Manchester Enterprise---Supplement.

SATURDAY, MAY 2, 1874.

GOSSIP FOR THE LADIES.

The Virginia Legislature has just imposed a new tax on bonds—marriage bonds.

Three newspapers in Iowa are edited by ladies, and are so full of pats of their dinner dresses.

No chip-handled parasols next summer but pretty, useless little sun-shades, trimmed with chun lace.

An Iowa jury recently decided that when a marriage engagement is broken off the parties must return all presents or their value in money.

Mrs. Sarah M. E. Perkins, of Cooperstown, N. Y., the writer and lecturer, has taken one of the prizes at a late Otsego County Fair, for the best loaf of wheat bread.

A man in Wilmington, N.-C., is "thus described by a young lady of the same city: "He is so stingy that he actually thinks it is cheaper to be a bachelor than to be married."

"There's nothing like persistency. John Cosch was married in Philadelphia the other day to a girl who had refused him eighteen times. She wanted to see if he really loved her.

"Did you execute this instrument without her or compositor from your husband?" blandly asked the Judge. "Fear! Compositor! He comes not! You don't know me, Judge."

"The young ladies of Sacramento, California, have a secret detective society for finding out the habits of young men. Every unmarried lady in the place is a member, of course.

"It has been said that it is better for a woman to be laughed at for not being married than to be unable to laugh because she is married.

It is customary among German aristocrats to issue engagement cards before marriage. They are handsomely engraved, bearing the name of the lady, with that of her father, and announcing the intended marriage. The card is signed by the prospective bridegroom.

Masquerading.

"So my cousin is coming from Europe to visit you, Lillias, and your father's will?" Well, I don't think much of him, that's sure. Any man that will marry a young woman whom he has never seen, for the sake of a little money, is a contemptible sort of fellow, I guess, and I should stopped crickety.

"But, Lillias," urged her cousin Marian, "he reasonable. Herbert Marston hasn't expressed the slightest intention of complying with his father's wishes—has said nothing at all about matrimony, and has indeed let the fortune left him cool intentionally.

"Well that only shows how sensible he is, when all is said and done."

"And the counsellor just settles matters down to this: I'm not going to marry any one whom I don't love with my whole soul—no matter what pecuniary disadvantage may result—and I don't want to be bothered with him anyway. Marian, dear, you know I love a love" and the speaker's wistful gaze was very tender.

"Why, of course. What is it?"

"Well, I thought we'd have a ride all last night, and I have hit upon a splendid plan, if you'll only consent."

"Why, I'm sure I shall, if you get permission to keep house down at the old homestead all by ourselves this summer." Well, no one there knows us, and won't you be Lilias and I be one, he your maid? If he can't love me in one position as well as another, I don't want anything to do with him; and if he should fancy you, it would be splendid."

"Both of these young ladies were beautiful, wealthy and romantic. The elder, Lillias, had conceived a romantic fanciful business wrong he had inherited from her father, had left his property to him, on condition that he should be married Lillias; if he refused, Lillias was to possess the whole. He had been dead now about a year, and two or three days before, Lillias had received a letter from the son, stating his intention of coming again to visit her, but making no mention whatever of money or matrimony.

The letter was cautious and gentlemanly—Lillias was forced to confess—but his reticence on the one point is piqued her, and rather revengefully she planned this little programme, which, after a little coaxing, her cousin agreed to.

"In a few weeks they were landed for the summer in the Sefton homestead, Mrs. Sefton and her other daughter Ann preferring the more enlivening place, but had not opposed Lillias' desire to rusticate in the old farm-house, which was neatness and kept in order by a couple to whom both Lillias and Marian were strangers.

"Now," said Lillias, one glorious summer evening, "I suppose we may be expecting Herbert Marston daily. I have left a note to be delivered to him immediately after his arrival, informing him of my whereabouts. But I have chosen our arrangement, and may be that one of them is he. Look out for your guest!"

She had but time to say more, for both had approached, and one spoke:

"Miss Sefton residing here?"

Marian bowed compliantly.

"That is my name, sir."

"Indeed!" with astonishment.

"Allow me then to introduce myself as Herbert Marston."

After the necessary greetings had been interchanged, the new comer glanced inquiringly at the little white-handed, handsome maiden apart.

Marian bit her lip—usually Lillias didn't look so silly—but recovered still her character must be kept up, and, replying to his questioning gaze, she said:

"Maggie, you may go in and help Mrs. Hopson about the supper. Take your walk from the depot has given you an appetite." and Marian in her turn looked at her cousin, waiting the introduction to Mr. Marston's companion.

"Perhaps," said the gentleman, with an odd expression, "before you maid attends to that part of the business, she will show my valet the room I am to occupy."

"Valet!" in a tone of surprise.

"The valet was a handsome, dark-eyed, air-feeler, whose very expression belied his position in the valley; but he had shouldered the valise, and stood waiting the order to lead the way; so, in mere wonder, Maggie obeyed the little imperative "Bet Lillias, and proceeded to the upper stairs.

"Now!" said the valet, after she, pushing the door open, looked inquiringly at him, "I don't want anything to do with you, and if you should force me into a smile into the fair young face of his escort. "That's what I call warm work! Well, Maggie, are you and I going to be friends?"

He spoke rather condescendingly, and the indignant blood rushed into the maiden's cheeks as she replied, coolly:

"I am nothing of a prophet, and, therefore, find it impossible to answer your question decidedly, but I am inclined to mingle with chun lace.

He smiled provokingly.

"That's fair. But our opinions on the subject differ. I think we can entertain each other, what the dickens shall we do with ourselves?

"I have never had a lack of amusement," responded his companion, drily. "However, if you depend upon outside society, there are plenty of servant-girls about, whom I have no doubt you can readily become acquainted with."

"I don't fancy servant-girls as a general thing," he answer coolly. "I have rather high ideas of what I and consequently, have but little desire to become acquainted with your friends."

A little petulant sting was all the answer he received, as the young *fille de chambre* turned and descended the stairs.

"That man," she murmured softly, "is no more a servant than I am. But I wonder what he means by the truth," and she chuckled amusedly at the thought of her own secret, which he was far from divining.

After tea, while the master and maiden entertained themselves in the old-fashioned porch, the two servants by the gate were sparring away gayly.

"Maggie," said the valet, "you owe me a kiss for the name of John, "you are taken so much pains to hide the young ladies of the present day. Why, I wouldn't have you so situated in a position? Don't you know enough to teach school?"

"Yes, I suppose so," replied Maggie, "with a mischievous smile, which was a little forced; she had been purposely "sparring off," and felt not so much attached to Miss Lillias, and so long as one is obliged to do work, what does it matter what one does?"

"A great deal," he answered, much more excitedly than the occasion or statues would seem to indicate; and then he proceeded to show her how she was injuring herself, and how that they went off in a long discussion, which ended in Maggie's promising they at last returned to the house, was with manifest reluctance.

"Lillias," he spoke to Marian and his valet John, remained at the old homestead. Contrary to the cousins' expectations, Mr. Marston said not a word to Marian of the strange legacy of his brother, and everything went on merrily until the night before their departure, when a visible sadness overshadowed the old homestead.

John drew "Maggie" down by the gate. They had become very good friends during the summer. Maggie's ideas of propriety had undergone a great change, and she felt a true or a daughter to a true mother's sorrow for him than an image of the features. It is a pleasant evening in the old farm-house, until the 2nd of March he came down to Honey Lake Valley, five miles below Janesville, at the Dubois ranch. Both feet were frozen, one of them badly. Otherwise he was in good health and spirits. Herbert's ranch to the end of his days, he never had an authority to offer him a home, and he will now go to his bottom. But if you remember that we are lighter than water, and if you will place your hands on your breast, and drawing your breath while under the water, you will find it easy to keep down, and your arms under, you will soon learn to float and swim like a duck.

Drop Cakes.

Drop Ginger Cake—one cup of molasses, half a cup of butter, half a cup of water, large cups of flour, two teaspoonfuls of ginger, one of soda. Drop with a spoon on a buttered tin.

The Buffalo.

A late issue of the Greeley (Col.) Tribune contains a letter from Prof. R. Smith in relation to the haunts of the great herds of bottle throughout the past few months, with other particulars as to the way in which they have been hunted, different styles of hunting, the mode of life of the hunter, etc. Mr. Smith says the main herds of the buffalo have been on the north side of the Platte River during most of the past winter. They crossed the river in large herds about December, owing to the fact that their pasture-grounds were burned over. In October they were in the over one hundred miles along the north side of the Kansas Pacific Railroad, and multitudes of cows were so black as they could be. This compelled the herds to seek new fields. Concerning the habits of the animal, Mr. Smith writes:

"The buffalo live near some stream or spring, grazing from one to ten miles from it. They do not go more than two days without drinking. There are three ways of hunting them—still hunting, on the plains on foot, and on horseback. The hunter who still-hunts finds where they come for water, and keeps under the lank watching his opportunity. A few eleven o'clock, a. m., the buffaloes have been making their way to the water. They are both the slowest and fleetest of all animals for their size. They always go in file and follow a path. None break rank except when feeding or frightened. When one falls, the hunter takes the animal he selects his victim, and aiming at a point just back of the forelegs and about six inches above the lowest part of the body, lies. If one is brought down he lies until he comes to him and get a smell of the blood. Then the "Shootist" can generally kill the rest of the herd, if he not really know what to do. I have fired twenty times in succession, and have stopped only because I did not wish to kill more. I would then let them alone, and they would *all come and stand*. The 'foot-hunter' is compelled to follow a herd, keeping out of sight by hugging the lee side of a ridge of hills, and maneuvering for hours, or by may not, he may be within range, if possible. He must get a shot, or he is unsuccessful. Hunting on horseback is much more profitable, or even pleasing." Hunting on horseback is much more profitable, or even pleasing." Hunting on horseback is much more profitable, or even pleasing."

MANCHESTER ENTERPRISE

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PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY MORNING, DEVOTED TO STATE, GENERAL AND HOME NEWS. TERMS, $2.00 a Year, in Advance.

J. H. PRUDDEN, Proprietor

WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

JOINT RESOLUTION proposing an amendment to the Constitution, relative to the qualification of electors.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Michigan, That at the next election when the amended constitution shall be submitted to the electors of this State, there shall be submitted to such electors the following proposition, to be substituted in place of so much of section 1 of article VII as precedes the proviso thereto, to be present constitutional in this State as in force stands, and substituted for section 1, article 7, of the amended constitution, if the latter is adopted, to wit:

SECTION 1. In all elections, any person of the age of twenty-one years who shall have resided in this State one month, and in the township or ward in which he or she offers to vote, ten days immediately next preceding any election, or other officer of the following classes, shall be an elector and entitled to vote:

First, Citizens of the United States:

Second, Every female inhabitant of the United States who shall have resided in the United States two years and six months, and declared her intention to become a citizen of the United States, pursuant to the laws thereof, six months preceding an election:

Third, Every inhabitant residing in this State on the twenty-fourth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-five.

SECTION 2. The legislature, when assembled, is authorized to the electors of this State, for their adoption or rejection, in form following, to wit: A separate ballot may be given by every elector, for or against any law, which may be posted in a separate box.

The form of ballot for said proposition shall be written or printed, or partly written and partly printed, as follows: "Shall the law [here insert the title of the law] be adopted? Yes, No."

It shall be the duty of the Legislature, if the ballot be for the adoption of the amendments, to submit the same to the electors of this State in such manner as shall provide for the submission of the amendments proposed by the present constitution, and if a majority of the votes cast on the question shall be in favor of the adoption of the amendments, the same shall become a part of the constitution, and take effect at the commencement of the year following its adoption.

SEC. 3. At any time after the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five, the legislature may provide for a convention, to be chosen by the qualified electors of this State, for a term of two years, to be appointed by the governor by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, one member of Representatives in joint convention to represent each senatorial district, to revise, amend or amended constitution shall be submitted to the electors qualified to vote for members of the legislature, for their adoption or rejection, as the legislature may determine.

SEC. 4. Sections 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 13 and 16, of the schedule of the present constitution, are repealed, and the remaining sections in the schedule to the amended constitution, shall be numbered consecutively, and when so amended shall be entitled as follows, to wit:

SCHEDULE.

That no inconvenience may arise from the amendments to the constitution of this State, and in order to carry the same into operation, it is declared and ordained:

SECTION 1. The common law, and the statutes of a general nature, as adopted by the constitution, shall remain in force until they shall expire by their limitation, or are altered or repealed by the Legislature.

SEC. 2. All fines, penalties, forfeitures and escheats accruing to the State under the present constitution, shall accrue to the State under this constitution.

SEC. 4. All recognizances, bonds, obligations or other instruments entered into or executed before the adoption of this constitution, to the people of this State, or any county or township, or to any public officer or public body, in pursuance of any law, or entered under existing laws, to the people of this State, or any county or township, or public officer or public body, shall be taken and deemed to be given to such county or township, or public officer or public body, as the case may require, and shall be prosecuted as provided by law, and all judgments, recognizances, and penal actions shall be prosecuted, tried and decided in the proper court, in the proper place, until otherwise provided by law.

SEC. 5. All officers, civil and military, now holding any office or appointment, shall continue in the exercise thereof, unless sooner removed by competent authority, until superseded under the laws not in force.

SEC. 6. It shall be the duty of the Legislature, at its first session after the adoption of this constitution, to adapt the present laws to the new constitution.

SEC. 7. Any territory attached, or that may hereafter be attached to this State for judicial purposes, if not otherwise represented, shall be considered as forming a judicial district, and be entitled to the same number of circuit judges as far as regards elections, for the purpose of organization.

SEC. 8. The terms of office of all State and county officers, of the judges of probate, members of the board of education, and members of the legislature, shall begin on the first day of January next succeeding their election.

SEC. 9. Sections 3, 4, 6, 13 and 16, of the schedule of the present constitution, are repealed, and the remaining sections in the schedule to the amended constitution, shall be numbered consecutively, and when so amended shall be entitled as follows, to wit:

SUGGESTION BY SALE.

In going to purchase, you will mind you don'ts: Beware of your bread, and take care of your hat: Don't be a fool from your money to part, Have an eye to the one and a brick in the other.

—"Now, can any of you tell me anything about Mahomet?" inquired a teacher of a class in geography. "Yes, sir. He was the only man who broke all the commandments of Moses."

—"Ma, has any pot been in her mouth?" inquired a little boy of his mother. "No, my child." "Cause that little man with a hoop o' hair on his head was lookin' in at the door, and was going to take the bones from her lips, and put them in his own!"

Spring baiting sufficiently advanced to show that the cobbler means to fix the price of his repairs, and the tinsmiths are receiving the attention of the youth of the land. The fellow who can "tie a can to a dog" with plenty of rope on the shoulders and then allow three-fourths of the noise to come from the dog's rear, is a man who can be relied on to raise a rare with a tare. But his racing days are over now, I suppose, for he will soon lose his stakes.

A bright little girl, not long ago, was told by her mother to go up-stairs and hear her say her prayers before retiring. Her mother, being busy, was interrupted by her child, who could hear them just as well. "But, mother," the little girl said, "I don't know how I can turn off the gas."

Home-made is wavering customer: "Well of course, we all know he's got his bad points, and a good point, he has got, too, for there is no deception about his bad points—we can see them. But, we can't none of us tell yet how good a points he may be, we will be content to wait 'im." The party took time to consider.

GENERAL LAWS OF MICHIGAN.

Passed at the Extra Session of the Legislature in 1874.

[No. 1.]

AN ACT to amend section one hundred and twenty-one of chapter one hundred and twenty of the revised statutes of the revised statutes of the revised statutes of the counts held by justices of the peace," approved March twenty-fourth, eighteen hundred and forty, being section five thousand three hundred and seventy-one of the revised statutes of eighteen hundred and seventy-one.

SECTION 1. The people of the State of Michigan enact, That section one hundred and twenty-eight, being section five thousand three hundred and seventy-one of the compiled laws of eighteen hundred and seventy-one, be amended to read as follows:

SECTION 128. Section 121 of this chapter shall be construed to mean that the jurisdiction of the justices of the peace, in cases in which the State shall be a party, shall be exclusive of the jurisdiction of the circuit court, in all cases in which the State shall be a party, and in all cases in which the State shall be a party, and a certified copy of the record of the proceedings in such cases, shall be sufficient evidence in all cases of appeal, and shall be taken and deemed to be the record of the proceedings in the circuit court, together with the record thereof, in the