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AGRICULTURAL ITEMS.

The live stock of Iceland show a decrease in numbers.

INCREASE in cure of a cow is shown in increase of milk product.

RUSSIA's sill products amount annually to over a million dollars.

TEXTILE exports increased over 12,000 acres in area in one year.

MICHIGAN has a quarter of a million of acres devoted to fruit-raising.

A THOROUGH blackberry is a novelty. Hoosac Thornless is the name given it.

CONNECTICUT agriculturists are moving to secure experimental stations.

ALL the dairy conventions are against skimming of the milk in the spring.

UTAH farmers are forming cooperative companies. The system seems to work well.

A MINNESOTA horse traveled 140 miles in two days, and seemed as water for the long trip.

ABOUT five hundred hair-pins were found in a bullock slaughtered by a Jersey City butcher.

A MICHIGAN farmer realized $48.31 profit from one-seventh of an acre devoted to tomato growing.

THE French Government is endeavoring to secure prompt annual publication of agricultural statistics.

SCATTERING paragraphs all coincide in the fact that the dairying branch of agriculture is increasing.

A GEORGIA farmer found that age tells tilled hoes in fifteen hours. Tansy tea destroyed them instantly.

AN acre of sinuse in fall bearing will produce about three tons, and if well prepared will-be worth $80 to $100 per ton.

A FARMER who told his hired man to give the best milker an extra quantity of oatmeal found he had stopped up the pump.

EXCESSIVE devotion to wheat culture has caused a decided decrease in the west of the Northwest. A mixed system is now working into practice.

A Jersey farmer proved the ravages of the onion grub by sprinkling soot along the rows. The soot also acted as a preventive against the fly.

WILD carrot does not spread by the root, but it produces an abundance of seed in consequence. The plants should not be allowed to perfect its seed.

COTSWOLD sheep are supposed to have derived their name from the "cogs" or sheds from which they were fed in winter, and from the "wolds" or open hills, upon which they were pastured in summer.

THE whole number of farmers in France is in round numbers 7,400,000, of whom 5,400,000 are landed proprietors. The landed proprietors constitute one-seventh of the entire population of the country.

A VERMONT farmer stroked his gray locks and said pathetically, "I don't really know how old and feeble I was until I went to lick James this morning. He's only seventeen, but I couldn't make him holler."

A FARMER in Knox, Maine, named Prince, has a valuable cow which was fed one from rating room paper which had been stripped from the walls of the house. Nothing in the paper seemed to have tained the poison.

THE English farm laborers now receive better food and their condition is generally steady amelioration. The number of allotments of gardens to them has greatly increased, and educational facilities are more generally improved.

IN Great Britain a price of twenty-five guineas has been offered for the best essay on "The application of sanitary science to rural districts, and the best means to insure the highest condition of health and the prevention of disease."

IN Lerne, N. H., the ants, last fall, farmer brought into town a single load of wood containing eleven and one-quarter cords. After Deacon Bill died this he will not sleep of nights until he learns how many oxen the farmer had yoked to his sled.

FROM experiments in planting large and small seed potatoes, as noted by a correspondent of the Prairie Farmer, the gain in favor of large potatoes does not appear to be sufficient to pay for the seed when high, but the gain in favor of choice selected, large and smooth, shows that it will pay to use such.

A POTTER's-FIELD farm of an average 125 acres from January 1, 1872, to January 1, 1875, and realized for eggs and poultry sold $649.50, being 52 cents per acre. The raised in poultry chickens. The business of the kind known as "Everlasting Layers," a cross between the Black Spanish and the common hen.

Saved by a Scared Dog.

The "dog-with-a-tin-kettle-to-his-tale" is a thing of established reputation of old, and we never supposed it could ever be anything else. That the device once saved several men's lives, we have related by the Cincinnati *Enquirer*, does not excise the old sport. It is shown by how unexpected a means deliverance sometimes reaches men in danger. The usefulness and the inestimable of sometimes quite as near akin as the sublime and the ridiculous:

A gentle writer from an officer at Fort Sill, Indian Territory, gives the following account of an ingenious expedition adopted by one of his men in a stage:

"Corporal John Smith, of the Forbiesh Infantry, had been ordered to report on some detail, some twenty-five miles from this post. While thus engaged, he was surprised by a band of one hundred or more mounted Indians, he thinks either Kiowas or Comanches, from this reservation. As their power was unmistakably hostile, he and his men lost no time in taking to the cover of a ravine, or in old buffalo wallow, where, in a very uncomfortable, constrained position, they managed to protect themselves from their enemies at a distance for the day and night. The next morning, however, their suffering from thirst, for food and water became rather serious, and something had to be done. Corporal Smith was equal to the situation: Taking a piece of his own white shirt, the only substitute for a paper to be had, he wrote a note describing their situation, fastened it carefully to the neck of a small, shaggy, nondescript dog he had followed them from the fort; then, battering up a cracker, he fastened it to the dog's tail and let him go. The dog, to quote the corporal's own expression, 'just humped himself and put out for home.' The remnant of bravado, I presume, made no attempt to stop him, and within two hours from the time of his departure he reached the post. Succor was immediately sent and the brave corporal and his comrades brought in, the next morning, safe at the first sight of the rescuing party, at the distance of several miles."

A Departed Giant.

On the 26th ultimo at Mount Morris, a celebrated Irish giant—he was very portly, by no means as ferocious as the famous Polyphemus of Greek story—died in Baltimore. He was born at Waterford, Ireland, in a low station of life, though his ancestors were of high rank, and gave him a very high standing—eight feet in his stockings. His father was a small farmer, but he inherited by patent industry, cause at last to weigh three hundred and fifty-one pounds before he went to his grave. He was unmarriable, his secretary—ability—afterwards gave him an entry, and for three years he was exhibited in Dublin, being looked upon as one of the greatest curiosities in the world. And visiting nearly every place in the United States, in the extreme West and South. He then traveled with a circus to give it weight and dignity, and he followed them for more, where he kept a restaurant, up to the day of his death. He was a handsome fellow with coal black hair, bright brilliant eyes; his hands were enormously large, and the size of his foot will use his shoes as dry-docks, or turn them in sections, a convenient house for the pool and hotel.

Cities of great size will yield to Art, Art yields to Time, and Time to Fate. Art, Time, Fate, yielded to Death, and Death yields to Life everlasting.

Leigh Hunt.

A STATISTICIAN estimates that courtships average three tons of coal each.

Leopard versus Cow.

Sir Samuel Baker, in his interesting work on Ceylon, tell us that the leopards in that country cause no little loss among the cattle. They are so shrewd that they will get to the sheep and cows by scratching through the thatched roofs of the huts in which they are kept. Sometimes, however, they meet with their match in the small, but active cattle, as in the following instance:

About three years ago a leopard took it into his head to try the beefsteak of a very savage and short-horned cow, who, with her calf, was the property of the blacksmith. It was a dark, rainy night. The blacksmith and his wife were in bed, and the cow and calf were nestled in the warm straw in the entire stable.

The door was locked, and all was apparently secure when the hungry leopard prowled stealthily around the cow-house, sniffing the prey within. The strong smell of the leopard at once alarmed the keen senses of the cow, made doubly acute by her anxiety for her little charge, and she stood ready for the danger, as the leopard, having mounted on the roof, commenced scratching his way through the thatch. Down he sprang, but at the same instant, with a splendid charge, the cow dashed him to the wall, and a battle ensued which can be easily imagined.

A model stable, in a corner of the cattle-shed, whose wandering senses were completely scattered when he found himself in the unwilling clutches of the brute, he rushed out and shut the door. In a few minutes he succeeded in awakening the blacksmith, who proceeded to load a pistol, the only weapon he possessed.

During the whole of this time the bellowing of the cow, the roars of the leopard, and the thumping, trampling and butting which proceeded from the battle-shed, explained the savage nature of the fight.

The blacksmith, who was nosportsman, shortly found himself with a lantern in one hand, a pistol in the other, and no idea what he meant to do. He waited, therefore, at the shed door, and holding the light so as to shine into the numerous small apertures, he looked in. The leopard no longer growled; but the cow bellowed with the madness of victory, threw a large dark mass over her head, then quietly kneeling down, he proceeded to its descent, and then bored it against the wall as it crawled helplessly toward a corner of the stable, in which the beaten in reduced circumstances. The gallant little cow had nearly killed him, and was now giving him the last stokes.

The blacksmith perceived the leopard's helpless state, and, boldly opening the door discharged the pistol, and the next minutes was hitting to hasten to the cow run, with the warlike cow after him. She was regularly "up," and was ready for anything or anybody. However, she was at length pacified, and the dying leopard was put out of his misery.

Patting a Leopard.

Again the proverb must be repeated: "Experience keeps a dear school, but fools will learn in no other." Nothing stake any animal merely because he has a sleek skin,—and a similar rule applies to all other "nice-looking" dangers. The New York *Herald* points the caution with this story:

Instances that have frequently happened fail to impress some people with the fact that leopards and their kind are treacherous, and school fail to use them. It was not long ago that the papers announced the terrible tearing of the hands of a young man at the Central Park menagerie, while petting the lion against. The advice of one of the blood fellows, at any another incident occurred similar, except that the animal that inflicted the injury was a black Java leopard instead of a lion.

At Barnum's Hippodrome, and near the entrance, stands the cage that holds the performing animals, consisting of a lion and lioness, a Brazilian tiger, a spotted leopard, and the black Java leopard mentioned above. The collection is a fine one, and greatly admired by those who attend the place.

Yesterday afternoon a young man who had been watching the man who takes care of the animals, seeing him put the black leopard, concluded he would do the same.

Waiting until the keeper had turned away, he crept under the iron bar, and thrust his hand into the cage. He did not, however, quicker than it went in, and in the most deplorable condition being nearly torn off by the claws of the infuriate brute.

This, however, did not satisfy the animal. She began to storm up and down the cage, and terribly excited the rest of the animals, some of them rushed with her. Finally in one of her desperate efforts, she reversed some of the fastenings that are put against the bars to confine her more securely; and in the next moment she stood free in the promenade.

Her long, black, little body, gliding around with as little noise as a serpent would make, was soon noticed by the other animals, and then the roaring commenced. Than and Pasty, the two African lions, opened first their bass voices, and were soon followed in concert by the howl of the hyena, and the bellowing of the sacred bull and the water buffalo.

Every animal in the place, it seemed, took part in the concert; and finally a crowd gathered in front of the lion's cage to see what was the matter. The leopard, she, however, did not seem so terrable as usual, and showed fight, and might have made it rather disagreeable for the keeper had not an unexpected appearance been put in at that moment. Master Jack, the bull-terrier dog, whose countenance is familiar to all who visit the hippodrome.

The dog at once made a dash for the leopard, and seized hold of her ear, and though the struggle was a fearful one, Jack managed to retain his hold, and the animal was secured. The keeper was cut about the hands in the struggle, but not badly injured, and it is a lucky thing, too, that no performance was going on at the time.

The Mother-in-Law of the Case.

Mother-in-law Morse was royally above the midst of a bunch of other women, in a large hall, and was talking their glaring timidity at her, and Mrs. Becher occasionally directing a steely stare at her face. She is an excellent liker of Mrs. Tilton, with a bolder front and lower brow, helped in the ratio of Mrs. Tilton's meekness and deferiorn are Mrs. Morse's audacity and fire. Her cleverness is a matter of conjecture of some puffs and frizzes, which resemble as much as possible the wing on a mudhen cake. They tempt you to blow off a feather, and taste whether they are sweet. Her nose is a little pugilistic, but very small and cruel, and her eyes as keen as a pair of daggers. Fortunately for the world of mankind, these eyes are covered with black-rimmed eye-glasses. I devote all the description I can to Mrs. Morse, because without Mrs. Morse, there would not only have been no Elizabeth Tilton, but what would have been, at the present times better, no scandal. She sat in a corner of her room, like an Amazon Major-General riding in front of her staff. Her eye-glasses were trained upon her son-in-law, and from that dreadful battery she beaten down Mr. Tilton's scowls and frowns.—*Chicago Tribune.*

Not Prejudiced.

Mark Twain found it necessary to give a description of an acquaintance once, and experience has taught him that his description should be understood as an impartial description against the subject; he should endeavor to confine himself to bare facts; and this is the agony of it:

A long-legged, vain, light-weight village lawyer, from New Hampshire, had been in the habit of boasting in his prejudiced way that his son, a mere boy, he would make Solomon seem a failure. His audacity equaled his ignorance, he would talk about his son's wisdom and his learning equaled his vanity, he would talk about his son's learning in the back side of a tombstone. The boy's stature were proportioned to his ancestor, he would be a pen for the grosscope; if his ideas were as large as his words, it would take a man three months to walk around them. He was of an age when he could commence to listen as long as he might talk, that audience would be of old age; and if he could not talk as well as he said something, he would talk as long as he had. Every time he opened his mouth, and he would have enough to wait till the disturbance was over, and go on again.

Patching Boys' Clothes.

A mother in Iowa writes to the Christian *Monitor* declares that she fully agrees with any thoughtful woman who spares the boys' clothes by patching, putting great round or triangular patches, when her gown still and a generous supply of goods and trimmings, rewarded much most as well as new ones. May they hold up in grateful remembrance, long after they shall have outgrown the use of such trousers. She suggests that when pants need repairing over the knee, it is a good way to fitting seam each side of the part cut it out, and insert a new piece prescription nicely before closing the seam again. Neither boy or man need be ashamed to wear garments neatly patched, if it means comfort to the wearer, should be taught that mending well is an essential party of domestic economy.

Not Prejudiced.

ETAGERE CABINET ORGANS. The finest, most elegant and attractive of furniture, furnished with a number of small shelves, designed for various small ornamental articles, has become necessity in every fashionable drawing room. The Mason & Hamlin Organ Co. manufacture a combination of the elegance and cabinet organ, very rich and beautiful, and yet furnish for the price of an organ with the etagere.*

LARGE farms rather show increase in England.

AMERICAN WOMEN.—It is a melancholy fact, that American women have degenerated in point of health and physique, until they have become literally a race of invalids. How sad it is to look around society and see the pale, languid, sickly looking lady of to-day with the hale, hearty and buxom ladies of days gone by. To all such the late discoveries of Dr. WALKER, of California, which is known as VINEGAR BITTERS, is a priceless boon beyond all other medicines. Its effects are so marvelous, and so different from what to thousands is a stumbling block never yet overcome, viz.—constipation, which is family physician. Its true there may be cases of years standing, that will necessitate more than one treatment, but in nine cases out of ten this remedy will reach the disease, and after a little time cure the cause. The number of ladies cured by it are numbered by thousands, and are scattered through every State in the U. S. 26

FISK'S New York Grand Opera House is to be soon transformed into a fashionable hotel.

Dean's Black, Black, Cough, Cough!

Cough is a symptom from which diseased conditions of the throat, bronchial tubes and lungs manifest themselves. But whether it arises from the irritation produced in the throat by a cold, or is caused, from an attack of Bronchitis, from irritation of the lungs, or from any other cause, nothing will allay it more speedily or cure it more permanently than Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. It matter whether it be a recent attack, or a lingering cough, the Discovery is so celebrated well adapted for its relief and treatment. In fact, it will cure a cough in one-half the time necessary to cure it with any other medicine, and it does it, not by drying it up, but by removing the cause, and leaving the lungs and other parts the affected parts. No time should be lost in commencing the use of a proper medicine for a cough, for if left to itself, the cause is pursued, serious and dangerous disease of the lungs is likely to follow. Golden Medical Discovery is sold by all druggists.

GREAT BRITAIN raises annually 3,100,000,000 worth of potatoes. The crop is thus a very important one, hence the investigations now being made to discover remedies for the potato malady.

IMPORTANT INVENTION.—"In less than ten years there will not be a metal cruse in use, was the prediction made by a party of eminent physicians on examining the Elastic Truss of the Elastic Truss Co., 683 Broadway, N. Y. The extensive adoption of these unequaled instruments has been so rapid, because, in addition to the ease and comfort they afford, they will make them the only trusses used in America, and should they not, they will suffer to send to the Elastic Truss Co. for a pamphlet, which they will send free, postpaid to all parts of the country by mail.—Cos

A FORTUNE easily made. No capital required.—For particulars address Lobman & Co., Louisville, Kentucky.

BURNETT'S FLORAL HAND BOOK. *See Adv't.*

ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM causes the lungs to throw off the matter that is collected over the air cells of the lungs and effectually cures the most obstinate coughs. Price 50 cts. Wonderful Cure of Asthma. A Remarkable Testimonial. It has no equals for quick, sure, safe and pleasant relief in all cases of Asthma, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Croup, Whooping Cough, Consumption, Sold by all druggists. A WILDER, Chemist, Boston.

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I have a super-refined Baking Powder for making the lightest, most delicate and healthy biscuit, cakes, etc., that will keep well in any climate, which I will send a fresh supply to any family or boarding house that may desire it, on trial. My Baking Powder can be sent by mail, prepaid, for 50 cts. per pound. Is it not better to pay 50 cts. for a pound of Baking Powder than to risk your health and life by using the cheap, adulterated article? Price of my baking powder, 50 cents per pound. It will, how ever, be sent to any family or boarding house, free of charge, if they will send 50 cents for a pound. Address, DR. R. W. BELCHER, Chemist, Boston.

WILBOR'S COMPOUND OF PURE COD LIVER OIL AND LIME.

Wilbor's Cod Liver Oil and Lime. The great medicinal value of Cod Liver Oil is well established. Its effects are almost as extensive as the ailments of the human family, and it is a specific for Pulmonary Complaints, Scrofula, Rickets, Consumption, Scrofula, Rickets, Consumption, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds, Wasting Diseases, and Consumption. Sold by all druggists.

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No. 416 North Fifth Street, St. Louis, Mo. Graduated in 1845. Cures all sufferers without the use of mercury or confinement. Cures Syphilis in all its stages, Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Stricture, Seminal Weakness, Impotency, Nervous Debility, Diseases of the Urinary Organs, and all private diseases. Cures Nervous Debility, Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Diseases of the Skin, Blood, Kidneys, Bladder, Nervous Affections, Rheumatism, Piles, Fistula, Stricture, Gravel, Dropsy, Diseases of the Heart, Lungs, Pain in the region of the Kidneys, Nervous Prostration, Loss of Sexual Power, Premature Decay, Confusion of Ideas, Inflammation of the Heart, Inflammation of the

THE ENTERPRISE.

PUBLISHED THURSDAY EVENINGS
—AT—
Manchester, Washtenaw Co., Mich.
—BY—
MAT D. BLOSSER, Editor & Prop'r.

MANCHESTER, MARCH 25, 1875.

Democratic Caucus.

The Democratic electors of the township of Manchester are requested to meet in caucus, at the office of Noreus Gordyne, Esq., on Saturday, April 3d, 1875, at 2 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of nominating suitable persons for Township Officers to be supported at our next annual township meeting, and transact such other business as may come before them.

By Order of COMMITTEE.

Manchester, March 25th, 1875.

We shall publish an article on the "duties and powers of the Township Superintendents" next week.

The compulsory education law was repealed by the State Senate on Monday. The House agreed to the Senate bill repealing the dog law, the same day.

Experts estimate that each bill that passes the Legislature costs the State $300. There is little hope that the Legislature will adjourn before May.—[Patriot.

The proposition to tax church landed property of value exceeding $15,000, was defeated on Monday in the House. The vote stood 61 against such taxation and only 9 in favor of it.

Mr. B., was a timid man, he could blow, and bluster, and swagger, equal to a turkey gobler—but when the "scratch" came he was counted out. He dare not go three miles for a doctor, when his own family required one, if the journey had to be performed in the night-time. He expected to see a ghost in every nook, or a hobgoblin screeching on the wings of the wind. Once in haying time, he with several others were mowing on the marsh, rattle-snakes were quite common, enough to keep Mr. B's mind excited on the subject, especially as there was a large hole in the toe of his boot. His mind almost constantly directed to that antiquated boot. Presently there was a cold sensation in his pedal extremity, it seemed to have been touched by an iceberg. It sent a shiver over his whole frame, an electrical, freezing sensation crept up the spinal cord, a faintness settled upon the whole man, and in the great eat agony of spirit he exclaimed:

"I'm a dead man, I'm a dead man."

One inquired, "why Mr. B., what's matter with you."

"O, a Sauger! a Sauger! I've been bit by a Sauger! Tell my wife to take good care of the children. I leave all my property to her."

One of the company proposed that the boot be removed and an examination made. The delapidated boot was withdrawn, and lo, out jumped a small frog the innocent cause of all Mr. B's anxieties, fears and agony! Had he been alone, he would doubtless have died with fear. It was a long time before that frog story was forgotten.

Mercury 10 below zero, bah! March 22d. Down this way we have come to the conclusion that winter is lingering in the lap of spring. Now we wish the heavy headed old ogre would get up and leave the blushing maiden alone.

B.

Religious Column.

Truth Reaches and Affects the Soul through the Exercise of Faith.

BY R. T. BRUCE.

When Christ, man's spiritual instructor had come, and introduced the great doctrines of his spiritual Kingdom, the next necessary step was, the work of impressing the truths of His doctrines upon the souls of men so as to influence their lives, and thereby bring about their saving effects upon human nature.

Hence the inquiry—How can the truths of the gospel be brought into saving contact with the soul of man?

There are but two ways in which this can be done. The one is sometimes called knowledge, the other faith or belief in testimony. In the earlier ages of the world men were necessarily moved now by a knowledge derived through the medium of the senses; a knowledge coming through their own observation and experience; but as mankind increased in number, important truth was conveyed by one man one generation communicating their experience to another man or generation, which was received by and through faith in their testimony. Perception and faith are the only modes by which truth can reach the soul: and there is a wide difference between these two modes. If facts are the subjects of personal observation, every time they are experienced, the effect upon the soul grows less and less—while on the contrary, those facts which are received by faith, produce, every time they are realized, a stronger and more enduring effect upon the soul.

By constant sight, the effect of objects soon grow less; so for instance—the falls of Niagara—then first seen produce consternation, and wonder; but if seen every day for years in succession, their power to move is lost. But by constant faith, the effect of objects believed in grows greater.

Now if this be true (and our own observation and consciousness subscribes to its truthfulness) then it follows that faith is the long run at least, is the best method by which to reach the soul and impress it with truth.

Furthermore, man is so constituted that his faith or belief, has an influence not only over his conduct in life, but likewise, over the character and action of his moral powers. How? In various ways.

1st. First, Faith governs the conscience. A true conscience depends upon a true faith. No proposition in morals is more plain. Conscience is so modified and guided by a man's faith, that it will sanction and commend an act in one man which it will forbid and condemn in another. A catholic believes that he ought to pray to the Virgin Mary to intercede for him with God; and if a good Catholic were to neglect thus to pray, his conscience would smite him, and perhaps cause him to confess his sins with tears. While on the other hand the conscience of a Protestant would smite and condemn him if he prayed to any other being but God. Conscience seldom corrects the impertinent for neglecting to pray, while the moment a man becomes a true believer in that truth necessary to salvation, his conscience condemns him if he neglects to pray. How necessary then that our faith should be correct.

Second, Human affections are governed by faith. No power in the universe can move man's affections to an object, until he believes that the object possesses some lovliness or excellency of character. The heart is affected by what we believe to exist in another, whether it do exist or not. We love a fellow being because we believe that there is something in them worthy of our affections. Human affections are so constituted that they are governed by faith. The fact then is apparent, that the conduct of a man's life is influenced by what he believes.

Again A man's interests, both temporal and spiritual, depend upon what he believes. The belief of falsehood, or error is destructive of man's interests, either temporal or spiritual; and on the other hand, belief of truth invariably guides man right, and secures his best and highest good. One of the most absurd and injurious adages prevalent among men, is, that, "it makes no difference what a man believes, if he only be sincere." While the truth is, that the more sincerely a man believes a falsehood, the more destructive it is to all his interests, for time and eternity.

What is the influence of belief in falsehood on man's temporal and social interests? Take a case or two as an illustration.

When the English army under Harold, and the Norman army under William the Conqueror, were set in array for that fearful conflict which decided the political destiny of Great Britain, William, seeing that he could not by fair attack, move the solid columns of the English ranks, made a false movement, in order to gain the victory. He gave orders that one rank of his army should fain to be flying from the field in disorder. The officers of the English army believed the falsehood, pursued them, and were cut off. A second time, a false movement was made in another part of the field. The English again believed, pursued, and were cut off. By these movements the fortunes of the day were decided. Also the English had the evidence of their senses, yet they were led to believe a falsehood, they acted upon it; the consequence was, the destruction of a great part of their army, and the establishment of the Norman power in England.

A young female, possessed of warm affections and being inexperienced in the wiles of villains, is led to believe falsehood which destroys her prospects and her happiness while life lasts. Under other circumstances she might have been virtuous, useful, happy. By taking impressions of affection her heart is won—by false promises of faithfulness and future good, her assent to marry is gained—and then, when to late, she discovers that her husband is a villain, and she is forsaken, with a broken heart, to the cold sympathies of a selfish world. No matter how sincere, or how young; she sincerely believed a falsehood and is ruined thereby.

So, the belief of falsehood in relation to spiritual things, destroys man's spiritual interests.

In consequence of believing falsehood concerning the character of God, all heathendom, at the present, is filled with ignorance, impurity and crime. As a mass of corruption spreads contagion and death among all those who approach it, so certainly does the worship of unholy beings taint the soul, and spread moral corruption through the world. And a false view of the way of salvation will have the same effect. It must be obvious to every one, that if the heathen believed in only one holy and benevolent God, their abominable and cruel rites would cease. It follows, therefore, that it is the belief in falsehood that causes many ignorance and corruption. It should be equally obvious that belief in error or falsehood concerning the Gospel plan of salvation must be ruinous to man's eternal interests. Take the Saviour's words into account, "He that believeth shall be saved—he that believeth not shall be damned." Now suppose a man professes sincerely to believe that there is no such thing as "damnation,"—no future punishment for sin; the tendency is to shape his whole life according to that belief—any character other than that which God requires is in danger—for nothing is more consistant then that God should judge by character, and the main point in that character which will be acceptable to him is love. "Love to God." Love to God leads to affectionate obedience—disobedience, must be ruinous.

It is invariably and eargally true, that the belief of truth will lead a man right, and secure his temporal, spiritual, and eternal interests; and on the contrary, the belief in falsehood will lead a man wrong, and destroy his interests in relation to whatever the falsehood pertains, and, the more sincerely any one believe error, the more certainly he destroys his interests, whether temporal or spiritual; while on the contrary, the more sincerely a man believes truth, the more certainly and powerfully are his interests advanced. The living God has connected evil with the belief of falsehood, and good with the belief of truth; it is a part of the constitutional law of the universe; and there is no power in existence, that will stop the consequences from following.

Now that doctrine which rectifies the conscience, purifies the heart, and produces love to God and men, is necessarily true, because, it has been demonstrated over and over, that righteousness and benevolence is the greatest good of the soul; and likewise that the greatest good must depend on the belief of truth: therefore, the conclusion is inevitable, that that doctrine which destroys sin in the soul of man, and produces righteousness and love or benevolence, is the truth of God. If it destroys sin wherever it takes effect by faith, and makes happiness grow out of right living and right living, from the constitution of things—from the character of God—from the nature of man—that doctrine is the truth of God. And that doctrine which hinders this result, or produces a contrary result, is the falsehood of the devil.

Therefore Christ laid, at the foundation of the Christian System, this vital and necessary principle, "He that believeth, and is baptized shall be saved, and he that believeth not shall be damned"—saved in accordance with the moral constitution of the universe, and damned from the absolute necessities existing in the nature of things.

New Advertisements.

JOHN PETITT, THE LIVE MUSIC DEALER
Is selling
PIANOS AND ORGANS
cheaper than was ever before heard of. He has the famous Steinway of England Erard, Burdett, and Mason and Hamlin Organs.
The celebrated Light & Ernst, Fullam & Sons, C. S. Halman Rosewood and Chickering Pianos. And is selling
Good Pianos from $250 to $1500.
Sales room 10 HURD HOUSE BLOCK,
228 JACKSON, MICH.

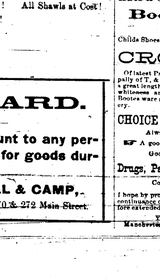
LIVERY.
UNION
Livery Stables.
The undersigned takes this method to inform their old customers and friends that they will find them on hand and
Ready to Accommodate
with Horses, Carriages, Cutters, &c., and of first class style.
Pleasure parties and Traveling men will find at these stables a team they want.
We shall take particular pains to please our friends, and hope to make many new ones, by giving them a
Tip-Top Rig at Reasonable Rates.
The stables are situated nearly in the rear of the Goodyear House. Give us a call at your earliest convenience.
FARRELL & HAWLEY.

THE BOSS PLACE
To Buy Goods
—IN THE—
LEHN'S GROCERY STORE,
South Side of Exchange Place.
Here you will always find a choice stock of Fresh Family Groceries, Provisions, Crockery, Glass, Wooden and Willow Ware, Etc.
I CAN BEAT THEM ALL ON
SUGARS of all grades,
TEAS, of the best importations
COFFEE of best grades,
SYRUPS, fresh and good.
Cheese, Sponge, Candies, Raisins, Canned Fruits, Kerosene (critical good), and, in fact, everything kept in a First Class Grocery and Provision Store.
I have also,
A Large Stock of Notions,
And Yankee Notions.
Always keep the best Cigars and Tobacco to be found in the market, and sell the same at the lowest price.
C. LEHN.

WATCHES, JEWELRY.

NEW! NEW!! NEW!!!
DIRECT FROM EUROPE!
Watches and Fine Jewelry
I am now receiving the finest stock of Watches, Clocks, Solid and Plated Gold and Silver Ware Jewelry, &c., ever brought to this place, and offer them at prices that defy competition. I have bought these goods so that I can afford to sell them cheap.
Gold Rings, Pins, Solid and Set with Precious Stones, Chains for Ladies and Gents, Studs, &c., Silver Tea Sets, Spoons, Forks, Knives, Napkin-rings, Castors, Jew Drkers, &c., all of the best manufacture and latest design.
☞ REPAIRING DONE PROMPTLY. ☜
Call and set your watch by my Regulator, the "Standard Time" in town, price my Goods and look over my stock of Toys, and I am sure you can do no better, say whats.
Remember, "The Sakey Building."
G. A. FAUSELL.

WORCESTER'S DICTIONARIES.
WORCESTER'S
DICTIONARIES,
VIENNA 1873. MEDAL OF MERIT.
"It gives me great pleasure to report that the
MEDAL OF MERIT
has been awarded to your firm in consideration of the publication of the series of Worcester's Dictionaries, and in my judgment it is a boon well deserved."
JOHN D. PHILBRICK,
U. S. Commissioner to the Vienna Exhibition.
"WORCESTER,"
THE AUTHORITY OF
Everett, Webster, Sumner, Quincy, Adams, Kirkham, Kent, Marcy, Marshall, Story, Greenleaf, Bancroft, Ticknor, Irving, Prescott, Bancroft, Hallam, Motley, Everett, Longfellow, Lowell, Whittier, Holmes, Taylor, Bryant, Irving, Henry, Felton, Hopkins.
Worcester's Quarto Dictionary, Illustrated, Price, $10.00
" Unabridged Octavo, " 6.50
" Academic Octavo, " 4.50
" Comprehensive Octavo, " 1.50
" Elementary, " 1.12
" Primary, " 0.75
" Pocket Dictionary, Interleaved, Pocket size edges, 1.00; Flexible, 1.50; Cloth, 75.
Worcester's Dictionaries are for sale by booksellers in generally, and by
BREWER & TILESTON, Publishers, BOSTON.
568



All Kinds of Job Printing from a Fine Visiting Card to a Large Poster, Promptly Done.

Printing or Bookbinding done by us will be First-class in Style and Prices are Reduced.

DRY GOODS.

THE GREAT COST SALE.
Dry Goods and Carpets
AT JACKSON,
Every thing at exact COST from a Shoe Lace to a VELVET CARPET.
$100 REWARD.
We will pay the above amount to any person charged more than cost for goods during this sale.
CAMP, MORRILL & CAMP,
270 & 272 Main Street.

Harness.

HARD AT IT!
Repairing Old and Making
TIP-TOP NEW HARNESS.
PERRY F. NASH
has bought of H. Putnam's interest in the Harness business, and will run the shop in the Old Gleason Block, as usual.
Those Owing Nash & Putnam
must call immediately and settle up.
I MEAN BUSINESS!
I wish the Farmers and others
To come here and get their work done, and I will
Give them Satisfaction.
Manchester, Nov. 19th, 1874.
372
Meat Market.
MEAT MARKET.
—THE—
(PEOPLES' FAVORITE.)
KOCH & REHFUHS,
This Market always Contains
A large supply of Fresh Meat of all grades, and
those having a choice one always get
JUST WHAT THEY WANT!
Country and Super Cured Hams, and Dried Beef,
Bologna, Pickled Pigs Feet and Sausage,
Always on hand, at Wholesale and
Retail. Corner Ann and Salt Fork.
Cash Paid for Hides and Pelts,
Give us a Call.
JOHN KOCH.
WM. REHFUHS.
Manchester, Feb. 26th, 1874. 354

THE HERO OF
BULL RUN.
—IS—
"JOE IS HERE!"
And ready to do all your Blacksmith work, such as
Wagon and Carriage Ironing,
Ironing Sleighs and Cutters,
And have employed one of the
BEST HORSE-SHOERS
in the country anywhere
he is able to satisfy all who come to his shop.
Whatever Joe Gordanier says, can be relied upon as correct, and whatever work he does will always be found reliable.
Remember, "The Old Vreeland Shop," on Wa ashtenaw street, first side of the River.
332 ☞ Enquire for JOE.
ATTENTION FARMERS.
Do You Want a Hay Rack?
If So, BUY 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, being much more substantial and requiring far less labor to perform the same amount of work. Call and see them.
THE CHEAPEST MACHINE IN THE MARKET
JOHN TRIPP, Traveling Agent.
We keep on hand a large supply of
Lumber, Shingles, Flooring,
Battings, Siding, Mouldings,
SASH, DOOR 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. 258
Drugs & Notions.
WALL PAPER.
—AND—
WINDOW SHADES
—AT—
DOTY'S VARIETY STORE,
East side of River.
New Stock! Large & Elegant!
A MACHINE
For Tinning the Wall Paper will be used free of charge.
Hats & Caps, the Latest Style.
Boots & Shoes
Just Received
Childs Shoes in great variety of designs and colors per day.
CROCKERY!
Of latest Patterns and Choicest Brandes principally of T. & R. Boston make—will endure use for a great length of time, retaining its superority of brilliancy and delicacy of appearance. Buy Hooks ware and you have no dingy looking Crockery.
CHOICE FAMILY GROCERIES!
Always to be found at this store.
☞ A good Tea at 50cts per lb.—best at 81.50.
Good Cheese for 15 cents per lb.
Drugs, Patent Medicines, Toy Goods,
Confectionery, Notions, &c.
I hope by promptness and fair dealing, to merit a continuance of the liberal patronage heretofore extended to me.
Yours Truly
Manchester, April 1 G. W. DOTY.
1159

RAIL ROADS.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL.

GOING EAST				GOING WEST			
STATIONS.	Express.	Mail.	Night Ex.	STATIONS.	Night Ex.	Mail.	Express.
Chicago	12 00 m	11 15 a m	8 40 p m	Detroit	3 00 a m	3 00 p m	1 00 a m
Day Ex.	4 20 p m	3 35 p m	1 00 a m	Ann Arbor	4 15 "	4 15 "	2 15 "
Ann'or Ex.	5 40 "	4 55 "	2 15 "	Jackson	5 15 p m	5 15 p m	3 15 "
Kal. Acc.	8 00 a m	7 15 p m	7 00 "	Kal. Acc.	10 00 a m	10 00 a m	7 00 p m
Pacific Ex.	10 20 "	11 12 "	1 20 a m	Pacific Ex.	1 20 a m	12 25 "	10 25 a m
Jackson				Chicago	7 00 "	7 00 "	5 00 "

	Chicago.	Jackson.	Kal. Acc.	Detroit.
Night Ex.	9 00 "	4 45 a m	8 00 a m	1 30 p m
Jackson Exp.	7 00 a m	10 00 "	1 00 p m	10 00 p m
Mail	3 00 p m	7 00 p m	10 00 "	7 00 a m
Day Ex.	3 00 "	7 00 "	Kal. Acc.	10 00 a m
Atlantic Ex.	10 30 a m	1 00 a m	Pacific Ex.	3 00 p m
Way Freight	7 30 a m	5 00 p m	Way Freight	7 30 a m

Trains Arrive and Depart at Jackson:

MICHIGAN CENTRAL.

GOING EAST. ARRIVE	DEPART.	GOING WEST. ARRIVE	DEPART.
Night Express, 4.45 a m	10 00 a m	Jackson Exp., 7.00 a m	10 00 a m
Jackson Exp., 7.00 a m	7.05 "	Mail, 3.00 p m	3.05 p m
Mail, 3.00 p m	3.05 p m	Day Express, 10.00 a m	10.05 "
Day Ex., 3.00 "	3.05 "	Kal. Acc., 8.00 "	8.05 "
Atlantic Ex., 10.30 a m	1.00 a m	Pacific Ex., 1.20 a m	1.25 a m
Way Freight, 7.30 a m	5.00 p m	Way Freight, 7.30 a m	5.00 p m

MICHIGAN AIR LINE.

ARRIVE.	DEPART.	ARRIVE.	DEPART.
Mail, 3.50 p m	Mail, 3.55 p m	Mail, 1.20 p m	1.25 p m
Detroit Ex., 10.00 a m	10.05 "	Detroit Ex., 4.00 "	4.05 "
Way Freight, 5.35 p m	5.40 p m	Way Freight, 8.15 a m	8.20 a m

Express and Pacific Express daily, Jackson Express daily, except Sunday and Monday going east, and every week-day except Saturday and Sunday, Evening Express daily except Sunday; Saturday trips were only to Jackson. All other trains daily except Sunday.

GRAND RIVER VALLEY.

ARRIVE.	DEPART.	ARRIVE.	DEPART.
Morning Express, 10.00 a m	Way Freight, 6.15 a m	Way Freight, 8.35 a m	Morning Express, 10.05 a m
Day Ex., 3.35 "	Pacific Ex., 1.20 p m	Pacific Ex., 4.00 p m	Day Ex., 3.40 "
Night Ex., 3.35 "	Night Ex., 8.30 "	Night Ex., 8.30 "	Night Ex., 8.35 "
Way Freight, 8.35 a m	10.00 "	Way Freight, 6.15 p m	6.20 p m
Atlantic Express, 12 midnight, Sundays only			

JACKSON, LANSING & SAGINAW

ARRIVE.	DEPART.	ARRIVE.	DEPART.
Mail, 10.00 a m	Mail, 10.05 a m	Mail, 4.00 p m	4.05 p m
Express, 3.00 p m	Express, 3.05 "	Express, 7.00 "	7.05 "
Night Express, 3.00 a m	Night Express, 3.05 a m	Night Express, 7.00 a m	7.05 a m
Way Freight, 6.10 p m	Way Freight, 8.30 a m	Way Freight, 6.30 a m	6.35 a m

Trains run by Chicago time.
W. B. STRONG, General Sup., Chicago.
H. H. LEGARD, Gen'l Pass. Agt., Detroit.
H. C. WENTWORTH, Gen. Pass. Ag't, Chicago

L. S. & M. S.

FROM JACKSON.

STATIONS.	Accom'n	Express	Mail
Jackson	7.00 a m	10.05 a m	3.05 p m
Norvell	7.35 "	10.40 "	3.40 "
Munith	7.50 "	10.55 "	3.55 "
Clinton	8.25 "	11.30 "	4.30 "
Tecumseh	8.40 "	11.45 "	4.45 "
Adrian	9.20 "	12.25 p m	5.25 "
Hudson	9.55 "	1.00 "	6.00 "
Pinckney	10.20 "	1.25 "	6.25 "
Howell	10.35 "	1.40 "	6.40 "
Howell	10.40 "	1.45 "	6.45 "
Howell	11.15 "	2.20 "	7.20 "
Brighton	11.45 "	2.50 "	7.50 "
Detroit	12.40 "	3.45 "	8.50 "

TO JACKSON.

STATIONS.	Accom'n	Express	Mail
Detroit	10.40 a m	3.00 p m	10.00 a m
Brighton	11.35 "	3.55 "	10.55 "
Howell	12.05 p m	4.25 "	11.25 "
Howell	12.10 "	4.30 "	11.30 "
Howell	12.45 "	5.05 "	12.05 a m
Pinckney	1.00 "	5.20 "	12.20 "
Hudson	1.25 "	5.45 "	12.45 "
Adrian	1.55 "	6.15 "	1.15 "
Tecumseh	2.35 "	6.55 "	1.55 "
Clinton	2.50 "	7.05 "	2.05 "
Munith	3.25 "	7.40 "	2.40 "
Norvell	3.40 "	7.55 "	2.55 "
Jackson	4.15 "	8.30 "	3.30 "

Coupon Tickets sold at this station for all points east and west.
F. S. BLODGET, Sup't. Detroit Division.
ALBERT SPENCER, Station Agent.

DETROIT HILLSDALE & INDIANA.

GOING EAST.

STAT ONS.	Accom'n	Mail.	Freight
Detroit, dep	10.20 a m	4.00 p m	8.00 a m
Ypsilanti	9.15 "	5.40 "	10.00 "
Saline	9.30 "	5.55 "	10.25 "
Manchester	9.50 "	6.15 "	11.00 "
Clark's	10.05 "	6.30 "	11.35 "
Grass Lake	10.15 "	6.40 "	11.50 "
Brooklyn	10.35 "	7.00 "	12.30 p m
Hillsdale	11.00 "	7.25 "	1.15 "
Bankers	4.00 p m	2.15 "	

GOING WEST.

STATIONS.	Mail.	Accom'n	Freight
Bankers	10.00 a m	8.00 a m	
Hillsdale	10.25 "	8.25 "	4.00 p m
Brooklyn	10.37 "	8.37 "	4.20 "
Grass Lake	10.57 "	8.57 "	4.40 "
Clark's	11.07 "	9.07 "	4.50 "
Manchester	11.22 "	9.22 "	5.05 "
Saline	11.40 "	9.40 "	5.30 "
Ypsilanti	9.15 "	5.45 "	6.00 "
Detroit, arr	8.15 "	4.15 "	7.00 "

Trains marked daily, except Sunday.
Connections at Hillsdale with trains on the Jackson, Lansing and Saginaw Division of the Michigan Central R. R.
Connections at Ypsilanti with the Michigan Central and Michigan Air Line Divisions of the Michigan Central R. R.
Connections at Manchester with the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern R. R.
Connections at Hillsdale with the Toledo, Cincinnati and Hillsdale R. R.
Connections at Brooklyn with the Michigan Central R. R.
Connections at Grass Lake with the Jackson, Lansing and Saginaw R. R.
Connections at Bankers with the Chicago, Kalamazoo and Saginaw R. R.
Connections at Detroit with the Great Western, Michigan Central, Detroit, Grand Haven and Milwaukee, Lake Shore and Michigan Southern, Detroit and Milwaukee, Wabash, St. Louis and Pacific, Canada Southern, Grand Trunk, Detroit and Bay City, Detroit and Lansing, Flint and Pere Marquette, Detroit and Toledo Short Line, Detroit, Lansing and Northern, Detroit and Lansing and Lake Michigan, Detroit and Mackinac, Detroit, Eel River and Illinois, Detroit, Hillsdale and Indiana, Detroit and Bay City, Detroit and Toledo, Detroit and Milwaukee, Detroit and Lansing, Detroit and Hamburg, Detroit and Alpena, Detroit and Pontiac, Detroit and Saginaw, Detroit and Lansing and Northern, Detroit and Hackley, Detroit and Bay City

AGRICULTURAL ITEMS.

As poultry are generally kept on the farm, we think most farmers will agree with us, that they are an expensive luxury.

GREASING buggies and wagons is of more importance than some suppose. Many a wheel is spoiled by oiling too plentifully.

IT is asserted that the chinch bug, as a rule, attacks only such corn as is grown on poor, thin, and scantily manured ground.

IT was long since discovered that cows do not always yield milk in proportion to their size and weight, or to the amount of food which they consume, nor does the same quantity of milk from different cows yield the same amount of butter and cheese.

THE soil which is brought from the air by the snow is not as invisible as one may suppose. Every one knows that a body of snow, however pure, becomes black when melted. But this does not arise from mud or dust on the ground, but comes from the atmosphere.

A WESTERN pater familias who has raised two families, has discovered that children grow more between January and July than during the other half of the year. His theory is that the growth of humanity is governed by the same laws which prevail over the vegetable kingdom.

THERE is always more or less grain of second quality, screenings, etc., about every farm, to keep a good many fowls, and then they are great scavengers and insect eaters, and should be allowed to indulge their propensities in that direction as far as consistent with the safety of crops.

THE *Maine Farmer* learns that the experiment in drilling grain, as conducted at the State College farm this year, has proved very satisfactory and successful. The drilled grain, although put in later than that sown broadcast, has ripened earlier and given a heavier yield—two strong points in favor of drilling in seed grain.

A NEW mode of making butter and cheese—the richest and best cream being made into butter, and oil or butyrous matter added to the skim-milk to improve it, and then made into cheese—is practised. The financial difference in results on one thousand pounds of milk treated in the two different ways was $4.52.

DR. PONCHEUR, a French chemist, has observed that the purest snow always left a black residuum. He examined this, and found that it contained particles which have been held in suspension in the air, and the first fall of snow contains the greatest number of these, which, collecting around the plants, form an almost invisible, but very fruitful manure.

A CURIOUS specimen of Nature's handiwork is exhibiting about the country in the shape of a calf, born in Moravia, Cayuga county, New York, and now more than three months old, which has a perfect body, but two distinct—though exactly similar heads. It breathes through all four of its nostrils, and takes its food with both of its mouths, holding its heads squarely to the front, and giving no preference to either one of them.

THERE are but two seasons of the year when manure can be hauled to the fields with any degree of propriety, and these are after harvest when the ground is dry and hard—and in winter, when it is frozen. Many farmers are in the practice of getting out their manure in the spring, but we are fully convinced, by bitter experience, that the injury done to the ground by hauling heavy loads over it when in a wet condition, is an injury too great to be tolerated when it can be easily avoided.

Fogs and Signaling.

A railway employee writes to the *Journal of the Society of Arts* on this subject. He says: With reference to my remarks in my communication, "that trains cannot be heard so distinctly in foggy as in clear weather," I do not think it is generally known (although a well-known fact amongst railway men) that after a slight shower of rain, or on a dewy or frosty morning, trains cannot be heard at to great a distance as they can on a dry, clear day, because at such times the metals are what is termed greasy, and as fog makes the metals more greasy than rain or dew. I think the above will be sufficient to prove that I am correct in what I state, for there is as much difference in the noise that a train makes on a dry day and what is termed a greasy one, as there would be in a man running or sliding over a pond covered with ice the running would represent the dry day and the sliding the greasy one. Now, sir, independent of the above causes, I do not believe that sounds are more audible in foggy than in clear weather, for the following reasons: About two years ago I was stationed at the mouth of a tunnel to protect trains in consequence of a large stream of water having forced itself through the wall at a distance of about a quarter of a mile from the mouth of the tunnel. I could distinctly hear the water running. Also I could hear the men at work trying to prevent it; but one morning a dense fog came over, and I could neither hear the running of the water nor the men at work, so I came to the conclusion that the water had ceased, but when the man came out of the tunnel, who had to inform me as to the state of the roads, I remarked to him that I supposed the water had stopped, but, to my surprise, he said it was running faster if anything. I called his attention to the fact that I could not hear it, and we could neither of us make out the cause, but when the fog cleared away we could hear the noise as distinctly as before, but it was not until the above occurred three or four times that we came to the conclusion that it was owing to the mouth of the tunnel being blocked up with fog that we could not hear the water running. Then again, sir, I didn't know whether you have noticed it or not, but fog is very deceptive, for I have heard old railway men say that they have heard a train coming when it had been foggy, but for the life of them they could not tell whether it was an up or down train.

ENNIS (Texas) *News*: The unfortunate young man who came here in a state of drunkenness about a month ago, with money in his pocket, died a few days ago, and will be buried in the potters' field. Some ten days ago he was very drunk, and lying asleep in the ten-pin alley, when some unfeeling fellow entered and began rolling the balls at him, one of which struck him on the head and broke his skull, as was seen after post-mortem examination. Lingering several days, and still going about, he at length paid the debt due to transgression. He let it be known that he belonged to a respectable family in Georgia. Officer Owen has gone in search of the man who did the deed.

Barbarous Treatment of a Debtor.

It is wrong not to pay one's just dues, but misfortune may make payment impossible. In such cases cruelty in the name of law sets nothing right; it is only revenge. In most of our States, however, it is possible to-day to imprison a man for any length of time for a debt.

The following narrative is found among the notes to a volume of poetry published in the United States:

"Some years since, a young man by the name of Brown was cast into the prison of this city for debt. His manners were very interesting. His fine dark eyes beamed so much intelligence, his lively countenance expressed so much ingenuousness, that I was induced, contrary to my usual rule, to seek his acquaintance.

"Companions in misery, we soon became attached to each other. Brown was informed that one of his creditors would not consent to his discharge; that he had abused him very much—as is usual in such cases—and made a solemn oath to keep him imprisoned 'till he rotted.'

"I watched poor Brown's countenance when he received this information, and, whether it was imagination or not I cannot say, but I thought I saw the cheering spirit of hope in that moment desert him forever.

"Nothing gave Brown pleasure but the daily visits of his amiable wife. By the help of a kind relation, she was able to give him sometimes soup, wine and fruit; and every day, clear or stormy, she visited the prison to cheer the drooping spirits of her husband. She seemed an angel, administering consolation.

"One day the hour of one o'clock passed, and she came not; Brown was uneasy. Two, three and four passed, and yet she did not appear. Brown was nearly distracted.

"A messenger arrived. Mrs. Brown was dangerously ill, and supposed to be dying in a convulsive fit.

"As soon as Brown received this information, he darted to the door with the greatest rapidity. The inner door was opened, and the jailor, who had just let some one in, was closing it as Brown sprang through it. The jailor knocked him down with a massive iron key that he held in his hand, and Brown was carried back, lifeless and covered with blood, to his cell.

"Mrs. Brown died, and her husband was denied even the sad privilege of closing her eyes.

"He lingered for some time, till at last he called me to him one day, and gazing on me, while a faint smile played upon his lips, he said: 'I believe that death is more kind than my creditors,' and after a few convulsive struggles, he expired."

Debt is a calamity—sometimes a sin—but the above shows that credit is sometimes a brutal master.

The Kaffir Mail Carrier.

Our city postman would certainly envy these stalwart negro runners if they could see one. Travelers tell us that many of these people present specimens of the human form equal to those seen in ancient sculpture.

The young Kaffirs are marvelously swift of foot, speed being reckoned by them as a chief characteristic of soldierly eminence, and their powers of endurance are astonishing. One will make a journey of sixty or seventy miles, carrying letters without experiencing much apparent fatigue. Rev. J. W. Wood thus speaks of the Kaffir's manner of acting the postman:

Taking an assagal or two with him, and perhaps a short stick with a knob at the end, called a "kerry," he will start off at a slinging sort of mixture between a run and a trot, and will hold this pace almost without cessation.

As to provision for his journey, he need not trouble himself about it, for he is sure to fall in with some hut, or perhaps a village, and is equally sure of obtaining both food and shelter. He steers his course almost as if by intuition, regardless of beaten tracks, and arrives at his destination with the mysterious certainty that characterizes the migration of the swallow.

It is not so easy to address a letter in Africa as in England, and it is equally difficult to give directions for finding any particular house or village. If a chief should be on a visit, and ask his host to return the call, he simply tells him to go so many days in such a direction, and so on. However, the Kaffir is quite satisfied with such indications, and is sure to attain his point.

When the messenger has delivered his letter, he will squat down on the ground and wait patiently for the answer. As a matter course, refreshments will be supplied to him, and he will return at the same pace.

Europeans are always surprised when they first see a young Kaffir undertake the delivery of a letter at so great a distance, and still more at the wonderfully short time in which he will perform the journey. Nor are they less surprised when they find that he thinks himself very well paid with a shilling for his trouble.

A Heroic Clergyman.

The London correspondent of the Brighton *Daily News* writes: On Sunday morning Mr. Moncure Conway, preaching his usual sermon in his chapel in Finsburg, made a strong attack upon the National Church, but subsequently modified it so far as to admit that it was possible for some clergymen of the church to be of use in their day and generation, and he referred especially to the rector of a neighboring parish, whom he did not name, but who was evidently Mr. Septimus Hazard, Rector of Bethnal Green, who is now lying dangerously ill of scarlet fever. This is the third perilous illness he has had since he has been in his parish; each time he was caught while visiting his sick poor. On one occasion he fell down suddenly ill in his pulpit. It was found that he was suffering from small-pox, and he at once said he would go to a hospital. A cab was brought to take him there, but he refused to enter it, lest he should be the means of infecting other persons; and, a hearse happening to pass he declared he would go in that, and in it he went to the hospital—a rare instance this of pluck and self-devotion. His next illness was typhus fever; and now, as I have said, he is suffering from a disease more terrible still. Five hundred a year (and two curates to pay out of it) is scarcely excessive payment for such a life as that.

THE crops in Maine were unusually large last year, and more than the usual interest has been manifested in agricultural pursuits. Maine's staple crop is hay, of which it raises not only enough for its own use, but ships tens of thousands of tons annually to other States. The yield last year was 1,398,000 tons, worth $24,000,000. The cash value of farm products in Maine is $14.16—much less than any other New England State. Much more attention than formerly is being paid to market gardening.

A Story of Mesmerism.

This item recently appeared in the daily papers:

A strange claimant for the property of John McCormick, who was murdered in Mount Vernon lately, has turned up in the shape of his widow, with whom he has not lived for over forty years.

The murdered man was found in his store, after the deed was done, lying on the floor, and it was supposed that he had been murdered for money, and that it was done in cold blood. Detectives were set at work, and, while they had their suspicions, nothing definite has yet been learned. This brings us to citing a theory in regard to the murder that grew out of mesmerism.

Friday of last week, a gentleman of this city, who possesses a strong mesmeric power, was experimenting with a young man to see what effects could be produced. He had tried several tests in regard to the magnetic influence, when he thought he would try his hand on the McCormick murder. He at once told the subject that he was Pinkerton, the detective, and must work up the Mt. Vernon murder case. The subject at once went on to state that the detectives at work on the case had suspicions of a teamster; that they were misled in that; that the murder was committed in an alley adjoining the store, the murderer having first put out the light on the street at the alley, and the body was taken in the store; that the real murderer was a man who was employed by a woman who claimed to be the wife of the deceased; that he had carried off valuable papers; that the woman who incited the deed had red hair, and on her left arm, between the elbow and shoulder, there was a mole. The subject also stated other matters in reference to the affair which it would not be judicious to mention.

We give the above for what it is worth, simply remarking that there is a kind of coincidence in regard to the statement of the mesmerized subject in regard to there being a woman in the case, and one so soon turning up.

It must be understood that neither the mesmerist nor mesmerized knew who was suspected, or that there was a woman in it, for she had not then appeared.—*Tiffin Tribune.*

Brave Boy.

We can scarcely doubt that a Divine Providence often protects the lives of those who risk their own to preserve others. Such, at least, would seem to be the case in the following incident, taken from a recent Kentucky paper:

Last Monday night, as Robert Fisher, a lad who resides with his parents on the line of the Memphis Branch Railroad, about one mile beyond Memphis junction, in Warren County, was on his way home, between the hours of nine and ten o'clock, he discovered an obstruction upon the track, in the shape of cross ties placed upright in the "cow-gap," it having been placed there with the evident intention of throwing off the track the Memphis train, which comes northward during the night.

Upon making this discovery he immediately proceeded to remove the obstruction, whereupon some miscreant, who had concealed himself by the way, attempted to shoot him; but fortunately for young Fisher, the percussion cap on the pistol snapped without discharging the weapon.

The miscreant finding that his pistol had thus failed him, threw a rock at Fisher and knocked his hat off. Fisher became frightened at the assaults made upon him, and concluded to run back to the junction for aid.

Arriving at the junction, he reported what had transpired in time for the telegraphic operator to notify the conductor of the approaching train of the peril which awaited him.

The train that was due is a lightning express, and hence travels at a very rapid rate in making connections, being generally well filled with through passengers.

But for the discovery of the obstruction by young Fisher, and the promptitude with which he gave information of it at the junction, it is well-nigh certain that the train would have been thrown from the track, and that, as a consequence, a number of lives would have been lost.

Terrible Fight in a Menagerie.

A remarkable scene occured on February 23, at Burr Robin's farm, near Jonesville, Wis., where he winters his menagerie. About midnight the sacred ox got loose, backed out of his stall, and stopped close to a den occupied by a Bengal tiger. The tiger seized the ox by the neck with such tenacity that when the ox tried to escape he separated the cage bars and drew the tiger through them. Then a terrible battle commenced. The watchman climbed to the top of the building to save his life. The noise awoke Sam Dickey and Richard Brooks, who slept in the upper part of the building, and they at once came down to discover the cause of the din. The hyena, elephant, and all the other animals were terribly excited, and doing their utmost to escape. Brooks and Dickey jumped upon the tiger, and by choking him succeeded in tearing him from his victim; but he escaped them and again fastened upon the ox. They again secured a stout rope around his throat, and, dragging him off, secured him once more in his cage. Both men were badly bitten and cut up. Brooks will probably be laid up for several weeks. They stood about one chance in a hundred of escaping with their lives.—*Chicago Tribune.*

A BIG story about fattening hogs is told by B. Race, of Loraine county, in the *Ohio Farmer*, as follows: About September 1st, I bought two pigs that would not weigh, dressed, over sixty pounds each. The first sixty days I fed corn and meal mixed with slop from the kitchen; after that, sour milk in place of slop, until I butchered—December 28th—when they together weighed, dressed, 640 pounds—a gain of over 500 pounds in one hundred and twenty days. The meal was ground very fine and fed twice a day, four quarts at a time, without cooking. Breed, what is known as "short-faces;" age when butchered, eight and a half months. Before I got them they were fed nothing but whey from a cheese factory. The meal I fed was made from corn four years old, and was of the best quality.

THE Mason & Hamlin Organ Co. have completed and now occupy their new factories in Cambridgeport, Mass., in which they have introduced machinery to an extent never before employed in the manufacture of organs. By the aid of this they not only produce the best organs, but with greatest economy. Twice as many organs can be produced, in proportion to the number of men employed, as would be possible with ordinary facilities, and this is the reason not only for such admirable instruments, but also for such low prices.

"DON'T touch me, or I'll scream!" as the engine whistle said to the stoker.

Praying too Hard.

Detroit Free Press.

You've met her if you've lived long in Detroit. A withered up old woman, bow-backed, gray-haired, having a cane in one hand and carrying a basket of notions in the other. All who know her know her as "Aunt Martha," and she's traveled up and down and been at the depot so often that her death would be the occasion of general remark.

The old woman found a new saloon on Franklin street the other day—a place just opened by wicked Bob Smith, whose red face and bloodshot eyes have more than once been set in a frame of prison bars. "Aunt Martha" went in, hoping to make a small sale. Bob was wiping his glasses, and half a dozen men sat around the stove holding glasses or smoking cigars.

"Get out!" growled Bob as the old woman entered. She did not hear him, and, leaning over the counter, she asked:

"Would ye have a paper of pins—a cake of soap—a comb, or something?"

"Git out, you old beggar!" shouted Bob, raising his arm as if he would strike.

"I'm no beggar, and don't you dare to strike me!" replied "Aunt Martha," never moving an inch.

"Why, what's to keep me from wringing your old neck if I want to?" inquired Bob.

"The Lord, sir!" she answered.

"Ho! ho! ho!" laughed Bob. "There, take that!"

And he deluged her with rinsings. The filthy liquid struck her in the face and ran down over her faded black shawl and oft-washed calico dress, but she did not move. Looking at him across the counter she whispered:

"You need praying for, and I'm going to do it now and here!"

"No you don't!" he shouted as she moved toward a chair; "get out of here or I'll smash your head with this bottle!"

She never minded him, and he raised the bottle for a throw when a sailor—rough, dissipated, but having some manhood left—leaped up and cried out:

"Bob Smith, if you throw that bottle at her I'll stave in your bulwarks in a precious minute!"

"You will, eh!" whooped Bob as he danced out.

"Yes, he will!" cried the rest, rising up.

They were too many for Bob, and he had to stand there while "Aunt Martha" knelt at a chair and prayed for him.

She was still praying when he dashed out to kick her, but "Foxy Bill," who came out of the State Prison only a month ago, grabbed him by the throat, forced him into a chair, and hissed:

"Bob Smith, if ye harm a hair of that old woman's head—I'll make a funeral here!"

"Aunt Martha" knelt again, folded her hands, and said:

"These young men were children not long ago, and they had praying mothers and God-fearing fathers. They are walking in wicked paths, and their hearts know no good. I pray that their eyes may be opened to their wickedness, and that their feet may be turned into other and better paths!"

"She's right!" called out a steamboat man as the old woman paused.

"Shoot me if she hain't!" cried another.

"Go ahead, mother!" shouted a third.

"I'll be —— if she does!" yelled the infuriated Bob, and he reached her and gave her a heavy kick before any one could interfere.

She screamed with pain as she rose up, and then there came a terrible silence. Bob stood with his arm raised to strike.

"Aunt Martha" leaned on the chair, tears rolling down her wrinkled cheeks, and the half a dozen men were spellbound with indignation. "Foxy Bill" broke the silence by saying:

"Step out doors, mother, and look out for splinters!"

She obeyed, and Bob Smith was choked and pounded until his senses left him, and everything which could be handled was thrown out of doors. They worked swiftly, fearing the police, and in five minutes the saloon was a wreck, and its proprietor, still unconscious, was lying behind the counter. Their work finished, the men disappeared like shadows, and "Aunt Martha" hobbled away, whispering:

"I prayed too hard, but it was in me to pray!"

Multum in Parvo.

Habit is ten times nature.
Guilt is a spiritual Rubicon.
The poetry of earth is never dead.
The heart is the best logician.
You may imitate, but never counterfeit.
Cutting honest throats by whispers.
Gather the rose of love while yet it is time.
The soul of woman lives in love.
Necessity is stronger than human nature.
Truth needs no color; beauty no pencil.
Society is no comfort to one not sociable.
Love has no age, as it is always renewing itself.
God hath yoked to guilt her pale tormentor, misery.
Those who can command themselves command others.
Calamity is man's true touchstone.
There are more ennobled by study than by nature.
Mind is the partial side of men, the heart is everything.
Nature never says that which nature will contradict.
Back-wounding calumny the whitest virtue strikes.
He overcomes a stout enemy that overcomes his own anger.
Delay has ever been injurious to those who are prepared.
Rashness is the faithful but unhappy parent of misfortune.

MEDICAL ADVERTISING.—The medical profession are outspoken in their denunciation of the system of medical advertising, and declare that any medicine that is advertised is a fraud. How thoroughly inconsistent and unfair is such an argument! The men who are so loud in their criticisms, are those who *advertise* themselves as medical *savans* by ostentatious display; splendid residences with massive door plates; fast horses and costly carriages. DR. J. WALKER, of California, an old practitioner, respected alike for his skill and conscientious independence, dares to differ; and having discovered in his VINEGAR BITTERS a purely herbalistic medicine, free from all spirituous poisons, a wonderful specifie for numerous disorders, advertises the same for the relief of his fellow man, and is borne out in his declarations of its many virtues by thousands of invalids, who are being cured of disease by its use. 27

IT is announced that the will of the late Gerrit Smith proves that an estate worth over $1,000,000 was left by him. The sum of $40,000 is distributed in small bequests, and of the remainder, one-half was left to his wife, one-quarter to Colonel Green Smith, and one-quarter to Mrs. Colonel Miller.

A Few Words to Feeble and Delicate Women.

BY V. R. PIERCE, M. D., of the WORLD'S DISPENSARY, Buffalo, New York.

Knowing that you are subject to a great amount of suffering, that delicacy on your part has a strong tendency to prolong, and the longer it is neglected the more you have to endure and the more difficult of cure your case becomes, I, as a physician, who is daily consulted by scores of your sex, desire to say to you, that I am constantly meeting with those who have been treated for their ailments for months without being benefited in the least, until they have become perfectly discouraged, and have almost made up their minds never to take another dose of medicine, nor be tortured by any further treatment. They had rather die and have their sufferings ended than to live and suffer as they have. They say they are worn out by suffering, and are only made worse by treatment. Of anything more discouraging, we certainly can not conceive, and were there no more successful mode of treating such difficulties than that, the principles of which teach the reducing and depleting of the vital forces of the system, when the indications dictate a treatment directly the reverse of the one adopted for them, their cases would be deplorable indeed. But, lady sufferers, there is a better and far more successful plan of treatment for you; one more in harmony with the laws and requirements of your system. A harsh irritating caustic treatment and strong medicines will never cure you. If you should use rational means, such as common sense should dictate to every intelligent lady, take such medicines as embody the very best invigorating tonics and nervines, compounded with special reference to your delicate system. Such a happy combination you will find in my Favorite Prescription which has received the loudest praise from thousands of your sex. Those languid tiresome sensations causing you to feel scarcely able to be on your feet or ascend a flight of stairs, that continual drain that is sapping from your systems all your former elasticity, and driving the bloom from your cheeks; that continual strain upon your vital forces that renders you irritable and fretful, may all be overcome and subdued by a persevering use of that marvelous remedy. Irregularities and obstructions to the proper workings of your systems are relieved by this mild and safe means, while periodical pains, the existence of which is a sure indication of serious disease that should not be neglected, readily yield to it, and if its use is kept up for a reasonable length of time the special cause of these pains is permanently removed. Further light on these subjects may be obtained from my pamphlet on diseases peculiar to your sex, sent on receipt of two stamps. My Favorite Prescription is sold by druggists.

A DRUNKEN man at the Theatre Comique, Puebla, amused himself by addressing insulting remarks to one of the actresses. After the thing had become a little monotonous the woman seized a piece of board, and, bounding over the foot-lights, belabored the fellow over the head, while the audience cheered. After pounding him to her heart's content, she pirouetted back upon the stage, and the play went on swimmingly.

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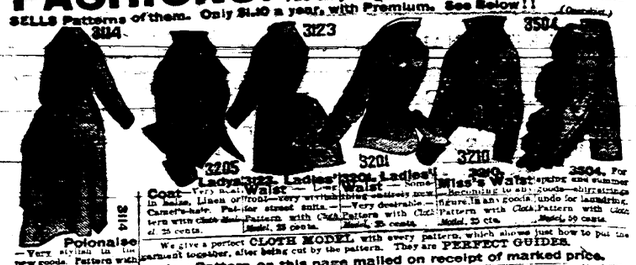

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