CENTENNIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

Special Correspondence of Works—The Most Extensive Industrial Establishment of Sweden—Iron and Steel Industry.

SWEDEN.

A chair is exhibited from Sweden made of oak from the Swedish line of battle ship "Aspelin," sunk the 5th of June, 1676, and partly raised in 1870. Stockholm sends basket-work from a factory that consumed last year thirty thousand pounds of willows. The workmen in this establishment receive an wages thirty-three and one-third per cent. of the wholesale price of the fabric. In the copper works of Sweden sick and burial funds are given for employees, schools are furnished for children of workmen, and the workmen assemble two evenings during the week and attend lectures in natural philosophy, history, geography, writing, arithmetic and drawing. This is another foreign idea that might be advantageously imitated in the United States.

The pay of employees in a Swedish manufactory is, forsooth, seven hundred dollars gold per annum; book-keeper, two hundred and seventy-five dollars; engineer, one hundred and ninety-five dollars; workmen, seventy, forty-two, twenty-one and fourteen cents per diem. And yet they can, from a life of labor, to live easier than the workingmen of other countries whose pay is greater. Judging from the Swedish Commission employees at the exhibition, the greater portion of the Swedish exhibit come under the head of industrial. Swedish iron is justly celebrated, so is their copper. Their gray pig iron contains from 1 to 2 per cent. of manganese, and has been used with advantage for the Bessemer process, and they also use their iron material for malleable pig iron, iron for blister steel and wire, as well as for steel made by the Siemens Martin process. The steel and wire-iron is manufactured by the Lancashire process, and the welding is done in a reheating furnace (not a blast furnace), a new invention. Bloooms, billets, blast furnace slags, rounds, rectangles, and nails, are marked interests of the Swedish exhibit, and show to the advantage of a country that can supply itself from home as liberal that they are simply wonderful. A factory produces 300,000 gold pen points per annum tax, $58; community taxes, $500 gold.

They also show a series of broken one-eighth inch square steel, of one hundred different fractures on account of different degrees of carbonization, steel bars of various temper welded together and broken to show the fractures. A series of products from Bessemer converters, rather, taken out at different periods of the blow, with samples of slag taken at the same time. A complete series of experiments made for investigating the strength of the material by tension, elasticity, compression, and bending, to produce pig iron in one factory represented, two blasting furnaces are used, and for converting the pig iron into steel two Bessemer converters of a capacity of three and a half tons each. The steel is made by the direct process. Iron is taken in a ladle from the blast furnace to the converter, and the process is always blown without the addition of spiegeleisen. Another exhibit of Swedish industry is that of matches. One firm who have specimens employ thirty-five men at forty-six cents gold per diem; seventy women at twenty-one cents per day; fourteen boys and seventeen girls, under fifteen years, at nineteen cents. This factory turns out eight thousand boxes of matches a day—twenty-four million per annum, valued at ninety thousand dollars in gold. The matches are worth in Sweden three dollars and sixty-one cents in gold per thousand boxes, and for the exportation of some American to import matches.

JAPANESE SILK WORK.

Weaving in Japan was commenced 150 A. D. In the town of Kiriu, Province of Joshinauhar, with the town of Kyoto, there are manufactured 225-336 pieces, each piece containing about nine yards. In Japan, silkworms are raised, reeling with the apparatus for reeling silk, consists of a small portable clay oven with a cast-iron basin, and a wooden reel, placed to the left of the reeling girl, who turns it with her left hand, while the right hand is used for testing the cocoons in the basin, generally making two threads at the same time. The latter are guided from the basin to the reel, and the uniform spreading of the thread upon the reel is effected by a reciprocating of winging rod and a spiral groove in the revolving cylinder which reciprocates; the fluid is distributed to the reel without crossing. The loom used is the old draw loom. The dressing of the warp is done with a plaster composed of the "Fu," a kind of fucus. Crape is produced by using for wadding alternate threads tinted in opposite directions, and is of a much closer twist than ordinary threads. When the piece of fabric is dipped in cold, then in hot, and again in cold water, in rapid succession, and allowed to shrink, it gets a very different effect of these operations on the two kinds of woof thread produces the craping.

THE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

This important branch of the working element of the exhibition was conceived in judgment and far-seeing thought, and has been practically utilized with energy and ability. Its perfect arrangement much suffering would have ensued from the dangers and diseases incidental to a sight-seeing pilgrimage, in a majority of cases,) population of from thirty-five thousand regular to a floating population of seventy-five or one hundred thousand men, women and children, who will, from ignorance, or from drink (ice-water, or who will linger, who lose coldness and control in the pedestal attractions and amusements of the present, who eat irregularly, who think they never tire until fagged out, who have a wasting energy, and a one hundred and eighty, when their normal may be one hundred, or is and hence the medical department has been a blessing, and its competent staff public benefactors.

JAPANESE TRAY WORKS.

The Japanese exhibit basket work dyed straw from wheat, the last of the "Western Chinaman." Wheat is split cane and bamboo. The latter material is split into thin, round, or flat strips, presenting a brilliant surface and of great durability. The "Japs" show the models of a country house all made of fine strips of bamboo, roof, sliding doors, windows, etc. Each room (sometimes a chrysanthemum, which is supposed to jump as the grasshopper, or to sing as the cricket, for the entertainment of the guests, and a tea pot, basket cages for their insect friends. have no doubt the royal families of the American mosquito would commend the cheery insect to Chinese society.

CRYSTAL MAGIC.

Chinese matting, a particle so generally used, some handsome specimens of which article of Chinese industry in exhibit, is made from rice straw. The superior qualities are made of the "juncus effusus," the pith of which is also used for candles and lampwicks; rushes are made into common mats; they rank as typha, "Scripus lacustris." A coat for an American, to compete with our celestial friends, is made of certain kinds of grasses. Some are made of palm-leaves. The Centennial American, when he finds his day is over, let him emulate the Chinaman and go to grass—for his coat.

SAKE AND SOY.

The Chinese drink is "Sake;" this is a nice wine. "Soy"—This condiment, so much in demand upon the table of those titled and wealthy, is made of a small bean, the "Dolichos soya," or "Soya hispida," with which are mixed wheat, salt and water. The beans are first boiled and the wheat bruised and strained; both are then mixed with a small addition of fermenting yeast, placed in flat, wooden boxes, and kept for several days at a fixed temperature. At the end of three days the mass is all covered with fungus and partly with roots of germination. After mixing with salt lye, which has been prepared hot, and then allowed to cool and decompose certain impurities, the mashings are removed to cops, and kept for twenty days. The fluid "Soy" is made by a union of mashings of three and four years standing. This mixture is referred to Japan of cotton cloth, placed in boxes, then submitted to pressure, at first slight, like gravity, yielding the first "Soy," as with grapes the best wine. The last portions are assisted with the addition of salt water.

MISCELLANY.

Norway exhibits a portrait of the late General Robert E. Lee. Salmon, from Darestown, New Jersey, automatic paper sack machine. Brazil sends the well article from Brazil is tea made from coffee leaves. Even the criminals of Brazil pay a tribute to the Centennial, as they have show cases made of hardwood, the exhibition has packed with some Brazilian woods from their work benches in the penitentiary. Brazil also sends a liquor made from coffee. The liquor that seems to be a favorable liquor of the most stimulating beverage is the aquadente made in Brazil from the sugar cane. Brazil has six-teen lines, six by twelve table is from St. Petersburg. This table, as the one from Sweden, is made of specimens of the marble passengers were gallant enough to interrupt him with the remark that he had better be getting the money out of the way instead of starting a camp meeting. Having finished the prayer he arose and gave in his experience. He stated that he had been a follower of the Lord for every so many years, that he was a free and consistent member of the Church, that he had never wronged a fellow-being, but that if he was doomed to be murdered he wanted his remains forwarded to his family in New York, and he write for the Lord, he died in the faith and in the hope of a glorious resurrection. Amen. Applause continued. We could distinctly hear them pounding away at the Adams and Wells stakes, and their curses and imprecations at being delayed, their comely oaths were fired. The leader of the stakes was a tall, fine-looking man compared by one of his comrades, passed through the car. "You need not be hiding your money, said the leader, "we do not intend to disturb you." He wore a red handkerchief over his face, with holes cut for his eyes and mouth. Below the handkerchief appeared his beard—very long, but probably false. His companion was a tall, fine-looking and rougher-looking man. His mask was made of a handkerchief, with holes for the lower portion of his face. The upper part was plainly visible. He remarked that we must consider them an awful set of reprobates. The inquiry for arms showed three pistols in one car. One three, and one of the Adams pattern. Throughout the whole affair she remained perfectly cool and collected and refused to accommodate a gentleman with the loan of her pistol. When some one said

RELIGIOUS ITEMS.

EBB AND FLOW.

How easily He turns the tides!
Just now the yellow beach was dry,
Just now the giant rocks all were bare,
The sea lies far, and shining
Its ripples lie in the sunlight
And bent and tangled and in pearl.
Then, in a flashing instant's time,
The white foam-foal which sparkled the sand
Frozen in their grave—
Whence, wavered, turned them to the land,
And swept in glorious bands.
Poured on the waiting shore again.

How easily He turns the tides!
The fullness of our yesterday
Has vanished like a rapid dream,
And sorrow overwhelms
The soul, which, yesterday,
Was so full of trust and doubt and pain
That there dark tides where was not
But I can smile and wait for Him
Who turns the tide so easily.
Fills the spent rock-pools to its brim,
And up from the surfaced dim
Leads He bright morning waves again.

—Sunday Magazine, in Christian Union.

BISHOP MARVIN, of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, is about to visit the missions of that church in China. He will also visit Japan and India, and will make the circuit of the globe.

The mission press at Calcutta has sent out 90,000 copies of various portions of the Scriptures in various tongues, of which 60,000 were printed for the Calcutta auxiliary of the British and Foreign Bible Society.

The continuance of Methodism in the Dominion is very encouraging. The net increase of membership for the Toronto Conference is 2,000; that of the London Conference is 2,382; the Montreal Conference, 600; the Nova Scotian Conference, 600, and the New Brunswick and Prince Edward Conference, 1,183—making a total in these five conferences of 6,671. The returns of the Newfoundland Conference have not yet been received.

HENRY WARD BEECHER preached at the Thousand Island House. The large dining hall and piazza were packed with people, and many were unable to hear the discourse. An extra train was run from Watertown to accommodate those wishing to attend. Steamboats loaded with people arrived from Ogdensburg, Clayton, and Cape Vincent, from Kingston, Gananoque, and Brockville, in Canada. Twenty steamers loaded with passengers arrived at the wharf.

REV. FREDRICK W. CHAPMAN, the Connecticut genealogist, died of paralysis, on July 30, at his residence near Hartford, at the age of seventy years. He was born of Connecticut parents educated in the State, preached in it uninterruptedly for forty years, and made himself widely familiar with its genealogies. Mr. Chapman graduated from Yale in 1728, and from the Yale Theological Seminary in 1832. He published the genealogies of six families—Chapman Pratt, Trowbridge, Buckingham, Gold, and Bulkeley—and left others in different stages of preparation.

THE London *News*, of July 15, says: The company appointed for the revision of the authorized version of the Old Testament completed their thirty-ninth session yesterday afternoon, at Westminster. The following members were present during the session: Dr. Chance, Prof. Cheyney, Dr. Douglas, Mr. Driver, Mr. Elliott, Mr. Geisen, Dr. Ginsburg, Dr. Gotch, Archdeacon Harrison, Dr. Kay, Prof. Smith, and Mr. Aldis Wright (Secretary). Communications were received from the Bishop of Llandaff, Dr. Alexander, and Dr. Field, who were unable to attend. The revision of Ezekiel was continued as far as chapter xviii, 17.

Amateur Sword-Swallow.

A singular accident, which nearly resulted in the death of a young man by the name of Ali Kennedy, occurred in the lower portion of the eastern part of the city. For the amusement of a crowd of spectators, he was engaged in the trade of a sword-swallower, and, in order to give a little variety to the entertainment, he had placed a small piece of wood in his mouth, passed in the steel, and attempted to place himself outside of it and then swallow it. He succeeded in the first two attempts, but when he attempted to place himself outside of it the point of the sword, which by reason of the ambitious youth aforesaid, was in the wrong direction, pierced the throat, and the sword was in a moment, and with an air of intense satisfaction, and with perfect confidence, he opened wide his mouth, passed in the steel, and attempted to place himself outside of it a single "pull." The

MANCHESTER ENTERPRISE.

Published Thursday Evening, by

MAT D. BLOSSER,

MANCHESTER, MICHIGAN

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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.

MEETINGS.

Ann Arbor, Sept. 12.—The Washtenaw Democratic County Convention, for the purpose of nominating County Officers, will be held at the Court House.

Adrian, Aug. 30.—3d district democratic congressional convention.

Grand Rapids, Sept. 11 to 15.—Michigan Horse Association.

Jackson, Sept. 18 to 22.—Michigan State Fair.

Ann Arbor, Sept. 26 to 29.—Washtenaw County Fair.

Hillsdale, October 3 to 6.—Hillsdale County Fair.

Cleveland, Ohio, Sept. 11 to 15.—Northern Ohio Fair.

Columbus, Ohio, Sept. 4 to 8.—Ohio State Fair.

DEMOCRATIC CAUCUS.

The Democrats of the Township of Manchester will meet at Monroe Goodyear's office, Thursday, Sept. 7th, 1876, at 2 o'clock P. M., sharp, to choose delegates to the County Convention to be held at Ann Arbor, Tuesday, Sept. 12th, 1876. Also to elect delegat es to the District Convention. By order of the Democratic Committee—Dated Aug. 26, 1876.

M. D. CASE, Chairman.

MANCHESTER, AUG. 31, 1876.

A few weeks since, Junius Short, of Bridgewater, Administrator of the Lucy Stevens estate, requested the Judge of Probate to send the notice to the ENTERPRISE for publication, but he or his deputy sent word that it would be published in Ann Arbor. That's what we call down-right meanness. When we were at Ann Arbor we were assured that all requests to have notices published in the ENTERPRISE, would be granted.

We understand that J. Foster Higgins has received the nomination for Circuit Court Commissioner, in Livingston county. They must be mighty hard pressed for timber in that section. Perhaps they don't know that he tried to practice law in this village, but succeeded at his old calling best—dead beat; that he forged some pension papers, and swindled a poor woman out of three quarterly pensions, for which he gave his worthless "promise to pay;" that a detective is after him and will put him where pensions are not needed, unless he comes to time pretty soon. But we won't waste space on him, he isn't worth it.

CENTENNIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 28, 1876.

WM. (E. Root, C. Stephens, L. Herman, and myself,) came here from Detroit with the Knights of Pythias excursion, via. Buffalo, Elmira and the Lehigh Valley. We left Detroit Friday, P. M., and arrived here Saturday, at 8 o'clock P. M., Aug. 19th. The scenery of the valley is beautiful indeed, and the mountain side and Fall River, although passed in a drizzling rain, exceeded all our expectations.

We procured board and lodging at a private boarding-house, No. 514 N. 19th street, for $1.25 per day; two meals each day.

The next day we visited the city water works, Fairmount Park; went up in a tower in the park, 250 feet, and viewed the city and surrounding country for 25 miles, and the city of Norristown, 18 miles distant. We also visited the zoological gardens, the lion house and the bear's den. Stephens undertook to wake up a large crocodile, that had been dead three weeks, by punching him with a stick. He did not succeed very well, however, but raised a convulsive laugh from a large crowd. On Monday morning we visited the centennial grounds and took a general view of three of the main buildings. On entering the building, the swelling notes of a large organ, and the dazzling brilliancy and exquisite beauty quite a little confused us, for a moment at first.

Statues are so numerous on the grounds I hardly know which ones are most worthy of mention.

The statuary figure of our Savior, as taken from the cross; wounded, bleeding, dying; his head reclining in a good woman's lap, and her earnest, pitying gaze in his face, attracted my attention more than any one object in this building.

The numerous organs discourse music, and the chime of bells, and the quiet, constant tramp of thousands, impress one sensibly that indeed is a great nation.

You could hardly guess what department of the exhibition appears most attractive. Machinery Hall is always filled with visitors. The hydraulic tank of 60x144 feet, eight feet of water. In it is a cataract or waterfall, 35 feet high and 40 feet long. In the rear of this is a gallery, 40 feet above the floor, for visitors. No one can get an idea of its grandeur without witnessing it.

On entering the grounds, one will at once be delighted to notice the beauty, cleanliness and order of everything. No crowding, jostling, swearing, or even loud, boisterous talk; all pass on quietly. The fountains are very numerous and very beautiful, and the one I visit oftenest, was erected by the Pennsylvania Sons of Temperance, and is kept supplied with ice water. It is made of iron and to it are attached 18 cups, by chains, for the accommodation of the thirsty thousand.

The grounds are all treated in regular park and lawn style, laid out in walks, and gardens planted with the most beautiful flowers and attractive shrubs and trees. Officers at every corner see that the multitude keep on the walks. A plenty of seats, and fountains of ice-water, are provided for the weary, chairs for the accommodation of the old, infirm and sick, and men to propel them at a trifling expense. Nothing in the line of comfort but what can be procured. One can spend a large sum of money, or he can live comfortably on a moderate sum. Intemperance, or even excesses, are not allowed in any degree on the grounds, and to no great extent in the city, as I can truly say I have seen only one intoxicated man on the street, in the week spent here.

By a very simple process, the 13 turnstiles register every visitor as he passes in, accurately at the 13 entrance gates to the grounds. 50 cents in scrip or coin is all the fee required to admit one person to all the buildings in the inclosure. You are not interrupted or assailed by any one for a trifling fee to admit you to some side show, monstrosity or deformity, and the side shows outside are not allowed to advertise inside.

Steam cars pass around the grounds, inside of the inclosure, every 15 minutes,—fare 5 cents, 3½ miles. The facilities for transportation is excellent, and the multitudes are fed as cheaply inside the inclosure as anywhere in the city.

Tuesday, the 22d, being announced as the national convention and parade of the Knights of Pythias, also the great national regatta Were to race on the Schuylkill, we did not visit the Expo. We visited the cathedral, one of the noblest structures of the city; also the United States Mint and Carpenters' Hall, the birthplace of the nation. We visited Laurel Garden Cemetery and strolled a couple of hours among those beautiful monuments of the departed, and then witnessed the races on the river, from the heights.

The admissions on Friday were 40,496 while Saturday (the half-fare day) the admissions were 104,514. At some times in the day forty per minute were admitted at a single gate. It is estimated that one-third of the visitors on that day were children.

Friday last the heat was excessive; 60 cases were treated at the centennial medical bureau; none reported fatal.

On Saturday morning four large sheds in the rear of the Atlas Hotel, near the centennial buildings, were burned. At one time the occupants prepared to leave the hotel at any moment, fearing the flames might reach the main building. Engines were soon on the spot, and as the fire lit up the city for miles around, large crowds of people were attracted to the spot by a report that the large hotel was burning; one of the largest in the city.

Yesterday we took a stroll in the city. Visited Independence Hall, whose history is familiar to every American schoolboy. We laid our hands on "Liberty Bell," now cracked and useless, but resting in state in the entrance hall. We visited Callowhill Street Bridge, at the Fairmount water-works, which is a massive iron bridge, one of the most elaborate structures of the kind in this country. The total length is 1,274 feet, the main span over the Schuylkill being 350. Upper and lower roadway, 48 feet wide, with sidewalks above and below. Girard Avenue Bridge, Fairmount Park, is also a massive structure, worthy of notice.

We returned to our lodgings via. Girard College and the Eastern Pennsylvania Penitentiary.

President Grant was on the centennial grounds to-day. To many people, the sight of Grant, or a balloon ascension, or a foot race, would present a more tempting bait than the most glorious exhibit of the world's handiwork ever gathered together.

It is announced that 52 delegates are expected to arrive here to-day from France, to examine closely the exhibition and also the principal industrial institutions of Philadelphia.

I am on the retired list, at my lodgings, on oat meal gruel and selling pencils for dirt. Thanks for a copy of the ENTERPRISE, which I read to-day.

Root and Stephens left here to-day for New York City and home via Watkins Glen.

Miscellaneous.

BOOT AND SHOE STORE

S. H. Perkins & Son,

Have a large and ample 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 place, and with Anyone they warrant their prices are cannot be surpassed, if equal. Their prices are as low as the lowest. Satisfaction guaranteed.

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

Give them a call at the Tinsmith's Block 172

CHANGED HANDS.

—THE—

(PEOPLES' FAVORITE.)

JOHN KOCH,

PROPRIETOR

This Market always Contains

A large supply of Fresh, Most of all grades, and

Time having a choice can always get

JUST WHAT THEY WANT!

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.

MUST BE

—CLOSED OUT—

NICHOLS,

MUST SELL

His Goods

NOW.

He Wants

CASH,

—ALWAYS—

AT HOME

and ready to do your

Horse Shoeing

ON SHORT NOTICE.

He Has the Best

Home-made Shoes.

GIVE HIM A CALL.

Give Him a Call.

Shop on Waters street, East side of the River.

All kinds of Iron Work

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JOE GORDANIER.

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And manufacturer of

WAGONS, CARRIAGES

Cutters, Sleighs and Bobs.

Those in want of work in our line will do well to call on me and judge for themselves as to workmanship and price. I am made a specialty of giving satisfaction to buyers.

All work WARRANTED as represented.

PATRONIZE HOME INDUSTRY.

IT PAYS IN THE END.

Those who patronize home manufacture are those who are most benefited by a home market. Those who patronize home industry are those who are most benefited by a home market. Those who patronize home industry are those who are most benefited by a home market. Those who patronize home industry

RELIGIOUS ITEMS.

JUST AS GOD LEADS.

Just as God leads me, I would go;
I would be meek and patient, too;
Of my own will I would not know,
Assured He will not be me angry.

So in His lands and pastures I walk,
And step by step I quietly take,
Or stand in His comforting.

Just as God leads, I am content;
I rest me calmly in His number;
Knowing that what I know not now
That which His will for me conceals,
I will at length fully and fully fulfill,
If I abide in Him, and He in me.

Just as God leads, I will wait;
I would not leave Father's side;
When reason's rays dispersing shine,
His counsel would I not forbid;
That which His love ordained as right,
Below His heaven I would be light.
My all in Him resting.

Just as God leads me, I abide,
In faith, in hope, in suffering true;
His strength is ever by my side;
Can aught my hold on Him undo?
I hold me firm in patience, knowing
That God my life is still bestowing—
The best in kindness sending.

Just as God leads, I onward go,
Our small trials are but brief and
God does not yet His guidance show—
But in the end it shall be seen
How, for a loving Father's will,
Difficult and true, He knew best still.

—From the German.

WHAT GOD does through the powers with which he has endowed man, is no less his work than the heavens and earth are.

A HOUSE uninhabited soon comes to ruin, and a soul uninhabited by the Holy Spirit of God verges faster and faster to destruction.

ONE of the most successful Baptist preachers in New York is a very busy and successful poultry dealer in the city, and moreover, a doctor of divinity.

It is reported that Father Hyacinthe is about to enter the Church of England, and that his friendly intercourse with Bishop Harold Brown has led to this step.

THE Free Methodist Church, which was formed in 1860, reports for 1875 twenty Conferences, 255 preachers, 10,000 members, and church property to the value of $500,000.

THE Southern Presbyterian Church has twelve Synods, sixty-three Presbyteries, 1,479 ministers and licentiates, 1,824 churches, 112,183 communicants; additions during the past year, 11,147.

Mr. Moody and Mr. Sankey are busy in her harvest at Newburg, New Jersey, where she has just assisted at the admission of twenty-five converts, the fruit of the women's labors to full membership in the church, which is Presbyterian.

THEY are building Baptist meeting-houses out on the prairies of Illinois, with prospects of great usefulness in the future. Seven have recently been dedicated in that State, all free from debt, and each seat about three hundred and fifty people.

WHEN the sun of the believer's hope, according to common calculations, is set, to the eyes of faith it is still visible. When much of the rest of the world is in darkness, the horizon of faith is illuminated with the brightness of religious consolations.—*Buckminster.*

THE Reformed Dutch Church, at its late Council, reported sixty ministers, sixty congregations, besides others formed or in a state of formation. Reports were received "from only thirty-four congregations, which contain 2,313 families, 5,549 communicants. The contributions for the year amounted to $101,000.

THE journal of the Second Annual Convention of the Episcopal Diocese of Southern Ohio gives the following statistics of the past year: Baptisms—infants, 273; adults, 144; total, 416. Confirmations, 448; communicants, 5,362; contributions for objects within the parishes, $103,590; for objects without the parishes, $6,814; missionary contributions, $8,148.

A Curious Centennial Relic.

Philadelphia Press.

Mr. F. H. Cushing, the well-known anthropologist, who has charge of the Smithsonian Institute display in the Government Building, while walking on the grounds east of Agriculture, first discerned a familiar shape in a piece of granite which protruded from the ground on one side of the path. This stone had evidently been plowed up while the ground was being broken for the first opened, but it had again been partially covered with earth, which had apparently escaped the attention of passers-by, for no one not perfectly familiar with Indian relics would have suspected that the rough part which protruded above the ground had been artifically shaped. Mr. Cushing immediately the curiosity, and found it to be an Indian club-point, rudely chipped from quartz rock. It was undoubtedly the general resemblance to the most ancient implements and weapons of the aborigines, specimens of which are found in history, lead to the belief that this "leaf-shaped implement," as it would be technically termed, dates back to a few hundred years old. The relic is so shaped as to be easily mistaken for a European archeologist calls "the dust of prehistoric ages," that after repeated washings the chipped parts still retain their yellow stain. It is certainly curious that in the midst of all the wonders of ancient and modern art, and in close proximity to some of the grandest triumphs of mechanical art, this implement, manufactured centuries ago by the original inhabitants of this country, should suddenly reappear. The reminder of another age and another people provides the strongest imaginable contrast to the mechanical progress of the present.

Abducting a Soprano.

New York Correspondence Inland Tribune.

One of the high-priced leading soprano singers of this city met with an adventure a few weeks ago which would have had publicity been given to it, to be for a-fire on the part of her friends to save her good name from public gossip. She has been particularly identified with a prominent theatrical club for several months, and has won quite a reputation as an amateur actress. In the club she met a man who professed great admiration for her character, and for her talents, which he flattered desperately. Unluckily for him she did not reciprocate his affection, and, while treating him civilly, made it by every means in her power to let him understand her own feelings. About six weeks ago she took part in a dramatic entertainment at a well-known mansion on West Forty-ninth Street, and, upon its conclusion desired to return home promptly, accepted the escort of her admirer. He procured a carriage, and they started. She complained of feeling faint, and he stopped at a drug store to obtain some relief. He bought her what she was represented as sherry. Evidently it was drugged, for, after taking it, she remembered nothing. Accepting great drowsiness, and, on waking, found herself in an unknown room in a country hotel, undressed and in bed. She was weak and hardly conscious, but managed to get to the door and give good hearty scream, which brought the hotel people to her relief. The story was short one. She had arrived there early in the morning insensible, and accompanied by the man. He represented her as his wife, who had suddenly fainted away. After placing her in bed and removing her clothing, the landlady suspected something wrong, and bluntly told the man her suspicions. The man was alarmed, and, on a pretext for going out doors, left the house and never returned. He has disappeared from the city, and the lady, with the aid of friends, left Canada. The girl soon recovered from the shock, and returned to her home, grateful to the honest country landlady that she had been saved from a worse fate. The parties are well known, but for the sake of preserving her name from Pol'ce Court scandals it is doubtful if the rascal is prosecuted even if he returns to the city.

An Imitator of Putnam.

Sacramento Cor. Chicago Tribune.

A party of Sacramentans who recently left for Mendocino County on a hunting trip were heard THIS through a brief letter received by them, stated their hunting ground without more than ordinary trouble, but had an adventure that they got into their permanent camp.

Soon after they arrived the ranchman intimated to them that he had discovered that a bear, supposed to have been the cause of the disappearance of many young pigs and goats, had secreted himself in a crevice in a ledge of rocks not more than one hundred yards from the house, and they could kill him easily if they "meant hunting." Of course they meant it. So the party set out, thinking that if there was anything they wanted it was a bear hunt. The ranchman volunteered to show them Bruin's headquarters, and, after thorough preparation, they started out to the battle.

Arrived at the rocks, it was determined after a careful survey that the bear had crawled through a narrow opening into a cave, which might be large or might be nearly all out of sight. George G., the quietest man of the party, now showed the mettle of his Scotch ancestors, and, as he had heard of Israel Putnam's exploit, for, after a careful reconnoissance, he announced that he would go in with his gun after the bear, previously affixing a rope to his ankles, and when the performance was completed, he was to pull on the rope and help him crawl out, as the bear might institute a vigorous hug. Of course, none of the other members of the party could cover his retreat with the rope, which, if they had, made his way through the hole until he caught sight of Bruin, then took good aim and fired. Meanwhile the remainder of the party had been standing outside, nervously clinging to the rope, and when the shot was fired, gave a loud and very peculiar sound, to which the bear responded with a terrible roar; which coming to them through the narrow opening, seemed to indicate that the animal was making a terrible charge, and they started a rush for safety, though unconscious of the fact, dropped the rope and continued on to home. The result was that George found himself "snaked" out of the hole like lightning, and bumped along over the ground in a furious pace. The more he yelled the faster his friends ran, believing that the bear had caught him and was chewing on him and soon would operate upon them. They never stopped until they reached their camp, and then they found George badly bruised and with his hands lacerated and his clothes torn. Toward the bear was found dead in the hole.

Food, Work, and Sleep.

The things that every man needs in this world are food, work, and sleep. He doesn't need riches—honors, or office—to make his existence worthy the time he made for it. He must love and be loved; his life and happiness are promoted by companionship; mutual dependence and mutual helpfulness; he must have courage. Yet after all he lives if his friends die. There is no grief, no form of bereavement, but he may be consolated. The best preserver of a man's life is contentment. Nor is work destructive of strength. Men lose their best, too, a life of ease, which to them means cessation from toil and from the cares of business. The mistake is the cause of weariness. It is not work; it is care, it is anxiety, it is the fretting over the thing after gain that bring worn and weary feelings. All we possess we possess in life. The sooner we go through life, the sooner we relinquish our possessions. The faster a man lives the quicker he reaches the end of life. There are three ends to life, and death is the last, and least desirable of them. One is to live. The second is to be loved created—to live and love as long and as well as we can. Sorrow, repining and groaning on their way, as though life was a burden, and that it is pity to live, are sins against God. The opposite is true. A man should seek to live out his days, and he cannot accomplish it in a better way than by using his energies to promote life. Among these means are the three things mentioned at the head of this article. He should first provide himself sleep, food, and the exercise work gives, because work will be his life of its full term. Let him be cheerful also. He is like an engine—it will run well and long if it is well oiled. Contentment and cheerfulness are the oil which keep the nerves from wearing and jarring. Bury men and women alive time taken from toil for sleep and recreation is time lost. It is really the element of life, as the air we breathe, the food we eat, the water, and preserve the building.

THE indebtedness of Mr. Moody's Tabernacle in Chicago having been removed, the building has been dedicated as a place of worship. The cost was $67,000, and the lot $22,000. It is built of brick and cut stone, in the Gothic style, has seating capacity for about 2,500, and is fitted with Sunday-school, lecture, conference, reading, library, and parlor rooms, with kitchen and pastor's study. These rooms are all below. Above is a first class room and the auditorium, in which the seats are arranged in circular form. A gallery extends around the room. There are four entrances, one at each corner. A large bell, costing $1,600, occupies the solitary tower, which rises from the southeastern corner to the height of 120 feet. The Tabernacle can accommodate about 3,000 persons. It is more than any other Protestant church in the country can admit, and exceeds the capacity of Faneuil Hall.

THE "Century Of Gospel Work" gives the following as the number of ministers in the leading Protestant denominations of the country since 1776: Methodists, from 20 to 2,832; Baptists, from 20 to 10,517; Presbyterians, from 140 to 7,954; Congregationalists, from 575 to 3,232; Lutherans, from 27 to 2,662; Reformed German, from 25 to 623; Reformed Dutch, from 25 to 476; Episcopalian, from 250 to 3,140; Moravian, from 12 to 75. There are altogether sixty thousand in the United States.

EVERY three dog, when he finds water turns lap-dog.

FIELD AND HOME.

THE EARTHS IN AGRICULTURE.—B. F. Johnson, of Illinois, translates the following from a French Encyclopedia of Agriculture: For a long time there has been a misapprehension of the part played by the earth in agriculture. For a long time it has been considered as an inexhaustible source of agricultural production. The fact is, the earthy machine does not stop short for want of manipulating, as the steam engine does for want of fuel. It continues to produce, but the crop returns become so small that they cease to pay the expenses of production. The impoverishment and exhaustion of the soil is the common sight of nations.

The countries lying along the shores of the Mediterranean offer a striking illustration of the truth of the proposition. The countries, the home of early civilization, and formerly densely populated, which served by their fertility, are all more or less shorn of their ancient splendor. If political revolutions, if bad governments, if the invasion of Islamism, were the only and true causes, how explain the generality of the facts? How explain, then, in the case of Sicily, Spain, Provence and Lower Languedoc? How, above all, explain the sole exception presented by one of these countries, which, in spite of successive revolutions and a brutal despotism, has continued rich and populous, to be the granary of part of Europe. I refer to Egypt.

It is a strange but probable fact that to Egypt is due that sterilization of the countries above named, and others, which she herself has escaped. In her position and character as the most advanced nation of that part of the world, in colonizing a large portion of the Mediterranean countries, carried thither her arts, her commerce, and above all, her agriculture, in appearance so advanced for that epoch. But the agriculture of Egypt, and the agriculture of farm animals, over and above the few needed for labor. Though bounded by a narrow zone, and swarming with inhabitants, she had no attention to the production of manures, or to fertilizing the soil. The Nile, however, alone, supplied these important things in agriculture? Had she not her Nile, whose periodical inundations are an inexhaustible source of fertilizing elements? The agriculture of Egypt, then, transplanted to the countries of Europe, from the soil and returning nothing. This is the principle which she introduced with the cultivation of the borders of the Mediterranean Seas, and which, in the course of ages, made the whole of Europe; this is the principle, I repeat, to which is due the general decay of those countries, once so prosperous—of those ancient granaries of Rome, when the earth returned from one hundred to one hundred and fifty and two hundred for one, but where to-day, with the best practice, she gives no more than five, four and even three; a decrease of crop yield from one hundred to four! Behold the sterilization of the middle and the exploitation of the slow but irresistible descending movement which has placed the silver center of civilization and of factories at a level so low?

JERSEY CATTLE.—The London *Agriculture Gazette* strikes the following hard blows at those who value color as a mark of pure blood.

If the value of Jersey stock is to rest on color, determined by the fashionable fancy of those useful qualities that are far more noticeable in the good old-fashioned and hardy breed, we shall have the Jersey to be found among the generality of fine, high-bred, and fashionable dun, gray, or fawn, so-called, Jerseys. I have covered hundreds of acclimated Jersey stock, and the never, as a rule, have I found the colored such large producers as many particulared ones; in fact, by far the best producers were generally the, as it pressed was not only parti-colored, but the most ugly and ungainly beast of the lot. Yet her stock have never failed to show her best breed-making qualities. The true type of a Jersey cow is, in fact, an animal that will not make meat. I do not say that it is not improved in quality by acclimatization and a slight introduction of a better breed, but of which are termed Chilcotes Jersey, as the description, neither do I say that Jersey breeders on the island itself have not in some instances a breed that shows a disposition to make some flesh, and very probably they will be forthcoming the requirements of fashion, yet I maintain that a pure Jersey should throw the bulk of her feeding properties into butter, and with little to flesh. The parti-colored good cow may have but a white spot, especially on the head, but the throughout the body the rich yellow skin, under an orthodox hair, will be found—black, white, or fawn—I have seen the commencement of a whole-colored herd, the property of one, to be, in fact, the cows which I have seen wealthy and large producing cows sold off to prevent an animal remaining with them the slightest stain of other than one color.

LIQUID EXCREMENT—How strangely we overlook the value of the liquid excrement of our animals. The most ordinary feeding, furnishes in a year twenty thousands pounds of solid excrement and about eight thousand pounds of liquid. The comparative money value of the two is but slightly in favor of the solid. This statement has been made as truth, over and over again. The urine of herbivorous animals holds nearly all the secretions of the body which are capable of producing the rich nitrogenous compounds which make the living or lead-forming agents in the growth of plants. The solid hold the phosphoric acid, the lime, and magnesia, which go to the seeds principally, but the liquid, holding nitrogen, potash and soda, is needed in forming the stalk and leaves. The two forms of plant nourishment are so widely separated, and allowed to be wasted by neglect. The farmer who saves all the urine of his animals doubles the value of his manure pile, and has a seasoned peat is of an immense service to farmers, when used as an absorbent, and stalls for animals should be so constructed as to admit of a wide passage in the rear, with generous passage room for peat, to be used daily with the excrement.

Home Hints.

DRINK FOR THE SICK.—Two teaspoonfuls arrowroot in a quart pitcher, with a little cold water; then take sufficient white sugar, the juice of one lemon, and part of the rind; and, all quickly while pouring boiling water until the pitcher is full. Drink cold.

LEMON BEER—Cut two large lemons into a pitcher, and bruise the juice for pan, a pound of white sugar over the lemons, add one gallon of boiling water, stand it covered till it is lukewarm, then add a quarter of a cup of yeast; let it stand till it ferments, bottle it in the evening in stone jugs, cork in tight.

LEMON SYRUP.—Take twelve lemons squeeze the juice from them, grate the rind of six into it, and let it stand all night. Then take six pounds of white sugar, make a thick syrup of it; when it is cool strain the juice and as much of from the grated rind as will out the taste. A tablespoonful in a glass of water makes a good drink.

GINGER OR POP BEER.—The following is harmless but palatable: One and a half ounces of best ground Jamaica ginger; one and a half ounces of cream tartar; one pound of brown sugar; two sliced lemons; four quarts of boiling water; a half pint of yeast. Let it ferment for twenty-four hours, strain and bottle it. In ten weeks it will be ready for use.

Practical Suggestions.

To whiten flannel made yellow by age, dissolve one and a half pounds of white soap in fifty pounds soft water, and also two thirds of an ounce spirits of ammonia. Immerse the flannel, stir well around for a short time and wash in pure water. When black or navy blue linens fade, they should not be washed. Take instead two potatoes grated into tepid soft water (after having them washed and peeled), into which a tablespoonful of ammonia has been put. Wash the linens in this and rinse them in cold water. They will need no starch, and should be dried and ironed on the wrong side. An infusion of hay will give the natural color in buff linens, and an infusion of bran will do the same for brown linens and prints.

It is made a frequent recommendation to persons about to incur great exhaustion, either directly and with the least trouble of digestion from the same food the service, or from their being not in a fit state for it, to eat a piece of bread before they go. If they can take a bit of bread with a cup of hot tea, so much the better, but not instead of it. The fact is that there is more nourishment in bread than in almost anything else, has probably induced the mistake. That is a fatal mistake there is no doubt. It seems, though very little is known on the subject, that bread assimilates, in itself with the human body, is the best under the above circumstances. Bread requires two or three hours after its ingestion before it becomes like the human body.

PHILADELPHIA LETTER.

MEXICO.

Mexico has a better educational exhibit than any of our Southern neighbors of the Gulf. The exhibition has a representation from 26 preparatory schools, 18 academies, 5 colleges, 1 school of engineering, 11 medicine, 9 pharmacy, 2 navigation, 2 agriculture, 2 mining, 2 conservatories of art, 3 music, 15 ladies' colleges. This does not include a large number of establishments conducted by the clergy, benevolent societies, or private teachers. This is no inconsiderable showing of the educational resources of the republic, and proves to our people that Mexico only requires to be placed under the leadership of President Lerdo, who as the trusted friend of Juarez, has learned honesty, which added to his natural intelligence gives him a prestige that Mexicans are proud of. It is the policy of the United States to conciliate our neighbor, not to incite against him. From what I see of them, Illustrious, and Mr. Lerdo, on a mission, they are men of nerve, brains, and energy. To see the riches of Mexico, at the exhibition, one would form high values, and the competent gentlemen representing them is an assurance that affiliation with Mexico will be more productive to the prosperity of each, than the fostering of a system of brigandism on the borders. It is not alone patriotic but also prudent to the tone of national morals, but is a disturbing element in international policy.

The Mexicans are not all the ignorant peasants many writers speak of them. There are twenty-nine States in Mexico peopled by 2,331,000 Europeans, 1,750,000 Indians, and 4,662,000 mixed origin; total 8,743,000. This will bear favorable comparison with our own country, when the difference in population is considered. Texas and Mexico have 1,500,000 population, and our country, when the difference in population is considered, I am forced to believe, is better. I am not for warring with our genial neighbor. She makes a fine exhibit, and her Commission deserve credit for the part they play of the genuine article of silver and her other valuable contributions.

We import our silver from Italy. We can obtain it in any quantity, at lower rates than Italy, and of much quality as fine. We use gums and resins from Australia, while the same articles can be secured much cheaper and much better with greater facility. As to marble, there is no country on the earth that furnishes such a field for the quarrymen as our own, and Mexico. In connection with the gentlemen of whom I have spoken and to whom I am indebted for much information, who are doing all they can for their country, and, I believe, honest, pleasant gentlemen, I am pleased to mention M. L. Zamacona, and M. Berenner.

MISCELLANY.

An extensive display is made of Kerite, a new substitute for rubber from the island of Java. There is displayed in one cool one hundred and fifty feet of cement of our animals, which, in ordinary feeding, furnishes in a year twenty thousands pounds of solid excrement and about eight thousand pounds of liquid. The comparative money value of the two is but slightly in favor of the solid. This statement has been made as truth, over and over again. The urine of herbivorous animals holds nearly all the secretions of the body which are capable of producing the rich nitrogenous compounds which make the living or lead-forming agents in the growth of plants. The solid hold the phosphoric acid, the lime, and magnesia, which go to the seeds principally, but the liquid, holding nitrogen, potash and soda, is needed in forming the stalk and leaves. The two forms of plant nourishment are so widely separated, and allowed to be wasted by neglect. The farmer who saves all the urine of his animals doubles the value of his manure pile, and has a seasoned peat is of an immense service to farmers, when used as an absorbent, and stalls for animals should be so constructed as to admit of a wide passage in the rear, with generous passage room for peat, to be used daily with the excrement.

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