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Dails, delivered, Sunday excepted 25 cents per week balls, achieved, Sunday included, 30 cents per week Address THE TRIBUNE COMPANY,
Corner Madison and Dearborn-ets., Ubicago, Ill.

TO-DAY'S AMUSEMENTS. M'VIORER'S THEATRE-Madison street, hetwoon carborn and State. Engagement of the Lingard roupe. "La Tentation."

HOOLEY'S THEATRE—Randolph atreet, between Clark and LaSalle. Engagement of the Fifth Avenue Comedy-Company. "Oliver Twist,"

ADELPHI THEATRE-Corner of Wabash avenue nu Congress street. Variety performance. "Robinson

EXPOSITION BUILDING-Lakeshore, foot of Adamstreet. "Paris by Moonlight." Afternoon and evening

The Chicago Tribune.

Thursday Morning, July 2, 1874.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS

Though next Saturday (the Fourth of July) will generally observed as a holiday. The Tribune will be published, as usual, on Sunday. For the accommodation of the husiness community, advertisement for next Sunday's paper will be received at any time during the week, though the Counting-Room will b open Saturday as on other days.

Mr. Henry Grinnell, whose death at the ago of 75 years is reported this morning, was a member of one of the oldest and most distinguished families in New York. His business relations were honorable both to himself and his associates, but it is for his munificence in fitting out an expedition of search for Sir John Franklin that he was best known.

The Hon. Eugene Hale has withdrawn his accoptance of the Cabinet office made vacant by Mr. Creswell's resignation, pleading the state of his health as an excuse. The political prophets were protty well agreed that the appointment of Hale had a poculiar significance; if so, his declination must mean something occult, and the country ought to be enlightened. That service will doubtless be rendered before the country ories for it.

Wintermute has been sentenced to ten years imprisonment in the Iowa Penitentiary, a motion for a new trial having been refused. The circumstances attending the McCook murder are still fresh in the minds of the public, -so fresh, indeed, that this judgment upon the niurderer will not be disputed on the score of justice. Either a heavier or lighter punishment would not have given so general satisfaction.

Contrary to the assurance which was received from Washington several days ago, that all the original members of the District Commission would accept office, ex-Senator Cattell has declined. This news will cause some consterna tion in the rural districts, for the President has now another excellent opportunity to damage himself and the Republican party by making a scandalous appointment, and experience teaches that he seldom permits such an opportunity to nass unimproved.

Minister Bancroft's departure from Berlin has iven opportunity for an expression of the estoom in which he is held by the German Go7ernment, and the result must be as gratifying to him as it is flattering to the people that he represents. It is too much to hope that the official career of his successor, Mr. Bancroft Davis, will be equally creditable. It is more than possible that his final departure for America will be an occasion of rejoicing in Berlin.

We print this morning a letter from the Hon. J. R. Doolittle, who has been Acting President of the Chicago University for some months, urging that the Board of Trustees elect Prof. Lemuel Moss President of the University and the Rev. Dr. Burroughs Chancellor. In this arrangement Dr. Burroughs will continue in charge of the business affairs of the University, which he has administered from the beginning, and the University will gain an accomplished educator in the forson of Prof. Moss. The University stands in need of efficient men in both these offices, and the persons named are strongly commended by Mr. Doolittle.

Matt. Carpenter writes to the editor of the Milwaukee News that it is not true he opposed the pomination by Gov. Taylor of Mr. E. G. Ryan to the Chief-Justiceship of Wisconsin. He has no doubt that Mr. Ryan will make a good Judge : that he is a ripe scholar, every inch a awyer, a man of profound legal knowledge. He redicts that he will be courteous to the Bar, and that his opinions will be impartial and lawyerlike, and finally, that he will honor the Bench more than the Bench will honor him. This is ligh praise, and it may be all believed, even coming from Mr. Carpenter. Mr. Ryan is one of the most learned lawyers and one of the mos sloguent orators in the country.

A gentleman who has recently returned to St Paul from a tour in Western Minnesota says hat the grasshoppers have laid waste a section of country 60 miles wide and extending in lefinitely from the southern border in the direcion of the Northern Pacific Railroad. At the resent rate of progress, the destroyers will run ver the border some time before the lose of the season. Dispatches received in 't. Paul represent that there are 4.000 cople in the devastated region without food nd in danger of starvation. Legislative aid is sked. This news merely confirms the predic iona that were made last year in these columns as to the probable reappearance of the rasshopper in Iowa and Minnesota, and the reat auffering likely to ensue. A more disressing calamity than a visitation of this docription can scarcely be imagined.

The Chicago produce markets were moderate v active yesterday, and broadstuffs were easier less pork was in good demand, and a shade rmer, closing at \$17.70@17.75 cash, and \$17.95 18.00 seller August. Lard was quiet and firm, at 11.10@11.12} per 100 ibs cash, and \$11.20@11.25 @6%e for shoulders, \$8.00 per 100 the for lort ribs, 8%c for short clear, and 10%@11c for weet pickled hams. Highwines were inactive nd nominally easier, at 94@941% per gallon. ake freights were very active, and firm at 40 or corn to Buffalo. Flour was dull. Wheat

ish, \$1.10% seller August, and \$1.20% for

o. 2 Minnesots. Gorn was active and le lower,

closing at 50% cash. 590 seller the month, and 58540 seller August. Oats were dull, and 1@20 lower, closing at 42c cash and 40% o soller the month. Rye was inactive and lower, at about 83c. Barley was quiet and firm, at 860 seller September. Hogs were active and 10c lower, with sales at \$5.30@6.20. Cattle and sheep were dull.

A constitutional bill has been drawn up by a Sub-Committee of the Committee of Thirty in the French Assembly. It provides for the creation of a second chamber, and the organization of a purely personal septennat. The programmhere announced is in the interests of the Mon archists, who were in power when the Committee of Thirty was appointed, and of the Bonapartists, who profit by delay in the same manner, and perhaps to as great an extent, as the Monarchists. It is exceedingly doubtful whether such a settlement of the Government would be agreed to by the Assembly. It is merely further postponement of the day when a constitutional government is to be established. Thinking people in and out of France are convinced that that day has already been postpone too long, and it is the growing power of this element which has prolonged the crisis in the Assombly.

An illustration of what was meant by Civil-Service Reform when the cry for it was raised during the last Presidential campaign is furnished by the promotion of Mr. Conant, who has been for nine years at the head of a Treasury Bureau, to be Assistant Secretary. This kind of reform has not been so much as at tempted before. We suppose that the credit for making a beginning belongs to Secretary Bristow, who seems to have peculiar notions about a pure and efficient administration, and not to be at all embarrassed by the " record " of his predecessors in office. Defore departing from the subject, we may as well recall the fact that Richardson's promotion to Boutwell's place was also said to be a case of unmistakable Civil-Service Roform. Such talk is fit to produce tears. since we have learned more about the bargain between Boutwoll, Richardson, and Butler, in accordance with which all three were to receive political preferment, while Sanborn raked the chestnuts out of the fire.

As lively and interesting a political fight as has occurred this season was settled yesterday by the nomination for Congress of Mr. A. H. Hamilton, of Fort Wayne, in the Democratic Convention of the Twelfth Indiana District. The District being largely Democratic, the contest was for the nomination, and the fight was very bitter. Fort Wayne enjoys the distinction of being the first city to sell pools on the result of a Convention's action, which it did in this case, though such action is usually uncertain enough to justify botting. Judge Lowry, one of the candidates, withdrew in anger, and, in his chagrin, charged that Mr. Fleming, an influential politician and Hamilton's chief supporter, had abused him, and wanted to take his life. Political disappointment has seldom gone so far as to create such imaginings as these. Mr. Hamilton, who received the nomination, is a gentleman of large means and culture, and happily new to politics.

The Hon. George G. Wright has been keeping company with the Hon. John Logan for some time past. These statesmen entered the Sonate of the United States on the same day. They were leaders in the movement for the introduction of wampum currency, which dame near succeeding in the last Congress. We are glad to learn that as they were united in the offense, so they are not to be separated in the punishment. Logan's course has been condemned by the Republicans in Illinois, and now the Republicans in Iowa have even more decidedly condemned Wright. The terms of both Senators expire on March 3, 1877. The coincidence of their careers would be surprising if neither should be reelected. Then the ecoffing inquiry which has greeted the Honorable John in these latter days could no longer be passed around by a ribald public. For Logan would mourn for Wright. and Wright would mourn for Logan. And when the shadow of death should overtake them, and they should disappear mysteriously from the people's vision, the astronomers would pick them out soft places in the constellation of Gemini. and they would be ranked by the historians with the lamented Lycurgus, who gave to the people of Sparta the inestimable blessings of cheap iron-money.

There is an ordinance which provides that no person shall fire or explode in the City of Chicago "any cannon, gun, fowling-piece, pistol, squib, crackers, or other things containing powler or other combustible or explosive material without permission from the Common Council or the written permission of the Mayor. The latter official, after considering the provisions of the ordinance, had decided, like a prudent and wise Mayor, to strictly enforce it, but, before he had time to announce his decision, the Council gave its permission in the following resolution -

Resolved, That permission be and is hereby given to use ordinary freworks on the coming Fourth of July, 1874, in all our public parks, and in open spaces of land remote from buildings and combustible material. This is a resolution which grants unlimited permission to every one to fire, burn, and explode combustible material at will, and it virtu ally makes every one the judge of what constitutes a space remote from buildings. In other words, it opens all the streets, alleys, and lanes of the city for the purposes of fire on the Fourth of July. At the time this resolution was passed, the Council was engaged in raising salaries and increasing taxes. By the passage of this incendiary resolution they bave now offered a premiun for a general conflagration. If the city escapes it, it will not be due to the Council. If it does not, the people of this city will have still further occasion to remember the burdens imposed upon them by the present City Government.

Gov. Talbot, of Massachusetts, has vetoed the License bill recently passed by the Legislature, the veto message being read to that body on the 27th of June. The only reasons adduced are the oft-repeated statements of the evils which flow from intemperance. How the veto is going to check them, the Governor does not state. Prohibition has done nothing for Massachusetts hitherto except to increase the svil of intemperance, as it does everywhere else. The only effect of the veto will be to keep the corrupt State Constabulary in power; to prevent some old women and country store-keepers from sollillor August. Meats were quiet and steady, at | ing spruce beer and cider; and to increase the number of sample-rooms and parlors in the cities. How much Gov. Talbot knows about the subject of intemperance in Boston is shown by the following extract from the Globe of that

city: The Governor calls attention to the "absence here of the finunting and attractive bar-rooms that spread their suares to capture the thoughtless and easily tempted," Let the Governor take a walk up Washington stress and 'notice the many showy eigen-stores as less active, and Mo lower, closing at \$1.161/2

with "rample-rooms" and "parlors" in the rear, If he does not know that these "sample-rooms" and "parlors" are "attractive bar-rooms," and that one of them beasts of having the handsomest bar this side of Chicago, "the thoughtless and easily-tempted" of our young men do know it, and it is much easier for them to enter through a harmless-appearing cigar-afore than the flaunting entrance of a liquer-saloon.

Gen. Shorman retires to St. Louis on the same conditions that were imposed upon Gen. Scott when he was driven from Washington to New York. He may wear his uniform, and enjoy the exalted station in society that his rank will give him, but beyond this his duties and privileges are unsubstantial. He is not allowed to make any material changes in the stations of troops or in commands without the approval of the War Office, and in other respects is as strictly amenable to Belknap as the Department commanders. Sheridan can abide by a programme of this kind; he is willing enough to smooth his wrinkled front, and caper nimbly to the lascivious pleasings of a string-band, but with Sherman the case is different. He is a General without an army, a beggarly commander of his own staff. Such a position is no more endurable to him than it was to Gen. Grant before he became a civil officer. The politicians will do well to keep an eve on Gen. Sherman : he may take the way out of his difficulties that was traveled by his prodecessor.

If the utterances of political conventions

might always be accepted with implicit faith, the Iowa Republicans would be entitled to very strong commendation for the position assumed in the platform they adopted yesterday. With reference to the currency question, they were rather too confiding in their conclusion that the Republican party "has afforded the people a safe, sound, and popular currency of equal and uniform worth in every portion of our common country." A currency that has vacillated from par to 290 in gold can scarcely be said to have been uniform; and, as long as California is in the Union, it can scarcely be said to have an equal circulation all over the country. But when the Convention recommends free-banking on a specie basis, it offers some very good advice which we fear the party at large will not follow. When it goes further and says that the obligations of the Government must be redeemed in the world's currency,—to wit.: specio,—it enunciates an old principle, which, like many other old principles, the Republican party in some parts of the country have very nearly abaudoued. For the rest, the Iowa Republicans affirm the constitutional right of Congress to regulate commerce among the States as applied to railroads, call for the improvement of the national waterways, and demand the enforcement of the new Railroad law in Iowa. They also declare in favor of electing the President and Vice-President by direct vote of the people, desire a modification of patent laws, favor the submission to the people of a constitutional amendment giving suffrage to women, and successfully evade the license question which has attracted considerable attention in Iowa. The ticket nominated is said to have been the "slate" agreed ipon, but nevertheless to be better than pre vious Republican tickets made in that State, and the Convention is represented to have been

harmonious and enthusiastic.

BLAINE AS A PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATE

No little gossip relative to the Presidential succession has been started by the nomination of Eugene Hale, of Maine, for the position of Postmaster-General,-and all to the advantage of Speaker Blaine. For Mr. Blaine is now in that attitude where he needs, most of all, to be talked about; and, while there is no probability that Gon. Grant nominated Mr. Hale in order to make things easy for Blaine in the next National Republican Convention, or that Mr. Blaine had any agency in procuring the appointment, which has now been declined, still, anything which causes him (Blaine) to be talked about, is greatly to his advantage at this time. Mr. Blaine is not a man of positive etrength outside of his own State,-that is, he does not lay hold on the masses of the party,-nevortholess he is favorably regarded by the local leaders in other States far and near, and he needs only to be "trotted out" to make a very good impression. Brilliant, versatile, athletic, endowed with that admixture of audacity and finesse for which the present Premier of Great Britain is distinguished, and possessing withal much social fascination, he is just the sort of man to captivate those lesser politicians who believe, with good reason, that the Republican party has too long presented its hinder parts to the public, and that it is time now to turn around its face. Moreover, the fact that he is burdened with no convictions of a political sort applicable to the present time, commends him still more strongly to this class. Of course, Mr. Biaino is a sincere Republican, and when we speak of his lack of convictions we place him merely on the same sand bank where most of his colleagues have been stranded by the subsidence of the great anti-slavery wave. Furthermore, he is ever on the stort to keep the party out of mischief .- at least that kind of mischief that would do it harm, and his reputation in this way has become well established. He has thus come to be looked on as a safe man. His position as Speaker has kept him out of small squabbles, and his duties in that office have been discharged successfully in a party sense. These things are known to the party leaders, and it is only necessary to get the masses of the party to wagging their tongues over his real nerits to make him a very formidable competitor for the next nomination. Since the laughter of Morton by the President's voto of the inflation hill Mr. Blaine has no dengarous rival meide the party, unless Grant himself

nsy be considered such. Nevertheless, there's many a slip 'twixt the cup and the lip. Since the days of Martin Van luren no man has been able to eatch the Presidency in a trap; yet, notwithstanding the long list of failures, politicians will still set their traps for it. The temptation is so strong, the prize so great, that each one hopes his bait will prove so alluring that the chapter of accidents shall not prevail against it. Mr. Blaine's trap was set a long time ago, and it is only lately that it has begun to present an attractive appearance. It is now a rather promising machine; but the great impediment in the way of its successful working is the bad luck of the party by which Mr. Blaine is to be elected, if elected at all. The Republicans have carried no doubtful State since last October. They have lost some which were not regarded doubtful, and they will lose more next entumn. The hard times, the currency wrangle, the salary-grab, the rottenness, indifference, and cynicism of politics, are slowly dragging the party down, and Mr. Blaine can rise no higher than his source The question is whether the party will fall into

a minority in the whole Union before it gets a chance to vote for Blaine

THE CITY APPROPRIATIONS.

The Common Council on Tuesday, about midnight, passed the annual appropriation ordinance. The Mayor had no alternative but to sign it or defeat the whole year's appropriations. This is an old trick, and a disgraceful one.

The Council added nearly \$100,000 to the appropriations recommended by the Finance Committee. The principal fight was over a combination for main sewers on the outskirts of the city. To offset the large addition made by this job, the appropriations for street-cleaning and other matters were cut down. The following table will show the amounts recommended by the Finance Committee and the amount appropriated by the ordinance :

Totals\$5,335,313 \$5,432,343 6,335,313

Addition by Council..... 97,030 The principal additions made by the Council wore \$153,000 for sewers on Western avenue, Cottage Grove avenue, Halsted and Centre streets; the addition of Deputy-Superintendent and forty patrolmen to the police force; \$25,000 for land damages for new bridge at Harrison street: \$35,000 for opening Fourteenth street to the river; \$15,000 for new sites and buildings for Fire Department, and a general increase, in a small way, in each case of the minor salaries of the employes of the various departments. The Comptroller's salary was increased \$4,000, and that of the Superintendent of Police \$500. The Council cut down the appropriation for street-cleaning \$60,000, the Health Department \$8,000, for police barn \$3,500. Harrison Street Station \$3,000, and some other minor matters The aggregate increase made by the Council over the recommendations of the Finance Committee amounts to 897,000.

The ordinary revenue of the city from licenses, etc., will average about \$312,000. Assuming the assessed value of taxable property to be \$312 .-000,000, the same as last year, it will require a tax of 17 mills to produce \$5,301,000. Deducting for abatements, non-collection, etc., \$250.-000, we have as the result:

Net revenue......\$3,565,000 Appropriations...........5,432,342

Burplus revenue..... \$ 133,658 A tax of 17 mills is, therefore, unavoidable. The additions made by the Common Council were equivalent to an increase of the tax of a third of one mill. Had the Common Council made no additions to the appropriations, a tax of 15 mills would not have sufficed, and there would have been another large deficiency. Nothing is gained by having a deficiency. The faiture of the Council to levy a tax equal to the production of the needed revenue has hitherto sauly embarrassed the city. A large portion of the floating debt of the city is the result of inadequate taxation to meet the authorized expenditure, thereby occasioning an annually in-

creasing deficiency.

We have not included in this statement the appropriation of \$600,000 out of the building fund for the new Court-House. In fact, that fund exists only in name. It is substantially in tho hands of the late City Treasurer, and is by no means available. No draft on that fund can be honored for a long time to come. Moreover, the appropriation, even if the money were on hand. could not be used this year. There are no plaus adopted for the Court-House,—and we hope will not be for a year or two,-and no money can be expended on that work, supposing the money were now on hand, for at least a year to come To show how municipal expenditures grow, and how the tax levy for 1874 will compare with last

years, we reproduce the	statement o	the valua-
tion and tax income for several years:		
Year.	Valuation.	Tax income.
1810	\$ 94,437	\$ 4,722
1815	3,035,022	11,078
1850		25,270
1855		135,663
1860	37,053,513	373,313
1861	49,732,783	974,656
1868	230,247,000	3,223,458
1870	275,986,550	4,139,798
1872	284,197,430	4,262,961
1873	312.072.993	5,617,313
1874 (entironted)	312,000,000	5,304,000

In 1868 for the first time there was an approximation to real values in the city assessment. The reader will, however, readily see in the comparative expenditures of 1864 and of 1874 the vast growth of the city in the intervening ten years. The city has not quite recovered from the embarrassment caused by the fire, supplemented as it was by the defalcation in the City Treasury. A year or two more of economized administration will enable the city to recover her wonted financial stauding.

THE CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILROAD.

We publish this morning a letter written by order of the Executive Committee of the Chi cago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad Company. by its Vice-President and General Superintendent, to Gov. Carpenter, of Iowa, expressing the views of the Directors of the Company concerning the act establishing maximum rates of charges for the transportation of freight and passengers on the railroads doing business in that State. The law referred to was passed at the last session of the General Assembly of that State. The object of the letter is to show that the road cannot be operated under the schedule of rates fixed for it and other roads belonging to the same class by the act just mentioned; that to compol the Company to run their roads at required by that act would be to deprive it of the means of paying its bonded indebtedness or a dividend to its stockholders and virtually to confiscate its prosperity. It is claimed, in the letter, that the rates are not such as the bill fiself contemplates, nor such as the Legislature intended to fix, viz.: reasonable rates. The complaint made in the letter is substantially the same as that made by the Wisconsin companies. But here the resembla ссанен, for the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Company intends to try the experiment of operating so much of its road as lies in Iowa in accordance with the law for a time: if for no other purpose, to demonstrate that it is impossible to continue to do so. It has accordingly prepared a schedule of rates in accordance with

the law, to which it intends to adhere, for a while

Railway companies operating roads in Iow are, by the new law, not permitted to charge over 90 per cent of the rates fixed thereby as maxima. The new legal rates are between 30 and 40 per cent lower than those which the Com pany has been charging. The law divides all railroads in the State of

Iowa into classes in accordance with their gross

earnings within the State por mile; all roads

with a gross annual earning of \$4,000 or more per mile to belong to the first, or Class "A." The gross earnings of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Road were, for the year onding Dec. 31, 1873, \$5,571.55 g Dec. 31, 1873, \$5,571.55 per which fixes it in Class "A." mile. The first table published in Mr. Riddle's letter shows that, since the date of the organization of the Company, the rates charged per mile, both for persons and property, have steadily dimin-ished as the number of tons of freight and of persons carried have increased. These figures, lowever, are deceptive. Absolutely there has been a diminution in the rates of fare and freight as the amount of property or the number of passengers increased, but relatively there has been a vast increase. If an increase in the number of passengers carried warrants any deduction at all, when the number carried has doubled, the rate received by the Company per passengor for a mile should show a very perceptible diminution. But the table produced by the road shows that when, in 1867, the number of passengers carried one mile was 22,701,601, the amount charged per passenger per mile, in cents, was 4.357. For the year ouding March 31, 1874, the number of passengers carried one mile was 49,186,817, and the amount per passenger per mile, in cents, was 3.301. Thus, while the number of passengers became about 21/4 times greater, the cost of carriage per passenger per mile dimutshed only in the ratio of about 6 to 5. Again; whereas for the year ending March 31, 1867, the number of tons carried one mile was 79,565,002.40, and the amount received por ton per mile, in cents, was 3.05, the amount charged per mile per ton for the year ending March 31, 1874, was 2.07 cents, and the number of tone carried one mile was 249.523.401. That is, while the number of tons carried one mile increased in the ratio of 4 to 1, the cost per mile decreased only in the ratio of about 114 to 1. We think that investigation would show that the decrease per head might have been greater, as well as the decrease per ten, notwithstanding the heavy expenses incurred to increase the comfort, speed, and safety of transportation.

the Railroad Company has no good ground of complaint in the premises. The most that can be said of the argument it bases upon the table in question is, that the Executive Committee of the Company have not reasoned very cogently in oue instance. They make astronger point when they say that last year the Chicago & Southwestern Railway Company did not carn enough to pay its operating expenses, and suggest that the new law would, at the end of this year, leave them in oven a worse condition than they were at the end of last. And so again when they point out that the discrimination between the railroads of the State of Iowa is based, not on the character or future prospects of the road, nor on the amount of their earnings, the valuation of their property, nor even on the cost of operation as compared with their gross earnings. They show good reason, too, why the rates of fare and freight in Iowa should be greater than in Illinois, atthough those prescribed by the new law are substantially the same as those prescribed by the Railroad Commissioners of this State. Nor can their argument against a cast-iron schedule be well refuted.

It does not follow from this however that

The Company intends, however, to obey the law for the present,-being moved thereto, undoubtedly, by the fact that its officers filed a written aggrement to obey such laws at the time its land-grant was voted by the Iowa Legislature. They will obey the law, so far as Iowa is concerned, but will endeavor to make up the deficit thus created by increasing the rates applicable to inter-State commerce. This, they say, they will be compelled to do in order to insure the payment of interest on their bonded indebtedness and of reasonable dividends,

Dr. Hammond, of New York, scems to have determined some important facts in regard to that terrible and hithorto inscrutable disease called bydrophobia. As detailed in our dispatches yesterday morning, he carefully examined with a powerful microscope the medulla oblongata of William McCormick, who died a fow days eince of this malady. The medulla is that portion of the spinal cord where it is connected with the base of the brain. It was selected for their rise that go to the throat, thorax, and larynx, and in these organs the disease seems to larynx, and in these organs the disease seems to be most active and virulent. The microscope revealed "at different points in the white and gray matter which makes up the body of the medulla oblongata black spots of irregular shape and various sizes, indicative of extravasated blood." Hence it is inferred that, whatever the cause, hydrophobia is a disease of the nerves, and not a poison of the blood. Dr. Hammond thinks he could trace the coison from the would inflicted by the dog the poison from the wound inflicted by the dog to the medulla; but no reason is given why it should concentrate there. May it not be that this point, where the nervous system of the ontire body is connected with the brain, is the tire body is connected with the brain, is the most intensely sensitive and endowed with more vitality than any other? The smallest puncture here kills the largest animal, as butchers well know; and carniverous animals selze their prey by the neck, as near the head as possible, for this, doubtless, among other reasons. The other fact apparently determined by this case is that rabies may be produced in man by the bits of a dog not rabid itself. It is said that the dog that hit Mr. McCarmick has been neck. the dog that bit Mr. McCormick has been positively identified, and shows no signs of the disease that its bite produced. Such cases have been heard of before. If this be a fact, it will doubtless soon be confirmed by other members of the medical profession. It will still be an open question, however, whother the disease is not a product of the imagination of the person bitten, for it is difficult to perceive how it can be communicated by a dog that does not himself

tsu't it about time the organization of vouns athletes known as the White-Stocking Base-Bal Club came home and rested from their labors ? During their Eastern tour they have been beaten out of all sem blance of human shape in almost every instance. The Eastern clubs have not only defeated them, but they have taken pains to rub in the defeats, and they have pil up figures against them which remind one of the size of the public debt. If their manager has any regard for the reputation of Chicago from a muscular point of view, he will bring his athletes home at once, and disorganize thom, or set them to playing during the remainder of the season with some of our school-boy clubs. or set them to playing during the remainder of the season with some of our school-boy clubs. Such playing as they have exhibited would be a discredit even to St. Louis players, and, when it gets to be as bad as that, it is about time to step. Come home and stay. Go to brick-making or sower-laying, where there is no champlonship pending, but don't play ball any more with professional clubs. It is growing painfully monotonous.

THE COURTS.

Modification of the Injunction in the Grab-Law Case.

Results of Suing a Lawyer for Larceny.

Bankrupt Insurance Companies

The injunction granted Tuesday in the case of Farwell vs. Miller, reported Tuesday, was modifled by Judge Williams yesterday morning, so as to prohibit the collection of 7 mills on the dolla of the State tax, instead of 9 mills on the dollar as asked. It appeared that the County Treasurer received a letter soon after the injunction was granted, stating that seven-thirty-sixths was the amount illegally levied under the "Grab law."
This will make the rebate \$613,682.75 less in

Cook County than was anticipated.

The question was on the construction of the decision, Mr.Rountree claiming that, by the case of Ramsay vs. Hogan et al., he was entitled to nine-thirty-sixths, or one-quarter, rebate, as, if there was only a reduction of the former amount, there would still be collected \$399,953.84 in excess of the amount authorized by law.

THE NATIONAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Kirk Hawes, Assignee of the National Life
neurance Company, filed a petition stating that all the available assets of the Company, as far as is known, consist of promissory notes for the nominal value of about \$100,000, and a building on Third avanue. The notes were given by stockholders to pay for their stock, and are as follows : Two notes for \$1.000 each, made by Fernando Jones, due May 1, 1875 : one note for

by stockholders to pay for their stock, and are as follows: Two notes for \$1,000 cach, made by Fornando Jones, due May 1, 1875; one note for \$5,000, by Jones, due May 1, 1876; one note for \$5,000, by Jones, due May 1, 1876; one note by W. B. Tillotson for \$1,500, due May 1, 1871; one note for \$10,000, by O. L. Mann; one note of W. C. Lombard for \$1,500; another by the same party for \$14,150; another, also, by W. O. Lombard for \$1,500; another by the same party for \$14,150; another, also, by W. O. Lombard for \$13,000, and six more for \$2,400, \$2,400, \$2,750, \$1,650, \$4,300, \$1,750, also given by W. O. Lombard. All these notes, except one or two, bear interest at 10 per cent, payable semi-annually, and the remaining one or more draw 8 per cent interest, and all are secured by mortgage on various lots.

The building and lot are only worth about \$60,000 or \$70,000, and are incumbered for over \$80,000 by mortgages or mechanic's liens. The claims against the Company agregate \$300,000, of which over \$100,000 is for death losses. The officers of the Company agregate \$300,000, of which over \$100,000 is for death losses. The officers of the Company agregate \$300,000, of which over \$100,000 is for death losses. The officers are morally bound to pay over. W. C. Lombard, who has given notes to the anount of \$55,000, is now insolvent, and W. B. Tillotson and O. L. Mann are said to be worth but little. The Assigues a scordingly aske that he be permitted to declare due and payable all notes that have fallen due, and that he may be althorized to commence suits against the officers to collect the amount of the trust funds squandered by them, and to employ suitable counsel for such purpose. The prayer of the potitioner was granted.

William T. Butler filed an afhidavit in the Ofrecist Court yesterday, on which to obtain a capias against f. Von Hamm and William O. Robinsoo. Butler states in his aflidavit intat, on the 22d day of June, the defouncing complaint, and they then went to Justice Bowlon in the proper of the potitioner wa

and sworn to by Van Hamm, before Robinson, as Notary Public:

States, Filliam T, Butter.

Before N, B. Boyden, Justice of the Peace.

F. Yan Hamm, being duly sworn, on his oath deposes and says that he was a prosecuting witness in an action of the State vs. Charles Mills, who was charged with the larceny of a book from said deponent, but who was discharged on account of his having acted under the advice of William T. Butler, his counselor, and therefore this deponent asks tant a warrant issue for said William T. Butler. F. VAN HAMM.

On this nondescript writing, without form or substance, Rutler says, a warrant was issued, and he arrested and taken before Boyden on a charge of larcony. Boyden then, at deponent's request, looked at the pretended complaint, and, seeing what it was, assued Butler that if he had seen the writing before he would not have issued the warrant, and then discharged him. Butler says that there was no ground for such arrest, and therefore commenced a suit for \$20,000 damages, and had a capias issued for the arrest of the defendants, on the ground that he feared whatever judgment he might recover would be lost unless they were hed to bail.

It appears that Mills was a young man employed by the defendants to distribute books. Failing to receive his wages, he applied to Butler to know what he should do, and was advised to keep hold of one or more of the books, and see if a settlement would not be obtained by that means. He did so, but was arrested for larceny. On an examination, however, he was discharged, it appearing that he had a sted under advice of counsel, and Van Hamm and Robinson took the above novel method of getting revenged. It furnishes also an instructive commentary as to the way business is sometimes done in the Justices' Courts.

John A. Colon field a bill yesterday against the restreet of the control of the surface of the blook of the surface of the court of the country as to the way business is sometimes done in the Justices' Courts.

done in the Justices' Courts.

John A. Colton filed a bill yesterday against his partner, A. T. Doty, for an injunction to prevent him from collecting any firm debts. Complainant says that in May last he formed a copartnership with the defondant at 192 Washington street, in the livery business, he contributing \$1,500, and the defendant \$4,500. They were to share alike in profits and losses. In June an agreement was made by which Doty was to buy Colton's interest for \$1,450, naying \$100 cash, and giving security for the poly was to buy conton a morest 10 states, paying \$100 cash, and giving security for the remainder. The \$100 was paid, but the second note has never been given. About the 15th of last month Doty privately published in This Thinura a notice of dissolution of partnership. Complainant charges that he, Doty, is now collecting the partnership assetu to his manifest detriment, inasmuch as there are debts due by the firm to the amount of \$2,000, which will necessarily be paid out of the firm property in case Doty is allowed to collect any amounts owing the partnership. Collon therefore asks for an injunction to prevent Doty from further collecting, and for a dissolution of partnership and *socunt.

THE SADOR SUITS.

and for a dissolution of patients plane \$50301.

THE SALOF SUTES.

In the cases of Lea & Perrin against Charles
Hastings and Edward Cole, a decree was entored
yesterday in favor of the complainants, granting
a perpetual injunction against the defondants
from using their trade-mark, "Worcestershire
Sauce,", or manufacturing an imitation of the
same.

same.

THE GREAT WESTERN INSURANCE COMPANY.

C. W. Upton reports the condition of the Great Western Insurance Company to be as fol \$55,362.31 632.91

Amount June 1..... \$25,307.92 141.93 \$25,449,85

Attorneys will remember that Monday, July 6, Judge Gary will call the first 2,000 cases commenced since the fire, and now pending (except such as are now on the June calculut), and all cases will be dismissed at plainturs' costs, or, if appeals, at appellants' costs, in which there is no appearance at the time of such call. Judge Jameson will dismiss all cases commenced before the fire, and now pending, in which the illes have not been restored. Judge Moore will call the chancery cases commenced before the sire, and now pending, and dismiss all cases in which the files have not been restored. And lastly, there will be a peremptory call of all motions for new trials before Judges Jameson and McRoberts this morning.

In the matter of John Hugues et al. an order was made for the Assignee to sell the bankrupts' stock after giving due notice until the 16th.

The proceedings against the Great Western Telegraph Company were formally dismissed yesterday, in accordance with the decision of the Circuit Cours'some time ago.

Supersion cours in parey.

Raphael Phillips began a suit in trespass against C. F. Julin, claiming \$5,000.

Freibley & Rheimstein began a suit for \$1,000 against Louis S. Stelaits.

Nimrod Winters sued Mary Smith and Patrick Murphy for \$1,000.

Murphy for \$1,000.

Jacob L. Stone began a suit for \$2,000 agains?

Carl Habonicht and L. P. Brandt.

Ryan & Holmes and M. B. Bushnell and Sykor Watkins for \$1,000.

F. L. Converse began a suit for replevin to recover the stock of the barber-shop at No. 179

State street.

State street.

JUDGE ROGERS—591, 593 to 600.

JUDGE BOUTH—278 to 290.

JUDGE BOUTH—278 to 290.

JUDGE THEE—910, 1,651, 1,183, 1,618, 8,167, 1,010, 3,053, and others if reached.

JUDGE GARY—101 to 195.

JUDGE MCROBERTS—No call. Motions for new trials.

rials. Judge Burns—Assists Judge Gary.

JUDGE BURNS—Assists Judgo Gary,
JUDGMENTS.

SUPERIOR GOURT CONFESSIONS,
Druscils Clari, executriz, vs. William L. Barnum;
20.03.70.—J. M. Durand et al. vs. Thomas Gurtiss,
33.04.5.—Staff, executriz, vs. William L. Garnum;
23.04.70.—J. M. Durand et al. vs. Thomas Gurtiss,
33.04.—Staff, executriz, vs. William L. Garying,
34.05.—25.

JUDGE GART—Joseph Homan vs. M. D. Bushnell,
34.08.21.

JUDGE GART—Joseph Homan vs. M. D. Bushnell,
35. Waltins, and P. H. Lawier, 31.05.—The Ball Company of Ououdaga vs. Charles P. Westerfield, 5150, 80.—
The Grover & Blaker Swing Machine Company vs.
Oscar C. Chase, \$273.30.

JUDGE MORDERATE—Frederick Dahn vs. Christopher Schultz; verdict, \$225, and motion for new trial,
JUDGE Burns—Lehenau vs. Commorcial National
Bank; verdict, \$225,06, and motion for new trial,
JUDGE Burns—Lehenau vs. Commorcial
Bank; verdict, \$225,06, and motion for new trial,
JUDGE 230.57.

JUDGE TURE—C. W. Shumway vs. Joseph F. Sinciair and Amog F Tennikhas vs. verdict size 4 .—
Judge Ture—C. W. Shumway vs. Joseph F. Sinciair and Amog F Tennikhas vs. verdict size 4 .—
Judge Ture—C. W. Shumway vs. Joseph F. Sin-Hegitz; \$270,77.

JUDGE TREE-C. W. Shumway vs. Joseph F. Sin-clair and Amos F. Tompkins; verdict, \$624.84, and motion for new trial.

GRASSHOPPERS.

Frightful Devastation and Consequent Suffering in Western Min-newotts.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuns.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Pribune.
Sr. Paul, Minn., July 1, -Mr. Athorton, of
the American Express Company, just returned
from travel along the St. Paul & Pacific, Hastings & Dakota, and Souix City Railroads, says the grasshoppers, commencing south of the last-named road, have devastated 60 miles wide, moving northward toward and bayond the St. Paul & Pacific, and will, at the present rate of progress, probably clear off all vegetation on a strip that wide as far north as the Northern Pa-

procress, probably clear off all vegotation on a strip that wide as far north as the Northorn Pacific Road. A dispatch to day declares that there are 4,000 people in the grasshopper region without food or means to procure food, and urges that an extra session of the Logislature be called to give \$100,000 for their rollef.

St. PAUL, July 1.—All accounts from the couthwestern part of the State and Northwestern Iowa agree that the grasshoppers are rapidly destroying everything green in a large extent of country. The inhabitants of a number of country. The inhabitants of a number of country. The inhabitants of a number of country are ready suffering for food, their crops having been last year destroyed by the same scourge. A large population will soon be almost entirely destitute. Gov. Davis is considering the propriety of an extra session of the Legislature to provide for the relief of the suffering and prevent starvation. A single wheat stalk, outliely stripped of its leaves, was received in this city this afternoon, accompanied by the message: "This is the best to be found in 800 acres of wheat on Butterhold form, near St. James."

Disnatches received this evening from a number of stations on the St. Paul & Shoux City Road say the hoppers have been flying all day, the air being full of them moving from exhausted to fresh fields.

OBITUARY.

George R. Huton, of Roston.

Special Dispatch to The Change Trioune,
Bostos, Mass., July 1.—George B. Upton,
one of the most prominent and influential of the
citizons of Boston engaged in mercantil opursuits, died to-day at his home on Beacon street, in the 70th year of his age. He was born in Eastport, Me., but early removed to Massachu, setts. He was apprenticed to the dry goods business in this city at the age of 14. For twenty years after his majority he was in busioutsnoss in this city at the age of 19. For twenty years after his majority he was in business in Nantucket, and became prominent in the sperm-whale fishery and manufacture of candles. In 1812 he removed to Beston, where he has since resided, being actively engaged in the shipping business, but-paring much time for public affairs and charitable enterprises. Although never helding a high public office, he has exercised great influence. During the War his activity and therality were conspicuous, and he did great service by his writings in shaping the public sentiment of the nation to a just estimate of the wing; of England's course. His protest to Earl Russell, against the fitting out of the English cruisers, is a remembered document. He was for eight years Treasurer of the Michigan Central Railroad. In later years he has given much attention to the settlement of the Alabana claims, and to philanthropic efforts in behalf of mariners. He was an officer of soveral bauls; insurance companies, and charitable institutions, and illustrated in all the walks of life the best characteristics of the Boston merchaut.

Henry Grinnell.

New Your, July 1.—Henry Grinnell, whose death took place at his residence in this city, yesterday, at the age of 75 years, was for many years at the head of the house of Grinnell, alimiting Co. He was a well-known citizen, but will be chiefly remembered for the munificence which he exhibited by fitting out two vessels and placing them under the charge of an officer of the United States Navy, to make search for the lost Sir John Franklin in the Arctic regions.

F. G. L. Struve, United States Consul

nt Quenec, Can., July 1.—F. G. L. Struve, the United States Consul at this place, died last evening, the last day of his official term here, and on the eve of his salling for Leghorn, to which place he was appointed Consul.

HYDROPHOBIA.

Supposed Case Proves to Be Do

Iirium Tremens—Another Case.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

New York, July 1.—The case of Roderick J. Entwistle, a printer, who died at Bellovus Hospital this morning, was a peculiar one. He was bitten by a dog which did not have the rables, April 20. He was taken sick last Monday, and some doctors of questionable reputation, who were called, said he had hydrophobia. Ho was taken to Bellovue Hospital yestorday, and the physicians at the Hospital supposed it was a case of delirium tromens, in which are exhibited some of the supposed of hydrophobic heads when the same control of hydrophobic heads are a some control of hydrophobic heads and for the same control of the same contro mens, in which are exhibited some of the symptoms of hydrophobin, because he feared violent death from that disease. He dreaded water, but when, in his calam moments, he was in luced to take it, he drank without difficulty. In hydrophobia the symptom is not fear. It is an actual mability to kwallow, caused by a spasm in the muscles of the threat. The inquest this afternoon proved clearly that death was caused by delirum tremons, which accounted for the convulsions the man surfered under.

DIED OF HYDROPHOMIA.

DIED OF HYDROPHOHIA.

A gentleman named Ames died at an early hour yesterday morning at his home in East Orange of hydrophobia. The family of the unfortunate man say thoy do not know that he was ever bilten, or scratched, or injured in any way

THE MILLERS.

Illinois Millers in Convention,

Special Disputs for The Chicago Tribune.
Special Disputs for The Chicago Tribune.
Springfield, Ill., July 1.—And at last come
the millers to hold a State Convention. The
call was issued some time ago, and in response
to it about forty millers put in an appearance. But little was done, and nothing really of prac-tical importance, save the perfecting of an or-ganization. They talked about making good dour, about machinery, about getting cheaper transportation on railroads, about cheaper insurtransportation on railroads, about cheaper insur-ance, and about the prices to be paid for wheat, but they never once spoke of selling flour cheap-er. The organization was perfected by electing II. O. Cole, of Chester, President; William Mo-Cagne, of Springhold, Vice-President; If. L. Illolinday, of Cairo, Secretary and Treasurer; and resolved to hold semi-annual modings here on the first Monday of June and December. The meeting then adjourned.

Sir John's Liquor Bill.

London Let r to the New York Herald,
Sir John Dotanield Astley, one of the members
for Witshine, is an eccentric man, with a habit
of saving some good things. At a meeting of
his constituents the other day, at which he was
present, a man in the crowd called out, "What
about the liquor bill?" "Well," said Sir John,
" whice was uncommonly high last year, how was
yours?"