. Wilson, Kansas, W. A. Garrison, W. J. Montgomery, Dist. Columbia, J. A. George, W. W. Jackson, Massachusetts, C. H. Chapman, W. Leamont, Maryland, A. J. Weidner, A. J. Weidner, Pennsylvania, Ogden Whitlock, Ogden Whitlock, Illinois, A. J. Grover, S. E. Fisk, Oregon, A. J. Grover, S. E. Fisk, Michigan, M. C. Rankin, B. S. Heath, Iowa, E. H. Jaeger, G. N. Norton, Missouri, J. F. Crews, W. G. Willard, Nebraska, H. Pratt, W. M. Hill, New York, John Barnard, S. F. Reynolds, Wisconsin, V. Blatz, H. S. Brown, N. H. Blanchard, H. S. Brown.

During a recess to await the reports of the committees, Mr. Root, of Nebraska, made a lengthy speech, reviewing the powers of the monopoly, and the extent of tyranny, and the wrongs which could be done, but he did blame the people for tolerating it. He was followed by Mr. Fog, of Michigan, who regarded Ben Butler as the greatest friend of the working people and the best friend of the nation. He would be the nominee of the convention. He would be nominated by other conventions, and he believed that he would be elected next President of the United States. Mr. Crocker followed. He said that dynamite is the extent of tyranny, and that it might be expected at any time. Dr. Julia Sweeney, of Milwaukee, said she did not think they should expect their rights until they were willing to accept woman's rights. Gen. Weaver was called for, but declined to speak, as he was not a delegate.

The Convention was again called to order. Mr. Post, of the Committee on Credentials, said that the committee had decided that each delegate should have but one vote, no matter how many proxies he held. The report, after some discussion, was adopted. The following permanent officers were elected: President, John P. Henry, of New York; Secretaries, Messrs. Shively and Killman; Mr. Henry took the chair and called for the report of the Committee on Resolutions. Mr. Henry said that he proposed to forestall any machine resolutions, as was the case in most all conventions, offering one himself. He wanted to explain that by profession he was a journalist and a Bourbon Democrat, as well as an Anti-Monopolist. He then moved that all resolutions presented to the Committee on Platform should be read to the convention, to prevent being consigned to the waste basket. The resolution was unanimously adopted. Charles H. Hitchman, of the Committee on Platform, reported the following resolutions: 1. That the National Anti-Monopoly Convention, in convention assembled, declares: 1. That labor and capital should be allies, not enemies; and we demand justice for both by protecting the rights of all as against privileges for the few. 2. That corporations, the creatures of law, should be controlled by law, and not by the greed of a few. 3. That we propose the greatest reduction practicable in public expenses. 4. That we demand the most strict and vigorous execution of just law equality of rights, equality of burdens, equality of privileges, and equality of power in all citizens will be secured. To this end we demand the immediate abolition of the protective tariff. 5. That it is the duty of the Government to immediately exercise its constitutional prerogative in the protection of labor. 6. That the great instruments by which the commerce is carried on are transportation, money, and the intelligence. They are not to be monopolized, but to be controlled by the Government for the benefit of the people. 7. That we approve and favor the passage of an interstate commerce bill; navigable waters should be controlled by government and not by private corporations. 8. We demand the payment of the bonded debt as it falls due, the election of United States Senators by the direct vote of the people in their respective States, a gradual income tax, and a tariff, which is a tax upon the people, that shall be so levied as to bear lightly as possible upon the masses, and to be so levied as to be as largely in the interest of monopoly and demand that it be specifically and radically reformed. 9. That no further grants of public lands shall be made to corporations. All enactments granting land to corporations should be strictly construed, and all land grants should be forfeited where the terms upon which the grants were made have not been strictly complied with. 10. That no land shall be granted to corporations, actual settlers, and must not be subject to purchase or control by non-resident farmers or speculators. 11. That we deprecate the discriminating of American legislation against the greatest of the human race, agriculture, by which the farmer is deprived of nearly all beneficial legislation while forced to bear the brunt of taxation, and we demand for it the fostering care of government. 12. That we demand the recognition of the national interest of the country and the overthrow of monopoly in every shape, when and wherever found. 13. That we demand that once enacted upon the adoption of the resolutions, and one delegate wanted a plank put in on the election franchise in the District of Columbia, and a half dozen others had planks to insert. Actions were made in all quarters of the house, but the platform was finally adopted. Nominations for President of the United States were declared in order. Mrs. Todd, of California, placed in nomination Benjamin F. Butler, and a dozen others stood in favor of the general Mr. Blanchard, of Vermont, nominated Gen. Weaver. The Chairman announced that he had conferred with Gen. Weaver and that the general would under no circumstances accept the nomination if tendered, and that he favored the nomination of Ben Butler. Gen. Weaver said Butler would accept the nomination. C. H. Lichtman said he knew that he would. The convention soon proceeded to ballot. Butler received the 23 votes of the Illinois and 22 votes of the Michigan delegations, and a total of 105; Thurman 7, and Solon Chase 10. The nomination of Gen. Butler was made unanimous. The convention then adjourned, subject to the call of the National Committee.

DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTIONS. New Jersey. The New Jersey Democratic State Convention met at Trenton, Gov. Bedle being chosen permanent Chairman. District delegates were chosen as follows: First, A. Steelman and Daniel F. Creem; Second, H. B. Smith and P. M. J. Smith; Third, Willard Ross and S. W. Brown; Fourth, J. S. Brown and Senator Garretts; Fifth, Thomas J. Flynn and Carmen F. Randolph; Sixth, Assemblyman Harrigan and Gottfried Swartz; Seventh, Orestes Cleveland and Martin Helyes. The platform adopted declares that under R-

public administration of national affairs labor is unable to meet with fair wages; public criminals are unpunished through delay or actual connivance on the part of the Federal officers; that no government should have the right to burden its people beyond the amount necessary to pay its economical expenses and gradually extinguish the national debt; that the Government should protect home industries without resorting to fostering monopolies; that it is the duty of every free man to help drive from power the party who made triumphant the cloven hoof of 1876. The platform also declares for civil-service reform, and concludes, while adhering to the State system not to instruct delegates with a resolution favoring Tilden and Hendricks.

Virginia. John T. Harris presided over the Virginia Democratic State Convention, which assembled at Richmond. Tilden and Hendricks were the almost unanimous choice of the convention, and all the delegates chosen to the national convention will vote for them. The resolutions adopted congratulate the people upon the result of the November election, which rescued the State from the corrupt ring, and re-asserted the highest moral principle of the Republican party as the abettor of ring rule in Virginia, and as the perpetrator of the highest moral crime of the century, the theft of the Chief Magistracy; denounces the attempt made by leading Republican Senators to show that the Danville riot was instigated by Democrats for the purpose of drawing the line; demands the unconditional and immediate abolition of the internal-revenue system, and favors tariff for the purpose of securing reform and hard money, and opposes all summary laws.

Dakota Territory. The Democrats of Dakota Territory gathered in convention at Pierre to elect delegates to the national convention for the first time. J. S. Foster, of Mitchell, was made permanent Chairman. F. M. Ziebach and J. McCormick were elected delegates to Chicago. The delegates were unopposed, but are understood to be for Tilden and Hendricks. The platform declares for revenue reform and holds that the Government should not tax the expenditure of the Government, and favors the land pending before Congress granting 160 acres of land to each Union soldier after the war. It also declares for the reform and hard money, and opposes all summary laws.

THE PROHIBITIONISTS. Michigan State Convention. The Michigan Prohibitionists held a State convention at the Commercial Hotel in Lincoln, and elected delegates to the national convention at Pittsburgh, July 23, and to consider the most effective method of passing the amendment to the prohibition in Michigan. The number of delegates was 239, including nine women. John Russell, of Detroit, presided. Delegates were elected to the National Prohibition Convention to be held in Pittsburgh, Pa., July 23, and a State Central Committee was chosen.

The resolutions adopted by the convention in the power of the State to suppress the liquor traffic; in the Union Prohibition party of Michigan and the National Prohibition party of the United States, and the only competent political agency to that end. A resolution approving woman's suffrage was adopted by 112 to 39 votes, after a hot discussion, especially by the women delegates.

GREENBACKERS. Nebraska State Convention. The Nebraska Greenback State Convention met at the Commercial Hotel in Lincoln, and elected the following delegates to the national convention to be held at Indianapolis: L. C. Pace, of Lincoln; C. W. Wieweler, of Omaha; W. B. Fickett, of Burlington; J. Hall, of Saunders County. The delegates are sent unopposed, but are supposed to favor Butler for President. No vote for preference was taken.

ROASTED TO DEATH. Terrible Accident on a Pennsylvania Railroad—Fifteen Lives Sacrificed. (Pittsburgh Telegram.) A west-bound freight train was on the gravel-train on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad one mile east of Conneville. A number of laborers were killed and many more injured.

The scene of the disaster is on a sharp curve just west of the Speer Sand Works. The freight-train was heavily laden with ore. The gravel-train consisted of six cars, and was traveling about fifty feet from the Pittsburgh Southern Road, and they were on their way to Ohio Falls to work on the gravel-train. The gravel-train was on the east end of this division. Both trains were going at a high rate of speed and came together with a terrible crash. The engines were thrown into the air and fell, the freight tender upon its engine, and the gravel-train tender back upon the first car in the rear of it. Here was the scene of death. Six men were killed outright in this car, and for others fastened down by the broken timbers were roasted to death, the car catching fire from the overturned stove and burning up before the stunned survivors could comprehend the awful situation of their stricken companions. Three men escaped from the car, and one of them said that the fire could have been extinguished had water been applied in time. The wreck itself was a ghastly sight. At the side of the car that was hurled out, there were lying the glowing embers, twisted iron rods, and dead ashes—three grinning skeletons, one sitting bolt upright, apparently peering into the flames that had smothered out his life as well as those of his companions. When the wreck was cleared away it was discovered that twelve men were buried under the wreckage. The bodies of ten of the dead have been recovered. The others are supposed to be buried under the wreckage. What was the cause of the deficiency, and how was it managed? was asked. "I cannot tell you. Mr. John C. Eno would have been liable to imprisonment, but his father, who is worth \$25,000,000, has agreed to see the bank through safely for any amount."

84,000,000. A Bank President's Heavy Defalcation. (New York Telegram.) The defalcation of John C. Eno, former President of the Second National Bank, is stated upon good authority to be \$4,000,000. Of this amount \$2,500,000 is said to have been paid by Amos R. Eno, the father of the defaultering President, and the balance by the rest of the Directors. Director Henry A. Hurlburt said that the deficit was about \$4,000,000, and that Mr. Amos R. Eno had paid up most of the loss, the stockholders' xing up the balance.

Death of One of M. Quad's Characters. (Detroit Telegram.) David E. Harbaugh, ex-Police Justice of Detroit, died this morning at the Pontiac Insane Asylum. He was born in New Lisbon, Ohio, in 1808, and came to Detroit forty-nine years ago. He practiced law, became Collector of Internal Revenue, and some years ago filled the office of Police Justice. Mr. Harbaugh had been made famous all over the world by the Central Station sketches of M. Quad, the humorous pictures of "His Honor" and "Bijah," were grotesque caricatures of Mr. Harbaugh and the venerable police doorman, Abijah Joy. The latter is still living here. Mr. Harbaugh became a mental wreck some years ago, and has since been in the asylum.

Four Men Drowned. (Duluth (Minn.) Telegram.) The ferry-boat Mary Martini ran into a skiff containing twenty or more men who were returning from the coal docks at Conner's Point to Duluth. The skiff was crushed by the collision and four men were drowned.

Gen. Pryor Blackballed. (New York Dispatch.) Gen. Roger A. Pryor, who for the last twelve years has occupied a conspicuous and honorable position at the New York bar, was put up for election as a member of the Bar Association, and was blackballed.