The Michigan Argus.

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The Michigan Argus.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING,
In the third story of the brick block corner of Main and Huron streets,
ANN ARBOR, - - MICHIGAN.
Entrance on Huron street, opposite the Gregory House.

CARR & GOULET
EDITORS AND PUBLISHERS.

Terms, $1.50 a Year in Advance.

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BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

C. GEORG, M. D., Physician and Surgeon. Office and residence No. 7 Washington street, four doors east of Main, Ann Arbor, Mich.

EUGENE K. FRUEAUFF, Commissioner of Deeds for the State of Pennsylvania. Office, Hill's Opera-House, Ann Arbor, Mich.

WM. LEWITT, M. D., Physician and Surgeon. Office over Watts' Jewelry Store, Main street, Ann Arbor.

ANN ARBOR MINERAL SPRINGS, Morris Hale, M. D., Superintendent. Office in building corner Main and West Huron streets.

WINES & WORDEN, 20 South Main street, Ann Arbor, Mich., wholesale and retail dealers in Dry Goods, Carpets and Groceries.

MACK & SCHMID, dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery, &c., No. 54 South Main street.

W. H. JACKSON, Dentist, successor to C. B. Porter. Office corner Main and Huron-sts., over the store of Hale & Tremain, Ann Arbor, Mich. Anesthetics administered if required.

SUTHERLAND & WHEDON, Life and Fire Insurance Agents, and dealers in Real Estate. Office on Huron street.

BACH & ABEL, dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, &c., &c., No. 26 South Main street, Ann Arbor.

WM. WAGNER, dealer in Ready-Made Clothing, Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, Trunks, Carpet Bags, &c., 21 South Main street.

NOAH W. CHEEVER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
Office in Probate Office, Ann Arbor.

MRS. H. J. HILTON, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON
Office and Residence No. 88 Ann Street, corner of Ingalls, Ann Arbor, Mich.
☞ Office hours 8 to 10 a. m., and 2 to 4 p. m.
References—Prof. Sager, Prof. Palmer.

DR. C. A. LEITER,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.
Office over Watts' Jewelry Store, Main Street,
Residence 58 East Huron Street,
ANN ARBOR, - - - MICHIGAN.

JOHN G. GALL,
Dealer in
FRESH AND SALT MEATS, LARD, Sausages, &c.
Orders solicited and promptly filled with the best meats in the market.
Cor. Huron and Fourth-sts., Ann Arbor.

J. FRED. BROSS,
Manufacturer of
CARRIAGES, BUGGIES, Lumber Wagons, Spring Wagons, Cutters, Sleighs, &c.
All work warranted of the best material. Repairing done promptly and reasonably. All work warranted to give perfect satisfaction. 68 South Main street.

CROCKERY, GLASSWARE AND GROCERIES.
J. & P. DONNELLY
Have in store a large stock of Crockery, Glassware, Plated Ware, Cutlery, Groceries, &c., &c., all to be sold at unusually low prices.
No. 11 East Huron-st, Ann Arbor.

HENRY MATTHEWS,
Dealer in
FRESH AND SALT MEATS,
Smoked Ham, Sausage, Lard, etc.
Huron Street, next to Leonard House.
Orders left by customers promptly filled.

HENRY MURPHY,
Dealer in
CROCERIES, HOSIERY, GLOVES, And Notions,
No. 9 North Main Street, Ann Arbor.
Produce taken in exchange.

EVERYBODY SAYS THAT
REVENAUGH
IS THE
Boss Photographer of Ann Arbor.
28 East Huron Street, up-stairs.

W. A. LOVEJOY,
Tobacconist!
DEALS IN BOTH
FINE-CUT AND SMOKING Tobacco,
SNUFF, PIPES, &c.,
At No. 7 East Huron-st.,
Next to the Express Office,
ANN ARBOR, - - - MICHIGAN.

New Bakery!
E. STILING
Would inform his numerous friends and the public generally that he has fitted up the store lately occupied by J. C. Watson & Co., 28 East Huron-st., as a
Bakery and Confectionery Store,
And hopes by a strict attention to business to merit and receive a share of patronage. Particular attention will be paid to the
Ice Cream Department.
Wedding Cakes, Pyramids, all kinds of Fruit Cakes and Ice Cream furnished families or parties on short notice. Fresh Fruits and Confectionery always on hand. Goods delivered free of charge to any part of the city.
REMEMBER THE PLACE,
No. 28 East Huron St.,
ANN ARBOR.

NEWS SUMMARY

The East.

THE reduction of wages of mill operatives at Fall River, Mass., which went into effect Jan. 1, is causing much distress. The wages of weavers, men and women, range from $5 to $6.00 per week; of the spinners, who are all able-bodied men, most of them with families, $9 to $11. The operatives are discouraged at the prospect, and a general strike is anticipated.

ANOTHER bold bank robbery in broad daylight—this time at Carbondale, Pa. Two men entered the First National Bank at noon, while the clerks were at dinner, and asked to have a bill changed. As the cashier was counting the money, they sprang over the counter and grappled with him, and, after a desperate struggle, in which he was severely beaten, a gag was thrust into his mouth, his hands tied behind his back, and his feet securely bound. The robbers succeeded in getting $5,000.

THE suspension of labor by reason of strikes in the Lehigh coal regions in Pennsylvania is now complete, about 25,000 miners being "locked out" of work by the inflexibility of the proprietors and the resolutions adopted in the Laborers' Union against submitting to a reduction of wages....Four men were blown to atoms by the explosion of a nitro-glycerine factory near Communipaw, N. J., on Saturday last.

THE New York Grand Jury visited Blackwell's Island Penitentiary the other day, and found William M. Tweed occupying a small, ill-ventilated room, and dressed in prison garb.

The West.

AN unsuccessful attempt was made a few days ago by the convicts of the Nebraska Penitentiary to remove to more congenial quarters. A simultaneous attack was made upon the guards, who were all disarmed, with one exception. This one was shot in the knee and disarmed. The convicts then seized the armory, which contained plenty of weapons and ammunition for the force, and but for the severity of the weather the prison would have been empty. On the arrival of a company of soldiers from Omaha, and a promise of liberal treatment, peace was restored.... A snow-slide in the Big Cottonwood canon, near Salt Lake, last week, killed James Cox, John Trenberth, James Glasson and James Renfrey were killed....Four men were drowned in the Missouri river at Omaha, on Tuesday last, while attempting to cross the ice with teams

THE Illinois State Grange met at Springfield on the 13th inst. Ninety counties were represented by 160 delegates. The report of the Secretary shows that there are 1,533 granges in the State, of which 433 are in arrears with their report and dues. The total receipts of the State Grange for the past year are $21,315.83. The expenditures and the number of members in the State are kept secret....The country is flooded with counterfeit 10s and 5s on the Traders' National Bank of Chicago. Look out for them. They are well executed, and calculated to deceive.

A CONVENTION of miners was held at Springfield, Ill., last week, at which a resolution was adopted declaring against strikes and in favor of the settlement of disputes between employers and employes by arbitration.... They have been having some fearful weather out in the Territories. At Helena, Montana, on the night of the 13th of January, the mercury in the thermometers all froze, and small quantities of mercury in vials also congealed. Proof whisky, placed out of doors, froze solid in half an hour. Four Chinamen were found about half a mile from town, frozen to death. The whisky they had with them, in small kegs, was frozen solid. A number of persons were frozen to death at different points. At one point in Wyoming Territory the spirit thermometer marked *fifty-six degrees below zero*....Two-thirds of the business portion of Vermilion, Dakota Territory, has been destroyed by fire. Loss $70,000. Destructive fires are also reported at Galena, Ill. (loss $125,000), and at Ottawa, Kansas (loss $60,000).

The South.

THE City Council of New Orleans has adopted a resolution stigmatizing the statements of Gen. Sheridan regarding the insecurity of life and property as an infamous libel.

EX-GOV. THOMAS E. BRAMLETTE, of Kentucky, is dead.

TWO HUNDRED citizens of Arkansas recently published a card indorsing Gen. Sheridan's action at New Orleans, and his statement that a reign of terror exists in Arkansas. Gov. Garland thereupon issued instructions to the prosecuting attorneys of the State to have each one of the signers of the paper summoned before the grand juries of their respective counties and compelled to testify, and that if the facts are established as set forth in their statement, the guilty parties are to be punished to the full extent of the law. Gov. Garland has also sent a special message to the Legislature calling attention to the matter, and urging the passage of more stringent laws.

ADVICES from New Orleans of the 19th inst., report the situation unchanged. Gen. Sheridan had gone on a tour to the country parishes.

AN Associated Press telegram from Vicksburg of Jan. 18 states that on that day "Maj. George E. Head, with a squad of Federal troops with fixed bayonets, acting, it is stated, under orders from Gen. Emory, entered the Sheriff's office and forcibly ejected Sheriff A. J. Flanagan, who was in possession by virtue of the recent election, about the validity of which there is a constitutional question. Maj. Head reported his action to Chancellor Hill, who was holding court in an adjacent room, by whom the action of the military was countenanced and seemingly approved. Flanagan also reported the facts to Chancellor Hill, and appealed to the court to protect him in the discharge of his duties, but was refused. The Chancellor appointed W. H McGhee Sheriff pro tem., and he was placed in possession of the office by the military. McGhee is a white Republican and was Deputy under Sheriff Crosby."

THE Missouri State Prison, at Jefferson City, was the scene of a formidable mutiny a few days ago. The convicts in the shoe shops, to the number of 300, quit work, and armed with knives, hammers, and such weapons as they could lay hands on, were preparing to march forth to freedom, and would doubtless have succeeded but for the presence of large numbers of citizens, who responded at the first alarm. Armed with rifles and shotguns, they surrounded the prison, and the mutineers, perceiving the hopelessness of a struggle with them, submitted quietly. The pretext for the mutiny was the alleged insufficiency and bad quality of food.

A BLOODY affray occurred last week at Laconia, Ark., on the Mississippi river, resulting in the death of Charles and Alvis Buck and two brothers named Harris. The latter were recently from Illinois, and the former hail from Kentucky

Washington.

THE Spanish government proposes to settle the Virginius matter with the United States upon the same terms as were agreed upon with Great Britain. The latter country has been paid £500 for the family of every white person massacred by Burrell, and $300 for each colored family. Our government has stated that these terms could not be accepted, on account of this distinction in color, and that none would be accepted which should make any discrimination as to race. ....Abert, the recusant Pacific Mail subsidy witness, being threatened with imprisonment, has made a clean breast of the matter and told all about how and to whom he disbursed that part of the corruption fund intrusted to his manipulation. The amounts were apportioned as follows: To Joseph MacFarland, correspondent of Forney's *Press* and the Boston *Globe*, $25,000; to W. B. Shaw, the correspondent of the Boston *Transcript*, $15,000; to Don Piatt, the editor of the *Capital*, $5,000; to J. M. Morey, formerly editor of the Washington *Chronicle*, $1,500; to A. W. Randall, ex-Postmaster-General, $6,600; to S. E. Chittenden, $5,000; to A. B. Corwine, of Cincinnati, $1,500; to J. H. Hersee, Assistant Doorkeeper of the House, $11,000; to J. G. Barrett, ex-Mayor of Washington, $7,000; to H. G. Fant, a banker here, $1,000; to R. C. Parsons, $1,500; to Mr. Moran, of the Philadelphia *Tribune*, $1,000; R. C. Parsons, $1,500; O. J. Averill, $9,000; Chas. H. Sherill, $500; Wm. Moran, $200; Charles Abert, $7,000; Cormick, $500; Ingraham, $5,000; John Boyd, $4,500. Total, $120,000, disbursed between March 6 and Sept. 6, 1872.

A WASHINGTON telegram states that after full consultation between the Republican Senators, the conclusion has been reached to accept Pinchback's credentials as a Senator from Louisiana as legal, and admit him to a seat in the Senate....The Sub-Pacific railroad committee of the House have agreed to report favorably Tom Scott's Southern railroad measure.

A PROMINENT Republican Senator, who is in the confidence of President Grant, says a dispatch to the Chicago *Tribune*, is authority for the assertion that the administration is sick of Kellogg, and ready to throw him overboard, if any feasible means can be devised. It is stated that a pressure will be made to induce him and Antoine to resign, in which event a new election will be necessary.....The Comptroller of the Currency has already received applications for $1,000,000 of new circulation, under the provisions of the new Finance law. These applications come almost entirely from the Western States....The Committee on Ways and Means think that the bill restoring the tax on tea and coffee is certain of a favorable report in committee, but are not positive that it can pass the House.... The Attorney-General has received a petition signed by 300 negroes, making the request that the United States set apart a territory for dissatisfied negroes, and protect them by the military under any form of government acceptable to Congress. The petition represents that the blacks would make more rapid progress in civilization if not compelled to remain in contact with whites....The commission which was appointed to report upon the various plans suggested for the improvement of the mouth of the Mississippi river recommend the adoption of Capt. James B. Eads' jetty system.

WHITELAW REID, of the New York *Tribune*, was summoned to Washington last week to testify in the Pacific Mail investigation. After his examination Reid was arrested for libel on complaint of ex-Gov. Sheppard, and required to give bail.

Political.

THE Louisiana Legislature has again elected P. B. S. Pinchback to the United States Senate....The Republican Convention of New Hampshire has nominated Person C. Cheney, of Manchester, for Governor, and Charles F. Powers for Railway Commissioner. ....The Nevada Legislature has elected Mr. Sharon to the Senate of the United States.

THE fifty-two Republicans of the Louisiana House of Representatives who were present at the organization of that body have published their report of the affair. They state that the House consists of 110 members; that there were 102 present at the organization, 52 of whom were Republicans and 50 Democrats; that the Republicans were therefore in the majority, and that it was impossible for the Democrats to get control of the body except in violation of law.

A WASHINGTON telegram says "the Cabinet, notwithstanding contrary rumors, is united upon the President's Louisiana message." It is added "the present drift of the Louisiana question here is toward the continued recognition and maintenance of the Kellogg government." At a caucus of Southern Republicans in both branches of Congress it was unanimously decided to support Kellogg, and that if the alternative is presented of a new election or a provisional government, they will choose the latter.

FRANCIS KERNAN (Democrat) has been elected to succeed Mr. Fenton in the Senate from New York.....The sub-committee appointed to visit New Orleans for the purpose of investigating Louisiana affairs have made their report to the General Committee. They say that the action of the Returning Board in rejecting the returns from Rapides parish was arbitrary and illegal. They say: "We are constrained to declare that the action of the Returning Board on the whole was arbitrary, unjust, and, in our opinion, illegal; and that this arbitrary, unjust and illegal action alone prevented the return, by the Board, of a majority of Conservative members of the Lower House. The committee confined their investigation to two parishes, and find that no general intimidation of Republican voters was established. No colored man was produced who had been threatened or assaulted by any Conservative because of political opinion, or discharged from employment or refused employment. Of all those who testified to intimidation, there was hardly any one who, of his own knowledge, could specify a reliable instance of such acts; and of the white men who were produced to testify generally on subjects, very nearly all, it not every single one, was a holder of office." The report expresses the opinion that there was a "fair, free and peaceable election in Louisiana in November, 1874," and that a "clear Conservative majority was elected to the lower house of the Legislature," of which they were deprived by the "arbitrary act of the Returning Board."

A NEW ORLEANS telegram of the 18th inst., says: "The following is from a Republican official source: Republicans assert that the report of the Louisiana sub-committee goes outside the record, and that no testimony was brought before them to show the funding of illegal legislative warrants, displacement of judges by Kellogg, or seizure of arms by the police without process of law. They assert that specific evidence will be adduced to disprove these and other allegations of the committee, which they say are based solely on briefs of Democratic counsel."....The Democrats of the Missouri Legislature have chosen Gen. Francis M. Cockrill as the successor of Mr. Schurz in the United States Senate.... The committee sent to Little Rock to investigate Arkansas affairs have unanimously come to the conclusion that Brooks was legally elected Governor of that State, and a majority of the committee further agree as to the validity of the Garland government....Vice-President Wilson has written a letter on the political situation to the Springfield (Mass.) *Republican*, in which he disclaims the belief attributed to him that the Republican party is dead. He insists that it is not dead, nor hopelessly defeated; that the elements of its original strength, and proper management, will insure its continued success. He believes there should be a new policy toward the South; that the bad men in the party should be ejected, and good men outside of it invited to enter.

General.

THE commission of engineers on the alluvial basin of the Mississippi recommend government aid for the purpose of reclaiming these alluvial lands, and suggest an immediate appropriation of $1,500,000 for Louisiana, and $500,000 each for Arkansas and Mississippi, to close existing breaks and crevasses.

THE St. Louis police have struck a trail which they think may lead to the discovery of Charley Ross....The latest advices from Fort Garry report that it is currently rumored that documents from the imperial government, containing a general amnesty to all parties implicated in the rebellion of '69 and '70, have been received by Lieut.-Gov. Morris, and that an official *Gazette* extra will be issued containing this proclamation.

Foreign.

ADVICES from Spain report that Don Carlos is determined on a vigorous prosecution of the war, notwithstanding the restoration of the monarchy. The Madrid government has therefore ordered the resumption of active operations against him....The steamer Cortes, belonging to North Shields, has been lost in the Bay of Biscay. Twenty-six persons were drowned.

A LONDON dispatch announces the loss of the British steamer Bride, from Alexandria for Hull. Twenty of her crew were drowned. ....King Alfonso has arrived at Madrid, where he was enthusiastically received by the populace....A Madrid telegram denies that Valmaseda is to succeed Concha as Captain-General of Cuba.

THE steamship Alice from Cardiff for Constantinople has been lost at sea, and twenty persons were drowned... Mr. Gladstone has expressed his determination to withdraw from the leadership of the Liberal party in England, which he has directed for so many years.

TROUBLES come fast and thick upon poor old Spain, and it looks as if her new King will more than have his hands full. The cable brings news that a German man-of-war has landed a force at Zarauz, on the Spanish coast, and occupied the place. It is added that Germany will shortly have fifty guns on the Northern coast.

THE London *Times* of Jan. 17, in an editorial discussing the European situation, says: "In the gloom surrounding us, one thing is perceptible—all are arming. Germany is arming *en masse;* the surrounding nations, including the best part of the world, cannot do otherwise. Momentary dreams of peace have fled. Germany recognizes the stern necessity. What she won by arms she can only hold by arms, and while the arms are in her hands." The *Times* confesses that Germany cannot raise a third army. Her hopes are in her navy.

FORTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

MONDAY, Jan. 11.—*Senate*—Davis introduced a bill for the improvement of the Kanawha river, in West Virginia....Clayton moved a resolution calling on the Secretary of War for the report of Maj. Lewis Merrill, "relating to certain disorders in Louisiana," particularly the Coushatta troubles; agreed to....Schurz spoke at length upon the Louisiana question, the galleries being crowded. The Senator argued strongly in favor of the right of the people to local self-government, to which Morton replied, claiming that the outrages in the South were more glaring than Sheridan showed them to be in his report.

House—Bills introduced: To fix the salaries of the Judges of the Court of Claims at $6,000; to abolish the office of Lieutenant General of the Army; to increase import duties ten per cent. after March, 1875; for pensions to soldiers of the Mexican war who served in the Confederate army; to open up the Black Hills Indian reservation to settlement; to prevent telegraph monopoly....Kason introduced a bill supplementary to the bill to restore specie payments....Garfield reported a bill appropriating $25,000 for the entertainment of King Kalakaua...Cox introduced a resolution condemning the intervention of the general government in Louisiana affairs, and demanding the withdrawal of the military forces from that State; referred.

TUESDAY, Jan. 12.—*Senate.*—Morrill, of Vermont, reported a joint resolution authorizing Thos. W. Fitch, an engineer in the navy, to accept a wedding present sent to his wife, Minnie Sherman Fitch, by the Khedive of Egypt....The bill abolishing the Western District of Arkansas was passed....Howe replied to the speech of Schurz of the previous day on the Louisiana question, after which the Senate went into executive session.

House.—The Postoffice Committee was directed to report what changes can be made in the postal laws for the purpose of reducing expenses....The Senate bill to remove the limitation restricting the circulation of gold banks to $1,000,000 was passed—136 to 80.... The Senate amendments of the Naval Appropriation bill were concurred in; they only increased the House appropriations $20,000—an unprecedented circumstance....Townsend, Chairman of the Committee on Public Lands, reported a bill granting to railroad companies right of way through the public lands, which was passed. The bill gives the right of way to the extent of 100 feet on either side of the central line of the road, and the right to take from adjacent public lands earth, stone, timber, etc., necessary for construction of the road; also ground for stations, not to exceed twenty acres for each station, to the extent of one station for every ten miles of road.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 13.—*Senate*—The consideration of Schurz's resolution in regard to Louisiana, being unfinished business, was resumed, and Logan made a speech in defense of the Republican party, Grant and Sheridan....Morton introduced a bill for the relief of the Terre Haute and Indianapolis Railroad Company....Pratt called up the bill ceding to the several States within whose limits they respectively lie, the beds of unsurveyed lakes and other bodies of water, and addressed the Senate on the report of the committee in the case ..The message of the President on Louisiana affairs was then read, and the Senate soon afterward adjourned.

House—Cannon introduced a bill to promote commerce among the States and to cheapen transportation of person and property between the Atlantic seaboard and the Western States....The House then went into committee of the whole, with Poland in the chair, on the Indian Appropriation bill, which appropriates $4,855,507. After a long discussion, and without making much progress on the bill, the committee rose, and the House adjourned at 5 o'clock.

THURSDAY, Jan. 14.—*Senate*—The time was mostly occupied in debate on Louisiana affairs. Logan finished his speech, which was begun the day previous, and occupied five hours....At the conclusion of Logan's speech, Tipton obtained the floor, but at the request of Conkling he gave way to allow the reading of a message from the President on finance, intending to resume to-morow....The message was then read, and the Senate, af er executive session, adjourned.

House—Discussion of the Indian Appropriation bill occupied nearly the entire day.... The Secretary of War recommends the construction of a breakwater at Cleveland, Ohio, at an estimated cost of $1,300,000....The Appropriation Committee agreed to appropriate $17,000, to be expended in fish propagation under the direction of Spencer F. Baird....A bill was passed removing the political disabilities of John Withers, James F. Winter, and William Kearney, of Texas. Adjourned.

FRIDAY, Jan. 15.—*Senate*—The House bill to amend the act granting pensions to certain soldiers and sailors of the war of 1812, and to restore to the pension rolls those persons whose names were stricken therefrom in consequence of disloyalty, was recommitted to the Pension Committee....Unfinished business being in order, Tipton concluded his argument on Louisiana affairs, begun yesterday, and Logan, Frelinghuysen, Saulsbury and others took part in the debate that followed, after which the Senate adjourned.

House—G. F. Hoar, from the select committee on Southern outrages, presented the report of the sub-committee, which had been to New Orleans; the report was ordered printed, but was not read, as the committee had voted to proceed to Louisiana and continue the investigation....The bill for the relief of the United States ships Wyoming and Takiang was rejected—99 to 51....The House then instructed the Sergeant-at-Arms to retain the recusant witness, Irwin, in custody until he shall purge himself of contempt, after which it adjourned till Monday.

SATURDAY, Jan. 16.—*Senate*—Clayton presented a memorial signed by over 200 citizens of Arkansas, formerly soldiers in the Union army, indorsing the course of Gen. Sheridan in New Orleans, and declaring that the statements made by him were true. Laid upon the table....Ferry, of Michigan, introduced a bill to authorize the issuance of patents for quarter sections of land in that State. Referred.

House—The House was not in session to-day.

MONDAY, Jan. 18.—*Senate*—Morton introduced a bill to establish a mint for the coinage of gold and silver in Indianapolis....Unfinished business (the Louisiana discussion) was taken up, but postponed to permit action on the appropriation bills, to which various amendments were added....Logan introduced a bill to authorize the construction of a bridge across the Mississippi river at or near the Grand Chain.

House—Bills introduced: To prevent the issue of national bank notes of greater denominations than $100; to establish a mint at Cincinnati; to authorize the construction of a bridge across the Mississippi river at Memphis; in regard to alleged new evidence in the Fitz John Porter case....The bill appropriating $25,000 to defray the expenses attending the visit of the King of Hawaii was passed.

THE SUN'S DISTANCE.

Startling Results Obtained by the Recent Transit Observations—In Less than 1,440 Years the Earth will Fall Plump Into the Sun.

The New York *World* publishes a cable dispatch from London, saying:

"The first tentative computations made at Greenwich of data obtained from observations of the recent transit of Venus have yielded results somewhat different from what were expected. Four calculations made independently give the sun's parallax as being respectively 906 seconds, 915 seconds, 925 seconds, and 920 seconds, the mean being 294 seconds. The computations were made by Prof. O. Henrici, Ph. D., of the University College; Mr. Frederick Guthrie, of the Royal School of Mines and Arts, and Messrs. Dunkin and Ellis, assistants at the Royal Observatory, Greenwich. No calculations have yet been completed at Kew Observatory. The computations as given were made only upon the basis of moments of external and internal contact as reported from different points of observation, and may be considerably modified when photographic and micrometic measurements are taken into account."

Based on this dispatch, the *World* remarks, on the authority of an American astronomer, as follows:

"To say that the sun's parallax has been ascertained to be 924 seconds, is to say that the sun is distant from us about 22,326 semi-diameters of the earth, or 88,443,726 miles. This is 6,926,274 miles less than the distance made out by Encke from observations of the last transit, and 3,000,000 or 4,000,000 less than the results obtained by more recent measurements. If this ratio were constant, we should require 1,440 years to overcome the entire distance and fall into the sun. But, as it is certain that our centripetal motion would be vastly accelerated continually as we got closer within the sphere of the sun's attraction, unless his forces should be proportionally decreased or his volume reduced, it is also probable that we should consume very much less time than is above given in making the tremendous journey."

A Ghastly Execution.

One of the most bungling and revolting executions on record was that of the hanging of the two negroes, Jarvis and Jackson, at Hempstead, near New York city, on Friday of last week. The account of the sickening affair, as reported by telegraph, relates that at 11:26 the weight was released, and both bodies sprang into the air, but only for an instant was one suspended, and in the next moment was witnessed an inexpressibly horrible sight. The body of Jackson was drawn up quickly, and his struggles of agony began, but Jarvis' body had risen perhaps a foot when the rope broke, and he struck the platform squarely on his feet, completely paralyzed by terror, and undoubtedly terribly hurt by the jerk of the noose on his neck. There was a pause of shuddering silence all over the yard, and the half-lifeless form swayed forward and would have fallen but for the intervention of the Sheriff's arm. For three minutes, while the rope was being repaired, Jarvis hung limp and motionless upon the arms of the officers. Sheriff Sammis says that he did not utter a word, but others say that he begged in a broken voice: "For God's sake, don't murder me." The knot was loosened around his neck, but the black cap was not drawn up lest he should be convulsed by the sight of his companion, who was struggling with his legs drawn up and his hands clenched by his side. Then a young man on a ladder ran the cord down, and it was about to be refastened when it slipped and with a grating, rasping noise slipped over the joists. Another minute of frightful suspense intervened, during which officers and citizens were muttering "Horrible! Horrible!" and the rope was again slid down through the beam. This time it was fastened, pulled taut against the wretch's neck, who was still able to keep his feet, and then he was slowly pulled up, hand over hand, the requisite distance, and allowed to strangle to death. His second hanging occurred at 11:30, and his pulse ceased to beat at 11:12, after writhings sickening to behold, the body swinging round and round, and shivering and trembling as if touched by a galvanic battery.

Sheridan in the Rotunda.

Gen. Phil. Sheridan appeared in the rotunda of the St. Charles during the hour appointed for the meeting of the Western men. During the course of the evening the General made two appearances there. He was in citizen's dress, and wore a silk hat. As far as observed, no citizen entered into conversation with him, and yet he was keenly observed, with many suppressed manifestations of the excitement the populace felt on account of the part he had taken in the affairs of Louisiana. Later in the evening Gen Sheridan reappeared in the rotunda, and walked around with an air of nonchalance that was quite refreshing. This time he was closly followed by a crowd, whom he did not appear to notice, smoking his cigar with pretty much the same demeanor that is supposed to characterize his master at Washington. The popular indications, however, were more marked than before; and, as he walked leisurely along, there were heard the murmurs of suppressed rage, which occasionally found vent in a hiss. Finally, the little General disappeared, and quiet reigned in Warsaw.—*New Orleans Times.*

MICHIGAN NEWS.

INDUSTRIAL PROGRESS.

IT has been claimed that Begole & Co., at Flint have the largest circular saw ever brought into the State. The Saginaw *Republican* steps to the front and claims that in 1868, D. H. Jerome & Co. sold to Herther & Allison, of East Saginaw a circular saw manufactured by Lippincott, Blakewell & Co., which measured six feet six inches. The Flint saw is six feet four inches in diameter.

PERSONAL.

THE Lansing *Republican* says: "George H. Durand, the newly-elected member of Congress from this district, and Oscar Adams, formerly a member of the lower house of the Legislature, have formed a partnership for the practice of law at Flint."

GEN. TOM THUMB and troupe are giving entainments throughout the State.

ROBERT CRONYN, of Detroit, challenges any Michigan billiardist to play him 1,000 points for $100.

DEATHS.

RIX ROBINSON, the first white settler of Ottawa county, founder of Grand Haven, and at one time owner of all the land occupied by and surrounding that city, died at his residence in Ada, Mich., recently, aged 84 years.

CASUALTIES.

At Bradford's camp, near Sparta Center, last week, William Lord was instantly killed while assisting at branding and piling pine logs for running. A large log rolled back over his body, crushing his head, limbs, and, body, into a shapeless mass. He was about 29 years old.

The Union Hotel, at Grand Haven, was totally destroyed by fire. Loss, $4,000.

RAILROADS.

An ex parte order has been granted at New York, restraining the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railroad Company from paying the dividend declared December 29. The complaint recites that the company, instead of paying a dividend, ought to pay interest on their bonds, to secure the mortgage on the road for $25,000,000, held by the Union Trust Company.

CRIME.

IN a difficulty arising from family affairs at Red Oak, last week, Joshua Sharrett was shot by Job Reynolds, inflicting a probably fatal wound.

LEGAL.

THE will of the late E. B. Ward is likely to be contested by the children of his first wife. Eminent counsel has been engaged on both both sides, and the struggle will begin when the will is admitted to probate, on the first day of next month.

MISCELLANEOUS.

LIVONIA, Wayne county, puts in a claim to the champion old couple. A correspondent of the *Free Press* says Martin Fraser and wife, of that village, were married in the year 1816, and have been married fifty-nine years. They are in good health and able to do most of their work. They have lived in the town forty-nine years; have raised a family of eight children and have never had a death in their family.

GRAND RAPIDS now claims a population of 28,000.

THE Detroit people now cross over to Canada on the ice.

JACKSON county has forty-six lawyers.

A MEETING of the French citizens of Detroit has been held to consider the question of the introduction of the French language into the public schools.

The Grand Traverse Grange of the Patrons of Husbandry have instituted a free course of lectures, to be given during the winter for the purpose of advancing the interests of the farmers, especially members of the grange.

PISCICULTURE.

The Lansing *Republican* publishes an abstract of the report of the Board of Fish Commissioners, from which we cull some interesting figures. The Commissioners state that no one of the entire thirty-seven States equals Michigan in natural fish supply and advantages. North, east, and west she is bounded by a chain of lakes, the largest and grandest that exist on the globe, giving her a lake coast more than 1,400 miles long; and the computed area of water surface within her constitutional limits is 36,324 square miles. There is scarcely a section of her 56,243 square miles that is not bordered by river or rivulet, or dotted by lake or lakelet; and so cold and pure and constant are many of them, that the opinion obtains that they derive their supplies by subterranean openings from the great border lakes. The Commissioners have caused to be hatched and planted, during the past season, over 1,500,000 whitefish. They were sent out and deposited in about 200 of the choice lakes of Michigan. Arrangements have been made for hatching and distributing between two and three millions during the current year. Since the spring of 1873, there have been received, hatched, and deposited in the various lakes and streams of this State, about 200,000 Atlantic salmon, 3,000 land-locked salmon, and 80,000 California salmon. Some 500,000 shad have also been deposited in Grand, Detroit, Flint, Raisin, St. Joseph, and Shiawassee rivers, and Long Lake, Kalamazoo county. The hatching house is situated immediately below the lower dam on the right margin of the canon. It is twenty feet wide, sixty feet long, and one story high, with a roomy attic for storage purposes. Interiorly the whole room is faced with planed and matched lumber, and the walls thoroughly packed with sawdust, rendering it cool in summer and warm in winter. The building is painted inside and out. Water from the springs is brought to the hatchery in pump logs, extending the whole length of the building. Beneath the pump logs is a large supply trough. The hatching troughs stand in pairs at right angles with the logs and supply race, and may be fed from either or both, as the operator may desire. There are 18 hatching-races, each 16 feet long, 1 foot wide, and 8 inches deep, divided into compartments of 18 inches. These compartments are for the wire-cloth trays upon which the ova are laid, and each will contain five trays. The races are provided with covers by which the light may be regulated, and the ova and fry protected from harm. The present capacity of the hatchery is about 1,000,000 salmon or 5,000,000 whitefish.

THE LEGISLATIVE STANDING COMMITTEES.

SENATE COMMITTEES.

Appropriations and Finance—Boies, Osborn, Adair.

Claims and Public Accounts—Cook, Murray, Corey.

State Affairs—Jones, Nelson, Morse.

Judiciary—Gray, Fancher, Webber.

Federal Relations—Garvey, Gray, Mellen.

Education and Public Schools—Warren, Thompson, Huntington.

Banks and Incorporations—Osborn, Jenks, White.

Military Affairs—Morse, Wood, David.

Public Lands—North, Gray, Fish.

Railroads—Wells, Warren, Cobb.

Roads and Bridges—Adair, Jones, Hawkins.

Counties and Townships—Mitchell, Greusel, Berrick.

Cities and Villages—Fancher, Webber, Boies.

Agricultural Interests—Wood, Murray, Babcock.

Mechanical Interests—Corey, Jenks, Hawkins

Saline Interests—Webber, North, Berrick.

Lumber Interests—Mellon, Nelson, David.

Fishing Interests—David, Mitchell, Corey.

Canals, River and Harbor Improvements—Redfield, Thompson, Gray.

Mines, Minerals, and Mining Interests—White, Wood, Murray.

Religious and Benevolent Societies—Berrick, Greusel, Thompson.

Immigration—Babcock, Greusel, Jenks.

Insurance—Thomas, Garvey, White.

Printing—Cobb, Fancher, Thompson.

State Prison—Nelson, Jones, Mellen.

State Reform School—North, Boies, White.

Asylum for Insane—Thompson, Cook, Adair.

Asylum for Deaf, Dumb, and Blind—Wells, Garvey, Redfield.

Agricultural College—Murray, Cook, Babcock.

University and Normal School—Thomas, Wood, Huntington.

State Public School—Jenks, Mitchell, Fish.

Geological Survey of the State—Fish, Warren, Boies.

State Capitol and Public Buildings—Greusel, North, Webber.

State Library—Thomas, Webber, Cook.

Expiring Laws—Hawkins, Fancher, Jones.

Constitutional Amendments—Huntington, Cook, Morse.

Rules and Joint Rules—Osborn, Boies, Fish.

Engrossment and Enrollment of Bills—Warren, Wells, Cobb.

Supplies and Miscellaneous Expenses of Senate—Garvey, North, Adair.

HOUSE COMMITTEES.

Ways and Means—Howard, Livingston, Watkins, Goodyear, Little.

State Affairs—Rich, Briggs, Bailey, Hollon, Wood.

Judiciary—Parker, Huggett, F. O. Clark, Hunt, Ransom.

Harbors—Wilson, Lee, Howard, Churchill, Curry.

Elections—Hubbard,

Michigan Argus.

FRIDAY MORNING, JAN. 22, 1875

Chandler Gone Up!

HON. I. P. CHRISTIANCY ELECTED U. S. SENATOR.

Just as we go to press (Thursday afternoon) we received a special dispatch from Lansing, announcing the defeat of "Old ZACK" CHANDLER, and the election of Hon. I. P. CHRISTIANCY, of the Supreme Court. The Democrats all voted for CHRISTIANCY. Now for the "New Rebellion." "Let us have peace."

— On Wednesday CHANDLER lacked three votes of an election. The Democratic members voted solid for Hon. G. V. N. LOTHROP.

A BILL has been introduced in the Legislature, and will probably pass. It provides for the punishment, under heavy penalties, of persons who shall be found to have in their possession bodies to which no legal title can be shown.

On Wednesday U. S. Senators were elected in several States. New York elects Hon. Francis Kernan; Pennsylvania, Hon. W. A. Wallace; Indiana, Hon. Joseph E. McDonald; Missouri, Gen. F. M. Cockrill—all Democrats; and Massachusetts, Hon. H. L. Dawes, Republican.

THE House of Representatives received on Friday last a petition with three hundred signatures of southern colored people, asking that some part of the South or southwest territory be set apart for the exclusive use of their race, to be formed into states and territories, with similar protection as is now given by law to the Cherokee, Choctaw and Seminole Indians.

WM. E. QUIMBY, for some years managing editor of the Detroit *Free Press*, has purchased the stock of HENRY N. WALKER, Esq., for a long time the President of the *Free Press* Company, and is now the largest stockholder. Mr. Q. graduated at the University, (in 1858) which has turned out some of the best journalists in the country, and has ever since been on the *Free Press*, and has proved that he knows how to make a live paper. On New Year's day the proprietors and employes of the office presented a set of silver, 12 pieces, to Mr. WALKER. A deserved compliment.

THE citizens of Toledo are interesting themselves in the question of a narrow gauge railroad from Toledo to Omaha, and have petitioned Congress for aid. Cannot the citizens of that enterprising city be prevailed upon to assist the people north of her in completing the Toledo, Ann Arbor and Northern Railroad, which is nearly ready for the rails from Toledo to Ann Arbor? We believe we can demonstrate to her citizens that a narrow gauge line north of her, passing through the counties of Monroe, Washtenaw, Livingston, and Shiwassee, and so north into and through the vast pine district of the peninsula, will not only add greatly to her material interest, but will pay well on the investment. There is now about ninty miles of the line graded and ready for the rail, with ties enough on the ground to complete the track. In a future article we intend to call the attention of the citizens of Toledo and the counties along its line to its importance and great commercial value. What say, people of Toledo, can you be interested in the enterprise?

CONSIDERABLE discussion is going on as to the increased need in the supply of the Christian Ministry, and it seems to be acknowledged alike here and in Europe that the number of desirable young men in training for the pulpit shows a decided and deplorable falling off. The very outspoken and vigorous editor of the *Church Journal* of New York, has a very startling article on the present condition and prospects of the Protestant Episcopal Cehurch. He says that this church at present offers no career to learned and intellectual men, but seeks only men of tact for managing parishes and paying off debts. He says: "Meantime a church with the traditions of our own—it is well to think of it—has not a college or university of the first class in the land, scarce a dozen names known in literature, and only awaits the calling home of a few gray-haired men to be without a first calss scholar among its priests or bishops in either secular or sacred learning. Its pulpits, marked for their influence on the thought of the land, may be counted on one's fingers," The editor contrasts this intellectual poverty with the thriving education and literature of such denominations as the Baptists and Methodists, who began with comparative ignorance, and he thinks it is high time to stop talking and writing about candles and pictures, and to be meeting the call of the thoughtful men and women of his church for more mind and culture in the pulpit.

REV. MR. BEECHER, at the Plymouth Church prayer meeting last week, counseled his congregation against offering him surperfluous sympathy in this language:

"I am probably the happiest man in the whole connection. [Great applause.] I had rather you wouldn't do that; I had rather you wouldn't, for although I speak very fully to you, I speak out of my own experiance and very deeply, and the applause rather jars. I have rolled off my burden, I am in the house of God, and I am just certain in safety in the hands of God. I do not give it any lower application, but I am bidden in His pavillion, I am surrounded by His peace, and I have got back, through storms and trouble, the simplicity and joy which belonged to me many years ago. My thought and soul's feeling lies over the cloud; it is the result not so much of any visible and external thing as that I am sure I am surrounded by the mind of my God. I live in Him and He lives in me, and He gives me the promised peace. So, then, I don't need you, and then you are in great temptation of a kind of loving and sympathizing idolatry for your pastor, and of standing around your pastor until by and by there won't be any Jesus Christ among you, but there will be your pastor alone, and that is just the worst thing for you and the worst thing for me."

Treatment for the Drowned.

The committee on Accidents of the Michigan State Board of Health has adopted and printed for distribution throughout the State the following rules for the treatment of the drowned, as a life-saving measure:

"1. Remove all obstructions to breathing, Instantly loosen or cut apart all neck and waist bands; turn the patient on his face, with the head down hill; stand astride the hips with your face toward his head, and locking your fingers together under his belly, raise the body as high as you can without lifting the forehead off the ground, and give the body a smart jerk to remove mucus from the throat and water from the windpipe; hold the body suspended long enough to slowly count one, two, three, four, five, repeating the jerk more gently two or three times.

"2. Place the patient on the ground, face downward, and maintaining all the while your position astride the body, grasp the points of the shoulders by the clothing, or, if the body is naked, thrust your fingers into the armpits, clasping your thumbs over the points of the shoulders, and raise the chest as high as you can without lifting the head quite off the ground, and hold it long enough to slowly count one, two, three. Replace him on the ground, with his forehead on his flexed arm, the neck straightened out, and the mouth and nose free. Place your elbows against your knees and your hands upon the sides of his chest over the lower ribs and press downward and inward with increasing force long enough to slowly count one, two. Then suddenly let go, grasp the shoulders as before and raise the chest; then press upon the ribs, etc. These alternate movements should be repeated 10 to 15 times a minute for an hour at least, unless breathing is restored sooner. Use the same regularity as in natural breathing.

"3. After breathing has commenced, restore the animal heat. Wrap him in warm blankets, apply bottles of hot water, hot bricks. or anything to restore him. Warm the head nearly as fast as the body, lest convulsions come on. Rubbing the boddy with warm cloths or the hand, and slapping the fleshy parts may assist to restore warmth, and the breathing also. If the patient can surely swallow, give hot coffee, tea, milk, or a little hot sling. Give spirits sparingly, lest they produce depression. Place the patient in a warm bed, and give him plenty of fresh air; keep him quiet."

These rules are accompanied by further directions and by woodcuts to illustrate the different positions in which the body should be placed and the way it should be handled. These rules cannot be too generally distributed wherever such accidents are possible.

ANNUAL STATEMENT

For the year ending

December 31, A. D. 1874,

of the condition and affairs of the

WASHTENAW MUTUAL FIRE INS. CO.,

Located at Ann Arbor, organized under the laws of the State of Michigan, and doing business in the County of Washtenaw, in said State.

BENJ. W. WAITE, President.
NEWTON SHELDON, Sec'y.

MEMBERSHIPS.

Number of Members December 31st, of previous year,	2,210
Number of members added during the present year,	112
Total,	2,322
Deduct number of members withdrawn during the year,	185
Number of members now belonging to company,	2,137

RISKS.

Amount of property at risk Dec. 31st, of previous year,	$5,345,772.00
Amount of risks added during present year,	435,170.00
Total,	5,780,942.00
Deduct risks canceled, withdrawn or terminated,	722,215.00
Net amount now at risk by company,	$5,058,727.00

RESOURCES.

Amount of premium or deposit notes now in force,	none
Amount of cash premiums (or assessments) actually on hand,	710.05
Amount of outstanding assessments not canceled,	6,565.09
Nature and amount of all other resources, viz: Premium, $251.16. Policy Fee, $124.00,	375.16
Surplus $149.60. Interest and Discount, $155.62,	305.22
Total Resources,	$7,955.52

LIABILITIES.

1. Claims for losses due and payable,	none
2. Claims for losses not matured	$3,664.02
3. Claims for losses resisted,	none
4. Nature and amount of all other claims viz: Stack of hay not adjusted; barns and contents of G. R. Williams, Lima, not adjusted; pay of Officers and Town Agents, part estimated,	578.00
Total Liabilities,	$4,242.02

INCOME.

Amount of premium on deposit notes taken during the year,	none
Amount of cash premiums received during the year,	$251.16
Amount collected on assessments which were levied during the present year,	18,359.69
Amount collected this year on assessments which were levied in prior years,	277.31
Amount received from membership or policy fees,	124.00
Amount received from percentage on increased or decreased insurance,	149.60
Income from all other sources, viz: Interest and discount,	155.62
Balance Dec. 31, 1873,	213.43
Total Income for the year,	$19,530.81

EXPENDITURES.

Amount paid for losses during the year (of which $6,363.24 occurred in prior years,)	$16,241.65
Amount of salary and fees paid to Officers and Directors as per items in Schedule A,	1,045.64
Amount of all other expenditures during the year as per Schedule B,	853.09
Total expenditures during year,	$18,140.38

SCHEDULE A.

NAME OF OFFICER OR DIRECTOR TO WHOM PAID.

President, Benj. W. Waite,	$97.67
Secretary, N. Sheldon,	850.00
Director, Robert McColl,	67.00
Director, H. M. Mowry,	20.97
Auditor, John J. Robison,	10.00
Total Schedule A,	$1,045.64

SCHEDULE B.

ITEMS OF "ALL OTHER EXPENSES."

Town agents,	$395.00
Printing and binding,	64.00
Postage,	18.39
Wood for office,	30.45
Express charges,	10.80
Investigation of losses,	89.34
Rent of office,	125.00
Refunded,	18.67
Interest paid,	78.70
Stationery,	4.75
Sundries,	17.99
Total Schedule B,	$853.09

MISCELLANEOUS QUESTIONS.

1. How many assessments have been made during the year? Ans. Two; February and October.
2. What is the amount of all the assessments made during the year? Ans, $24,924.78.
3. What is the rate per cent. of such assessments on the property insured? Ans. .0474 per cent., or $4.74 per $1,000.
4. What is the rate per cent. of such assessment on the premium or deposit notes? Ans. None.
5. What amount was RE-ASSESSED for assessments that were not paid? Ans. None; collect all collectable.
6. What amount of losses are allowed to accumulate before an assessment is levied? Ans. Losses paid in 90 days by assessment or surplus.
7. Does the Company, in making an assessment, provide therein for any surplus fund over the actual losses accrued? Ans. Yes. If so, how much? Ans. One mill per dollar.
8. What proportion of the actual loss sustained by a policy-holder does the Company pay? Ans, All to the amount insured.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, } ss.
County of Washtenaw, }

Benj. W. Waite, President, and Newton Sheldon. Secretary of said Company, do, and each for himself doth depose and say, that they have read the foregoing statement, and know the contents thereof and that they have good reason to believe, and do believe, said statement to be true.

BENJ. W. WAITE, President.
NEWTON SHELDON, Secretary.

Sworn and subscribed before me, at Ann Arbor, in said State and County, this 20th day of January, A. D. 1875,

PETER TUITE,
Notary Public, Washtenaw County, Mich.

$5 to $20 Per day ad home. Terms free. Address G. STINSON & Co., Portland Me.

ANNUAL STATEMENT

For the year ending

December 31st, A. D. 1874,

of the condition and affairs of the

GERMAN FARMERS' FIRE INS. CO.,

Located in the Township of Scio, organized under the laws of the State of Michigan, and doing business in the County of Washtenaw, in said State.

SIMON F. HIRTH, President.
WM. F. BUSS, Secretwry.

MEMBERSHIPS.

Number of members December 31st, of previous year,	624
Number of members added during the present year,	84
Total,	708
Deduct number of members withdrawn during the year,	50
Number of members now belonging to company.	658

RISKS.

Amount of property at risk December 31st of previous year,	$1,781,377 00
Amount of risks added during present year,	244,375 00
Total,	$1,975,752 00
Deduct risks canceled, withdrawn or terminated,	$113,330 00
Net amount now at risk by Company,	$1,862,422 00

RESOURCES.

Amount of premium or deposit notes now in force,	$ 1,000 00
Amount of cash premiums (or assessments) actually on hand,	269 06
Amount of outstanding assessments not canceled,	none.
Nature and amount of all other resources, viz:	none
Total resources,	$1,269 06

LIABILITIES.

1. Claims for losses due and payable,	$ 27 00
2. Claims for losses not matured,	none
3. Claims for losses resisted,	none.
4. Nature and amount of all other claims, viz:	none
Total liabilities,	$27 00

INCOME.

Amount of premium on deposit notes taken during the year,	$47 28
Amount of cash premiums received during the year,	none.
Amount collected on assessments which were levied during the present year,	1,659 19
Amount collected this year on assessments which were levied in prior years,	none.
Amount received from membership or policy fees,	235 25
Amount received from percentage on increased or decreased insurance,	none.
Income from all other sources, viz:	none.
Total income for the year,	$1,941 72

EXPENDITURES.

Amount paid for losses during the year (of which none occurred in prior years),	$1,227 28
Amount of salary and fees paid to officers and directors as per items in Schedule A,	276 37
Amount of all other expenditures during the year, as per Schedule B,	103 86
Total expenditures during year,	$1,607 51

SCHEDULE A.

NAME OF OFFICER OR DIRECTOR TO WHOM PAID.

	Amount.
President, Jacob Raab,	$ 47 37
Secretary, Wm. F. Buss,	58 00
Treasurer, A. L. Feldkamp,	48 00
Director, S. F. Hirth,	26 00
" J. Schenk,	30 00
" J. Jedele,	45 00
Vice President, Wm. Aprill,	3 00
Agent, Daniel Heininger,	10 00
" J. Keppler,	9 00
Total schedule A,	$276 37

SCHEDULE B.

ITEMS OF "ALL OTHER EXPENSES."

	Amount.
Printing bill,	$ 10 90
Wm. F. Buss, for services,	2 00
For the use of a School house for holding meetings,	5 00
C. Krapf, for services,	5 00
J. Keppler, collecting fees,	4 27
J. Raab, " "	17 88
S. F. Hirth, " "	11 45
Daniel Heininger, collecting fees,	2 14
J. Jedele, " "	15 47
A. L. Feldkamp, " "	14 75
Policy blanks,	15 00
Total schedule B,	$103 86

MISCELLANEOUS QUESTIONS.

1. How many assessments have been made during the year? Ans. One.
2. What is the amount of all the assessments made during the yea? Ans. $1,659 19.
3. What is the rate per cent. of such assessments on the property insured? Ans. 1-10 per cent.
4. What is the rate per cent. of such assessment on the premium or deposit notes? Ans. No per cent.
5. What amount was re-assessed for assessments that were not paid? Ans. None.
6. What amount of losses are allowed to accumulate before an assessment is levied? Ans. None.
7. Does the Company, in making an assessment, provide therein for any surplus fund over the actual losses accrued? If so, how much? Ans. When an assessment is necessary, it is made at a certain percentage, and the surplus, if any, is kept for future use.
8. What proportion of the actual loss sustained by a policy-holder does the Company pay? Ans. The full loss covered by policy.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, } ss.
COUNTY OF WASHTENAW, }

Simon F. Hirth, President, and William F. Buss, Secretary of said Company, do, and each for himself doth depose and say, that they have read the foregoing statement, and know the contents thereof, and that they have good reason to believe, and do believe, said statement to be true.

SIMON F. HIRTH, President.
WM. F. BUSS, Secretary.

Sworn and subscribed before me, at the village of Dexter, in said State and County, this 12th day of January, A. D. 1875.

GEO. C. PAGE,
Justice of the Peace, Washtenaw County, Mich.

Estate of Richard Flannery.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, County of Washtenaw, ss. At a session of the Probate Court for the county of Washtenaw, holden at the Probate office *in the city of Ann Arbor, on Wednesday, the twentieth day of January*, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five.

Present, Noah W. Cheever, Judge of Probate

In the matter of the estate of Richard Flannery, deceased.

On reading and filing the petition, duly verified, of Mary Flannery, praying that an Administrator may be appointed on the estate of said deceased.

Thereupon it is *ordered, that Monday*, the fifteenth day of February next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, be assigned for the hearing of said petition, and that the heirs at law of said deceased and all other persons interested in said estate, are required to appear at a session of said court, then to be holden at the Probate office, in the city of Ann Arbor, and show cause, if any there be, why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted: *And it is further ordered that said petitioner give* notice to the persons interested in said estate, of the pendency of said petition, and the hearing thereof, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the *Michigan Argus*, a newspaper printed and circulated in said county, three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing.

(A true copy.) NOAH W. CHEEVER,
1514 Judge of Probate.

Mortgage Sale.

DEFAULT having been made in the condition of a certain mortgage executed by Frederick Kirn and Christina Kirn, of the city of Ann Arbor, county of Washtenaw, State of Michigan, to Leonard Vaughn and Martha Vaughn, of the same place, on the first day of November, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for the county of Washtenaw, aforesaid, on the 4th day of November, A. D. 1869, at 3½ o'clock P. M., of said day, in Liber 43, of mortgages, on page 48, and there is now claimed to be due upon said mortgage and bond accompanying the same, the sum of one thousand and seventy-two dollars and seventy-eight cents, also an attorney fee of thirty-five dollars, should any proceedings be taken to foreclose the same; and no proceedings in law or equity having been had to recover said sum of money or any part thereof. Now, therefore notice is hereby given, that by virtue of the power of sale in said mortgage contained, I shall sell at public auction to the highest bidder, on the seventeenth day of April next, at 2 o'clock P. M. of said day, at the front door of the Court House in the city of Ann Arbor, county aforesaid, (that being the place of holding the Circuit Court for said county), all that certain piece or parcel of land, situated in the city of Ann Arbor, county of Washtenaw and State of Michigan, aforesaid, known, bounded and described as follows, to wit: Being lot number six, (6) block number four (4), south, range number two, (2) west, according to a plat of William S Maynard's addition to the city of Ann Arbor, county of Washtenaw, aforesaip.

Dated, January 22d, 1875.

LEONARD VAUGHN,
MARTHA VAUGHN,
Mortgagees.

JOHN N. GOTT,
Attorney for Mortgagees. 1514

Sheriff's Sale.

BY VIRTUE of one writ of execution issued out of and under the seal of the Circuit Court for the County of Washtenaw, to me directed and delivered, I have on this 20th day of January, A. D. 1875, levied upon all the right, title and interest of James H. Hicks and Hiram P. Ludden, in and to the following described real estate situated in the county of Washtenaw, State of Michigan, to wit: The equal, undivided one-half part of all that certain piece, or parcel of land, situated in the village of Dexter, in the county of Washtenaw and State aforesaid, known, bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning on A. street, at the corner of lots four and five, in block one, and running thence on the line of said lots four and five, sixty-seven feet; thence parallel with A. street, thirty-two feet; thence parallel with the line of lots four and five, twenty-eight feet; thence in a straight line across lots five and six, to a point on A. street, on lot six, seventy nine feet from the corner of lots five and six; thence from such point along the line of A street to the place of beginning, which above described property I shall expose for sale at public auction to the highest bidder, at the south door of the Court House in the city of Ann Arbor, on the 6th day of March, A. D. 1875, at ten o'clock A. M., of said day. Dated, January 20th. 1875.

M. FLEMING Sheriff.

NOTICE.

An adjourned annual meeting of the members of the Washtenaw Mutual Fire Insurance Company will be held at the Court House, in this city on Wednesday, February 24, 1875, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of amending the Charter of said company.

Dated Ann Arbor, Jan, 13, 1875.

N. SHELDON, Secy.

$1. ONE PRICE TO ALL. $1.

The New York World.

THE DEMOCRATIC PAPER OF NEW YORK.

THE CHEAPEST and BEST.

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The Weekly, One Year - - - One Dollar.

An extra copy to getter-up of club of ten.
The Semi-Weekly to getter up of club of twenty.
The Daily to getter-up of club of fifty.

All the news of the past seven days is given in the weekly edition of *The World* (Wednesday's), which contains, in addition the news, many special features prepared expressly for it. The Grange department gives each week the latest news of the order and of the Patrons. The agricultural department presents the latest experiments and experiences of practical culturists, full reporte of the Farmers' Club of the American Institute, letters from practical farmer, and interesting discussions of profitable farming. The page for the family furnishes interest and amusement for the fireside during the long winter evenings. Full and trustworthy live stock country produce, and general produce market reports show the state of trade.

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An extra coppy to getter-up of club of ten.
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Those of our Democratic friends who desire to subscribe for a New York Paper will find none that equals *The World* in ability, or that so fearlessly and clearly advocates Democratic principles. In the news from all parts of the world, it is complete, and its editorials on all subjects are vigorous and logical. To the farmer it is invaluable: teaches him many things that tend to promote his best interest which he sore needs his eyes opened to. *The World* is now doing a great work in behalf of the Democratic party, and should be fully sustained.—*Binghamton Leader.*

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The World, in point of ability, and influence, stands at the head of the Democratic press in this country.—*Manchester Union.*

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WHERE IT WILL DO THE
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A. A. TERRY

HAS A FULL STOCK OF

HATS AND CAPS

IN THE LATEST STYLES.

QUALITY AND
PRICES
TO
DEFY COMPETITION

ALSO, A FULL LINE OF

Gents' Furnishing Goods.

Call before purchasing.
15 South Main Street.

MORE NEW TEAS AND COFFEES!

LOWER PRICES! LOWER PRICES!

Don't fail to visit the CASH GROCERY HOUSE of of Edward Duffy, during the next thirty days, and examine his

TEAS AND COFFEES

of the latest importations, which will be sold

AT NEW YORK PRICES.

Sugars, Syrups, and Spices, together with a full line of General Groceries, very low for CASH. Cheap bargains for the next Thirty Days in

BOOTS & SHOES

India Rubber and wool lined Goods, together with a full line of Gentlemen's Furnishing and Hosiery Goods. Please call and examine goods and prices, and I will ensure Satisfaction.

It pays for everybody to trade at the

CASH GROCERY HOUSE

—OF—

EDWARD DUFFY.

Maynard Block, Cor. Main and Ann St.,
511 Ann Arbor, Mich.

Estate of Caleb Moore.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, County of Washtenaw, ss. At a session of the Probate Court for the county of Washtenaw, holden at the Probate Office, inthe city of Ann Arbor, on Monday, the twenty-eighth day of December, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four.

Present, Noah W. Cheever, Judge of Probate.

On reading and filing the petition, duly verified, of B. Franklin Gooding, praying that a certain instrument now on file in this court, purporting to be the last will and testament of said deceased, may be admitted to Probate, and that he may be appointed sole executor thereof.

Thereupon it is ordered, that Monday, the twenty-fifth day of January next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, be assigned for the hearing of said petition, and that the devisees, legatees and heirs at law of said estate, and all other persons interested in said estate, are required to appear at a session of said court, then to be holden at the Probate Office, in the city of Ann Arbor, and show cause, if any there be, why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted: And it is further ordered, that said petitioner give notice to the persons interested in said estate, of the pendency of said petition, and the hearing thereof, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the *Michigan Argus*, a newspaper printed and circulating in said county, three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing.

(A true copy.) NOAH W. CHEEVER,
1511 Judge of Probate.

Judicial Notice.

WHEREAS, by the order fixing the time for the several terms of the Circuit Court in the different counties, for the years 1874 and 1875, in the Fourth Judicial Circuit, the first day of the regular February term of said Court, for the county of Washtenaw, for the year 1875, will fall upon the TWENTY-SECOND DAY OF FEBRUARY, which day is, by the provisions of the Statute, made a holy day, upon which it is not lawful to hold any Court; And whereas, it appears to me to be necessary for the transaction of legal business, that the said February term should not be lost: Therefore it is *ordered* in pursuance of the statute in such case, made and provided, that a special term of said Court will be held at the Court House, in said county, to commence on Tuesday, the twenty-third (23) day of February, 1875, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day: And it is further ordered that a petit jury be drawn for said special term, in pursuance of the Statute in such case made and provided, and that such jury be summoned to appear at such term, on Monday, the first day of March, 1875, at 10 o'clock A. M. of said day; and it is further ordered that this order be filed in the office of the Clerk of said Court, and that the Clerk cause a copy of the same to be published in each of the two weekly newspapers published in the city of Ann Arbor, viz.: *The Peninsular Courier and Family Visitant* and *The Michigan Argus*, for at least three successive weeks, the first publication to be at least thirty days previous to the said 23 day of February next.

Dated January 2, 1875.

1513 A. D. CRANE, Circuit Judge.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY VIRTUE of one execution issued out of and under the seal of the Circuit Court, for the county of Washtenaw, to me directed, and bearing date the eighth day of October, 1874, wherein A. H. Fillmore is plaintiff and Jeff Warner and Peter Montgomery are defendants, and for the want of goods and chattels to levy upon, I have this day levied upon all the right, title and interest of the defendant, Jeff Warner, has in and to the following real estate, to wit: All that parcel of land bounded north by quarter line, west by city, south by Geddes road and Scott, east by Scott and section line, section twenty-eight, containing twenty-eight acres; also the northwest corner of west one-half of southwest one-fourth of section twenty-seven, containing twelve acres, more or less, situated in the town of Ann Arbor, Washtenaw County, Michigan, which I shall expose for sale to the highest bidder, as the law directs, at the south door of the Court House in the city of Ann Arbor, on Saturday, the sixth day of March, A. D. 1875, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon.

Dated December 29, 1874.

M. FLEMING, Sheriff.
1511 THOMAS J. HOSKINS, Dep'y Sheriff

BACH & ABEL

Are now receiving a large and

CAREFULLY SELECTED

Stock of

SEASONABLE DRY GOODS

Bought for Cash in the

EASTERN MARKETS

During the last ten days. Our assortment will be found

THE MOST COMPLETE

Of any in this section of the State, and we shall make

PRICES AS LOW AS ANY HOUSE

In the State of Michigan.

A FINE LINE OF GOODS

SUITABLE FOR HOLIDAY TRADE.

BACH & ABEL.

1874. 1874.

WINES & WORDEN

are now receiving their

DRY GOODS

—IN—

DRESS GOODS,

SHAWLS & OTHER NOVELTIES

OF THE PRESENT SEASON.

WILL BE SOLD AT BOTTOM PRICES.

HARDWOOD & BASSWOOD LUMBER FOR SALE.

THE subscriber has on hand a good assortment of OAK, ASH, ELM, BASSWOOD, WHITEWOOD, and other varieties of Lumber, from ½ in. to 3, in thick.

ALSO,

Fence Posts, Square Timber, Plank and Oak Studding of all sizes kept on hand or made to order on short notice.

Particular attention given to

CUSTOM SAWING.

Fence Posts planed, Oak Pickets kept on hand and wed to order.

MOULDINGS

of different patterns sawed to order

FARM GATES

kept on hand and sold cheap.

Particular attention given to furnishing bills of timber of different lengths and sizes on the most reasonable terms.

SAWS GUMMED ON SHORT NOTICE.

LOGS WANTED.

I am prepared to pay CASH for sound Oak, Ash, Basswood and Whitewood Logs delivered at my mill, or will buy and measure Logs in the woods within six miles of the mill.

☞ All persons indebted to the late firm of Wines & Hallock will please call and settle their accounts at the Mill.

J. T. HALLOCK

LIVE GEESE FEATHERS

FIRST QUALITY

Constantly on hand and for sale by

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BUSINESS COLLEGE!

ANN ARBOR, MICH.,

Devoted to the Practical Education of Young and Middle-Aged Men and Women.

Day Classes throughout the year. Evening Classes from September to June. Instruction according to the most approved plans, and mostly individual. Students can enter at any time and receive superior instruction in Business Penmanship, Commercial Law, Business Correspondence, Business Arithmetic, Single and Double Entry Bookkeeping, Graham's Standard Phonography, and Practical Telegraphy. Main line wires pass directly through the rooms of the Telegraphic Department, affording the student every advantage of "Actual Office Practice."

The progress of the student in Bookkeeping is greatly facilitated by the use of a new Chart entitled "Bookkeeping at One View," just published by the Principal of this College.

Call at the rooms during school hours, or address, C. E. POND, Ann Arbor, Mich. 1493tf

FALL AND WINTER TRADE.

Ann Arbor, September, 1874. 1493tf.

Please Take Notice.

MACK & SCHMID

Are daily opening

ASTONISHING BARGAINS

OF THE PRESENT SEASON.

WILL BE SOLD AT BOTTOM PRICES.

Estate of Veit Zeeb.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, county of Washtenaw, ss. At a session of the Probate Court for the county of Washtenaw, holden at the Probate Office, in the city of Ann Arbor, on Monday, the eleventh day of January, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy four.

Present, Noah W. Cheever, Judge of Probate.

In the matter of the estate of Veit Zeeb, deceased.

William April Administrator of said estate, comes into court and represents that is now prepared to render his final account as such Administrator.

Thereupon it is ordered, that Wednesday, the tenth day of Febuary next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, be assigned for examining and allowing such account, and that the heirs at law of said deceased, and all other persons interested in said estate, are required to appear at a session of said court, then to be holden at the Probate Office, in the city of Ann Arbor, in said county, and show cause, if any there be, why the said account should not be allowed: And it is further ordered that said Administrator give notice to the persons interested in said estate, of the pendency of said account, and the hearing thereof, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the *Michigan Argus*, a newspaper printed and circulated in said county, three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing.

(A true copy.) NOAH W. CHEEVER,
1513w3 Judge of Probate

Estate of Nathan Wooster.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, County of Washtenaw ss. At a session of the Probate Court for the county of Washtenaw, holden at the Probate office, in the city of Ann Arbor, on Saturday, the nineteenth day of December, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four

Present, Noah W. Cheever, Judge of Probate.

In the matter of the estate of Nathan Wooster, deceased.

On reading and filing the petition, duly verified, of Ann Wooster, Administratrix, praying that she may be licensed to sell the real estate whereof said deceased died seized.

Thereupon it is ordered, that Tuesday, the twenty-sixth day of January next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, be assigned for the hearing of said petition, and that the heirs at law of said deceased, and all other persons interested in said estate, are required to appear at a session of said Court, then to be holden at the Probate office, in *the city of Ann Arbor, and show cause, if any* there be, why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted; And it is further order ordered, that said petitioner give notice to the persons interested in said estate, of the pendency of said petition and the hearing thereof, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the *Michigan Argus*, a newspaper printed and circulating in said county, three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing.

(A true copy) NOAH W. CHEEVER,
1510 Judge of Probate.

Estate of Emma L. Knight.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, County of Washtenaw, ss. At a session of the Probate Court for the county of Washtenaw, holden at the Probate office, in the city of Ann Arbor, on Monday, the twenty-eighth day of December, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four.

Present, Noah W. Cheever, Judge of Probate

In the matter of the estate of Emma L. Knight, deceased.

On reading and filing the petition, duly verified, of Alpheus Felch, praying that he may be appointed Administrator of the estate of said deceased.

Thereupon it is ordered, that Monday, the twenty-fifth day of January next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, be assigned for the hearing of said petition, and that the heirs at law of said deceased, and all other persons interested in said estate, are required to appear at session of said court, then to be holden at the Probate Office, in the city of Ann Arbor and show cause, if any there be, why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted: And it is further ordered, that said petitioner give notice to the persons interested in said estate, of the pendency of said petition, and the hearing thereof, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the *Michigan Argus*, a newspaper printed and circulated in said county, three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing.

(A true copy.) NOAH W. CHEEVER,
1511 Judge of Probate.

Estate of Frederick Ellsworth.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, County of Washtenaw, ss. At a session of the Probate Court for the county of Washtenaw, holden at the Probate office in the city of Ann Arbor, on Monday, the twenty eighth day of December, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four.

Present, Noah W. Cheever, Judge of Probate.

In the matter of the estate of Frederick Ellsworth, deceased.

Sarah Ellsworth, Administratrix, with the will annexed of said estate, comes into court and represents that she is now prepared to render her final account as such Administratrix.

Thereupon it is ordered, that Monday, the twenty-fifth day of January next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, be assigned for examining and allowing such account, and that the devisees, legatees and heirs at law of said deceased, and all other persons interested in said estate, are required to appear at a session of said court, then to be holden at the Probate Office, in the city of Ann Arbor, in said county, and show cause, if any there be why the said account should not be allowed: And it is further ordered that said Administratrix give notice to the persons interested in said estate, of the pendency of said account, and the hearing thereof, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the *Michigan Argus*, a newspaper printed and circulating in said county, three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing.

(A true copy.) NOAH W. CHEEVER,
1511 Judge of Probate.

Mortgage Sale.

DEFAULT having been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage (whereby the power of sale in said mortgage has become operative) executed by John Hartman and Cathrin Hartman, of Saline, Washtenaw county, Michigan, to John Lowry, Jr., of the same place, which mortgage is dated the twenty-third day of January, A. D. 1868, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of Washtenaw county, on the third day of April, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M., of said day, in liber 39 of mortgages, on page 90, which said mortgage was duly assigned by said John Lowry, Jr. to Mary E. Foster by deed of assignment, dated March thirteenth, 1869, which assignment was duly recorded in the office of said Register of Deeds, on said thirteenth (13) day of March, at 5½ P. M. of said day, in liber two of assignments of mortgages on page 134, and there being claimed to be due and unpaid on said mortgage and the note accompanying the same at the date of this notice the sum of five thousand seven hundred and fifteen dollars and seventeen cents ($5,715.17) and there being also claimed as becoming due hereafter on said mortgage and note the sum of thirty six hundred dollars ($3,600) and interest. also an attorney's fee of fifty dollars as provided for in said mortgage, and no proceedings at law or in equity having been instituted to recover the same or any part thereof: Notice is therefore hereby given, that on Saturday, the twenty-seventh day of March, A. D. 1875, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon of said day, at the south door of the Court House in the city of Ann Arbor (that being the place for holding the Circuit Court for said county of Washtenaw) I shall sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, the premises described in said mortgage, or so much thereof as shall be necessary to satisfy said amount, with interest, costs and expenses allowed by law, which said premises are described in said mortgage as follows, to wit: All of lots numbered thirteen and fourteen (13 and 14), in block number three (3) north of Huron street, in range number four (4) of the original plat of the city of Ann Arbor, Washtenaw county, Michigan.

Dated January 4, 1875

Michigan Argus.

FRIDAY MORNING, JAN 22, 1875.

If you wish to have your Probate or other legal advertising done in the ARGUS, do not forget to ask the Judge of Probate and Circuit Court Commissioners to make their orders accordingly. *A request will be granted.*

LOCAL AFFAIRS.

☞ Extra copies of the ARGUS can be obtained at this office or at the News-Depot.

—No more cases of small pox, and the scare is over.

—A number of our citizens have been "doing" Lansing for a few days.

—Charles A. Chapin goes to Lansing next week to commence "biz."

—Business men say that trade is unusually brisk for this season of the year.

—John J. Walker represented this city at the Poultry Show held in Detroit.

—A large number of pickerel are being caught through the ice on the dam.

—On Friday evening, the 28th inst., the Webster Public is to take place in University Hall.

—A young German boy was seriously injured while coasting on West Liberty street, Monday morning.

—Prof. Moses Coit Tyler preached at the Jefferson Avenue Presbyterian Church, Detroit, last Sunday.

—The remains of William Herman, of Kansas, Minn., were brought to this city for interment on Monday.

—There was a runaway on Main street Wednesday evening, which resulted in no serious damage.

—The pulpit of the Presbyterian Church was occupied last Sunday by the Rev. Mr. Sailor, of Allegan.

—Rev. H. L. Hubbell, of this city, will preach at the First Congregational Church, Detroit, next Sunday.

—Prof. McAferty gave readings before the writing class of Pond & Horton's commercial college, on Saturday evening.

—Hon. Wm. P. Wells of Detroit has been elected by the Senior Law class to deliver the address at the Law Commcement.

—Mrs. Edward P. Jewett, of Buffalo, N. Y., and daughter, of Mrs. George Danforth, is spending a few days in this city.

—On account of the small-pox scare, the doctors of this city have been doing a lively business in the vaccination line.

—During the late cold snap, large numbers of house plants, which were not properly cared for, were permanently injured.

—Mack & Schmid have opened a large assortment of new prints, bleached and brown cottons of the best make, at very low prices.

—Fifty cutters have been manufactured by a firm doing business in this city, and shipped to the Lake Superior region this season.

—A two days session of the Women's Temperance association is to be held in the village of Dexter, commencing on Thursday next.

—Services were held in the parlors of M. E. Church last Sunday, the steam pipes of the audience rooms having frozen up the night before.

—Last Saturday David DePue, of Pittsfield, slaughtered a number of fine porkers, the largest one when dressed weighing 504 pounds.

—A large amount of wood is now being hauled, most of it coming from Mooreville where it can be purchased for two dollars a cord on the ground.

—These beautiful moonlight evenings, and the fine coasting on the hills near the cat hole bring out the boys; also the young lovers for a moonlight stroll.

—Thomas E. Ellison of Indiana, a graduate of the Law Department, class of '74, while on his way East Tuesday, stopped over to visit his friends in this city.

—L. W. Bodwell, while returning home from church Sunday morning, sprained his arm severely by falling on an icy side walk near the Presbyterian church.

—The lecture delivered by the Hon. C. I Walker, of Detroit, last Sunday afternoon in University Hall, upon "Work and Self denial" was largely attended.

—It will require about two weeks more labor, should the weather continue favorable, to fill the large ice houses on the banks of the Huron river, at this place.

Our friends thoughout the county are requested to send us for publication, items of local news transpiring in their vicinity; also notices of marriages and deaths.

—The Senior class of the University are having considerable discussion whether they will have the regular Commencement speeches by members of the class or not.

—In the Supreme Court on Wednesday, the second appeal of the case of R. A. Beal vs. A. W. Chase and the Ann Arbor Printing and Publishing Co. was argued and submitted.

—Driving faster than six miles an hour is prohibited by one of the city ordinances, except on State street, when between the hours of two and five in the afternoon it is suspended.

—Capt. S. B. Revenaugh and Jacob F. Schuh have been apointed by Company B to represent them in the Military convention, to be held at Lansing the the 30th of February.

—D. Cramer and C. H. Richmond have been appointed by the directors of the Ann Arbor Trading Association and S. T. Otis by the creditors, to settle up the business of the concern.

—After this week the Ann Arbor Agricultural Company, on account of the pressure of business, will put on an extra force of hands in their new foundry, when they will cast every day.

—The Directors of the First National Bank met on Thursday last, and elected as their officers: Dr. E. Wells, President; Philip Bach, Vice President; J. W. Knight, Cashier.

—J. C. Higgins and F. W. Goodale, of Delhi, were awarded a number of premiums Tuesday, for a choice lot of chickens, which they had on exhibition at the Poultry Show held in Detroit.

—The Common Council met on Monday evening, and the time was occupied by Mr. Coats of Kalamazoo, S. H. Douglas, Dr. R. S. Smith and otners, who expressed their views in regard to Water Works.

—The Whitmore Lake Dramatic Club give an entertainment at the Clifton House Friday evening next, consisting of drama, burlesque, songs, recitations, etc. A social hop will take place after the exhibition.

—In the case of people vs. Theo Bliss, charged with assault and battery, and whose examination was billed for Saturday, before Justice Mc Mahon, paid up the costs Wednesday, and was discharged.

—Miss Carrie Norton, one of the lady clerks in the Postoffice, was taken suddenly ill while in the discharge of her duties, last Monday morning, and was assisted to Gen. Clark's, where she makes it her home.

—There are now confined in the county jail only six persons. One is awaiting trial for murder, two for larceny, two are serving out a sentence for being "full," and the sixth was incarcerated for 60 days for stealing a satchel.

—The young men of this city have long felt the need of a reading room, a place where they can go and pass their leisure moments, when free from the cares of business. Nearly every city in the State has one, why not Ann Arbor?

—Dave Collins, a lad of twelve years, who resides on Second street, while on his way to school Monday, to make a short cut undertook to cross the mill race, supposing the ice to be of sufficient strength to hold him up, but when near the center of the race he broke through and stood in water up to his neck. He managed, in some way, to crawl out, but lost his books.

—Rev. Dr. Z. Eddy, of the First Congregational Church, of Detroit, will preach at the Congregational Church, in this city, next Sunday morning, and address the Students Christian Association in the evening, at University Hall.

—A grand masquerade ball is announced to come off at McMahons Hall next Tuesday evening. Preparations are being made by the colored people who anticipate a big time, as large numbers are expected from abroad to take part in the evening's entertainment.

—Wednesday, R. S. Sweet, a little curley headed fellow with a black eye, caused the arrest of Wells, of Salem, for assault and battery Not being ready for trial, on motion of defendant's counsel, the case was adjourned by Justice McMahon until Wednesday next.

—The gift entertainment advertised to come off at the Opera House last Saturday evening, turned out to be a complete fizzle. The gifts advertised to be given away amounted in the aggregate to more than would have been realized from the sale of admission tickets, probably.

—In the Second and Third wards, there are a number of sidewalks of sufficient incline as to afford fine coasting for children, which have been made so slipperry in the last few days as to make them dangerous for pedestrians to travel. Can this nuisance be abated?

—The Flannery establishment on N. Main street, which has been closed for the past week, will not be re-opened as the proprietor has been unable thus far to comply with the city ordinance, which requires one to give bonds when taking out a license, before branching out in the saloon business.

—Last Saturday afternoon a young man from Detroit was looking after his wife, who left his bed and board some days ago and came to this city, where she has been engaged in canvassing for a number of books. But in some way she learned that she was "shadowed" and kept out of the sight of her anxious "man."

—A large number of prominent ladies having learned that the Hospital connected with the Medical Department was in need of articles necessary for the comfort of its inmates, have taken hold with a determination of relieving its wants, and it is to be hoped they will meet with that success which the cause deserves.

—On Wednesday evening an audience estimated at 2,500 were present at the Caroline Richings-Bernard concert in University Hall. The costumes were very fine, and the music excellent. During the entertainment Mr. Chas. Barnes, first tenor, while stepping from a chair to the platform, fell and was quite severely injured

—Snow fell Sunday night to the depth of four inches, making fine sleighing in the city, which was taken advantage of on Monday by the owners of fast horses. State street was thronged in the afternoon with all kinds of "turn outs," and considerable racing was indulged in. The livery establishments did a thriving business.

—The examination of the Clark brothers for larceny of furs from Bortle's Hotel some weeks ago, and which was adjourned a number of times by the defendants' counsel, came off Saturday before Justice Forbes of Saline. The evidence being strong against them, they were bound over to the February term of the Circuit Court.

—Last Friday evening the city authorities learning that there was a case of small pox near the University, had the patient removed to the pest house in the Fifth ward. The doctor who has had the patient in charge now reports that it is a very slight case of varioloid, and no apprehensions need be felt of its spreading, as the utmost caution is being used.

—The Rev. R. P. Stebbin, of Ithica, N. Y. delivered two very able and interesting discourses at the Unitarian Church last Sunday, morning and evening. His discourse for next Sunday evening will be an examination of the fundemental tenet of the second part of Herbert Spencer's "First Principles," that the universe is a product of mechanical forces and has existed from eternity.

—There are in this community a number of persons who resort to all manner of means to obtain a livelihood sooner than do a day's work. Yet they live just the same, and people wonder how. Hardly a week passes but able-bodied men call at the office of the Superintendent of the Poor and solicit from him temporary relief, only to be turned away empty handed, as being unworthy of public charity.

—Last Saturday afternoon we made a flying visit to Saline, and while there could not but notice the large number of farmers on the streets and in the different business houses. Some were engaged in making purchases, others disposing of their produce, gave every thing a very lively appearance, and we came to the conclusion that Saline was not a bad place to live in, especially it one was engaged in some branch of trade.

—Laura Wells, alias Welch, was arrested last Saturday night by policeman Felch, who found her drunk at an early hour on Main street. She remained in jail until Monday morning, when, being brought before Justice McMahon, she informed the court she was guilty, and would leave the city on the first train going west, if permitted to do so. After receiving some good advice she was allowed to go, when she was escorted to the depot by the officer in charge.

—Col. M. B. Walker of the regular army while visiting his son, a member of the Junior class, Literary Department, who is now sick at Cook's Hotel, was made a member of the Kent Chapter Phi Delta Phi Fraternity. Col. Walker graduated at Yale several years ago and holds the degrees of M. A, and LL. D., and has for several years served as Chief Justice of Texas. He is now retired from active service and has resumed the practice of law in Ohio. We congratulate the fraternity.

—A gentleman engaged in selling chromos, while on his way to the late train going west last Friday evening, was accosted by two suspicious looking characters near Diehl's Hotel, who inquired the time of day. Not liking their appearances and believing they were bent on mischief, he informed them he did not know and started for the depot, they after him, but as he had only a short distance to go he outran his persuers. For some time past a number of suspicious characters have been prowling around, and it behooves our citizens to be on their watch for them.

—Sheriff Fleming went to Fowlerville, Livingstone County, last Tuesday and arrested George Gudekunst, a handsome young German, who made his debut Wednesday moning before Justice McMahon, charged by Miss Catharine Frey, with seduction. The frequenters of the court were disappointed when an opportunity was given the parties to settle the difficulty between themselves, as they thought some rich developments would be made if the case went on. The case, however, was continued until Saturday, but inasmuch as the costs have been paid, and as the parties ar now Mr. & Mrs. Gudekunst, no further action will be necessary.

The Misses Clark's School.

70th public examinatinn on Thursday afternoon, the 28th of January, 1875. 2 o'clock to 5.—Mythology, American History, History of England, Ancient History of Greece and Rome.

On Friday morning, the 29th inst., from 10 o'clock to 12 M.—Reading, Spelling with the defining of words, Mental and Practical Arithmetic, Geography, Natural Philosophy, Grammar and parsing.

Afternoon of the 29th inst., 2 o'clock to 5.—Reading 10th No. of 36th volume of "The Wild Flower," a semi-monthly periodical of the school; compositions and music.

The next term of this well-known institution opens Feb. 1st, 1875.

MARY H. CLARK, Principal.

An Ex-Convict Again Before the Courts.

On Friday last Edward Eisenhardt was arrested for vagrancy by one of the police, and taken before Justice McMahon, when he pleaded not guilty to the charged. He informed the Court that he was ready for trial, but knowing the character of the man, no one could be found to testify against him, and he was discharge. The *history of this man is* a peculiar one. In 1858 a number of burgalries were committed in Detroit, some five or six in succession. In August of the same year, while a number of circus actors were going home after their evening performance, when passing a brick block on Monroe street, they heard cries of distress. Thinking there was something wrong, two of their number made all possible haste to the rear of the building just as three men were making their exit. They endeavored to escape, but after a short and exciting chase two of the burglers were captured, one of them being no less a personage than Eisenhardt. A search was then made of the premises, when John Wittelsberger, who was sleeping in the store, was found in an insensible condition, he having been fearfully beaten about the head with a small crobar. Nearly five weeks from this time the prisoners were tried in the Recorder's Court, and convicted on five indictments for burglary, when Eisenhardt was sentenced by Judge Morrow to 41 years in the State prison. After he had served out seven years of his sentence, a number of persons interested themselves, and by almost superhuman efforts secured for him a pardon. He then came to this city, where he resided a short time when he was married to a young German woman. They lived together for a number of years, when she finally had him arrested for maltreating her, being unable to endure his abuse longer. He was tried, convicted, and sentenced by Justice Manly to one year in the Detroit Work House. During his sojourn in that institution, his wife died, leaving a small child that was taken charge of by his wife's sister. At the expiration of his sentence he returned to this city, where he has resided most of the time. He has lately acted in such an inhuman manner towards the child that last Monday it was placed in the custody of E Duffy, Superintendent of the Poor, who, learning that the child was heir to a small property, applied to the Judge of Probate for the appointment of a guardian, and also for an administrator for the estate of said child. He also made a complaint before Jutice McMahon against Eisenhardt as being a disorderly person and for neglecting and refusing to support his child. The child has been placed by the Superintendent of the Poor in good hands, where it will be well provided for, and the property to which it is said to be heir, will be applied to its sole use and benefit.

A small audience, composed of the attorneys of this city, and the county officers, assembled last Saturday evening at the Sheriff's Office, the occasion being the presentation of a new suit of clothes to Jeff Davis, janitor at the Court House, which was to take place at eight o'clock. At the appointed hour the gentleman who had been delegated to act as spokesman arose and said: "Mr. Davis, for the last four years you have occupied the responsible position of janitor; many a time you have been called upon to attend to business outside of the Court room, and for nearly every member of the bar. In every case you have done your work well, and with entire satisfaction to all. Allow me then on their behalf, the officers of the Court, and the County officials, to present you with this new suit of clothes, as a slight testimonial of the regard in which you are held by them. As you are to occupy for the ensuing two years the much *coveted* office, may the "togs" with which you are presented be of service to you." Jeff seemed very much affected, and as soon as he was able to control his feelings, replied as follows: "Gentleman, being unaccustomed to public speaking, I confess I am at a loss what to say on this, to me, a very happy occasion. Permit me, however, to thank you for the donation, and if it should be your wish at the expiration of my term of office, to present me with a like valuable present, it will be thankfully accepted, for remember "'the Lord loveth a cheerful giver.'"

The *Atlantic* for Februar yhas been received, and contains the usual amount of choice literature. William Cullen Bryant opens the number with a remarkable poem entitled The Two Travelers, and Henry W. Longfellow contributes another of his poems that have sprung from his Italian recollections, Monte Cassino. Edmund C. Stedman, J. T. Trowbridge, Celia Thaxter, and Kate P. Osgood, are the other poets of the number, with The Skull in the Gold Drift, The Old Burying Ground, A Waif, and Residue, making this number noticeable for its presentation of American poetry. Henry James, Jr. continues his novel, Roderick, the first chapter of which excited great expectations; and Mark Twain gives A "Cub" Pilot's Experience; or Learning the River, a graphic picture of Mississippi river life, and curious as explaining the origin of the writer's *nom de plume.* Two Girls that Tried Farming is the title of a fresh and veritable narrative of experience in the Northwest, by D. A. Shepherd. Prof. George W. Greene contibutes a valuable chapter of American history in The Hessian Mercenaries of our Revolution. Frank B. Sanborn continues his sketch of John Brown's Virginia Campaign, giving His Reconnoisance in Kansas. A Carnival of Venice is the title of a story by an anonymous writer, which will at once make itself known as one of sigular beauty and power. Clarence King, under the title of Bancroft's Native Races of the Pacific States, not only reviews an important historical work but adds from his own observation interesting facts. Recent Literature, Art, and Education are fully represented by reviews of new books and the discussion of fresh topics. Subscription, $4.00. The *Atlantic* and ARGUS $4.75. H. O. HOUGHTON & Co., Boston.

MANCHESTER ITEMS.—From the *Enteprise* we abstract the following:

The statement of the People's Bank shows the resourses to be; loans and discounts, $67,-170 71; overdrafts, $730 77; office accounts, $7,934 00; revenue stamps, $73 50; due from bank, 8,936 72; cash on hand, $11,816; total, $96,662 64. The liabilities are: capital, $50,000; surplus, $721 84; deposits, $45,-940 80; total, $96,662 64.

The following officers of Rasin River Lodge No. 27, I. O. O. F. were installed on the evening of the 8th: W. S. Stowell, N. G.; C. H. Nichols, V. G.; Mat D. Blosser, R. S.; Geo. W. Doty, P. S.; A. T. Bruegel, Treasurer; J. Gordanier, W.; G. Richmond, R. S. N. G.; V. Weis, L. S. N. G.; W. Neebling, I. G.; J. Peeler, O. G.; S. Kirchofer, R. S. V. G.; J Cook, Jr., L. S. V. G.; G. R. Saulding, R. S. S.; L. Conklin, L. S. S.

Goodrich Conklin, the recent purchaser of one-half of the Goodyear House, has leased Mr. McMahon's interest and intends keeping hotel. The house is to be furnished throughout in modern style, and made in every way a first-class house.

Emerson Annabil froze his ears last Saturday night, while going to town for a physician.

The Union School is reported to be in the most flourishing condition it has ever attained.

Rev. M. Lyon of Ohio, has commenced his labors at the Baptist church.

THE INTERNATIONAL HOTEL.—Kalamazoo, Michigan, has the credit of possessing one of the best hotels in the State. The "INTERNATIONAL" has been open to the public only a short time, but has by its superior management and excellent accommodations secured the bulk of the business. Its rooms are large, elegantly furnished with velvet and body brussels carpets, and marble top French dressing case bed-room sets. They have the best meat and pastry cooks in the State. And in its season every delicacy graces their table. Mr. De Forest Davis, the manager, and the clerk, are old commercial travelers, and claim they know from actual experience the wants of the traveling public. From its central location, first-class management and good will of the traveling community, it surely should have its share of patronage.

The New Charter of the Insurance Co.

The committee appointed to draft a new charter for the Washtenaw Mutual Fire Insurance Company have prepared the following, which was submitted to the meeting of the company held in this city last week. A meeting of the company will be held at the Court House, February 24th, for the purpose of adopting or rejecting the proposed amendments.

Be it known that we, the undersigned, W. R. Waldron, Munnis Kenny, F. Williams, H. M. Queal, B. K. Dipble, F. R. Stanton, L. W. Blodget, Horace Carpenter, O. K. Conklin, S. Van Riper, residents of the County of Washtenaw, in the State of Michigan, and citizens of said State, pursuant to the act of the Legislature of said State, entitled "An Act for the Incorporation of Insusurance Companies, and defining their powers and duties," approved February 25th, 1859, do hereby associate together and form an incorporated company for the purpose, as authorized by the first subdivision of the first section of said Act, of making insurance against loss by fire on the dwelling houses or other buildings and personal property of farms, and against loss and damage by lightning to buildings of farmers, and personal property therein, and we do hereby adopt this instrument and declare the same to be the charter of said company, by which, subject to the Constitution and laws of said State, it shall in all respects be governed.

ART. 2.—Said company shall be known and designated by the name of THE WASHTENAW MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

ART. 3.—The officers of this company shall consist of five directors, who shall be elected by ballot at each annual meeting of the company, and by the members present at such meeting, and the persons having a majority of all ballots cast shall be declared elected.

(The first election of officers, under the amended charter, shall be held at some suitable place designated by the President or Secretary, in the city of Ann Arbor, on ———, and the officers so elected at such meeting shall hold their office until the next regular meeting.)

ART. 4.—The directors shall have the general supervision of the business of the company, and the management of its affairs, its funds, and property, and the government of its officers and members.

ART. 5.—The annual meeting of the company shall be held on the second Wednesday of January in each year at 10 o'clock A. M., and at such place in the city of Ann Arbor as the Board of Directors may select. The Board of Directors shall, on the day on which they are elected, or at an adjourned meeting to be then designated, proceed to elect of their number, a President and a Secretary who shall be *ex-officio* Treasurer. All officers shall hold their offices for one year and until their successor shall be elected and shall enter upon the duties of their office. All vacancies in any office of the company may be filled by the Board of Directors for the unexpired portion of the term.

ART. 6.—Special meetings of said company may be called at any time by order of the Board of Directors, or upon the written request of ten of the members of said company presented in writing to the secretary and stating especially the purpose thereof. All special meetings shall be called and notified in such manner as shall be prescribed by the by-laws, subject to this charter.

ART. 7.—The fiscal year shall terminate on the 31st day of December in each year, and the succeeding fiscal year shall commence on the first day of January following.

ART. 8.—The liability of the members of the company to be assessed towards defraying the losses and expenses of the company, and the mode and manner of collecting such assessments not provided for by this charter, shall be provided for by the by-laws to be adopted by the Board of Directors. Each assessment shall be limited to a sum sufficient to cancel actual liabilities and the estimated expenses of the company for one year.

ART. 9.—All applications for membership shall be approved by the President or Secretary, and all forms of applications for insurance and policies shall be adopted by at least 3-5 of the Board of Directors.

ART. 10.—All notices for meetings of the company and of the Board of Directors may be provided by the by-laws.

ART. 11.—It shall be the duty of the Directors to examine the property of the insured in this company before the first day of ———, 1875, and every five years thereafter, and in all cases where, in their opinion, the buildings are insured for more than 2-3 their actual cash value, it shall be the duty of the Directors to reduce the insurance on said buildings to that standard. Should the holders of policies object to said reduction their policies shall be cancelled. And they shall have further power to cancel any policy heretofore issued or that may be issued by this company, as they may deem necessary for the benefit and safety of the company. And in addition to the duties and powers conferred upon the officers of this company by the statutes and by the charter, they shall discharge such further duties and have such further powers as may be conferred upon them by the by-laws, subject to this charter and the laws of this State.

ART. 12.—The officers shall not receive compensation at the rate of more than two dollars for each day's service, except the Secretary, who shall receive such compensation as the Board of Directors shall determine not to exceed $1,000 per annum.

Real Estate Sales.

The following transfers of real estate have been recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for Washtenaw County during the past week:

Hiram M. Perrin to Frank Wood, the undivided one-third interest in lots 1, 2, 4, 5, and 6 in block 7, Page & Ormsby's addition to Ann Arbor. $2,000.

Frank Staffen to Bernard Kramer, lot 5, block 1, Jas. M. Congdon's third addition to village of Chelsea. $200.

Wright Spencer to George D. Wiard and Thos. Boyd, 80 acres on section 11, Ypsilanti. $1,800.

John M. Gross to John G. Gross and Gottleib C. Gross, lots 9 and 10 on section 10, Saline; also lots 4, 5, 6, 29, and part of lots 3 and 30, Haywood's addition to village of Saline. $7,000.

James T. Boyce to Joseph Slocum and Thomas Boyd, the w. hf. of se. qu. of section 30, containing 80 acres, Saline. $3,960.

Heirs of John George Gross to John M. Gross, 240 acres on section 9, Saline $11,200.

George P. Glasier to Charles H. Kempf and William Warner (quit claim), a parcel of land containing 56-100 of an acre, adjoining depot grounds, village of Chelsea. $275.

William Warner to Reuben Kempt (quit claim), same as above. $200.

Horace Holcomb to Darius Wood, a parcel of land on section 32, in the town of York. $1,200.

James McMahon to Frank McMahon, 11 1-2 acres on section 30, Northfield. $1.

Jerry Foster to Elizabeth P. Parsons, lot 1, in block 6, of J. D. Baldwin's Eastern addition to city of Ann Arbor. $130.

Walter O'Brien to William W. Gooding, 40 acres on section 19, in Augusta. $2,200.

E. W. Morgan to William P. Groves, lots 5, 6, 7, 8, and 9, in block 7 south, in range 10 east, according to plat of alteration of A. A. Land Company's addition to city of Ann Arbor. $1,-500.

The Ann Arbor Arbeiter Verein held their annual election of officers, Monday January 18th. The following were elected:

President—Frederick Schmid.
1st Vice-President—Anton Eisele.
2d Vice President—Henry Apfel.
Recording Secretary—George Miller.
Corresponding Secretary—Franz Nebel.
Treasurer—Augustus Widenmann.
Cashier—Gabriel Weis.
Trustees—J. G. Grossmann, C. Hoffstetter, John Walz, C. Haebich. Ed. Graf, J. Katz, and Geo. Koch.

The society consists at present of 88 members. Four members died last year, during which time $761 27 has been paid to sick members and widows of deceased members. The society owns at present a capital of $1,662 82.

FRANZ NEBEL,
Corresponding Secretary.

Last Saturday evening a large number of the residents of the Fifth ward assembled at their Engine House, for the purpose of instructing their Aldermen to vote against Water Works. Dr. Pratt was elected chairman, and Mr. G. Beckley, secretary. Remarks were make by a number of gentlemen who opposed the project on the ground that they would receive no benefit whatever, from the fact that the 1,000 feet of pipe proposed to be laid from the river was inadiquate to meet all the demands for fire purposes, as but a small portion of the ward would be protected The following resolution was offered, which was carried without a dissenting vote:

Resolved, That our Aldermen be instructed, and the Recorder be requested, to use all honerable official means to defeat any scheme contemplating the taxation of the citizens of the Fifth ward for the construction of water works.

The following list of jurors have been drawn for the February term of the Circuit Court:

Milo Baldwin,	Chelsea.
John Schumacher,	Ann Arbor City.
Henry E. Peters,	Scio.
James L. Hill,	Scio.
William R. Hamilton,	Salem.
Fried Gierbach,	Chelsea.
John C. Voorhies,	Superior.
Alderman J. Hunt,	Manchester.
Lewis Lamborn,	Lodi.
S. R. Crittenden,	Pittsfield.
Wm. H. Rice,	Ann Arbor Town.
A. M. Clark,	Pittsfield.
B. N. Smith,	Pittsfield.
John S. Worden,	Ypsilanti City.
Green Johnson,	Dexter.
Tremain B. Grosspeed,	Superior.
Chas. C. Church,	Ann Arbor City.
Byron Green,	Dexter.
Geo. B. Mize,	Augusta.
Abram Hawkins,	Ann Arbor City.
Sanford H. Wells,	Ypsilanti City.
James S. Wing,	Scio.
Albert H. Perry,	Sharon.
Columbus Waite,	Scio.
John P. Buss,	Freedom.
Stephen M. Menthew,	Manchester.
Wilson Yanson,	Northfield.
Alonzo H. Smith,	Ypsilanti City.
Edward Treadwell,	Ann Arbor Town.
Oscar C. Spafford,	Ann Arbor City.

Probate Court.

Following are the transactions of the Probate Court for the week ending Jan. 13, 1875:

Estate of Julius Blakslee, minor; petition for license to mortgage real estate; day of hearing Feb. 25.

Estate of William E. Harris, minor; petition for appointment of guardian; day of hearing Feb. 15.

Estate of Richard Flannery, deceased; petition for appointment of an Administrator; day of hearing Feb. 15.

Estate of Isaac Amerman, deceased; final account of Executrix heard and allowed.

Estate of Cyrus Beckwith, deceased; final account of Executrix heard and allowed.

Estate of Alber Pulhemus, deceased; final account of Administrator heard and allowed.

Estate of David Eaton, deceased; license granted to sell real estate.

Estate of John McCormick, deceased; final account of Executor heard and allowed.

Estate of Volney Chapin, Sen., deceased; second account of Administrator heard and allowed.

John Young, of Walnut Township, Pickaway County, has in constant use a wagon manufactured in the year 1763—nearly 112 years ago. It was the property of Mr. Young's grandfather, who brought it from Pennsylvania, many years ago.—*Toledo Commercial.*

The above reminds us of a little story told by a prominent politician of this State in his political speeches during a recent campaign. When contrasting his opponent's party at the present day with its original organization he related his little gun story, which ran ran thus:

Being at the house of an Eastern friend and while talking upon the subject of old relics, his friend remarked that he had a gun in the house which was used by his great grandtather in the Revolutionary war. To prove his assertion he produced the gun. Taking it into his hands, the politician *turned it over a few times* and remarked that the lock was quite different from those used in Revolutionary days, as they were flint locks.

"That's true," said he. "This was so once; but those flint locks, you know, were not always sure, and I had a cap lock put on."

Giving the gun another turn, the politician said: "I notice the stock is not the same as the old Revolutionary musket."

"Not exactly," said the Eastern man. "The boys had it out gunning a year or two ago and broke the old stock, and I had a new one made."

Sitting the gun down and taking a look at the muzzle the politician added: "And isn't the barrel a little heavier."

"Yes, I think it is a little. You know how those old muskets would 'kick' when you overloaded them. I got afraid of the pesky thing and had a heavier barrel made."

"Then," said the politician, "there can't be much of the old gun left."

The gun man seeing that he was cornered, and growing a little excited, remarked:

"Well, by thunder, there is one thing I'm positive about, it is the same old touchhole!"

We presume this is the case with the old wagon. It has been tinkered and repaired until there is nothing left of the original vehicle except perhaps the holes in the hubs.

The following named gentlemen have been made Notaries Public for this county: R. A. Beal, J. Harris, Jr., R. Cate, C. S. Pitkin, A. Crane, M. J. Noyes, Jas. M. Wilcoxson, N. W. Cheever, C. Mack, E. Haire, R E. Frazer, and J. B. Gott.

JOE T. JACOBS & Co's eighth annual reduction sale of clothing. For the next 30 days, winter goods will be sold at a sacrifice. Overcoats, Gloves and Mittens, Undershirts and Drawers, &c., can now be purchased at a bargain, Beavers, Black Cloth, and staple Cassimeres, to be closed out. Room No. 24 South Main St. Ann Arbor.

Assignee Sale.

Closing out the entire stock at Farmer's store. Great bargains are offered in Dry Goods, Cassimeres, Repellants, Cottonades, Shawls, Corsets, Gloves, Flannels, &c., which are to be sold without reserve, in order that the same may be disposed of in the shortest possible time. It will pay you to call and get the benefit of extremely low prices.

GEO. SUTTON, Assignee.

Ann Arbor, Mich., Jan. 21, 1875. 1514w2

Insurance.

As reports have been circulated which were calculated to mislead the public mind as to the soundness of the AGRICULTURAL Ins. Co., of Watertown N. Y., and learning that Commissioner Row of this State had been to Watertown by the invitation of the Company, to investigate their standing and responsibility; I wrote to Commissioner Row for the result of his investigation, and by the request of quite a number, who hold policies in the Company. I have thought best to give his answer publicly, which certainly must give confidence to anyone seeking insurance, as but very few Companies could stand the test of having the reinsurance reserve *computed by months,* and make the official, showing that the AGRICULTURAL does. I would here say that the Company have been doing business twenty-two years. Insures nothing but private residences and farm property, and can thereby give low rates with certain security.

H. W. HAND,
Agent ol Agricultural Ins. Co., Ann Arbor Mich.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, INSURANCE BUREAU, }
LANSING, Dec. 23, 1874. }

H. W. HAND, Ann Arbor.—Dear Sir, I have your favor of 18th inst., asking for the result of my recent examination of the Agricultural Ins. Co. of N. Y. In reply I give you the figures:

Assets admitted,		$1,004,066 13
Unpaid losses,	$47,835 43	
Re-insurance reserve computed *pro rata by months*	735,295 73	
Capital,	200,000 00	
Total liabilities including capital,		$983,131 16
Surplus over liabilities,		20,934 97
Surplus as regards policy-holders		220,934 97
Assets not admitted,	34,890 57	

SAML. H. ROW, Commissioner of Ins.

THE VALUE OF A TRADE.—Sarah Pierce, of Springfield, was taught by her father, who was a shoemaker, to make women's and children's slippers. Six years ago she married and went to Kansas with her husband, who had considerable property there. The man became disatisfied, lost all his property, and was finally sent to an asylum incurably insane. And now comes the moral. The woman, having a good trade, went to work at it, and for a year has supported herself and two children and saved money enough to pay a quarter of the value of a comfortable house that she purchased on credit

"No madam," said an affable Chicago landlord, who was showing a possible tenant over his house on Robey street, "I cannot say that as yet the street is drained. But, then, do but reflect for a moment upon the advantages the situation offers. Your children can skate all day long on the gutters; it's as convenient as a skating-rink, doesn't cost you a penny and there they are under your eye all the time."

C. H. MILLEN & SON

During the Month of January

will continue to offer their

Attractive Stock

of Dry Goods at the same

EXTREMELY LOW PRICES

as during the past month. We have just received Two Cases of Choice Style Prints. A fine stock of Housekeeping Goods, consisting of

Bleached and Brown Cottons, 5-4 6-4 8-4 9-4 and 10-4, Sheetings, Flannels, Blankets, Bed Quilts, Napkins, Towels and Crashes, Table Damask, and every variety of Domestic Goods at extremely Attractive Prices for CASH.

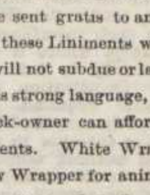
We have just opened another lot of the "Collingwood" Black Alpacas, which are so popular. They are, without doubt, the best alpacas imported.

CALL AND EXAMINE.

C. H. MILLEN & SON'S

CASH DRY GOODS HOUSE.

Centaur Liniments



Have cured more wonderful cases of rheumatism, aches, pains, swellings, frost-bites, caked breasts, burns, scalds, salt-rheum, &c., upon the human frame, and strains, spavin, galls, &c., uopn animals, in one year, than all other pretended remedies have since the world began. Certificates of remarkable cures accompany each bottle, and will be sent gratis to any one. There is no pain which these Liniments will not relieve, no swelling they will not subdue or lameness they will not cure. This is strong language, but it is true. No family or stock-owner can afford to be without Centaur Liniments. White Wrapper for family use; the Yellow Wrapper for animals. Price, 50 cts.; large bottles, $1.00. J. B. ROSE & Co. 53 Broadway, New York.

Castoria is more than a substitute for Castor Oil. It is the only *safe* article in existence which is certain to regulate the bowels, cure wind-colic and produce natural sleep. It is pleasant to take. No more sleepless mothers or crying babies. Price 35 cts. per bottle. 1481y1

At Home Again.

Dr. North having conluded to sell or rent his country seat, has again taken up the practice of Dentistry, and opened rooms over Johnson's Hat store, where he will bt pleased to meet his old friends who may need his professional skill. He is prepared to insert teeth on rubber base, celluloid, gold or silver, as may be desired. Teeth filled with pure gold, and by other approved priuciples.

DR. GEO. W. NORTH.

Ann Arbor, December, 1874. 1510m3

Notice.

Tendering our thanks for the liberal patronage heretofore bestowed on us, and respectfully soliciting a continuance of the same, we hereby announce that we have concluded to adopt the Cash system with the new year, and that after Jan. 1st, 1875, all Flour and Feed retailed by us will be sold for Cash only.

SWATHEL, AILES & KEYER.

January 1, 1875. 1511m1

MARRIED.

At the residence of O. H. Bonker, in Eaton Rapids, Mich., Jan. 13, 1875, by Rev. H. M. Gallup, Mr. LUCIUS FAIRCHILD, of Sharon, to Miss LURENA A. SWEEZEY, of Eaton Rapids.

In Superior, at the residence of the bride's grandfather, Dec. 23d, by Rev. Mr. Fuller, Mr. WESLEY FAIR, to Miss ELSIE S. VOORHEES, both of Superior.

At the residence of the bride's father, at Lima, on Wednesday, Jan. 6th, 1875, by the Rev. L. J. Whitcomb, WILLIAM J. DENMAN, to Miss HELEN A. DOWNER, both of Lima Center.

In Sharon, Jan. 15th, 1875, by Rev. S. P. Murch, SAMUEL B. PERRY, and LOUISA HADLEY, both of Western Lenawee county, Mich.

COMMERCIAL.

Ann Arbor Market.

ANN ARBOR, THURSDAY, Jan. 22, 1874.

APPLES—40@50c.
BEANS—$1.25. per. bu.
BUTTER—28c.
CORN—50@60c. per bu.
CHICKENS—Dressed 8@9c.
EGGS—Command 18@20c
HAY—$10@16 per ton, according to quality.
HONEY—In cap, 22c.
LARD—The market stands at 14c.
ONIONS—$1.00.
OATS—45@48c.
POTATOES—50@60c.
TURNIPS—25@30c.
WHEAT—White, $95@1.05; Ambe: $.85@1.00
TURKEYS—10@12c.

Detroit Produce Market.

Latest quotations for leading articles of country produce—Jan. 22, are as follows:

WHEAT—white, $1.00@1 09; amber 1.00@1.07
BARLEY—$2.00@2.70 per cental.
RYE—70@85c. per bu.
CORN—67@70c.
OATS—55@56c.
POTATOES—55@70c.
HAY—$12@21.
BUTTER—21@28c.
EGGS—20@24c.
LARD—14@15c.
HONEY—18@20c
—Dried Apples 6@7c.
TURKEYS—13@14c.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

HOUSE FOR SALE!

A House and Lot, situated on Mosley street, one lot from South Main street. The house is new and has been newly painted; contains 9 rooms, a good cellar, well of water, and cistern. The lot is enclosed by a picket fence, and is set with maples, evergreens, and fruit trees. Will be sold at a very low price.

1514w3 S. WINNINGTON.

RINSEY & SEABOLT'S

BAKERY, GROCERY

—AND—

FLOUR & FEED STORE.

We keep constantly on hand,

BREAD, CRACKERS, CAKES, ETC., FOR WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE.

We shall also keep a supply of

DELHI FLOUR,

J. M. SWIFT & CO'S BEST WHITE WHEAT FLOUR, RYE FLOUR, BUCKWWHEAT FLOUR, CORN MEAL, FEED, &c., &c.

At wholesale and retail. A general stock of

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS

constantly on hand, which will be sold on as reasonable terms as at any other house in this city.

Cash paid for Butter, Eggs, and Country Produce generally.

☞ Goods delivered to any part of the city without extra charge.

RINSEY & SEABOLT.

Ann Arbhr, Jan. 1, 1875. 1514tf

A FULL LINE
—OF—
Sewing Machine Needles
AT
WINES & WORDEN'S.

1501tf

The PEOPLES' DRUGSTORE

OLD STAND OF

R. W. Ellis & Co.

PURE

Drugs and Liquors

of choice selection. Dye Stuffs, Paints, Oils and Brushes of all kinds. Large assortment of Toilet Goods and superior Perfumeries.

SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS

a specialty, of Tiemann's, Kolbe's, and Ford's manufacture.

PRICES LOW.

Prescriptions put up by men of experience at all hours of the day or night.

No 2 MAIN ST., ANN ARBOR.

HALE & TREMAIN.

FABRIC

ROOFING!

THIS ROOFING IS DURABLE AND WATER PROOF; VERY FLEXIBLE; FAR BETTER THAN ZINC TO STOP LEAKS AROUND CHIMNEYS AND CONNECTIONS BETWEEN WOOD and BRICK.

This Roofing has been in use five years and is the best in use!

ROOFING PAINT!

This paint will preserve shingled roofs an indefinite period, and is equally adapted to tin or iron roofs.

It is fire and water proof!

This paint will be put on by the Company or sold by the gallon, with instructions how to apply the same.

☞ **No Coal Tar is used in either.**

We solicit the public patronage. All work will be warranted.

All communications should be addressed to the

HUTCHINS ROOFING CO.,
P. O. Box 222,
ANN ARBOR, MICHIGAN.

Residence 43 South Thayer Street. 1478 tf

A CARD

TO THE

Citizens of Ann Arbor

AND THE

STUDENTS OF THE UNIVERSITY.

I would respectfully announce that my stock of

Fine Woolens for Winter Wear

is now complete, and will be constantly replenished with

THE NOVELTIES OF THE SEASON.

Gentlemen wishing Comfort in Dress, combined with

ELEGANCE AND STYLE,

will be fully satisfied by giving us a trial, and are invited to favor us with a call.

H. HINTERMISTER,
MERCHANT TAILOR.
209 Jefferson Ave., between Bates and Randolph Sts;

ESTABLISHED IN 1860.

Attachment Notice.

THE CIRCUIT COURT for the County of Washtenaw. William W. Wines and Charles H. Worden *vs.* Mary R. Stringham. Notice is hereby given that on the third day of December, A. D. 1874, a writ of attachment was duly issued out of the Circuit Court for the County of Washtenaw, at the suit of William W. Wines and Charles H. Worden the above named plaintiffs, against the lands, tenements, goods and chattels, moneys and effects of Mary R. Stringham, the defendant above named, for the sum of one hundred and three dollars and eighty-five cents, which said writ was returnable on the fifth day of January, A. D. 1875.

Dated this 6th day of January, A. D. 1875.

1612 D. CRAMER, Att'y for Plaintiff's

RAILROADS.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD.

WINTER TIME TABLE.

GOING WEST.

STATIONS.	Mail.	Day Exp.	Kal. Acc.	Dexter Accom'n.	Eve'g Ex.	Pac'c Ex.
	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Detroit, leave,	7 00	10 20	1 50	4 00	5 40	10 20
Wayne,	7 56	11 06	2 35	4 55	6 40	10 47
Ypsilanti,	8 31	11 31	3 05	5 30	7 10	11 12
Ann Arbor,	8 55	11 49	3 25	5 53	7 45	11 30
		P. M.				A. M.
Dexter,	9 22		3 53	6 20	8 10	
Chelsea,	9 40		4 10		8 30	
Grass Lake,	10 07		4 38		9 00	
Jackson,	10 43	1 15	5 10		9 35	12 55
	P. M.				A. M.	
Kalamazoo,	2 05	3 45	8 30		12 25	3 15
			A. M.			
Chicago arrive,	8 05	9 00	10 35		6 30	8 30

GOING EAST.

	Mail.	Day Exp.	Detroit Express.	Atlantic Express.	Night Ex.	Dexter Accom'n.
	A. M.	A. M.		P. M.	P. M.	
Chicago, leave,	5 00	8 30		5 15	9 00	
		P. M.	A. M.		A. M.	
Kalamazoo,	10 50	1 23	4 45	10 30	2 35	
	P. M.			A. M.		
Jackson,	2 10	4 00	7 45	12 55	5 10	
Grass Lake,	2 48	—	8 15	—	—	
Chelsea,	3 12	—	8 40	—	—	A. M
Dexter,	3 28	—	8 55	—	—	6 30
Ann Arbor,	3 55	5 08	9 25	2 22	6 30	7 00
Ypsilanti,	4 20	5 25	9 50	2 42	6 50	7 25
Wayne,	4 51	5 43	10 13	3 02	7 10	7 55
Detroit, arrive,	5 45	6 30	11 00	3 50	8 00	8 45

The Atlantic and Pacific Express run between Jackson and Niles on the Air Line.

The Kalamazoo Accommodation runs east daily, west daily except Saturday.

CANADA SOUTHERN Railway Line.

The route opened for through travel.
DECEMBER 7, 1874.

Until further notice, trains will leave Detroit from Depot, foot of Third St., at the following hours, Sundays excepted:

8:05 A. M., for Toledo, arriving at Toledo 10.15 A. M.

11:30 A. M., for Buffalo, arriving at Buffalo at 9:05 P. M.

1:00 P. M., for Toledo, arriving at 3:10 P. M.

5:00 P. M., for Fayette, arriving at 8:50 P. M.

8:23 P. M., (daily) for Buffalo and Toledo, arriving at Toledo at 10:38, Buffalo at 6:40 A. M. This train has sleeping coaches to Buffalo.

Trains arrive at Detroit at 6:40 A. M., from Buffalo, 9:35 A. M., from Toledo, 10:30 P. M., from Fayette, 4:35 P. M., from Toledo, 10:02 P. M., from Toledo and Buffalo, daily.

Through tickets to all parts of the East, West and South, may be obtained at the Company's Depot ticket office, and at office corner Jefferson avenue and Second streets, office corner Atwater and Randolph streets, and at Michigan Exchange Hotel.

B. McCHAN,
General Passenger Agent, Buffalo.
W SNYDER,
General Superintendent, St. Thomas.

Flint & Pere Marquette R. R.

TOLEDO, SAGINAW AND NORTHWESTERN MICHIGAN.

Close and reliable connections made at Wayne Junction with trains of the Michigan Central R. R. Four trains North and four South daily except Sunday.

TIME CARD OF DECEMBER 14th, 1875

GOING NORTH.

	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Wayne, leave	9 00	2 00	6 03	11 10
				A. M.
Holly,	10 45	3 17	7 45	12 50
Flint,	11 28	4 00	8 24	4 58
East Saginaw,	12 45	5 05	9 50	6 25
Saginaw City,	12 52	5 12	9 57	
Bay City,	1 20	5 45	10 15	7 25
				P. M.
Reed City,	5 30	—	—	12 25
Baldwin City,	6 20	—	—	1 15
Ludington,	8 00	—	—	2 55
	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.

GOING SOUTH.

	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Wayne, leave	8 20	11 30	3 00	6 03
		P. M.		
Monroe,	9 25	12 30	3 55	7 20
Toledo, arr.	10 30	—	5 00	9 05

SANFORD KEELER, Ass't Supt.
J. P. NOURSE, Gen'l Ticket Agent.

DETROIT, HILLSDALE & INDIANA RAILROAD.

GOING WEST. —1874— GOING EAST.

STATIONS.	Mail.	Exp.	STATIONS.	Exp.	Mail.
	A. M.	P. M.		A. M.	P. M.
Detroit, dep...	7:00	4:00			
Ypsilanti....	8:35	5:45	Bankers......	4:45	2:15
Saline......	9:15	6:15	Hillsdale ..	5:03	2:25
Bridgewater..	9:55	6:32	Manchester..	7:57	4:07
Manchester.	10:27	6:52	Bridgewater	8:30	4:27
	P. M.		Saline......	9:15	4:45
Hillsdale....	1:12	8:35	Ypsilanti....	9:50	5:25
Bankers......	1:30	8:45	Detroit......	11:00	6:30

Trains run by Chicago time.
To take effect Aug. 13, 1874
W. F. PARKER, Sup't, Ypsilanti.

CLOTHING!

GREAT

CLOSING OUT SALE

—OF—

READY-MADE CLOTHING

Gents' Furnishing Goods,

HATS AND CAPS

TRUNKS &c.,

AT COST

For the next Thirty Days at

MABLEY & CO'S.

33 South Main St.

MARTIN'S BLOCK,

ANN ARBOR, MICHIGAN,

GEORGE BULL,
Manager.

1508

FIRE! FIRE!!

For Insurance against Fire, go to the old agency of

C. H. MILLEN,

No. 4 SOUTH MAIN STREET.

Agent for the

HOME INSURANCE CO. of New York,
Capital and Surplus nearly $5,000,000,

CONTINENTAL FIRE INS. CO., N. Y.,
Capital and Surplus $2,500,000.

ORIENT, of Hartford, Connecticut,
Capital and Surplus $700,000.

GIRARD, of Philadelphia,
Capital and Surplus $800,000,

C. H. MILLEN, Agent.

1509m3

LOUISIANA.

Special Message of President Grant.

His Response to the Senate's Request for Information.

To the Senate of the United States:

I have the honor to make the following answer to a Senate resolution of the 8th instant, asking for information as to any interference by any military officer or any part of the army of the United States with the organization or proceedings of the General Assembly of the State of Louisiana, or either branch thereof, and also inquiring in regard to the existence of armed organizations in that State hostile to the government thereof, and intent on overturning such government by force.

To say that lawlessness, turbulence and bloodshed have characterized the political affairs of that State since its organization under the Reconstruction acts, is only to repeat what has become well known as a part of its unhappy history; but it may be proper here to refer to the election of 1868, by which the Republican vote of the State, through fraud and violence, was reduced to a few thousand, and the bloody riots of 1866 and 1868 to show disorder. These are not due to any recent causes or to any late action of the Federal authorities. Preparatory to the election of 1872, a shameful and undisguised conspiracy was formed to carry that election against the Republicans, without regard to law or right, and to that end the most glaring frauds and forgeries were committed in the returns, after many colored citizens had been denied registration and others deterred by fear from casting their ballots. When the time came for a final canvass of the votes, in view of the foregoing facts, William P. Kellogg, the Republican candidate for Governor, brought suit upon the equity side of the United States Circuit Court for Louisiana, and against Warmoth and others who had obtained possession of the returns of the election, representing that several thousand voters of the State had been deprived of the elective franchise on account of their color, and praying that steps might be taken to have their votes counted, and for general relief. To enable the court to inquire as to the truth of these allegations, a temporary restraining order was issued against the defendants, which was at once wholly disregarded and treated with contempt by those to whom it was directed.

These proceedings have been widely denounced as an unwarrantable interference by the Federal judiciary with the election of State officers, but it is to be remembered that by the Fifteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States the political equality of colored citizens is secured, and under the second section of that amendment, providing that Congress shall have power to enforce its provisions by appropriate legislation, an act was passed on the 31st of May, 1870, and amended in 1871, the object of which was to prevent the denial or abridgement of the suffrage of citizens on account of race, color or previous condition of servitude, and it has been held by all the Federal Judges before whom the question has arisen, including Justice Strong, of the Supreme Court, that the protection afforded by these amendments and these acts extends to State as well as to other elections.

That it is the duty of the Federal Courts to enforce the provisions of the Constitution of the United States and the laws passed in pursuance thereof is too clear for controversy. Section 15 of said act, after numerous provisions therein, to prevent an evasion of the Fifteenth Amendment, provides that the jurisdiction of the Circuit Court of the United States shall extend to all cases in law or equity arising under the provisions of said act and of the act amendatory thereof. Congress seems to have taken prompt and equitable as well as legal proceedings to prevent the denial of suffrage to the colored citizens, and it may be safely asserted, that if Mr. Kellogg's bill in the above named case does not present a case for the equitable interposition of the court, no such case can arise under the act. That the courts of the United States have the right to interfere in various ways with State elections, so as to maintain political equality and rights therein, irrespective of race or color is comparatively a new, and to some it seems to be a startling, idea; but it results as clearly from the Fifteenth Amendment of the Constitution and the acts that have been passed to enforce that amendment, as the abrogation of State laws upholding slavery results from the Thirteenth Amendment of the Constitution. While the jurisdiction of the court in the case of Kellogg vs. Warmoth and others is clear to my mind, it seems that some of the orders made by the Judge in that and the kindred case of Antoine were illegal; but while they are so held and considered, it is not to be forgotten that the mandate of his court had been contemptuously defied, and they were made while wild scenes of anarchy were sweeping away all restraint of law and order. Doubtless the Judge of this court made grave mistakes, but the law allows the Chancellor great latitude not only in punishing those contemning his orders, but those preventing the consummation of the wrong which he has judicially forbidden. Whatever may be said or thought of these matters, it was only made known to me that the process of the United States Court was resisted, and as said acts specially provide for the use of the army and navy when necessary to enforce judicial process arising thereunder, I considered it my duty to see that such process was executed according to the judgment of the court. Resulting from these proceedings, through various controversies and complications, a State administration was organized, with Wm. P. Kellogg as Governor, which, in the discharge of my duty, under section 4 of article 4 of the Constitution, I have recognized as the government of the State. It has been bitterly and persistently alleged that Kellogg was not elected. Whether he was or not is not altogether certain; nor is it any more certain that his competitor, McEnery, was chosen. The election was a gigantic fraud, and there are no reliable returns of its result. Kellogg obtained possession of the office, and, in my opinion, has more right to it than his competitor.

On the 20th of February, 1873, the Committee on Privileges and Elections of the Senate made a report in which they say that they are satisfied by the testimony that the manipulation of the election machinery by Warmoth and others was equivalent to 20,000 voters, and they add that to recognize the McEnery government would be recognizing a government based upon fraud, in defiance of the wishes and intentions of the voters of the State. Assuming the correctness of the statements in this report, and they seem to have been generally accepted by the country, the great crime in Louisiana, about which so much has been done and said, is that one is holding the office of Governor who was cheated out of 20,000 votes, against another whose title to the office is undoubtedly based on fraud, and in defiance of the wishes and intentions of the voters of the State. Misinformed and misjudging as to the nature and extent of this report, the supporters of McEnery proceeded to displace by force, in some parts of the State, the appointees of Gov. Kellogg, and on the 13th of April, in an effort of that kind, a butchery of citizens was committed at Colfax, which in bloodthirstiness and barbarity is hardly surpassed by any acts of savage warfare. To put the matter beyond controversy, I quote from the charge of Judge Woods, of the United States Circuit Court, to the jury in the case of the United States vs. Cruikshank and others, in New Orleans, in March, 1874. He said: "In the case on trial there are many facts not in controversy. I proceed to state some of them in the presence and hearing of counsel on both sides, and if I state as a conceded fact any matter that is disputed, they can correct me." After stating the origin of the difficulty, which grew out of an attempt of white persons to drive the Parish Judge and Sheriff, appointees of Kellogg, from office, and their attempted protection by colored persons, which led to some fighting, in which quite a number of negroes were killed, the Judge states that most of those who were killed were taken prisoners. Fifteen or sixteen of the blacks had lifted the boards and taken refuge under the floor of the Court House. They were all captured; about thirty-seven men taken prisoners; the number is not definitely fixed. They were kept under guard until dark. They were led out two by two, and shot. Most of the men were shot to death. A few were wounded, but not mortally, and by pretending to be dead were afterward, during the night, able to make their escape. Among them was the Levi Nelson named in the indictment. The dead bodies of negroes killed in this affair were left unburied till Tuesday, April 15, when they were buried by a Deputy Marshal and an officer of the militia from New Orleans. These persons found fifty-nine dead bodies. They showed pistol-shot wounds, the great majority in the heart, and many of them in the back of the head. In addition to the dead found, some charred remains of dead bodies were discovered near the Court House. Six dead bodies were found under a warehouse, all shot in the heart but one or two, who were shot in the breast. The only white men injured, from the beginning of these troubles to their close, were Hadnot and Harris. The Court-House and its contents were entirely consumed. There is no evidence that any one in the crowd of the whites bore any lawful warrant for the arrest of any of the blacks. There is no evidence that either Nash or Cazabat, after the affair, ever demanded trial before an officer who even set up a claim to legally act; but the Register continued to act as Parish Judge."

These are the facts in this case, as I understand them to be admitted. To hold the people of Louisiana generally responsible for these atrocities would not be just; but it is a lamentable fact that insuperable obstructions were thrown in the way of punishing these murderers, and the so-called "Conservative" papers of the State not only justified the massacre, but denounced as "Federal tyranny and despotism" the attempt of the United States officers to bring them to justice. Fierce denunciations ring through the country about office-holding and election matters in Louisiana, while every one of the Colfax miscreants goes unwhipped of justice, and no way can be found in this land of boasted civilization and Christianity to punish the perpetrators of this bloody and monstrous crime.

Not unlike this was the massacre in August last. Several Northern young men of capital and enterprise had started the little and flourishing town of Coushatta; some of them were Republicans and office-holders under Kellogg. They were, therefore, doomed to death. Six of them were seized and carried away from their homes and murdered in cold blood. No one has been punished, and the "Conservative" press of the State denounced all efforts to that end, and boldly justified the crime.

Many murders of a like character have been committed in individual cases, which cannot here be detailed. For example: T. S. Clifford, Judge of the parish, and the District Attorney of the Twelfth Judicial District of the State, on their way to the court, were shot from their horses by men in ambush on the 8th of October, 1873, and the wife of the former, in a communication to the Department of Justice, tells a piteous tale of the persecutions of her husband, because he was a Union man, and of the efforts made to seize those who had committed a crime which, to use her language, "left two widows and nine orphans desolate."

To say that the murder of a negro or white Republican is not considered a crime in Louisiana, would probably be unjust to a great part of the people; but it is true that a great number of such murders have been committed, and no one has been punished therefor, and it is manifestly true that the spirit of hatred and violence there is stronger than law.

Representations were made to me that the presence of troops in Louisiana was unnecessary, and that there was no danger of public disturbance if they were taken away. Consequently early last summer the troops were withdrawn from the State, with the exception of a small garrison at New Orleans barracks. It was stated that a comparative state of quiet had supervened; that the political excitement as to Louisiana affairs seemed to be dying out; but the November election was approaching, and it was necessary for party purposes that the flame should be relighted. Accordingly, on the 14th September, D. B. Penn, claiming he was elected Lieutenant-Governor in 1872, issued an inflammatory proclamation, calling upon the militia of the State to arm, assemble and drive out the "usurpers," as he designated the officers of the State. The White Leaguers, armed and ready for the conflict, promptly responded. On the same day the Governor made a formal requisition upon me, in pursuance of the act of 1795, and sec. 4, article 4, of the Constitution, to aid in suppressing domestic violence. On the next day, I issued my proclamation, commanding the insurgents to disperse within five days from the date thereof, but before the proclamation was published in New Orleans the organized and armed forces reorganizing a usurping government, had taken forcible possession of the State House and temporarily subverted the government. Twenty or more people were killed, including a number of the police of the city. The streets of the city were stained with blood. All that was desired in the way of excitement had been accomplished.

Prior to, and with a view to, the late election in Louisiana, white men associated themselves together in armed bodies, called "White Leagues," and at the same time threats were made in the Democratic journals of the State that the election should be carried against the Republicans at all hazards, which very naturally greatly alarmed the colored voters. By section 8 of the act of Feb. 28, 1871, it is made the duty of United States Marshals and their deputies, at the polls where votes are cast for Representatives in Congress, to keep the peace and prevent any violations of the so-called Enforcement act and other offenses against the laws of the United States, and upon a requisition of the Marshal of Louisiana, and in view of said armed organization and other portentous circumstances, I caused detachments of troops to be stationed in various localities in the State to aid him in the performance of his official duties and the enforcement of the State laws. The officers and troops of the United States may well have supposed that it was their duty to act when called upon by the government for the purpose.

That there was intimidation of the Republican voters at the election, notwithstanding this precaution, admits of no doubt. The following are specimens of the means used: On the 14th of October, eighty persons signed and published the following at Shreveport: "We, the undersigned, merchants of the city of Shreveport, in obedience to a request of the Shreveport Campaign Club, agree to use every endeavor to get our employes to vote the people's ticket at the ensuing election, and in the event of their refusal to do so, or in case they vote the Radical ticket, to refuse to employ them at the expiration of their present contracts." On the same day another large body of persons published, in the same place, a paper in which they used the following language: "We, the undersigned, merchants of the city of Shreveport, alive to the great importance of securing a good and honest government to the State, do agree and pledge ourselves not to advance any supplies or money to any planters the coming year, who will give employment or rent lands to laborers who vote the Radical ticket in the coming election."

I have no information of the proceedings of the Returning Board for the said election which may not be found in its report, which has been published, but it is a matter of public information that a great part of the time taken to canvass the votes was consumed by the arguments of lawyers, several of whom represented each party before the board. I have no evidence that the proceedings of this board were not in accordance with the law under which they acted. Whether, in excluding from their account certain returns, they were right or wrong, is a question that depends upon the evidence they had before them; but it is very clear that the law gives them the power, if they chose to exercise it, to decide that way, and prima facie, the person, whom they return as selected are entitled to the offices for which they were candidates.

Respecting the alleged interference by the military with the organization of the Legislature of Louisiana on the 4th inst., I have no knowledge or information which has not been received by me since that time and published. My first information was from the papers of the morning of the 5th of January. I did not know that any such thing was anticipated, and no orders, no suggestions, were ever given to any military officer in that State upon the subject prior to the occurrence. I am well aware that any military interference by the officers or troops of the United States with the organization of a State Legislature or any of its proceedings, or with any civil department of the government is repugnant to our ideas of government. I can conceive of no case, not involving rebellion or insurrection, where such interference by the authority of the general government ought to be permitted or can be justified; but there are circumstances connected with the late Legislature imbroglio in Louisiana which seem to exempt the military from any intentional wrong in that matter, knowing that they had been placed in Louisiana to prevent domestic violence, and to aid in repressing it. The revolution was apparently, though it is believed not really, abandoned, and the cry of "Federal usurpation" and "tyranny in Louisiana" was renewed with redoubled energy. Troops had been sent to the State under the requisition of the Governor, and as other disturbances seemed imminent, they were allowed to remain there, to render the Executive such aid as might become necessary to enforce the laws of the State and repress the continued violence which seemed inevitable at the moment when the Federal support should be withdrawn.

Each branch of a legislative assembly is the judge of the election and the qualifications of its own members, but if a mob or a body of unauthorized persons seize and hold the legislative hall in a tumultuous and riotous manner, and so prevent any organization by those legally returned as elected, it might become the duty of the State Executive to interpose, if requested by a majority of the members-elect, to suppress the disturbance and enable the persons elected to organize the House. Any exercise of this power would be justifiable under most extraordinary circumstances, and it would then be the duty of the Governor to call upon the constabulary, or, if necessary, the military force of the State; but with reference to Louisiana, it is to be borne in mind that any attempt by the Governor to use the police force of that State at this time would have undoubtedly precipitated a bloody conflict with the White League, as it did on the 14th of September. There is no doubt that the presence of the United States troops on that occasion prevented bloodshed and the loss of life. Both parties appear to have relied upon them as conservators of the public peace.

The first call was made by the Democrats, to remove persons obnoxious to them from the Legislative hall, and the second was from the Republicans, to remove persons who had usurped seats in the Legislature without legal certificates authorizing them to seats, and in sufficient number to change the majority. Nobody was disturbed by the military who had a legal right at that time to occupy a seat in the Legislature. That the Democratic minority of the House undertook to seize its organization by fraud and violence; that in this attempt they trampled under foot the law, in that they acted under a preconcerted plan, and under false pretenses introduced into the hall men to support their pretensions by force, if necessary, and that the conflict, disorder and riotous proceedings following are facts, seems to be well-established, and I am credibly informed that these violent proceedings were a part of a premeditated plan to have the House organized in this way; to recognize what has been called the McEnery Senate, then to depose Governor Kellogg, and so revolutionize the State government. Whether it was wrong for the Governor, at the request of a majority of the members returned as elected in the House, to use such means as were in his power to defeat these lawless and revolutionary proceedings, is perhaps a debatable question; but it is quite certain that there would have been no trouble if those who now complain of illegal interference had allowed the House to be organized in a lawful and regular manner. When those who inaugurate disorder and anarchy disavow such proceedings, it will be time enough to condemn those who, by such means as they have, prevented the success of their lawless and desperate schemes.

Lieut.-Gen. Sheridan was requested by me to go to Louisiana to observe and report the situation there, and, if in his opinion necessary, to assume the command, which he did, on the 4th inst., after the legislative disturbances had occurred, at 9 o'clock in the evening, a number of hours after the disturbance. No party motives nor prejudices can reasonably be imputed to him, but, honestly convinced by what he has seen and heard there, he has characterized the leaders of the White League in severe terms and suggested summary modes of procedure against them, which, though they cannot be adopted, would, if legal, soon put an end to the troubles and disorder in that State.

Gen. Sheridan was looking at the facts, and possibly not thinking of proceedings which would be the only proper ones to pursue in times of peace—he thought more of the utter lawless condition of society surrounding him at the time of his dispatch and of what would prove a sure remedy. He never proposed to do any illegal act, nor expressed a determination to proceed beyond what the law in the future might authorize for the punishment of the atrocities which have been committed, and the commission of which cannot be successfully denied.

It is a deplorable fact that political crimes and murders have been committed in Louisiana which have gone unpunished, and which have been justified or apologized for, which must rest as a reproach upon the State and country long after the present generation has passed away. I have no desire to have United States troops interfere in the domestic concerns of Louisiana or any other State.

On the 9th of December last, Gov. Kellogg telegraphed to me his apprehensions that the White League intended to make another attack. Upon the same day I made the following answer, since which no communication has been sent to him:

"Your dispatch of this date just received. It is exceedingly unpalatable to use troops in anticipation of danger. Let the State authorities be right, and then proceed with their duties without apprehension of danger. If they are then molested, the question will be determined whether the United States is able to maintain law and order within its limits or not."

I have deplored the necessity which seemed to make it my duty, under the Constitution and laws, to make such interference. I have always refused, except where it seemed to be my imperative duty to act in such a manner as the Constitution and laws of the United States required. I have repeatedly and earnestly entreated the people of the South to live together in peace and obey the laws, and nothing would give me greater pleasure than to see reconciliation and tranquillity everywhere prevail, and thereby remove all necessity for the presence of troops among them. I regret, however, to say that this state of things does not exist, nor does its existence seem to be desired in some localities; and as to those, it may be proper for me to say that, to the extent that Congress has conferred the power on me to prevent it, neither Ku-Klux Klans, White Leagues, nor any other association using arms and violence to execute their unlawful purposes, can be permitted in that way to govern any part of this country; nor can I see with indifference Union men or Republicans ostracized, persecuted and murdered on account of their opinions, as they now are in some localities.

I have heretofore urged the case of Louisiana upon the attention of Congress, and I cannot but think its inaction has encouraged the great evil. To summarize: In September last an armed, organized body of men, in the support of candidates who had been put in nomination for the offices of Governor and Lieutenant Governor at the November election in 1872, and who had been declared not elected by the Board of Canvassers that had been recognized by all the courts to which the question had been submitted, undertook to subvert and overthrow the State government that had been recognized by me in accordance with previous precedents. The recognized Governor was driven from the State House, and, but for his finding shelter in the United States Custom House in the capital of the State of which he was Governor, it is scarcely to be doubted that he would have been killed. From the State House, before he had been driven to the Custom House, a call was made in accordance with the 4th section of the 4th article of the Constitution of the United States for the aid of the general government to suppress domestic violence. Under those circumstances, and in accordance with my sworn duties, my proclamation of the 15th of September, 1874, was issued. This served to reinstate Gov. Kellogg to his position nominally, but it cannot be claimed that the insurgents have to this day surrendered to the State authorities the arms belonging to the State, or that they have in any sense disarmed. On the contrary, it is known that the same armed organizations that existed on the 14th of September, 1874, in opposition to the recognized State government, still retain their organization, equipments and commanders, and can be called out at any hour to resist the State government. Under these circumstances, the same military force has been continued in Louisiana as was sent under the first call, and under the same general instructions.

I repeat that the task assumed by the troops is not a pleasant one to them; that the army is not composed of lawyers capable of judging at a moment's notice of just how far they can go in the maintenance of law and order, and that it was impossible to give specific instructions providing for all possible contingencies that might arise. The troops were bound to act upon the judgment of their commanding officers upon each sudden contingency that arose, or await instructions which could only reach them after the threatened wrongs had been committed which they were called upon to prevent. It should be recollected, too, that upon my recognition of the Kellogg government I reported the fact, with the grounds of the recognition, to Congress, and asked that body to take action in the matter; otherwise I should regard their silence as acquiescence in my course. No action has been taken by that body, and I have maintained the position marked out.

If any error has been committed by the army in these matters, it has always been on the side of the preservation of good order, the maintenance of law, and the protection of life. Their bearing reflects credit upon the soldiers, and if wrong has resulted, the blame lies with the turbulent elements surrounding them.

I now earnestly ask that such action be taken by Congress as to leave my duties perfectly clear in dealing with the affairs of Louisiana, giving assurance at the same time that whatever may be done by that body in the premises will be executed according to the spirit and letter of the law, without fear or favor.

I herewith transmit copies of documents containing more specific information as to the subject matter of the resolution.

U. S. GRANT.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, January 13, 1875.

THE FINANCES.

President Grant Approves the New Finance Bill, and Offers Some Suggestions to Make it Effectual—He also Recommends the Restoration of the Duty on Tea and Coffee.

President Grant sent the following message to the United States Senate, accompanying his approval of the new Finance bill:

To the Senate of the United States:

Senate bill No. 1,044, to provide for resumption of specie payments, is before me, and this day receives my signature of approval. I venture upon this unusual method of conveying notice of approval to the house in which the measure originated, because of its great importance to the country at large, in order to suggest further legislation, which seems to me essential to make this law effectual. It is a subject of congratulation that a measure has become a law which fixes a date when specie resumption shall commence, and implies an obligation on the part of Congress, if in its power, to give such legislation as may prove necessary to redeem this promise. To this end I respectfully call your attention to a few suggestions:

1. The necessity for increased revenue to carry out the obligation of adding to the sinking fund annually 1 per cent. of the public debt, amounting now to about $34,000,000 per annum, and to carry out the promises of this measure to redeem, under certain contingencies, $80,000,000 of the present legal tenders, and without contingency the fractional currency now in circulation. How to increase the surplus revenue is for Congress to devise; but I will venture to suggest that the duty on tea and coffee might be restored without permanently enhancing the cost to consumers; and that the 10 per cent. reduction of tariff on articles specified in the law of June 6, 1872 be repealed. The supply of tea and coffee, already on hand in the United States would, in all probability, be advanced in price by adopting this measure; but it is known that the adoption of free entry to these articles of necessity did not cheapen them, but merely added to the profits of the countries producing them, or of the middle men in those countries, who have the exclusive trade in them.

2. The first section of the bill under consideration now provides that the fractional currency shall be redeemed in silver coin, as rapidly as practicable. There is no provision preventing fluctuation in the value of the paper currency. With gold at a premium of anything over 10 per cent. above the currency in use, it is probable, almost certain, that silver would be bought up for exportation as fast as it was put out, until change would become so scarce as to make the premium on it equal to the premium on gold, or sufficiently high to make it no longer profitable to buy for export, thereby causing a direct loss to the community at large and a great embarrassment to trade. As the present law commands final resumption on the 1st of January, 1879, and as the gold receipts by the Treasury are larger than the gold payments, and the currency receipts less than the currency payments, thereby making monthly sales of gold necessary to meet current currency expenses, it occurs to me that these difficulties might be remedied by authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to redeem legal tender notes whenever presented in sums not less than $100, and multiple thereof, at a premium for gold of 10 per cent., less interest at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum, from the 1st of January, 1875, to the date of putting this law into operation, and diminishing this premium at the same rate until final resumption, changing the rate of premium demanded from time to time as the interest amounts to one-quarter of one per cent. I suggest this rate of interest because it would bring currency at par with gold at the date fixed by law for final resumption. I suggest 10 per cent. as the demand premium at the beginning, because I believe this rate would insure the retention of silver in the country for change.

The provisions of the third section of the act will prevent combinations made to exhaust the Treasury of coin. With such a law, it is presumable that no gold would be called for not required for legitimate business purposes. When large amounts of coin should be drawn from the Treasury, correspondingly large amounts of currency would be withdrawn from circulation, thus causing a sufficient stringency in the currency to stop the outward flow of coin. The advantages of a currency of fixed known value would also be reached, in my opinion, by the enactment of such a law. Business and industries would revive, and the beginning of prosperity on a firm basis would be reached.

Other means of increasing the revenue than those suggested should probably be devised, and also other legislation. In fact, to carry out the first section of the act, another enactment becomes a necessity. With the present facilities for coinage, it would take a period probably beyond that fixed by the law for final specie resumption, to coin the silver necessary to transact the business of the country. There are now smelting furnaces for extracting silver and gold from ores brought from the mountain territories in Chicago, St. Louis and Omaha—three in the former city—and as much of the charge required will be wanted in the Mississippi Valley States, and as the metals to be coined come from the west of those States, and as I understand the charges for transportation of bullion from either of the cities named to the mint in Philadelphia or New York city amount to four dollars for each $1,000 worth, with an equal expense for transportation back, it would seem a fair argument in favor of adopting one or more of the cities as the place or places for the establishment of new coinage facilities.

I have ventured upon this subject with great diffidence, because it is so unusual to approve a measure, as I most heartily do this, even if no further legislation is attainable at this time, and to announce the fact by message. But I do so, because I feel that it is a subject of such vital importance to the whole country that it should receive the attention of and be discussed by Congress and the people, through the press and in every way, to the end that the best and most satisfactory course may be reached of executing what I deem the most beneficial legislation on a most vital question to the interests and prosperity of the nation.

(Signed,) U. S. GRANT.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, Jan 14, 1875.

The Soldier.

The recent German proposition to call out the landsturm, which has hitherto corresponded in Germany to the French *levee en masse*, increases the available resources of the empire to the extent of 175,000 men. None of these will be over 42 years of age, and the majority will have passed through the reserve, and the landwehr. Having attained a veteran experience of the trials and discomforts of military service, they thought they had reason to expect exemption from them in the future, but their hopes seem doomed to disappointment. When this measure becomes law, the German army will have the astonishing total of from 1,700,000 to 1,800,000 men, all accustomed, by regular periodical training, to the duties of the soldier. On the 9th of last month, the conseils de revision of France began their examination of persons subject to military duty in the territorial army, so-called—a sort of landwehr—under the new law, devised after the German plan. These comprise all men between twenty-nine and forty years of age, and they amount in total to the vast figure of 2,400,000 men. More than half of these, of course, will be found unfit for service; and the French are not so amenable to military discipline as the Germans, it is safe to infer that the experience so far will be continued, and, in spite of pains and penalties threatened, only a fraction of those who are liable, will put in an appearance before the conseils. The active army of France, we may add, is at such a low ebb that it would be hard for the War Minister to place more than 200,000 men in the field at short notice. France may love war—and she certainly hates Germany—but she does not take kindly to the Prussian military system. The French army on a war footing on paper, besides the territorial army above referred to, amounts to 689,000 men, beside the reserve of each. The active army of Austria numbers 897,000 men, besides seven annual contingents and a landwehr. The nominal effective force of the Italian army was on the 1st of January, of this year, 737,514 men, of whom 392,994 had received a complete military education, 247,987 were imperfectly instructed, and 96,523 totally untaught. Russia is now busily engaged in following the general movement. The country has been divided into fourteen military circumscriptions, and the work of enrolling those liable to military duty is rapidly going forward. Its completion will give Russia the largest military force and reserve in Europe. Add to these enormous figures the men actually on service with the navies of Europe—England, 68,264, (including naval reserve); Russia 36,000; France, 33,570; Turkey, 21,000; Spain, 14,000; Germany, 12,450; Austria, 11,530; Italy, 11,200; Holland, 6,260; Denmark, 4,800; Norway, 3,500; Portugal, 3,300. Europe, it will be seen, from these figures, begins the new year with a larger number of armed men than she has had at any previous epoch.

Glancing at these figures, the reader may gather some comfort in comparing our situation with that of the old world. Our little army of 25,000 men, and the militia of the States, numbering 153,000, represent all the military service we are called on to render.—*New York Times.*

A Rattlesnake Eaten.

The Rochester *Express* says: "A scientific gentleman of this city, and a great gourmand (we are not permitted to give his name, but he is well-known here), has demonstrated that rattlesnake is a safe, and, he says, extremely palatable, article of food. Some time ago he received a rather startling present by express from a gentleman in the South. On removing the covering, a large and very powerful rattlesnake, four or five feet in length, and about as thick around as the largest part of a man's arm, was discovered in a cage of wicker-work. He was very lively, and his age, as indicated by the number of his rattles, was nine years. After keeping him some time he was killed, skinned and cooked, and the gentleman and several of his friends, including three or four ladies, made a hearty dinner off the flesh, which, they say, tastes very much like that of the common eel."

SPONGE JELLY CAKE.—One cup white sugar, one cup flour, three eggs, two tablespoonfuls of sweet milk, one teaspoonful of saleratus or soda and two of cream tartar. Bake fifteen minutes and roll while warm.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

Weekly Review of the Chicago Market.

FINANCE.

There was a better demand for loans, and the money market ruled steady and rates were firm at 10 per cent. Grain and provision men are the principal applicants for favors; while there was a good supply of loanable funds. Bonds quite firm and a trifle higher, closing at 114¼ to 114½ for U. S. 5-20's of '62, 115⅞ to 116 of '64, and 114⅞ to 115¼ for 10-40's. Currency 6's, 117¾ to 117⅞. Latest gold quotations—Chicago, 111¾ to 112½; New York, 112½.

BREADSTUFFS.

The visible supply of grain, comprising the stocks in granary, at the principal points of accumulation, at lake and seaboard ports, and in transit by rail Jan. 9, 1875, and the comparative stocks at the other undermentioned periods, were as follows:

	1875. *Jan. 9.*	1875. *Jan. 2.*	1874. *Jan. 10.*	1873. *Jan. 11.*
Wheat ...	11,790,579	11,996 834	9,913,343	5,687,620
Corn......	4,866,988	4,241,734	5,404,896	9,352,318
Oats	2,613,113	2,588,117	2,428,838	3,686,079
Barley ...	2,074,962	2,259,556	1,791,871	2,255,635
Rye.......	193,673	189,977	218,290	....
Total bu.	21,539,315	21,276,218	19,757,238	20,982,652

The following are the receipts and shipments for the week, as compared with the same time last year:

Articles.	*Received.* 1875.	1874.	*Shipped.* 1875.	1874.
Flour, brls....	45,001	69,017	36,108	77,027
Wheat, bu.....	305,319	1,100,100	83,583	651,224
Corn, bu......	208,243	285,840	115,786	21,221
Oats, bu......	90,337	252,9 6	58,241	116,625
Rye, bu.......	8,390	15,084	3 285	7,446
Barley, bu.....	41,830	103,512	30,068	102,877
D. Hogs, No...	25,527	23,861	21,680	19 247
L. Hogs, No...	168,125	100,204	35,189	1,702
Cattle, No.....	15,559	12,893	9,055	8,394

The movement in the grain markets has increased somewhat during the past week, but still there was no special activity shown, and the amount of business transacted was relatively light. This inactivity on the part of the speculative interest is accounted for by the unfavorable circumstances surrounding the trade and affecting the movements of speculators. The reports received from Liverpool and New York were of a discouraging tenor, quoting a declining tendency in values and a general weakness. The local speculative movement here during the fall was such that prices for all grains were forced to a higher range than to allow any shipping movement, and the result has been a steady and quite rapid accumulation of the stock in store. The "bears" have had the entire control of the trade and forced a general and steady decline in prices. At the present writing and during the week under review, the condition of affairs has been improving. The low prices are beginning to attract the attention of parties having money to invest, and there is also a better demand from shorts, who are covering their contracts at the profit offered by the liberal reduction in values. Eastern advices were again unfavorable, but the receipts are decreasing, and speculators seem to have more confidence in the future. Farmers are holding back grain, and the current prices, especially of wheat, are certainly very low. Spring wheat ruled fairly active, and corn was also selling more readily. Oats were regular and firm. Rye scarce and firm. Barley strong under light receipts The markets closed steady and firm, with a more favorable outlook for the future.

The following were the current quotations at the opening and at the close:

	Opening.	*Closing.*
No. 2 spring wheat...	88⅝@ 88⅛	88¾
Seller February....	88⅝	89¼
New No. 2 corn......	65⅞	66¼
Seller February....	66	66⅜
Seller May..	71¾	72⅜@72½
No. 2 oats cash......	52	52½@52⅝
Seller February. ..	52¼	52¾
No. 2 rye.............	96	97 @97½
No. 2 barley..........	$1.24½@1.25	$1.27@1.30
Seller February....	1.25½	1.27@1.27½

LIVE STOCK.

The cattle market was steady and firm and quite an active business was transacted. The receipts were liberal, but the quality was good. Shippers bought freely at $4.75 to $5.20 for fair, $5.25 to $5.70 for good, and $5.75 to $6 25 for choice. Extra, $6.50 to $7.00. Stock cattle steady and firm at $2.75 to $4 00. Butchers' stock, $2.50 to $4 75. Hogs dull and 30c to 40c lower under the heavy receipts; closing at $6.00 to $6 50 for poor to good light and $6 50 to $7.10 for common to very choice heavy; prospects more favorable. Sheep firm and higher; closing at $3.50 to $5.75 for common to choice grades.

DRESSED HOGS.

Opened firm, but soon ruled weak and remained dull and easy until the extreme close, when a firmer feeling was developed, and under an increased and urgent competition between buyers, the market ruled active and closed firm with a considerable portion of the decline recovered, closing at $7.25 to $7.55 for pigs, $7 45 to $7.50 for light weights—between 100 and 200 lbs—and $8 for heavy weights.

PROVISIONS.

A moderate speculative business was transacted in this market, but an unsettled feeling prevailed and prices fluctuated quite frequently. Mess pork was 70c to 90c per brl lower, and lard was active, higher at the opening, but closed easier. Meats were ⅛c to ½c lower. Mess pork closed at $18.25 cash, $18-70 seller March and $18.40 for seller February. Cash lard, $13.37½; seller March, $13.65 to $13.67½.

HIGHWINES AND SEEDS.

Highwines continue to rule steady and firm, there being a good demand and ready sale at 94c. Seeds were quiet and firm, with a moderate speculative inquiry. Timothy quotable at $2.40 to $2.60. Clover, $5.90 to $5 95. Flax, $2. Millet, 70c to 80c. Hungarian quiet at 80c to 85c.

PRODUCE MARKETS.

Butter remains very dull and prices easy; closing at 20c to 23c for roll, and 20c to 28c for fair to choice shipping lots. Retailing in small crocks at 30c to 35c. Bagging steady on the basis of $31.50 for Stark A's. Beans in fair local demand at $1.85 to $2.25. Broom corn firm and in demand. Beeswax steady at 27c to 28c for choice yellow. Cooperage closed at $1.25 for pork barrels, and $1.45 to $1.50 for lard tierces. Eggs were in good demand and firm at 24c to 25c for fresh and 12½c to 20c for pickled. Hops firm and in better demand at 40c to 50c for best. Potatoes were steady and firmly held at 80c to 90c for peachblows. Hay was in better demand and prices advancing. Hides were steady at 19c for kip, 12c for veal kip, 8c to 9c for part cured, 8½c for green heavy, and 15c for green calf. Cheese firm at 14c to 15c for Western factory, and 9c to 13c for common. Apples dull at $2 00 to $3.00. Cider was steady and firm at $6.50 to $7.00. Honey firm at 25c for comb and 11c for strained. Feathers firm at 49c to 50c for live geese and 6c to 7c for chicken. Poultry was firmer and steady at 10c to 11c for turkeys; 8c to 10c for chickens, and 9c to 11c for ducks. Geese quotable at 6c to 7c. Vegetables were quiet and unchanged. Wool remains steady and firm, but quiet. Stocks light.

Telegraphic Market Reports.

NEW YORK.		
BEEVES	9 @	13½
HOGS—Dressed..............	7½@	8½
COTTON......................	15 @	15½
FLOUR—Superfine Western.....	3 75 @	4 25
WHEAT—No. 2 Chicago..........	1 07 @	1 09
No. 1 Spring..........	1 15 @	1 18
CORN........................	86 @	88
OATS.	68 @	70
RYE.........................	93 @	96
PORK—New Mess.............	20 00 @	..
LARD—Steam..................	14 @	..
ST. LOUIS.		
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	1 05 @	1 06
CORN—No. 2 New..............	65 @	67
OATS—No. 2..................	56 @	58
RYE—No. 2...................	1 01 @	1 03
PORK—Mess	18 50 @	..
LARD........................	13½@	..
HOGS	6 00 @	6 75
CATTLE......................	4 00 @	5 75
MILWAUKEE.		
WHEAT—No 1..................	92 @	93
No. 2..................	88 @	89
CORN—No. 2..................	81 @	83
OATS—No. 2..................	51 @	52
RYE.........................	96 @	98
BARLEY—No. 2................	1 30 @	1 32
CINCINNATI.		
WHEAT—Red	1 04 @	1 07
CORN—New....................	70 @	72
OATS........................	60 @	63
RYE	1 08 @	1 10
PORK—Mess...................	19 00 @	..
LARD........................	13½@	14½
TOLEDO.		
WHEAT—No. 1 Red............	1 09 @	1 11
Amber Michigan......	1 08 @	1 09
CORN—New	67 @	69
OATS	62 @	64
DETROIT.		
WHEAT—Extra................	1 13 @	1 14
Amber................	1 07 @	1 08
CORN........................	68 @	70
OATS........................	56 @	57
CLEVELAND.		
WHEAT—No. 1 Red.............	1 08 @	1 11
No. 2 Red..............	1 04 @	1 07
CORN........................	70 @	72
OATS........................	58 @	61

A WHITE marble monument has been placed over the grave of William H. Seward, in the Fort Hill Cemetery, at Auburn. It is described as an immense, finely-sculptured table, laid entirely over the tomb, raised at the head about three feet higher than the surface of the plane, in the form of a cinerary urn, twined with ivy, and surmounted with a cross wreathed with the leaves of the oak and the laurel. The face of the table bears the words, "William H. Seward. Born May 16, 1800. Died Oct. 10, 1872." And the base of the urn bears the inscription which, in his life time, he said was the only epitaph he was ambitious to deserve: "He was Faithful."

Our Productive Growth.

Every man must take peculiar pride in contemplating the vastness of the productive industry of the Western States. Its increase is so wonderful that a frequent examination of the figures is necessary to its complete comprehension.

In the year 1872 the States of Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, Kansas and Nebraska, produced, of cereals, 1,029,000,000 bushels, or about 62 per cent. of all the grain produced in the United States in that year. Of this, over 156,000,000 bushels were of wheat, of which, these States consumed only about 86,000,000, leaving some 70,000,000 bushels for export from these States. They produced, also, in that year, 700,000,000 bushels of corn. The Western and Northwestern States shipped to market, the same year, 213,000,000 bushels of wheat, of which over 74,400,000 went to foreign countries, over 41,000,000 to the New England, and the balance to the Gulf States.

The year 1873 saw an increased acreage, and 1874 surpassed all the preceding by far, both in the number of new acres brought under tillage, and in the aggregate yield of most of the cereals, and this in spite of droughts and insect depredations, which in quite extended localities destroyed all vegetation.—*Prairie Farmer.*

STOP at the Sherman House when in Chicago. With its superior advantages and recent reduction of rates, its claims for public favor are unequaled.

A SOLUTION of oxalic acid crystals, one part by measure to eight of soft water, will remove dry ink stains. Samples of mixed and of woolen goods are sent by the author of this recipe from which ink stains have been removed by this acid, leaving scarce a trace behind.

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