PERSONAL AND GENERAL.

FORTY-FIVE IX has created ninety-nine Cardinals. Of these fifty have died. Of the sixty-one Cardinals who witnessed his election, only eight are now alive, and the oldest of these is in his eighty-fifth year.

SEVENTY Chinese officers have arrived at Berlin—a captain and six lieutenants—to serve for a time in the Prussian army, as some Japanese officers were allowed to do some time ago, for the purpose of acquainting themselves with the German military system.

KATE FIELD means to acquire all the accomplishments. She is another actress, singer, and actress. And now she appears in the *role* of after-dinner speaker, and has attention and applause where most speakers merely produce a weariness and are tolerated as bores.

AT ecclesiastic lady of England was lately ordered by the magistrates to kill a vicious dog which she owned, on pain of being fined five dollars a day, which she refused. She paid for a number of days, but finally shut up her house and sent her dog to another part of the country.

MISS MACPHERSON, in company with other female philanthropist, Miss Rye, known familiarly as "Old Rye," has for some years been bringing batches of gutter children from England out to Canada, returns to the old country, accompanied by one of the earliest protegees, now a rising Toronto lawyer.

THE story that Mr. Moody received $1,000 for his labors in Boston, Gen. Ingersoll pronounced untrue by the *Chronicle and Sentinel* of that city. It says: "Mr. Moody preached the gospel without money and without price. He was an unpaid laborer in the vineyard of the Lord. He did great work for the city, and has been rewarded with slander."

NEW YORK *Sun*: A well-dressed man sitting on the shady side of Fifth-avenue, last night, attracted Capt. Van Duzen's attention. He was breathing heavily. He did not look like a street-sneak or a pickpocket. The officer thought he was a "Bowery boy."

MANCHESTER ENTERPRISE,
MAT D. BLOSSER, EDOR.

MANCHESTER, AUG. 10, 1876.

LETTER FROM CHARLEY.

BENNETTS, N. Y., Aug. 6th, 1876.

FRIEND MAT:—Since writing you in July, I have been on the wing, and braved the heat of the past month and came out proof. The weather was the warmest known for many years, and unusually dry, which made it worse. Hundreds died of sunstroke. As many as 90 per day for a few days were registered; and many horses, mostly those driven on street cars. 704 horses belonging to one street car company in Philadelphia are registered as having died of heat in one week. Of late there has been rain, and the weather is cool and pleasant.

Hard times is the cry. The working class complain; thousands are out of work, which cannot be had at any price. Common labor, as also in many factories, wages range from 90 cts to $1.25, and glad to get work at that. Many with large families and rents high. For instance, any old dilapidated building rents for $3 to $4 per week, while everything in the line of eatables is selling at old prices. Good common butter is retailing for 35 cents, from that to 40 cts. per lb. Eggs 25 cts. per dozen, and everything in like proportion. Mark the difference between Manchester and this city. The parks are daily filled with loungers, some anxious for employment, and would work if they had it; others waiting for night, in order to steal a subsistence for the coming day. Castle Garden is a fair specimen, while the streets are filled with tramps asking for bread. It is thought by those competent to judge, that there will be more paupers and distress the coming winter, and bread riots, than known before in many years. The poor of our section of the country are not in need of a like charity, for in a land like Michigan there is enough to do at some price, and cheap rent, with provisions at a price that all may live. Let such of them that are so situated not grumble at hard times, but thank God that they do not live in the city of New York or any of the Eastern cities. They should have taken the advice of Mr. Greeley and went West.

Well, Mat, I have been on the move nearly every day since I left the Centennial grounds (Sundays excepted) and been in for sight-seeing. I have ascended the Hudson river by daylight and descended it by moonlight, and viewed the beautiful scenery, from the palisades to the city of Albany; climbed the rocky hillsides of old Columbia county, in search of scenery. The scenery was splendid, and added to that, plenty of berries, which made it more agreeable. I could enjoy a whole life-time in such a location. As I sat upon a high projecting rock, shaded by the cedars and chestnut trees, with a supply of whortleberries, black and raspberries, to suit the taste, I could see in the distance the Massachusetts hills.

That county has been settled over 250 years, and is well tilled and very valuable. It is noted for having furnished some of the most noted men of our country, as being the home of one president of the United States and another one to be added to the list on the first Tuesday in November next. At least I take it as granted, for almost every man of intelligence says so; men who have a feeling for the welfare of our country and believe in a change of affairs. At the white house, of course, there are some of the ring ones who felt aggrieved when they were making a good thing out of the site of Martin Tilden came and broke their camp. Such men will cry stop thief, but—pshaw! my business here is sight-seeing and not politics.

I will go back to my thoughts and imaginations while rusticating and speeding the short day on the rocky hillsides of old Taghenic. The Hudson river and its mountain ranges was the sporting ground of Mr. Rip Van Winkle (no connection of Virgil). Once my hero traversed these parts, and perhaps that might have been the identical spot where he laid down to take his nap. I thought of all this, and of his dog, and how Mr. Van Winkle overslept, and how he must have felt when he awoke, and about that dog, and the hat that Mr. Van Winkle used to wear; and how the dog must have suffered; and wondered if he didn't like huckleberries. All these thoughts flashed through my mind, nothing to trouble my pleasant imaginations except now and then a mosquito would plant himself on the side of my face or somewhere the most agreeable for him; for instance, if he came from the east, he would locate on the east side of me. That would not be agreeable, but right seeing is my aim, and I would lay aside my berries, catch him by one wing or foot, or whatever side I approached him, as he would not, then my imagination would be "How long have you lived in these parts, Mr?" They can't talk, but have a peculiar song of their own, and from their size and length of bill, I thought that perhaps he had in the days of Mr. Van Winkle been in company with him and held an audience with him, the same as with me.

I ate my berries, and as the day was nearly spent, I bade a good bye reluctantly, and slowly wended my way down to the road, at the base of the mountain and as a fond lover does as he bids a good bye to his lady-love, I cast a glance at the old time-worn road and walked back to my friend's house, only to find a splendid supper awaiting my coming.

To be one day in the busy streets of New York, in the month of July, with the thermometer at 105° and then to be transported 130 miles and placed in such a place as I have just spoken of, is a pleasant change, and one I think you or any of your readers would enjoy.

Since I returned from the country, I have spent my time in sight-seeing, and that's the motto.

The East River Bridge is a center of attraction, as it made a call, and got a peep to go up into the buttment on the Brooklyn side. It is 237 feet to the top, from high-water mark, and from high-water mark to the bed of the bridge, 135 feet; leaving 100 feet above for the cables, and when completed will be the most wonderful bridge in the world. It commences from the old city hall park in New York and ends at the city hall in Brooklyn. Built over the tops of the houses of both cities, and will be one rifle and a half long, wide enough for six teams to pass, there being two road-beds. It is expected to be completed in about four years. From the top of the butment you can plainly see over the whole city of New York, Jersey City, Brooklyn, and the beach of Rockaway, and with a telescope can see vessels off in the Atlantic ocean.

As to the sea shore, I have not forgotten to put in an appearance there, and having been informed that President Grant was at Long Branch, and being that I didn't vote for him, I didn't feel that to meet him we could have much pleasure together, knowing that he never says much, had no fears of any hard words, yet I did not feel, under the circumstances, desirous to go there, so concluded to go to the beach. Though Mr. Grant was around the point a few miles off, he didn't know I was so near him. It was all right, so—

Ode to old Long Island's sea-girt shore,
Many an hour I've whiled away,
In listening to the ocean's roar
That wash the beach of Rockaway.

It is a pleasant retreat, and the beach is visited by hundreds, daily, to get the cool breeze and bathe. People of all grades and colors go there, but it is there the old and young, male and female, seem to have plenty of enjoyment.

As to potato bugs, we never raise any in proportion to what is to be seen in the sand; on the beach they are plenty. They are to be seen in the afternoon, when the tide is low, crawling along on the sands and eating the seaweed. When in the water they are as lively as on land and seem to have come there to bathe and make it a summer resort. Bushels of them are crawling on the beach and all over. They seem content with seaweed, while the excursionists go in for clam chowder.

On Thursday I took a steamer and went to Coney Island, and with plenty of good music, we steamed down to the Narrows, passed Fort Hamilton, the quarantine ground, and finally pulled up at the island. The tide was down, and I went clam fishing and caught nearly a bushel in less than an hour. I thought of friends, Squire Goodyear, Perkins and of the lovers of such sports, and wished they were there with me, and as Nort. Case says, the scenery was grand, true to nature. At five o'clock we went aboard and again returned to Newark, from whence we started.

Another interesting place, at present, is Hell Gate, a short distance up the East River, where the rocks are so numerous and near the top of the water, as to cause a whirlpool, dangerous to passing vessels. Government is undermining and for a long distance under the bed of the river it is excavated, and in September they intend to blow it up with nitro-glycerine and make a safe passage for large vessels. It is called Hell Gate, and supposed by the old Dutch settlers of New Amsterdam (now New York) to be the work of the devil.

As my furlough is drawing to a close, I shall return to Philadelphia in a few days, and after staying there a short time, leave for home, via Lehigh Valley route.

My health was never better; also that of my family. I only wish my time was longer, and I would make at least one month longer stay of it. I have visited and traveled over the country a great deal, and like my friend Capt. Spencer have seen the old red school house and old oaken bucket which yet hangs in the well.

The ENTERPRISE comes to us a welcome visitor. Sorry to hear of the illness of Arthur Case. I hope to return home in good health and find one and all in good health, are my best wishes.

In my letter I wrote from Philadelphia, in speaking of the street procession on the 5th, American Irishmen should have been American Workingmen, which included all nationalities. C. W. S.

Mason Fruit Cans at Case, Bigelow & Co's.

Miscellaneous.

AUCTION! AUCTION!!
BEN. REYNOLDS,
AUCTIONEER.
Having had several years experience in the country of Auctioneer, and feeling confident that I can give satisfaction, I now
Offer My Services to the People
of the surrounding country, and will hold myself in readiness to practically operate all that may favor me with their patronage. Please leave your orders at THE MANCHESTER ENTERPRISE Office, where you can ascertain my appointments.
BEN. REYNOLDS.
444

BOOT AND SHOE STORE!
S. H. Perkins & Son,
Have a large and complete assortment of
Boots, Shoes & Rubber Goods.
You can save twenty cents on every dollar by buying of them.
They also manufacture Boots and Shoes from the best quality of leather ever brought to this market, and with ADDEE SARS as their Fine Boot maker; cannot be surpassed, if equalled. Their prices are as low as the times. Satisfaction guaranteed.
Repairing done on short notice and in a neat and workmanlike manner.
Give them a call at Gwinner's Block. 172

CHARGED HANDS.
—FOR—
(PEOPLES' FAVORITE.)
JOHN KOCH,
PROPRIETOR.
This Market always Contains
Country and Sugar Cured Hams, and Dried Beef, Bologna, Liver, Ham and Summer Sausage,
Always on hand, at Wholesale and Retail. Corned Beef, Salt Pork, &c., &c.
Cash Paid for Hides and Pelts.
Give me a Call.
334 JOHN KOCH.

TECUMSEH
MONUMENTAL WORKS!
L. A. DAVIS & CO.,
(L. A. DAVIS,.....W. S. MORSE.)
Sculptors and Designers,
Importers and Manufacturers. Every variety of Marble, Granite, Sandstone and Limestone for Cemetery Work, Buildings and Front Yards; such as
Statues, Monuments, Headstones,
Vases, Urns, Coping, Curbing, Window Sills, Door Sills and all kinds of Ornamental Work. French and American Granite lettered in Ornamental Capitals, and all manner of Specialty. Prices below Competition, and all work guaranteed to stand contract. ☞ Stamps for price list.
NEAR THE RAILROAD DEPOT,
TECUMSEH, Mich.
April 20th, 1876. 446

Blacksmiths.
JOE, THE BLACKSMITH,
—ALWAYS—
AT HOME
and ready to do your
Horse Shoeing
ON SHORT NOTICE.
He Has the Boss
Home-made Shoes.
GIVE HIM A CALL.
Give Him a Call.
Shop on Waters street, East side of the River.
JOE GORDANIER.

WM. NEEBLING.
BLACKSMITH,
And manufacturer of
WAGONS, CARRIAGES
Cutters, Sleighs and Bobs.
Those in want of work in my line will do well to call on me and get prices before purchasing elsewhere. I can make it especially interesting to cash buyers.
All work WARRANTED as represented.
PATRONIZE HOME INDUSTRY.
IT PAYS IN THE END.
I have the celebrated Perkins' Patent
SNOW HORSE SHOE,
Which take the lead of all others wherever introduced. Call and see them.
Respectfully, WM. NEEBLING.
Manchester, Nov. 26th, 1875.

Drugs, &c.
GO AND SEE
CASE, BIGELOW & CO.
Before you buy
Boots and Shoes,
DRY GOODS, GROCERIES,
Drugs & Medicines, &c.
They sell at
BOTTOM PRICES.

Groceries, Etc.
SPECIE PAYMENT AT THE GREAT WESTERN
Cash Butter Store
I am selling the ENGLISH BUTTER SALT at cost, (2 cents per pound), and will pay an advance price for Butter, in which it is used. I will also furnish good Butter, made with salt to pack their butter in, when they get ready to sell. I will pay higher prices for the same as they can get anywhere, only reserving the right to the first chance to buy. Only Fresh Eggs Bought and Sold in these tubs, for which I will pay an Extra Price. If any one will pay a higher price, for the Butter, than I will, I will only charge first cost for the tub.
JOHN H. MILLER
Will pay silver in change when over 25 cents' worth of goods are bought.
FIRST-CLASS STOCK
—OF—
DRY-GOODS.
Just purchased. Examine his stock of
CALIFORNIA TEAS,
AND FRESH FAMILY GROCERIES.
For cash only he will sell:
SUGAR at New York Prices. If charge 25c. a pound will be added.
He will pay highest price for choice Peachblow Potatoes.
I have for sale one Democrat Wagon, with top; one good Buggy, second-hand; one Lumber Wagon with springs under the seat and box.
WILL SELL THEM CHEAP.
GO AND SEE HIM.
Furniture.
FURNITURE.
The above cut represents the Stockton, and we are furnishing all papers bought at our stores.
No Charge for Trimming.
Call and examine the Largest Stock of WALL PAPER ever offered in Manchester
C. W. DOTY & SON.

THE CASH DRY GOODS HOUSE.
REASONS WHY PEOPLE TRADE WITH
N. SCHMID & CO.
WE HAVE THE BEST LOCATION.
WE SELL AT FAIR PRICES.
WE BUY OUR GOODS at the HEADQUARTERS.
We Buy for Cash, Which Enables Us to Buy Cheap.
We do no Claim to Sell Goods Without Profits, which Sensible Buyers Know is Impossible.
WE ADVERTISE NO 30 DAYS COST SALES.
We do not sell cheap one month and high the next.
We do not sell one article for less than its value and stick it on to something else.
WE MAKE OUR OWN PRICES.
MONEY IS CHEERFULLY REFUNDED TO PERSONS BUYING GOODS OF US WHICH DO NOT PROVE ENTIRELY SATISFACTORY.
WE HAVE THE LARGEST AND BEST SELECTED ASSORTMENT OF ALL GOODS IN OUR LINE, AND HANDLE FIRST-CLASS GOODS EXCLUSIVELY.
We have a large trade established and can accommodate all persons who are in the habit of dealing fair and square.
All these and many more reasons enable us to sell cheap.
We mean business.
Respectfully, N. SCHMID & CO.
☞ REMEMBER THE BANNER STORE ☜

GRAND
CLEARING OUT SALE
TOO MANY GOODS,
TOO LITTLE MOE Y.
NO GOODS SOLD ABOVE COST
And Many Much Less Than Cost.
In order to reduce stock, I offer for sale for the next
FIFTEEN DAYS!
commencing Saturday, July 22, 1876,
My Entire Stock, consisting of Dry Goods, Notions, Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, Gent's Furnishing Goods, Groceries, &c.,
AT COST.
This sale is POSITIVE, and all goods will be sold as advertised.
My customers and the public generally are invited to call and examine.
TERMS, READY PAY.
W. H. POTTLE.

HARDWARE, STOVES AND TINWARE.
Stoves! Stoves! Stoves!
HARDWARE!
NO USE DENYING FACTS.
BRUEGEL, MORDOFF & CO.,
THE POPULAR STOVE AND HARDWARE DEALERS OF MANCHESTER,
Are selling goods cheaper than ever, and their immense stock enables the most fastidious to select just what they want, and get their money's worth.
COME AND SEE!
Our new styles of COOK STOVES, with or without Hot-water Reservoir or Warming Oven.
—EXAMINE!—
Our beautiful stock of PARLOR STOVES, all new patterns and mounted in fine style.
OVER SIXTY VARIETIES TO SELECT FROM.
We have three first-class workmen in our
TIN-SHOP,
And are prepared to do all kinds of Tin, Copper and Sheet Iron Work, with despatch.
REPAIRING—A specialty, and prices moderate.
Our stock of
HARDWARE, PAINTS & OILS,
HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS, POCKET & TABLE CUTLERY,
REVOLVERS AND CARTRIDGES,
is complete, and prices fully 30 per cent. lower than last year.
LADIES, PLEASE
Examine our stock of
CLOTHES WRINGERS, TOILET SETTS,
CHILDREN'S BATHTUBS, BIRD CAGES,
AND FINE PLANISHED TIN-WARE.
The liberal patronage of the public has enabled us to carry a stock of Hardware and Stoves which fully compares with those of much larger towns in this State. Our reputation for selling goods cheap is established, and we intend to jealously guard that reputation in the future.
BRUEGEL, MORDOFF & CO.

RAIL ROADS.

DETROIT HILLSDALE & SOUTH WEST'N.

GOING EAST.

STATIONS.	Exp'ss	Mail.	Freight
Detroit, lv.	12.00p.m	4.00p.m	
Ypsilanti	11.38a.m	3.35 "	
Saline	11.19 "	3.15 "	
Bridgewater	11.05 "	3.00 "	
Manchester	9.55 "	2.15 "	
Stockbridge	9.22 "	1.42 "	
Gregory	8.57 "	1.17 "	
Hillsdale	8.20 "	12.40 "	
Bankers	7.30 "	12.00 m	

GOING WEST.

STATIONS.	Mail.	Exp'ss	Freight
Detroit	7.00a.m	6.00p.m	
Ypsilanti	8.35 "	7.15 "	
Saline	8.50 "	7.40 "	
Bridgewater	9.05 "	7.55 "	
Manchester	10.12 "	8.20 "	
Stockbridge	10.45 "	8.52 "	
Gregory	11.12 "	9.22 "	
Hillsdale	11.35 "	9.50 "	
Bankers	1.30 "	10.30p.m	

☞ Through Tickets to all points East.
W. F. PARKER, Sup't. Ypsilanti, Mich
C. H. TEPPERSE, Station Agent.

L. S. & M. S.

FROM JACKSON.

STATIONS.	Accom'n	Express	Mail
Jackson	10.00 a.m	4.15 p.m	2.20 p.m
Napoleon	3.25 "	5.44 "	6.56 "
Stowell	3.35 "	5.54 "	7.06 "
Manchester	4.20 "	6.18 "	7.42 "
River Raisin	4.35 "	6.30 "	7.57 "
Clinton	4.43 "	6.38 "	7.57 "
Tecumseh	4.51 "	6.46 "	8.05 "
Adrian	5.05 "	7.15 "	8.20 "
Hudson		8.00 "	9.05 "
Pittsford		8.20 "	9.25 "
Hillsdale		8.40 "	9.45 "
Buffalo		9.00 a.m	10.05 a.m
Detroit		10.15 a.m	11.30 "
Chicago			6.30 p.m

TO JACKSON.

STATIONS.	Mail	Express	Accom'n
Chicago	10.00 a.m		
Detroit	12.00 a.m	8.55 a.m	
Toledo	12.45 "	9.45 "	3.20 p.m
Adrian	12.44 "	9.15 "	5.15 "
Hudson	12.19 "	8.52 "	6.12 "
Clinton	12.30 "	10.04 "	6.25 "
River Raisin	12.42 "	10.13 "	6.36 "
Manchester	12.52 "	10.23 "	6.52 "
Stowell	1.00 "	10.32 "	11.00 "
Napoleon	1.18 "	10.50 "	11.20 "
Jackson	1.45 "	11.15 "	12.35 p.m
Detroit		1.00 p.m	3.00 "

☞ The Accommodation will run daily.
Coupon Tickets sold at this station for all points east and west.
F. S. BLODGET, Sup't. Detroit Division.
ALBERT DEFRICE, Station Agent.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL.

Time Table.—May 25th, 1876.

	Mail.	Day Exp.	Kal. Exp.	Night Exp.
Chicago lv	5.00a.m	9.00a.m	6.00p.m	3.15p.m
Kensington	5.40 "	9.45 "	6.45 "	4.01 "
Lake	5.46 "	9.52 "	6.52 "	4.08 "
Mich City	7.32 "	11.00 "	8.30 "	5.40 "
S. Bend	8.17 "	11.45 "	9.15 "	6.25 "
Threebanks	8.00 "	11.30 "	9.00 "	6.10 "
Dowagiac	8.42 "	12.09 m	9.39 "	6.52 "
Niles	9.07 "	12.40 "	9.49 "	7.17 "
Buchanan	9.22 "	1.01 "	9.64 "	7.31 "
Galien	9.32 "	1.11 "	9.15 "	7.41 "
Lawton	10.19 "		10.30 "	8.13 "
Kalamazoo	10.41 "	1.36 "	10.16 "	8.34 "
Galesburg	11.12 "			9.05 "
Battle Cr'k	11.32 "	2.17 "	11.03 "	9.15 "
Marshall	12.4p.m	2.55 "	*Jackson	11.35 "
Albion	12.18 "	3.10 "	11.45 a.m	11.47 "
Jackson lv	2.05 "	3.55 "	12.40 "	12.40a.m
Jackson ar	2.15 "	4.00 "	1.00p.m	12.45 "
Grass Lake	2.40 "		1.26 "	1.15 "
Chelsea	2.55 "		1.36 "	1.30 "
Dexter	3.02 "		1.44 "	1.38 "
Ann Arbor	3.32 "	5.15 "	2.05 "	2.05 "
Ypsilanti	4.15 "	5.38 "	2.30 "	2.35 "
Wayne Jc	4.45 "	5.45 "	2.45 "	2.45 "
Detroit	5.00 "	6.00 "	3.00 "	3.00 "
Detroit lv	5.45 "	6.25	10.15	3.30
Detroit	7.00a.m	10.05a.m	4.00p.m	6.00p.m
G.T. Junct	7.15 "	10.20 "	4.15 "	6.15 "
Wayne Jc	7.25 "	10.30 "	4.25 "	6.25 "
Ypsilanti	8.31 "	11.10 "	5.22 "	7.14 "
Ann Arbor	8.58 "	11.38 "	5.50 "	7.42 "
Dexter	9.20 "		6.08 "	8.10 "
Chelsea	9.30 "		6.18 "	8.20 "
Grass Lake	10.07 "		6.54 "	8.57 "
Jackson ar	10.35 "	12.37p.m	7.15 "	9.25 "
Jackson lv	10.45 "	1.15 "		10.35 "
Albion	11.13 "	1.44 "		10.55 "
Marshall	11.28 "	1.59 "		11.10 "
Battle Cr'k	1.00 "	2.17 "	*Kal.	11.37 "
Galesburg	1.20 "		Accom'dation	11.57 "
Kalamazoo	2.43 "	3.05 "	6.00a.m	12.36 "
Lawton	3.14 "		6.31 "	1.16 "
Dowagiac	3.52 "		7.00 "	1.52 "
Niles	4.17 "		7.25 "	2.16 "
Buchanan	4.35 "	4.23	6.10	2.30
Galien	4.53 "		8.23	2.48 "
Three Oaks	4.23 "	4.55	7.51	3.40 "
N. Buffalo	5.05 "	5.35	8.31	4.20 "
Michigan City	5.45 "	6.14	9.15	5.00 "
Kensington	6.45 "	7.15	9.35	5.42 "
Chicago ar	7.30 "	8.00	10.20	6.30 "
Chicago lv	7.30		10.20	6.30

*Sunday excepted. ‡Saturday and Sunday excepted. †Daily.
HENRY C. WENTWORTH, G. P. & T. A., Chicago.
H. B. LEAVITT, Gen'l Sup't, Detroit.

Legal Notices.

MORTGAGE SALE.

ON June 9th, 1875, George M Hewett and Emma E. Hewett sold to Obadiah Priest the undivided one-half of all that certain tract or parcel of land situate in the Village of Manchester, in the County of Washtenaw and State of Michigan, known and designated as follows, to wit: Commencing at the north-west corner of Lot number seven (7) in Block number twenty-one (21) in said Village of Manchester, according to the plat and survey thereof recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of said County of Washtenaw; thence south on the line of said Lot number seven, to Water street; thence east on said line of Water street, to the center of the East River Raisin, and down the center of the East River Raisin, where the same intersects the east line of said Lot number one (1) aforesaid, westerly, to the place of beginning. Excepting and reserving all the portion of said premises which was heretofore deeded by William A. Ackley and Amanda Ackley, to the first right to use all the water necessary for raising four (4) run of stone; and the necessary machinery for flouring in the mill on said premises above described, at all times and seasons, and at or near the said mill, and to make or repair the mill dam without restraint or prohibition. Also the undivided half of the right sold and deeded on the 2nd day of August, A. D. 1859, to Benjamin Ford, Cyrus Sackett and Luther Field, by Stephen Farrar and James H. Farrar, to flow all lands belonging to the said Stephen Farrar and James H. Farrar necessary for keeping up said dam. The said mortgage was on the 13th day of July, 1875, recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for said county, in Liber 42 of Mortgages, on page 416, and the mortgage, with the obligation given to secure the payment thereof, was by said Priest, sold and assigned to Charles F. Hill, by deed of assignment on January 5th, 1876, recorded in said Register of Deeds, on May 18th, 1876, in Liber A, A. R. S. of mortgages, at page 16. There is now claimed to be due as unpaid on said mortgage the sum of two thousand one hundred and seven dollars and fifteen cents. And no proceedings have been instituted to collect the same, or any portion thereof, either at law or in equity. Default has been made in the payment of said mortgage whereby the power of sale therein contained has become operative, and notice is therefore hereby given that by virtue of said power of sale and statute in such case provided, the said mortgaged premises will be sold, at public vendue, at one o'clock at noon, be sold at Auction, under in the highest bidder, at the front door of the court house, in the city of Ann Arbor, in said county and State, to satisfy the amount due on said mortgage, with the interest thereon accrued, together with all legal costs and charges on said closure, including an attorney fee of forty dollars, as stipulated in said mortgage.—Dated, May 25th, 1876.
CHARLES R. MILLER, Assignee.
GEORGE M. SILSBY, Atty's for Assignee.

TO BRIDGE CONTRACTORS.

HAVING made a thorough examination of bridge Place, in the Village of Manchester, I consider it necessary to place an entire new structure on and where the place which the present bridge now rests upon; and I will therefore receive sealed proposals for the construction of said bridge until the 1st day of August next, reserving the right to reject any and all bids and proposals. The bids and proposals may be left at the Township Clerk's office, where the plan of said bridge, specification for building the same, with terms of payment, can be seen. A good bond will be required with each proposal.—Dated, Manchester, July 6th, 1876.
HIRAM L. STEVENS, Highway Commissioner.

TAKE THE
MANCHESTER ENTERPRISE
—50 CTS.—
From now until January 1st, 1877. If it is sent out of the county, add 10 cents to pay postage.

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Published Thursday Evening, by
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MANCHESTER, MICHIGAN.
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As the postage has to be paid by us, of subscribers living out of the county must add the amount to the subscription, or we will be obliged to reduce the time for which the paper is sent by the amount of postage.
We solicit correspondence from all parts of the country, and from adjoining towns, but we shall not hold ourselves responsible for sentiments expressed by them.
Every communication must contain the name of the writer, as a guarantee of good faith and not necessarily for publication.
Business Locals, (if written) 10 cents per line for the first insertion, and 5 cents per line for each subsequent insertion.
Editorial notices 15 cents per line for first insertion.
If you have any business at the Probate office, make the request that your notices be published in the ENTERPRISE. Such a request will always be granted.

POLITICAL CONVENTIONS.

The Democratic State Convention will be held in Whitney's Opera House, Detroit, on Wednesday, Aug. 9th, at noon.

MANCHESTER, AUG. 10, 1876.

Dark nights again.
Are you going to Put-in-Bay?
Corn oysters are now in season.
Geo. Gleason is in town on a visit.
Men talk politics now more than they did.
Fruit of all kinds will be plenty this Fall.
1776—John Bull. 1876—Sitting Bull.
This dry weather is tough on corn and potatoes.
Cucumbers are plenty, and doctors are happy
The "Reform Club" have a meeting to-night.
The State Fair will take place at Jackson, Sept. 18th to 22d.
An Ypsilanti excursion party will visit Watkins' beautiful grove, soon.
The M. E. Sunday School had a picnic in Rev. Field's yard on Tuesday p. m.
Geo. W. Jackson and wife, of Ridgeway, are visiting at Rev. G. H Fields in this village.
We notice that new sidewalks are in progress, and old ones are being repaired, about town.
According to the old katydid prophecy, we shall have a frost about the middle of September.
Fred. Craft has sent us another copy of that interesting paper, the Lake Minnetonka (Minn.) Tourist.
The republicans of the 2d district nominated Edwin Willett, of Monroe, for congress, on Tuesday.
E. K. Frueauff, Esq., of Ann Arbor, was in town on Monday last. He will be here again in about two weeks.
E. P. Allen, J. Webster Childs, and a number of Ypsilanti people, were registered at the Goodyear House on Monday.
The Ypsilanti Light Guard won the Colonel's cup, at the encampment at Jackson, they proving to be the best at target shooting.
John Rull left a new black whip at Dorey, Moore & Co.'s lumber yard, on Saturday, and desires the finder to leave it at this office.
Company "A," of Ann Arbor, will go to Put-in-Bay, on an excursion, on the 17th, and the party from here will join them at Ypsilanti.
Bridge builders are putting in their proposals for the building of Exchange Place bridge. They will be examined tomorrow by the board.
H. Burch, of Manchester and D. G. Ross, of Sharon were chosen to represent the 3d district democrats at their congressional convention.
Sam. Blake has been up in the Grand Traverse region, and is so well pleased with the country that he wants to sell out and emigrate northward.
We are pleased to see our townsman, Arthur Case, on the streets again. He expects to be obliged to start for Mackinaw, soon, to escape the hay fever.
Fred Layher will sell a quantity of personal property at auction on Saturday, Sept. 2d, at his farm in Freedom, near Lake Pleasant. Flinn, Salesman.
Tickets for the excursion via Toledo, on the bad of Sept. Palmer, at River Raisin. Also, of Geo M. Allen who is a committeeman, though his name was not put on the bills.
We have just received a large invoice of plain and fancy cards, suitable for visiting cards, etc. The tints are very fine, and we shall furnish them at rates to suit the times. Call and see them.
The 4th annual Harvest Picnic of the Sharon farmers will be held at Rose's grove, on Wednesday the 23d inst. A cordial invitation is extended to all.—Rev. C. T. Allen will deliver the address. The band will be in attendance.

EXPLANATION.

MR. EDITOR:—It was wisely said, long years ago, that Falsehood is never so successful as when she baits her hook with truth; and no opinions so fatally mislead us as those that are not wholly wrong, as no watches so effectually deceive the wearer as those that are somewhat right.

The above aphorism has its exemplification in the statement of the officials of the D. H. & S. W. R R., in reference to the offer they made the committee to carry the proposed excursion from Manchester to Put-in-Bay, which is that they offered a commission of 50 cts. on each $2 ticket sold.

"Truth fears nothing but concealment," and believing the public are interested in this question, the committee on transportation desire to state the simple facts, that the intelligent readers of your widely circulated journal may draw their own conclusion.

The second proposition made by the general ticket agent was to give a commission of 25 cents on each ticket for any number less than 300; thirty cents if over 500 and less than 700; and for 1,000 or more, 50 cts., but binding the committee to fill ten coaches.

This proposition was made Friday, July 21st, and that evening the general committee met to make their final decision on the propositions of the two roads. M. S. and the D. H., etc. A part of the above proposition has been denied, and another part, viz., the 50 cts. per ticket, with its conditions, is constantly circulated as the whole truth, without any conditions or restrictions.

The subjoined letter, dated July 22d, and which was put into the hands of the committee on the 24th, explains itself, confirms the statement of the committee, while the date shows that the obligation to fill so many cars was not removed until after the committee had decided on the propositions:

SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE,
YPSILANTI, MICH., July 22, 1876.

C. H. TEPPERSE Esq.:

DEAR SIR:—We propose to take passengers on the proposed excursion to Put-in-Bay from Manchester, at $2.00 for the round trip. Children under 12 years of age, half price. And we will pay the committee who undertake to sell the tickets, and under whose auspices the excursion is inaugurated, for any number less than 300, 25 cts. each; if 500 tickets are sold, we will pay 30 cts.; if 700 passengers are secured, 35 cents will be paid; and for 1,000 or more we will allow 50 cents each. Commission on half fare tickets in proportion to the above scale of rates. We will guarantee to every person a seat, or when a person to occupy a car unless he can be provided with a seat, except at the option of the committee. Children passing half fare would be expected to occupy space as compared with grown persons in proportion of 3 to 2. No guarantee will be required as to the number of coaches they will fill, but shall expect diligence on the part of the committee to secure as large a number of passengers as possible, confining the sale of tickets to those persons only that shall take passage at Manchester. Other details to be arranged by conference.

Yours truly,
CHARLES WHEELER, Gen'l Agent.

And because the committee had a right of choice, and chose to accept the offer of the M. S. R. R. Co., the other company make statements which are misleading in their character, and arrange for an excursion to come off the day following our own, with a much more liberal ticket than was offered us. A discerning public will not be slow to see that this is conduct unworthy the dignity of a railroad company.

F. S. LYON,
E. P. CRAPTS, } Trustees Com.
GEO. H. FIELD,
MANCHESTER, Aug. 9, 1876.

SORVELL.

From Our Own Correspondent.

While hauling hay one day last week, Rob. Bunn touched one of his horses with a fork tine, which caused it to jump astride the wagon pole, and was thrown to the ground. While Rob. was trying to get it loose from the wagon, the horse made an effort to free itself, and broke its neck.

Gent. Hay has succeeded in introducing the first steam thresher into this part of the country. It works like a charm, but a few of the old farmers are afraid of it, notwithstanding it has a spark-arrester. Their horses, however, are praying for them to overcome their fears.

Mr. W. B. Reynolds has started his flouring mill, and business in consequence is assuming a better attitude. Wheat is coming in freely at from 90 cents to $1.10.

The game of ball between the Stars of this place and the Haymakers of Rome Center, on Friday last, was witnessed by a large crowd. The score stood 47 to 5 in favor of the Stars.

The Stars are attending the tournament at Jackson this week.

Mrs. F. Hall drove 13 more hogs that were infected by hog cholera, into one of his back lots, where he shot and buried them. He has had a post mortem examination made of several of them and intends to publish a diagnosis as soon as it can be prepared.

Our P. M. went out wood-cocking, the other day, and got a duck—where the water was about seven feet deep.

Uncle Sep. Cobb lost a fine young cow last Tuesday by having its leg broken.

Over 200 bushels whortleberries have been picked out of S. B. Palmer's swamp, and lots of them left.

There are more of your papers taken here than any one paper that comes to this office.

CLINTON.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Mr. Dexter Woodward, the photographist, has sold his establishment to a Mr. Gilbert, and the car has gone to Franklin Center. Mr. Stark, with his car, is here yet; but that business, like most others, is dull.

Mrs Webster, the manufacturer of hair goods, has moved into the old Clark building, corner of Chicago and Jackson streets.

Some of our young people had a picnic up at the lakes, last Friday.

The Sunday School party that went from here last week on Wednesday, complain of the treatment they received from the proprietor of the Sand Lake House. They patronized his table to some extent, hired all his boats, patronized his bars to its fullest capacity, then be charged them a quarter for hitching to trees and posts. They will hardly be blackmailed a second time.

The Stackpoles (man and wife) failing to get bail, were sent to the workhouse for a year.

BROOKLYN.

From Our Own Correspondent.

People in this vicinity don't have to go to the Black Hills to get scalped; at least Fred. Springer don't think so. On Thursday last, he jumped from a threshing machine on to the mow, and miscalculating the height of the beam, left his scalp on the back of his neck, leaving a hole on top of his head about 5x6 inches. He is now doing well, however.

Dr. Lyster's "little Bessie" died here Sunday morning, after three days' illness. The physician who was called to see her, found her so alarmingly ill that he telegraphed to the Dr. at Detroit, and he sent for Prof. Palmer, of Ann Arbor, who remained all day Saturday; but all help was unavailing. The little girl had endeared herself to all, during her stay here, by her gentle manner and winning ways. This loss falls very heavy on the parents, as she is the third child they have lost.

Mrs. Wm. Gallup, of Woodstock, on Sunday afternoon fell and broke the thigh bone at the hip joint. The physician don't express much hope of her recovery, as she is eighty-three years old.

I. O. G. T. INSTALLATION.—The following officers were duly installed into their respective chairs, at the regular meeting of Manchester Lodge, No. 950, O. O. G. T., on the 7th inst.:

W. C. T.—Rev. S. P. Marsh.
W. V. T.—Mrs. A. M. Craft.
W. S.—Wm. Ogden.
W. A. S.—Mrs. Ogden.
W. T.—Isaac Wiborn.
W. I. G.—Miss Nettie Hough.
W. O. G.—Silas Murch.
W. M.—Willis Hoy.
D. M.—Miss Mattison.
W. F. S.—Orrin Wait.
W. C.—A. Dickerson.
W. R. H. S.—Miss O. C. Taylor.
W. L. H. S. Mrs G. O. Allen.

ODD FELLOWSHIP.—The 20th of September is to be the great Centennial Odd Fellows' Day in Philadelphia. Elaborate preparations are being made to make that day a memorable one in the history of the Order. The lodges in the city and country propose participating in the ceremonies, and we presume some of the members of Raisin River and other neighboring lodges will be in attendance. The

CENTENNIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

[Specially Prepared for the Manchester Enterprise by Our Regular Correspondent, Who Is Now Sojourning in the Centennial City.]

NEWSPAPER PAVILION.

One of the marked features of the exhibition is Howell's Newspaper Pavilion, a neat wooden structure, sixty-seven by forty-six feet, and thirty-three feet high, with galleries surrounding the inside, furnished with writing-desks and writing materials, for accommodating the news-gathers of the press. On the sides of the roof, respect is shown, in perfect order, and complete file of all the newspapers published in the country—8,129 and they visitor from any part of the United States can find any newspaper he asks for, of the latest date of publication. The number of the editors or representatives who resort here daily is large and constantly increasing. Mr. Moore, the superintendent, extends a cordial welcome to all visitors, and makes them all feel at home. Placards are conspicuously posted, "Free to the Press," "Ask for any Newspaper You Want to See." This is the first time and place in our country where a collection of all the newspapers published in this country could be had in any day, or even in any month. The Press owes Mr. Howell unqualified thanks for this magnificent exhibition.

PRINTING PRESSES.

There is a very great number and variety of printing presses in Machinery Hall; the principle ones being the Bullock, the Walter (English), Hoe's, and the Potter. Some of the large news paper press run a daily edition Here. The New York Times ships its plates here by express, and prints the edition it worked off in New York, and, at stated hours through the day, works off a large number of copies which are sent express Homely to the crowd. It uses the Walter press, which, at ordinary speed, prints fourteen thousand copies an hour.

The New York Herald does the same thing, on the Bullock press, which prints twenty thousand, and at a forced speed thirty-eight thousand eight hundred an hour. It sells for a cent, the issue to protect its large local trade here, but gives them away in the afternoon.

The Philadelphia Press has quite recently adopted the same plan; so that we now have three daily papers each of the complete news of the day, issued in Machinery Hall.

SOME SERIOUS MISTAKES.

The Directresses of the Women's Pavilion have made some blunders which greatly detract from the interest of their exhibition. Mrs. Maxwell, the hunter of Colorado, wrote them more than a year ago, asking permission to exhibit in their department her collection of two hundred animals, including all the native fauna of Colorado, except the stone marten and sparrow hawk, and two others—and six hundred stuffed birds in cases, birds' nests, etc., all prepared, we must add, by herself, and her own hands. But they never answered her application, and she came to Philadelphia before the time for starting, and till after she had arranged with the Colorado Commissioner to take the Colorado department. And then they wrote her that her letter had been overlooked, and that they would now be happy from her again. They did not offer her a place in their department. It is no disparagement to other exhibitors to say that there is nothing in the women's department that excites half the interest and attention that Mrs. Maxwell's exhibit does. Perhaps they regard her practical studies as not the proper sphere of woman, or not consistent with womanly propriety?

Mrs. Ella Haller, inventor of the best fruit jar ever made, having a reservoir to supply sufficient syrup so that the upper part of the fruit is never uncovered—which, every fruit preserver and gentleman, can see at a glance must so percode all others now in use, because it preserves the fruit in the upper jar always free from mould or taint—was refused space to exhibit in the Women's Pavilion, and when it begged for "just a little spot," they had "not an inch," and she was sent to Section J, 21, Agricultural Hall. And Section J is almost full of Mrs. Haller's stand, and she has become a celebrity, she wonders she was invited her to exhibit in the ladies' pavilion.

I could cite other instances, but let these suffice. I make these statements reluctantly, and shall be happy to hear any extenuating explanations of these grave mistakes. That women are now engaged in a noble work, and that they mean to do justice to all, I do not doubt. They should make some mistakes, with their lack of experience in this field, was inevitable. But there could be satisfaction with their decision on the part of all exhibitors could not be expected. That they should have declined many things offered was doubtless praiseworthy, but that they should do so without inquiring into the merits of the articles proposed to be exhibited, is not to their credit. They certainly should, if they have made place for all the best things, those which reflect most credit upon the sex. And that it was possible, any one, who had examined the women's exhibition knows. A great opportunity, such as the world has never before seen, is here opened to women, to show both what she is and what she can do. And the management of this department, as the representatives of their sex before all the world, and what they do is not done in her corner. The highest praise that can be awarded them at the close of their labors, would be, that they were equal to their great opportunities.

A TREAT OF SEAPERS AND DINERS

was lately held at Schenck's station, some twenty miles north of here, on the line of the Wabash Western Yore, and a number of machines on exhibition here participated in the trial. It was there so we on our responsibility, and at our own expense, and followed the machines for some five hours, under a blazing hot sun, and at another time shall give the result of my observations. At present I wish to speak of reapers and their trials in general. As to competitive trials, my matured conviction, after long observation, is that usually they are a great sham. Almost always, a majority of the judges are composed of men incompetent to determine the real merits of the competing machines. They are not experts, and not half so well qualified to judge justly, as a majority of farmers who use these machines. It is a fact that farmers, when they are thrown upon any committee, or that the award made at such trials command general confidence. It is not so, however, in good story is told, which, if not true, at least represents truly the popular belief. It is said that Mr. Lundvall, the Superintendent of Agricultural Hall, wrote to Mr. Reynolds, of Chicago, Secretary of the Great Industrial Exposition Company there, asking him what he thought would be the effect of holding competitive trials of agricultural machinery, and bestowing awards. Mr. Reynolds, it is said, replied that it would work great injury but for one reason, and that was that nobody now was fool enough to care any thing for such awards.

In addition to the incompetence of the judges, there is the liability to be influenced to render partial judgment to favorites. Wealthy machine-makers having had long experience in this business, with models and stars emblazoned all over their banners, as the trophies of former contests, enter the field determined to win new laurels, and are not at all over-scrupulous as to the means of obtaining the victory. Indeed, the commanders of well-disciplined troops might take lessons in strategic tactics, and in the art of mining and sapping, of these veteran knights of the harvest field. And the judges sometimes in the innocence of their souls, and sometimes with sinister motives, scarcely recognized, walk right into the trap set for them, and often render a verdict that has no relation to the facts of the trial, than a proposition in Euclid has to the fables of Æsop. These judges are often appointed by the contending manufacturers, and there is often as much partizanship manifested at these trials as in a political caucus. I speak of what I have seen and what I know.

The field selected for the trial was a very large one, and the grain on the south side stood upright, but that on the north and west part was quite prostrate, with heads interlocked, and some of it was badly lodged. And the grain was very heavy and the straw very brittle. Any fair reaper can cut and lay decently upright grain; but the test is, will it do the same in the case of a bad condition? Few of those on the ground could cut and deliver lodged grain. Most of them cut upright grain well enough, but only a small number laid the bundles smoothly and evenly. Indeed, all of the revolving arm rake reapers lay the bottom of the bundle crosswise, as any one can see by examining it.

But reapers have had their day, and henceforth harvesters and binders are to take the lead. A good harvester saves the labor of two men, for two men can blind as fast as a harvester can cut, but one man binds four men's work. The imperfections of all harvesters here, except one, have been corrected, but binders, and hence in binding there is always some scattering and waste, that the best reapers do not make belts and rollers to carry the grain, and the canvas stretches in dry, and shrinks in damp weather, and the strong winds around the rollers, and the leaves and fine straw clog the gudgeons, so they are continually getting out of order and cause much delay in adjusting and cleaning.

My conviction is, that we have not reached perfection in harvesting machinery. We must have in the field, what we have not now, a harvester and binder that will cut and bind grain in all conditions, unless lodged, and deliver it in good condition without waste. Such a machine is demanded. Such a machine we must and doubtless shall have at no distant day. The best machine we have are merely indications of what are to be.

S. M. B.

Seat of the Serviam War.

[Norwich Bulletin.]

Ten to one you don't know where the seat of the Servian-Turkish war is, and you won't take the trouble to look it up. Hold on, now, a minute, and find out by reading this paragraph. Not half so well. You know Turkey is bounded on the north by the Danube River, on the east by the Black Sea, and south by the Austro-Hungarian empire, and the principalities of Roumania, belonging to the Ottoman Empire, and the principality of Roumania; on the east by the Black Sea, on the south by Turkey, and on the west by Turkey and the kingdom of Greece; and on the west by the Adriatic Sea, and the Austro-Hungarian empire of Austria, called Dalmatia. Now, mountain chains, running north and south and east and west, divide Turkey into three or four sections, which, by a sufficient stretch of the imagination may be called equal. The south western part of the province of Albania, inhabited by a peculiar people; this state is out of the war, and likely to stay so. The southeastern one is the province of Roumelia, the most southerly portion of European Turkey proper. It is in this that Constantinople is situated. The northeastern section is the province of Bulgaria, which is independent, more than half Christian, and inhabited by a race of people more nearly related to the Russians than to any other. As yet the Bulgarians are neutral, but their instincts are strongly anti-Turkish, and in the meantime, the Russian northwestern corner, are stored away the four hundred thousand Russian soldiers, every bit of a thing, lying out on the Adriatic, Herzegovina, a trifle larger, Bosnia next to it, and south of it, Servia, the state of which we are talking about. Servia does not wait for co-operation, and leads off with an aggressive war, which has caused international holiday for the stroke. Nissa, Prince Mijan's point of attack, is just on the right-hand side of Servia. Nissa was assaulted, not in a spirit of animosity to the Bulgarians, who are really friendly to the insurgents, but because a Turkish garrison was posted there. The venture was unsuccessful, a regular Bull Run. Meanwhile, off toward the Adriatic, the Montenegrins have invested another Turkish garrison, and, according to the Albanian frontier, and the siege is still pending. These are the two points of present interest.

Big Talk with Indians.

[New York Graphic.]

The "big talk" held at the Red Cloud and Spotted Tail agencies of Sioux last week is one interesting facts. It shows that the great body of hostile Indians are not present, and that the Sioux are blind as fast as a harvester can cut, but one man binds four men's work. The imperfections of all harvesters here, except one, have been corrected, but binders, and hence in binding there is always some scattering and waste, that the best reapers do not make belts and rollers to carry the grain, and the canvas stretches in dry, and shrinks in damp weather, and the strong winds around the rollers, and the leaves and fine straw clog the gudgeons, so they are continually getting out of order and cause much delay in adjusting and cleaning.

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S. M. B.

RELIGIOUS ITEMS.

A MOTHER'S PRAYERS.

The sweetest sound heard through our earthly home,
The brightest ray that glances from heaven's dome,
The loveliest flower that ever from earth's bosom rose,
The purest flame that, quivering, glows and glows,
Are found alone, where kneels a mother said,
With heart uplifted, praying for her child.

The stream of tears can never cease to flow
Long as life's sun shall shine on us below
And many angels have been sent by God
To count the tear-drops wept upon life's road;
But of all tears that flow, the most delicate
Are when a mother prays beside her child.

Because it is to mortal unseen,
Ye call it foolishness, a childish dream,
Is vain? Remember, ye who do that think,
That angels, with such heavenly sweetness fraught,
That blessed supplies have been sent
To see a mother praying for her child.

REV. NEWMAN HALL estimates that the churches of Great Britain have lost 30,000 members in three years by intemperance.

A MONUMENT to Luther will be erected at Eisleben, his birthplace. The Emperor William has given 5,000 marks to help defray the cost.

Of the houses of worship which were standing in the city of New York in 1776, the only one remaining, and used for that purpose, is St. Paul's Episcopal, in Broadway, near Fulton street.

A LADY in England has given to Bishop Quintard, of Tennessee, $4,000 with which to open a College of the South, an institution under the control of the General Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church.

MR. MOODY has decided to make his autumn campaign of revival work in Chicago. It is proposed to build for him there a large structure, which can afterward be made the first story of a substantial business block.

THE Right Rev. William F. Adams, D. D., who was elected Missionary Bishop of Western Texas, at the last General Convention of 1874, has resigned that jurisdiction, and has accepted the Episcopate of the Holy Trinity, Vicksburg, Mississippi.

WITHIN ten years the Methodists, (previous to 1866, had not a church in Sweden, have gained in that country seventy societies, fifty six preachers and eighty local preachers. They have thirty one churches, with a seating capacity of 12,000, and have 3,000 members.

"Come, on one occasion," says Dr. Charles Hodge, "I went into the room of my old classmate, Bishop Johns, of Virginia, and found a pair of his boots standing, threw it over my shoulders, and asked, 'John, is there any grace in these clothes?' 'Not now, Charley,' returned the Bishop."

THE Old Catholic Conference at Bonn voted against a married clergy—thirty-five to eight. Dr. Dollinger had previously written strongly in favor of celibacy in the priesthood, and his influence doubtless contributed greatly to the result. Celibacy was favored not as a principle, but on the ground of expediency, it being feared that at this time a married clergy would be less numerous than the church.

AT the Reformed Episcopal Council, which meets yearly, the report of the Committee on the State of the Church, reported that the Church organized in Ireland, Scotland, and Canada, numbered upward of sixty ministers and fifty congregations are in union with this General Council, besides those from other places of formation. There were reports from only thirty four congregations, of which contain 2,211 families, 3,549 communicants, and 4,095 Sunday-school children. The collections for the year were $151,000. Adjourned to meet at Philadelphia next year.

The Toughened Glass Discovery.

[Chicago Tribune.]

The recent discovery of a method of toughening glass, made by M. de la Bastie, a French manufacturer, has been reported with such success, that the process, which consists of plunging the glass into boiling lard or fat mixed with other substances, at a certain temperature, is being adopted with remarkable rapidity. At the recent London *Times*, printed in this paper recently, states that the glass-makers all over Europe, Turkish dominions included, are using it, and that it has also been adopted by the Americans in Brooklyn and Boston, and also at the Bellaire and Wheeling works, as well as at other works in smaller cities. As this process of toughening or toughening glass makes it ten times harder than before, and is simple and cheap, it must of course come into very general use, and will prove to be invaluable as a building material. Every house will be fitted with toughened glass roofing. Tin is the best, but tin is costly, comparatively scarce, and bursts in size and weight. The last material for this purpose. Iron rusts easily. Slate is brittle, and on a steep roof, is full of loose joints. Tile is heavy, and, like all clay material, is liable to crack. Glass is light