

The True Northerner.

PAW PAW, MICHIGAN.

NEWS CONDENSED.

Concise Record of the Week.

EASTERN.

Noremac, the pedestrian, began at New York last week an effort to beat 5,000 miles in 100 days.

Some workmen excavating for a sewer at Schenectady found a corduroy roan laid in 1694.

While in a drunken state at Jersey City, Bartholomew Haas, a real-estate agent, shot his wife fatally and shot himself dead.

Abel D. Breed, a merchant of No. 39 Broadway, New York, made an assignment giving preferences to the amount of \$160,000.

By a collision of West Shore trains at Rochester, a conductor and a brakeman were badly bruised and a passenger had five ribs broken.

The wholesale clearing house of Theodore Disset & Co., at Syracuse, N. Y., was destroyed by fire. Nearly 1,000 people are thrown out of employment. The loss is about \$75,000.

The New York newspapers which reduced their prices to 2 cents some time ago are about to increase to 3 cents. The 2-cent experiment did not work.

WESTERN.

Rudger Clawson, of Salt Lake, who was recently convicted of polygamy, has been sentenced to four years in the penitentiary and fined \$500.

While driving across the track near Elwood, Iowa, a train struck a wagon containing Carl Whitmore and family. Mrs. Whitmore and two children were killed, and Whitmore was fatally hurt.

At No. 17 Laffin street, Chicago, Dr. S. S. Gardner and his child were shot dead by Mrs. Gardner.

The Chicago passenger steamer Grace Grummond was partially destroyed by fire while lying at her dock in South Haven, Mich.

The steamer Grace Grummond, formerly owned by the Government, of late years well known in Chicago as an excursion-boat, was burned at South Haven, Mich. She was valued at \$75,000.

Ex-Governor St. John was burned in effigy at Topeka, Kan., amid scenes of the wildest excitement.

The St. Paul Road reports earnings of \$1,589,785 for the month of October.

The business quarter of Silver Plume, Col., a mining-camp near Georgetown, was burned, causing a loss of \$100,000.

Gottlieb, Straus & Co., hats and caps, at Cincinnati, failed for \$100,000.

A car of the Fish Commission has left Washington with carp to supply all applicants in Ohio, Indiana, and Michigan.

Burglars broke into the room of Miss Marshall, the daughter of Samuel Marshall, a banker at Milwaukee, and made off with several thousand dollars' worth of property.

One cattle company, with a capital of \$200,000, and another with \$2,500,000 stock, have been organized by John V. Farwell, Charles B. Farwell, and others of Chicago.

The President of the Hocking Valley Road has called on the Governor of Ohio for troops to prevent the burning of bridges. He alleges that Murray City was attacked by 300 miners, carrying giant powder, fuses, and dynamite.

SOUTHERN.

In Little River County, Ark., the negro ravisher of a white woman was captured. He confessed that the woman's husband hired him to commit the crime, and husband and ravisher were both lynched.

Hazleton, who killed Mamie Thorp in a Baltimore bagnio, has been sentenced to eight years in the penitentiary.

A boiler explosion in Mead's sugar house at New Orleans caused the death of nine persons, while six were wounded, some of them dangerously. The killed are: Edwin Eden, engineer; W. Booker, John Jones, Henry Nash, Joseph Richards, Paul Richards, James Rees, William Wilson, Henry Marcolin, colored. The last two are boys of 12 and 13. The wounded are August Hantz, Oscar Hantz, E. Hantz, and John Fricke, dangerously scalded; John DeLond and John Maguire, slightly. The boiler was bought second-hand twenty years ago. It had no water at the time, and cold water being let in, exploded, flying through the roof of the sugar house, and going a distance of 250 yards into the canal. The engineer was thrown 20 yards, landing on a wood-pile ten feet high.

WASHINGTON.

The following is the public debt statement for October:

Table with 2 columns: Description of debt and Amount. Includes interest-bearing debt, legal-tender notes, certificates of deposit, gold and silver certificates, fractional currency, etc.

Total interest-bearing debt, \$1,206,476,500. Total debt (principal), \$1,842,491,721.

Interest-bearing debt: Four and one-half per cent., \$250,000,000; Four per cent., \$77,000,000; Three per cent., \$204,619,500; Refunding certificates, \$24,000,000; Navy pension fund, \$14,000,000.

Total interest-bearing debt, \$1,206,476,500. Total debt (principal), \$1,842,491,721. Total interest, \$8,676,913. Total cash in treasury, \$434,008,572.

Debt less cash in Treasury, \$1,417,153,962. Decrease during October, \$8,297,192. Increase since June 30, \$2,599,375.

Current liabilities: Interest due and unpaid, \$2,507,709; Debt on which interest has ceased, \$12,547,445; Interest accrued, \$26,725,225; Gold and silver certificates, \$21,899,851; United States notes held for redemption, \$18,885,000; Cash balances available, \$149,042,301.

Total, \$424,066,572. Available assets: Cash in Treasury, \$434,008,572; Bonds issued to Pacific Railway Companies, interest payable by United States, \$6,676,913; Principal outstanding, \$64,623,912; Interest accrued, not yet received, \$1,235,473; Interest paid by United States, \$2,049,594.

Interest repaid by companies: By transportation service, \$18,874,002; By cash payments, 6 per cent. not earnings, \$5,100,000; Balance of interest paid by United States, \$65,100,000.

President Arthur has issued the following Thanksgiving proclamation: "The season is nigh when it is the yearly wont of this people to observe a day appointed for this purpose by the President as the special occasion for thanksgiving unto God. Now, therefore, in recognition of this hallowed custom, I, Chester A. Arthur, President of the United States, do hereby designate as such day of general thanksgiving, Thursday, the 27th of this present November; and I do recommend that throughout the land the people, ceasing from their accustomed occupations, do then keep holiday at their several homes and their several places of worship, and with heart and voice pay reverent acknowledgment to the Giver of all good for the countless blessings wherewith He has visited this nation."

POLITICAL.

It's a little early to be forming clubs for the Presidential campaign of 1888, but the newly organized Samuel J. Randall Club, of New Castle, does not care for that. Every member of it wants to be thought the original Randall man.

The heaviest loss met by Blaine in the State of New York as compared with the Garfield vote was in Brooklyn. The following is the vote: Cleveland, 67,889; Blaine, 52,501; Butler, 2,159.

Cleveland over Blaine, 15,388. Hancock's vote in 1880, 61,046. Garfield's vote in 1880, 51,704.

Hancock over Garfield, 9,342. It will be seen that Cleveland's vote increased 6,845 over Hancock's, while Blaine's only increased 797 over Garfield's.

The political excitement in New York, during the reception of the election returns, exceeded anything of the kind ever witnessed in that city. At one time it was feared the office of the Western Union Telegraph building would be invaded by a mob. A New York dispatch says a riotous demonstration was made by 2,000 men at the Western Union building. The crowd gathered so quickly it was difficult to imagine where they came from. Some boys on the outskirts of the crowd cut a rope which kept a Blaine and Logan banner down Broadway in position and tried to pull it down. The crowd in front of the Western Union Building was now growing larger every moment, and swayed back and forth in a threatening manner and yelled: "Hang Jay Gould!" "Lamp-post Jay Gould!" This was varied at last by some asking a question and a thousand voices answering in a wild chorus. The convulsions and the answer ran thus: "Who wrecked the Wabash?" "Jay Gould." "Who made Black Friday?" "Jay Gould." "Who puts Judges in the Supreme Court?" "Jay Gould." "Who breaks the will of the people?" "Jay Gould." "Who is ripe for the gallows?" "Jay Gould." If he "tries to steal New York he will dance at the end of a rope!" shouted a brawny man with a determined face. "I'll stone his house," said another. Then some one asked who was the most infamous man alive. There was one unanimous answer, no one appearing to have other than one choice. Polles arrived, and afterward more police. Twenty of them were placed inside the building, out of sight, for an emergency. Others patrolled the sidewalk. Inspector Byrnes telegraphed to all the precinct stations to hold police in reserve, as trouble was feared.

Gov. St. John was burned in effigy in front of a newspaper office at Cedar Rapids, Iowa, in presence of five thousand persons.

The excitement in New York over the close political contest in that State has not had a parallel since the close of the war. The excitement spread, to a more or less extent, all over the country. The situation in Cleveland on Saturday morning summed up as follows: While the returns by counties from the whole State give Cleveland a plurality of from 1,200 to 1,400, the New York Tribune and the Republican National Committee claim that they have returns which justify them in claiming the State for Blaine. They also charge that Democratic agents have been committed which will vitiate the returns from several counties. An Albany dispatch says: "The Clerk of every county in the State has sent in their returns, and the total shows Cleveland's plurality to be 1,254. The National Republican Committee issued an address claiming that every effort was being made to ascertain if there were any errors in New York returns, and saying that if there is not the election of Mr. Cleveland will be heartily concurred in. The New York Democratic Executive Committee issued an address charging that the Republican managers were engaged in a conspiracy to steal the State from the Democrats. William H. Vanderbilt sent a dispatch to Cleveland congratulating him upon his election. The Democratic National Committee country, at the suggestion of Chairman Barnum, held meetings to ratify and rejoice in the election of Cleveland on Saturday night. In every city and town of any size noisy jubiliations were the order. Cannon boomed, fireworks were let off, and there was general rejoicing by the untold.

Ex-Secretary Cornwall of the Dublin Postoffice threatens to make public revelations involving several Dublin Castle officials.

The low price of wheat in England is keeping out American imports, and the stock of native grain is, therefore, being rapidly bought up.

Lord Durham, one of the leading Peers of England, is about to bring suit for divorce from his recently wedded wife on the ground that she is mentally unsound.

English landlords are in a state of impudency owing to the difficulty of collecting rents. Lord Spencer, the Irish Viceroy, loudly complains on this score.

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soon became Professor of Political Economy in the university, a position he held at the time of his death. His lecture-room was ever crowded. In 1867 Mr. Fawcett married Miss Millicent Garrett, by whom he leaves several children. At the time of his death he was Postmaster-General and represented the borough of Hackney in the House of Commons.

An injunction has been granted by the British Supreme Court restraining Miss Devoy from publishing Lord Lytton's letters to his wife. The most scandalous of the letters have been already printed.

Quebec reports a marvelous exodus of laborers to the lumber-camps and the Southern States.

The Trade and Labor Council of Toronto is urging the removing of all restrictions against Chinese immigration.

Gen. George W. Tew died at Newport, R. I., after a prolonged illness. He served through the war, and had been several times chosen Secretary of State.

At Mount Vernon, N. Y., the banking house of James M. Masterson & Co. closed its doors. A run on the East Chester Springs bank soon followed.

Col. Lendal Pratt, of Hyde Park, Queens County, N. Y., became crazed at the defeat of Blaine, and had to be taken to an insane asylum. He jumped from one of the windows and broke his neck. He was 73 years old, and had worked hard for the defeated candidate.

Gov. Hoody refuses to order the militia into the Hocking Valley until such time as the Sheriffs have exhausted their restraining power.

Prof. Wolf, Superintendent of Schools at Burlington, Iowa, Miss Ella Carpenter, a teacher, and two students were drowned, while boat-riding in an artificial pond near that city.

Wolf Bros. & Co., wholesale dealers in hats, caps, furs, and gloves, at Nos. 152 and 154 Market street, Chicago, have received judgment for \$50,000.33. The entire liabilities will amount to about \$180,000, and the assets to \$125,000.

It is believed that Judge Advocate General Swain will object to Gen. Schofield, Terry, Murray, and Rochester serving on his trial by court-martial, on the ground of prejudice.

Walter Evans, Commissioner of Internal Revenue, in his annual report to the Secretary of the Treasury, shows receipts from all sources of internal revenue taxation during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1884, of \$121,509,039, as compared with \$144,553,344 for the year 1883. The Commissioner estimates that \$115,000,000 will be collected during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1884.

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MICHIGAN AFFAIRS.

An orchestral union has been formed at Battle Creek.

Portage Prairie is being devastated by some new species of worm.

The Tecumseh Library Association will give a lecture course this winter.

The Flint Cavalry Army now marches with music of a cornet, a banjo, and a tambourine.

Each township in Presque Isle County will hereafter be compelled to look after its own poor.

A live snake of an imported variety was found in a box of lemons at Battle Creek a few days ago.

Miss Idella M. Purinton, well known in musical circles, and Mr. Froeman W. Brown were married at Adrian.

Short-hand fever is raging at the University, and an endless amount of instruction can be had for the pithy sum of \$2.

Two-thirds of the families of Calhoun County own their own houses, and 4,612 people in that county own farms of twenty acres or more.

Mackinac Island is to have a \$50,000 hotel, with 250 rooms. C. W. Caskey, of Harbor Springs, will be the proprietor, and he will get out the lumber for it, and the doors and door and window frames, at that place this winter.

A Michigan Libel Case. The Supreme Court of Michigan has rendered a decision on the law of libel which contains considerable common sense in one direction, but it is accompanied by such reservations that it will tend to check enterprise in the publication of "all the news" in that State. A man in Detroit was charged with murder, under peculiarly sensational circumstances, and they justified the strong suspicions against him. The Detroit Post and Tribune declared with some earnestness that he was guilty of the crime. He was afterward tried but acquitted. He sued the newspaper in question for libel, but the case went against him and in favor of the newspaper in the lower courts. He appealed the case to the Supreme Court, which reversed the judgment in this case, and it now goes back for a new trial.

The opinion of Chief Justice Sherwood in this case is far in advance of the old law of libel. He said: "There can be no question at this late day but that the public newspaper has the right (whether it shall be regarded as its duty or not) to discuss those matters which relate to life, habits, comfort, happiness, and welfare of the people. In doing so it may state facts, draw its own inferences, and give its own views upon the facts. It may err in its deductions, and if they are false they are not actionable, unless special damages are shown."

From these favorable premises, however, he argued unfavorably to the Detroit newspaper in this case. He says that directly imputing crime to an individual is actionable, and that good motives, absence of malice and zeal in the publication of news do not constitute an excuse or justification for the libel.

The line is a close one, and the definitions are not so clear as to always relieve the news editor from doubt. Such being the case, the path of prudence is the path of safety.—Chicago Evening Journal.

Health in Michigan. Reports to the State Board of Health, Lansing, by observers in different parts of the State show the diseases which caused most sickness in Michigan during the week ending Nov. 1, 1884, as follows. Number of observers heard from, 41:

Table with 2 columns: Disease and Number of Observers. Includes Intermittent fever, Consumption of lungs, Bronchitis, Rheumatism, Neuritis, Cholera morbus, Remittent fever, Typhoid fever, Typhoid fever (enteric), Dysentery, Cholera infantum, Cholera infantum, Diphtheria, Cholera infantum, Cholera infantum, Inflammation of kidney, Inflammation of bowels, Whooping cough, Cholera morbus, Scarlet fever, Measles, Cholera infantum, Inflammation of brain, Membranous croup, Puerperal fever.

For the week ending Nov. 1 the reports indicate bronchitis and rheumatism increased, and that cholera morbus, dysentery, cholera infantum, enteritis, erysipelas, and typho-malarial fever decreased in area of prevalence.

At the State capital the prevailing winds during the week ending Nov. 1 were south; and, compared with the preceding week, the temperature was lower, the relative humidity was considerably more, the absolute humidity and the night ozone were less, and the day ozone more.

Compared with the average for the month of October in the six years 1879-1884, intermittent fever and typho-malarial fever were prevalent, and dysentery, diarrhea, cholera infantum and cholera morbus were more prevalent in the month of October, 1884.

For the month of October, 1884, compared with the average of corresponding months for the six years 1879-1884, the temperature was slightly higher, the absolute humidity and the night ozone were slightly more, and the relative humidity and the day ozone were slightly less.

Including reports by regular observers and others, diphtheria was reported present during the week ending Nov. 1 in 15 places, namely: Ann Arbor, Albion, Detroit, East Saginaw, Howard City, Kalamazoo, Lansing, Manistee, Mendon, New Buffalo, Niles, Reynolds, Romeo, Springwells, and Wyandotte; scarlet fever at 7 places—Detroit, Center Place, Albion, East Saginaw, Manistee, Portland, and Roxana; measles at 3 places—Detroit, Rhacava and Whitehall.

HEALTHY B. BAKER, Secretary.

The Students' Lecture Association at Ann Arbor has announced that lectures will be given this winter by George R. Wendling, Samuel L. Clemens, George W. Cable, George Alfred Townsend, Carl Schurz, William Parsons, Thomas Nast, and H. W. Beecher. This course of lectures is to be interspersed with concerts which, as yet, have not been fully decided upon.

During the past year the population of the Upper Peninsula has increased 47,000.

FEATS OF ORIENTAL JUGGLERY.

How the Gentlemanly Hindoo Made the Mango Tree Grow, Smashed Watches, Burned Handkerchiefs, Etc.

A tall, fine-looking Hindoo, with a clear-cut, intelligent face, and eyes that looked straight at you, with no indication of "ways that are dark and tricks that are vain," next appeared on the scene. He was dressed in the long white robe of his race, with a rich cashmere shawl round his waist, and his salutation and manner were respectful, without the least shade of servility.

He was followed by two attendants carrying the various implements of his profession, which