

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

DEMOCRATIC WARD CAUCUSES.

The Democratic Electors of the several Wards of this city, and all electors opposed to the present nomination and administration of the present National and State Administrations, are requested to convene in Caucus.

ON TUESDAY, OCTOBER 6th, at 7 P. M., at the following places, to elect delegates to the County Convention to be held on the 7th of October:

- 1st Ward—at the office of John N. Gott.
2d "—at the office of Tracy W. Root.
3d "—at the Court House.
4th "—at Firemen's Hall.
5th "—at the Engine House.
6th "—at Cole's (late McDonald's) Grocery.
The several wards will be entitled to delegates as follows: First, Second, Third and Fourth, to three each; the Fifth and Sixth to two each.

The same number of delegates should also be elected to the Representative District Convention, not yet called.

By order of City and Ward Committees, E. B. POND, City Committee.

Dated, Sept. 24, 1874.

Local Briefs.

CARS.—Circulars. Bill-Heads. Letter-Heads. Shipping Tags.

Printed at the Argus office.

In the best style and cheap.

Don't order elsewhere before calling.

Mack & Schmidt have their new goods in store and offer great bargains.

The Circuit Court is still in session, and at work on the civil calendar.

The rain last Friday was very welcome, though it was in homoeopathic quantities.

Geo. W. Hays has gone to New York, and the Farmers' Store will soon have new goods.

Underwood, the great English walk, is held to do 7 miles in one hour, to-day, at the Grand.

The Law and Medical Departments of the University open on Thursday next. Students are already arriving.

Company B visited the Fair grounds yesterday afternoon, and attracted considerable attention and deserved commendation.

A granddaughter of the late ex-Gov. Crapo (Miss Orrell, of Flint), has entered the Library Department of the University.

Jacob Troutwine, in the employ of Mulhys Bros., was pitched from his wagon on State street, on Wednesday, fracturing an arm.

C. N. Jones, of Oberlin, Ohio, has been appointed instructor in Mathematics in the University, in place of J. L. Gilpatrick resigned.

The Ann Arbor High School furnished 33 pupils to the University on Monday.

Prof. Henry Waldron was in town yesterday, giving his constituents a look up, and keeping an eye on the movements of John J. Robinson.

The first frost of the season was intimated by the early rind on Monday morning last. It was not severe enough to do any injury.

The Fair of the Eastern Michigan Agricultural and Mechanical Society opens at Ypsilanti on Tuesday next, to close on Friday. A fine exhibition is promised.

The Dexter Leader chronicles the organization of the School Board of that village. The new officers are: Moderator, Geo. C. Arms; Director, C. S. Gregory; Treasurer, John Croan.

Rev. C. H. Brigham, pastor of the Unitarian Church, will preach next Sunday, morning and evening. The students' Bible Class will meet at 3 p. m. in the lower room of the church.

Prof. DuBois preached at the Congregational Church on Sunday last. Dr. Coaker is to occupy the pulpit on Sunday next, and it is understood that Prof. Tyler will preach on the following Sunday.

Why can't the police catch some of the vicious boys who continually stone and break the street lamps. If proper punishment were meted out to two or three the breakage might, perhaps, be lessened.

At the recent session of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, at Grand Rapids, Mrs. De Vere, of Dexter, was elected delegate to the National Temperance Convention, to be held at Cleveland in November.

The Granger Picnic, advertised for yesterday afternoon on the Fair grounds did not come off; but an address was delivered in the afternoon by Hon. S. F. Brown, Master of the State Orange. Subject: The Grange.

The Jackson track train ran into a freight which was switching on to the side-track at half five miles above this city, on Tuesday last noon. Eight cars were thrown from the track. Five men were injured, one losing a leg. Wild Bill, owned by Nel. Booth, and 2.91 took the \$75 in the 2:35 trot on Wednesday at the Fair. The competing horses were Hunken and Stonewall Jackson. Kittie, owned by J. Lums, won the single mile dash and \$20, with eleven horses contesting.

A man went to work with too much whisky aboard, and turned to sharp a corner from South University avenue into State street, just at night on Wednesday, straddled an elm tree, and was landed with his small boy in the street, neither particularly injured. The horse broke from the buggy and departed.

J. V. N. Gregory has added to his stock of harness the finest hack in the city. In fact, there is none better in the State. It is luxuriously upholstered and rests upon a set of springs which effectually abolish the ordinary jolts caused by our ugly crossings. It was built at Rochester, N. Y., and costing over \$1,400 may be styled "a noble turn out."

Up to yesterday noon 148 applicants for admission to the Literary Department of the University had registered their names. 118 had passed examination, 25 been rejected, and several not examined and rests upon a set of springs which effectually abolish the ordinary jolts caused by our ugly crossings. It was built at Rochester, N. Y., and costing over \$1,400 may be styled "a noble turn out."

The 26th Annual Fair of the Washtenaw County Agricultural and Horticultural Society is now in progress, having opened Tuesday. We visited the grounds Wednesday afternoon, and found the entries nearly complete, and as follows:

In cattle large and excellent, the best herd in the county (those of Uhl, Denton, Phelps, Nowland and others) being represented, in all 164 head.

The horse entries numbered 286 head, including 1 thoroughbred, 5 half thoroughbreds, 100 for all work, 86 carriage, 22 draught, 4 saddle and 75 untried.

The sheep entries were so large (137 head) as to make it necessary to build more pens, and were classed: Merinos, 77; Long Wool, 34; Grade Ewes, 20; Fat, 6.

There were 28 head of Swine, including the Berkshires, etc. of H. B. Jones; and 113 head of Pigs, making a fine show.

The display of Agricultural Implements (20 entries) was good but not large; of Vegetables very fine; of Grapes extra, but not large in other fruits in flowers, cuttings, and in other departments nothing but large.

The attendance was not large on Wednesday, but yesterday the people poured in from every direction and there was an immense crowd on the grounds. We go to press too early for a more detailed report this week.

The Fair closes to-day.

The weather has been favorable, but too dry and dusty.

The following item, clipped from the Milwaukee News of the 17th inst., will no doubt interest a number of our citizens who have long hung their hopes on the Monitor.

First Bulletin.—At the Manufacturers' Bank, on Michigan street, are two bars of silver bullion, of the value of \$1,200 from the Reduction Works of the Monitor and Northwestern Silver Mining Company, whose lead office is in this city, and its mine and mill at Monitor, Alpine County, California.

The area of this mining district has long been known to be very rich, but so refractory as to render their profitable conversion into bullion by any known process impracticable, until now that the McGraw furnace (a new invention) has given indisputable evidence of its efficiency in practical results, thus demonstrating beyond doubt the great value of those mines.

The bullion alluded to is from the first run of the mill since the introduction of the McGraw furnace, and averages over 900 fine.

We consider the gentlemen to whose good management and persevering efforts this successful result is mainly attributable entitled to praise and commendation, and we congratulate them on their having at length reached a point which gives assurance of profitable returns for their efforts and investments.

We should like to have a few such bricks in our lot.

Protection a Fraud.

The following is the revised plank of the platform adopted by the Fifth District Democratic Congressional Convention:

That the policy of protection should, in our judgment, be abandoned, because it favors by direct legislation particular interests; because it induces the manufacturers to rely upon the Government in the contest with foreign competitors, instead of cultivating skill, economy, and a spirit of self-reliance, which are so important for success in all branches of business; because as we cannot sell liberally unless we buy liberally, it diminishes the foreign demand for our agricultural and other products, and consequently lessens the price of them; because it is inconsistent with the spirit of the age, which demands that all unnecessary obstacles in the way of the freest exchange of products between nations should be removed; and, finally, because its end if not its aim, is to enrich the few at the expense of the many in its essential character. A protective tariff is barbarism. Such a tariff may be defended for a time, like an irredeemable currency, on the ground of necessity, but not as a permanent national policy. If there be any kind of manufacturing in the United States that cannot live with such advantages as a judicious revenue tariff and cost of transportation from different countries give, it is very clear that it is unfitted to the country or habits of the people, and that it ought not to be encouraged.

What Has Been Shown.

The New Orleans Picayune, referring to the deposition of the Kellogg mission in Louisiana and to the prompt acquiescence of the people in the commands of the United States authorities, says:

"We have shown the world three important truths, truths that were not previously recognized, that could never have been proven by assertion, and whose establishment was imperatively necessary to us. First, that we were not seeking to deprive the colored people of their rights. Second, that we were not in rebellion against United States authority. Third, that the Kellogg government had not the ghost of support independent of the United States army; that it was not a republican in any essential respect, and that the people, white or black, extended no hand to prop or save it."

COAL BEYOND THE MISSISSIPPI.—Recent reports made to the Government Land Office give the estimated coal area at 513,000 square miles, scattered throughout eleven States and Territories. Kansas claims 80,000 square miles; Iowa, 24,000; Texas, 30,000, and Dakota, 100,000. But little of it is developed, and owing to the cost of developing and the uncertainty of reaching workable veins, there is but comparatively little mining. As the consumptive demands increase, these beds will be developed to supply local trade.

The entries at the recent State Fair footed up as follows: Cattle, 219; horses, 297; sheep and swine, 133; poultry, 91; farm and garden produce and manufactured articles, 469; farm implements, 251; vehicles, 80; machinery, 278; manufactured goods, musical instruments and sewing machines, 218; paintings, needlework, etc., 666; miscellaneous articles, 93; speed trials, 40; military, 4; making a total of 2,849. The Flint & Pere Marquette Railway Company entered for exhibition not for premiums, 600 articles, and there were nine entries of base ball clubs.

NOTICE.—Warm meals furnished at all hours. Oysters in all styles at Stillings'. No. 48 E. Huron St., Ann Arbor.

The only place to purchase goods cheap for cash, is at the Ann Arbor Trading Association, where they are selling all kinds of Dry Goods cheap—close out their Summer Stock.

G. W. HAYS, Supl. 1855E.

Centaur Liniments.

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

Castoria is more than a substitute for Castor Oil. It is the only safe article in existence which is certain to regulate the bowels, ease wind-colic and procure natural sleep. It is pleasant to take. No more sleepless mothers or crying babies. Price 25 cts. per bottle. 1851F.

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Latest quotations for leading articles of country produce.—Sept. 25, as follows: WHEAT—white, \$1.09 1/2; amber 1.00 1/2. RYE—\$1.00 per bu. CORN—\$0.84 1/2. EGGS—Common 12c. HONEY—In cask, 50c. LARD—The market stands at 12c. OILS—\$1.00. POTATOES—\$1.00 per bush, according to quality. PEACHES—50c. per basket. TRUFFLES—30c. WHEAT—\$1.00 1/2. AMBER \$1.00 1/2. RYE—\$1.00 per bu. CORN—\$0.84 1/2. EGGS—Common 12c. HONEY—In cask, 50c. LARD—The market stands at 12c. OILS—\$1.00. POTATOES—\$1.00 per bush, according to quality. PEACHES—50c. per basket. TRUFFLES—30c.

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Michigan Argus.

From Harper's Magazine.
SONG OF THE FLAIL.

BY J. T. TROWBRIDGE.

In the autumn, when the hollows
All are filled with flying leaves,
And the colonies of swallows
Quit the quaintly stuccoed eaves,
As a breeze from the woods
Over all the misty vale,
Sits the little wife and listens
To the beating of the flail,
To the pounding of the flail—
By her cradle sits and listens
To the flapping of the flail.

The bright summer days are over,
And her eyes no longer see
The deep green upon the trees;
The red of the rose and the blue
Of the blue-bird's nest;
The white of the lily and the yellow
Of the yellow of the flail,
And she hears the mellow throbbing
Of the thunder of the flail,
The low thunder of the flail,
Through the autumn air the throbbing
And reverberating flail.

In the horn the stout young thrasher
Stooping stands with rolled-up sleeves,
Beating out his golden treasure
From the ripped and rustling sheaves;
O'er ever known to the flail,
Warrior all in shining mail—
Halt so handsome as her farmer
As he plies the flail.

As he whistles the flapping flail?
The bare-headed, brown young farmer,
Who swings the sounding flail,
All the hopes that saw the sowing,
All the sweet dreams of the growing
And the watching of the grain,
And the love that went to woo her,
And the faith that shall not fail—
All are speaking softly to her
In the pulses of the flail,
Of the future of the flail,
Past and future whisper to her
In the music of the flail.

In its crib their babe is sleeping,
And the sunshine from the door
All the afternoon is creeping
Slowly round upon the floor;
And the shadows soon will darken,
And the daylight soon will wane,
When the wife no more shall harken
To the tramping of the flail,
To the dancing of the flail,
When her heart no more shall harken
To the footfall of the flail.

And the babe shall grow and strengthen,
Be a maiden, be a wife,
While the morning shadows lengthen
Round the dim of their life;
Their trust of friend and neighbor,
And an age serene and hale,
When machines shall do the labor
Of the strong arm and the flail—
Of the stout hand and the flail—
Great machines perform the flail,
Of the good old-fashioned flail.

But when blessed among women,
And when honored among men,
They look round them, can the brimming
Of their wishes then
Give them happiness complete?
Can an ease and wealth avail
To make any music sweeter
Than the pounding of the flail?
Oh, the sounding of the flail!
Never music can be sweeter
Than the beating of the flail!

Cow Feeding Affecting the Milk.
A writer on the German Experimental Stations, in the *Practical Farmer*, says:—
"The work of the Mosckern station consists mostly in investigations on the nutrition of animals, some of the studies on the farm being used for the cattle experiment. Let me describe to you, some of these trials.

A question has been discussed by the farmers thereabouts has been, whether it was possible, by changing the composition of the food, to change the composition of the milk; whether, for instance, by feeding a ration rich in fatty or oily matter, the milk could be made richer in butter. This was an important problem, and Dr. Keuhn, the director of the station, undertook its study.

"Four cows were selected and were fed for a certain period, with a ration of a given composition, and for another corresponding period, with a ration of different composition. The food and milk were carefully analyzed, and the effect of the food upon the milk noted. Several series of experiments of this kind were carried on, and so great was the pains taken to secure accuracy, and so large was the amount of analytical work done in the laboratory, that the hard labor of three or four chemists, during several months, was required for each series.

"Similar experiments have been made at Mosckern and elsewhere to determine the effect of different amounts of food on the amount and quality of the milk produced. Some farmers claimed that it was not economical to feed a cow another fodder, and as much as the animals will eat, while others believed that, for instance, when green clover was fed, the cow would eat more than she could utilize economically, simply, because it tastes good."

"The general results of these experiments show that the composition of the dry substance of the milk, that is to say the relative amount of butter (fat) and casein that it contains, is not essentially affected by changes in the composition of the fodder. By feeding a rich ration the total amount of the milk, and likewise its richness, or the percentage of dry matter that it contains, may be increased up to a certain point. But soon as the ration reaches a certain maximum, further increase of the food is without effect on the quality, and exercises only a slight effect on the quantity of the milk produced.

"The practical conclusion to be drawn from these experiments is, that, with milk cows, neither the richest fodder, nor the largest quantities of food are always the most profitable. On the other hand, too meagre a ration is still worse. Here, as elsewhere, a fair ration and a fair best.

As regards the effect of different foods upon the composition of the milk, the dairyman may not hope by variation in the fodder to change a 'butter cow' to a 'casein (cheese) cow.' He must rather depend, for the quality of the milk—for its relative richness in fat or casein, and for its special fitness for butter-making, or cheese-making—upon the peculiarities of the animals themselves. On these points, for quality of milk, select proper breeds, for quantity good milkers; and feed well, but not over richly."

Garden Chickens.
Those who do not know the luxury of fresh-laid eggs, or the tender pleasures of eating a good spring chicken, cannot imagine why so many people who might have beautiful yards and handsome flower-gives, give up everything for a lot of chickens. Yet much as we prize these birds, the chicken-fancier in many cases, does not know that we would have one about if it were to be at the expense of a beautiful lawn and garden and all those national beauties which make life in the country so sweet. But our country folks, those of them who read agricultural papers, and thus have more than the average share of intelligence, do not have any trouble with the birds. They know how to manage to keep the garden quite private from the birds whenever they wish to do so, and thus in addition to the chicken sties and omelettes have an abundance of vegetables to eat, and flowers in profusion to decorate the sitting-room or dining-table. The gardens are surrounded by laths neatly whitewashed, or by wire deftly arranged to keep feathered intruders out, and thus both ends are made to meet wisely and well.

It is wonderful how the practical minds of country girls get over the common chicken difficulties. Some with scores of towns running round them have beds of beautiful flowers on lawns in front of the windows, where the average mind would give up in despair. We know one once whose plan of operation was very simple and yet very successful. Her theory was that the fowls only wanted dust; and all that was necessary was to keep the fowls off for a short time till the earth had lost its dust-like character. As soon as the soil was dug up for the beds in the spring, half-circles of straight branches were arranged like wicker-work around the beds, which served the double pur-

pose of a guard and an ornament. The flowers planted, the twiggly matter cut from the branches round the edges were neatly placed between the flowers, completely covering the newly-stratified earth, and bidding defiance to all scratching tendencies on the part of her feathered friends. After a rain when the ground became a little harder, the twiggly matter was taken away. Once in a while when the ground would be loosened or weeded, and there would be danger of an incursion of the feathered enemies, the branches would be placed on dry for a while till the temptation was over.

Of course people in the respectable suburbs of large cities will not need these remarks. It would not suit in any of these circumstances to have a chicken running round loose. The fancy chicken house is the only place for them. But farther in the country, the hints may prove of service. In no condition of life is the principle that where there is a will there is a way more evident than in the case of the country-folk manage, by simple contrivances like those we have named to have all the flowers they need, and to have a garden as they could desire, without serious annoyance from the chicken trouble.—*Germanian Telegraph.*

Eggs vs. Meat.
Would it not be to substitute more eggs for meat in our daily diet? About one-third of an egg is solid nutriment. This is more than can be said of meat, for no hony and tough pieces which have to be laid aside. A good egg is made up of ten parts shell, sixty parts white, and thirty parts yolk. The white of an egg contains eighty-six per cent water; the yolk fifty-two per cent. The average weight of an egg is about two ounces. Practically, an egg is animal food, and yet there is none of the disagreeable work of the butcher to obtain it.

The vegetarians of England use eggs freely, and many of them are old and infirm, and a year old, and have been remarkably free from illness. A good egg is alive. The shell is porous, and the oxygen of the air goes through the shell and keeps up a kind of respiration. An egg soon becomes stale in the air, or in dry air charged with carbonic acid. Eggs may be dried and made to retain their goodness for a long time, or the shell may be varnished, which excludes the air, when, if kept in a moderate temperature, they may be kept good for years. The French people produce more eggs than any other, and ship millions of them to England annually. Fresh eggs are more transparent at the center, old ones are not so. Very old ones are not transparent in either place. In water, in ten per cent of salt is dissolved, good eggs sink and indifferent ones swim. The best eggs are laid by young healthy hens. If they are properly fed the eggs are large and allow of being kept for all sorts of food. Eggs are best when cooked four minutes. This takes away the animal taste that is offensive to some, but does not so harden the white or yell as to make them hard to digest. An egg if cooked very hard is difficult of digestion, except by those with stout stomachs; such eggs should be eaten with bread, and masticated very finely. An excellent sandwich can be made with eggs and brown bread. An egg spread on bread is fit for a king, if it is given you any better food than anybody else, which is doubtful. Fried eggs are less wholesome than boiled ones. An egg dropped into hot water is not only a clean and handsome, but a delicious morsel. Most people spoil their eggs by adding butter and salt. A little sweet butter is the best dressing. Eggs contain much phosphorus, which is supposed to be useful to those who use their brains much.—*Poultry Review English.*

The Dried Fruits of America.
Up to within a short period the United States has been entirely dependent upon the South of Europe for its supply of the luxury of dried fruit, such as raisins, Zante currants, prunes, figs, etc. The total amount imported by the United States is not less, in round figures, than \$15,000,000. Several years ago California started on a large scale the cultivation of raisins, and in a few years was successful. Succeeding this came the exportation of drying the fruit to a raisin. Samples of the raisins were sent to Europe, and when shown to Mr. Clemens, the great raisin factor of Malaga, he remarked that in time the California raisins would supply the United States market to the exclusion of the foreign product. California is now coming to the front in this matter, and from recent experiments made by the Allen Evaporator it has been ascertained that the United States soon to be made independent of foreign supplies of raisins, currants, prunes, etc. There is another article of dried fruit that bids fair to become important in the commerce of the country, and that is dried peaches. In Indiana, Kentucky, Tennessee, and Georgia there are immense peach orchards covering hundreds of acres; by a new process the peach is now pared, sliced and dried in such a manner as to make it one of the most delicious of dessert dishes. In Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, and Illinois the trade in dried blackberries and raspberries has become immense, and there are houses in Chicago that can fill on demand an order for 500 barrels. The exportation of dried fruit in this country by hot air, instead of the old process of drying in the sun or kiln, has proved of great value. The enhanced prices at which the foreign fruit, Zante currants, prunes, figs, etc., are sold during the past four or five years have driven our importers to the necessity of reducing their orders and compelling the shipments to be made on consignment; and now it is demonstrated that our Western slope can stand in no more than is sufficient for home consumption, we may look for a speedy release from foreign dependence.

Hard Water is Wholesome.
Dr. Letheby, after devoting many years to an investigation into the properties of the water introduced into English cities, and to a study of the sanitary reports on the subject, comes to the conclusion that moderately hard water is more healthful than soft water. Hard water is not only clearer, colder, more free from air, and consequently more agreeable to the eye and to the taste than soft water, but is less liable to absorb germs, and is less likely to become a zymotic organism, or to exert solvent properties upon salts of iron or upon leaden conducting pipes. The lime salts exert a beneficial influence upon the system, and even protect the system from dangerous outward influences. Dr. Wilson, of Edinburgh, has also collected much valuable material on the subject, and comes to the same conclusion as Dr. Letheby. He takes the ground that the human body requires for its nourishment and support a supply of certain mineral salts, among which carbonate and phosphate of lime play an important part in building up the compound of the bones and in other functions. We usually observe phosphate of lime in our animal and vegetable food, but not from the water we drink. Carbonate of lime, however, is not contained in adequate natural food, but generally obtained in spring and well water.

It has been incontestably shown that in mountainous districts, where the water is more or less hard, the inhabitants exhibit the best physical development. On the other hand, it is believed that in large cities the mortality is inversely as the hardness of water supplied to the inhabitants. Water which contains about six grains of carbonate of lime to the gallon is suitable for use in all household purposes. As a drink and for cooking food, such a water offers the necessary carbonic acid gas for the support of life. Good distilled water, the most delicate and simplest form, and is at the same time more agreeable, fresh and sparkling. It is evident that our preconceived notions on the subject of hard water are entirely wrong, and that it may be better to use such water than to have recourse to rain or ice water.

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Jan. 1, 1868, 31st month	Premiums	Losses.
1869	25,833 49	\$1,855 00
1870	45,242 09	\$2,977 42
1871	55,205 19	15,314 51
1872	41,415 09	15,112 97
1873	214,095 19	65,169 65
1874	332,228 01	106,250 04
Cash premiums received in 1 year	\$746,809 49	\$239,946 39
Losses in 6 years		\$239,946 39
Actual losses less than 30 per cent of premium receipts over		\$506,863 10
Excess of premium receipts over losses	\$239,946 39	\$506,863 10

INCREASE OF ASSETS.
Jan. 1, 1868, assets with \$100,000 capital, \$101,254 21
Do. 1869, do. 123,284 66
Do. 1870, do. 148,431 47
Do. 1871, do. 158,803 83
Do. 1872, do. 339,935 13
Do. 1873, do. 441,500 83
Do. 1874, do. 550,849 53

This shows a steady average gain in assets of over 25 per cent each year.

Official statement of gross assets and liabilities July 1, 1874, to wit:
Gross officially admitted assets - \$559,849 90
Officially admitted liabilities, including reinsurance fund - 217,044 61
Surplus as to policy holders - \$342,805 29

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