



J.W. HERR, Editor and Publisher.
LOWELL, MICHIGAN

BREVITIES OF NEWS

WASHINGTON.
The President has approved the act...

THE LOUISIANA LEGISLATURE

An Ordinance Effected, and Ends in a Split.
Signed by the Hon. Prino de Rivera...

EXPENSES OF THE ARMY

The postmaster general of the army...

WEST

The inhabitants of the Nevada counties...

NEW YORK'S INVALUATION

Following is an account of the valuation...

AS EXPLANATION

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue...

THE EPOCH OF MYSTERS

The Springfield (Mass.) Republican...

NANCY'S ENGAGEMENT

They hung heavy plumes of purple...

STATEMENT OF PUBLIC DEBT

The following is the monthly debt...

LEGISLATURES IN SESSION

The session of law making has set in...

A ROSARIO IN SPAIN

Madrid, February 26. The 30th anniversary...

OUR MENAGERIE

We've got a wild menagerie at home...

MAELCOLNUS IRONS

One good result. Before the pair there...

AGRICULTURAL

THE FARM HOUSE.
The farm house came in sight...

THE FISH MARKET

THE FISH MARKET.
The fish market was a busy one...

THE TURKISH TRIBES

THE TURKISH TRIBES.
The Turkish tribes in the Balkans...

THE BUREAU

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THE WEEKLY WISCONSIN
\$1.50 PER ANNUM

ANOTHER OPPORTUNITY
\$1.50 PER ANNUM

STEEL PENS
\$1.50 PER ANNUM

REWARD PRINTS
\$1.50 PER ANNUM

ADVERTISERS
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# SUPPLEMENT.

## GOV. BAGLEY'S MESSAGE.

Delivered to the Legislature  
Jan. 7, 1875.

**Senators and Representatives:**  
The organic law of the State provides for the assembling of the immediate representatives of the people, for general action upon public affairs, but once in two years, and it therefore happens that changes of great importance, affecting the interests of the whole people, may occur during the recess of legislative power. Such has been the case since the adjournment of your predecessors at their regular meeting. A fiscal crisis of more than ordinary severity has been encountered by every section of the country, and the best thought of the nation has been taxed for measures of relief—to a large extent unavailably—in fact, to such extent as to raise the inquiry whether too much is not expected from legislative remedy, and whether too little reliance is not placed upon the economies and recuperative energies of the people. History has failed to demonstrate that either legislative enactments or executive policies can provide the means of general prosperity, or insure the revival of industries over an extended country, but it has taught the practical lesson that a people, relying upon their own industry and economy for advancement, will most surely succeed, while those who await the aid of government will find even the most direct and liberal legislative assistance ineffectual.

It is not time to accent and adopt the maximum that all property must depend upon the frugality and energy of the people? The right road to the highest prosperity is productive industry, with reliance on the government only for general encouragement and ample protection. That such is the belief, and, to a large extent, the practice of our own citizens, the facts developed by the State census of 1874 give abundant proof.

The aggregate products of the soil, mines, and forests of the State for the year amount to \$116,000,000, distributed among the different interests as follows: Agricultural, \$64,000,000, consisting of 15,000,000 bushels of wheat, 21,000,000 bushels of corn, and 13,000,000 bushels of other grains, 14,000,000 bushels of potatoes, 1,600,000 tons of hay, 7,800,000 pounds of wool, 45,500,000 pounds of pork, 4,000,000 pounds of cheese, and 29,000,000 pounds of butter; cattle and horses estimated at \$7,000,000, and fruit estimated at \$5,000,000. Products of the mines, \$16,000,000, consisting of 800,000 tons of iron ore, 50,000 tons of pig iron, 22,000 tons of copper, and 1,900,000 barrels of salt. Products of the forests, \$45,000,000. To this should be added the product of the mechanical and manufacturing labor of the State, the value of which can hardly be estimated.

The educational, charitable, and penal institutions of the State represent, in buildings, grounds, and personal property, \$2,472,300, and the State treasury, \$1,472,300.

Our population is 1,334,111—an increase of 149,875 since 1870. There are 103 chartered banks in the State, with a capital of \$14,772,918, and deposits of \$11,183,617.

This partial exhibit of the productions and wealth of the State, while gratifying to our pride, should impress us with the responsibility resting upon us, to so guide our affairs as to make us self-sufficient in such an important respect.

The finances of the State are in an excellent condition. Balance in the treasury Nov. 30, 1874, \$438,307 83; Receipts for fiscal year ending Sept. 30, 1875, \$1,510,772 83.

Disbursements for fiscal year ending Sept. 30, 1875, \$1,374,364 80; Balance in treasury Sept. 30, 1875, \$1,136,643 03; Receipts for fiscal year ending Sept. 30, 1876, \$1,181,493 22.

Disbursements for same time, \$1,075,620 88; Balance in treasury Sept. 30, 1876, \$1,242,515 37; Receipts for fiscal year ending Sept. 30, 1877, \$1,196,932 83.

Disbursements for same period, \$1,169,652 35; Balance in treasury Sept. 30, 1877, \$1,072,863 02; Receipts for fiscal year ending Sept. 30, 1878, \$1,070,374 32.

Of this balance three belong to the sinking fund, \$552,867 86; To the canal fund, \$61,819 86; To the trust fund, \$1,458,076 30; July 1, 1875, to sinking fund, 9,153 72; Agricultural College fund, perpetual under act No. 64, Laws of 1870, 107,879 24; Normal School interest fund, 65,174 29; Military fund, 68,154 76.

This amount has been received and is held in trust for the purposes named in accordance with law. The amount of specific appropriations included in the treasury to the credit of the different institutions or purposes to which they were appropriated, subject to draft only on actual disbursements. The system, making the State Treasurer the sole custodian of the public funds, while increasing the treasury balance, protects the State from loss and increases its revenue from interest.

The bonded debt of the State has been reduced during the past four years as follows: In 1871, \$1,370,711; In 1872, 1,069,000; In 1873, 654,157 44; In 1874, 344,062 00.

bonds to pay austed and five-million loan bonds	\$3,185 64
Which leaves the total bonded debt of the State, less cash set apart for its payment, \$396,314 42.	

The trust debt of the State is composed of the following funds and amounts: Primary School fund, \$2,157,179 53; Five per cent. Primary School fund, 289,887 30; University fund, 335,267 39; Agricultural College fund, 197,879 14; Normal School fund, 81,038 66; Railroad and other deposits, 2,499 30.

**SINKING FUND.**  
This fund consists of the excess of specific taxes, after the payment of the interest on the public debt and trust funds in accordance with section 1, article XIV., of the Constitution, which is as follows: All specific State taxes, except those received from the mining companies of the upper peninsula, shall be applied in paying the interest and principal of the State debt, in the order of priority until the extinguishment of the State debt other than the amounts due to educational funds, when such specific taxes shall be added to and constitute a part of the primary school interest fund. And also the proceeds of the sales of Primary School, Normal School, and University lands, and the provisions of section 413, of the Compiled Laws. In addition to the receipts from these sources, there has been placed to the credit of this fund, \$256,828 40 received from the general government for reimbursements for war expenses, and the further sum of \$200,000 transferred from the general fund by authority of joint resolution of the Legislature in 1868. While the property of the action of the Legislature, of the heads of departments in placing these two amounts in this fund at the time need not be questioned, the condition of the fund, owing to the large increase in receipts from specific taxes, and the rapid diminution of the public debt, shows very clearly that there is no necessity for longer retaining them there. However, a large amount may be in the sinking fund so long as it is derived from sources provided by the Constitution, not a penny of it can be diverted for any other purpose; but the right and power of the Legislature to transfer the same to the general fund cannot be doubted. So believing, I recommend such legislation.

The present balance in the sinking fund is \$623,915 28. Should the transfer be made, the balance remaining as of Sept. 30, 1874, would be \$97,097 93. The following table of estimated receipts and expenditures of this fund show that after such transfer, by the year 1882, the whole bonded debt will have been provided for. These estimates are made upon the basis of the receipts and expenditures of the past two years. In this table it will be observed, that no estimate is made of any receipts from the sale of lands, and the results attained show very conclusively that there is no further necessity for these receipts being placed in this fund, and I therefore recommend that the law be amended, placing the receipts from the sale of lands in the general fund.

Balance sinking fund, Sept. 30, 1874, \$623,915 28	
Deduct war expenses reimbursed by general government, 200,000 00	
And, J. R. No. 7, 1869, 200,000 00	
	423,915 28
Which leaves the fund, \$27,087 33	
Receipts for specific taxes in 1875, 260,000 00	
	\$287,087 33

<b>Payments:</b>	
Primary School interest, \$178,222 79	
University interest, 62,517 79	
Normal School interest, 3,126 18	
Agricultural College interest, 8,137 65	
Interest on bonded debt, 93,300 00	
	\$325,104 39

<b>Payments:</b>	
Primary School interest, \$192,822 79	
University interest, 30,897 97	
Normal School interest, 3,296 18	
Agricultural College interest, 8,268 18	
Interest on bonded debt, 93,300 00	
	\$328,584 12

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The only demand existing at this date against this balance will be the War Loan bonds, not due until May 1, 1880, of \$306,650, leaving a surplus, after paying the entire State debt, the sum of \$162,670 81. This exhibit is certainly a gratifying one. The wisdom of the framers of the Constitution in making absolute provision for the payment of the public debt in the organic law, enables us to see and to prove the exact time when we shall be out of debt.

We shall not require for some time to come, any taxation for general purposes, and though engaged in the construction of the new Capitol, providing liberally for charitable and educational institutions, we need incur no debt, and can still keep the amount of taxation for those purposes at an extremely low rate.

and can still keep the amount of taxation for those purposes at an extremely low rate. It is to be regretted that every requirement of the organic law, paying every obligation as it matures, providing in advance for every appropriation, creating no new debt, and renewing no old one, the State furnishes an example to the North-western railway—this year of 300 acres purchased by Wm. Harris, and sold, upon investigation, having been found to be in accordance with law. The question of the validity of the sale of the lands of the Chicago and North-western railway has not yet been decided by the courts.

During the year I have caused the Swamp and Primary School lands in the mineral range of the Upper Peninsula, heretofore reserved, to be examined and appraised, preparatory to offering them for sale. The minimum price to be placed on them by the State Treasurer and Governor has not yet been fixed, but will be soon, so that by another season they may be placed in market.

Now, while the business of the Land Office is so slight, would be a good time (if it ever is to be done) to cause an examination and appraisal of the lands reserved to the State in the Lower Peninsula. I cannot see why the State should not deal with its lands as an individual would, instead of holding them for the arbitrary price of years ago. I beg to repeat the recommendations of my first message on this subject.

The State and the counties lose a large amount annually by the non-payment of taxes on what are known as "part-paid" lands. It is estimated by the Commissioner of the Land Office that the amount already charged up as uncollectible is nearly \$30,000, and the amount due and unpaid is about \$40,000. Some measures should be devised whereby this loss can be prevented.

Under Joint Resolution No. 15, of laws of 1873, the Governor was authorized to appoint an agent to prosecute to a final decision the claims of the State Treasury, and the State from the general government from lands disposed of as Indian reservations, and by the location of military warrants, and to file the compensation of such agent.

The compensation agreed upon was 10 per cent. on the first \$5,000 collected, 5 per cent. on the second \$5,000, and 2 1/2 per cent. on the balance. The amount paid him to date for services is \$181 86.

**EDUCATION.**  
The schools of the State have kept in advance of the progress of the direction. The primary school, graded school, normal school and university are alike the objects of the earnest solicitude and jealous care of all the people. Founded by the wise foresight of our fathers, perpetuated and improved by a common experience of their benefits, every citizen feels that they are his own. The door of every educational institution of the State from the village school to the university swings wide and free for all.

The census of 1874 reports 436,105 children of school age of whom 326,142 attended school, an increase in two years of 31,000. When we reflect that only one-quarter of our population are in school, and that every child is impressed with the great duty resting upon us to hold up the standard of a thorough, practical, sensible education.

There are 462 admissible houses in the State, with 165,582 sittings. The total cost of these houses is \$8,889,568, and the total expenditure for school purposes in 1874 was \$3,408,632; number of teachers, 14,023; indebtedness of school, \$1,211,000. The State Primary School fund at the close of the fiscal year was \$3,125,918 79, producing an annual income of \$213,616.

The Superintendent of Public Instruction is not permitted, under the provisions of the school officers of the State not having been received.

In spite of the depression of business, and the multiplication of medical and law schools throughout the land, the university still retains its pre-eminence, not only in the number of its students, but in its work and accomplishment for higher education. The number of students in 1873 was 1,119; in 1874, 1,182. The total cost of the university for the year ending June 30, 1875, being \$23,500, an amount sufficient to absorb the reserve fund. In addition to this, \$12,000 of interest-bearing time warrants have been issued for enlarging the laboratory and other purposes.

The Board of Regents rely upon an increase in the amount of State aid, by the new equalization of 1875, from which to pay the deficit on stockholders' notes. There is no certainty, however, that the valuation will be largely increased, if at all, and I am of the opinion that an appropriation of \$12,000 to be used in the payment of the interest-bearing warrants, only to be made by the Regents have not suggested or asked this, but this creation of debt, in the present condition of the State Treasury, is not necessary.

The State, through any of its institutions, ought not to borrow money. The Regents are intrusted by law with the government and control of the University; they are chosen by ballot, but they have no power to create debt, and the active efforts of the Legislature, and they ought to create them, except in great emergencies. This conviction being so firmly impressed upon my mind I am compelled to ask your approval of a proposition to stockholders' notes.

The University is the people's; they founded it, they maintained it, are proud of it, and will support it. The resources of the University are as follows: First fund in the hands of the State at 7 per cent. interest, \$385,287 30. Due from purchasers of land, at 7 per cent. interest, \$107,805 85.

With our system of public education now being extended to all, the Normal School is fitting our youth for teachers, the Agricultural College offers practical instruction to tillers of the soil, the University graduates the young men of industry when they are ready to enter the world of business, and the great field of education in practical mechanics and technical pursuits is yet unoccupied.

There is no real reason why the State should not extend its aid in any one specialty, and another. The man whose child desires instruction in practical mechanics has the same right to expect it at the hands of the State, as the one who wishes his son to be an attorney or physician. The State fails in duty when it neglects to provide for this department of education. The natural resources of the State require the services of skilled and educated labor to develop and improve them.

Grate set aside to delay action, in this regard? A legislation may be made now, and, with small additions from time to time, by the year 1882, the public debt having been paid, a portion of the receipts from specific taxes could be devoted to this purpose, and, without requiring it, from any increased burden of taxation, we should have our system supplied.

The several criticisms made upon our system of education is its aimlessness. This is seen in the great number of educated and half-educated young men looking for something to do, and yet not knowing how to do anything well.

Education, intelligent, productive labor takes care of itself, and does not ask President or Congress, Governor or Legislature to make money plenty; it makes its own money and knows how to use it.

lands, to which your careful attention is asked. If by additional legislation the State could be protected from loss by trespassers, I hope it may be devised.

All of the lands claimed to have been irregularly sold in 1874, have been restored to the State, either voluntarily by the purchasers, or by claims of the State, for the sum of \$600 acres purchased by Wm. Harris, and sold, upon investigation, having been found to be in accordance with law. The question of the validity of the sale of the lands of the Chicago and North-western railway has not yet been decided by the courts.

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The several criticisms made upon our system of education is its aimlessness. This is seen in the great number of educated and half-educated young men looking for something to do, and yet not knowing how to do anything well.

The State Board of Education estimates its annual expenses at \$21,400, and its receipts from trust fund and tuition, at \$6,000, leaving a deficiency of \$15,400, for which amount they ask an appropriation for each of the years 1875 and 1876. The condition of the fund of this institution at the close of the fiscal year was as follows:

Trust fund of the State, drawing interest at 6 per cent. per annum, 51,208 66	
Due from purchasers of lands, at 7 per cent. 18,321 88	
Total	\$69,530 54

**AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.**  
The reports of this institution for 1873 and 1874 are not yet printed. Its accounts, inventory, &c., have been prepared for the printer, and have been placed in my hands. They give evidence of careful management.

The appropriations of 1873, for houses for the professors, the green-house and other buildings, have all been expended, and I judge economically. The College Board estimate the current expenses for 1875 at \$31,477, and the receipts from interest and other sources at \$19,180, leaving a deficiency of \$12,297 to be raised by taxation. The estimate for current expenses for 1876 is \$31,307, and the receipts for the same time are estimated at \$20,180; deficiency for 1876, \$11,127. The board also ask appropriations for buildings, repairs, and furniture, the sum of \$12,650. The entire appropriation asked for by the board for two years is \$55,893, being \$30,110 less than the appropriation for 1873 and 1874. Of the estimate submitted by the board for extra appropriations, \$1,750 is for buildings, needed, perhaps, but not at all absolutely essential. I therefore recommend the reduction of the amount asked for buildings from \$4,750 to \$3,000, thus leaving the amount required for extras for each of the years 1875 and 1876 at \$5,358.

The college fund, Sept. 30, 1874, was as follows: Trust fund in the State Treasury, \$107,879 14; due from purchasers of part paid lands, \$165,107 62; all drawing interest at 7 per cent., giving the college an income of \$12,390 31 per annum.

For the first time in its history this institution is ready to receive all recent cases of insanity that apply for admission, the extension of the extension being completed. The number of patients treated during the past two years is 700. The number now in attendance is 481. The daily average in 1873 was 328; in 1874, 424.

Estimates and appropriations for the ensuing two years of the following sum: For deficiency in current expenses, \$55,000 00; For new boiler, chimney, boiler-house, 19,250 00; For new scale department, being amount used for other than construction, 6,700 00; For new steam engine, 1,800 00; For permanent repair fund, 4,000 00; Total, \$92,750 00.

The necessity for each item ask of for is fully set forth in the report of the board. It is not probable that room accommodations in the State are so generally as they are in this institution, and it is to be hoped that the number going out to homes will constantly increase, so that it does not seem necessary at present to build for 200 children. Yet provisions for the care of many more than can be accommodated at present. Should you deem it best to direct the erection of two more cottages, the wings of the main building, containing the shops and the necessary buildings, and a permanent residence for neglected children, it will return an hundred-fold all the time and money expended upon it.

**EASTERN ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE.**  
In accordance with the provisions of Act 120, of the laws of 1873, Dr. E. H. Van Dusen, of Kalamazoo, Amos Buthorn, of Grand Rapids, and George Haman, of South Haven, were appointed Commissioners to select a site for an additional Asylum for the Insane. They decided in June last to locate it in the city of Pontiac, and to purchase a tract of land comprising 307 1/2 acres in the city limits, as a site. The entire cost of the land was \$30,265 17, which amount \$19,705 49 was paid by the citizens of Pontiac, and the balance by the State. The citizens of Pontiac have entered into the purchase of an abundant supply of water to the grounds and to construct a sewer therefrom. The gaslight company has agreed to lay the necessary pipes and to furnish the gas, and the Michigan and Milwaukee Railroad Company will construct a side track as soon as it is required.

After the selection of the site, in compliance with the act of the Act. M. E. Crofoot and W. M. McDonnell, of Pontiac, were appointed as additional Commissioners, and S. G. Ives, of Livingston county, was appointed commissioner to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of A. Baltham. The plans are being prepared under the supervision of the board, material for the foundation is being collected, and work will be commenced as early a day as possible. The act appropriating \$400,000 for the construction of the building, and directs \$100,000 to be levied in each of the years 1875, '76, '77, '78, '79, '80, and '81. It was found impracticable to sufficiently mature the plans to permit of the erection of the building and to be ready to receive the considerable portion of the appropriation remains in the State Treasury. Since, as shown elsewhere, the number of the insane now in the State is sufficient to fill both of our asylums, it is hoped that the erection of the building will be pressed as rapidly as a proper regard for stability will permit.

**THE DEAF, DUMB, AND BLIND.**  
The annual report of the Trustees of this institution will be laid before you. The legislation of 1873, and the active efforts of the Trustees and officers have largely increased the attendance. The average number in the institution in 1871 was 150; in 72, 145; in 1873, 185; in 74, 205. It is to be hoped that these efforts will not be relaxed until every deaf, dumb, and blind child of proper age is gathered under its roof, where they may be educated and fitted to better compete with their fellow citizens in the struggle for life and self-sustaining means. It should be the duty and pleasure of Supervisors, Superintendents of the Poor and county officers generally to see that the unfortunate class receive the best elementary instruction in the institution, has provided for them in this institution. Radical and important changes, tend, I believe, to a broader and better usefulness of the institution, have been inaugurated during the past two years. The board are being taught task-making; type setting has been added to the industries for the deaf and dumb, and sewing and cooking is taught to the girls.

Every child in the institution is instructed not alone in the ordinary branches of what we call education, but in the equality, and to those, perhaps, more important education, which will enable them to take their own living. The increase in the number of inmates will necessitate the current expenses and necessitate the purchase of additional furniture. The Board of Trustees ask appropriations for 1875 and 1876, as follows:

For grading and cementing the grounds, 13,000 00	
For building sixty rods of sidewalk at \$3 per rod, 180 00	
For building one hundred rods of sidewalk at \$3 per rod, 300 00	
For building one hundred rods of sidewalk at \$3 per rod, 300 00	
For building one hundred rods of sidewalk at \$3 per rod, 300 00	

