

The True Northerner.

PAW PAW, MICHIGAN.

NEWS CONDENSED.

Condensed Record of the Week.

EASTERN.

The following bulletin in regard to Gen. Grant's health is telegraphed from New York:

There is no longer doubt that the General's malady has assumed an alarming form. Dr. Douglas thinks there is no reason to expect any improvement of a permanent character. The great danger lies in the loss of strength incident to the difficulty of giving him nourishment which he can retain on his stomach.

The Directors of the New York Central Road report that owing to the snow blockade nothing was earned on the stock during February. The balance for the quarter was \$940,000, out of which \$894,384 was appropriated for a dividend of 1 per cent.

WESTERN.

The California Supreme Court has decided that Chinese children must be admitted to the public schools.

Six convicts escaped from the Michigan Penitentiary through a tunnel forty feet in length, on which they had probably worked a year. They cut through twelve feet of solid masonry, forming the basis of the prison wall.

Near Sault Ste. Marie, Mich., Timothy Coughlin killed two Indians who threatened him because he would not pay borrowed money. He fired but one shot, the bullet killing the first instantly, and wounding the other so that he died next day.

The damage to winter wheat in Ohio from severe freezing will reach 25 per cent. From reports received by Mr. S. W. Talmadge, of Milwaukee, he estimates that the yield of 1885 throughout the country will fall largely below that of last year.

Since Feb. 1 five manufacturing establishments at Detroit have put 2,300 men to work.

Dispatches from the West state that there are about 500 Oklahoma boomers at Arkansas City. A dozen or more of their leaders waived examination by a United States Commissioner at Wichita, and gave bail. Five companies of cavalry have camped near Arkansas City, and two companies of infantry are at the Ponca agency.

A Mitchell (Dakota) dispatch reports that interest in the rush for the newly opened Crow Creek reservation is greatly increased on account of the report, which has reached that place, that the Indians are sweeping down on the white settlers, driving them off the land, and destroying their improvements. Dispatches have been received from Col. King, of Chamberlain, requesting rifles and ammunition to be forwarded immediately, and a car-load of munitions of war was sent to the front by special train. The whole country is preparing to arise en masse, and if the Indians persist in impeding settlement, trouble of a serious character may be apprehended.

The Denver Chamber of Commerce unanimously adopted resolutions requesting the new Secretary of the Treasury to pay out the silver coin now hoarded in the vaults of the Treasury, in order to stop the contraction of the currency, and thus relieve the business depression of the country.

It being expected that the National Encampment, G. A. R., will be held at Sacramento in 1886, the California Legislature has appropriated \$25,000 to defray the expenses.

The dry-goods firm of W. H. Gummerson & Co., of St. Louis, which recently failed for \$110,000, has settled in cash and notes at the rate of 50 per cent., and will resume business.

SOUTHERN.

One hundred thousand cattle are ready to take the trail north from Southwest Texas if the quarantine laws of other States will permit their passage.

The steamer Wave's boiler exploded at Wilmington, N. C., blowing into the river three persons, who were drowned, and badly injuring several others. The boat was completely wrecked.

Leo Slatter (colored) was taken from jail at Monroe, N. C., by a mob and hanged.

The Newcomb-Buchanan distilleries at Louisville covering thirteen acres, were sold at public auction, the sum realized being \$103,000.

Three persons were killed and a dozen injured eight miles south of Grenada, Miss., on the Illinois Central Road by a collision between a mail-train and an express train. Both were running at full speed, and the engines two baggage-cars, one mail-car, and a smoker were wrecked.

WASHINGTON.

The first official act of President Cleveland was the nomination of his cabinet; his second, to affix his signature to the commission of U. S. Grant as an officer on the retired list of the army with the rank of General.

The resolution introduced in the Senate by Mr. Van Wyck, calling upon the Secretary of the Interior for information touching the issuance of land patents to the New Orleans, Baton Rouge and Vicksburg Railroad, is likely to lead to a lively debate, says a Washington correspondent. It is alleged that, in order to issue these patents to the 700,000 acres of public land, Secretary Teller caused extraordinary labor to be performed

by the clerical force of the Interior Department, and that work was carried on day and night to complete the papers prior to the retirement of Mr. Teller from the Department.

The decrease in the public debt during February was \$3,204,975. The interest-bearing portion of the debt is now \$1,194,148,000. Deducing the cash in the Treasury, the United States owes \$1,463,823,350. Following is the official statement issued from the Treasury:

Table with financial data: Bonds outstanding, Interest-bearing debt, Maturity of debt, Legal-tender notes, Certificates of deposit, etc.

The conference committees of the Minnesota Legislature agreed to the clause in the railway bill that a party shipping one car of grain shall have the same facilities and rates as the man who ships 100 or more cars.

The Senate of Arkansas passed a bill to change to Cleveland the name of a county originally named for Stephen W. Dorsey.

Both houses of the Dakota Legislature have passed a bill removing the capital from Bismarck to Pierre.

The Dakota Council passed the woman suffrage bill, with an amendment submitting the question to a popular vote.

Representatives Bayne, Hiscock, and Millard called upon President Cleveland, at Washington, and had quite a long talk with him. They told the President they approved the attitude he had taken in his inaugural, and in carrying out the policy therein declared he would have their hearty support.

Gen. John C. Black, of Danville, Ill., went to Chicago the other day to attend a reunion of his old comrades of the Thirty-seventh Illinois Volunteers. Shortly after his arrival he received a telegram from Washington reading as follows:

The President thinks your official connection with his administration will contribute to his success, and desires me to ascertain if you will assume the duties of Commissioner of Pensions. I cordially join in the request.

After a short consideration the General replied as follows: To L. Q. C. LAMAR: I thank President Cleveland for my appointment, and will contribute to the success of the administration I will accept the position. Telegraph when I should arrive in Washington. J. C. BLACK.

Three sailors who deserted from a German steamer were found dead in a Baltimore boarding-house, having been suffocated by gas, which, it is surmised, they blew out upon retiring.

The California railway kings have placed under one management the Southern Pacific Road and its branches to New Orleans, and the steamship lines thence to New York.

The gross earnings of the Northern Pacific and Louisville and Nashville Roads for February are respectively \$49,477 and \$66,291 greater than for the same month last year.

Charles F. Adams, Jr., President of the Union Pacific Road, has written to Senator Hoar that his company would not be able to meet semi-annual payments of \$2,500,000 per year for sixty years. As to the scheme of equalized payments of \$1,500,000 per annum, he thinks there is a fair prospect that the company could carry the burden.

There were 222 failures in the United States during the week reported to Bradstreet's, as compared with 254 in the preceding week, and 211, 208, and 177, respectively, in the corresponding weeks of 1881, 1882, and 1883. About 88 per cent. were those of small traders whose capital was less than \$5,000. Canada has 38, a decrease of 8. Special telegrams to Bradstreet's from leading trade centers give a brighter look to the general trade situation than has been reported for some months.

A recent sortie by the British garrison at Kassala, which has been defending the town for a year against the Mahdi, resulted disastrously, twenty-eight officers of the garrison and 630 privates being killed.

Earl Granville stated in the British House of Lords, on the 24th inst., that Russian troops had been advancing in the disputed territory of Afghanistan, and refused to withdraw when requested by the English. Sir Peter Lumden had advised the Afghans to dispute every inch of ground, in which the British Government would uphold them. Granville declined to answer a question by Salisbury whether peace between England and Russia depends on a squabble between Russian and Afghan outposts.

The Russian Ambassador at London had an interview with Premier Gladstone on the 24th inst., and communicated the contents of a number of dispatches received from St. Petersburg in relation to the frontier difficulty in Afghanistan. Mr. Gladstone stated

in the House of Commons that public policy forbade his answering questions about the complications with Russia.

The French Chamber of Deputies has finally passed the bill to increase duties on cereals.

A motion in favor of an established bimetallic standard currency was rejected by the German Reichstag.

The Royal Irish Rifles, nearly nine hundred strong, the only regiment at Halifax, has been ordered to make ready for active duty, and expects to be sent to the Sudan.

LATER NEWS ITEMS.

The action taken by Congress in its closing hours with regard to the Oklahoma question was briefly this: The Western Representatives defeated the Dawes bill which had passed the Senate, and the Ryan amendment to the Indian bill was adopted, directing the President to enter into negotiations with the Indians with a view to opening Oklahoma to settlement. The question as to whether these negotiations shall be opened through the agency of a commission or not is left to the President's discretion.

At high noon on Saturday, the 7th of March, Messrs. Bayard, Whitney, Garland and Endicott entered the office of the Secretary of State at Washington, where Mr. Bayard took the oath as Secretary of State. The party then went to Secretary Chandler's room, where Mr. Whitney was sworn in as Secretary of the Navy. In Secretary Lincoln's office, where Gen. Sheridan and staff and other army officers were assembled, the oath was administered to Mr. Endicott. Attorney General Garland was sworn into office at the Department of Justice. From the Department of Justice the party went to the United States Treasury Department, where Secretary Manning took the oath. Soon after Secretary Manning had qualified all the bureau officers and chiefs of division visited his office and paid their respects. Secretary Lamar and Postmaster General Vilas were also sworn into office. In the various departments the retiring Secretaries bade the chiefs and clerks who had served under them good-by, and complimented them upon their services.

Miss Cleveland held her first reception at the White House in Washington on Saturday, March 7. She was assisted by her sisters, Mrs. Hoyt and Mrs. Bacon, and her sister-in-law, Mrs. Cleveland. Over 1,000 visitors were received. "The latter were waiting outside of the house long before 3 o'clock, the hour for the reception to begin, and a system having to be employed in disposing of the crowds and delegations of these three days the policeman and ushers formed the visitors in a long line. Each arrival had to take his place at the end of the queue, and democratic principles and equality were carried out in this way. Those who drove in under the portico with a four-horse had to take their places at the end of the procession with the commoners who came on foot. The new President has reduced handshaking and delegation encounters to a science, and when the crowd in the mansion gets too great to be managed he comes down, shakes five hundred hands in half an hour, and disperses the multitude more quickly than the policeman and doorkeeper can when put together. For his convenience in discharging this duty canvas has been laid over the carpet of the broad inside corridor leading to the middle door of the east room, and over the half of that room that the crowds occupy in their brief passage to the temporary exit built from a hall window to the outside walk."

Three of the convicts who escaped from the Michigan State Prison were tracked through the snow from Mosherville to Joneville, jailed and hungry, and sent back to serve out their sentences.

The Washington correspondent of the Chicago Times is authority for the statement that "the Senators and new Congressmen from Alabama, after agreeing upon a scheme for the distribution of Federal patronage in their State, went to the White House and laid it before President Cleveland. He smilingly remarked that they seemed to have forgotten the civil-service law, and assured them that he would send a printed copy to each of them."

THE MARKETS. NEW YORK. HOES—No. 1 White... \$4.25 @ 4.30 WHEAT—No. 1 White... 91 @ 91 1/2 CORN—No. 2 Red... 31 @ 32 OATS—White... 39 @ 41 POKE—New Mess... 13.25 @ 13.50

It is believed, therefore, that no such crisis as has been foreboded can overtake us under the existing conditions. It is not believed that the power of all the banks in the country, even if they were so disposed, to take the gold out of circulation is sufficient to bring about a premium. They must first look up the world's money and arrest the world's commerce. Nor can paper or silver certificates now in circulation be redeemed with gold by the Treasury. It can be expelled only by forcing into circulation, in addition to \$70,000,000, either silver or paper money of an equal volume of gold now in circulation. In that manner, under Gresham's law, gold might be expelled, and probably would be.

It is true, too, that if the population and wealth of this country were at a stand, then the continued coinage of silver in sufficient volume would expel gold from circulation, and as long as the population and wealth go on increasing, then the conditions of the problem are in fact, in order to preserve a stable ratio between the money volume and the population and wealth in annual increase, not less than \$10,000,000 of currency of some kind is now required. In other words, the increase of the population and wealth calls for an addition to our circulation of at least \$10,000,000 a year. If these conditions continue, silver is coined at the rate only of \$20,000,000 a year, there is still a considerable void to be filled.

This is the reason why gold has increased in the country steadily since the act of 1875 was passed, and why gold has increased by nearly \$1,000,000,000 during the last year, and is now increasing at the rate of nearly \$1,500,000 a month, notwithstanding the fact that the gold coinage is now being coined as a matter of fact there is to-day more gold in this country than there ever was before in its whole history. Another fact is that \$200,000,000 of treasury was put there in exchange for silver certificates.

The immediate effect of stopping the coinage of silver must necessarily be to lower the price of silver bullion and gradually to appreciate the value of gold in the world. It is an internal ratio, so much desired, or of the readjustment of the relative value to which silver bullion has been raised. It is possible for such things to take place as are predicted in the last paragraph of the letter if it is true that gold is to be withdrawn from its hoarding places, followed by an unprecedented contraction in the actual volume of our currency. Such a contraction, it has been shown, must be followed by a great fall in prices. What then? Would not gold flow here as tides flow? Surely it would come as fast as ships could bring it. What would those who have been hoarding gold do with it then? Labor, the letter says, already greatly depressed, would suffer from the depressing effect of the scaling down of the purchasing power of every so-called dollar paid into the hand of toil. Here in one sentence we have gold hoarded, unprecedented con-

THE SILVER QUESTION.

President Cleveland's Recent Letter Elicits a Reply from the Friends of Silver Coinage.

An Earnest Protest Against the Position Assumed by Mr. Arthur's Successor.

[Associated Press dispatch from Washington.] The friends of silver bullion, while at first inclined to make a formal reply to the letter of President-elect Cleveland, since it has been given to the public, decided at a conference held this evening to reply openly to those parts with which they do not agree. They say they did not invite a controversy, but on the contrary, were anxious to avoid it. They also say it was not until it had become known that a determined effort was being made to injure the interests of the silver bullion, that they decided to take the initiative in advance of the gold side of the question, and that they decided to do so until his Cabinet had been formed, and both sides of the question could be considered.

It is in the hands of the writer of the letter of the legislative branch of the Government, and assert they will at all times maintain it. They furnish the following as a statement of their views:

In the letter no distinction is made between silver coinage and silver bullion. While it is true that the silver bullion, which is extended from coinage and consequently from monetary use, is worth less in the ratio of 10 to 1 than 95 per cent of the gold dollar, silver coinage is admitted to monetary use the same as gold, and is equal in value to gold coin. The silver-dollar exchange for gold is not a matter of dollars and cents, but of dollars and dollars. It will even buy the gold with which gold dollars may be made. France, with a population of 35,000,000, has in circulation \$600,000,000 of silver, with \$85,000,000 of gold, while we have in circulation \$1,000,000,000 of silver, with \$1,000,000,000 of gold. Of paper and silver together, including silver certificates, we have less than \$700,000,000, which shows that in this country there is more gold than silver, and nearly four times as much gold as silver. With this proportion in our currency, and with gold and silver on an equal footing, the control of the currency would not be in the hands of the Treasury, but in the hands of the people.

There would be no need for a legal tender if one who receives money is permitted to choose between gold and silver. The silver dollar certificates would be as good as gold, and the Treasury or bank notes would be as good as gold. The issue of a hundred millions, has the same effect on gold as much in silver as the issue of a hundred millions, has the same effect on gold as much in silver.

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traction, fall of prices, and scaling down of the purchasing power of the dollar. That is, when these impending calamities come, prices will fall, everything becomes cheaper, and money becomes less valuable at the same time. That is, both sides of the balance go down together. Usually one side goes up as the other goes down; usually as commodities become cheaper money becomes relatively dearer and vice versa; usually a contraction of the money volume results in a rise in the value of money and not in a fall. The contradictions involved in the paragraph of the letter are hardly calculated to excite conviction in those who have ever studied the money questions at all, or to weaken in them any sense of alarm at our approaching calamities from such causes.

In one thing all will agree, and that is in the importance to the whole country, and especially to the laboring classes now struggling with want, of the revival of business and the resumption of prosperity. The one condition essential to the revival of business and the resumption of country ever did thrive, and never can, while money was undergoing contraction. Business revived only when the money volume was constantly giving way. Stability in the volume of money is the one essential to the safety and prosperity of the laboring classes. It is not the policy of the world to-day. Are we not brought face to face with the startling fact that the gold production of the world has fallen below its consumption in the arts, and that there is no probability of any new gold for the money supply for centuries to come? With this condition of things as to gold, is it not a matter of dollars and cents, but of dollars and dollars. It will even buy the gold with which gold dollars may be made. France, with a population of 35,000,000, has in circulation \$600,000,000 of silver, with \$85,000,000 of gold, while we have in circulation \$1,000,000,000 of silver, with \$1,000,000,000 of gold. Of paper and silver together, including silver certificates, we have less than \$700,000,000, which shows that in this country there is more gold than silver, and nearly four times as much gold as silver. With this proportion in our currency, and with gold and silver on an equal footing, the control of the currency would not be in the hands of the Treasury, but in the hands of the people.

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