

Berrien County Record.

VOLUME VIII. BUCHANAN, MICH., THURSDAY, JANUARY 28, 1875. NUMBER 50.

Terms: \$2 per Year. Fifty Cents deducted for each Year in Advance. No paper continued after the expiration of one year unless paid for.

Business Directory. F. WHITE, Druggist and Apothecary, corner, south side of Front Street, Buchanan, Mich.

Mortgage Sale. DEBRAVE having been made in the payment of a certain mortgage...

Poetry. GOOD OLD TIMES. I do respect the times of old, the times of youth...

imposing on her kindness; and so, after offering with my husband, it was decided to pay her fair wages for her work.

"Poor Billy was all anxiety now, and all contrition. He begged her forgiveness in the most humble and pathetic way. He told her that no matter what she should do in the future, he would never ask her a question or utter a reproach.

"Disinterested Benevolence," "Lizzie, they must come off; they are driving her wild."

"For four days Alice lay in bed, while I did the work and Billy waited on her. There was nothing the matter, only that she couldn't wear her shoes and stockings. If I treated her cruelly retribution followed me.

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The Berrien County Record, W. D. KINGSLEY, Editor, THURSDAY MORNING, JAN. 28, 1875.

THE CHANGE.

As will be seen by the notice elsewhere in this issue, Mr. Lindley, one of the former proprietors of the Record, has transferred his interest in the office to Mr. John Holmes.

Mr. Holmes is well known to many of the citizens of the county, having always lived during his life within a few miles of this village. He is a young man possessing superior natural abilities and a liberal education. His connection with the paper will doubtless add materially to its value and real merits, as he will in a few weeks take an active part in its editorial and management.

IN THIS CONNECTION, AS EDITOR, WE TAKE OCCASION TO THANK THE READERS AND FRIENDS OF THE RECORD FOR THEIR KIND INDULGENCE AND FOR THE MANY EVIDENCES OF THEIR APPRECIATION OF OUR EFFORTS TO PUBLISH A READABLE PAPER SINCE THE CHANGE THAT WAS MADE IN MAY LAST.

We have been entirely alone in our work, and in the meantime have moved and fitted up a portion of our office, having had an amount of which claimed a portion of our time and attention that we would have gladly devoted to our editorial duties. We have labored hard and under great embarrassments and difficulties to produce each week a paper that would be acceptable and a welcome visitor in many families. To whatever extent we have succeeded, we are happy to state that we do not apprehend any of the hindrances and disadvantages in the future that are above referred to, and with the present arrangement feel confident in promising our readers many manifest and desirable improvements in the paper shortly, and that it will hereafter more nearly represent our ideal of a county newspaper.

UNITED STATES SENATOR.

The contest over the election of United States Senator from this State terminated on Thursday last in the election of Judge Isaac P. Christianity, of Lansing. The ballot stood 57 for Christianity, and 53 for Chandler. Chandler's defeat was accomplished by the seven Republican members refusing under any circumstances to give him their support, and resisting to the end every influence and "pressure" to cause them to swerve from their avowed purpose. To their pluck and firmness may be justly attributed a complete triumph in one of the closest contested Senatorial elections ever known in the history of our State. These members were State Senator J. H. Jones, and Representatives G. P. Robinson and G. W. VanAiken, of Branch County; E. L. Briggs, of Kent; Leroy Parker, of Genesee; Clayo Neff, of Wayne; and L. S. Taylor, of Shiawassee.

The unity between the Democratic minority and these seven Republicans resulted in the election of Judge I. P. Christianity. The disposition of these Democrats to sink their partisan preferences in what they conceive to be the real and welfare of the State is deserving of universal recognition and the highest commendation.

It is stated by some of the "knowing ones," and published by some of the least obscure among the Democratic papers of the State, that Judge Christianity made certain pledges to the Democrats, in writing, and committed himself to their interests on the most important political questions now before the people, before they consented to give him their support. These are no foundations whatever for such a statement as this. The leading Democratic journals admit that Judge Christianity is a full-fledged Republican, and his most intimate friends and earnest supporters declare that his Republican sentiments have never been disguised, and that he has always been in hearty sympathy with the party ever since its organization. Mr. Christianity took an active part in the organization of the Republican party in Michigan, and was a delegate to the first Republican National Convention that met in Philadelphia in 1856 and nominated Fremont as candidate for the Presidency. He then purchased the Monroe Commercial, changing its politics from Democratic to Republican. In April, 1857, he was elected Judge of the Supreme Court, which position he has filled with ability and distinction ever since. He is a man of large experience, possessing an intellect of no common order, and has enjoyed the implicit confidence of the entire people for his ability, fidelity and integrity as a Judge. He has been an opponent to our Supreme Bench, whose decisions have ever reflected the highest honor upon his learning and judgment, and have elicited the encomiums and eulogies which he so justly merits.

In serving in the high position to which he has just been chosen, it is confidently expected that he will maintain and exercise that faithfulness, integrity and good sense, which have so long distinguished him as a citizen, a statesman, and a jurist. With his thorough knowledge of equity jurisprudence, international and constitutional law, added to his familiarity with important subjects generally, he will, at once exert an influence in the Senate that will be felt and mark him as one of its leading and most active members.

In regard to Mr. Chandler, we have expressed our views months ago, when he was first mentioned for re-election, and have had no occasion to change them as yet. We acknowledge that he has done the State and nation valuable services, and that he is deserving of the honor and praise of every worthy Republican for his fidelity to the party, and for his earnest and effective work in the support of his candidates for Republican principles. This is not to say, however, that we desired anything to be done by Mr. Chandler, or any other person, in an account of his reputation as a "splitter," "wire-puller," and the representative head of a ring of professional politicians who are regarded as his retainers, and in consideration of "patronage" are pledged to work for his personal interests. This reputation, whether

deserved or not, has made him odious to a large portion of the Republicans in the State, and detracted from his dignity and influence all over the country. In order to better unite the party, and produce harmony and concord, we think it was wise to select some other man, who is worthy of the high office, and who is not objectionable to any of the party. We believe the election of Judge Christianity as his successor will have this effect, and that the action of the Legislature is endorsed by a large majority of the people of the State.

Isaac P. Christianity.

From the Detroit Tribune. The new Senator from Michigan, Judge Isaac P. Christianity, needs no introduction to the people of the State, among whom he has lived since it was admitted to the Union, and by whom he has three times been elected to the Supreme Bench, twice without party opposition. Still the facts of his early history will be of interest. He was born at Johnston, New York, March 12, 1812, and is now nearly 63 years of age. He came to this State in 1837, and located at Monroe, which continued to be his home until last year, when he moved to Lansing. Before leaving New York State he had begun the reading of law in the office of John Maynard, and after settling in Michigan he completed his preliminary studies in the office of Governor Robert McClelland, whose law partner he subsequently became. Soon after coming to Michigan, he married Mary Godfrey, the daughter of the cashier of the old Monroe Bank, and a niece of Peter Godfrey. This happy union was broken by the death of Mrs. Christianity only a few months ago.

Originally a Democrat, Judge I. P. Christianity was instinctively and warmly anti-slavery in his views, and soon became prominent politically. He was elected to the State Senate from Monroe County, as a Free Soil Democrat, in 1848, and proved a very valuable and useful member. The only office which he had previously held was that of Prosecuting Attorney of the County, a position conferred in those days by the appointment of the Governor. In 1852 he received the Free Soil nomination for Governor of the State, his law partner, Governor McClelland, being the Democratic, and Zachariah Chandler the Whig candidate. The election resulted: McClelland, 42,798; Chandler, 34,680; Christianity, 5,850. In 1857 Mr. Christianity was again a rival candidate with Chandler, this time for the United States Senatorship. It is a curious fact that when Mr. Chandler was first nominated to the Senate, Mr. Christianity was the most prominent of the other Republican candidates for the position. The third ballot in the caucus gave Chandler 49, Christianity 22, scattering 21. In March, 1857, Mr. Christianity was elected to the Supreme Bench of the State, on the general ticket, his colleagues being Chief Justice Martin, now deceased, and Judge James V. Campbell and Randolph Manning, the latter also deceased. He has remained in this position for seventeen years, adding steadily to his reputation as a sound and able jurist. In 1865 he was re-elected an associate justice, obtaining both the Republican and Democratic nominations, and receiving 59,720 votes out of 59,982 cast. During 1872-3 he filled the seat of Chief Justice, under the law conferring that position upon the senior Judge on the bench. In 1873 he was again re-elected on both tickets, receiving 140,784 votes, all there were cast, except a few for irregular candidates.

Judge Christianity is in the full possession of physical and intellectual vigor, and will make a dignified and able Senator, who will reflect credit upon the State. As a lawyer he stood high in the profession, before he came upon the bench, and his almost unanimous re-elections show how satisfactorily, to the bar and to the people, he has discharged his judicial duty. He possesses a mind of marked logical force and clearness. There are other men in the State who are, perhaps, better read in law than he, but there are few, if any, who surpass him in soundness of judgment, in keenness of analysis, or in closeness of reasoning. He is a man of strong character; of ample stores of useful information and of practical capacity. In politics he is a sound and earnest, though not a partisan, Republican. Upon economic questions, Judge Christianity represents the best sentiment of the State, favoring a sound currency and a revenue tariff, with incidental protection. In all respects he is well fitted for the position to which he has just been chosen.

Third Week of Supreme Court.

On Thursday the Supreme Court rendered ten opinions. Three were reversed and new trials ordered; four affirmed with costs; one reversed with costs and sale set aside; one reversed and bill dismissed; two judgments reversed and judgment entered in this Court for the original plaintiffs. In Dunton by his next friend Parine v. Brown, the Court held that the contracts of infants are voidable only. In Krupp v. Tabor it was decided that no advantage can be taken by a defendant against whom a judgment has been obtained in garnishment, because since the rendition of that judgment the original defendant has been declared bankrupt. In Rothchild v. Grix the principle was laid down that the backer on a promissory note becomes liable as an original promisor, whether the note be negotiable or not.

The noted case of Deal v. Chase, on second appeal, was argued on Tuesday and Wednesday. The question this time was whether Chase violated any part of the original contract with Deal when he formed a stock company for the purpose of printing and publishing, not only a newspaper, but his respective books also, which he did, until restrained by injunction. The case was argued by Mr. Marston, for the Attorney General, and by Mr. Deal, for the defendant. Those arising out of the sale of reserved lands in the land office, which Judge Crane decided illegal, will be submitted. The only questions involved in them, besides the illegality of the sale, are, what

official acts of the Governor require the seal of the State attached thereto, and whether a bona fide purchaser can hold against the claims of the State. The argument upon State cases will consume probably the remaining sessions this week. -Lansing Republican.

Lynch Law.

Special dispatch to the Cincinnati Enquirer. URBANA, O., January 17.—George W. Ullery has at last expiated the crime of rape, having been forcibly taken from the Urbana jail about four o'clock this morning and hung on a tree in the Court House yard.

The Sheriff, it is true, had anticipated the possibility of an attempt to lynch the prisoner this morning, and kept watch, as usual, with a strong body of armed citizens; but as two previous attempts of the kind had been frustrated, he had not deemed it necessary to make extra preparations for defending the jail. The mob, however, that filed into the yard about four o'clock was a very formidable body of men, and armed to the teeth. There was no riotous disturbance, but a silent and terrible air of determination on the part of the lynchers as they advanced in a solid body toward the gate and the guards. Then came the sound of hoarse voices fiercely demanding the prisoner; the Sheriff's politely defiant refusal; the broken gleam of weapons, a sudden rush and brief struggle, and the guards lay strongly bound in the yard, while a dozen sinewy arms were toiling at the door with chisels, sledges and crowbars.

It seems that the actors in this ghastly masquerade had not been able to find the keys of the door in the pockets of any of their unwilling prisoners, as they had to break open the inner as well as the outer doors, until they reached their victim. About 15 men entered, leaving a strong guard without, and after a few minutes' delay, reappeared, dragging Ullery out with a rope around his neck.

Ullery shrieked horribly while being hurried toward the tree; but the leader, a burly, gigantic fellow, tightened the rope ferociously immediately after, until his cries of agony became gurgling groans. The outer crowd then closed about them, a dark sea of masked heads, some cursing the criminal fiercely at intervals, but generally silent and determined.

Immediately under the tree, they forced him on his knees, and the leader exclaimed, "Ullery, you have just two minutes to pray." As might be expected, the despairing felon prayed but little under the circumstances, groaning and shrieking, cursing and expostulating alternately with his captors, while the rope was being fastened to a limb of a tree. His manifestations of agony and horror were horrible, but he refused rather to further incite the mob against him—the monster who had not hesitated to torture and outrage an innocent baby girl, and lacked even the brute courage to face the death he knew to be inevitable. The signal was at last given, and ere his last scream for pity had ceased to ring in the ears of the mob the victim's body was dangling from the tree, spasmodically quivering in every limb. In five minutes he had ceased to struggle, but he was left hanging until seven o'clock this morning, when the coroner came and cut it down.

All last night the excitement here was intense, aggravated by the previous failure of the lynchers to avenge the Finnish crime, yet fresh in the minds of the whole community. It was only last Tuesday that the horrible occurrence took place. Nettie Morgan, the victim, is a charming little child, only nine years old, and the daughter of J. B. Morgan, of Urbana. While returning from school she was enticed into the woods by a strange man, who promised her some little presents in the way of candy or the like. When he found himself alone with his victim, out of sight and hearing, he flung her on the ground, and smothered her with his help, violated her person in a manner too horrible to relate. While the poor child lay senseless from the torture to which the fiend had subjected her, he commenced building a fire, in order, it is supposed, to hide the traces of his crime by killing his victim and then burning her body.

The sudden appearance of a sportsman armed with a double-barreled shot-gun frustrated this design. The hunter demanded to know what Ullery was doing with the little girl, and the second managed to give him some half satisfactory reply. By this time the child had recovered consciousness, and as the sportsman continued in the neighborhood, Ullery told Nettie that he would take her home, "because a man had seen him." He then took her about half the distance and left her. She reached home in a fainting condition, and could not for many hours relate in detail what had befallen her. Next morning she had so far recovered mentally, that the authorities were able to obtain from her, by careful questioning, an accurate description of the criminal, which was immediately telegraphed in all directions. The City Council also offered a reward of \$500 for his capture, and George Ullery found himself in the hands of Jerry within forty-eight hours from the time he had perpetrated one of the most fiendish crimes ever committed in this State. Being brought to Urbana, he confessed the deed in all its details, giving his name as George W. Ullery, of Buchanan, Mich. The officers had considerable difficulty in getting him to jail, as the crowd made several efforts to lynch him immediately after his examination: Thursday night only the weakness of the lynchers and the strength of the jail guard saved him; but the tables were turned this morning.

The hanging of Ullery is the first case of lynch law we have had in this city for more than fifty years; and, as might be supposed, the whole tide of popular feeling here is in sympathy with the vigilants, especially as it is believed that Nettie Morgan is so badly injured that she cannot recover.

Farmers begin to talk about the severe cold weather having injured the wheat. Last year's crop was reported as damaged, but the yield notwithstanding was greater than ever before in Michigan. -Lansing Rep.

Ohio Correspondence.

CINCINNATI, O., Jan. 25. Dr. Record.—I have concluded to send you one more article from this city, not thinking it will be the last. The new waterworks of this city, which are not yet completed, are said to be the second largest in the world. The people here say this has been the coldest winter since 1866. Variola is raging so much at present that some are seeking safety in flight, forgetting that "the flesh from the spear shall fall into the pit."

The question of the authorship of the Declaration of Independence and the Junius Letters is being discussed by intelligent men. Some claim that Thomas Zaimo was the author of both, while others say Thomas Jefferson was the author of the Declaration, and Francis the author of the Junius Letters. W. R. S.

From Oceana County.

Jan. 16, 1875. The Board of Supervisors have been in session during the past week, and after auditing claims to the amount of about \$700, and paying for publishing the proceedings of the Board, in both county papers, accepted the bond for Sheriff, Register, Clerk and Treasurer.

The officers of this county are as follows: Sheriff, O. K. White, of Grant. Under-Sheriff, A. G. White, of Grant. Deputy Sheriffs—O. P. Forther, of Hart, and M. S. Perkins, of Pentwater. Clerk and Register of Deeds—T. S. Gurney, of Hart. Judge of Probate—Fred. J. Russell, of Hart. Prosecuting Attorney—R. M. Montgomerie, of Pentwater. Treasurer—John R. Butler, of Hart. Circuit Court Commissioner—A. H. Nelson, of Hart. Surveyor—H. C. Hawley, of Newfield. Superintendent of Schools—S. Edson, of Hart. Coroner—Henry Hoffman, Benonia. Inspector of Ill. Oils—W. A. Rounds, of Pentwater.

Our present County Treasurer has held the office for six years, and is now entering on his fourth term. It is now known that the defalcation of J. S. Peach, Town Treasurer of Hart, is \$8,236.51, which falls heavily upon his bondsman, Otis W. Knox, Rollin R. Wheeler, Jessie B. Garwood, Wm. J. Sprigg and John Gross.

We have had some very cold stormy weather during the past week; on Saturday the 9th inst., the thermometer indicated 12 and 14 degrees below zero, which we think is very low for this County. W. J. T.

CONGRESSIONAL.

SENATE, Jan. 18.—Mr. Morton introduced a bill to establish a mint for the coinage of gold and silver at Indianapolis. It was referred to the committee on Finance, and the resolution of Mr. Shurt and passed with the legislative appropriation bill. Agreed to. He stated that the bill as it passed the House of Representatives, appropriated \$15,422,442. The amendment recommended by the Senate committee made the total amount \$18,771,954, making an increase of \$3,349,512 over the House bill. The increase was attributable chiefly to a grant of \$1,000,000 for the assay office, and in the department of government in Washington. It was a reduction of \$1,369,500 as compared with the bill last year. The committee submitted an amendment reducing the compensation of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue from \$8,000 to \$5,000 per annum. Rejected.

An amendment proposed by the committee increasing the amount for dinner, postage, and stamps for internal revenue purposes from \$450,000 to \$500,000, was agreed to. HOUSE, Jan. 18.—The following are the most important bills introduced and referred: To prevent the issue of United States aid national bank notes of greater denomination than \$100; limiting the tax on bank deposits in regard to the collection of drafts and checks; authorizing the issue of information received through the Dead Letter office, when its use will prevent or punish crime; a resolution of the Pennsylvania House of Representatives relative to military interference with the organization of the Louisiana Legislature; to establish a mint at Cincinnati; for the equal distribution of seats in the district devastated by grasshoppers; to authorize the construction of a bridge across the Mississippi River at Memphis.—On motion of Mr. Garfield, the rules were suspended and a bill passed—164 to 76—appropriating \$25,000 to defray the expenses attending the visit of the King of the Hawaiian Islands to the United States. A long discussion took place on a bill to relieve from taxation the charitable institution endowed by Corcoran, and known as the Lonia Home, for indigent old ladies of the District of Columbia. It was finally passed, and the House adjourned.

SENATE, Jan. 19.—Mr. Ferry (Rep., Mich.) introduced a bill to ratify the Michigan reciprocity treaty, protesting against the proposed Canadian reciprocity treaty. Referred. Mr. Sargent (Rep., Cal.) called for a resolution of yesterday providing that during the present session it shall be in order at any time to move for a recess, and pending the appropriation bill, to suspend the rules of the Senate for five minutes to five minutes by any Senator on a pending motion, and such motion shall be decided without debate. Agreed to.—Mr. Sherman (Rep., Ohio) from the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses upon the House bill to amend the existing Customs and Internal Revenue laws, for other purposes, made a report, which was read. He said the report submitted was the same as that presented at the last session, with the exception of the duty on hops, which was raised to eight cents per pound. The House proposed to make it 10 cents per pound, but the committee agreed upon 8 cents. The two sections relating to the duty on hops were referred to the committee on Finance, which were the principal subjects of disagreement last year, were now both stricken out. The report was agreed to.—The Senate resumed the consideration of the Legislative, Judicial and Executive Appropriation bill; the pending amendment being that of Mr. Boutwell (Rep., Miss.) to change the title of the bill from "An act to provide for the organization of a bureau of commerce and statistics," and it was agreed to, yeas 29, nays 21. Mr. Morrill (Rep., Me.) moved an amendment appropriating \$20,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, to defray the expenses of the bureau, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury. Mr. Thurman (Dem., O.) objected that the bill had plenty of statistics now, and that the railroad, labor and diseases, from erroneous statistical methods down to the truth. He did not see the use of having any more

figures to be piled up and never looked at by anybody. The amendment of Mr. Morrill was agreed to. Mr. Windom moved that the reports of the Statistical Bureau be published quarterly instead of annually by the country. The proposition was to amend the Constitution, so as to bring the election home to the people as near as possible, and at the same time avoid the dangers which are threatened by the present mode.

HOUSE, Jan. 21.—Mr. Maynard presented the report of the Conference Committee on what is known as the "Hardy Tariff Bill." Mr. Maynard proceeded to explain the report and modifications which it proposes to make in the existing customs duties. Mr. Kasson expressed his dissent from the views expressed by Mr. Beck, and gave it as his opinion that the bill would result in an increase of the revenue. Mr. Daves said the bill would, as proposed, increase the revenue of the Department, increase the revenue about a million dollars in the wine provision and in the silk provision by bringing the administration of the law back to the original intent, but something more would have to be done in due time. He was quite certain they would have to put back the duty on tea and coffee, and either repeat the ten per cent reduction on certain manufacturers or increase the duty on whisky. After further debate the conference report was agreed to, yeas 136, nays 90. The motion to reconsider was made and laid on the table. The bill now goes to the President for his signature. Adjourned.

SENATE, Jan. 22.—At the bar of the House the recusant witness, reported favorably on the bill making an appropriation for a public building at Covington, Ky. Placed on the calendar. Also favorably on the House bill to provide an appropriation for continuing the construction of the postoffice and custom house at St. Louis, passed. Mr. West presented a bill to amend the act of March 2, 1874, relating to the duties of the Pinchbeck as Senator elect from Louisiana for the term expiring March 4, 1879. They were read at the Clerk's desk. Mr. Saulsbury presented the credentials of Thos. R. Bayard, Senator elect from Delaware for the term of six years from March 4, 1875. Placed on file. Mr. Edmunds introduced a bill to establish a court for contested elections. Referred. The morning hour having expired the Senate resumed the consideration of the resolution from the Committee on Privileges and Elections proposing an amendment to the Constitution in regard to the election of President and Vice President.

Further consideration of the resolution was postponed until Wednesday next. The Senate resumed the consideration of the resolution submitted by Mr. Schurz, instructing the Judiciary Committee to inquire what legislation is necessary to secure to the people of Louisiana the right of self government under the Constitution. HOUSE, Jan. 22.—Mr. Moore offered a resolution calling on the Attorney General for information as to what steps should be taken to prevent the violation of the fulfillment of his contract to preserve undiminished the principle of the fund derived from the sale of lands granted under the Agricultural College bill. Adopted. Mr. Garfield, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported a bill appropriating \$132,500 in coin to pay the interest on the bonds of the District of Columbia. Ordered printed and read by title. The Speaker then called committees for reports of a private character and many bills were introduced and referred. Adjourned till Monday.

NEIGHBORHOOD NEWS.

From the South Bend Tribune. Tuesday morning, January 19, I find on testing the prospects for peaches this year, that on a twig 18 inches long every blossom bud was killed. T. P. BULLA.

The examination of James Bennett, charged with burning the house in which the murdered Chikanski's lived, which was postponed from last Tuesday, was again postponed until 10 a. m., on Monday next. The cause of further delay was a compliance with a request from the prosecution, who discovered that there was no witness present to testify to the value of the house as alleged in the affidavit.

From the LaPorte Herald. One of our physicians has recently treated four cases of lung fever in one family and five in another. Union services have been held at the Disciple church every afternoon and evening this week. Rev. Kendall preached Monday evening, Rev. Darwood Tuesday, Mr. Fritchard Wednesday, Elder Ash Thursday and Elder Lane last evening. After the sermons, prayer was offered, and the services were interspersed with singing. The meetings have been largely attended and much enjoyed by all classes of our people.

We cannot say how the late developments in Louisiana are affecting our party at large throughout the country. But one thing we think we know; that the recent events in the Pelican State, have tended to strengthen and unite the Radicals in this locality. So far as we have heard any expression there is but one opinion among the Republicans of LaPorte; that Gen. Grant did wisely to send Sheridan to New Orleans; that the howl raised by political bandits of Louisiana (and echoed by their allies and abettors elsewhere) over "military interference" is simply a shriek of rage and disappointment, because said "interference" was not in favor of the "White League" revolutionists, who had done the best thing they could do, and the prompt, decisive, firm action of the President, and his plain, pointed message of the 13th inst., had the effect to crush a plot, and prevent a remote, which might otherwise have resulted in bloody, formidable insurrection.

The lakelets and ponds in the country are all dry or frozen to the bottom. Stock for the most part must be watered from wells. The butchers must be "cutting it fat," now beef is just as high as ever, although fat cattle are at least 50 per cent lower than formerly. How and why is this? Prominent Michigan Enterprise.

The Car Factory has about 125 men on its pay roll. In its palmyest days it employed over 600. This has been the dullest winter for public amusements ever known in Michigan. City—no theatricals, no concerts, no debating societies, no games nor anything else of an attractive character. Our citizens should be more subscribers to the McClelland & Brown Reading Room, where all the periodicals, pictorials, daily and weekly papers are taken in it, is the best thing the year can do for either pleasure or profit this dull winter.

Geo. L. Lindle, Clerk of Circuit Court Commissioner, who is well known to all of this county, and who now resides in Vandalla, has lately discovered that he also possesses this power to "read minds," as it has been called; at any rate he performs all the feats that have been performed by his predecessors, such as finding secreted articles, etc., and goes considerable further, by obeying the thoughts of his subject almost to a letter.

At a short session at which we were present the other day, he went so far as to find secreted articles and then hide them in another place, as had previously been agreed upon by two persons for him to do, he being in connection with one of them. He would also obey the mind of another, sitting, or on his feet, kneeling on either knee or both, at the will of the person with whom he was performing his feats. He is of the opinion that he can produce entirely different results from any one who has preceded him, and if he succeeds in doing that which he is now laboring to do, he will astonish the people as much as did J. R. Brown when he first made his debut.

Lansing has too many dogs for the size of the place, and the dog law fails to diminish them any. For the benefit of legislators we again remark that just 20 of the 600 or more curs are lawfully commissioned. A very peculiar case was argued last week in the Supreme Court. It appears that an attorney of this State was also engaged in printing and publishing a newspaper; that upon a favorable opportunity presenting itself he sold out his interest in the printing establishment; that being desirous of securing an office of some prominence from the people, at an election not far distant, he reserved in the contract of sale one-half a column in his paper for "advertising purposes," that he was to have the use of this half column for five years; and that to protect himself still further, he took a chattel mortgage of \$5,000 from the vendee, that he would not say anything in the columns of the paper detrimental to his (the vendee's) character, or, in other words, would print nothing injurious to him in the practice of law. Prior to the anticipated election this attorney and former publisher secured the desired nomination. The paper withheld its comment for a considerable time. Finally, upon outside pressure, the editor yielded his feelings, and allowed articles to be published attacking the character of the candidate, thereby preventing his election. Suit was brought for damages, and failing in the Circuit, it is appealed.

The House of Representatives has voted to grant the use of its hall to the State Pioneer Society for its annual meeting on Wednesday, Feb. 3. Officers will be elected, reports made, and miscellaneous business transacted, to close with reading of papers and speeches relative to old times. These pioneer gatherings are of the highest interest and benefit in teaching the young to appreciate and imitate the heroism, pluck, and persistence of their fathers in developing this beautiful Peninsula.

The man who signs passes over the railroads this year has had so much extra work in fixing them that the Legislature, Judges, State officers, and lobbyists, that he could not get out to country editors. These public officers and legislators, you see, are very important men just now, and must be conciliated or they might do something "deadly" to a railroad. They might look over the laws and see whether railroads always obeyed them or not. They might even demand a few more safeguards in behalf of the people. But a country editor, who has only published a time table for the railroads; and notice every little depot that is repaired, and every new baggage-car that is put on the track, and "draw it mildly" when accidents happen, and compliment the "gentlemanly" officers of the "road" whenever they come to town, it is safe to slight him. When the Legislature in some perhaps the passes will be concedingly tendered to us again.

The meeting of county superintendents of the poor held in this city, on Tuesday, was not largely attended, and it adjourned to meet here again Feb. 17. Wm. Moore of Lenawee is chairman, and Judge Hall of Battle Creek secretary of the organization. A considerable part of the lively Democratic lobby announced themselves "witnesses in the supreme court," but they hung around the capital as if they expected to witness something there—and they did. Cassie Andrews was brought before Justice Hefrest, on Wednesday, for being drunk and disorderly. She was ordered to give \$500 bonds for good behavior. In default of bail, she was taken to the Detroit house of correction for six months. Officer Cook left with her yesterday.

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From the Centerville Republican. It is expected that the machinery for the cotton batton factory will arrive this week. Mr. Crawford, who lives on the Three Rivers road, not far from the great metropolis, is a very hospitable gentleman and likes to have folks enjoy themselves. Not long ago he determined to have a party at his house, and he accordingly invited a few of his friends, to meet with him on a certain evening. A hundred, more or less, invited themselves, and on the evening designated the bon-ton and rag-tag elements of society were pretty well represented at the Crawford mansion. The party seemed to be very much disposed to have a good time, and we think they must have succeeded. Mr. Crawford entertained them handsomely until they were late, and they have no doubt that he was very ready to see them depart for their homes;—he ought to have been anyway. Thus, as death's first champion, when suddenly he appeared, it showed a scene of unfeigned gratitude that might have appalled a stout heart, than Mr. Crawford's. This watch-here says Mr. Crawford didn't know Mr. Behrman found out this day. An equally important mystery surrounded the absence of his overcoat. Other articles had followed them. The safe and chairs looked as though they had been experimenting with the fire-drill. The expensive table had the appearance of having been rubbed with a pint of Three Rivers Whisky, and needed several

props to place it on a proper footing. The carpets looked sad and forlorn, what little there was left of them. But why dwell upon this painful theme? Mr. Crawford will not hold any more levees right a way. He is not exactly satisfied with the result of this first one.

DOLLARS.

Table with columns for currency types and values. Includes entries like ONE GRAND DASH GIFT, ONE GRAND DASH GIFT, etc., with corresponding values.

Whole Tickets \$50. Half Tickets \$25. Tenth and each Coupon \$5. Eleven Whole Tickets, \$550.

For Tickets, or information, address W. H. B. SHANNON, Agent and Manager, Louisville, Ky.

PUBLIC LIBRARY OF KENTUCKY.

Death of Gov. Brammett—Action of the Trustees of the State Library.—No More Payments—Drawing Certain February 27th.

At a meeting of the Trustees of the Public Library of Kentucky, Jan. 16, 1875, it was resolved that C. N. Briggs, Esq., who holds the title Hon. T. M. Brammett, was the author of the book "The History of the State of Kentucky," and that the Public Library of Kentucky be authorized to purchase the book from the author by the death of said Brammett, in the message of Gov. Brammett to the Legislature, and that the drawing announced for February 27, 1875, shall positively and unequivocally take place on that day without any further postponement of delay on any account whatever. J. S. GAY, Secretary.

Inspector of all communications relating to the Public Library of Kentucky, and to the undersigned, and I beg to inform you that the drawing shall close on February 27th, or that every dollar paid for tickets shall be returned. C. N. BRIGGS, Agent and Manager, Room 4, Public Library Building, Louisville, Ky.

1875. PROSPECTS FOR 1875.

CHICAGO TRIBUNE.

The Leading Newspaper in the West.

Daily, Tri-Weekly and Weekly.

The Chicago Tribune, under the guidance of its former Editor, Joseph Medill, has long been the leading newspaper of the West. It is published daily, except on Sundays and public holidays, and is one of the most influential newspapers in the world. It is published at No. 100 North Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.

The recent election, while inducing temporary depression in the market, has done more to stimulate and improve the business of the country than any other event of the kind. It has shown that the people are still attached to the Union, and that they are determined to support the Government in its efforts to restore peace and order to the South. The Tribune is proud to be a part of this great movement.

The Tribune's Platform. The Tribune is in favor of a sound currency, a protective tariff, and the preservation of the Union. It is also in favor of the rights of the individual, and of the separation of church and state. It is a national newspaper, and its interests are those of the

