MANCHESTER ENTERPRISE.

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MAT D. BLOSSER. Proprietor. MANCHESTER, MICH., THURSDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1875. WHOLE NO. 421.

VOL. 9.—NO. 5.

MANCHESTER ENTERPRISE.

PUBLISHED THURSDAYS.

Has a large circulation among Merchants, Mechanics, Manufacturers Farmers and Families generally, in the villages of

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Editorial notices 15 cents per line for first insertion.
Further prices given at the office.

MANCHESTER, OCT. 28, 1875.

The balance of cash in the state treasury Oct. 13 was $1,214,010.30; receipts during the week ending Oct. 20 were $8,212.27; payments during same time were $35,984.46. Balance in treasury Oct. 20, $1,187,138.11; decrease for the week $27,772.19.

SORVELL.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Our new church is now being repaired. The chimneys taken down and a new one put up on the outside. The fresoing on the North end was all defaced by stains from the old chimneys so badly that new painting will have to be done to make it look respectable again. The probable cost is estimated at $100.

We were pleased to see our young friend George Hulbert, on the street again, yesterday. He has just returned from California, where he went last spring. He looks hale and hearty and says California is a fine country and a nice place to live in, if a fellow only has plenty of money.

Mr. Charles Yarrington of the firm of Tuttle & Yarrington, has just returned from the East with a fine lot of goods for fall and winter use, with which to replenish their stock.

THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.

THURSDAY, Oct. 14, 1875.

Board met pursuant to adjournment. Called to order by the chairman. Roll called, present a quorum.

Journal read and approved.

Mr. Brown moved that all bills presented shall be handed to the clerk and read to the Board. Carried.

On motion of Mr. Kraft, Mr. Robinson was excused for the day.

Mr. Leitch and Mr. Harper were excused on the motion.

Mr. Wheeler, from the committee on criminal claims, reported the following bills, and recommended their allowance:

	Claims.	Allowed.
1 James Bellar, [illegible]	$2 00	$2 00
2 Lucius Woodruff, witness	1 00	1 00
3 Lucy Wade, "	1 00	1 00
4 Jacob Wade, "	1 00	1 00
5 Henry Kimpel, "	1 00	1 00
6 N. Y. Arnold, "	1 00	1 00
7 Jesse Gilbert, "	1 00	1 00
8 Albert Tuttle, "	1 00	1 00
9 E. Arnold, "	1 00	1 00
10 Gerald Davis, "	1 00	1 00
11 H. H. Gardner, "	1 00	1 00
12 James Duncan, "	1 00	1 00
13 Rose Kavanaugh, "	1 00	1 00
14 Ira Davis, "	1 00	1 00
15 Lucius Wheeler, "	1 00	1 00
16 O. N. Allen, "	1 00	1 00
17 Louis Wenzel, "	1 00	1 00
18 James Duggan, "	1 00	1 00
19 Mary Wheeler, "	1 00	1 00
20 Jacob Fahrer, "	1 00	1 00
21 Edward Howe, "	1 00	1 00
22 Calvin Q. Chapman, "	1 00	1 00
23 Franklin Conklin, "	1 00	1 00
24 James Wheeler, juror	1 00	1 00
25 Albert Congdon, "	1 00	1 00
26 W. H. Hinckley, "	1 00	1 00
27 George Rathbun, "	1 00	1 00
28 Frank McNaught, "	1 00	1 00
29 Henry Fahrer, "	1 00	1 00
30 John Mahoney, witness	1 00	1 00
31 A. D. Kelley, "	1 00	1 00
32 Jacob Kapp, "	1 00	1 00
33 Nelson Pierce, "	1 00	1 00
34 P. Finney, "	1 00	1 00
35 W. E. Benedict, "	1 00	1 00
36 H. Johnson, "	1 00	1 00
37 Edward Howe, "	1 00	1 00
38 R. Stocker, "	1 00	1 00
39 D. Nagel, "	1 00	1 00
40 J. Pattison, "	1 00	1 00
41 Ira Davis, "	1 00	1 00
42 B. Gilbert, "	1 00	1 00
43 W. McKinney, "	1 00	1 00
44 J. A. Jones, "	1 00	1 00
45 E. S. Mann, "	1 00	1 00
46 Rose Rosenbach, "	1 00	1 00
47 Jacob Wright, "	1 00	1 00
48 John Wright, "	1 00	1 00
49 Ludwig Wacker, "	1 00	1 00
50 Jacob Wacker, "	1 00	1 00
51 Louis Wacker, "	1 00	1 00
52 William Campbell, "	1 00	1 00
53 Lambert Lutz, "	1 00	1 00
54 Mrs. Thomas Curtis, "	1 00	1 00
55 Thomas Curtis, "	1 00	1 00
56 Caroline Goecher, "	1 00	1 00
57 C. J. Jeffries, "	1 00	1 00
58 G. Lockwood, "	1 00	1 00
59 Jacob Schwind, "	1 00	1 00
60 Sarah M. Wacker, "	1 00	1 00
61 Henry Barney, "	1 00	1 00
62 Pete Bilz, "	1 00	1 00
63 Joseph Deal, "	1 00	1 00
64 L. B. Smith, "	1 00	1 00
65 James Waddy, "	1 00	1 00
66 Anson Jay Fox, "	1 00	1 00
67 Dodge H. Jones, "	1 00	1 00
68 Thomas Sandell, "	1 00	1 00
69 Charles Kistler, juror	1 00	1 00
70 Jacob Schaible, "	1 00	1 00
71 J. Vanderwalker, "	1 00	1 00
72 E. F. Foster, "	1 00	1 00
73 Thomas Hill, "	1 00	1 00
74 George W. Moore, "	1 00	1 00
75 Lewis Davis, "	1 00	1 00
76 Wm. Terry, "	1 00	1 00
77 N. B. Gannon, "	1 00	1 00
78 Wm. Cooper, "	1 00	1 00
79 Thomas J. Mc[illegible], witness	1 00	1 00

On motion of Mr. Conklin, the report was accepted and adopted.

On motion of Mr. LeBaron, the Board adjourned until half past one o'clock p. m.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Board met pursuant to adjournment.

Roll called, present a quorum.

Sundry bills read and presented to the proper committees.

Mr. Pierce offered the following resolution and recommended its adoption:

Resolved, That the supervisor of the town of [illegible] be requested to report to the board of supervisors at their next session the amount of [illegible] in the town of [illegible] in the county of Washtenaw, Michigan, to wit: [illegible] Carried.

Mr. Brown moved that the clerk be authorized to procure the blank books and stationery for the use of the board. Carried.

Mr. Kraft moved that the Board proceed to ballot for a county drain commissioner. Carried.

Mr. Sheriff called for the yeas and nays on the adoption of the above resolution, which was adopted as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Ball, Batchelder, Bergin, Breining, Brown, Draper, Eisele, Fleming, Gillis, Hatch, Johnson, Kraft, LeBaron, Leitch, Olcott, Pierce, Robinson, Sheriff, Warner, Wheeler, Young and the chairman.

Nays—None.

Mr. Wheeler, from the committee on criminal claims, reported the following bills, and recommended their allowance:

	Claims.	Allowed.
1 Jacob Schaible, witness	$2 00	$2 00
2 M. H. Chapman, "	2 00	2 00
3 Jacob Schaible, "	2 00	2 00
4 Jacob Schaible, "	2 00	2 00
5 Jacob Schaible, "	2 00	2 00

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VOL. 9.—NO. 6 | MANCHESTER, MICH., THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1875. | WHOLE NO. 422.

THE YOUNG FOLKS.

Song.

Good morrow the day and good morrow the time
As through the wood it springeth:
Good morrow also the sweet
A merry song it singeth.

Its way is rough, its work is much,
For it meteth with a foe;
It seldom take a crowed year,
At the end of the song, But

Where the cattle that graze in the field a-row!
May stare and drink their fill
Yet the rougher the way and the more the work,
It singeth, sweeter still.

What makes the mother so happy,
Through trouble and toil and care?
The way must be rough and the work must be
And the burdens hard to bear.

Does she for such cares repining,
And sigh at such very-out-shoes,
Because her pantry
Must furnish forth the new?

For, oh, for the ragged stockings
Were only the babies wear
And, oh, for the endless mending
The tiny hands do tear.

The mischief that never ceasch
Until each every hour,
With the mother's benediction,
Is kissed over in bed.

Then, why, when the work is endless,
And the way so rough and long,
Though still, all, the mother
Does hear her happy song?

The honest of the merry brow
Makes a blithe heart, I ween
And every trouble
Has the smile of a little child.

AGRICULTURAL ITEMS.

THE Connecticut apple crop has fallen off ninety per cent. as compared with last year's yield.

THE corn crop in Georgia is reported as fifteen per cent. less than last year, and the cotton crop will be a little more than two-thirds.

THE potato crop in the West is very large and prices will undoubtedly ruin low. A large part of the crop will be fed to stock this winter.

TOMATOES will at twenty-two dollars in gold per barrel in Havana. Fifteen thousand barrels were shipped thither from New York recently.

GUANO was first brought to this country from Peru in 1825. The demand for it has since increased, and the Peruvian islands have disappeared under the pick and shovel.

THE sugar-cane in Louisiana is said to be very fine, and promises an abundant yield. The cotton crop has greatly improved of late and the corn crop is the best for many years.

FRESH meat scraps, liver, etc., should be fed to fowls. It is made to the advantage of fowls to have iron in their drinking water. Clean gravel and broken oyster-shells are also of great with advantage, especially where their quarters are limited.

SHEEP on a farm yield both wool and mutton. They multiply with great rapidity. They are the best of farm scavengers, cleaning a field as no other class of animals will. They give back to the farm more in proportion to what they take from it than any other animal, and distribute it better with a view to the future fertility of the soil.

VERMONT is big on sheep, but not much on dogs. A dog known or suspected of killing sheep in Vermont is about as safe as a hen-hawk would be in a Massachusetts poultry yard. When there is a boy with a new gun which he wanted to try. The dog laws are very severe on "bad dogs," and the laws are backed up by a strong public sentiment.

AMONG all the strawberries, says the Rural New Yorker, that we have tested in Market, Myatt's British Queen still retains the first position, both as to flavor, productiveness and size. It is a fact, of course, well known to most London strawberry growers, but in many country gardens the Queen is very often discarded for a newer and less meritorious variety, and perhaps for no other reason than that it is a shy bearer in mind.

The Culpepper (Va.) *Observer* says: We are glad to announce that Judge William Fullerton, of New York, who has a fine farm in Fauquier county, well stocked with the purest blooded stock, has consented to bring a bold of the celebrated Holstein or Dutch cattle, four next fair for exhibition. This season is a thing new to our people, in fact we doubt if a half a dozen men in our county for the last ten years have made yesterday afternoon from Mohawk Bridge to the first bason above Brighton, and back in one week. Yet, there are but few persons on board, among whom were United States Land Inspectors H. H. Dewing and Mr. Ingersoll. The time made upstream was a little more considerable than we have, but we succeeded in four, and perhaps more. From the first basin above Brighton to the Falls of Niagar, we think the distance was twenty minutes.

With one hundred and fifteen pounds of steam the fan, or wheel, made three hundred and sixty-four hundred revolutions per minute. The tanks of the canal were not perceptibly washed away, as the jar of the steam displaced the water.

Another and larger boat will be built, Fast, and made to navigate the Erie Canal, and test this airship. *Community Gazette.*

THE tenancy and labor question on the farm and an investment that pays. Let the farmer home and keep at home, also for storing fuel close to the fire, that makes the washing and drying of clothes easier and better. Nothing convenient, or cheap, is always profitable.

Styles in Lace and Other Curtains.

At present the new designs are somewhat limited in number, but so exquisite are they in conception and execution that lack of quantity is atoned for by the presence of quality. Unquestionably the novelty of the season is the muslin guipure curtain, perhaps better known as the Cluny curtain. It is entirely hand-made, and is exceedingly airy and beautiful. It consists of a center-piece of the shape of India muslin of the necessary length and breadth. It is surrounded by a hem one inch and a half in width. Inside of this hem, and an inch and a half apart, are three hand-made insertings, which are very simple, but very beautiful. For an edging to the hem there is a fall of Cluny or guipure lace of the rose pattern and two one-half inches in depth. Curtains, too, made from Tambour laces, are also very fashionable, as also the French cotton guipure curtains, which are ornamented with Grecian patterns and blocks and stripes. These curtains are woven and have a rich appearance.

Of course there is the usual supply of Nottingham laces. Where elegance is desired the French point lace is furnished. The ground of this is so sheer that it is almost invisible, and the rose pattern so exquisitely delicate that one can scarcely realize that the true art of lace making is among the things of the past. For merly it sold for one hundred and fifty dollars, but may now be had for from fifty dollars to one hundred dollars. The drop curtain, which is intended especially for the decorating of bay windows, is in the thinnest of transparent muslin, upon which is worked a floral design of heavy embroidery. The street effect of the drop curtain is very fine—the flowers standing out in bold relief. Its value ranges from twenty dollars to one hundred dollars. Prominent among the fall line of lace shades are the Tambour and Nottingham laces. For bedrooms the latest white is Swiss checkered muslin, which is sold by the yard and is universally substituted for Nottingham lace. Fashion has adopted fit to tamper with the shades of last season, but in a way that calls forth a warm encomium from the public. What she injudiciously has done is this: She has taken the hand-made, formerly used only for the simplicity, and has scalloped the lower edge and finished it with a fringe. The effect is attractive and no doubt will soon be no more.

One new design, however, which is very popular, is the one that has not conceived it, and which will meet with universal welcome, consists in ornamenting the lower portion of the shade with the lambrequin pattern in silk. As regards lambrequins, they are, as usual, in all colors and styles, and so consequently no difficulty need be experienced in purchasing a set that will harmonize with the room. Of the many goods displayed, none clig so tenaciously to old fashion as the lambrequin. This season it is as yet absolutely without any new feature.

A New Race Course in the Suburbs of Cincinnati.

Cincinnati comes forward and furnishes the finest and most complete race course in the United States. Forty-seven thousand dollars have been expended for the grounds, and forty thousand more for improvements. The grounds have been named the "Chester Driving Park," and is owned and controlled by a Association bearing the name of the park, of which Dr. Jacob Graves is President, Mr. John Sullivan Treasurer, and Mr. Jos. Chester Secretary. The capital stock of the association is $100,000, which is all paid up.

The park is located on Spring Grove Avenue, about five miles from the city.

Cabinet or Parlor Organs.

These have become the most popular of large musical instruments. There are now about two hundred and fifty makers of them in the United States, who produce more than forty thousand organs per annum. Most of these are very poor instruments. This is naturally so, because the cheap organ, like the cheap manufacture of which so much earning can be made by the use of inferior, improperly prepared material, and inferior workmanship, and yet which, when finished, show as little difference to the average purchaser. The important parts of an organ, made as well as they can be, cost two or three times as much, and it made as low as possible. Yet, when the organ is done, it is not easy from casual hearing to tell the difference between the best and a very poor one. Especially when shown by one who knows how to cover up defects, to one who has not special skill in such matters, it is not difficult to make a poor organ appear a good one.

The temptation to makers, then, to produce, at a reasonable price, an organ which will sell almost as well as a good one is almost irresistible. Hence the great bulk of the organs made and so many poor ones, and that the country is flooded with peddlers and agents selling these poor organs, which pay such large profits. The buyer of the poor organ does not find out his mistake after a while. The thin reedy tone of his cheap organ soon becomes offensive, it is easily out of tune, it is constantly out of order, and becomes useless by the time he has really paid as much as he would have been getting into its prime. A good organ ought to last a generation, and, if well done may last five years, with considerable tinkering, or may break down much sooner.

The Boston organ is the most genuine production of one of the very best makers and you cannot go astray. Among these pre-eminent makers are Messrs. Mason & Hamlin Organ Co., whose organs are so well known that other makers are generally content to claim that they can make as good an organ as Mason & Hamlin. Mr. Mason invented and introduced the Cabinet or Parlor Organ in its improved form, started with the highest reputation, and adhered to a policy of making only the best work, have shown such skill as has given their organs a high reputation, not only in this country but also in Europe. At the Great Exposition at Vienna, in competition with eighty of the best makers in the world, they obtained the highest honors, and, in the competition at which they have received similar honors would be to give a list of the prizes at which they have exhibited, and to mention the prominent musicians who recommend their organs as unequaled. Suffice it to say, that they are in use of the most illustrious musical names in the country, with a good representation of foreign ones.

One who obtains a Mason & Hamlin Cabinet Organ may be sure that he has the best instrument of its class which can be made.—*New York Independent.*

OKENOKE.—This great "unknown land" of swamps, islands, lakes, rivers, bayous, and bear, deer, and alligator haunts, of Seminole Indians and source of the Suwanee, is now accessible by rail. As soon as explored by several months' costly expedition, first up the Suwanee, Atlanta and Gulf Railroad Co. have published a pamphlet of 40 pages, and is the best plain guide in the world.

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AD ejirable Medium for Advertisers.

MINOR TOPICS.

THE Cheyenne and Arrapahoe Indians have started on their annual buffalo hunt. Nearly three thousand are on their way to the Llano Estacado, or Staked Plains. Only the aged and infirm are left at home. Game is reported unusually plentiful, the fact that we are to have a Lieutenant and twenty-five cavalry as an escort, to prevent unscrupulous whites from the adjoining States from selling them cowskeed whisky and cheating them out of their buffalo robes. The Indians have left their reservation by permission of the United States Government, and will remain until April.

INCREASE MATHER, who died in 1723, left eighty-eight separate works behind him. Cotton Mather, who survived his father five years, far surpassed him in book making. He was the most prolific writer the United States has ever seen; The Hartford Connecticut gazette ventures to guess that he wrote and published three hundred and eighty-seven books, or about one a month during his ministry. Noah Webster, in his day, wrote Webster, in order to get out the first edition of his dictionary, mortgaged all his real estate, and used all the money thus borrowed to buy the paper and pay the compositors.

CELLULOID is a newly discovered substance, manufactured from several ingredients; chief among them gun-cotton and camphor, which possesses a high value on account of its close resemblance to coral, ivory, tortoise-shell, amber, or malthcite, according to preference. Not only is it susceptible to the richest and most delicate coloring, but is very light, and at the same time very tough, and in these respects superior to any known substance now in use for a great variety of purposes. The coral imitations are so perfect that expert jewelers fail to detect its real character without close inspection. It is largely used in the manufacture of jewelry and fancy goods.

THERE is unusual activity in quicksilver mining just now in the immediate vicinity of San Francisco. Though the production is larger than heretofore, prices show an upward tendency, and judging from the unusual demand from China, Japan, and Panama, large profits are probable. The receipts at San Francisco for a single week were 1,298 flasks, and the exports 1,755, including 1,255 to China, 20 to Japan, 400 to Panama, 100 to Mexico. A flask of quicksilver contains 76½ pounds, and in value ranges from $35 to $55. This month alone it is doubtful if more than one week between $65,000 and $75,000, and a year's business about $6,200,000.

THE reparation of the damages caused by the French bombardment to the different parts of the Strasbourg Cathedral have been going on for nearly three years, and are far from being completed. The injury done is absolutely incalculable, the splinters of the bombshells having penetrated into the whole building. The restoration of the lower sides of the nave, and the replacing of the whole roof have taken nearly two years, and the work upon the Cathedral tower now becomes prized for a year in repairing the tower and the spire, from the great rose window to the top of the spire, which is a straight spicing of which, at a height of three hundred and twenty feet, is perhaps the most audacious architectural enterprise of the present time.

THE irrepressible Chinaman has asserted himself famously in the Sandwich Islands. Some of the Kanakas, believing that cheap Chinese labor would be an improvement upon that of the Kanakas, imported a lot of Coolies; but many of these, after working a while, managed to save enough money to set up for themselves, and now they are competing in all kinds of business with their old masters. Some of the Chinese have four thousand to five thousand Chinamen in the islands, and they have not only almost monopolized the retail trade, but seem to be in an extensive business as merchants and planters. They marry and intermarry among the natives, and the handsomest half-cast woman in Honolulu is the wife of a prosperous Chinese merchant.

A DISPATCH from Los Angeles reports an interview with Olegario, Chief of the Pala or Temecula Indians, recently reported in revolt in San Diego county. He seems to be a man of intelligence, as are others of the tribes, with whom, he says, they have occupied the land from which they were recently ejected for centuries. They have been converted to Christianity, and have been peaceable tillers of the soil for generations. They have been dispossessed by the sharp practice of the Land Office, and by a Mexican Diaz patent, and were forced to leave their growing crops and fenced fields, and become homeless vagabonds, without means of livelihood. Their condition is pitiable, and is now in a starving condition, and they have come to see if the Government can help them. They have never received any blankets or annuities, but have lived by their own labor. They have no intention of revolting, but the white men of San Diego county have given out that unless they can prevent the public from sympathizing with them while being robbed of their homes.

THE MAIDEN FOR ME.

Just fair enough to be pretty,
Just pretty enough to be good,
Just stubby enough to be strong,
Just silly enough to be gay,
Just enough to be tender,
Just enough to be strong,
Just enough to be gay,
Just enough to be tender,
Just merry enough to be gay.

Just tears enough to be tender,
Just sight enough to be sad,
Just smiles enough to be winsome,
Just frowns enough to be made sad,
Just much enough to love,
Just bold enough to be true,
Just pride enough for nothing,
Just the faithful heart to the grave.

A tongue that can talk without harming,
Just sketched enough to trace,
Manners pleasant enough to be charming,
That pay you at once at your case.
Just a little of coquetry mixed
Serenely to answer a foil,
Just a little of sadness commixed
To conquer the heart of a man.
Proper dignity always the rule,
Flightly fair fancy stamped
Out by the fancy of gold,
Half of the world's wisdom
That really good humoresses are made,
Generous, noble and kind hearted,
Pure as the angels above,
Oh, that such a maiden be parted!
For such is the maiden I love.

A VICTIM OF CIRCUMSTANTIAL EVIDENCE.

BY JAMES PARTON.

[New York Ledger.]

I hesitate to relate the story of this case, lest it should be quoted in future as a precedent, fearing lest I should seem to be encroaching upon the department of fiction. It is, however, nothing but simple fact, and is recorded in one of the archives of a Danish court; whence it has been drawn by English and German writers, and has become a leading case which has ever occurred of circumstantial evidence convicting an innocent man. The evidence not only convinced the court and jury, but it actually made the prisoner believe himself to be guilty of a crime of which he was innocent.

Soren Qytzk was a Danish clergyman, who had a parish upon the peninsula of Jutland. Both as man and minister he was held in esteem by his neighbors, among whom he had lived most of his life. His one great fault was a hasty and violent temper, of which occasionally he entirely lost sight, and when he would break forth in a torrent of furious words to his own sore humiliation, and the great grief of his family. These fits of anger were of brief duration, and they usually repented themselves in mere violence of language. They were, nevertheless, a subject of life-long regret to him, lowered his self-esteem, and troubled his conscience.

Among his parishioners there was a farmer named Burns, a man of considerable property, acquired by disreputable means, and who was very attentive to the clergyman's wife, and appeared to be a sor of the poor. In those old countries there is a wide difference of social rank between a clergyman of the national church and the farmer; the clergyman being what is technically called a gentleman, while the farmer, though every so rich, is a mere peasant. Unfortunately for Burns, presuming upon his wealth, asked for the hand of the pastor's daughter in marriage, and was of course, refused, and probably not in the most courteous and considerate manner. The farmer, stung to the quick, swore to "be revenged upon his father and daughter.

Some months passed by, and the affair was almost forgotten. The clergyman needed a farm servant; for in that country all the clergyman cultivates a portion of land; and he hired a poor brother of the discarded suitor. He proved to be a very industrious fellow, and pleased the pastor to such a degree, that he not only offen scolded him in unmeasured terms, but actually threatened to turn him off, and at length the scene occurred which led to the pastor's destruction.

It was one day at his servant's neglect of duty, and the impudent tone of his reproof, the clergyman wholly lost his self-control, and, seizing a spade, struck the man with it several times, and apparently killed him.

For a few moments, he lay like one dead; but when his master in terror began to think of burying the body out of sight, leaped through the hedge of the garden, and disappeared in an adjacent wood. He was seen in the neighborhood again, and all attempts to discover his whereabouts were baffled.

Burns in the meantime, seemed to be full of indignation at his brother's disappearance, and was very attentive to the pastor as one who could explain, if he would, what had become of him. He was heard to say:

"I will make the parson produce my brother, or else if he has to dig him out of the earth."

He went at length before a magistrate, and, accompanied by his three persons as witnesses, declared his suspicion that the clergyman had murdered his brother. The magistrate, with a party of men, overheard a quarrel between the pastor and his servant, in the course of which the pastor uttered the words:

"I will beat thee, dog, until thou lies dead at my feet."

He then heard the sound of blows, and had twice seen a spade swing above the hedge, though they could not see to whom it belonged. Another witness deposed that while passing the garden of the parsonage, he heard the sound of some one digging, and, on looking over the hedge, saw the landlady as usual, in her usual green dressing-gown and a white night-cap. The magistrate could no longer withstand the importunity of Burns, and ordered the garden to be searched in the presence of accuser and accused. When the spot was reached, a little depth was found which had evidently not been disturbed, and the pastor turned to his accuser, saying:

"Slanderer, what have you got for your pains?"

But, upon digging under a heap of rubbish, to the horror and consternation of the clergyman and his wife, the missing man's hat was found; soon after a human arm appeared; and, before long the body, in a state of disfigurement beyond recognition by blows, evidently given with a flat instrument. The clothes were those of the missing man, and the pastor turned to his accuser, saying:

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Burns, overwhelmed with confusion, was conducted to prison; in solitude and in chains I will await what God Ît his wisdom shall decree."

Upon the trial, in addition to the testimony given above, two new witnesses declared that, on the evening in question, they saw a man in a green coat and white night-cap come out of the wood with a large sack upon his back, cross the road, and disappear from view at the hedge of the pastor's garden. Upon hearing this testimony, the minister fainted. After recovering his senses, he spoke like this:

"From my childhood I have ever been impatient of contradiction, and ready with a blow. When but a lad I slew in anger a dog which one day ate my dinner that I had left in his way. As a student, in a broil with a fellow-man youth, I gave him a wound that endangered his life. I will now confess the crime which, go doubt, I have committed but of which I am, nevertheless, not fully conscious. Three or four times in my life, that I know of, it has happened to me to walk in my sleep. The last time, about six years ago, I was the next day to preach a funeral sermon over the remains of a man who had suddenly met with a drowning death. I rose at a loss for a text, when the words of a wise man among the ancient Greeks suddenly occurred to me: 'Call no man happy until he be in his grave.' and I preached from that text. I was tired, went to bed, and soon fell asleep. Greatly did I marvel the next morning to find on my writing-desk, written in large letters on a piece of paper: 'Let no man be deemed happy before his end comes.' (Syrach ii. 34.) But not this alone; I found likewise a funeral sermon, all in my own handwriting, which could have been composed by no other than myself. Mark now—when the witnesses testified this morning, my sleep-walking suddenly flashed across me, and I likewise called to mind that, in the morning after that night, I had been surprised to see my dressing-gown lying on the floor, instead of hanging on the chair by my bedside, where I always hang it. The unhappy victim of my unbridled passion must have fallen down dead in the wood, and I must have heard the cheers of his friends he completed it in 1m. 13s., the official time of each mile being clearly chalked up on the board. At the end of the eighth lap a slight perturbation was observable, the leader disappeared, and the third mile was finished, with the watches pointing at 2m. 59s., the fast being received with deafening cheers. Odds of two to one were now offered on Perkins, and this price was increased at the end of the second mile, which was finished in 5m. 51s. Although Perkins had a trifle in hand, he seemed to be in excellent condition, and cheers and throwing of hats, he passed the post's winner by fifty-five seconds, and winning the race by half a mile. He then dismounted a suicide buried where the horse met, dressed him in clothes worn by himself, buried him in a wooden spade, taken the pastor's dressing-gown and cap from his room, and, while this clad, one of them had carried the body into the pastor's garden. That done, Burns had said to his brother:

"And now you go your way. Here is a purse with a hundred dollars—make for the frontier, take a fresh name, and never set foot on Danish soil again, as you would answer it with your life."

The man did as he was bidden, enlisted for a soldier; lost a limb; and returned to Copenhagen with a wreck of his former self. Ignorant of his brother's designs, and of all the subsequent proceeding, he had taken no part in the transaction without reserve.

This is the only instance known, I believe, in which a man was found guilty of an innocent prisoner that he was guilty of the crime of which he was accused.

Hotel Rates Compared.

People who are in the habit of complaining about the charges at our summer hotels, while they live "on the fat of the land," and always have a good table at their beck and call, are advised to read the subjoined. It is from a Chicago first correspondent, who is spending his summer vacation at Saint German, a fashionable French watering-place. We learn that the Grand Germain is pretty fresh and cool; the forest is grand and beautiful; the view from the terrace the finest in all France; but, in order to enjoy these luxuries, one must now pay a price that seems out of all reason. They go one can get the bare necessaries of life for three dollars and a half and four-fifths per diem, and the prices are subjected to two or three; the elements, many and bewildering, which enter into the ordinary statement of a week's bill, are here enumerated, and yet we are forced to recognize that the waiter, in bringing gives functional activity to a mass of structure less jelly which animates the highest organized beings.

When we see this formless life governed by laws, each in itself as incomprehensible as the laws of life and yet so harmonious that it shows various combinations as feasible as those which control our planetary system, we are rolling planets, and all in their various combinations of the whole. Here, we see the whole, and we are standing face to face with life stripped of its familiar conditions. It looks us in the eyes as the disembodied ghost of the life we are familiar to us.—*Scribner's Monthly.*

Eight Miles Walked in Less than One Hour.

[New York Herald.

The latest mail advices from England bring the intelligence that W. Perkins performed the feat of fairly walking eight miles within one hour. It was accomplished over the Lillieridge ground, London, in the presence of five thousand spectators, and was to decide a wager of £100 to £50 that it could not be done. For many years it has been the ambition of rapid walkers to make this record, and numbers have attempted the task, but failed. Twice before, Perkins made unsuccessful attempts, but he had long been considered the most likely man for such a performance, and being determined to try it again, was given the chance by his friends. The last time, in 1857 the late C. Westhall completed seven miles and a half in 58m. 28s., the unofficial time being 58m. 45s. The present time this remains unequaled, except, of course, in an indirect ground. It was not until George Topley found out that Westhall's time was beaten, and that at the Old Brompton grounds, where both Topley and then W. Spooner defeated it; but their styles were not at all like those now in vogue, and, at the present day, and those performances can not be recognized. In December, 1869, George Topley accomplished a feat of walking twenty-one miles in three hours, and during the first hour he covered seven miles, 1,380 yards, and, in the nearest approach to the "eight miles in one" hitherto, he covered 23.

Perkins stands five feet six inches, weighs 132 pounds, and is now in his twenty-third year. He is a very precocious match, says the London *Sportsman*, September 21, he has trained at "several places, in company with J. Smith and H. Boot, but wound up his preparation at Lillieridge, and he certainly came off in the pink of condition. Every thing being in readiness, he toed the mark at 5h. 30m., with odds of 2,000 betted on him, although half an hour previously 6 to 4 had been laid on time. He bounded away at such a terrific pace that his attendant, J. Riley, was soon left in the rear, and the first lap was covered in 2m. 5s., which was faster than the first mile being so much faster than the others. He entered on the second mile quite fresh, and amidst the cheers of his friends he completed it in 1m. 13s., the official time of each mile being clearly chalked up on the board. At the end of the eighth lap a slight perturbation was observable, the leader disappeared, and the third mile was finished, with the watches pointing at 2m. 59s., the fast being received with deafening cheers. Odds of two to one were now offered on Perkins, and this price was increased at the end of the second mile, which was finished in 5m. 51s. Although Perkins had a trifle in hand, he seemed to be in excellent condition, and cheers and throwing of hats, he passed the post's winner by fifty-five seconds, and winning the race by half a mile. He then dismounted a suicide buried where the horse met, dressed him in clothes worn by himself, buried him in a wooden spade, taken the pastor's dressing-gown and cap from his room, and, while this clad, one of them had carried the body into the pastor's garden. That done, Burns had said to his brother:

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AGRICULTURAL ITEMS.

IT is estimated that we produce 1,000,000,000 pounds of butter, and 200,000,000 pounds of cheese annually in this country.

ACCORDING to the returns of the Department of Agriculture, the direct losses of sheep owing to the ravages of dogs reach a million of dollars annually in wool and mutton.

THE short-horn cow, sixteenth Duchess of Airdrie, recently purchased by E. A. Cheney, of England, from A. J. Alexander, for $18,000 gold, died recently. Her young calf had been sold for $12,000.

WM. SQUIRE, an Oregon saw-mill owner, has asked the Centennial Commission if he would like to have him furnish for exhibition a fir plank twelve feet wide, one hundred feet long; a cedar twenty-five feet wide, cedar seven, larch seven and hemlock five feet, or even larger if wished.

THE Butte (Cal.) *Mercury* tells of a band of sheep being brought down from the mountains and turned into a wheat field, where they remained for about one night from eating wheat and drinking water. The wheat swelled to such an extent that the stomach was completely torn apart.

THAT sensation bunch of grapes exhibited in Boston, made from Rockingham, twenty-one pounds and ten ounces, has been thrown into the shade by two bunches grown recently in Edinburg, one of which weighed twenty-five pounds fifteen ounces, and the other twenty-six pounds two ounces, and was sold to the Black Hamburgh; this year "Raisie de Calibre" and "White Nice."

THE *N. Y. Farmer* says: Within the past few years many farmers within our knowledge have grown a field of rye for feeding green to milk cows, and we have yet to learn of one who is dissatisfied with the practice. If a farmer begins to feed such soft rye he generally keeps it up, as much more fodder can be produced upon a farm by raising rye, corn fodder, green oats, etc., than if depending upon hay alone.

THE Commissioner of Agriculture declares that no more than half the United States is divided into farms, and that only one quarter of this area is tilled. Improvements in labor-saving machines have rendered the planting and gathering of crops inexhaustibly easier than it was formerly, and in the West the agricultural industry our prosperity chiefly depends, and its progress marks our advance in national wealth.

In answer to the question: "Why are farmers so liable to rheumatism the year round?" *Hoffman's Medical Journal and Science of Health* says: Because they wear clothing heat and suddenly chill themselves by exposure to the cold air, and because they do not keep the skin in a vigorous, clean and healthy condition. Farmers should wear flannel next to the body after great exertion, if they would not be chilled by wearing cotton clothing and wet feet, and if they would not overheat when in an exhausted condition, and, if they would avoid rheumatism, they would have less rheumatism.

To guess at the weight of live cattle, measure in inches the girth around the breast, just in front of the older blade, and the length of the back, from the tail to the fore part of the shoulder blade. Multiply the girth by the length and divide by 144. If the girth is less than 5 feet, multiply the quotient by 11. If between 5 and 5 feet, multiply by 16; if between 5 and 7 feet, by 23; or if beyond seven feet, by 32. If the animal is lean deduct 1-20th of the result and the answer is the weight in pounds. A short piece of chalk is handy for this.

SPOTTED TAIL wants seven million dollars for the Black Hills. Some people in Michigan, he gets up, red-eyed and shaky, and can't find enough postal currency to buy a cocktail, and he wants to know if one will come along and offer him two dollars and a half for the Black Hills, and Spotty will take him up quick.

THE question is again agitated, "Shall women be permitted to sing in the choir of our churches?" A few years ago, when hoops were in vogue, the ladies couldn't get near the choir for the hoops, and they going it up to the pew they entered. But the present style of dress permits them to come as far forward as they please.

THE squirrel ghosts over his accomplished hoard. The squirrel knows what their parents will ripe grain.

And honey bees have stored
The sweets of summer to their luscious cells;
The sunbeam also has winged across the meadows
But here the autumn melancholy dwells,
And sighs through rustling pearls
Among the shadowy shadows of the pale.

—*Lucy Larcom.*

She sits and reckons up the dead and gone,
With the ripe corn beneath the reaper's blade,
While all the withered world looks drearily,
Like the pale phantom of the departed year.
Do what she will, she cannot choose but see
Ever before her, the ghosts of my days ago to explore, and
Had a specimen stone brought into town,
Of which I have weighed one piece, which is
Into that distance, grey upon the gray.

—*Thomas Hood.*

EVERYTHING holy is before what is unholy; guilt presupposes innocence, and the sinner presupposes the saint. Small ones, are created. Hence man does not begin with the Adam, but with the child, down from it, and then afterward rises again; a child can never be considered to have sinned before birth.

THE most singular part of a boy's education is his boots. If his mother or his father could only feel the pain he has to go down to the store to purchase a pound of coffee, he is nearly a quarter of an hour getting over the ground, and the alarm of fire is nothing compared to the slip on in about 32 seconds.

THE process of skin-grafting promises to rival the operation of "pulling teeth." Doctors of M. Ayasse, a French surgeon, The main feature of these discoveries is that a piece of skin taken from unpeopled limbs may be used to obtain cicatrices on the bodies of other subjects. Hitherto the desired result could only be obtained from one part of the patient's body and applied to another part. It is stated that in one case the surgeon cut pieces of skin from the palmer surface of an arm, and applied them to cicatrices on the ulcerated leg of another person. In three days the bandages were removed, and the skin was found to have completely united to the surface and will shortly resemble the original skin.

TO the success of the process that the graft be made immediately after separation. The same gives the idea of transfer, is "heterogeneity."

A DOCTOR.

If I could find a rose without a thorn,
I'd pick it for the sweet one with the blushes
A day's sunshine with no spot of cloud,
Or even a cloud with no silver lining
Or one bright hope unmingled and unmixed,
Or even a bright hope with a dark one,
My heart could rest upon the wrinkled page,
Let's make the world—present—the world.

The shadow dim that falls upon the frog
Where'er it falls, is sure to be followed
The summer at the transport, and the grand
Is ever mingled with the ludicrous
The pangs of illness, yet ever sure;
The sickness of the world is ever present
The sickening thrill that answers expressed
Is ever mingled with the ludicrous.

It dizzy the lin