MANCHESTER ENTERPRISE.

MAT D. BLOSSER, Proprietor. | Independent in all things. Devoted to State, County and Home News. | TERMS, $2.00 A YEAR IN ADVANCE.

VOL. 7.—NO. 21. | MANCHESTER, MICH., THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1874. | WHOLE NO. 363.

FOR THE YOUNG FOLKS.

The Doll That Lied.

"Why, Polly! What's the matter, dear?
You look as if you had seen a ghost!
Has your new doll been talkin ill?
Or has she broken your heart?
Nine of the dolls sit in a row
But there is one beside—
The little one that's upside down.
The little one that lies!

Out in the corner, all alone,
The wicked doll must stay;
Top of the table she used to be,
But she lies on the floor to-day!
All her beautiful clothes are torn,
Her body pin-pricked over;
The books are painted on her feet—
The little doll lies! Ho!

Oh, lying's such a naughty thing
Why, she might swear and cursl
Or murder some one, I don't know!
Just think how wicked!
Why, we don't allow lying
Even to our dolls!
Why, don't she do what she is told,
If she did this to you?"

And now the silver mug and spoon
Come into me again,
And down the leaves of the table
The tones run fast as rain.
There have lighted upon this clear grief,
Their tears can not be dried;
The little doll lies, and the pitying maid,
The little doll has lied!

The Tower of London.

Bailey of the Sunbury *News* writes as follows to his paper concerning a visit to the Tower of London:

Another staid, quiet, brought us into a small room, but an apartment comprising within its close walls much that is of thrilling and romantic interest. Almost the first object on reaching the top of the flight is a central stand. The use of the warder reached it he opened the various articles it contained and his mouth simultaneously. And he didn't close the latter till we were well out of the room. It must have been a strain on his jaws, but the sight was well in this insignificant stand! Not one of them he picked up but had a familiar sounding name, and he left the room with a sigh as an unpleasant flutter. There was the thumb screw, a good deal like in the shape of an ox-bow, each loop for a thumb, with the open ends held together by a screw, the operation of which compressed the circumference of the loops until their irresistible edges cut down into the bones of the thumbs. It was a cruel grasp and sending, though the body of the wretched victim was in a dungeon, the thumb screw has confidingly introduced his thumb into the crack on a table, and the cold steel was seen to form a shadowy idea of the gorgeous agony this little implement is capable of. He showed us a steel collar with a lining of jutting iron points, fastened about the neck of the victim in a way to attract and hold his attention. The head piece of the body pressed the sensitive skin against the sharp points, and produced indescribable pain. But it is a collar that would not suddenly collapse in the midst of an excited party and fill your hair with pulp. I am certain of that. There was a contrivance for holding the victim's ankles and knees, and the top of the body as effectually as nine green apples could do it.

Several other engines of torture made up the ghastly collection on the stand, while in the left is a rear view and a model of a rack, consisting simply of two wooden cylinders opposite each other, turning by iron handles, with the ankles bound together and the rope run over one cylinder, and the neck and wrists fastened to the head with the spare cord run over the other cylinder, and the cords were applied, and the levers were applied, and the cylinders revolved in opposite directions and the victim was stretched, painfully, slowly and one joint after another of the human frame moved from its sockets. Treason that has escaped the axe, confession or renunciation, brought a cessation of the hellish torture.

Those were the ancient modes of obtaining evidence. But they are done away with in late years.

Near to the devil stand is a black block, and, sitting upon it, is a black block, and near to it a fresh-blinded axe. Standing on end it presents on its upper edge a sweep of about two feet, and the chin of one who may have had a desire to lay his back across it could sink, and a similar distance from the opposite edge where he breast or his breaspin would rest, leaving his back comfortably on the surface. Such a block as that would hardly cost over a dollar, and when a man's head once fairly rolled off it we cease to wonder at the number of them once used in this very city of London.

One swing of this axe in the clutch of a man as perpetrator under the amended law would be a reproachable act. Skilled to sever the victim's head. The block is a very old one, and many a good and shrinking neck crossed it and whose life blood spilled it are moulded into dust. It was the old axe of years ago, that cut off the awful work, but the instrument which gave it force and direction one hundred years ago.

A model in metal pumps up to date. Scattered about the room are some of the even run our thumb nails into the indentations made by the disembowelling and quartering knives, and seem to feel better for doing it.

The Man Who Was Satisfied with the Weather.

We never know more fun than we can make others which we do with the aspect at all times and under all circumstances. It was Cuffin. In summer, when the thermometer hung about ninety for days, Cuffin would come to the office with his face of a yard in length, and all over his red face, till his head looked like a raspberry, and look at the sky. Cuffin would then sit down and fan his Noble weather for the year, and the companies, and the cash-room. They all shake their heads and say, "Cuffin is in Italy, Cuffin has my umbrella, Hey, Cuffin, what's the weather?" Cuffin enjoys it. In the winter, when the icicles would creep down to fifteen degrees above zero, and the cold was so cold to the center of the globe, Cuffin would come in a great coat, and, if pinched out you ever saw such weather! Cuffin's eye is antagonistic that frosty morning, and, if he looks at the thermometer, he does it as if he hated it. He lays his hand on the stove, and, if he touches it, he jumps and cries, "Cuffin, Cuffin, what a summer to go to Cimmaron, and, and, and—the cold was so cold!" Cuffin's face was a death, Cuffin had to meet the cold, and he did meet it. Cuffin was a death, Cuffin had to meet the cold, and he did meet it. Cuffin was a death, Cuffin had to meet the cold, and he did meet it. Cuffin

THE ENTERPRISE!

PUBLISHED TUESDAY EVENINGS

—AT—

Manchester, Washtenaw Co., Mich.

—BY—

MAT D. BLOSSER, Editor & Propr.

Terms, $2 00 Per Year in Advance.

One Copy Six Months, 81 00;—Three Months 50c.

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MANCHESTER, SEPT. 17, 1874.

State Democratic Convention.

At the State Democratic convention held at Kalamazoo on Thursday, Sept. 10th, the following ticket was nominated:

For Governor—Henry Chamberlain, of Kent.
Lieut. Gov.—Frederick Ball, of Ionia.
Treasurer—Joseph M. Sterling, of Monroe.
Auditor General—John L. Evans, of Grattot.
Attorney General—Martin V. Montgomery, of Eaton.
Supt. of Pub. Instruction—Duane Doty of Wayne
Com. of State Land Office—Chauncey W. Green, of Oakland.
Member of State Board of Education—E. W. Andrews, of Bay.

SORVELL.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Sabbath evening, Sept. 6th, our Baptist church was filled to overflowing. A sabbath school concert being the great attractive power which not only drew the crowd, but held it there during the entire exercises, entranced, delighted and instructed. The concert was planned and carried to its consummation by the untiring efforts of Mrs. R. D. Clark, wife of our present Pastor, to whom great credit is due. The children and young people co-operated with her in making the concert a decided success. All who attended were taken by surprise as they were not aware that their children were capable of taking a part in such an instructive and edifying Gospel entertainment, but an early beginning in the preparation and frequent drilling in the several parts they were to perform, resulted in giving complete satisfaction.

The concert opened with a song of welcome, after which the scriptures were read and prayer offered by the Pastor. Another song, followed by a recitation, "Who bids for the Children," by Miss Minnie Harris; the piece was very appropriate and was well delivered. Song by the infant class, "Come little one unto me." This was followed by an exercise called the Temperance Alphabet, in which twenty-six little children took part, who did themselves great credit. Then came the delivery of a poem entitled "The Inebriates Prayer" written by Mrs. L. E. Allen of Jackson. After this was the singing of the song "Whiter than Snow". Select reading, "The Christian and his Echo," by Mr. J. Somers. Class exercise, "The Christian Graces," by ten Misses dressed in white, each representing one of the christian graces.

At the conclusion of this exercise one of the Misses stepped forward and presented to the school a call-bell, in the following language: "Loved and honored Superintendent allow me in behalf of my class to present through you to our school this bell.

May we as scholars heed its silvery tones,
As here we meet from all our quiet homes,
Gathered to learn of God's most glorious ways,
Of peace through Christ, in the morning of our days
And as thy hand rings this little spring,
Of hose magic power will cause the bell to ring,
So may God's power on our youthful hearts control,
The heavenly music vibrate through each soul.
And when thy hand and pulse by death are stilled,
And this little earthly mission has fulfilled,
Still may the children, on this host of owners,
Be gathered here and guided up to Heaven.

The superintendent, Mr. S. W. Holmes responded in a few appropriate words, thanking the class for the bell which the school had much needed. A declamation, "Prayer and Potatoes," by Mr Somers, was well delivered and well received. A song, "I will sing thy praises Night and Morn," was rendered in a most charming manner by Miss Mary Thayer.

In the absence of some clergy who had been invited from abroad, the Superintendent made a few remarks, after which the exercises were brought to a close by a song from three little girls, followed by the benediction. During the singing of this last affecting piece by the little innocents, many eyes in the audience were moistened with tears. The concert throughout was a success, and we hope this is but the beginning of such exercises whose influence for good cannot be estimated in words.

BROOKLYN.

From our regular Correspondent.

And still the "crusade" goes on. Mrs. O'Leary has been ousted out and taken to jail for failing to pay his fine, was released yesterday on a visit, and it is the rumor here that anybody ousted in this County for selling liquor can get released for five dollars. An execution has been taken out to day against him to see if the fine cannot be collected. A Sanford having failed to pay his fine, will go to Jackson soon to be absent-mended. Not being versed in lawyers phrase I perhaps have coined a new word. The ladies here who have been styled the "Legal Persuaders" keep their proceedings secret, so that it is impossible to find out what they are going to do until they strike, and it being necessary as a "reporter," to keep posted on all matters of importance, I persuaded my "better half" to join them, but, and as it may be to confess, I don't find out half as much as before, and what guesses more than all the rest, since she joined the saloons don't keep any liquors to sell—to me.

It is rumored that T. E. Ambler made application yesterday, Sept. 14, for divorce from his wife, the probable cause incompatibility of temper.

Mr. Jack Otto, who started from this town last week for Nebraska, was robbed of two hundred dollars at Jackson, that amount being all he had left after purchasing tickets for his new home.

We have since learned that the Mrs. O., was taken sick at Parma, and that she party have returned to Jackson where Mr. O., is trying to get work to repair his loss. The rail road company have refunded him the money paid for tickets.—Ed.

THE CIRCUIT COURT.

Reported Expressly for the ENTERPRISE.

ANN ARBOR, Sep. 15, 1874.

The September term of the circuit court opened. Judge Crane presiding.

The People vs. Lewis Walker. Continued.

Martha Gray vs. Noham Waugh. Continued.

The Mayor, Recorder and Aldermen of the city of Ann Arbor vs. Stephen M. Webster. Continued.

The People vs. Peter Miller. Twenty days allowed the defendant in which to plead.

The Detroit, Hillsdale & Indiana R. R. Co. vs. Sterling A. Millard. Continued.

R. A. Beal vs. The Ann Arbor Publishing Co. Decision in favor of complainant. Damages $10,300 00.

The Detroit, Hillsdale & Indiana R. R. Co. vs. Elias Haire. Continued.

The People vs. George Cummings.—Arraigned and pled not guilty.

The People vs. Charles H. Edwards. Arraigned and pled not guilty.

The People vs. Geo. W. McEwing.—Arraigned and pled not guilty.

Orrin F. Gilbert vs. The American Insurance Company. Motion to extend time to prepare and file bill of exceptions Argued and denied.

D. D. FitzGerald vs. Abraham Polhemus and G. L. Unterkircher. Judgment taken by plaintiff for $269.83.

Christian Mack et. al. vs. John Schefer et. al. Judgment for plaintiff for $185.50.

Adison F. Cock vs. Charles H. Richmond and John J. Robison. Decree in favor of complainant, and sale ordered.

Charles E. Howard and Jonathan Briggs vs. Thomas E. Leonard. Judgment for Plf's. for $652.13.

SEPTEMBER, 15th.

The People vs. James H. Stringham. Arraigned and pled not guilty.

The People vs. LeRoy Bean. Recognizance forfeited.

The People vs. John Martin. Arraigned and pled not guilty.

The People vs. Charles H. Edwards. Convicted of larceny from the dwelling.

Frances Hill vs. Geo. D. Hill. Continued.

The People vs. Wm. R. VanSickle. Continued to the 25th inst.

The People vs. Dell Cummings. Larceny. Trial continued.

A team of D. B. Lincoln's yesterday drew from Laferty's farm, four miles distant and sixty rods from the road, five perch of stone weighing 6 tons and 91 lbs., and upon a bet between Charles Clements and R. E. Emerson, to-day drew the unparalleled load of seven perch of hard head stone, which the city hay scales had not sufficient capacity to weigh. These heavy loads were both drawn on one of Austin, Tomlinson & Webster's 4-inch shell-skein wagons.—Whose team or wagon can beat it?—Citizen.

Nort. Case is selling these wagons in this village, and we advise farmers who want a good wagon to call on him.

Grangers will be happy to learn that potato bugs have now a marketable value. A chemical manufacturing firm in Indianapolis, has received an order for 1,000 pounds of potato bugs, to be used as substitutes for the Spanish fly in drawing blisters. The Granger may now harvest and market his bugs, thus getting two crops of the same land with no extra trouble in planting, for the bugs plant their own seed.—[Patriot.

COLORADO EXCURSIONS.

Go West Through St. Louis.

During the Summer Season, the Missouri Pacific and Kansas Pacific Through Line, via St. Louis and Kansas City, will sell Excursion Tickets from St. Louis to Denver and Return, good ninety days from date of sale, at extremely low rates, thus affording every one an excellent opportunity to get the famous climate of Colorado, among the beauty of Parks of the Rocky Mountains.

To all who are making new homes in or are about to take a trip to Missouri, Kansas, Colorado, Nebraska, Nevada, Oregon or California, we recommend a comfy, safe, quick and direct route by way of St. Louis, over the Missouri Pacific Through Line. It is equipped with the Best Day Coaches, Elegant Reclining Chair Cars, Pullman's Palace Sleepers, the famous Miller Safety Platform and the celebrated Westinghouse Air Brake and runs the fastest time of any line to points of general interest in the West without change. The Texas connection of this road is now completed and passengers are offered a first-class accommodation from St. Louis to Texas, either over the Missouri, Kansas & Texas R. R. via Sedalia, or over the Atlantic & Pacific R. R. via Vinita.

For full information in regard to Colorado Excursions, or to any other point in the Great West, address any agent of the Missouri Pacific Railway, Agent S. Louis Bureau, 102 Exchange, Boston, N. Y. & P. R. Thompson, Union Depot, Columbus, Ohio, or E. L. Fort, Gen. Passenger Agent, S. Louis. Excursion Tickets will be sold not all stations on the above named routes.

CLOTHING, ETC. — DRY GOODS. — DRY GOODS. — Harness &c. — RAIL ROADS.

UNION HALL

Clothing Store.

SELLING OFF

AT REDUCED PRICES!

Merchants,
Mechanics,
Farmers,

Union Hall

To save money in buying your Clothing, call and examine the large stock at the

CLOTHING STORE

—OF—

H. MUNCH.

No trouble to show goods, and no hard feelings if you do not buy.

Boots & Shoes,
Hats & Caps,
And Gents Furnishing Goods,

ALL AT

Reduced Prices!

We have beautiful Cloths of Every shade, color and grade on hand, and will do

Work to Order.

If you buy any thing from me and it is not satisfactory after you get it home, return it and get your money. Don't that look fair?

Be sure and call at the Brick Block Union Hall, Manchester, Dec. 4th, 1873. 322

FRESH ARRIVAL

—AT—

HERRMAN & MAY'S

No. 23 Maumee Street, opposite the Lawrence Hotel

ADRIAN.

We have received direct from New York,

The Largest,
The Cheapest,
The Best

—STOCK OF—

READY-MADE

CLOTHING

Cloths,
Cassimeres,
Vestings, Etc.,

Cheaper than the Cheapest in Michigan.

☞ We defy all competitors in our line to compare Goods and Prices.

Those wishing to buy Clothing will do well to call on us before purchasing elsewhere

REMEMBER THE PLACE

No. 23 Maumee-Street,

ADRIAN, MICH.

NATE SCHLOSS, Salesman.

MONEY SAVED

IS MONEY EARNED.

W. H. WILSON

Would announce to the people that he has bought the spendid stock of PENNY & KING for 43 cents on the dollar, and offers them to the public about 25 per cent. below Wholesale Price. He is determined to close out the stock at once.

SEE THE PRICES:

Best Prints, 6 and 8 cts.
Good Yard-Wide Sheeting, 7 cts.
Choice Yard-Wide Standard Sheeting, 9 cts.
Fine Iron Frame Hose, only 8 cts.: worth 20.
All Wool Michigan Cassimeres, 75 cts.
All Wool Blankets, worth $10.00, only $4.75.
8,000 Yards Dress Goods, costing from 20 to 40 cts., CHOICE FOR ONE SHILLING A YARD.
Shawls from $1.00 to $5.00.
5,000 Yards Hill's Yard-Wide Cotton, for 12 cts.
Irish Poplins, from 50 cts. to $1.00 a Yard.
Mosquito Netting, 6 cts. a Yard.
Cons' Thread, only 5 cts. a spool.

Come and See for Yourself. If you want Goods we can sell them

TO YOU.

NASH & PUTNAM,

(At the Old Gleason Block.)

Manufacturers of

DOUBLE & SINGLE

HARNESS!

And Dealers in

Trunks, Whips,

Horse Blankets, Etc.

We are now prepared to do all kinds of

CARRIAGE TRIMMING!

In the best possible manner, on short notice, at the lowest cash prices.

Farmers and Others

are invited to call and examine our work.

Repairing promptly executed.

Manchester, Aug. 28, 1873.

NEW

☞ FURNITURE ☜

The Latest

STYLES!

Having completed the New Building, two doors East of the Banner Store, I am now receiving a general assortment of

NEW FURNITURE!

I have a Large Stock of

Tables, Bureaus,

CHAIRS, SOFAS,

Matrasses, Looking-Glasses,

Picture Frames, &c.

☞ I STILL MANUFACTURE

any article ordered at short notice.

Something New!

Call and see the Woven Wire Matrasses—the Best Cheapest and most Durable

Undertaking!

I am fully prepared to assist, for funerals. 243 A. W. LOCKWOOD.

ATTENTION FARMERS.

Do You Want a Hay Rack?

IF SO, GET ONE OF

BARLOWS

IMPROVED HAY RACKS!

Manufactured by

Field, Blosser & Co.,

THEY ARE

The Most Durable,
The Lightest,
The Best,
And Cheapest.

Call at the Planing Mill and see it.

THE

Champion Washing Machine,

which is conceded to be the best machine in use. Twelve dollars ($12) is the price charged for this labor to perform the same amount of work. Call and see it.

THE CHEAPEST MACHINE IS THE MARKET

JOHN TRIPP, Traveling Agent.

We keep on hand a large supply of

Lumber, Shingles, Flooring,

Battings, Siding, Mouldings,

SASH, DOORS AND BLINDS.

Planing, Turning and Scroll sawing done on short notice.

All kind of Building material manufactured to order.

Mills and Lumber Yard near the L. S. & M. S. Railway Depot.

MANCHESTER April 1st., 1874. 288

Drugs & Notions.

WALL PAPER

—AND—

WINDOW SHADES

—AT—

DOTY'S VARIETY STORE,

East Side of River,

New Stock! Large & Elegant

MACHINE

For Trimming the Wall Paper will be used free of Extra charge.

Hats & Caps, the Latest Style.

Boots & Shoes

Just Received

Child's Shoes in great variety of designs and colors

CROCKERY!

Of latest Patterns and Choicest Brands—principally of T. & R. Boote—which will endure use for a great length of time, compared to the worthless whiteware and Apothecary's specimens. Hog Bones ware and you have no clingy looking Crockery.

CHOICE FAMILY GROCERIES!

Always to be found at this store.

☞ A good Tea at 50cts per lb.—best at $1.00.

Good Cheese for 15 cents per lb.

Drugs, Patent Medicines, Toy Goods,

Confectionery, Notions, &c.

I hope by prompt times and fair dealing to merit a share of the very liberal patronage so long accorded me.

Yours Truly,

Manchester, Jan. 1st, 1874. G. W. DOTY. 1st

RAIL ROADS.

L. S. & M. S.

FROM JACKSON.

STATIONS.	Accom's	Express	Mail
Jackson.....	2:00 p.m.	2:15 p.m.	6:00 a.m.
Norvell.....	2:20 "	2:36 "	6:20 "
Manchester.....	2:43 "	3:13 "	7:00 "
Clinton.....	3:02 "	3:46 "	7:40 "
Tecumseh.....	3:20 "	4:00 "	7:57 "
Adrian.....	3:45 "	4:30 "	8:25 "
Toledo.....		7:00 "	10:30 "
Buffalo.....		4:00 a.m.	8:50 a.m.
Detroit.....		6:00 "	10:00 "
Chicago.....		8:50 a.m.	2:20 p.m.

TO JACKSON.

STATIONS.	Accom's	Express	Mail
Chicago.....		4:00 p.m.	8:30 a.m.
Buffalo.....		6:00 a.m.	1:30 "
Toledo.....		9:35 "	11:00 "
Detroit.....	10:15 a.m.	10:05 "	12:26 "
Clinton.....	11:29 "	10:17 "	12:50 "
Adrian.....	11:55 "	9:35 "	1:16 "
Manchester.....	12:20 p.m.	10:50 p.m.	1:15 p.m.
Norvell.....	12:40 "	11:20 "	1:35 "
Jackson.....	2:00 p.m.	11:40 "	2:15 "
Detroit.....		5:40 p.m.	9:00 a.m.

Coupon Tickets sold at this station for all points east and west.

F. S. BLODGET, Sup't. Detroit Division.
ALBERT SPENCER, Station Agent.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL.

GOING WEST	Detroit.	Ypsilanti.	Jackson.	Chicago
Mail, leave	7 00 a.m.	8 25 a.m.	10 40 a.m.	8 15 p.m.
Day Exp.	9 40 "	10 45 "	12 15 p.m.	6 00 p.m.
Detroit Ac.	4 00 p.m.	5 26 p.m.		
Evening Ex.	5 00 "	6 10 "	8 30 p.m.	6 30 a.m.
Kal. Acc'n.	10 00 p.m.	5 40 "	1 40 p.m.	10 30 a.m.
Pacific Ex.	10 10 "	11 25 "	1 00 a.m.	3 00 "
GOING EAST	Detroit.	Ypsilanti.	Jackson.	Detroit.
Atlantic Ex.	5 15 p.m.	6 30 a.m.	8 15 a.m.	9 30 a.m.
Night Ex.	9 00 "	4 45 "	6 20 "	7 25 "
Detroit Ac.		8 00 a.m.	10 17 "	11 50 "
Detroit Ex.		3 00 p.m.	4 20 p.m.	5 45 p.m.
Mail, leave	3 00 p.m.	4 25 "	5 45 p.m.	8 00 "
Day Exp.	9 00 "	4 15 "	5 28 "	7 35 "

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

H. D. SANDERS, General Supt., Chicago.
C. H. HURD, Assist. Gen'l Supt., Detroit.

DETROIT HILLSDALE & INDIANA.

STATIONS.	Exp'ss	Mail.	Freight
GOING EAST.			
Detroit, dep.	11:30a.m.	6:30p.m.	
Ypsilanti.....	9 45 "	4 20 "	2:30 p.m.
Saline.....	9:18 "	4:50 "	3:43 "
Bridgewater.....	9:03 "	5:05 "	4:02 "
Manchester.....	8:45 "	5:25 "	4:27 "
Watkins.....	8:23 "	6:00 "	5:00 "
Hillsdale.....	7:50 "	6:40 "	5:18 "
Baskets.....	7:30 "	7:30 "	5:40 "
GOING WEST.			
STATIONS.	Mail.	Exp'ss	Freight
Detroit.....	7:00a.m.	3:00p.m.	
Ypsilanti.....	10:10 "	7:15 "	9:30a.m.
Saline.....	10:43 "	7:43 "	10:02 "
Bridgewater.....	11:03 "	8:00 "	10:22 "
Manchester.....	11:22 "	8:18 "	10:47 "
Watkins.....	11:45 "	8:36 "	11:20 "
Hillsdale.....	12:20p.m.	9:10 "	12:00m.
Baskets.....	12:40 "	9:30 "	12:20p.m.

☞ Through Tickets to all points East.

WM. F. PARKER, Supt., Ypsilanti, Mich.
M. D. CASE, Station Agent.

FORT WAYNE, JACKSON & SAGINAW RAIL ROAD.

SHORT LINE BETWEEN MICHIGAN AND THE SOUTH.

GOING SOUTH.				
Stations.	Mail.	Accom.	Accom.	Exp.
Bay City.....		6:30a.m.		7:20 p.m.
Saginaw.....		8:17 "		4:05 "
Lansing.....		10:40 "		6:35 "
Old Kapple.....		11:50 "		7:45 "
Dexter.....		12:40p.m.		8:35 "
Chelsea.....		1:00 "		9:00 "
Jacksville.....	5:35 p.m.	2:20 "		10:45 "
Ann Arbor.....	6:05 "	2:55 "		11:35 "
Reading.....	6:56 "	3:33 "		12:10 a.m.
Hillsdale.....	7:45 "	4:15 "		1:00 "
Waterloo.....	10:42 "	6:05 "		12:30a.m.
Auburn Junc.....	11:10 "	6:35 "		1:00 "
Ft. Wayne.....	11:55 "	7:50p.m.		1:45 "
Indianapolis.....	4:45a.m.			8:30 "
Louisville.....	11:25 "			2:45p.m.
Cincinnati.....	1:15p.m.			5:45 "
GOING NORTH.				
Stations.	Mail.	Accom.	Accom.	Exp.
Cincinnati.....		6:45a.m.		4:00a.m.
Louisville.....	11:20p.m.			10:00 "
Indianapolis.....	7:25a.m.			2:00p.m.
Ft. Wayne.....	12:34 "	9:00p.m.		7:45 "
Auburn Junc.....	2:24 "	10:25 "		8:45 "
Waterloo.....	11:48 "	6:55 "		2:17 "
Hillsdale.....	4:15p.m.	9:45 "		5:30 "
Reading.....	5:56 "	3:23 "		6:45 "
Jackson.....	7:05 "	4:35 "		8:00 "
Jacksville.....	7:37 "	5:20 "		8:37 "
Chelsea.....	8:10 "	5:50 "		9:05 "
Dexter.....	8:30 "	6:10 "		9:30 "
Old Kapple.....	8:55 "	6:35 "		9:55 "
Lansing.....	9:55 "	7:45 "		11:05 "
Saginaw.....	4:10a.m.			4:45a.m.
Bay City.....	6:00 "			6:45a.m.

Connections at Jackson—Close connections are made with Michigan Central, Jackson, Lansing & Saginaw, Grand River Valley, and Michigan Air Line R. R's.

At Jacksville—With Lake Shore & Michigan Southern R. R.

At Hillsdale—With Detroit, Hillsdale & Ypsilanti R. R.

At Waterloo—With Lake Shore & Michigan Southern (Air Line.)

At Auburn Junction—With Detroit Eel River & Illinois R. R.

At Fort Wayne—With Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago, Toledo, Wabash & Western, Fort Wayne, Muncie & Cincinnati, and Cincinnati, Richmond & Fort Wayne R. R's.

W. A. ERNST, Supt.
S. K. HOOPER, Gen'l Ticket Agent.

MISCELLANEOUS.

HEWETT & BURTLESS,

Commercial Brokers

AND MANUFACTURERS.

Will pay the highest market price for all kinds of

Stock, Hogs, Wool,

and in fact everything that the farmers have for sale

Liberal Cash Advances

MADE ON WHEAT.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

BOOT AND SHOE STORE!

S. H. Perkins & Son,

Have a large and complete assortment of

BOOTS, SHOES, RUBBER GOODS.

☞ We can save you twenty cents on every dollar by buying of them ☜

They also manufacture Boots and Shoes from the best quality of leather ever brought to this town, and with ANDREW SAFE as their Fine Boot Maker, cannot be surpassed, if equalled. Their prices are as low as the times. Satisfaction guaranteed.

Repairing done on short notice and in a neat and workmanlike manner.

Give them a call at Gwinner's Block. 173

FURNITURE.

FURNITURE STORE.

OTTO MUNCH

Has on hand a full supply of the very best

FURNITURE!

consisting of

Tables, Chairs, Bedsteads,

Stands, Lounges, &c

Which he will sell at prices that defy competition. He has also a Hearse with which he is prepared to attend funerals both in the town and county.

☞ All kinds of Repairing done in a workmanlike manner and on short notice. Give him a call.

Railroad street, Manchester, Michigan.

VISITING CARDS.—New styles of type just received, and we are prepared for printing Visiting Cards. Ladies, do you want some? Call at the ENTERPRISE OFFICE.

ENVELOPES. If you want any Envelopes, call at the ENTERPRISE OFFICE.

LETTER HEADS.—Neat and cheap. Call at the ENTERPRISE OFFICE.

THE ENTERPRISE.

MAT D. BLOSSER, Editor.

MANCHESTER, SEPT. 17, 1874.

MANCHESTER POST OFFICE.

MAILS CLOSE

at the South, L. S. & M. S. Ry.	at 8:30 A. M.
" North, " " "	12:45 P. M.
" East, D. H. & I. Railway.	10:30 A. M.
" West, " " "	4:00 P. M.

MAILS ARRIVE

at the North, L. S. & M. S. Ry.	7:15 A. M.
" South, " " "	1:30 P. M.
" East, D. H. & I. Railway.	11:30 A. M.
" West, " " "	4:45 P. M.

C. WALDRON, P. M.

Village and Country.

The ladies are very busy putting up fruit.

Now's the time to buy your potatoes for winter.

The boys say it is good gunning at Wolf Lake.

Thanks to J. G. English for a basket of fine peaches.

The County Fair commences at Ann Arbor on Tuesday next.

The University boys are preparing to leave home for Ann Arbor.

Now is the time to get up Clubs for the Manchester ENTERPRISE.

Peaches are worth from 75 cents to $1.25 per bushel in this market.

The boys are making calculations on having fine times nutting this fall.

Quite an aspect was presented at the D. H. & I. Ry. depot on Tuesday morning.

The Hillsdale County Fair will take place at the city of Hillsdale on the 29th inst.

Hewett & Burtless are negotiating for a large steam engine to drive their flouring mills.

Joe. went to the dance on Monday night. He says he likes rings on his fingers but hates bells on his toes.

H. G. Benton says that he talks of returning to this place, with his favorite horse "Young Hero," next spring.

The 22d. Annual Fair of the Jackson Agricultural society will be held at Jackson on Sept. 29, 30, and Oct. 1st. 1874.

The drouth in the neighborhood of Hudson is said to be so severe that shade and fruit trees are dying for want of water.

W. Kimble has recently set up a large pair of hay scales, near the Corn Ex change, for the accommodation of farmers and others.

The temperance meeting at the Presbyterian church, on Monday evening, was quite well attended and some very good remarks made.

It's no easy matter to climb a tree with a revolver in your hand, but a dutch woman and a small club will give a fellow a good boost. Won't it?

We wish to inform those of our patrons who agreed to pay "that little account" after harvest that it is now seeding time, and the account is still unpaid.

Thanks to Mr. Mordoff for copy of late Nevada papers and to Geo. Goodyear for copies of late Chicago papers, one of which was printed in the exposition building.

We learn from the Jackson PATRIOT that the entries at the State Fair are larger than upon any previous occasion, and that the attendance will probably be larger.

The reason why a bee-hive is like a rotten potato: A bee-hive is a beholder; a bee-holder is a spectator, and a speck d tator is generally a rotten potato. Farmers take note.

W. H. Wilson says that he will sell the remaining stock of Bankrupt goods of Penny & King, Jackson, at 50 cents on a dollar, to make room for a $50,000 stock now arriving.

E. P. Crafts has lately built an addition to his residence on Washington street, and made other improvements which add greatly to the convenience and beauty of the place.

The PATRIOT says that "feminine happiness about these times consists in the possession of a cistern that has not succumed to the continued drouth" That's what's the matter in these parts.

Col. Sanford will deliver three of his popular lectures, at this village, some time in October. His friends will be pleased to hear him speak again. We will give date as soon as received.

Joe. Goodyear has presented us with a glass model of the Chicago Exposition Building, which can be seen by any one who is desirous of seeing how the beautiful structure appears, by calling at this office.

STATE FAIR.—Quite a number of our citizens and farmer friends have gone to East Saginaw to attend the State Fair, this week. Saturday is the last day.

LIST OF LETTERS.—The following is the List of Letters remaining in the Post Office at Manchester, Sep. 17, 74.

Fox, A. S.
Clark, E. A. Miss
Houghton L.
Lewis, Cadmanie Mrs.
Morman, Jas.
Stewart, J. E.
Tage, Mary Miss

In calling for the above, say advertised. C. WALDRON, P. M.

GRANGERS.—It is hoped that every member of Manchester Grange, No. 341, P. of H., will be in attendance at the regular meeting on Saturday evening next, as there will be work to do.

PHOTOGRAPHING.—Miss S. T. Speechley, formerly of this village, gave us a call while in town last week. She is erecting a building on South Main St., Ann Arbor, which will be completed in a week or two, when she will open a photograph gallery and proceed to business. As an artist, we can say that Miss S., is one of the best in this section and all who visit her rooms for pictures will receive satisfaction.

CAUGHT AT LAST.—During the past six or eight months the farmers in this township and Sharon have had various articles stolen from their premises, and for some time past they have been keeping a sharp look-out in the hope of capturing the thieves. On Monday last the officers arrested Frank Stefenake, who lives just west of town, on suspicion.—Also, Chas. Renake of Bridgewater. Some stolen goods were found in their possession, and they were sent to jail to await trial, which will take place before Justice Goodyear, to-morrow. Further particulars next week.

BOOK BORROWERS.—We are all to negligent in lending books by not taking the names of the book and borrower, and in borrowing we are not prompt enough in returning them after read. In another column will be found a notice signed by G. M. Hewett, in which he wishes the return of books borrowed from the late Mrs. Hewett. Geo. informs us that there are a great number of volumes out and he hopes they may be speedily returned. We have a good number of books lent out about town, and we also desire to get them home in order to properly number and mark them.

ATTENTION!—We call the notice of our readers to the advertisement of Messrs. Herrman & May, in another column. This popular firm of clothiers and merchant tailors, are well-known to the people of this county as successful merchants—successful because they deserve success. Both partners are attentive to their business and courteous to their customers, and their clerks follow closely their example in this particular. Messrs. Herrman & May have a large, some store, a large stock of goods, and their prices are exceedingly low. Everybody in want of clothing, ready-made or made to order, should call at Herrman & May's Palace of Fashion.

PERFUMES AND EXTRACTS.—It affords us much pleasure to note the steady increasing demands of the public for goods manufactured by our worthy townsmen, Messrs. VanDuyn & Callmun. Notwithstanding the dullness of the season the orders for Perfumes, Extracts, Toilet Articles, etc., are constantly increasing, and an inquiry from parties who have dealt in goods manufactured by older houses, is goes to show that these goods are truly superior. The new perfume, "Lac La Belle" has met with a sale far beyond their expectations, as it has only been in the market a short time, we opine that it will find its way to the toilet case of every person who love an excellent perfume. All these goods are put up tastily and with great care. We join our citizens in wishing them abundant success.

PERSONAL.

Joe. Goodyear returned home from Chicago on Monday last. He says that he had a good visit in the western metropolis, and we doubt not in his wanderings he has learned much that will be of use to him. In his tramps about the city he has left no stone unturned. He says his numerous visits to the great industrial Exposition was worth a small farm, for there one sees almost every kind of industry represented. Hundreds of people are out of employment and starvation is staring many in the face.

Prof. Fowle was in town on Tuesday last and made us a short visit. He has just returned from New York, where he spends his summers taking lessons in dancing, of the best tutors on this continent.

H. G. Benton, who used to make Manchester his home, but now of Petersburg, called upon us yesterday. He is looking as hale and hearty as ever.

John J. Robison of Sharon, has been nominated by the Democrats as a candidate for Congress, from this district.

W H Pottle has gone to New York and will return in about two weeks with a large stock of goods.

BASE BALL.—On Saturday last the Chelsea boys came over to try our boys a hand at the glorious game of base. The weather was exceedingly hot and many of the players were much exhausted before the game was finished, which caused the score to be much larger than would otherwise have been. The game was called at 1 o'clock, with M. Alexander of Chelsea as Umpire, and Frank McAlegter and C. W. Case, Scorers. A large number of spectators with a goodly of ladies, watched the game to its close. And when we state that this is the second game ever won by a Manchester club on its own grounds, our readers will readily understand why our boys feel so jolly. We have not the space to give the score entire but the footings are as follows:

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	A.
Manchester.....	2	1	4	2	2	5	1	1	5	23
Chelsea.....	4	5	4	1	4	1	3	6	7	40

The Chelsea boys seemed to enjoy their visit here very much, and our boys pronounce them a very gentlemanly club.

The return game will be played at Chelsea, the 1st. of October.

COMMON COUNCIL

RECORDER'S OFFICE, Village of Manchester, Sept. 15, 1874.

Common council met in adjourned session.

Meeting called to order by President. Roll called by Recorder.

Present—The President, Carey, Case, Field, Kirchgessner and Hammon.

Absent—Pottle.

Minutes of last meeting read and approved.

The committee on claims report favorably on bill of Otto Munch, which bill was accepted and ordered to be paid, as follows:

Desk for Recorder.....	$17.00
Books, blanks, etc, on same.....	2.00
Total.....	$20.00

The following resolution was offered by Corey. He it

RESOLVED, By the President and Trustees of the Village of Manchester, That Grove street in the village of Manchester, as laid out, acknowledged and dedicated by the recorded plot of Abraham Polhemus' addition and alteration to the village of Manchester, be, and the same is hereby accepted for a street as laid down on said recorded plot, and the Marshal of said village is hereby required to open or cause to be opened said Grove street to and for a public street, and for public purposes.

Resolution adopted.

The committee on Ordinance, to whom was referred the petition of E. Hunter and others asking the Common Council of the village of Manchester to pass an ordinance prohibiting the sale of spiritous or intoxicating liquors within the corporate limits of said village, recommend that the prayer of the petitioners be not granted, which report was received and committee discharged.

No further business the meeting adjourned. C. W. CASE, Recorder.

MARRIED.

At the residence of J. W. Cowan in Sharon, on Saturday, Sept. 12th, 1874, Mr HENRY T. JONES of Manchester, to Miss ANNA CORSET of Sharon. By Rev. O. W. Lowe of the village.

In this village, on Thursday, Sept. 17th, 1874, by Rev. O. W. Lowe, Mr. RICHARD MEARES to Miss FRANCES HOBSON, both of Bridgewater.

DIED.

In this village, on Wednesday Sept. 16th, of dropsy, Mrs. Mary Pomeroy, aged 49 years.

Business Locals.

The place to buy Boots & Shoes that are all O. K., is at the store of Perkins & Son.

The men's fine Calf and Kip Boots sold at the Banner Store, can't be beat in prices or quality.

Another lot of those celebrated kip Boots for sale cheap, by Perkins & Son.

For a few days more $2.00 will buy $4.00 worth of Photographs at Stark's car.

Mack & Schmid will receive a large assortmess of Carpets, which they will offer for sale in a few days.

A new stock of Boots and Shoes just received at Perkins & Son's.

If you want a good Dress Coat—
If you want a fine suit of Clothes
If you want a good Business Coat
If you want a good piece of Cloth, go to the Union Hall Clothing Store.

Boots and Shoes in great variety at the Union Hall Clothing Store.

Boys Boots, Ladies' Shoes, and all kinds fine and coarse shoes and boots for sale cheap at Perkins & Son's.

Those of my friends having books belonging to Mrs. Hewett (deceased) will confer a favor by returning the same to my office at the mill. G. M. HEWETT.

A CARD.—Any one wishing to purchase an Organ, Piano, Melodeon, or other musical instruments, will do well to call on W. S. Stowell, over J. D. Kief & Son's store. He has just received some very fine organs and will give great bargains to purchasers.

COMMERCIAL.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

SEPTEMBER 17, 1874.

New York.		
Beeves, Natives.....	10 @ 13	
Texans.....	8 @ 12	
Flour, No-coffee Western.....	3 50 @ 4 70	
Wheat, No. 2 Chicago.....	1 30 @ 1 32	
Corn.....	72 @ 75	
Pork.....	20 00 @ 20 25	
Lard.....	12 @ 12½	
Chicago.		
Beeves.....	5 12 @ 6 70	
Hogs.....	4 50 @ 4 80	
Wheat, No. 2.....	90 @ 92	
Corn.....	57 @ 58	
Oats.....	30 @ 31	
Rye.....	56 @ 57	
Toledo.		
Wheat, No. 2.....	1 06 @ 1 10	
Corn.....	65 @ 67	
Oats.....	29 @ 30	
Barley.....	50 @ 55	
Detroit.		
Wheat, No. 1.....	1 10 @ 1 11	
Wheat, No. 2.....	1 06 @ 1 08	
Corn.....	65 @ 67	
Oats.....	32 @ 33	
Barley.....	50 @ 55	
Rye.....	60 @ 62	

Home Market.

Outside and Inside Prices. Corrected every Thursday Noon.

Apples, green, per bbl.....	2 75@3 25

MANCHESTER ENTERPRISE.

MAT D. BLOSSER, Proprietor. Independent in all things. Devoted to State, County and Home News. TERMS, $2.00 A YEAR IN ADVANCE.

VOL. 7.—NO. 22. MANCHESTER, MICH., THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1874. WHOLE NO. 344.

FARM AND HOUSEHOLD.

BAD FARMING.—The *Rural World* says: When we consider that less than one-third of the area of the United States, and that a fifth of the entire domain of the United States is mapped into farms, and, moreover, of this form area only one-fourth is tilled or mowed, when we further reflect that the average yield per acre could be doubled if the many could be brought up to the plane of the few, in the practice of intensive culture—we begin to realize what numbers our country is capable of feeding, and what waste of soil and efforts comes from neglect of the commonest lessons taught by the statistics of scientific agriculture.

BABY HOUSES.—The Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, puts forth a set of rules for the treatment of baby houses:

1. Pat the house upon the neck; examine the harness carefully, first on one side and then the other, speaking encouragingly while doing so; then jump into the wagon and give the word go; generally he will obey.

2. A teamster in Maine says he can stave the wheels of his wagon from out of the shafts and making him go round in a circle till he is giddy. If the first dose of this does not succeed, try the second will.

3. To start a baby horse, simply place your hand over the horse's nose and shut off his wind until he wants to go.

4. The horse is a horse seems to entertain but one idea at a time; therefore continued whipping only confirms his stubborn resolve. If you can, by any means, give him a new subject to think of, you will generally have no trouble in starting him. A simple remedy is to take a couple of turns of stout twine around a tree, just below the horse's feet, long enough for the horse to feel; and tie in a bow knot. At the first check he will become interested in his feet, and require a short distance you can get out and remove the string, to prevent injury to the tendons in the back sinews.

5. Take the tail of the horse between the third legs, and tie it by a cord to the hitching post.

6. Tie a string around the horse's ear close to his head.

SYSTEM IN FARM LABOR.—The amount of muscle that can be saved by a little brain labor is incalculable. It is the science of doing everything in proper season and place, in fact, properly. It sounds strange that agriculture, the farming books, can not teach. Experience, calculation and forethought are the answers. A month lost in a piece of machinery is to be used, a glance at it would have shown the defect; a rainy day, a spare hour, a chance to take it to town to be mended without going on purpose. These are themselves to be the intelligent farmer, and when the harvest is ripe, or the corn ready for the cultivator, there will be no waiting for the mending of damaged machinery.

There is no such weak labour, or waste of time and strength as that of the man the man practices who never has time to do anything properly. He goes to town with three errands, and comes home with one finished, he has no time for the others. He plants the field five days, and has no time to get in but forty. He plows with a dull plow, and chops with a duller axe, for lack of time to grind them. In all these are the result of lack of foresight and system. A neglect is no doubt, that God has given him no shape and direct and save the muscle. An ox will do the work more quickly and well. The horse is powerful, but he is controlled by his master, and his power utilized. Shame on the man who neglects to use the strong brain force that is brought to bear upon it the man surely exercises a slavish part of a will of another, and the result.—*Western Farm Journal.*

HYBRIDIZING WHEAT.—The fertilization of wheat is effected by the pollen of the anthers coming in contact with the pistil or central portion of the flower. The pollen or male element is largely distributed from the bursting anthers, and finds its way to the pistil, where it is able, on to every pistil, thereby fertilizing and making them fruitful. If a person desire to cross-breed, he has only to be furnished with short styles, and with anthers suspended upon filaments. In crossing different varieties of wheat it is necessary to bring the pollen of one variety upon the pistil of the other, and the other, and the result is a mongrel progeny. Precautions must at the same time be taken to prevent a promiscuous progeny by protecting the plants under treatment from the impregnating influences of other pollen than that which is intended to use. Mr. Sherrell gives the following practical directions for accomplishing the crossing of wheat: First, pick up two varieties for crossing. Secondly, shorten the ears of both varieties, as soon as it is clear of the sheath, remove every alternate spikelets and leave only six florets. Thirdly, pick out the three first florets or valves of the chaff may then be opened widely and kept in that position until the anthers are prepared for the pollen and the anthers, from the pollen parent, are introduced. The chaff valves may be closed by gentle pressure of the fingers. These manipulations are best performed by two persons operating together, one attending to the valves of the chaff, and the other to the removal and change of the anthers from one ear to another, which can be best performed with fine pincers. As the florets of the parents be near the same stage of development. Be careful not to rupture the anthers of the pollen parent, but those of the pollen parent may be less carefully handled. The operation is most likely to be successful when the weather is in the stages of mist, and you hear what a wild wheat is, and the ears will be ripe in about a week or fortnight.

SALTS OF SORREL will remove from under the nails the stains caused by parsnip, etc.

To test mushroom catsup, boil it: the genuine article evolves large amount of ammonia, while the spurious gives off none.

TO REVIVE FELT HATS, place two sheets of wet cloth on the hat, and let the man practices who never has time to do anything properly. He goes to town with three errands, and comes home with one finished, he has no time for the others. He plants the field five days, and has no time to get in but forty. He plows with a dull plow, and chops with a duller axe, for lack of time to grind them. In all these are the result of lack of foresight and system. A neglect is no doubt, that God has given him no shape and direct and save the muscle. An ox will do the work more quickly and well. The horse is powerful, but he is controlled by his master, and his power utilized. Shame on the man who neglects to use the strong brain force that is brought to bear upon it the man surely exercises a slavish part of a will of another, and the result.—*Western Farm Journal.*

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GENERAL INFORMATION.

The city of Boston has a debt of forty-two millions of dollars, and has only fourteen millions of assets.

A LITTLE more than fifteen per cent. of the total population of the United States is engaged in agriculture.

A GALVANOMETER powerful enough to that Texas will produce this year between five and six hundred thousand bales of cotton. This is better than gold mines.

—Iowa is shipping pork to Singapore, India. English pork, it is said, will not work in the soil of that country, which closely resembles that of Central Iowa.

FROUDE, most literal and judicial of English historians, starts presently upon a tour of all the foreign colonies of Great Britain, with the design of writing thereafter a report upon the general British colonial system of government.

THE Great Western Railway Company, of England, have abandoned the broad for the narrow gauge. The change of gauge for the whole line was effected in three days, and with it ends the broad gauge system in Great Britain.

THERE are said to be 500 paper mills in operation in the United States, with a capital of $40,000,000, and a total production of 670,000,000 pounds. These mills give employment annually to 20,000 persons, whose earnings footed up $10,000,000. Last year was not a profitable one for the manufacturers.

THE English exports to this country show a great falling off in all the leading articles of manufacture for the past nine months. Copper and iron wares and nearly all descriptions of textiles, except silk, show a marked decrease, and the total reduction for the six months is twenty-seven per cent.

MR. JOHN RUSKIN is rich, and has always been the publisher of his own books. Finding, however, that the sales of said books never yield him as much as they HAVE cost, he now proposes to increase the income by raising the prices a hundred per cent. Such is the mercantile logic of innocent literary men.

THE increased number of people killed by lightning within a few weeks, revives discussion as to safety during thunder-storms. It is contended that there is no place of absolute safety in a shower, for the fluid is erratic, and goes where it pleases. It is recommended that persons, to avoid currents of air, and to sit in the central portion of a room, away from the parts on which the lightning may descend.

THE Americans must be a careless people, judging from the monthly reports of the dead-letter office. In the month of July only 367,494 persons wrote at the time in writing letters which never reached their destination, and only 24,987 forgot to pay their postage. Through the carelessness of letter-writers, 267,494 persons failed to receive letters last month, the result of which was disappointment, and in many cases positive loss.

Hard Water is Wholesome.

THE Lancet, after devoting many pages to an investigation into the properties of the water introduced into Kingsbury, London, as a study of the analytical reports on the subject, comes to the conclusion that the water is free from all poisonous and more healthful than soft water. Hard water is not only clearer, colder, more free from organic impurities, and more agreeable to the eye and to the palate, but it is more wholesome. Calcareous water, however, is not contained in adequate quantity in ordinary food, but you can obtain it in spring and well water.

It has been incontestably shown that in mountainous districts where the water is more or less hard, the inhabitants enjoy the best health and longest years. On the other hand, it is believed that in large cities the mortality is inversely as the hardness of water supplied to the inhabitants. A water which contains about 10 grains of carbonate of lime to the gallon is suitable for use in all household purposes. As a drink and for cooking purposes, it should contain considerable carbonate of lime for the support of life in the simplest, most natural and most wholesome form. Lime is the source of the most nourishing, fresh and sparkling. It is evident that our preconceived popular notions on the subject of hard water need revising, and that it may be better for us to drink rather than to have recourse to rain or ice water.

The New Niagara Bridge.

Surveys are quietly proceeding on Grand Island for another international railroad bridge. The Company was first formed last spring, both in the Canadian Parliament and the American Congress, and although it has been long in the dark, it is now ready to proceed, and engineers set to work. The bridge is being built in the interest of the Canadian Southern, whose managers complain that not only is the International Bridge unavailable on account of the single track, but that an city of Buffalo, through which trains only pass at the rate of six miles an hour, is a serious obstacle to the use of railroad traffic. Hence, they feel compelled to go around the city of Buffalo. The Grand Island Bridge will have a double track, also a double carriage way. It will cross the Western International branch of the Niagara river just below Black creek, to which point the road will be built from Niagara Falls, and then along Grand Island a distance of about seven miles, and cross the Eastern American branch just below the main land now. Towards, there connecting with the Erie and Central. The situation is an exceedingly favorable one, the water being only twenty feet deep, and the current one and one-half miles an hour, as against a current of from eight to twelve miles at Buffalo.

BERNARD HOPKINS, Some announcement is made in London, by the announcement in the papers, of English and American applications for "bird-nests" (edible nests) from the Chinese, in Ireland. It appears that the island's accommodation of the island consists of "a number of small caves, in which some of these nests is the common bird-room of all guests; the other is used for sitting, reception, eating and cooking.

BALLOONS do not cost much; they are made of beaux.

FOR THE YOUNG FOLKS.

The Little Girl's Wash-Day.

"Why, baby's out our washing
Don't you see our county linen?
The splendid day for Bedlin,
The other side is rain.
I always wash on Monday,
'Cause grandma allers does
And the Bedlin' way to housekeep
I guess our grandma knows.

"Why, we've got a boiler
And a country little tub,
And a washboard and the clothes
Mama kindle down to rub.
I will you the bubbles pretty
Most more than Bridget does
Or she's allers a-washing
But Bridget never knows

"Why, I can hang up clothes
If she should find it out;
But we get kilt pretty quick
And she don't know what we're about.
I wanted to hang up a shirt
I upset she I would some more.
Mama, I guess I'm tired of wash,
And slopped the pantry floor.

"Mr. Bridget's coming to our house
Till they look to grandma's do;
And Bridget always washes
Right on my day, I know
So I guess I'm tired of wash
I guess I'll go and play
There, we've done this about big washin,
And hang it out Tuesday.

—*Lizzie's Companion.*

THE LITTLE MAN WHO WANTED TO SEE HIS COUNTRY.—We think of it, this is not a fable. Many a one has dreamed it, and dreams it still, and nations will rise and decline, and the world grow old, and entire races will be obliterated from the face of the earth; but as long as mankind exists there will be a little man who says:

"I would like to be big!"

A father had two sons; one was tall and stout, the other short and slim.

One's name was Tobias, and because he was slim, folks called him Little Tobias.

"I want to be big," said Tobias to the folks who called him Little Tobias.

And he went to his father, to his elder, and stood upon the tips of his toes and stretched his neck, and asked:

"Am I big now?"

"No," said the father.

And Tobias, perceiving that he was not a particular giant, said to himself:

"I will have to try some other plan."

Then he stretched his arms out, and wrote verses as beautiful as those of Schiller, and tragedies as grand as those of Shakespeare, and comedies as sparkling as those of Moliere—at least, that was what he imagined—and he flourished them aloft, and stood upon the tips of his toes, and asked:

"Am I bigger now?"

Then came Criticism and Good Taste, and stood at his side and looking down, and said:

"No, you are not."

Then Tobias studied philosophy and science and literature, and wrote a history of the classics, like Vilmar; and a book proving that life is a mutation of matter, like Moleschott; and a treatise showing that the life of a man corresponds with what he eats and drinks, like Vogt; and with these he raised himself upon the tips of his toes, and asked:

"Am I bigger now?"

Then appeared Reason and Common Sense, and placed themselves at the side of one of each pair of stories, their parents only were the lowest ranks of society, and they brought alone him, and said:

"No, you are not."

Then Tobias studied jurisprudence and cameralistics, and international law, and political economy, and geography and statistics, and whatever else is essential to qualify a diplomat, and then he was appointed to a position in foreign power, and he stood upon the balcony of his embassy and demanded:

"Am I bigger now?"

Then History suddenly rose to his side, and Tobias appeared to himself, and to everybody else, taller than ever.

Tobias had nearly given up in despair, when, by pure accident, he became a king.

He built himself a throne which was of coffee-colored silk, and he sat upon it. Upon this throne he seated himself and gazed down upon the legions who surrounded him, and he felt himself to be infinitely small and insignificant, and he exclaimed, with an air of confidence that was touching:

"I'll bet anything that I am bigger now!"

Then came Reason, and Common Sense, and Liberty, and Progress, and many other grand and startling apparitions, that raised their frown upon the little and stood opposite the throne.

Then Tobias saw perfectly well that he was as small as ever, and thenceforth was silent.

Little Tobias still lives.

A TREE THAT KEEPS A STANDING ARMY.—Here's a story that a bright little boy humorously told me the other day. As it started from somewhere in the tropics, it can to be a pretty long story, but I'll try to condense it for the New York State; but it is founded strictly upon fact.

"Now, I suppose you live in such a thorny tree?" said the hummingbird to one of her neighbors, who always built her nest in a big, well-known thorn.

"It's a capital place," said her friend, "I can't keep the monkeys away from my babies, and the army drives off all the crawling pests that make house-keeping so troublesome to little souls in other trees."

"Army! What army?"

"Why, ants, of course," said the little bird, "don't you know that our tree keeps an army?"

"You may be sure the humming-bird was surprised to hear that. I was. And I think I know how she would feel if she should find out that the idea of spinning travels by wires. But she's honest; what she says is true, and I know it.

To make a long story short, I'll tell you about that army-keeping tree. It is thorny enough to keep off monkeys, thorns grow in pairs, curved out like bulls' horns, the tree gets its name from the shape of the single thorn, but they are soft, and filled with a sugary pulp, which is greatly liked by a kind of small black ants, who, when they have found a tree on these trees, and the ants have taken possession, they build nests, and live without leaving the tree, and in the central portion of a room, away from the parts on which the lightning may descend.

The Americans must be a careless people, judging from the monthly reports of the dead-letter office. In the month of July only 367,494 persons wrote at the time in writing letters which never reached their destination, and only 24,987 forgot to pay their postage. Through the carelessness of letter-writers, 267,494 persons failed to receive letters last month, the result of which was disappointment, and in many cases positive loss.

Hard Water is Wholesome.

THE Lancet, after devoting many pages to an investigation into the properties of the water introduced into Kingsbury, London, as a study of the analytical reports on the subject, comes to the conclusion that the water is free from all poisonous and more healthful than soft water. Hard water is not only clearer, colder, more free from organic impurities, and more agreeable to the eye and to the palate, but it is more wholesome. Calcareous water, however, is not contained in adequate quantity in ordinary food, but you can obtain it in spring and well water.

It has been incontestably shown that in mountainous districts where the water is more or less hard, the inhabitants enjoy the best health and longest years. On the other hand, it is believed that in large cities the mortality is inversely as the hardness of water supplied to the inhabitants. A water which contains about 10 grains of carbonate of lime to the gallon is suitable for use in all household purposes. As a drink and for cooking purposes, it should contain considerable carbonate of lime for the support of life in the simplest, most natural and most wholesome form. Lime is the source of the most nourishing, fresh and sparkling. It is evident that our preconceived popular notions on the subject of hard water need revising, and that it may be better for us to drink rather than to have recourse to rain or ice water.

The New Niagara Bridge.

Surveys are quietly proceeding on Grand Island for another international railroad bridge. The Company was first formed last spring, both in the Canadian Parliament and the American Congress, and although it has been long in the dark, it is now ready to proceed, and engineers set to work. The bridge is being built in the interest of the Canadian Southern, whose managers complain that not only is the International Bridge unavailable on account of the single track, but that an city of Buffalo, through which trains only pass at the rate of six miles an hour, is a serious obstacle to the use of railroad traffic. Hence, they feel compelled to go around the city of Buffalo. The Grand Island Bridge will have a double track, also a double carriage way. It will cross the Western International branch of the Niagara river just below Black creek, to which point the road will be built from Niagara Falls, and then along Grand Island a distance of about seven miles, and cross the Eastern American branch just below the main land now. Towards, there connecting with the Erie and Central. The situation is an exceedingly favorable one, the water being only twenty feet deep, and the current one and one-half miles an hour, as against a current of from eight to twelve miles at Buffalo.

BERNARD HOPKINS. Some announcement is made in London, by the announcement in the papers, of English and American applications for "bird-nests" (edible nests) from the Chinese, in Ireland. It appears that the island's accommodation of the island consists of "a number of small caves, in which some of these nests is the common bird-room of all guests; the other is used for sitting, reception, eating and cooking.

REV. MR. SPURGEON celebrated his arrival at the age of forty-two, at the tabernacle, in London, the other day, in the presence of a congregation of nearly 6,000 Thousand sinners.

About Kossuth.

A correspondent of the Wilmington *Every Evening* states that a sister of Louis Kossuth, a Mme. Ruttkay, is now living in New Jersey, having just returned from a visit to Europe, and goes on to say: "Mme. Ruttkay informs your correspondent that her brother was far from being very indignant at the stories that have been circulated about the patriot's poverty, she says that he lived like a king in a beautiful villa near Turin, and that both of his sons had lucrative and comfortable positions. Kossuth, who is in his seventy-third year, may be said to be enjoying a green and beautiful old age. He seems to be sufficient for all his wants, and he devotes his whole time to scientific pursuits. And day by day he sees wonders flowing through the mountain roads of the vicinity, knocking off bits of rock with a little hammer that he always carries with him. Geology and natural science are his favorite studies, and he has a valuable collection of specimens of all kinds. He also amuses himself with telescope and spectroscope, and is generally well informed. He declines to take active part in politics, although he never loses his interest in the welfare of his country. Friends in Hungary elect him every year to the Diet, but he never appears there. He receives some 3,000 letters a year, in accord with the present party in power. The death of his wife, about two years ago, was a great sorrow to Kossuth. Mme. Ruttkay informs us that her brother has a large collection of manuscripts, which he will have published by his sons after his death—that he is still writing, and is an eloquent lecturer. The story of his poverty, which was a pure fabrication, first appeared in the London Daily Telegraph, and was first supposed that the paper was published at Frankfort-on-the-Main, and several letters were addressed to it. He finally discovered their mistake, and sent a positive denial of the story to the Kossuth Journal, which was then in publication. Kossuth laughingly says that his American friends are not in the habit of refusing to believe the story of his poverty, for they are continually writing to him for money. The Mme. Ruttkay, on which would bankrupt him if he was such a very poor man. After Kossuth had passed from England into Turkey, Mme. Kossuth, continued to reside at Pesth with her daughters. Reduced in circumstances, she, in her release, of to keep a boarding-house in town, by which they earned a scanty living. The little old lady could spare they bestowed upon the sick and wounded Hondeds, the remains of the Hungarian army, who had been left to starve. These acts of kindness excited the suspicions of the Austrians, and she was arrested on the Kossuth, was embarking for America in two sisters, Mme. Ruttkay and Mme. Szedenyi, were imprisoned in the same prison. Mme. Ruttkay was a widow, the mother of five young children, and Mme. Szedenyi of two. After their imprisonment of two months at Vienna and when no proof could be adduced against them they were released under a sentence of perpetual banishment from Hungary. Mme. Szedenyi was left a widow, and her mother went under the surveillance of an Austrian officer to Belgium, where they were left behind, the property of the Federals, and in our friends kaspero. Mme. Ruttkay came to America, where eleven years, a gentleman of our village visited Macon, Ga., with his wife, and who was a witness to the marriage, and can witnessing a wedding. While seated in a pew, awaiting the arrival of the bride, a lady sitting in front of him, requested to find the marriage ceremony, and inquired of the gentleman if he was a minister. When the moment came for presenting the bride, the gentleman of the magician advanced to the cradle, and said:

"My gift is this: Whatever he wishes for he shall have. And only I who give shall be able to recall this gift."

For the magician was a celebrity of other magicians, and he knew that if he understood all that was said to him, and was, next to the young nobleman, the wisest person in the room.

"Mark well, my dog," said the prince to him, "I am now about to give to my godfather, and when we find him we go no further. I rely on your sagacity to do the rest."

The dog licked the prince's hand, and then trotted so resolutely down a certain road that the magician thought it wise to lead them and followed close behind.

They traveled in this particular way to the end of the day, stopping only halting for needed rest and refreshment. The little dog led them through woods, and toward evening they found themselves in the depth of the forest, with no sign of a house in view. Nevertheless they heard a little bell, such as is rung for service, and the dog ran down a side path, and they followed, and came to a grotto, at the door of which stood an aged hermit.

"Is the prince here?" asked the prince.

"No one lives but myself," said the old woman; "but as I am a wise woman, I may be able to help you if you need it."

The king then told her of his perplexities, and how he was desirous of finding the magician, to produce him to recall his gift.

"He could not recall the other gifts," said the wise woman. "Therefore it is better that the prince should be taught to use his power prudently and to control his temper. And since all the persons capable of guiding him have disappeared, I will return with you and take charge of him myself. Over me he will have no power."

To this the king consented, and they returned together to the palace, where the wise woman taught the young prince, and she fulfilled her duties so well that he became much more diligent and self-controlled. Only at times his temper got the better of him, and led him to wish what he afterward vainly regretted.

Thus all went well till the prince became a man, when, though he had a great deal of power, he had the misfortune of having an old woman for his counselor, and she said:

"I certainly wish that I had a faithful and discreet adviser of my own age and sex."

On that very day a young nobleman offered himself as companion to the prince, and as he was a young man of great capacity, he was accepted; whereupon the old woman took her departure, and was never seen again.

The young nobleman performed his part as well as the wise woman herself, and the prince became deeply attached to him, and submitted in every way to his counsels.

But at last a day came when, being in a rage, the advice of his friend irritated him, and he exclaimed, hastily:

"Will you drive me mad with your long sermons! I wish you would hold your tongue forever!"

On which the young nobleman became dumb, and he remained. For he was one of those who, if they lose their independent of the prince's good and reverence, no bounds.

"Am I not under a curse?" said he. "Truly I ought to be glad to escape from human society, and went to live with wild beasts in a wilderness. I only bring ill luck to people. I have been; there is no hope for me unless I can find my godfather, and make him recall this gift."

So the prince mounted his horse, and accompanied by his dumb friend, who rode upon a mule, he left the city, a noble knight, and set out to find the magician. They took no attendants, and the prince presented himself to the king, and asked if he had a magician in his kingdom.

"Why, I'm sure I do not know," replied the king. "I have a remarkably wise man, and if you want counsel she may be able to help you."

The prince inquired who was sent for, and she was so beautiful, as well as witty, that the prince fell in love with her and begged the king to give her to him to wife. The king, of course, was unable to refuse what the prince asked, and the wedding was celebrated without delay; and by the advice of his faithful dog in a disguise, and kept in near him, that he might, constantly be reminded of the evil results of giving way to his anger.

For a time all went well. At first the prince was much struck with his wife; but by-and-by familiarity made him less careful, and one day she said something which so offended him, and he fell into a violent rage. As he went storming up and down, the princess wrung her hands and said: "Husband, husband, I beg you to be careful what you say to me! Don't, don't, you drive me mad, and yet you know where he lies."

"I know that I wish you were with him, if you do nothing but scold me," the prince, in a fury; and the words were scarcely out of his mouth when the prince vanished from his side, and when he ran to the glass coffin there she lay, pale and lifeless, with her head upon the body of the hermit.

The prince was now beside himself with remorse and misery, and then the dumb nobleman made signs that they would pursue their search for the magician, he only cried, "Too late! too late!" But after a while he said, "I will return to the hermit, and pass the rest of my miserable life in solitude and penance. And you, dear friend, return to my father."

But the dumb nobleman shook his head, and could not be persuaded to leave the prince. They they took the glass coffin on their shoulders, and, the prince weeping at the sight, they retraced their steps to the forest.

For some time the prince remained with the hermit, and submitted himself to his direction. At last the hermit led him return to his father, and he obeyed.

Every day the prince stood by the glass coffin, and yet he lingered. At last, he exclaimed, "Behold, murderer, the fruits of anger!" And he tried hard to overcome the violent temper which had caused his wife's death. And after a while the prince became as gentle as he had before been violent. The king and the queen were delighted at the change; but the prince remained sad at heart, thinking of the past.

One day he was sitting alone, when a man approached him, dressed in a long black robe.

"Good-day, godson," said he.

"Who calls me godson?" said the prince.

The magician you have so long sought," replied the stranger, "I have come to reclaim my gift."

"What cruelty led you to bestow it upon me?" cried the prince.

"The king your father, would have been dissatisfied with any present from me, and I wished to impress upon him the responsibilities of common gifts, and very limited power, are more than enough for mortals to possess. I, for, I, I have not neglected you. I was the wise woman who sent you to the hermit."

"Again, I say the hermit, is your dog was sent to discover. I am come now to reclaim my gift, and you must give it to me."

"Alas!" cried the prince, "why is kindness so sharp? If you have not forgotten me, why do you reclaim the benefit 'tit is too late for my happiness! My friend is dumb, my wife is dead, and I, I feel as if I could not live long enough to reach these, do you think it matters to me what I may command?"

"Softly, softly," said the magician. "I had a reason for delay. But for these three months you have shown the spirit of the violent temper which you have conquered. Moreover, when the spell which was cast upon your wife was broken, it taken away, its effects also are undone. Godson I recall my gift."

As the magician waved the glass coffin of the coffin melted into the air, and the princess sprang up, and, throw herself into her husband's arms. The dog also, stretched himself, and wagged his tail. The dumb nobleman ran to tell the good news to the king, and all the counselors came back in a long train from the hermit's cave, and when the king saw the affair of state as if nothing had happened.

The old king welcomed his children with joy, and they lived happily to the end of their days.

How to Get Rid of Rats.

You may bring an enemy into their camp, and they will fall out among themselves if a cage together, and leave them without food. In process of time they will be found to have eaten all that can be eaten, and this may be let loose. He has shown a stronger mind, and a determined, that, in a very short space of time he will clean your premises, and then, in the end, take himself off in search of "fresh fields and pastures new."

Or, another plan of biting the biters is to procure a large wire cage, such as is used valve, in a large and deep tub, half full of water, with an island in the centre. Place in the cage a few rats, and they will soon be tame, and, in one morning all but the strongest will be found drowned, by having a bucket of the "solitary confinement." This is a little French joke.

Or, if you can procure a small terrier, you can let them off with merely a shock to their nervous system, as follows: Place a wire cage in the centre of the room, and, kicking their feet, will soon be tame, and, in one morning all but the strongest will be found drowned, by having a bucket of the "solitary confinement." This is a little French joke.

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A RHODE ISLAND coward recently attempted to hide spiritual guide that on one occasion he had suffered the keenest remorse for crime. It was when he stole four cucumbers from a neat lady's garden, and ate them. That night, before the Deacon got home, he made a solemn vow that if his life were spared he would never repeat the act, and he never has.

SAY NO more about Europe. She's taking care of Joaquin Miller, Jack Mansfield, Gamblers two American lasses, and Mr. Beecher's trial. Isn't that what is?—*Detroit Free Press.*

A SURGEON will cut his best friend when it is his duty to do so.

The First Thousand Dollars.

The following extract we take from the New York *Independent*, and commend it to the careful consideration of boys and young men:

"The first thousand dollars that a young man after going out into the world for himself earns and saves with difficulty, settle the question of business life with him. Thus may be exceptions to this statement, yet, as a rule, we think there is well tried true.

"The first condition is that the young man actually earns the thousand dollars in question. He does not inherit this money, he does not come to him by a streak of good luck, as the result of a fortunate venture in the purchase and sale of a hundred shares of stock, it is the fruit of personal industry. He gives his time and his labor for it. While he is thus earning and saving it, he must earn two or three, or perhaps four times as much to pay his current expenses. He must live frugally and carefully. He must allowing everything to be favorable for the return of lively business times this fall, that he will come with a hundred dollars. He shall rather grow gradually into the habits of economy, of activity, some economical habits, in other branches of business taking the place of and the more sanguine merchants and manufacturers are demanding their own success to the more cautious. It is plain that this is the healthy mode of producing the men of the future, and the day is far off when it will be ever borne by speculative rashness.

"In speaking of economy, that the country now has all the conditions for the development of business prosperity, in all quarters satisfactory. We believe that Congress is not likely to further interfere with the financial situation. Money is generally easy, its distribution among the market investment showing that it can be had in sufficient amounts for all productive enterprises which may win the confidence of the public. The crops returns are all that could be desired. It is stated that there is now on hand in Chicago and Milwaukee nearly three times as much wheat as last year at this time, being six and a half millions against two and a half millions. This may not be very encouraging to the producer—although high prices for corn and oats make up for his loss on wheat—but it promises one of those seasons of cheap bread which conduce equally to the comfort of the producer, the prosperity of most branches of industry. It may seem something on the table, they generally use it, and the cheap meat and textiles, to cheapen as article is only wanted to open up an amount of consumption." We hall the abundance of the crops, therefore, as exactly what our country needs, and considering the history of the past, to furnish the means of easy subsistence to struggling laborers, and to enable the manufacturers to open the partments of manufacturing industry.

"Thirdly, it is evident that the condition of the money market, and the prospects of economy and prudence in all transactions, will tend to make a dollar to lay out in purchases worth to go as far as possible and to give the most for the money. The tendency from every quarter coincide with this view. "People are buying freely, but cautiously, and at prices much lower than formerly." "There is a steady and healthy increase in the general volume of business." "Trade and industry are still living economically, and only what they need." Such are the current statements. Taken in connection with the other business features of the country, they indicate a healthy condition, and a growing confidence among the people, the sufficient plentifulness of money, the abundant crops, the cheapness of the necessaries of healthy feeling of confidence prevailing in nearly all business circles—it points to a prosperous future for our country, which, if not as vigorous as has been anticipated, will be good and permanent.—*Boston Journal.*

History of Tobacco Using.

The tobacco plant is a native of America. It was introduced into Europe by Francis Fernando, and into Spain by Columbus. It was first used in Spain and Portugal, and afterward introduced into France, and Italy and Turkey. It was soon after carried into France, Germany, Russia, and Italy.

The use of tobacco in Turkey was prohibited under penalty of the bastinado for the first offence, the loss of the nose for the second, and deprivation of life for the third. In Italy, all who used tobacco were to be chastised with excommunicated. In Switzerland, all users of tobacco were punished by the magistrates as criminals. In Constantinople, a Turk was led through the street with his nose transfixed by a pipestesh, as a warning to all who should dare to smoke. Persia treated tobacco using as a capital crime. James I. also made earnest effort to suppress the use of tobacco, and imposed heavy imposts upon it.

The following a few statistics will show how enormous is the amount of tobacco raising and using at the present time.

In 1858, tobacco cost England more than $40,000,000.

In the year 1860, it cost France the same sum. Last year, it was estimated that tobacco cost the English people more than $100,000,000.

The United States annually exhausts in the culture of tobacco 800,000 acres of its richest soil, and employs 40,000 men, women, boys and girls in its manufacture. In 1862, the amount of tobacco used in this country amounted to 100 pounds for each adult person.

Holland has 100,000 sallow, cadaverous looking people engaged in the manufacture of the various forms of tobacco.

The present annual production of the weed is estimated by reliable authorities at 1,000,000,000 pounds, which, at a cost to the consumers at least $300,000,000.

As old darkey who, after considerable argument was convinced that the Freedman's Bank is a gone institution, exclaimed, "Dat's what always made me spite a bank!"

A KANSAS farmer solemnly declares that a grasshopper sat on the gatepost and threateningly asked: "William Bryant, what in thunder do you calculate of that cold meat?"

Common Sense in Education.

Bishop Simpson, in a recent lecture to the Epworth League, at the Boston Tremlette Female High School, did not seek to improve his hearers with the idea that brilliant dreams, fairy tales, and fanciful molds, that their brains were too soft, and their muscles too dabby to enable them to successfully reach the same scholastic attainments as their brothers, but on the contrary, spoke to them of their natural ability to acquire useful knowledge; of the necessity of comprehending and observing the laws of health, and of their duties and relations to society and to home and surroundings. In pointing out the mischievous mistakes made in the education of girls, he was as eloquent as practical. Beginning with the all-important subject of health, he mercilessly ridiculed the idea still entertained by many, that cheeks, shoulders, and bosoms should be a matter of complaint as luxury, was a ladylike nonpresent, while he pointedly demonstrated that the foundation of true beauty, the source of social grace and power, and the exercise of the highest religious enjoyment was founded upon rosy, robust health. The first step to be taken, he said, in the work of the education of her body, without a doubt, is the cultivation of a healthy appetite. The girl who pines over her food, and who hesitates and fretts over every morsel, which he could relish, is a fit subject for the physician. The girl who is ever ready for her meals, who is ever hungry, who is ever ready for her meals, who is ever hungry, who is ever ready for her meals, who is ever hungry,