NEWS SUMMARY.

Washington.

There being no export demand at present for trade dollars, the Secretary of the Treasury has ordered the Director of the Mint to discontinue the receipt of deposits therefor at the several Mints, and a general order to that effect has been issued. Director Linderman has written a letter on the subject, replying to communications urging the rescinding of the order of discontinuance. He says: "The discontinuance of its coinage is manifestly proper. The trade dollar is not legal tender, and, should the price of si ver at any time recede, it may become troublesome to the holders. Its coinage under present circumstances gives depositors a profit which should be realized by the public Treasury, as representing the people of the United States, which is contrary to the spirit if not the letter of the law and sound public policy. The bullion or gold value of 420 grains standard silver which is the weight of the trade dollar, is, at present, say 94¾ cents; add 1¼ cents coinage charge, and we have, as the cost of the trade dollar to the depositor, 95¾ cents. In exchanging the hard dollar for a dollar in United States currency, the gold value of which is 97.33 cents, depositors realize a gain of something over 1½ per cent. Should Congress hereafter authorize the coinage of the silver dollar for circulation, the government will no doubt furnish all that may be required."

General

A remarkable scene occured at the close of the Wieners murder trial in St. Louis, recently. Wieners is a gigantic ruffian, formerly the bouncer at the Theater Comique, and the murderer nearly a year ago of a young man named Lawrence in a fit of rage, the tragedy taking place in the theater. During the trial the aged father and a very attractive sister of the prisoner have been his constant attendants in the court. The jury after being out but a short time brought in a verdict of murder in the first degree. The court room was crowded. When the verdict was announced the prisoner's sister burst into a paroxysm of shrieks, and the entire family were removed by order of the Court to a side room. The father had listened to the verdict of guilty; but all at once he began a series of hoarse and blasphemous cursing, in a fit of absolute temporary insanity. Then the prisoner became frenzied and violent, and had to be handcuffed, being so taken to his cell. Meanwhile the father had fallen in a fainting fit. The entire scene was one of the most horrible ever witnessed in a court room, occasioning a general excitement. The verdict meets with universal approval.

George W. Wheeler, of W. Bailey, Lang & Co., iron merchants, New York City, is under arrest on charges of fraudulent bankruptcy, brought by Frederick S. Cranstock, one of the creditors. Judge Blatchford directed the United States Marshal to take possession of the assets of the firm left out of schedule, which are said to amount to several thousand dollars. The creditors claim that with this addition the assets will cover the liabilities, estimated at about $450,000.

Phillip Heiser, was driving a heavy load of cord-wood from Alpha, Greene County, Ohio, to Dayton, when he was accosted by a stranger, who, after questioning him in regard to the weight of the load, stepped aside, and unknown to Heiser threw himself beneath the wagon-wheels. His neck and jaw were crushed, and he died instantly. The man was an entire stranger, and one or two loose buttons were all that was in his pocket.

A few nights since, a party of emigrants, consisting of Ephraim Weaver and his sister, Susan Smith, with a baby nine months old, James Crowley and his wife Mary Ann, and a baby fifteen months old, and Martin Crowley, brother of James, were proceeding down the Mississippi River in two skiffs and a small flatboat. When near quarantine, about twelve miles below St. Louis, they were run into by the towboat Grand Lake with two barges, and Mrs. Crowley, the two babies, and Martin Crowley were drowned. All the household effects of the two families were lost. The party was from Hamilton, Illinois, and were going South to locate. It is said the Captain of the Grand Lake treated the survivors cruelly, but this the Captain denies, and ; ays he did everything possible under the circumstances to assist the unfortunates.

Fires.

Raux & Co.'s and Herts & Co.'s cabinet factories, on Nineteenth Street New York, were burned lately with other buildings. Loss over $100,000. It is reported one fireman was killed by falling walls.

A recent fire in Portland, N. B., burned nearly seventy-five houses. One man was burned to death and several men and women injured. Drunkenness and rowdyism were rampant during the progress of the flames. The Town Council took measures to relieve the sufferers. The fire is supposed to be incendiary, having been made to burn the buildings in which the flames were first discovered. The loss is estimated at $200,000. Many of the homeless were sufferers by the St. John fire. Two hundred and thirty wooden houses were burned, and only one brick house in the whole district. Over two thousand people were burned out, seven hundred of whom were sufferers by the great fire of the 20th of June. The loss is fully three hundred thousand dollars. Insurance about eighty thousand dollars. The foundation of a safe gave way while the men were working in the ruins, burying half a dozen men and boys. A man named James Spinlaw was taken out dead; also one of the boys, Alex Gilles. Another was fatally injured, and all the others seriously hurt.

Foreign.

A Russian official dispatch, dated at the headquarters of the army of the Caucasus, October 16, says: "Yesterday the Russians gained a great victory over Mukhtar Pasha capturing many guns and prisoners. The Turks had been driven from the road to Kars." A correspondent with Russian headquarters in Asia gives the following details: "Gen. Lazaroff, who, with twenty-seven battalions of infantry and forty guns, was recently dispatched on a turning movement from here behind Aladja Daph to Awlais Hill and Vezi Kev, telegraphed last night from Bagardjik begging for assistance, as Mukhtar Pasha was before there with a superior force. Thereupon this morning our troops began an attack on the Turkish positions, and after a heavy cannonading on our left wing with the Aladja batteries made a serious assault on Awlais Hill and redoubts."

Okaskoff, Chief of the Moscow Panslavist Society, has been arrested for strong language against the government dynasty.

The Madrid Government intends to remonstrate with the United States against the duty of fifty cents per ton on Spanish shipping entering the United States ports.

Iron workers in the Clyde ship building yards have demanded an increase of wages, and the masters have resolved on a lockout which will involve two thousand men.

Advices from Warsaw state that insurrectionary movements are apprehended in Russian Poland, since the withdrawal of troops. The imperial proclamation has already been sent to the local authorities for publication on the first emergency, calling on the peasants to assist the Russian Government against the nobility and towns people.

The Czar, addressing his general staff on Wednesday, declared that he and all the members of the imperial family would remain with the army to share in its labor and the fortunes of war, and witness the deeds of the soldiers. He concluded: "I myself will care for the wants of my army, and if necessary, all Russia will, as once before, take up arms."

The strike in the cotton mills of Bolton, England, is approaching a close. The self-actor winders have decided to resume work upon the masters' terms, which are mainly that operatives must accept a reduction in their wages, but that the masters will undertake to revise the list of prices paid for various kinds of work.

A Russian official dispatch from Gorny Studen, reports that in one of their assaults October 19, the Roumanians entered and occupied the second Grivitza redoubt before Plevna, but during the evening the redoubt was recaptured by the Turks.

A telegram dated Poredin, Saturday, says the Roumanians captured the redoubt on Friday after three vigorous assaults, but during the night the Turks, collecting all their forces, recaptured it after a most sanguinary contest. It was expected the fighting would continue Saturday. The report is current that the Roumanians recaptured the second Grivitza redoubt on Saturday, but this is not yet (Sunday evening) confirmed. A member of the Red Cross Society says orders have been received to prepare for the reception of six thousand wounded. This evidently is a gross exaggeration. There are probably eight or nine hundred. It is said that the Turks had mined the redoubt and were waiting until it was full of Roumanians, explode it, and then to make their assault. It is thought that fighting is still going on.

A Berlin correspondent telegraphs that the Berlin bankers, Henckel & Lange, with a capital of seven million marks, have been forced into liquidation in consequence of the failure of the Ritterschaftliche bank. The creditors hope to recover in full after some delay.

A serious revolution has broken out in Guatamala. A division of the Pacificfora have arrived at La Paz Bolivia, from Santa Cruz, after shooting a l the ringleaders of the last revolution.

The principal buildings on the Champ De Mar and Trocadero, for the exhibition in '78, have been completed, and the interior arrangement commenced. Great progress has been made in the foreign department, particularly the British, where the immense buildings for agricultural machinery are finished. The United States Minister has had an interview with the Director of the Exhibition relative to the American Department.

Advices from Cape Town, October 2, by way of Madeira, state that war has begun in Transkei between the Galekas and the British and their native allies. Fighting occurred September 24th and 29th at South Mapassa and Ibeka. Galekas to the number of eight thousand attacked the British, but were repulsed with the loss of two hundred on September 24. The loss of September 29 is unknown. The British loss is one man killed and six wounded. Re-enforcements have been dispatched from Simon's Bay, and volunteers are being enrolled through out the colony.

XLVTH CONGRESS—EXTRA SESSION

OCTOBER 15.—*Senate.*—The Senators were early in their places, and the usual bustle attending the opening session prevailed. The oath of office was administered to Stanley Matthews, of Ohio, elected in place of John Sherman, resigned; J. Donald Cameron, of Pennsylvania, in place of Simon Cameron, resigned, and D. L. Armstrong, appointed from Missouri, *vice* L. V. Bogy, deceased. The usual committee was appointed to join a committee of the House and inform the President that a quorum of the two Houses had assembled. Adjourned until twelve o'clock to-morow. Senators absent, McMillan and Thorn......*House.*—At the opening of the session of the House the galleries were crowded, and the corridors for two hours previously almost impassable. At twelve o'clock Mr. Adams called the House to order, read the President's proclamation convening Congress, and called the roll by members by States, beginning with Maine. When Louisiana was reached the Clerk made the following statement: "There was received from the State of Louisiana, letters bearing date the 20th of December, 1876, and declaring certain persons elected from First, Fourth and Sixth Districts, but silent as to other Districts. Inasmuch however as John McEnery was never de facto Governor of Louisiana, and never in point of fact exercised or performed the functions of that office, it is not deemed necessary to make here any statement concerning the regularity or the irregularity of the credentials coming from that source. Another set of credentials was signed by Wm. Pitt Kellog, as Governor of Louisiana, with the seal of the State attached, all bearing different dates, and all of which reached the hands of the clerk through different channels, declaring the persons elected from each of the districts except the Second, as to which district no certificate seems to have been issued by Governor Kellogg to any one. The law of Louisiana prescribing the character of the credentials, provides that, as soon as possible after the expiration of the time of making the returns of election for Representatives in Congress, a certificate of returns shall be entered on record by the Secretary of State and signed by the Governor, and that a copy thereof, subscribed by these officers, shall be delivered to the person so elected, and another copy transmitted to the Clerk of the House of Representatives. These credentials, signed by Governor Kellogg, are, in no sense, in compliance with the requirement of the law of Louisiana. They do not even purport to be a copy of the the certificates. On the contrary, they are a simple declaration, by Governor Kellogg, that certain persons were elected, without even stating the sources of his information, and they no more constitute credentials, within the meaning of the law of Louisiana, than a similar statement from the Treasurer or other State official would do. They can not, therefore, be recognized by the Clerk. The other set of credentials is signed by Geo. Nicholls and the Secretary of State, Arrago, with the Seal of the State attached. They declare the persons elected in each of the districts of Louisiana, and conflict with the certificate signed by Governor Kellogg in reference to two districts only. These credentials comply with the law of Louisiana in every respect, and the Clerk has, accordingly, placed on the roll the names of the persons contained in them." Mr. Samuel Randall was put in nomination for Speaker by the Democrats, and James A. Garfield for the Republicans. Mr. Randall was elected by a vote of one hundred and forty-nine to one hundred and thirty-two. The following officers were also elected: Sergeant-at-Arms, John G. Thompson, of Ohio; Doorkeeper, John D. Polk, of Florida, as Postmaster, James M. Stewart, of Virginia, and as Chaplain, Rev. Dr. John Poisal, of Maryland.

OCTOBER 16.—*Senate.*—A committee was appointed to wait upon the President and notify him that a quorum of the two houses had assembled. Mr. Thurman introduced a bill to amend the Pacific Railroad acts so as to create a sinking fund for the liquidation of the indebtedness due the Government by the Pacific Railroad Companies. Referred. Memorials of the Missouri Legislature in favor of the removal of the National Capital to the Mississippi Valley, and in relation to a National system of levees for the Mississippi River were referred. Mr. Sargent submitted a resolution requesting the President of the United States to transmit to the Senate, if not incompatible with the public interest, a statement of appropriations and expenditures of the Navy Department, from March 4, 1789, to June 30, 1876. Passed with an amendment of Mr. Davis, of West Virginia, to have a similar statement from the War Department......*House.*—Mr. Cox raised the point of order that disputed elections must be considered in order. Objected to, and Colorado was lost. A long discussion took place on the question of swearing in the two members from South Carolina, Rainy and Cain, whose names were put on the roll by the Clerk. Mr. Cox wanted the question referred to the Committee on Elections, but it was contended, among others by two Democrats, Mills and Petter, that as the gentlemen had the usual legal certificate of election, they should be sworn in. Then their right to seats might be referred. This view prevailed, and Rainey and Cain were sworn in. The objection was withdrawn in the case of Mr. Harrell, of Louisiana, and he also was sworn in. The case of Mr. Elam, of Louisiana, was discussed, but no result reached. The President's message was read and referred to the Committee of the Whole.

OCTOBER 17.—*Senate.*—Mr. Thurman presented the credentials of Henry M. Spofford, Senator from Louisiana. Laid over till to-morrow. Mr. Edmunds submitted the following, which was laid over until to-morrow, at the request of Mr. Bayard:

Resolved, That a select committee of Senators be appointed whose duty it shall be to take into consideration the state of the law respecting the ascertaining and declaration of the result of the election of President and Vice President of the United States, and that said committee have power to report by bill or otherwise.

A number of bills were introduced, and referred. On motion of Mr. Morrill a resolution filling vacancies in the committees as follows was agreed to: Messrs. Matthews, of Ohio, and Wallace, of Pennsylvania, on Foreign Relations; Cameron, of Pennsylvania, on Military Affairs and Public Buildings and Grounds; Armstrong of Missouri, on Railroads; Grover, of Oregon, on Private Land Claims; Armstrong, of Missouri, on Enrolled Bills; Ferry, of Michigan, made Chairman of Committee on Postoffices and Postroads, in place of Mr. Hamlin, who retains a place on that committee as member, and Hamlin made Chairman of Committee on Foreign Relations, in place of Morton, who retains his old place as Chairman of the Committee on Privileges and Elections......*House.*—J. B. Elam, contestant from the Fourth District of Louisiana, was sworn in, taking the modified oath. Mr. Frye, offered a resolution reciting that Charles E. Nash had presented a certificate of election, signed by Governor Kellogg, then the duly recognized and acting Governor of Louisiana, but that the Clerk of the House had declined to place Nash's name on the roll, and had substituted E. W. Robertson, on authority of a paper signed by Governor Nicholls, and directing that the name of Robertson be struck off the roll, and that Mr. Nash be sworn in. After debate, a substitute offered by Mr. Ellis, that Robertson be sworn in, was agreed to, and the modified oath of office administered. The case of Mr. Pacheco, of California, was then called up, when Mr. Garfield moved the oath of office be administered. Agreed to, after some discussion, and Mr. Pacheco took his seat. The Colorado case next came up, and after a short debate, went over.

OCTOBER 18.—*Senate.*—During the morning hour a number of bills were introduced and referred, among them one by Mr. Christiancy to enlarge the jurisdiction of the Court of Claims. At the expiration of the morning hour consideration was resumed of Mr. Thurman's resolution to have the oath administered to Mr. Spofford, of Louisiana, the pending question being the substitute referring the credentials to the committee. After debate, by a vote of yeas, 36; nays, 33, the substitute was agreed to, and the credentials of Mr. Spofford were referred to the Committee on Privileges and elections. Mr. Conkling offered an amendment so as to read: "And the same Committee shall also consider and report upon the credentials of Wm. Pitt Kellogg. The amendment was agreed to, and the resolution passed as amended. A message was received from the President inclosing the report of the Secretary of the Navy Department. Referred. Mr. Davis submitted a resolution, stating that there appeared to be material differences, alterations and discrepancies in the financial report of the Treasury Department, and authorizing the appointment of a special committee to investigate. In explanation, Mr. Davis said he thought there were forced balances. The resolution was ordered printed and to lie on the table......House was not in session.

OCTOBER 19.—*Senate.*—Mr. Merrimon introduced a bill to alter the times for holding the election for Electors for President and Vice-President, and casting the vote in the Electoral College. It proposes to amend action 1,311 of the revised statues so that Electors shall be appointed in each State on the Tuesday next after the first Monday in October, instead of November, and that the Electors shall meet and give their votes on the first Wednesday in January next after which they are appointed, instead of the first Wednesday in December, as required by the present law. Mr. McCreery submitted an amendment to the bill introduced by him on Wednesday, to repeal the bankrupt law, as follows: "Provided, nevertheless, that all cases pending in the District Courts of the United States on or prior to the 20th of October, 1877, may be tried and determined under the law as it now exists." It was ordered that the amendment be printed and the bill be taken from the table and referred to the Committee on Judiciary, together with the amendment. At the expiration of the morning hour consideration was resumed of a resolution submitted by Mr. Thurman to discharge the Committee on Privileges and Elections from further consideration of the credentials of J. P. Eustis, of Louisiana, and Mr. Thurman spoke in favor of the claims of Eustis. After some debate, in which Senator Davis said he was not prepared to vote, as the question was a purely legal one, until after further investigation, Mr. Thurman withdrew his motion.

OCTOBER 22.—*Senate.*—Among a number of bills presented and referred, was one by Mr. Matthews, authorizing the adjudication and payment of certain claims upon the fund created by Section 15, of Chapter 459 of Laws of the Forty-third Congress, in regard to the distribution of the balance of the Geneva Award. It provides for the revival of the Court of Commissioners of the Alabama Claims, its members to be selected by the President and confirmed by the Senate, and makes it their duty to receive and examine all claims presented within six months from their first meeting, which shall have directly resulted from damage done on the high seas by any Confederate cruisers during the late rebellion, except such claims as were provided for by the law of 1874. The resolution submitted by Mr. Edmunds, Wednesday last, providing for the appointment of a committee to take into consideration the state of the law respecting ascertaining and declaration of the result of the election of President and Vice-President, and that the committee have power to report by bill or otherwise, was taken up, and Mr. Edmunds moved to amend by adding the words "and that the said committee have power to confer and act with any committee of the House that may be charged with the same subject." Agreed to. The resolution was then passed as amended...... *House.*—The Colorado case, after numerous debates, went over without action. Mr. Schleicher offered a resolution for the appointment of a select committee of eleven members to consider the subject of the civil service of the United States, and to take measures to promote its efficiency. Adopted. Mr. Southard offered a resolution for the appointment of a select committee of eleven members to take into consideration the state of the law respecting the ascertainment and declaration of the result of the election of President and Vice President, and to confer with a like committee on the part of the Senate. Adopted.

THAT was a scrupulous young lady who refused to meet her lover—Justus his name was at home, because she had heard her minister say that justice should always be meted out.

The Markets.

CINCINNATI.—Flour—Patent, $7 50@8 50; fancy, $6 50@7 50; family, $6 30@6 40; spring, $5 75@6 75; extra, $5 50@5 85; superfine, $4 50@5; low grades, $3 25@4. Rye Flour, $3 50@4. Grain—Wheat, prime to choice red, $1 2 @1 30; prime to choice bill and amber, $1 35@1 37; prime to choice white, $1 35. Corn, 46@47c; rye, No. 2, 66@68c; oats, 26@32c. Hay, prime to choice timothy, $9@11. Mess pork, $13 50@14. Lard, 8¼@9¼c. Cotton, 10@11½c.

LOUISVILLE.—Flour—Extra, $4 25@4 75; family, $5@5 50; A No. 1, $6@6 25; fancy, $6 50@7 25. Grain—Wheat, white, $1 35; amber, $1 33@1 35; red, $1 28@1 30. Corn, white, 54c; mixed, 51c. Oats, white, 33c; mixed, 30c. Rye, 65c. Hay, $9@12 per ton. Mess pork, $14 00@14 75. Bulk meats—shoulders are nominally 7¼c; clear rib sides, 8¼c; clear sides, 9¼c. Bacon, shoulders, 7¾c; short clear sides, 9c; clear rib sides, 9¼@9⅜c; sugar cured hams, 14c. Lard, choice leaf, in tierces, 11c.

INDIANAPOLIS.—Flour, $6 75@7 25; family, $6@6 50; low grades, $3@4 70. Grain—Wheat, No. 2 red, $1 28@1 29. Corn, mixed, 42@42¼c. Rye, No. 2, 5 @5½c. Oats, mixed, 22¼@25c. Bulk meats, clear rib sides, 8¼c; shoulders, 7¼@7½c. Lard, prime steam, 8¼@8½c; prime kettle, 9¼@9½c. Hogs, $4 75@5.

NEW YORK.—Flour—No. 2, $3 10@4 40; superfine State and Western State, $4 75@5 40; common to good Western and State, $5 50@5 75; good to choice Western State, $5 80@6; common to choice wheat Western extra, $6 15@6 75; fancy white wheat Western extra, $6 80@8 25; common to choice extra Ohio, $5 50@7 50; common to choice St. Louis, $5 50@8 25; Minnesota patent process, extra good to prime, and choice to double extra, $7 40@9 25. Rye Flour, $4@4 60. Grain—Wheat, $1 31@1 48; rye, 68@70c; barley, 82@85c; corn, 75@59c; oats, 32@44c. Mess pork, new, $14 30@14 40.

PHILADELPHIA.—Flour—Western superfine, $4; Western extras, $5 50; Pennsylvania extra family, $6 75@7 50; Minnesota extra family, $6 50@7; high grades and Minnesota patent process, $8@9. Grain—Wheat, Pennsylvania amber, $1 44@1 48; Pennsylvania red, $1 41@1 44; white Western, $1 44@1 53. Corn, yellow Western, 61@61½c; mixed Western, 60@60½c. Oats, white Western, 33@35c; mixed Western, 32@33c. Rye, Pennsylvania, 67@70c. Mess pork, new mess, $14 75@15. Petroleum, refined, 15c; crude in barrels, 7½@11½c.

STOCK MARKETS.

CINCINNATI.—Cattle—Common to medium $2@3 50; good to choice butchers' grades, $3 50@4 25; fair to good shippers, $4 50@5. Sheep and Lambs—Common to choice sheep, $2 50@4 50; fair to extra lambs $4 50@5. Hogs—Common, $4 25@4 75; fair to good light, $4 85@5 35; fair to good packing grades, $4 90@5 15; selected butchers, $5 20@5 30.

BUFFALO.—Sheep and Lambs—Canada lambs, $5@5 50 per 100 lbs.; Western sheep, $4@4 12½; Western lambs about the same. Hogs—Yorkers, common to fair, $5@5 25 per 100 lbs.; good to choice, 30@5 10; heavy hogs for Yo ... $5 20@5 50.

NEW YORK.—Beef Cattle—Little change in the market. Seven slaughtering firms have recently failed. Their advertised liabilities amount to $800,000. Of this amount $500,000 has been compromised by the payment of 30 per cent. part cash and part paper; also $1 0,000 by the payment of 25 per cent., part in dressed paper. The remaining $200,000 will probably be settled for 25 per cent. The actual loss by the failure exceeds $500,000. Hogs—The market is reported quiet for live hogs at $5 40@5 65 per 100 lbs. for New York hogs, and $5 65@5 80 per Western. Sales were made alive of 3 carloads of Ohio hogs at $5 70@5 75.

EAST LIBERTY, PA.—Beef Cattle—Prime cattle, $540 per 100 lbs.; good, $5; common, $4. Hogs—Philadelphia hogs, $5 60@5 90. Sheep—Were selling at from $3 0 to $5 2› per 100 lbs.

WOOL.—In Cincinnati, the quotations remain as follows: Unwashed—Fine merino, 20@22c.; coarse clothing, 23@25c.; medium do., 25@26c.; long combing, 30@32c. Fleeced-washed-Fine merino, 35@38c.; coarse clothing, 30@34c.; medium clothing, 35@38c.; long combing, 40@42c. Tub-washed—Common, 30@33c.; good to choice, 35@37c. Pulled—Superfine, 25@27c.

WHEN Kemble was rehearsing the romance sung by Richard, in the play of "Richard Cœur de Lion," Shaw, the leader of the band, called out from the orchestra: "Mr. Kemble, my dear sir, you are murdering time." Kemble, calmly and coolly taking a pinch of snuff, said: "My dear sir, it is better for me to murder time at once than to be constantly beating him as you do."

"Is this the way to Aberdeen?" asked a gentleman of a man who was breaking stones. "Noo, whaur'd ye come frae?" was the thoroughly Scotch answer, "What business is it of yours?" returned the gentleman angrily. "Ou jist as muckle as it is whaur ye are gaun," quietly replied the lapidary, resuming his occupation.

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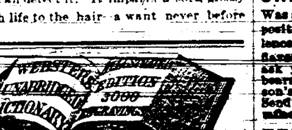

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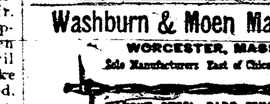

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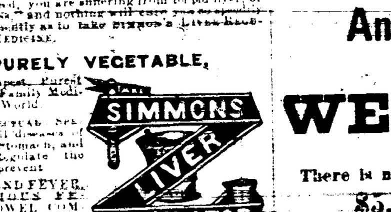

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Nothing is so unpleasant, nothing so common as bad breath, and in nearly every case it comes from the stomach, and can be so easily corrected if you will take SIMMONS' LIVER REGULATOR. Do not neglect so sure a remedy for this repulsive disorder. It will also improve your appetite, complexion and general health.

CONSTIPATION!

SHOULD not be regarded as a trifling ailment—in fact nature demands the utmost regularity of the bowels, and any deviation from this demand paves the way often to serious danger. It is quite as necessary to remove impure accumulations from the bowels as it is to eat or sleep, and no health can be expected where a costive habit of body prevails.

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This distressing affliction occurs most frequently. The disturbance of the stomach, arising from the imperfectly digested contents, causes a severe pain in the head, accompanied with disagreeable nausea, and this constitutes what is popularly known as Sick Headache; for the relief of which, take SIMMON'S LIVER REGULATOR or MEDICINE.

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Price, $1. Sold by all Druggists.

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A positive remedy for all diseases of the Kidneys, Bladder and Urinary Organs; also good in Dropsical Complaints. It never produces sickness, is certain and speedy in its action. It is fast superseding all other remedies. Sixty capsules cure in six or eight days. No other medicine can do this.

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This is an incorporated institution for the radical cure of this dreadful habit. It is not one of the many humbugs which furnish medicine by the month or year, only to fleece the poor victim and leave him a slave at last. No "tapering off" plan. No painful agony and longing. All desire destroyed the first day. Cure completed usually in a few days. Patients eat, sleep, and feel happy while being cured. Health improves from the beginning as the patient emerges from dreadful bondage into a new life of liberty and happiness. Perfect cures guaranteed in all cases taken. It will not cost a dollar unless the patient is satisfied that a PERFECT AND RADICAL CURE has been effected. FOR TREATISE ON OPIUM HABIT with most convincing testimony, address OPIUM CURE INSTITUTE, 441 and 443 North Meridian St., Indianapolis, Ind.

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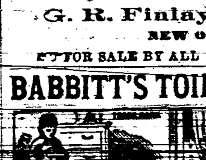

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Her Own Words.

BALTIMORE, MD., February 13, 1877.

MR. H. R. STEVENS:

Dear Sir—Since several years I have got a sore and very painful foot. I had some physicians but they couldn't cure me. Now, I have heard of your VEGETINE from a lady who was sick for a long time, and became all well from your VEGETINE; and I went and bought me one bottle of VEGETINE and after I had used one bottle, the pains left me, and it began to heal, and then I bought one other bottle, and so I take it yet. I thank God for this remedy and yourself; and wishing every sufferer may pay attention to it. It is a blessing for health.

MRS. C. KRABE,
638 West Baltimore St.

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Safe and Sure.

MR. H. R. STEVENS:

In 1872 your VEGETINE was recommended to me, and, yielding to the persuasions of a friend, I consented to try it. At the time, I was suffering from general debility and nervous prostration, superinduced by overwork and irregular habits. Its wonderful strengthening and curative properties seemed to affect my debilitated system from the first dose; and, under its persistent use, I rapidly recovered, gaining more than usual health and good feeling. Since then I have not hesitated to give VEGETINE my most unqualified indorsement, as being a safe, sure, and powerful agent in promoting health and restoring the wasted system to new life and energy. VEGETINE is the only medicine I use; and as long as I live, I never expect to find a better.

Yours truly, W. H. CLARK,
120 Monterey Street, Alleghany, Penn.

VEGETINE.

The Best Spring Medicine.

CHARLESTOWN.

H. R. STEVENS, ESQ.:

Dear Sir—This is to certify that I have used your "Blood Preparation" in my family for several years, and think that for Scrofula or Cankerous Humors or Rheumatic affections it can not be excelled; and as a blood purifier and spring medicine it is the best thing I have ever used, and I have used almost everything. I can cheerfully recommend it to any one in need of such a medicine.

Yours, Respectfully,
MRS. A. A. DINSMORE,
19 Russel Street.

VEGETINE.

What is Needed.

BOSTON, February 13, 1871.

H. R. STEVENS, ESQ.:

Dear Sir—About one year since I found myself in a feeble condition from general debility. VEGETINE was strongly recommended to me by a friend who had been much benefited by its use. I procured the article, and, after using several bottles, was restored to health, and discontinued its use. I feel quite confident that there is no medicine superior to it for those complaints for which it is especially prepared, and would cheerfully recommend it to those who feel that they need something to restore them to perfect health.

Respectfully yours, U. L. PETTENGILL,
Firm of S. M. Pettengill & Co.,
No. 10 State Street, Boston.

VEGETINE.

All Have Obtained Relief.

SOUTH BERWICK, ME., January 17, 1872.

H. R. STEVENS, ESQ.:

Dear Sir—I have had dyspepsia in its worst form for the last ten years, and have taken hundreds of dollars' worth of medicine without obtaining any relief. In September last I commenced taking the VEGETINE, since which time my health has steadily improved. My food digests well, and I have gained fifteen pounds of flesh. There are several others in this place taking VEGETINE, and all have obtained relief.

Yours truly, THOMAS E. MOORE,
Overseer of Card Room, Portsmouth Co.'s Mills.

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Prepared by H. R. Stevens, Boston, Mass.
Vegetine is Sold by All Druggists.

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CATARRH.—Pond's Extract is nearly a Specific for this disease. It can hardly be excelled, even in old and obstinate cases. The relief is so prompt that no one who has ever tried it will be without it.

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HISTORY and Uses of Pond's Extract, in pamphlet form, sent free on application to POND'S EXTRACT CO., 98 Maiden Lane, New York. Sold by Druggists.

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A VEGETABLE PREPARATION,

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MEXICAN MUSTANG LINIMENT.
For MAN and BEAST.
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THE GREAT
KIDNEY MEDICINE
A positive remedy for Dropsy and all diseases of the Kidneys, Bladder and Urinary Organs. Hunt's Remedy is purely vegetable and prepared expressly for the above diseases. It has cured thousands. Every bottle warranted. Send to W. E. Clarke, Providence, R. I., for illustrated pamphlet. If your druggist don't have it, he will order it for you.

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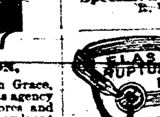

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HURD HOUSE, Jackson, Michigan, SMITH & HURD, Proprietors. The above is furnished in the height of fashion and comfort, (opposite the Hibbard.) No pains will be spared to make guests comfortable. Omnibus runs regularly to and from all trains. Try them. Board reduced to two dollars per day.

THE MICHIGAN EXCHANGE, Detroit, Mich., PORTER & LYON, Prop's. This hotel, so long and favorably known to the traveling public, is being thoroughly repaired and put in perfect order for business, and will continue to be kept in all its appointments as a First-Class House. But to meet the wishes of our many friends and patrons, our charges have been reduced to $2.50 per day, and the proprietors solicit the patronage of all who wish to find a quiet and pleasant home while in the city.

ATTENTION, FARMERS,
Do You Want a Hay Rack?
IF SO, BUY ONE OF
BARLOW'S
Improved Hay Racks!
MANUFACTURED BY
Field, Blosser & Co.
THEY ARE
The Most Durable,
The Lightest,
The Best,
And Cheapest.
Call at the Planing Mill and see it.

The Champion Washing Machine,
which is conceded to be the best machine in use, being much more substantial and requiring far less labor to perform the same amount of work. Call and see one. The Cheapest Machine in the market.

We keep on hand a large supply of
LUMBER, SHINGLES, FLOORING,
Battings, Siding, Mouldings Sash, Doors and Blinds.
Planing, Turning and Scroll-sawing done on short notice.
All kind of Building material manufactured to order.
Mills and Lumber Yard near the L. S. & M. S. Railway Depot.
Manchester, April 1, 1874.

THE ANGEL FERRY.

Oh! when shall the boatman ferry me o'er
To the friends who wait on the farther shore?
Along a wild and toilsome way,
I have journeyed for many a weary day,
Over the graves of early hope,
And my misfortune's thorny slope,
Till my mortal sun has passed its noon,
And my heart beats time to a ceaseless tune;
When shall the boatman ferry me o'er
To the friends who wait on the farther shore?

Through the wrecks of many a fairy dream
I come to the banks of the mystic stream;
I have waited so long for a tardy sail,
I can feel my strength begin to fail;
And while I faintly call and pray,
My winter-swept locks are turning gray.
But I know he is true, and will come ere quite
My deep'ning day shall sink to-night,
And I walk the sands till he bear me o'er
To the friends who wait on the farther shore.

He is fair and beautiful, I know,
And his shining robe is white as snow,
And the tender love of his starry eyes
Is caught from the glory of other skies,
And his silver-sandaled feet have trod
The banks of the crystaline rivers of God!
Oh! boatman, haste from the Land of Rest,
And pillow my head upon thy breast!
Speed thy swift shallop, and bear me o'er
To the friends who wait on the farther shore.

The shadows deepen one by one,
The sun is set, the day is done,
And like a star on my growing sight
I can see at last the signal-light,
I can hear the rush of that spirit barque,
And mellow splendors pierce the dark!
Adieu, dim world! ere I'm wafted o'er
To the friends who wait on the farther shore!

—*N. F. Starr.*

THE STUDENT'S STORY.

Ever since my father took it into his head to enter me on the books of the University I have more or less been a German.

Perhaps the happiest days of my life were those spent in my quaint old lodging, in the dullest street in the town. My good fortune gave me a landlady who was very deaf, very blind and very good natured. I was quite as much master as if the house had been my own.

Life was to a certain extent monotonous, as to be eternally smoking tobacco, drinking beer and fighting duels with blunt swords, was, to say the least of it, singularly tame.

Anatomy, the laws of life, the many wonderful secrets in connection with human existence, were investigated by me to such an extent that I became quite enthusiastic on the subject.

While my English, French, American and German associates were busy over cards, beer and billiards, I would burn the midnight oil in search of the great mysteries of nature.

One of my fellow-students alone sympathized with me in my tastes.

He was a German born, rather mystical, but, so far as I was able to judge, a most excellent and worthy fellow. He was, I believe, simplicity itself.

Our friendship was the talk of the town, and to a certain extent was displayed by the mere fact of our always being together.

Nearly every evening he would come round and spend some hours with me.

He was an inordinate lover of tobacco, and would sit for hours smoking while I either read out to him or tried experiments in connection with dissection of anatomy in general.

I had an ample supply of animals, and an occasional limb from a human subject, but never succeeded in procuring a whole body.

I often grumbled about the matter to Albrecht Sneider, who laughed at my idiosyncracy at first, and then finally promised to let me have a body all to myself.

I treated the promise as a joke in very bad taste, and thought no more about the matter.

Among our mutual acquaintances was a young man, Fritz by name, who was in every way the opposite of Albrecht.

Merry, light-hearted, always on the search for pleasure, seldom sober, Fritz never lost an opportunity of ridiculing the two book-worms, as he called us.

Neither I or Albrecht was averse to beer, but we seldom exceeded the bounds of discretion. At all social meetings, suppers, etc., we held our own but avoided excess.

Fritz, who prided himself on never going to his bed perfectly rational, was in the habit of ridiculing us openly.

But Albrecht took no notice. His imperturbable good temper was proof against all the other's course attempts at wit.

Then in stepped a woman.

Hilda was, perhaps, the prettiest German blonde I had ever seen. With lovely hair, a delicate complexion, and a form which, if not fairy-like, was still that of a fine woman, she won the hearts of both Fritz and Albrecht.

It was all very well to be ridiculed as a book-worm, but when it came to rivalry in love, the matter became serious.

I noticed that Albrecht was unusually silent at our evening meetings.

Worse than that, they became fewer and much more between.

Night after night I was left alone.

But there is no one who can so easily dispense with society as the student. I opened my books, I lit a fire in my laboratory and went to work.

Certainly when it came to the beer and tobacco, the relief seemed less, but even that was to be got over.

My chief misery was that I could not read up my anatomical studies by having a whole human subject to myself.

A month passed, and Albrecht ceased his evening visits altogether.

Not that he completely neglected me. Several times he called upon me during the morning, and even invited me to the future home of his joys and sorrows.

So, however, he only hoped. Hilda was, I could see, an abominable flirt, and would end the contest between the two youths quite as quickly as they hoped and wished.

Both thought themselves the favored lover.

One evening there was a ball given by one of the higher officials of the town. Many of the well-conducted students were invited, and, as a matter of course, Albrecht and I were included.

My taste did not run very much that way, but, to oblige my friend, and partly as a matter of policy, I accepted the invitation.

How Fritz, whose rough ways were the talk of the town, contrived to be present, I know not. Probably his handsome face and noble figure stood him in good stead.

The ne'er-do-wells of the world are often patronized by female society.

At all events, there he was, very handsome, very stylishly dressed, and full of that hearty confidence which so imposes upon the world.

I had never spoken to Hilda before, but, on the present occasion, was presented to her by both rivals.

With something of maliciousness in my mind, I immediately engaged her for two dances, and had the satisfaction of seeing them both frowning at me most desperately.

Hilda laughed. Heartless girl. She cared nothing for me; and actually enjoyed the misery she was inflicting upon these two young men.

She was a pleasant and agreeable girl enough, but as I looked upon Albrecht as a brother I could not forgive her. When I remonstrated she laughed in my face.

"I am a woman, and can do as I like," she said, tossing her lively curls up in a golden cloud.

This silenced me, of course, and as soon as I could lead her to a seat, I walked away.

* * * * *

Ten minutes elapsed, and I found Albrecht Sneider near me.

He was pale, almost ghastly, and his lips quivered convulsively.

"What is the matter?" I said.

He drew my arm in his, and walked me off to a conservatory, crowded by the richest tropical fruits.

"Henry Graham," he whispered in a sepulchral voice, "don't you want a corpse?"

I started in utter horror.

"Yes," I faltered; "but—but this is a strange place to talk about such a subject."

"No—now or never! You shall have a corpse by to-morrow night. It may be mine, it may be hers—Heaven knows it may be hers."

I looked him full in the eye. Was he mad, or, had he been drinking? Evidently something was the matter.

"I know what you think," he said sadly. "But it is a fact. I can not live without her—and believe me, Harry, she is playing me false."

At this moment he drew me behind a large flowering cactus, and clutched my arm.

"Silence—silence—move and I will kill you!" he said in a savage, moody tone.

I knew his motive.

"Hilda, leaning on the arm of the light-hearted Fritz, was about to promenade with him.

"Beautiful Hilda," he said aloud, unconscious of the presence of strangers, to whom the style of conversation must be ludicrous, "believe me when I say that I love and adore you."

The merry German girl laughed, declaring that he was the third man who had made the same remark to her.

"But, beauteous Hilda!" he cried, "I am in sober and serious earnest. To-morrow night at eight—yes, without fail, I will repeat the words to your father." Hilda now became graver in tone.

"I did not know you were serious, Herr Mole," she began. "If you really intend speaking to my father——"

Albrecht could bear no more. He held me tight by the arm and drew me away.

We left the ball-room together, and soon were seated by my comfortable fire, enjoying the luxury of tobacco and beer.

Albrecht scarcely spoke, but a great deal of beer disappeared, and finally he left me in a very gloomy and taciturn state of mind.

The day was a busy one with me; I had letters to answer.

My dinner was sent up at the usual time, and after eating it I indulged, as was my custom, in a quiet pipe, and some schnapps.

My father had been rather peremptory in his expressions. He wished me to return as soon as possible.

I had spent three years in Germany, and he wanted to see some result.

Besides, he was kind enough to say that I was missed at home, and mother and sisters would be glad to see me.

To be remembered and scolded thus kindly was very pleasant, but still my education was not complete. Until my anatomical studies were supplemented by the actual dissection of a human body, I could not be said to have arrived at the surgical perfection at which I aimed.

What was to be done?

Like nearly all German students would have done, I answered myself by lighting up a huge pipe, and filling up another mug of beer.

But no ideas would come.

Then a timid knock at the outer door. As my deaf and blind old landlady never interfered with such mundane concerns, I at once replied, and found a messenger in uniform, with a letter.

He asked for me, and being satisfied of my identity, gave me a letter.

As soon as I had taken it in my hand the man hurried away.

I tore it open as the manner of delivery was itself strange.

"DEAR HARRY:—An unfortunate 'rixe' has occurred. In a quarrel to-day poor Fritz has received his quietus. As it is absolutely necessary to keep the matter secret his body will be sent you. Do with it as you please, or, rather, as you think wise. I have often promised you a corpse. At the same time I pledge you my word I have done him no harm.

"ALBRECHT SNEIDER."

Fritz dead, and his body brought to me. It was not only horrible but very suspicious. I recollected the scene of the night before.

Still I was bound, in honor, I thought, to protect my friend.

What was to be done with the body?

My instincts as a medical student were alive in one moment.

I mechanically went to the cupboard and took out all my surgical instruments.

While so doing (it was now dark night) there came a knock at the door.

I rushed hastily to the passage and gave admission to four men, bearing something on a stretcher. It was covered by a sheet.

A slight shudder passed through my frame as I hastily led the way to my dressing-room. None of the men spoke. They moved solemnly, and with true German gravity.

I stood with the door open and candle in my hand. They deposited the stretcher on my large table, made a sort of awkward bow, and then hesitated.

I put my hand in my pockets.

The leader of the party, a man in a black shovel hat, very much like a coal beaver's, grinned and waited.

I gave him some money, for which I received muttered thanks.

Then I escorted them out.

Two minutes more, and I was alone with my dead body.

To speak the candid truth I was delighted.

No miser ever gloated over his gold with more fervor than I did over my first corpse.

Having secured myself from observation I once more examined my instruments.

The case was made by a celebrated army surgeon.

Every one of the terrible saws, knives, and other adjuncts of the battle-field were here; one large instrument like a carving-knife.

I took it up, examined it keenly, and then laid it down again.

All was ready.

And all this time I had never thought of examining the unfortunate being whom I was about to dissect. To this day I believe that my professional enthusiasm must have driven me nearly mad.

It suddenly struck me to assure myself of the real character of the subject which lay before me. I slowly lifted the sheet.

Yes, terrible to relate, it was the white, livid corpse of Fritz.

As I let the sheet fall with a sickening sensation at my heart, the clock struck eight.

The hour of his appointment with Hilda's father.

Terror, disgust, for a moment overcame me, but taking up a celebrated French work on surgery, I tried to prime myself to be again the surgeon.

It took, however, a couple of glasses of brandy and three pipes to work me up to the proper state of mind.

Then I was remorseless.

Coldly I began to lay out the instruments. My eager and terrible longing to try my hand upon a whole corpse returned.

Blinding myself to the fearful nature of the task I was about to impose upon myself, I advanced toward the table.

My sight was confused and uncertain. Suddenly I reflected that my subject was not undressed.

I had to remove the wretch's clothes. Rat—tat—tat.

The rap was sharp and decisive. What could be the matter?

The police were after me, was my first idea. Then there came the wild and monstrous notion that I was summoned in some supernatural way.

There was no hesitation about my manner. I opened the door.

A dark saturnine figure stood looking at me. With some such impulse as influenced Faust at times, I retreated, my Germanic fancy raising the idea in my head that Mephistophiles stood before me. A moment's reflection convinced me that Albrecht stood in the doorway.

"Well," said I.

"In the name of heaven!" he cried, "what have you done with Fritz?"

"I was just going to cut him up."

"Alive, you savage!" he said.

"Alive, man, what do you mean?"

"Have you not found it out, Harry? Thank heaven, I am not too late! After I left you, I went back to the Casino, and, assisted by four Baden-Baden fellows, made Master Fritz drink a little more than even he is used to. When he woke this morning we gave him a refresher, with laudanum in it, and, ourselves a little wild, sent him to you as a dead man."

"Not dead!" I cried.

"I hope not. Having dispatched him here by four comrades, I kept the appointment with Hilda, and, old boy, have been accepted. I just recollected that it was past eight—and knowing your zeal in the cause of science, hurried off, for fear you should really murder poor Fritz."

My indignation was too great to allow me to reply. Next day I left, and it was months afterwards, when, at Hilda's own solicitation, that I forgave Albrecht. But you will never get me to visit that place again.

Fritz declares that he is only waiting his opportunity to show how he appreciates my first attempt at dissection.

Sensible Almost to the Last.

[Cleveland Herald.]

Mr. and Mrs. Tom Mulcahy lived on a farm. They were shrewd and thrifty, and had the reputation of being "close." Finally Mrs. Mulcahy sickened and was about to die. Finding herself nearing her end, she expressed a desire to put things in order before that event occurred, and old Tom prepared to listen.

"Tom," says Mrs. Mulcahy, "there's Mrs. Smith, up at the crossing, she owes me $1.80 for butter; see you get it."

"Sinsible to the last, my dear; sinsible to the last," said Tom. "I'll get it."

"Then, there's Mrs. Jones, up at the Creek, she owes me $1.50 for chickens."

"Ah! look at that for a moind, she forgets nothing."

"And Mrs. Brown, in the village, she owes me $2.30 for milk."

"D'ye hear that? Sinsible to the last, sinsible to the last! Go on, my dear."

"And—and—"

"Yis."

"And Mrs. Roberts, at the toll-gate, I owe her—"

"Ah! poor dear! poor dear!" broke in old Tom hastily; "how her moind does be wandering! Sure we've allowed her to talk too much entirely, so we have!"

THE following appears in a Zurich newspaper: "I announce to my friends and acquaintances the sad news that tomorrow, at three o'clock in the afternoon, I shall cause to be cremated, according to the rules of art, the remains of my mother-in-law, who went to sleep in the faith of her Savior. The funeral urn will be placed near the furnace. (Signed) The sadly afflicted son-in-law, Brandolf Lichtler."

TALL people live longer than short ones.

Meeting of Burgoyne and Gates After the Surrender.

At eleven o'clock on the morning of the 17th the royal army left their fortified camp, and formed in line on the meadow just north of Fish Creek, at its junction with the Hudson. Here they left their cannon and small arms. With a longing eye the artilleryman looked for the last time upon his faithful gun, parting with it as from his bride, and that forever. With tears trickling down his bronzed cheeks, the bearded grenadier stacked his musket to resume it no more. Others, in their rage, knocked off the butts of their arms, and the drummers stamped their drums to pieces.

Immediately after the surrender, the British took up their march for Boston, whence they expected to embark, and bivouacked the first night at their old encampment at the foot of the hill, where Fraser was buried. As they debouched from the meadow, having deposited their arms, they passed between the Continentals, who were drawn up in parallel lines. But on no face did they see exultation. "As we passed the American army," writes Lieutenant Anbury, one of the captured officers, and bitterly prejudiced against his conquerors, "I did not observe the least disrespect, or even a taunting look; but all was mute astonishment and pity, and it gave us no little comfort to notice this civil deportment to a captured enemy, unsullied with the exulting air of victors."

The English General having expressed a desire to be formally introduced to Gates, Wilkinson arranged an interview a few moments after the capitulation. In anticipation of this meeting, Burgoyne had bestowed the greatest care upon his whole toilet. He had attired himself in full court dress, and wore costly regimentals and a richly decorated hat with streaming plumes. Gates, on the contrary, was dressed merely in a plain blue overcoat, which had upon it scarcely anything indicative of his rank. Upon the two Generals first catching a glimpse of each other, they stepped forward simultaneously, and advanced until they were only a few steps apart, when they halted. The English General took off his hat, and making a polite bow, said, "The fortune of war, General Gates, has made me your prisoner." The American General, in reply, simply returned his greeting, and said, "I shall always be ready to testify that it has not been through any fault of your Excellency." As soon as the introduction was over, the other captive Generals repaired to the tent of Gates, where they were received with the utmost courtesy, and with the consideration due to brave but unfortunate men.

After Riedesel had been presented to Gates, he sent for his wife and children. It is to this circumstance that we owe the portraits of a lovely trait in General Schuyler's character. "In the passage through the American camp," the Baroness writes, "I observed, with great satisfaction, that no one cast at us scornful glances; on the contrary, they all greeted me, even showing compassion on their countenances at seeing a mother with her little children in such a situation. I confess I feared to come into the enemy's camp, as the thing was so entirely new to me. When I approached the tents, a noble-looking man came toward me, took the children out of the wagon, embraced and kissed them, and then, with tears in his eyes, helped me also to alight. He then led me to the tent of General Gates, with whom I found Generals Burgoyne and Phillips, who were upon an extremely friendly footing with him. Presently the man who had received me so kindly, came up and said to me, 'It may be embarrassing to you to dine with all these gentlemen; come now, with your children, into my tent, where I will give you, it is true, a frugal meal, but one that will be accompanied by the best of wishes.' 'You are certainly,' answered I, 'a husband and a father, since you show me so much kindness.' I then learned that he was the American General Schuyler."

The English and German Generals dined with the American commander in his tent on boards laid across barrels. The dinner, which was served up in four dishes, consisted only of ordinary viands, the Americans at this period being accustomed to plain and frugal meals. The drink on this occasion was cider and rum mixed with water. Burgoyne appeared in excellent humor. He talked a great deal, and spoke very flatteringly of the Americans, remarking, among other things, that he admired the number, dress, and discipline of their army, and, above all, the decorum and regularity that were observed. "Your fund of men," he said to Gates, "is inexhaustible; like the Hydra's head, when cut off, seven more spring up in its stead." He also proposed a toast to General Washington—an attention that Gates returned by drinking the health of the King of England. The conversation on both sides was unrestrained, affable, and free. Indeed, the conduct of Gates throughout, after the terms of the surrender had been adjusted, was marked with equal delicacy and magnanimity, as Burgoyne himself admitted in a letter to the Earl of Derby. In that letter the captive General particularly mentioned one circumstance, which, he said exceeded all he had ever seen or read of on a like occasion. It was that when the British soldiers had marched out of their camp to the places where they were to pile their arms, not a man of the American troops was to be seen, General Gates having ordered his whole army out of sight, that no one of them should be a spectator of the humiliation of the British troops. This was a refinement of delicacy and military generosity and politeness reflecting the highest credit upon the conqueror.

As the company rose from the table, the royal army filed past on their march to the seaboard. Thereupon, by preconcerted arrangement, the two Generals stepped out, and Burgoyne, drawing his sword, presented it, in the presence of the two armies, to General Gates. The latter received it with a courteous bow, and immediately returned it to the vanquished General.

THE reputation of a man is like his shadow—gigantic when it precedes him, and pigmy in its proportions when it follows him.

John Philip Kemble.

John Philip Kemble had curious ideas regarding pronunciation. Many people yet remember the fun he caused among the wits of that day by the way in which he pronounced the lines in The Tempest, "My bones are full of aches," making Aches as if it were Aitches. Beard he pronounced as if written Bird, and a story is told of his walking into a hairdresser's shop in Regent street, and addressing the polite assistant bowing behind the counter:

"Young man, I want my *bird* dressed."

"What!" cried the youth, almost doubting the sanity of the very grave gentleman before him. "Sir, do you take this for a cook-shop?"

Coleridge tells of being at a party with Kemble, when, after dinner, John Philip began to talk in his usual measured style. In the midst of his discourse his servant announced that his carriage had arrived. Kemble nodded and went on. The announcement was made twice afterwards. Kemble each time nodded his head a little more impatiently. At last, and for the fourth time, the servant entered and said, "Mrs. Kemble says, sir, she has the rheuma*tis* and cannot stay." "Add *ism*," dropped John, in parenthesis, and proceeded quietly in his harangue. He would correct any body everywhere. The king used to tell an anecdote of him in this way: "I remember once Kemble was talking and found himself out of snuff. I offered him my box. He declined taking any—he, a poor actor, would not think of putting his fingers into a royal box. I said, 'Take some, pray, you will *oblege* me.' Upon which Kemble returned, 'It would become your royal mouth better to say *oblige* me,' and he took a pinch." But there is still a stronger illustration of John Philip's ruling passion. It is well known that he took particular delight in watching the habits of animals, and attaching them to his person. He was at one time immensely delighted by the present of a young lion whelp, which, with his famous cat Mustapha (immortalized by Mathews), he reared with a most tender and solicitous care. While the animal was yet very young, John and friend Basil Montague got into a coach to take a drive before going to the theater, and the lion was favored with a seat. This peculiar mode of traveling, however, did not seem to be very agreeable to the animal, which became very restless, and set up a tremendous howl as the wheels rattled over the rough stones. "Hush, hush!" said John, as if he were speaking to a spoiled child, and patting the whelp on the head. "Hush, my poor, *poor* fellow; remember, ah! the good citizens." But the lion was quite indifferent either to the good citizens or Kemble's blandishments; so he uttered another "hoo-hoow-ooh!" and making a leap, smashed the window and thrust out his head. The alarmed driver turned hastily round, and seeing the head of the wild beast grinning at him from behind, he leaped from his seat in terror, and left his vehicle and its unfortunate contents to go anywhere they pleased. The horses, frightened at the noise behind, and freed from all control, started off at a fearful pace.

"Do you know, my dear friend," said Kemble, "that I am afraid the horses have run away?"

"I should not be astonished," said Montague, stretching his neck from the window.

"Hoo-oh-ow-ooh!" howled the animal, again thrusting his grizzly head through the window.

"Now, do, pray, for heaven's sake, be still!" remonstrated Kemble, soothingly, the only response being a louder and more prolonged growl, that frightened half the people in the street. On they went, faster and faster. A sharp turn was before; the wheel caught on the edge of the pavement, and over went the coach with a tremendous crash, the horses galloping off with the shafts. A crowd gathered round in an instant, and Kemble (who was unhurt), smothering his discomposure, stepped from the wreck with his usual dignity of manner. Turning round to look for his friend, he found poor Montague with his head buried in the foot-rug and his feet in the air, the unhappy lion nearly squeezed to a jelly beneath him. "Here, here, my friend," cried Kemble, displaying unwonted activity, and pulling up Montague from the bottom of the vehicle. "I am sorry, my dear friend, that you have suffered—" Montague was about to interrupt by protesting that he had not suffered a great deal, when Kemble added, "Yes, my friend, that you should have suffered yourself to become the instrument of inflicting serious injury upon my poor unfortunate animal!" and he pointed to the lion, which had rolled itself up like a ball.

"The animal!" shouted Montague, enraged at the misplaced sympathy of his friend; and sputtering out a mouthful of dust; "*dem* the animal!"

"No, don't do that!" said Kemble, drawing himself up with a princely air; "but," and here he drew his companion nearer to him, "putting aside the impropriety of the expression, allow me to say that the proper pronunciation of the word is *damn*."

The solemn Kemble was *once* accused of perpetrating a pun. He had been walking out one day with a friend, when, in one of the numerous by-streets of the city, he observed several little chimney-sweeps playing at marbles. "The noblest Roman" was delighted, borrowed a marble, and began to "knuckle down." After beating the sweeps he threw them half-a-crown, and, taking his friend by the arm, whispered, in a triumphant but confidential way, "Do you know, now, that I think 'taw' is the best thing I *play*?"

NEW YORK *Commercial:* An exquisite, leading a dog by a string, lounged up to the ticket office window of a railway station last week, and inquired: "Must I—aw—take a ticket for a puppy?" He was naturally both surprised and annoyed when the ticket seller answered, in a slightly bewildered tone, after a moment's reflection: "No, you can travel as an ordinary passenger."

THE total number of human beings on the earth is computed at 3,000,000,000, and speak three thousand and sixty-three known tongues.

WE LAY US DOWN TO SLEEP.

BY LOUISE CHANDLER MOULTON.

We lay us down to sleep,
And leave to God the rest;
Whether to wake or weep,
Or wake no more be best.

Why vex our souls with care?
The grave is cool and low,
Have we found life so fair
That we should dread to go?

We've kissed love's sweet red lips,
And left them sweet and red,
The rose the wild bee sips
Blooms on when he is dead.

Some faithful friends we've found,
But those who love us best,
When we are under ground,
Will laugh on with the rest.

No task have we begun
But other hands can take;
Nor work beneath the sun
For which we need to wake.

Then hold us fast, sweet Death,
If so it seemeth best
To Him who gave us breath
That we should go to rest.

We lay us down to sleep,
Our weary eyes we close;
Whether to wake and weep,
Or wake no more, He knows.

EVERY DAY-SPICERIES.

NEW YORK *Herald:* Tweed says that an honest man is the noblest work of God, but that there isn't much work now.

A MAN drank thirty-one cups of coffee for a prize.—*New York Herald.* Was the prize a fan or a gold harp?—*Cincinnati Gazette.*

PATTERSON *Press:* Indians are said to have scalping knives made of tortoise shell. As in the old fable, the tortoise gets away with the hair.

SHARKS won't bite a swimmer who keeps his legs in motion. If you can keep kicking longer than a shark can keep waiting, you'll be all right.

PHILADELPHIA *Herald:* The era of the lion and the lamb has come in Bulgaria. The Turks and Russians lam each other and the correspondents do the lyin'.

FULTON *Times:* Christianity justly rebukes profanity but charity kindly puts cotton in its ears when a man who has had his toes stepped on begins to speak.

NORRISTOWN *Herald:* You can get "a dinner, with a bathing suit thrown in," for sixty cents at Atlantic City. But who wants a bathing suit thrown into his dinner?

PHILADELPHIA *Bulletin:* A boarding-house mistress, like the rest of us, has her weak and strong points—her weak point being coffee and her strong point the butter.

DANBURY *News:* An Englishman drowned himself the other day because the tea was not warm enough to suit him. It is to be hoped that he took the tea with him.

NEW YORK *Commercial:* An exchange says "This year's peach crop is one of the most profitable in the past decade," but we doubt it. Decade fruit doesn't sell well in this city.

ROME *Sentinel:* Science says that it took millions of years to evolve man from the clam; observation shows that it takes less than a minute to transfer the clam into the man.

Commercial Advertiser: Messrs. Ham and Egg are respectively nominated for Governor and Lieutenant-Governor of Iowa. We move that those nominations be promptly laid on the table.

THE stove-pipe can never be a pipe of peace.—*Richmond Enquirer.* Can't eh? You undertake to put one up, and see how soon it can become a pipe of several pieces.—*Norristown Herald.*

ANDREWS' *Bazar:* Some of the beautiful poetry that appears in our popular magazines is written by pale-faced young men, who eat bologna sausage twice a day and expect to marry heiresses.

ADAM'S WEDDING.

Though Adam and Eve were full young to wed,
They managed the matter right well;
No arrangements were made, there was no vain parade,
No "Jenkins" the story to tell.
Their wedding was quiet as quiet could be,
They cooked no provisions to waste,
And to wed in a garden among the green trees,
Was surely the height of good taste.
Would it not be relief to our anxious mammas
If simplicity sweet could revive?
'Twould be cash in the pockets of harassed papas,
And young men would be eager to wive.
No costly outfit, no big frosted cake,
No care about jewel or glove;
There would be no reception and no bridal tour—
There would only be Eden and love.

BOSTON *Commercial Bulletin:* A Southern book-keeper, visiting the north on his vacation, walked to the top of Bunker Hill monument. He said it was the hardest column to foot up he had seen since he left home.

LONDON *Fun:* Yachting Tip—A correspondent writing to a yachting newspaper, asks what is the best thing to do when a yacht is becalmed? We should say, tell a profound secret to your friends on board; it is sure to get wind.

ALLEGHANY *Mail:* Let young men and women be given to understand that it is not a disgrace, not even a lowering of dignity, to work for a living. All previous ages have held it more honorable for a man to work for the food he eats, than to beg for it, and the same rule obtains to-day.

LOUISVILLE *Commercial:* A Louisville preacher was sketching with vivid imagery the scene in the Garden of Eden, and in his earnest progress came to this sentence: "And they recognized the fact of their nakedness, and went and made themselves aprons of fig-leaves—miserable shift!" The congregation laughed aloud at the unintentional pun.

A POMPOUS Scotch advocate succeeded in bemuddling a country witness by asking him whether he thought the prisoner *compos mentis*. The witness could only grin and look foolish. At last the judge interposed, "Noo, jist tell me, do ye think is there ony thing in him?" "De'il a thing," burst out the man, with a smile from ear to ear, "but what's put intil him wi' the spune!"

OCCASIONALLY a tramp does a good thing. Not long since, near a town in Maine, two of them got to quarreling about which was the best city to get a square meal in. One advocated New Orleans and the other Boston, whereupon war was again declared between the North and the South, and the result of the first battle wiped out both armies, and now the blue and gray lie side by side where the daisies and Jump-up Johnnies grow.

MANCHESTER ENTERPRISE,

BY MAT D. BLOSSER.

We solicit correspondence from all parts of the country, and from adjoining towns, but we shall not hold ourselves responsible for sentiments expressed by the writers.

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.

Every communication must contain the name of the writer, as a guarantee of good faith and not necessarily for publication.

THURSDAY, NOV. 1, 1877.

Major Fitzsimmons, of Tecumseh, has been appointed by Gov. Croswell, Judge Advocate Gen'l of the Michigan militia.

Dr. Reynolds expects to leave Michigan for Illinois about Nov. 1st, and the red ribbon boys of Adrian, where he began work in this State, propose to give him a grand send off.

County Boards of Supervisors are petitioning Governor Croswell to appoint a commission to investigate the cattle plague, or Texas tick, and report measures for its suppression.

The English capitalists who have under consideration the project of building a railroad tunnel under the Detroit river, will soon submit a definite proposition to the railroad companies interested in the use of such tunnel.

Dr. Charles Gatchell, of Milwaukee, has accepted the position of lecturer in the Homeopathic College, which position was tendered him by Regent Rynd, Chairman of the Medical Committee of the Regents of the University.

The balance of cash in the State treasury Oct. 20th was $652,008.35; receipts during the week ending October 27th were $29,818.47; payments during the same time were $149,388.34; bal. in the treasury Oct. 27, '77, $532,438.48; decrease for the week $119,569.87.

The corner stone of the new Court House at Ann Arbor was laid on the 25th ult., with public ceremonies. People were present from all parts of the county. The Hon. Chauncey Joslyn, of Ypsilanti, delivered the oration, and the Hon. Wm. P. Wells, of Detroit, Mayor Cramer, Judge Lawrence, and others, made short addresses. The corner stone was laid by ex-Gov. Felch. The stores were trimmed with flags, streamers, etc., and there was a large procession of civic and military societies of the county.

Tecumseh will soon have water works. They have purchased a large turbine wind engine, and erected it on the highest land inside of the corporation where they have sunk a well and erected a large tank. The wind engine pumps the water into the tank, from whence it flows, through pipes, along the principal street of the village. Hydrants are placed at each street crossing, to which hose can be attached. From the top of the pipe at the tank, to the extreme end, there is a fall of about 60 feet. The expense of the institution will be about $8,500.

New York City is beginning to plume itself on its size. The Sun says that it contains to day hard on 1,300,000 inhabitants. Brooklyn alone contains at this present writing a population of 550,000; this, added to 1,300,000 would give New York City 1,850,000. If, however, we take in Jersey City and Staten Island, which clearly belong to this agglomeration of population, New York, viewed as a metropolis, is the second largest city of the civilized world, containing over 2,000,000 inhabitants. Thus: London, 3,489,428; New York, over 2,000,000, and then Paris with 1,851,792.

A crusade is being made against the twenty cent piece. It is claimed that keen disappointment is felt by the party who asks his friends up to drink, and then finds out that the supposed quarter is a twenty cent coin. This is true; still the double dime piece has its advantages. When a man gets a glass of lager beer and twenty-two cents change for a twenty cent piece, while the bar tender is under the delusion that he received twenty-five cents, the beer drinker pockets his change and departs with a serene feeling of genuine happiness that is seldom equaled and never excelled.—[Detroit Free Press.

In the University chancery suit the decretal order of Judge Huntington has been entered at Ann Arbor. C. R. Whitman, one of the Circuit Court Commissioners for Washtenaw county, has been directed to do the accounting in accordance with the decree. All rights and all other questions which the petitioner for a rehearing, in the petition filed, may have are reserved to them, and all proceedings under the decretal order are stayed ten days from its date. The following protest was also received: The defendants, Preston B. Rose, Rice A. Beal, Willard B. Smith and Harvey B. Street, executors, etc., by A. J. Sawyer, their solicitor, hereby object and protest against the decretal order this day entered in this cause.

COUNTY ITEMS.

There are now 17 prisoners in the county jail.

The Ypsilanti Sentinel will enter upon its 31st volume Nov. 7th. It will be reduced in size. The price will also be reduced to $1.50.

Waterman and Monroe raised on the farm of R. Waterman, in Pittsfield, 875 bushels of sugar beets from one acre of ground. Some of them weighed as high as 23½ pounds.

The county officers will receive, the current year, the following salaries:—Judge of Probate, $1,200; Clerk, $900; Treasurer, $1,200; Prosecuting Attorney, $900; Probate Register, $300.

This county ought to be well taken care of legally, as the court calendar shows fifty-seven persons and firms engaged in expounding the law and picking up the spare dimes people feel like contributing to punish their neighbors.

Prof. Jas. C. Watson, Luther James and Supervisors Shurtleff, Krapf and Harper, have been appointed a committee to purchase a clock for the new Court House, the cost of the clock to be limited to $1,500, including Mr. James' donation of $1,000.

The township of Lodi has a piece of road 250 feet in length, underneath which is a submarine lake, or a bed of quick-sand, as all the dirt that is piled on gradually sinks down way below the level. The town has decided to expend $200 on this road, so as to fix it up in good shape if possible.—[Courier.

Burglars had a happy time at Ann Arbor on Sunday night. They entered the house of Mr. Knowlton and obtained two valuable gold watches. At Mrs. Swift's they awoke two students, who fired several shots from a revolver at them which compliment was returned by the ruffians without effect. They took $32 in money and a silver watch, but left no trace whereby they might be detected.

From the annual report of Edward Duffy, Superintendent of Poor, it appears that the total amount expended by him outside county house last year was $254.23; at the county house, $13,686.66; loan, $2,000. The farm consists of 120 acres, valued at $9,000. The products for last year amounted to $2,240.50. The paupers' labor for the same time is estimated at $600. The stock on the farm is valued at $1,483. The estimated expenditure for coming year is $17,316.86. There have been 612 persons in the county house during the year, and there have been 12 deaths and 5 births. Of the inmates, 228 were American, 93 German, 146 Irish, 37 English, 32 Canadians, and the rest distributed among the other nationalities.—[Register.

STATE NEWS.

The St. Louis fire insurance company of St. Louis, Mo., has withdrawn its business from this State.

State fish superintendent Jerome, of Niles, has 150,000 California salmon nearly ready for distribution.

Wild turkeys are said to be more plenty in the interior of the State than they have been for many years.

A Clare county girl has feet only 15½ inches long. She gets around without damaging the standing timber much.

D. R. Curry, editor of the scurrilous Bay City Growler, has been arrested on a criminal warrant, for libeling William Buchanan.

The telegraph announces the dangerous illness of Senator Morton. It is only a matter of conjecture how soon death will be upon him.

Capt. W. C. Fitzsimmons and wife, accompanied by Mrs. P. W. Adams, will leave Tecumseh on Tuesday next to spend the winter in Georgia.

Two massive stone angels will hereafter guard the main entrance of the new Evening News building at Detroit. And fools will rush in where angels fear to tread.

Charley Lewis claims Detroit does not want an obelisk. What is demanded there is a ten mile section of the Chinese wall along the river, with all corner loafers on the river side.

Owens, the Vermont champion, wants to wrestle any man in the world, regardless of size, weight, or strength, collar and elbow, best two out of three falls for from $1,000 to $10,000.

A Three Rivers man, who had $3000 standing against the farmers of the neighborhood, advertised to pay 15 and 20 cents above the market price for wheat to apply on account. He got just eight bushels.

A. L. Bours exhibited in this office on Tuesday last an indigenous product of Florida in the shape of a young alligator about 10 inches long, and apparently not more than two weeks old. The young "secesh" was quite lively, making excellent time over a table, and evinced his good sense as a traveler by keeping his eyes open and his mouth shut. He was presented to Mr. Bours by a nephew residing in Florida.—[Lansing Repub.

Miscellaneous.

HOW TO PAINT. Send 25 cents to MAT D. BLOSSER, for a copy of the PAINTERS' INFORMATION BOOK, which teaches the art in all its branches.

CHAS. A. CORNELL, MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN HARNESS & COLLARS. Whips, Blankets, Netts, Buffalo Robes, Curry Combs and Horse Brushes. Store at Chubbuck's old stand, Manchester, Mich.

GIVEN AWAY

A Book that should be In Every Family,

—TO—

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The Manchester Enterprise

AN INFORMATION BOOK,

CONTAINING A

LARGE COLLECTION

—OF—

VALUABLE RECEIPTS.

It tells how to do many things which will save you ten times as much as the price of the paper.

It teaches how to make Transfer Paper, how to transfer on wood or paper, how to do Grecian Oil Painting and Celestial Painting, how to make many ornaments and in fact will be of great service in Instructing the Ladies in Housework. Helps the Boy's to spend their Evenings Profitably.

A COPY of THIS BOOK

—GIVEN TO—

EVERY SUBSCRIBER

—OF—

THE "ENTERPRISE"

who pays in full for 1878, provided of course all arrearages are paid.

This is a choice premium—something of real practical value. The ladies will be delighted with the book.

The above offer is limited to January 1st, 1878. Improve the opportunity at once.

Call on, or address,

MAT D. BLOSSER, Publisher MANCHESTER ENTERPRISE. Peoples' Bank Block. Manchester, Mich.

Miscellaneous.

LEAVE YOUR ORDERS for BOOK-BINDING At the ENTERPRISE OFFICE.

C. A. FAUSEL, Watch-maker and Jeweler! —DEALER IN— Watches, Clocks, SILVER & PLATED-WARE, Spectacles and Fancy Goods. Repairing done on Short Notice, and Work Warranted.

CUSTOM SHOE SHOP. Having been in business now about eight years, with a large number of customers, I take this opportunity to thank one and all for the liberal patronage they have given me, and SOLICIT their FUTURE ORDERS. As labor and materials used have declined in value, I have concluded to Make a REDUCTION in Prices Of Custom Made BOOTS AND SHOES. All work warranted. Bring along your Boots and Shoes that need repairing. Shop in the Post-office, Union Hall Block. S. H. PERKINS.

W. S. MORSE, PROPRIETOR OF THE Tecumseh Monumental Works. Every variety of Marble, Granite, Sandstone and Limestone for Cemetery Work, Buildings and Front Yards; such as MONUMENTS, HEADSTONES, and all kinds of Ornamental Work. Scotch and American Granite lettered to Order. Ornamental Work a Specialty. Prices below Competition and all work guaranteed to give satisfaction. Remember the place, NEAR THE RAILROAD DEPOT, TECUMSEH, MICHIGAN. April 5th 1877.

ATTENTION! FARMERS & FRUIT GROWERS. S. W. DORR, of Manchester, Mich., has secured the agency of the old and reliable Brighton Nurseries, Rochester, N.Y., (established 1837,) for the sale of general Nursery Stock, for delivery next Fall and Spring, and will canvass thoroughly this section of Washtenaw Co. Don't give your orders till you see him, and ascertain what inducements he will offer. All stock is guaranteed FIRST-CLASS—TRUE TO NAME and in PERFECT CONDITION. We have supplied this county with over $12,000 worth of trees within the past two years, and it is all growing finely. BEWARE of BLACK-HEARTED TREES grown in Michigan and offered at Low Prices. We refer you to any one of the hundreds of our patrons in this county who have set our trees. Don't cast off old friends for new, or listen to smooth words from sharp strangers. T. B. YALE & CO., Proprietors. C. C. CLARK, General Agent. Post-office at Ann Arbor, Mich. S. W. DORR, Agent for Manchester and Vicinity.

CHANGED HANDS. —THE— (PEOPLES' FAVORITE,) JOHN KOCH, PROPRIETOR. This Market always Contains A large supply of Fresh Meat of all grades, and those 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. JOHN KOCH.

MONUMENTAL WORKS. WILLIAM MARX, —DEALER IN— American & Italian Marble Monuments, Tombstones, &c. Scotch and American Granite Monuments made to order. Manufacturer of Cut, Building and Artificial Stone. Work done in the neatest style, at the lowest prices, and satisfaction guaranteed. —SHOP— On Railroad Street, MANCHESTER, MICHIGAN. Oct. 5th 1876.

Furniture. F. R. STEBBINS, Adrian, Michigan. FURNITURE! Carpets & Curtains. The Largest Stock in SOUTHERN MICHIGAN. NINE WAREROOMS FULL. FACTORY IN REAR OF STORE. Chamber Sets, with marble tops from $60 to $150; Wood Top Sets $25 and up; best Ingrain CARPET NG, 90c to $1 per yard, cheaper 45 cts, Hemps 18 c; also Lace Curtains and Window Shades; Looking Glasses from 20 cents to $100; Feathers, Mattresses, Table and Floor Oil Cloths, and a very large assortment of all kinds of FURNITURE. I guarantee all my goods just as represented, and no deception allowed in my Store to sell goods. In prices I defy successful competition for good honest goods, as my experience of THIRTY-FIVE YEARS business in the city of Adrian enables me to buy and make at the CLOSEST PRICES. No Slop Goods at any Price. Five Octave Double Reed Organs, Best make, at $85. No. 60 Maumee street, ADRIAN, MICHIGAN.

THE BANNER STORE.

New Goods, New Goods.

Now we are ready to show the People of Manchester and Vicinity the Cheapest and Best Stock of

DRY GOODS!

Ever thrown over a Counter in Southern Michigan, and our conscience does not trouble us in the least when we make this remark. We would call especial attention to our immense

STOCK OF DRESS GOODS!

BLACK AND COLORED CASHMERES,

(a full assortment of colors). We are the Sole Agents for this Section for the Celebrated Martha Washington

Alpaca and Semper Idem Mohairs!

And BRILLANTINES, the best in the world; a full assortment constantly on hand. We have the Best Line of

Black GROSS GRAIN SILKS.

Ever kept in Manchester. Our Stock of

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRESS GOODS!

Is complete and at Lower Prices than ever. Our Stock of

WOOLENS!!

Is Worthy of Inspection. We have some real Bargains in

COTTON FLANNELS, Linen CRASHES

Brown and Bleeched Sheetings,

TABLE LINENS & NAPKINS

(to match), SHIRTINGS, CARPET WARPS, COTTON BATTING, &c., &c.

Bear in mind that we have the ONLY Stock of New Goods direct from New York and Eastern Manufactures in Town, this Fall, and are bound that the

BANNER STORE!

Shall remain The Headquarters for Dry Goods. We own all our Goods at Prices that enable us to compete with the Strongest Competitors. We respectfully invite everybody to

Examine OUR GOODS BEFORE PURCHASING ELSEWHERE.

And Convince themselves that the above are Facts.

WE MEAN BUSINESS.

N. SCHMID & CO.

WIND MILLS, &C. | WIND MILLS, &C.

IRON TURBINE WIND MILL

REASONS WHY THE IRON TURBINE IS THE BEST.

1st.- Because it is made entirely of Iron, and is more Durable.
2d. Because of the simplicity of Construction and Superior Workmanship.
3d. It has fewer parts, and they better arranged.
4th. Because it has a better Governor, AND one which works Automatically.
5th. Because it does not BLOW DOWN.
6th. Because it stops itself during a storm.
7th. Because it has a better Turn Table.
8th. Because it gives more power than any other for the same diameter of WHEEL.

WE ARE ALSO AGENTS FOR CHAPMAN'S

WORLD'S CHALLENGE WIND MILLS!

The best Slat Mill in the Market. Regulates perfectly and can be set to run from 3 to 75 revolutions per minute. We furnish the CHALLENGE, 10 feet in diameter, with derrick, for $80.

VAN DUYN, MORDOFF & CO., Agents for Washtenaw County.

CLOTHING. CLOTHING.

JUST RECEIVED!! OUR FALL AND WINTER STOCK OF CLOTHING AND GENT'S FURNISHING GOODS!! Look Out for Big Bargains in SUITS and OVERCOATS, at ENZ & BRUEGEL'S. N. B.—Suits and Overcoats made to Order, on Short Notice, and from 10 to 25 per cent. Cheaper than any Merchant Tailoring House in town. A fit guaranteed or no sale. ENZ & BRUEGEL.

FURNITURE. FURNITURE.

LOCKWOOD'S FURNITURE ROOMS! EAST SIDE OF THE RIVER. Step in and examine the ELEGANT Parlor Suites, Tasty Bedroom Sets, COUCHES, Tables, Arm Chairs, Rockers, Bureaus, Secretaries, Wash Stands, Book Cases, OF NEW DESIGNS AND FINISH. MATTRESSES, SPRINGS, &c. Pictures Framed in First-Class Style. A Fine Line of COFFINS AND CASKETS, OF ALL SIZES. Remember the Place, Jefferson St., east of G. W. Doty's Store, Manchester, Mich.

Legal Notices.

PROBATE NOTICE.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, COUNTY OF WASHTENAW, ss. Notice is hereby given that by an order of the Probate Court for the County of Washtenaw, made on the [illegible] day of [illegible] A. D. 1877, six months from that date were allowed for creditors to present their claims against the estate of John [illegible], late of said county, deceased, and that all creditors of said deceased are required to present their claims to said Probate Court at the Probate Office, in the city of Ann Arbor, for examination and allowance, on or before the 15th day of April next, and that such claims will be heard before said Court on the 15th day of January and on the 15th day of April next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of each of those days. Dated Ann Arbor, [illegible] A. D. 1877. WILLIAM D. HARRIMAN, Judge of Probate. WILLIAM G. DOTY, Probate Register.

Estate of George Hohenberger.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, COUNTY OF WASHTENAW, ss. At a session of the Probate Court for the County of Washtenaw, holden at the Probate Office in the City of Ann Arbor, on Saturday, the Thirteenth day of October, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy seven. Present William D. Harriman, Judge of Probate. In the matter of the estate of George Hohenberger, deceased. John Henry Koebbe, executor of the last will and testament of said deceased, comes into court and represents that he is now prepared to render his final account as such executor. Thereupon it is ordered, that Saturday, the tenth day of November next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, be assigned for examining and allowing such account, and that the devisees, legatees and heirs at law of said deceased, and all other persons interested in said estate, are required to appear at a session of said Court, then to be holden at the Probate Office, in the City of Ann Arbor, in said County, and show cause, if any there be, why the said account should not be allowed: And it is further ordered that said executor give notice to the persons interested in said estate, of the pendency of said account, and the hearing thereof, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the MANCHESTER ENTERPRISE, a newspaper printed and circulating in said County, three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing. WILLIAM D. HARRIMAN, Judge of Probate. (A true copy.) WILLIAM G. DOTY, Probate Register.

Estate of Priscilla L. Rowe.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, COUNTY OF WASHTENAW, ss. At a session of the Probate Court for the County of Washtenaw, holden at the Probate Office, in the City of Ann Arbor, on Tuesday, the twenty [illegible] day of October, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy seven. Present, William D. Harriman, Judge of Probate. In the matter of the Estate of Priscilla L. Rowe, deceased. On reading and filing the petition, duly verified, of Charles Rowe, praying that a certain instrument now on file in this Court, purporting to be the last Will and Testament of said deceased, may be admitted to probate, and that Milo Rowe may be appointed executor thereof. Thereupon it is ordered, that Monday, the 19th day of November next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, be assigned for the hearing of said petition, and that the devisees, legatees and heirs at law of said deceased, and all other persons interested in said estate, are required to appear at a session of said Court, then to be holden at the Probate Office, in the City of Ann Arbor, and show cause, if any there be, why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted: And it is further ordered, that said petitioner give notice to the persons interested in said estate of the pendency of said petition, and the hearing thereof, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the MANCHESTER ENTERPRISE, a newspaper printed and circulated in said County, three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing. WILLIAM D. HARRIMAN, Judge of Probate. [A true copy.] WILLIAM G. DOTY, Probate Register.

Estate of George R. Palmer.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, COUNTY OF WASHTENAW, ss. At a session of the Probate Court for the County of Washtenaw, holden at the Probate Office, in the City of Ann Arbor, on Friday, the twenty sixth day of October, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy seven. Present, William D. Harriman, Judge of Probate. In the matter of the Estate of George R. Palmer, deceased. On reading and filing the petition, duly verified, of Lavinia E. Palmer, praying that she may be appointed administratrix of the estate of said deceased. Thereupon it is ordered, that Monday, the twenty sixth day of November next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, be assigned for the hearing of said petition, and that the heirs at law of said deceased, and all other persons interested in said estate, are required to appear at a session of said Court, then to be holden at the Probate Office, in the City of Ann Arbor, and show cause, if any there be, why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted. And it is further ordered, that said petitioner give notice to the persons interested in said estate, of the pendency of said petition, and the hearing thereof, by causing a copy of this Order to be published in the MANCHESTER ENTERPRISE, a newspaper printed and circulated in said County, three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing. WILLIAM D. HARRIMAN, Judge of Probate. (A true copy.) WILLIAM G. DOTY, Probate Register.

MORTGAGE SALE.

DEFAULT having been made in the payment of a certain Mortgage, made on the 17th day of January, A. D. 1860, by John Kruse to Ira P. Cash, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds, for the county of Washtenaw, on the 25th day of February, A. D. 1860, in Liber 26 of Mortgages, at page 501, which Mortgage was on the 25th day of February, A. D. 1860, duly assigned by said Ira P. Cash to John W. Cowan, by deed of assignment on the back thereof, which assignment was recorded in said Register's office, on the 27th day of October, A. D. 1874, across the face of the record of said Mortgage, and the sum of one hundred and [illegible] is claimed to be due thereon, besides an attorney's fee of twenty five dollars, which is expressly stipulated therefore; therein should any proceeding be taken to foreclose the same, and no proceedings having heretofore been taken to recover the debt secured thereby, or any part thereof. Notice is therefore hereby given, that said Mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises therein described, or so much thereof as shall be sufficient to satisfy the amount due on said Mortgage, the costs of said sale and said attorney's fee, at public auction, to the highest bidder, on the 29th day of December, A. D. 1877, at one o'clock in the afternoon, at the front door of the building in which the Circuit Court, for the County of Washtenaw, is held. Said land and premises are described as follows, to-wit: All that certain piece or parcel of land situate in the town of Manchester, County of Washtenaw, and State of Michigan, known and bounded as follows: Commencing at the south-west corner of lot B, or middle sub-division of the south-west fractional quarter of section No. 18, in town No. 4, south of Range three east, and running thence along line of lots south fifteen and one-half rods; thence east parallel with line of said lot fifteen and one-half rods; thence north fifteen and one-half rods; thence west fifteen and one-half rods to place of beginning.—Dated October 1st, A. D. 1877. JOHN W. COWAN, Assignee of Mortgagee. E. B. NORRIS, Attorney for Assignee.

Miscellaneous.

HOTEL FOR SALE! OR RENT. Located at Wampler's Lake, in the township of Norvell, Jackson county, Mich. There is in connection with this Hotel

124 ACRES OF LAND, Under a good state of cultivation. Two Large Barns and other Out Buildings, In good repair. Two good Wells of water on the premises; also a good Orchard with all kinds of fruit. The Property can be bought at a Bargain, on Easy Terms. Inquire of C. W. AKIN, On the Farm.

CONVEYANCING.

HEREAFTER I will do conveyancing and draw papers for the following prices:

Deeds, each	$1 00
Mortgages, from	$1 25 to 1 50
Land Contract	1 00
Lea s, from	75c. to 1 00
Assignment of Mortgage and Discharge	1 00
Wills, from	$2 00 to 6 00

All other kinds of papers drawn, at proportionately reasonable rates. A. E. HEWETT.

FARM FOR SALE. A Farm of about ONE HUNDRED & FIFTY ACRES, in Bridgewater Township, for sale cheap. A small payment down, and the balance on time to suit the purchaser. Enquire of I. L. CLARKSON, Detroit, Mich. Or E. B. NORRIS, Manchester, Mich.

EXTRA COPIES of the Manchester Enterprise can be had by calling at this office. Any one wishing a number of extra copies should leave their orders few days before publication day. MAT D. BLOSSER.

OLD PAPERS. Lots of 100 will be sold cheap at the ENTERPRISE Office. MAT D. BLOSSER.

MANCHESTER ENTERPRISE,

BY MAT D BLOSSER.

Travelers Guide.

DETROIT, HILLSDALE & SOUTHWESTERN RAILWAY.

Trains arrive at Ann Arbor at 10:00 A. M. and 6:30 P. M. Trains leave Ann Arbor at 7:00 A. M. and 4:54 P. M. Trains run by Chicago time.

A. D. PERKINS, Station Agent. WM. F. PARKER, Sup't Ypsilanti Mich.

LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY.

Trains run by Columbus time. Coupon Tickets sold at this station for all points east and west. [illegible], Station Agent. P. S. BLODGET, Sup't Detroit Division.

THURSDAY, NOV. 1, 1877.

Local News Brevities.

George P. Wright, of Tecumseh, was in town yesterday.

We learn that the red ribbon reform club, of this village, has died a natural death.

Mr. E. E. Force and daughter, formerly of this village, and now of Grass Lake, were in town over Sunday.

There are too many men now days who in the winter want to work in harvest and in the summer want to shovel snow.

Neebling & Nissley is the name of the new firm who will engage in the extensive manufacture of wagons and carriages here.

Stephen Weir was in town on Monday. He is still in the employ of the Michigan Central Railroad Co., and runs on the Saginaw division.

Emma and Inez, daughters of Stewart FitzGerald, have returned home from Ohio, where they have been visiting during the past few weeks.

Rev. A. H. P. Wilson will preach at the Baptist Church next Sunday morning at 10:30 o'clock, sharp. Sunday school concert at 7:30 P. M.

Lewis Bush's little boy left a potato at our office a few days ago that is a curiosity, it having the appearance of seven perfect potatoes grown together.

Those who have magazines and papers that they intend to have bound, will do well to bring them to our office now, before the numbers get scattered and torn.

President Hayes has appointed Thursday, Nov. 29th, as a National day of Thanksgiving and prayer. His proclamation will be found on the 4th page.

J. B. Shepard & Co. come to the front with a new advertisement this week. They are selling clothing so cheap that a man can not afford to go naked the coming winter.

Adolph Kappler, of Sharon, came near breaking his leg on Saturday last. A pile of lumber fell upon him, and now he will not be able to "hop around" much for awhile.

We understand that there are certain individuals residing in the south part of this town, who are so mean that they rob a poor widow of her honey, preserves, etc. They should be arrested and punished.

Justice Goodyear, two lawyers, a farmer and a hardware dealer, of this village, were employed all day Monday and part of the night over a law-suit, wherein the small amount of $7.17 was invested.

Esquire Goodyear says that he has his office furnished with nice clean spit boxes, and would prefer to have them made use of instead of depositing the tobacco juice on the sides of his stove or upon the sealings.

A social philosopher says that "you can't pick up the family bible at this season of the year without making your wife and sister scream, and filing the room with scattered ferns and autumn leaves in all stages of pressedness."

Quite a considerable pains is taken with our News Summary, general and foreign news, market reports, etc., together with the Congressional news, to be found on the 4th page of the ENTERPRISE. We intend to give as much telegraphic news as possible.

Our townsman G. W. Doty informs us that in looking over some old books, which belonged to the firm of Doty & Ellis, when in the cloth dressing and wool carding business here, in the fall of 1848, he finds that they had 297 customers, 145 of whom are known to be dead, 82 unknown, and 70 are still living.

Rev. J. H. Gilman is in town to-day.

It's about time to plant your stoves.

A large flock of wild geese passed south over this village on Friday last.

We learn that Dr. E. N. Palmer, of Brooklyn, has gone north on a hunting excursion.

Peterson's, for December, has arrived. A club for this magazine is being formed at this office.

We have not learned what the receipts of Robert Haire's lecture were, but it was a success.

Charley Younghans, our popular barber, has been fixing up his shop, and it now looks cheerful and neat.

Mr. Warren, turnkey at the jail at Ann Arbor, was in town yesterday. He says its quiet at the county seat.

There are a few good apples in this vicinity, but the majority of the apples are only fit for cider. The more worms the better the cider.

Wm. Neebling is busily engaged in preparing for the erection of his new wagon shop. The old shop has been moved out of the way.

We have received No. 1 of the College Monthly, printed at Albion, by the Albion College Class of "80." George E. Bowers, of Sharon, editor in chief.

Mrs. George E. Brown, of Maybee, has returned to this village, and the Dr. will soon return. We understand that they will make Manchester their home this winter.

When an editor has such a cold that his nose won't allow him to hold a lead pencil in his hand long enough to write a ten cent local, the subscribers ought not to complain.

Miss Inez FitzGerald, having completed her vacation, will be found at her post henceforth, as telegraph operator and ticket agent at the L. S. & M. S. Ry. depot in this village.

We understand that the morphine eater who was sent to jail from here, has had his "dose" gradually taken from him, until instead of eating 22 grains every day he gets along on 12.

We learn that the entertainment which was to take place at the Presbyterian Church this evening, has been postponed until Nov. 15th, on account of the sickness of the speaker, Rev. J. C. Hall, of Adrian.

Chicken cholera is playing sad havoc with the poultry yards of Dan Hurlbutt and Hilder Bancroft, near Norvell, they having lost about 200 chickens each besides a number of turkeys. It is hoped the recent frosts will put a check upon its further ravages.

A Sharon lad, who a few Sundays since attended church for the first time, was asked how he liked the minister and the sermon. "I don't like him at all," was the reply; "Why, ma, he used more ware words than pa does."

John Snayman, or as he is more familiarly known "Dutch Johnny," has been arrested for violating the law in regard to taking fish with nets or seines. He is charged with having taken a large number out of the waters of Wolf Lake this season, by the means of gill nets.

One day last week Esquire Goodyear tried to hire help to scrub and clean his office, but failed in the attempt. He says that there are plenty of men standing around grumbling because they have nothing to do, but when one offers to give them a job of work they are otherwise engaged.

We learn that the Hibbard House at Jackson is closed. That the landlords could not pay the rent. Well, that's the way it goes. A popular house takes the custom and leaves destruction staring the "high toned" in the face. Frank Smith, of the popular Hurd House, will always have the traveling public at his house simply because he gives them good entertainment and for the least money possible.

A Jerseyman went into his cow stable the other day, and by mistake, mixed her up a nice mash in a box full of sawdust instead of bran. The cow, merely supposing the hard times had come and they were all going to economize, meekly ate her supper, and that man never discovered his mistake until the next morning, when he milked that cow, and she let down a half-gallon of turpentine, a quart of shoe-pegs, and a bundle of laths.

Some time since two men were arrested for passing counterfeit money. The officer gobbled the silver (?) half dollar and kept it as a souvenir in his Sunday pants pocket. A few days since his better half discovered the coin and like "little dame crump" thought she had found a prize and started for market, not to buy a pig, but a pair of gloves for the daughter. When the officer learned that his wife had been shopping he inquired where she got her money, and upon being informed that his keepsake had disappeared, he undertook to frighten her by making her believe that she would be arrested for passing counterfeit money. She was not afraid of the officers, but what would the storekeeper think of her. When the piece was redeemed the clerk looked surprised and said, he knew it was bogus but of course he did.

Indications are that we shall have a storm soon.

Dried apples bring a better price here than in Detroit.

The Banner Store is being restocked with winter goods.

Haeussler & Kingsley make a good show of lamps in their front window.

That's a good improvement they have made in front of the Goodyear House.

We understand that Mr. Breinyer, of Freedom, has sold his farm and will shortly move to Ionia county.

We understand that some enterprising person intends to produce the Cantata of Esther at Brooklyn this winter.

Esq. Goodyear has been painting and kalsomining his office, but we shall have something more to say about it when the balance of our block is finished.

We learn that Asher Taylor, of this town, is very sick. He is about 80 yrs. old, and was one of the first subscribers to the ENTERPRISE.—Later. As we go to press we learn that Mr. Taylor has just died.

Lieut. Romeyn, of the Fifth Infantry, formerly of Tecumseh, where his parents live, was badly wounded by a bullet through his right lung in one of the fights with the Nez Perces Indians, and will come home as soon as he can travel.

The Muir Plain Dealer, of which Geo. Miles, formerly of Saline, is senior editor, says: "We want it distinctly understood that the front end of this firm is a Good Templar, and any person asking him to take a drink—without being sure that no one is looking—will be prosecuted as the law directs."

A chap traveling about the country, under the name of Ball, and claiming to be an agent for several sewing machine companies, is said to be a swindler.—[Jackson Citizen. It is probably true that he is a swindler. Some people hereabouts know him well. He used to hail from Manchester.—[Adrian Times.

A large flock of wild geese passed over the streets of our city last Friday, and flying very low they attracted the attention of nearly everyone on our streets when all of a sudden S—— came running down stairs from his shop with his hat off and apron on and exclaimed "who in h—l let my geese out!"—[Hillsdale Standard.

On the Tuesday morning train, going east, was a natural curiosity in the shape of a girl 20 months old, whose face, body and limbs were thickly covered with light colored hair, over an inch long. The hair on her head was luxuriant. She was from Williams county, Ohio, and her mother was taking her to Toledo to make an engagement with Grady, the circus man.—[Hudson Post.

THE JURY PANEL.

The jury lists of Augusta, Lodi, Northfield, Pittsfield, Saline, Sharon, Superior and Webster stood fire in the Circuit Court on Wednesday. The lists from all the other towns were rejected and new ones ordered returned. Twenty-one new jurors were ordered drawn to complete the panel, which was done yesterday.—[Argus.

The following are from Southern Washtenaw: Columbus Aulls, Bridgewater; George Laiffler, Freedom; John Van Tuyl, Manchester; Harvey Blackman, Sharon; Slade Lizell, Bridgewater.

BROOKLYN.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Dr. Palmer, James H. Dresser, O. H. Foote and George French started for the north woods, near Roscommon, to hunt and recreate. They expect to be gone two or three weeks. Dr. Hyndman, of Norvell, takes Dr. P's place, during his absence.

There seems to have been an error in our last week's correspondence in regard to the oyster suppers. The Episcopal supper did not take place as was announced, but was indefinitely postponed.

Our worthy dray, express and mail man, Wm. B. Nichols, took to himself a wife on Sunday last. We tender "Billy" and his new "half" our best wishes.

A BOOK TO EVERY SUBSCRIBER!

The Information Book,

embracing a large collection of practical receipts, gathered at considerable expense.

We have sold a large number of copies of the book. It was first issued in 1871, and we are now receiving orders for copies from all parts of the United States. We have exclusive control of the book and it can be obtained only through this office.

A COPY OF THIS VALUABLE BOOK will be Presented to Every Subscriber to the MANCHESTER ENTERPRISE, for 1878.

This is a choice premium. The ladies will be delighted with it.

Will be ready for delivery January 1st, 1878.

Local Notices.

Paragraphs will be inserted under this heading at 10 cents a line for first and 5 cents a line for each subsequent insertion.

A large stock of Paper & Envelopes, latest styles, at this office.

Mottos and Frames at Haeussler & Kingsley's.

A Horse, Carriage and Harness for sale, by W. E. Dunning.

Fine assortment of Lamp and Fixtures at Haeussler & Kingsley's.

A full line of infants, children's, misses, and ladies Knit Goods, for sale cheap at Pottle's.

Van Duyn, Mordoff & Co. keep all sizes of Drain Tile on hand, and sell at factory prices.

FOR SALE.—A square Box Buggy, nearly new. FRANK M. PALMER, River Raisin, Mich.

If you want a first class Harness, call on Frank Griffin, first door west of the Banner Store.

An elegant stock of Matelasse Cloakings, and trimmings for same, just received by W. H. Pottle.

A large new stock of Watches, Jewelry, Silverware, &c., just received at O. B. DeWolf's, Tecumseh, Mich.

A good two seated Democrat Spring Wagon for sale, very cheap, by John J. Robison, Sharon, Mich.

A Large Quantity of full standard Prints, excellent styles, just received, and for sale at 6 cents per yard, by W. H. Pottle.

CARD OF THANKS.

St. Mary's Church society, of this village, tender their thanks to the Messrs. Conklin for the liberal charge made for use of hall for Rev. Robert W. Haire's lecture. BY ORDER OF COMMITTEE.

WANTED.

All the fat Turkeys and Chickens in the country wanted, for which I will pay the Highest Market Price. I will be ready to take them on the 1st day of November. Fat them up and bring them in early. W. KIMBLE.

Headquarters for Cheap Goods.

J. J. Clarkson has a full line of Dry Goods, Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, which he will sell very cheap for cash. Please call and get prices and save your money. Dried apples wanted at eight cents per pound.

We have made arrangements with the Clinton Woolen Manufacturing Co. to handle their celebrated Stocking Yarns. We have the exclusive sale of them for this place. None genuine unless bought at the BANNER STORE. All that have used these Yarns know what they are, as they speak for themselves. Our prices are the same as at the factory. N. SCHMID & CO.

Commercial.

HOME MARKET.

Corrected every Thursday Afternoon.

APPLES—Green, choice, per bu., 65@75c.
" common, per bu., 30@50c.
BEANS—Hand Picked, per bu., $1@1 50.
" Common, per bu., 75c@$1.
BUTTER—Per lb., 15@17c.
" Gilt edge, per lb., 18@19c.
BARLEY—Per cwt., $1@1 15.
BEESWAX—Per lb., 22@25c.
CORN—Shelled, per bu., 60c.; in the ear, 25c.
CLOVER SEED—Per bu., $4 50@5.
EGGS—Per doz., 12@13c.
DRIED FRUITS—Apples, per lb., 7@8c.
" Peaches, per lb., 12½@15c.
FLOUR—Wheat, per cwt., $3 50.
HAY—Clover, per ton, $7.
" Timothy, per ton, $8; marsh, $5.
HIDES—Green, per lb., 5@6c.
HONEY—Per lb., 12½@16c.
LARD—Per lb., 11c.
LIME—Per bbl., $1 20.
OATS—Per bu., 25c.
ONIONS—Per bu., 60@75c.
POTATOES—Per bu., 25@30c.
PORK—Salt, per lb., 9@10c.
SALT—Best, per bbl., $1 25.
" Saginaw, per bbl., $1 15; Rock, $1 50.
TALLOW—Per lb., 6@7c.
WOOD—Seasoned, per cord, $4@$5.
" Green, per cord, $3@$4.
WHEAT—New, per bu., $1 20@1 22.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

DETROIT, Oct. 31st, 1877.—On the Board to-day sales were made at the following range:—WHEAT—Extra white, $1 31½; No. 1 white, $1 28½; Milling No. 1, $1 24; No. 1 amber, $1 26½. CORN—Mixed, 49½. OATS—Mixed, 29c; White, 30c. BARLEY—Quoted at $1 16 to 1 20. CLOVER SEED—Quoted at $5. Receipts of Wheat, 54 cars; stock in store 380,847 bu.; last year, 279,037; price, $1 26½.

Marriages.

In Franklin, Oct. 31st, 1877, by the Rev. J. B. Gilman of Manchester, Mr. WARREN J. HARRISON, to Miss EMILY J. ERSKINE, all of Franklin.

Births.

In this village, on Sunday, October 28th, 1877, to John Koch, a son.

RESOLUTIONS.

At a regular meeting of Vernor Lodge, No. 85, I. O. O. F., held at Chelsea, Mich., October 24th, 1877, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, It has pleased the Great Architect of the Universe to remove from our midst our late brother G. R. Palmer; and

WHEREAS, It is but just that a fitting recognition of his worth should be had; Therefore be it

Resolved, By Vernor Lodge, No. 85, I. O. O. F., that while we bow with humble submission to the will of the Most High, we do not the less mourn the loss of our brother who has been taken from us.

Resolved, That in the death of G. R. Palmer, this Lodge laments the loss of a brother who was ever ready to proffer the hand of aid and the voice of sympathy to the needy and distressed of the fraternity; an active member of this society whose utmost endeavors were exerted for its welfare and prosperity.

Resolved, That the heartfelt sympathy of this Lodge be extended to his family in their affliction.

Resolved, That these resolutions be spread upon the records of this Lodge, and a copy thereof be transmitted to the family of our deceased brother; and also a copy to the Chelsea Herald and to the MANCHESTER ENTERPRISE for publication.

A. BLACKNEY, Sec'y. J. S. PALMER, N. G.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.—The following are the transfers of real estate, in Southern Washtenaw, as recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds, since our last issue:

James F. Gillett to Helen K. Gillett, undivided half of 80 acres off section 31, township of Sharon, $1,000.

Andrew Robison to Frank J. Gillett, 80 acres off section 31, township of Sharon, $900.

Walter Emerson to Joseph Rawson, about 72 acres in section 8, in the township of Manchester, $1,800.

LIST OF LETTERS.—The following are the list of unsealed for letters, remaining in the Manchester Post Office, to day. Persons calling for any of the above letters, please say "advertised."

Barthe Barchard,	Lingane, John (2)
Cole, Flora M. Miss	McLean, James
Cox, Samuel	North, James
Hoaf, Lottie,	Persly, A. Mrs
Hull, Carles,	Palmer, Benjamine
Johnson, Frank L.	Reynolds, Mary Mrs.
Jones, George	Taylor, Alford.

VISITING CARDS.—We have just received a new lot of the latest styles, tints, etc.

Seven tints of Snow Flake,
Two new tints of Plaid Damask,
Five new tints of Marbled Granite,
Three new tints of Egyptian Marble,
Six new tints of Arabasque,
Moiree Antique, Tinted Bristol and Plain White in large quantities.

These cards will be printed in packs of 25 and upwards, and at the lowest figures. Call and see samples at the ENTERPRISE Office.

Groceries, &c.

ANOTHER GREAT REDUCTION In Prices of Goods, at JOHN H. MILLER'S.

Best No. 1 Eastern Salt, pr bbl	$1 25
" White Fish, per cwt	4 75
" Trout	3 75
Layer Raisins, 25 lb box	2 00
" per pound	[illegible]
English Currants, 10 lb box	1 10
Turkish Prunes	1 00
Saleratus, all kinds per lb	10
Kingsford's Corn Starch	10
[illegible]	[illegible]
Best N. Y. Cheese per lb	15
Diamond drip Syrup, per gal	1 00
Silver "	80
Golden "	70
New-Orleans Molasses	80
Porto Rico "	50
Green Java Coffee, per lb	30
Rio "	25
Choice "	[illegible]
Best Java roasted	35
Rio "	28
Rio and Java mixed	32
Choice Rio roasted	30
Best pure ground Java Coffee	35
" ground Rio Coffee per lb	25
Prime [illegible]	[illegible]
Best Jap Tea	75
Choice "	60
Prime "	40
Best Green Young Hyson	75
Choice Young Hyson	60
Best Black Tea	80
Best English Breakfast Tea	80
Best Standard A Sugar	12
Best Extra White C Sugar	11
Best Brown Sugar	10

A very large reduction made in all Groceries, Dry Goods, and all other goods, for the hard times, at JOHN H. MILLER'S.

Dry Goods, &c.

Plevna has Fallen, And so has High Prices, At the Store of CASE & COREY, Where may be found a carefully selected assortment of FANCY AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS, Family Groceries, Boots and Shoes, Drugs and Medicines, Tobacco and Cigars, Toilet Soaps and PERFUMERY Enough to convert a regular NOR' EASTER into a spicy breeze.

Our Stock is new, having been purchased after the late decline in prices, and we confidently recommend them to be as GOOD AS THE BEST, and CHEAPER THAN THE CHEAPEST.

We will pay the Highest Market Price for BUTTER, EGGS, DRIED APPLES, And Farmers Produce generally.

Call and examine our Stock, and satisfy your selves that High Prices are NONESUCHMORE [illegible]. Oct. 25th, 1877. CASE & COREY.

Doty's. WALL PAPER —AND— WINDOW SHADES, —AT— DOTY'S VARIETY STORE, East side of River. New Stock! Large and Elegant! A Machine for Trimming the WALL PAPER will be used free of extra charge. HATS & CAPS The Latest Style. BOOTS AND SHOES! Just received Children's Shoes in great variety of designs and colors. CROCKERY Of Latest Patterns and Choicest Brands. Choice Family Groceries Always on Hand. G. W. DOTY & SON.

DRY GOODS. | DRY GOODS.

NEW! NEW!! EVERYTHING NEW!!!

The Grandest Display of GENERAL MERCHANDISE ever offered to the Public in this Vicinity, is now at

POTTLE'S.

A Splendid Line of

DRESS GOODS!

In all the New Shades. CLOAKINGS AND CLOAK TRIMMINGS in abundance. SHAWLS in every Variety and Cheap.

LADIES AND GENTS UNDERWEAR

Best Bargains in Town. CANTON FLANNELS Cheaper than the Cheapest. REPELLANTS, POLONAISE CLOTHS AND WOOL FLANNELS.

LADIES' & GENT'S GLOVES AND NECK WEAR

A Specialty. HATS and CAPS, CLOTHS and SUITINGS, at pleasing Figures. Horse Blankets and Carriage Robes very Cheap.

BOOTS and SHOES

That beats them all. Goods too many to mention way down.

We have taken unusual pains in selecting our Stock this Fall, buying from New York, Philadelphia, Boston, Portland and Chicago, and feel sure we never owned so nice a Stock before, or one in which so good Bargains were to be found. An early examination is earnestly solicited.

W. H. POTTLE.

CLOTHING, HATS, CAPS, &C.

J. B. SHEPARD & CO., THE GREAT CLOTHIERS! Manchester, Mich., are offering the greatest inducements to buyers of

Clothing, Hats & Caps, Gents Furnishing Goods, &c.,

Of any firm in the state, and now are you, citizens, wise enough to take advantage of this golden opportunity, to clothe yourselves CHEAP, for the cold winter that is now upon us. They have come here to remain permanently with you, and are prepared to sell you Goods CHEAPER than any house in Michigan. Their reasons are simply this: Their expenses are small; they keep no clerks; they pay no big rents; they buy for CASH; and only one person dependent upon the business. One of the firm is connected at New York City with one of the

Largest & Oldest Manufacturers of Clothing in America

Therefore it gives them superior facilities for buying over all competitors. See some of their prices: A good Cassimere Suit from $5 to $15. A good Worsted Suit from $8 50 to $25. A good Beaver Overcoat from $3 50 to $25. Pants in endless variety at prices never before heard of. All of the very latest novelties in Gents Furnishing Goods, Hats and Caps, &c. The best unlaundered Shirt in the market; in fact you will find everything usually kept

IN A FIRST-CLASS CLOTHING HOUSE!

Drop in and buy. Don't go shivering about pinching that greenback any longer, as you can now use it to a better advantage than calling at

Stowell's Block, J. B. SHEPARD & CO'S, Manchester, Mich.

DRUGS, GROCERIES, ETC.

The Peoples Drug Store

Hæussler & Kingsley, PROPRIETORS.

Drugs & Groceries, School and Miscellaneous Books.

A Splendid Assortment of

LAMP & LAMP FIXTURES,

Paints, Oils, Varnish, Japan, Turpentine, Brushes and Lubricating Oils.

The Manchester Enterprise

CLUB LIST FOR 1877.

Now Ready.

OVER 400 PAPERS

On Our String.

LEAVE ORDERS WITH US

For All Your Papers.

OUR PRICES ARE THE LOWEST.

Call and Enquire.

MANCHESTER ENTERPRISE.

MAT. D. BLOSSER, Proprietor. — Independent in all things. Devoted to State, County and Home News. — TERMS $1.50 A YEAR IN ADVANCE.

VOL. 11.—NO. 7. — MANCHESTER, MICH., THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1877. — WHOLE NO. 527.

NEWS SUMMARY.

Washington.

The bill to provide a lawful note and coin currency for the United States, introduced in the Senate by Mr. Wallace, by request provides for the coinage of $400,000,000 in value, of the coin called "goloid," and consisting of gold, silver and copper, in the proportions of one pound, twenty-four pounds, and three-fourths of a pound respectively, to be paid for by issues of 4 per cent. bonds, redeemable in ten, and payable after twenty years, and to be paid out in exchange for bonds bearing a higher rate of interest, as the latter are retired. The "goloid" coins are to be interchangeable with United States notes. The bill also requires the Secretary of the Treasury to cause to be issued $400,000,000 legal tender, in notes, in exchange for those now outstanding, and to keep at least $350,000,000 of the new issue out of the Treasury in circulation.

The Senate in executive session has confirmed Richard C. McCormick, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury; Frederick Knefler, Pension Agent at Indianapolis, Ind.; Armsted M. Swope, Collector of Internal Revenue Seventh District of Kentucky; Abraham D. Hazen, Third Assistant Postmaster General; Thomas A. Wiley, Collector Internal Revenue Ninth District of Pennsylvania; John M. Langston, Minister Resident and Consul General at Hayti.

The official account of the late fire in the Patent Office appears in the *Official Gazette*. The history of the destruction of models shows that eighty-four thousand four hundred and sixty-seven were burned and three thousand two hundred and ten saved. In the fire of 1836, when the destruction of the office was complete, not a single record being preserved, it was not necessary to restore more than one-third of the destroyed models. Thirty-three original drawings were destroyed, and will have to be reproduced by the office. Thirty tons of photo copies were the principal loss, but they can be replaced at a c st of $60,000. The losses by fire are said to have been in the aggregate about $1,500,000, including a sufficient amount to put the building in fire-proof condition and restore everything that is actually necessary. A surplus of nearly $1,200,000 is in the Treasury to the credit of the Patent Fund, which amount is deemed ample, with proper economy, to repair the damages done by the fire.

Respecting the order intermitting the receipt of deposits of silver for coinage into trade dollars, the Director of Mints states that within the last few months about 2,000,000 of trades have gone into circulation in the Atlantic and Western States, and to that extent occupy the place intended for fractional silver coins, and the government has been deprived of the seigniorage which it would otherwise have received. The Director states that if there has been any mistake it was in not sooner issuing the order. Since the order was issued the mint at Philadelphia has been coining deposits made for trade dollars, before the order was issued, nearly $500,000.

Third Assistant Postmaster General Hazen has completed the estimate of appropriations for expenditure in his office for the next fiscal year. They aggregate $905,000, as against $1,150,000 appropriated for the present year—a decrease of $245,000, or about twenty-one per cent.

The Senate, in executive session, confirmed the following nominations: Wm. W. Upton, Second Comptroller of the Treasury; James Gilfillen, Treasurer of the United States; Alfred M. Wyman, Assistant Treasurer of the United States; Frank Gilbert, United States Assistant Treasurer at Chicago; John P. Hoyt, of Michigan, Governor of Arizona; John Gasper of Nebraska, Secretary of Arizona; Marsden C. Burch, United States Attorney for the Western District of Michigan; S. S. Matthews, United States Marshal for the Eastern District of Michigan; H. H. Bates, of New York, Examiner in Chief of the Patent Office; To be Postmasters—Homer A. Kenyon, at Dwight; Rufus H. Mellen, Amboy; Wm. Landermilk, Auburn; Gustavus A. Pfrangle, Aurora; Henry A. Melitzer, St. Clair; Edward S. Smith, Batavia; Eldridge D. Richardson, Cambridge, all of Illinois.

There is the usual grumbling over the committees appointed by Speaker Randall, but the majority think the Speaker has done as well as his party and the House could expect. The striking point is that the South is given a great preponderance, having eighteen Chairmanships, while the West has nine, and the East only five, and none of these in New England. Of the financial committees, Banking and Currency goes to the West, and the Ways and Means to New York. The East has besides the latter only Pacific Railways, Agriculture, Manufactures, and Mines and Mining. The West has only Banking and Currency, Public Lands, District of Columbia, War Claims, Military Affairs, Territories, Presidential Elections, and two minor committees. All the rest go South.

General.

The total vote cast for West for Governor in Ohio was 248,945; for Bishop, 271,625. Bishop's plurality is therefore 22,680. The Communist, Prohibition, and Labor Greenback candidates polled an aggregate of 34,237 votes, making, with the fifty-two scattering, a grand total of 524,561. A comparison of these figures with the totals of the past two years shows the dimensions of the stay-at-home army. Here it is in brief:

1875	Hayes,	297,817	Allen,	292,273	Total,	590,090
1876	Barnes,	317,879	Bell,	311,220	Total,	633,062
1876	Hayes,	330,698	Tilden,	323,182	Total,	659,771
1877	West,	248,945	Bishop,	271,625	Total,	524,561

Samuel J. Tilden arrived at New York October 25, on the Scotia, in company with John Bigelow and Adam S. Hewitt. He was met in the bay by a tug loaded with friends. He drove at once to his home, and declined to talk politics. He is feeling much better, he says, and certainly looks a great deal better than he did last spring.

A New Bedford dispatch says the loss is announced of the whalers Rainbow and Farnsworth, and disasters to others, in the Arctic Sea.

A Williamsport, Pa., dispatch says: Information has just been received here this afternoon that Hon. Sobieski Ross, ex-member of Congress for this district, committed suicide on Wednesday by shooting himself through the heart, in his barn, at Coudersport, Potter County, Penn. Judge Ross has been very despondent for some time past, and has not been enjoying good health. His death has cast a deep gloom over the community in the vicinity.

In Palestine, Darke County, Ohio, a few nights since, according to the Dayton *Journal*, Wesley Guyer, an old resident, living on the outskirts of the town, was roused from his sleep about midnight by some one calling at the door of his house. He went down to answer the summons, and, on opening the door, by the light of the moon he saw standing in the front of his house a band of men. Their faces were covered with masks, and their rifles glittering in the moonlight, were leveled directly upon him. He saw his peril, but too late to avoid it. The volley that followed roused the neighborhood for miles round. When his neighbors arrived the scene the assassins had disappeared; and Guyer lay weltering in his blood. He died in a few minutes, after relating in a few words the manner in which he came to his death. The doorway of the house was shattered with balls, and Guyer's body was riddled with the shot. Marks of forty bullets were traced on his body and about the spot where he stood. It is thought, by some, that as Guyer was a man of not very good repute, the terrible assassination was done by a Vigilance Committee.

Edwin Adams, the actor, died at 11:15, October 28, after a long and severe illness.

Judge William G. Lane, of Sandusky, one of the oldest and most prominent citizens, who for years has occupied the position of Judge of the Common Pleas Court in that and adjoining counties, died at his residence in that city, recently, after a long and painful illness. Judge Lane was well known throughout the State, and his death will be deeply regretted by a large circle of friends.

A few mornings since, near Paris, Illinois, John Hand made murderous attacks upon his step-son, John Beck, with an ax, while he lay in his bed asleep, inflicting several severe gashes. Hand immediately went to the jail and surrendered himself. No cause is known for the assault. Hand has been very despondent of late. Beck died in the afternoon.

An aged couple, keeping a toll-gate on the Chillicothe and Circleville pike, were brutally murdered at midnight, lately, by burglars. The object was plunder, and the bloody deed was rewarded with the sum of two dollars. The murderers sought to destroy all trace of their crime by burning the bodies of their victims. Intense excitement prevailed in the neighborhood and two tramps were arrested on suspicion of having committed the deed.

A man named Tabscott was shot three times a few mornings ago, by Sheriff Flood, of Clark County, Ill., at Darwin, on the Wabash River, and died at four o'clock. He was under indictment for robbery and resisted arrest. Tabscott was a noted criminal and killed a citizen in Terre Haute, named Alex. Thompson, some time ago.

The Chicago Savings Institution and Trust Company, corner of Madison and Dearborn Streets, has been put into the hands of W. S. Henckley as receiver. This action was the result of a bill and petition filed by a depositor against C. F. W. Junge, its leading man. It is stated on authority that its liabilities are $60,000 and assets only $5,000.

Fires.

The Chicago Museum caught fire, at six o'clock, a few mornings since, and the portion containing the theater was completely gutted. Chapin and Gore's liquor establishment, beneath, was damaged by the water used, and the museum animals all died from suffocation. John R. Walsh is the proprietor, and Tony Denier lessee of the museum and theater, the loss of which is estimated at $15,000 or $20,000. Chapin & Gore estimate their loss at $20,000. These are regarded as outside figures. The insurance on all the property injured is two or three times the amount of loss. The theater is the first built after the great fire.

Foreign.

Suleiman Pasha telegraphs, under date of October 25, as follows: "To-day twelve Russian battalions with cavalry and artillery attacked the works of Rustchuk. The Turks made a sortie and forced the Russians to retire into their intrenchments at Pyrgos, with a loss of four hundred and fifty killed and wounded. Four Russian divisions attacked the Turkish line on the Lom from Jovancifliik, near Kosova, on the right, to Solenik on the left. They were repulsed with a loss of eight hundred killed and some prisoners. The Turkish loss is one hundred and thirty-four killed and sixty wounded."

A Bucharest correspondent says that after making a tour of inspection of the Czarewitch's position, he is convinced that a winter campaign is impossible with the existing transport system. Already fodder sometimes fails for days.

Two severe shocks of earthquake (another report says one light one) were felt in Lisbon recently, attended, however, with little damage.

Gen. Grant, at Paris, received visits from a large number of Americans and well-known Frenchmen, including Leon Say. President McMahon, when receiving Gen. Grant, said he was glad to meet so illustrious a soldier, and offered to open all the military establishments to his inspection, and to furnish him the means of knowing everything concerning French military affairs. Gen. Grant accepted the offer with thanks.

It was reported that the Russians pursuing Ghazi Mukhtar have advanced as far as Khorassan, and that Mukhtar has retreated to Koprikoi, between Khorassan and Hassan Kaleh. Erzeroum is preparing for a siege. The inhabitants are arming, and reinforcements are hastening up from Trebizond. Ghazi Mukhtar, however, reports that the Russians have not advanced further than Mellidoo, on the western slope of Soghanli Dagh, which is more probable than the first statement. Doubtless a state of panic prevails at Erzeroum, giving rise to all sorts of unfavorable rumors.

A Russian official dispatch from Poradin, says that Grand Duke Nicholas inspected, Thursday, the battle-field at Gorny Dubnirk. The troops are elated by their victory. Russian loss, two thousand five hundred, Turkish loss, nearly equal. Eighty Turkish officers were taken prisoners, and one flag and four guns captured.

A Paris correspondent of the London *Times* telegraphs that he believes President MacMahon has fallen under the influence of those who are determined to resist the will of the Nation, but the Cabinet is divided about how far such resistance ought to be carried. The Duke de Broglie, President of the Council and Minister of Justice; Duke de Cazes, Minister of Foreign Affairs; General Berthaud, Minister of War, and Vicount de Meaux, Minister of Agriculture, might go as far as a second dissolution of the Chamber of Deputies, but if the Senate refused this they would resign. There are others who favor establishing a dictatorship on the ruins of the Constitution. The correspondent does not believe President MacMahon will follow them that far. Well informed Conservatives think that the majority of the Cabinet would be pleased to have the Senate refuse a second dissolution, and thereby afford them the opportunity to bow to the will of the Senate, instead of the Chamber of Deputies. The correspondent adds: "If such is really the idea of the Government, I think the Senate will be disposed to facilitate their state of feeling."

The British Parliament has been further prorogued to December 1.

The Bolton strike is over. The loss in wages is half a million dollars. The American masons telegraph home that no more men should come over while the strike is existing.

By the President of the United States of America—A Proclamation.

The completed circle of summer and winter, seed time and harvest, has brought us to the accustomed season at which religious people celebrate with praise and thanksgiving the enduring mercy of Almighty God.

This devout and public confession of the constant dependence of man upon our Divine Father for all the good gifts of life and health, and peace and happiness, so early in our history made a habit of our people, finds, in a survey of past years, new grounds for its joyful and grateful manifestation in all blessings which depend upon benignant seasons.

This has indeed been a memorable year over our wide territory. Our country, with all its diversity of soil, and climate, and products of the earth has yielded a bountiful return to the labor of the husbandman. The health of our people has been blighted by no prevalent or widespread diseases.

No great disasters of shipwreck upon our coasts, or to our commerce on the seas have brought loss and hardship to our merchants or mariners, and clouded the happiness of our community with sympathetic sorrow.

In all that concerns our strength, and peace, and greatness as a nation; in all that touches permanence and security, our government and the beneficent institutions on which it rests; in all that affects the character and disposition of our people and tests our capacity to enjoy and uphold the equal and free condition of society now permanent and universal throughout the land; the experience of last year is conspicuously marked by the protecting Providence of God, and is full of promise and hope for coming generations.

Under a sense of infinite obligations to the Great Ruler of times, and seasons, and events, let us humbly ascribe it to our own faults and frailties if in any degree that perfect concord and happiness, faith and justice which such great mercies should diffuse through the hearts and lives of our people do not altogether and always and everywhere prevail.

Let us, with one spirit and one voice, lift up praise and thanksgiving to God for His manifold goodness to our land; His manifest care for the nation.

Now, therefore, I, Rutherford B. Hayes, President of the United States, do appoint Thursday, the 29th day of November next, as a day of national thanksgiving and prayer, and I earnestly recommend that, withdrawing themselves from secular cares and labors, the people of the United States do meet together on that day in their respective places of worship, there to give thanks and praise to Almighty God for his mercies, and to devoutly beseech their continuance.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington this 29th day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-seven, and of the independence of the United States the one hundred and second.

(L. S.) [Signed] R. B. HAYES.
By the President: WM. M. EVARTS, Secretary of State.

XLVTH CONGRESS—EXTRA SESSION.

OCTOBER 23.—*Senate.*—Several bills were introduced and a brief executive session was held. Adjourned till Thursday. Among the bills introduced was one by Mr. Wallace, to provide lawful note and coin currency for the United States. Mr. Wallace said he did so by request and without committing himself to the bill. He also introduced a bill to authorize a long bond for the investment of savings. Bills were introduced and referred: To equalize bounties of soldiers who served in the late war for the Union; amending the revised statutes of the United States in regard to the militia; it makes an annual appropriation of one million dollars for the purpose of providing arms and equipments for the whole body of militia, either by purchase or manufacture; to enable Indians to become citizens of the United States.

OCTOBER 25.—*Senate.*—Mr. Conkling presented a petition of citizens of New York, against the repeal of the Bankrupt Law, praying it be amended. Referred. Mr. Chaffee submitted a resolution providing for a Standing Committee on Banking and Currency. Referred. Mr. Mitchell submitted a resolution authorizing the Committee on Privileges and Elections, in the cases of Kellogg and Spofford, claiming a seat from Louisiana, to send for persons and papers, and administer oaths, that the committee may decide upon the merit of the title of each contestant. Mr. Kernan, by request, introduced a bill to establish a Court of Commissioners of Alabama Claims, and for the redistribution of unappropriated moneys. A number of unimportant bills were introduced. Adjourned till Monday next. ... *House.*—Mr. Mills spoke on the Colorado case. He held that neither Belford nor Patterson presented a prima facie case, and that the seat should be declared vacant.

October 29.—*Senate.*—Among bills introduced and referred, were the following: To amend so much of the sundry civil appropriation bill for the present fiscal year as provides for paying mail contractors in the Southern States before the rebellion (it repeals the clause of that bill, limiting the amount to be paid for such service to $375,000) and appropriates an amount sufficient to pay for such service; but provides that no accounts for such service after the 31st day of May, 1861, the date of the order of the Postoffice Department suspending all mail service of such States, shall be allowed; a bill supplemental to the act entitled an act for the apportionment of Representatives to Congress among the several States, according to the ninth census (it gives to Nebraska an additional Representative in Congress from and after 4th of March last); to amend the bankrupt act; to fix the date of the meeting of the first regular session of the forty-fifth Congress upon November 1; providing for the coinage of silver dollars, and for making the same a legal tender; to establish the Territory of Lincoln, and provide a temporary government. ... *House.*—The House was crushed under an avalanche of bills to-day, and was actually obliged to adjourn until Thursday, to give the clerks time to make up the Journal. Eight hundred and forty-five were introduced, and read by title. The reading consumed five hours. This is the highest number ever introduced in one day before, in the whole history of Congress. The highest number reached before has been about six hundred. One member introduced thirty bills. Old members seemed to think best to have their measures on the calendar early, and were quite prominent in presenting them. It is impossible to present anything but a general description of the bills. The majority of Western members seemed to feel it necessary to put in bills modifying or repealing the resumption act, and for remonetizing silver. The Southern members dealt most largely in internal improvements and claims. There were many bills to repeal the bankrupt act. Two complete bills revising the tariff were presented, one from Mr. Willis, of New York, and one from Mr. Morrison, of Illinois.

TWICE a year, say the astronomers, when the sun is in Virgo and Libra and the moon is near her full in the opposite quarter of the sky, the latter rises near sunset for a number of nights in succession. The first of these moons we have had the present season, and it was the "harvest moon" which an unclouded sky gave us plenty of opportunity to enjoy. The second begins its nightly rounds in a couple of weeks, and is called the "hunter's moon," because it used to indicate to the aboriginal dwellers upon this soil the opening of the chase. The harvest moon ushers in with full orbed beauty the autumnal season. The hunter's moon marks another transition and announces another genial period of the year, the Indian summer, which begins about the first of next month, and is Nature's last festival in this latitude before banking up for winter.

MRS. MILLIS was asked the other day how she managed to get along so nicely with Mr. Millis, and frankly replied: "Oh, I feed him well. When a woman marries, her happiness for a little while depends upon the state of her husband's heart; after that it's pretty much according to the state of his stomach."

SOME women in Atlanta have started a cheap restaurant, where a good dinner may be had for fifteen cents.

THE average duration of life is estimated at thirty-three and one-half years.

The Markets.

CINCINNATI.—Flour—Patent, $7 50@8 50; fancy, $6 40@7 50; family, $6@6 15; spring, $5 75@6 50; extra, $5@5 85; superfine, $4 50@5; low grades, $3 25@4. Rye flour, $3 50@3 75. Grain—Wheat, prime to choice white hill and amber is quotable at $1 30@1 35, and prime to choice red, at $1 25@1 30; No. 2 red is offered at $1 25, and is saleable at $1 25. Corn, 45½@46c.; rye, 58@60c.; oats, 28@32c.; barley, 40@80c. Hay, prime to choice timothy, $9@11. Mess pork, $14. Lard, 8¾@9c. Cotton, 10¾@12¼c.

INDIANAPOLIS.—Flour—Steady and unchanged. Grain—Wheat, No. 2 red winter, $1 23@1 25. Corn, Western mixed, 42½@43½c. Rye, 57½c. for November. Oats, mixed, 22@25c. Bulk meats—shoulders, 6½@7c.; clear rib sides, 7½c. Sweet pickled hams, 11@11½c. Lard, prime steam, 8¾c.; prime kettle, 9¼@10c. Hogs, $4 75@5.

LOUISVILLE.—Flour—Extra, $4@4 50; extra family, $4 75@5 25; A No. 1, $5@5 25; fancy, $6 50@6 75. Grain—Corn, white, 54c.; mixed, 52c. from store. Oats, white 31c.; mixed, 33c. from store. Mess pork, $13 50@13 75. Bulk meats—Shoulders, 6½c.; short clear sides, 8⅝c.; short rib sides, 8¼c.; all loose. Sugar-cured hams, 14c. Lard, choice leaf, in tierces, 11c.

NEW YORK.—Flour—No. 2, $3@4 35; superfine State and Western State, $5@5 40; common to good extra Western and State, $5 50@5 75; good to choice Western and State, $5 80@6; common to choice white wheat Western extra, $6 05@6 75; fancy white wheat Western extra, $6 80@8 25; common to choice extra Ohio, $5 50@7 50; common to choice extra St. Louis, $5 60@8 25; Minnesota patent process, extra good to prime, and choice to double extra, $7 40@9 25. Rye flour, $4@4 50. Grain—Wheat, $1 32@1 48; rye, 68@70c.; barley, 82½@85c.; corn, 59@61c.; oats, 32@44c. Mess pork, new, $14 30@...

PHILADELPHIA.—Flour—Western superfine, $4; extras, $5 50; Pennsylvania extra family, $6 75@7; Minnesota family extra, $6 50@8; high grades and Minnesota patent process, $8@9. Grain—Wheat is steady and unchanged. Corn, yellow Western, 63c.; mixed Western, 62c. Oats are steady; white Western, 34@35c.; mixed Western, 32@33c. Rye is quiet. Pennsylvania, 73c. Petroleum, refined, 14½c.; crude in barrels, 11½@11¾c.

MEMPHIS.—Flour—Choice family, $7 25@7 50. Grain—Corn is scarce and firm at 67@68c. in store. Oats are quiet at 40@42c. in store. Pork is firm at $15. Lard is steady; in tierce, 10c.; keg, 11c. Bacon is steady; shoulders, 8¼c.; clear rib sides, 9¼c.; and clear sides, 10c. per lb. Bagging is firm at 12¼@13c. per yard.

STOCK MARKETS.

CINCINNATI.—Beef Cattle—Common, 2@2½c.; fair to medium, 2¾@3¾c.; good to choice butchers' grades, 3¾@4½c.; fair to good shippers, 4¼@5¼c.; fair to good Texas and Cherokees, 2½@3¾c.; fair to good feeders, good heavy oxen, 3@4c. Sheep—Common to fair, 3¼@3¾c., and to choice, 3¾@4¼c. per pound, for light and heavy grades. Lambs—Common to fair, 3¾@4c. and good to choice, 4½@4⅞c. per pound, gross. Hogs—Common light, $4 40@4 65; fair to good light, $4 75@4 90; fair to good packing, $4 90@5 15; selected butchers' $5 10@5 25.

BUFFALO.—Sheep and Lambs—Western sheep sold at last week's prices. Canada lambs, $5@5 40 per 100 lbs.; Eastern sheep, $4@4 50 for common to medium; extra to good, $4 50@5. No demand for common. Hogs—Yorkers, $5 35@5 55; heavy hogs, $5 50@5 65.

EAST LIBERTY, PA.—Beef Cattle—Prime cattle, $5 60 per 100 lbs.; good, $5 25@5 40; common, $4 25@4 70. Hogs—Yorkers, $5 10@5 35 per 100 lbs.; Philadelphia hogs, $5 60@5 80. Sheep and Lambs—Prices range from 3 to 5c. per lb.

WOOL.—In Boston, domestic is in fair demand, and the market generally unchanged, with the views of buyers still fixed on low prices. Sales can only be made when holders are willing to submit to some concession. Medium and extra Ohio, 42½@45c.; double extra Ohio and Pennsylvania, 45@47c.; Wisconsin and Michigan, 39@42c.; combing and delaine, coarse, 44@47c.; medium and fine, 50@54c.; unwashed, 25@37c.; super and extra pulled, 30@45c.

A LETTER from New York to the Springfield *Republican* says that more woman dry-goods merchants are buying goods at the great jobbing houses this fall than was ever the case before. Women bought of one firm ten thousand dollars worth of goods in one day. "Their purchases were not large, but very discreet and discriminating. They knew exactly what they wanted, and paid cash or its equivalent."

THE English *Nautical Magazine* advocates the utilization of rats as food, and declares, from actual experiment, that they are exceedingly palatable.

Gleason's Publications.

Great reduction in price for 1878 of GLEASON'S PICTORIAL to $2 a year. Single copies 5 cents.

The HOME CIRCLE to $2 a year, single copies 5 cents, for sale by all newsdealers.

GLEASON'S MONTHLY COMPANION to $1 a year, single copies 10 cents. All postage free.

The price of Chromos has just been greatly reduced. No one now gives such liberal terms to agents as we do. Send for new free circular. Address F. GLEASON & Co., 738 Washington Street, Boston, Mass.

The Latest Fashion for Ladies.

Our attention has recently been called to the *Raritan Matelasse Cloakings*, something entirely new in the way of heavy, thick, warm, woolen goods, especially adapted for ladies' wear during the cold weather now approaching. These goods are the handsomest, and most stylish ever seen, and so far as price is concerned, are a miracle of cheapness. They are intended for cloaks, sacques, dolmans, circulars and jackets, for both ladies and children, and are to be found at all the leading dry good stores in the country. Be particular to ask for the *Raritan Cloakings* and take no others.

Vienna Rolls.

To one quart of flour add two teaspoonsful of DOOLEY'S YEAST POWDER, sift thoroughly, put in a little salt, and rub a tablespoonful of lard or butter through the flour; use enough sweet milk for a soft dough, roll out and cut with a round cutter; fold over like a turn-over, wetting the edges with milk to make them adhere; wash over with milk to give them a gloss, place in a pan so they will not touch each other, and bake fifteen or twenty minutes. They are delicious.

PREMATURE loss of the hair, which is so common nowadays, may be entirely prevented by the use of BURNETT'S COCOAINE. It has been used in thousands of cases where the hair was coming out in handsful, and has never failed to arrest its decay and to promote a healthy and vigorous growth. It is at the same time unrivaled as a dressing for the hair. A single application will render it soft and glossy for several days.

AN English lady and two servants ran up a bill of five hundred and eighty dollars in a Chicago hotel, and then paid it.

THE editorial staff of the Christian Union (Horatio C. King, Publisher, 27 Park Place, New York), comprises Rev. Henry Ward Beecher and Rev. Lyman Abbott (Editors), C. L. Norton, John Habberton (author of "Helen's Babies," etc.), Rev. L. W. Bacon, Mrs. H. W. Beecher, and W. H. Coleman. Price $3. Four months, $1. A serial story by Mrs. H. B. Stowe will begin in November.

AGENTS wanted to sell Bell's Transparent Teaching Cards. This novel invention teaches a child to spell at sight and sells readily in every household. Applications from ladies and gentlemen with good references only received. Sample packs, post-paid, 25 cents. GEO. C. BELL, Patent Educational Inventions, 178 Broadway, N. Y.

I HAVE sold more dozens of Hatch's Universal Cough Syrup for the past Year than I have ever sold of a similar medicine during the same length of time. I have on my shelves thirteen different cough remedies, comprising most of those considered staple in this section.
WESLEY FULISON, Evans Mills, Jeff. Co., N. Y.
Sold by JOHN D. PARK & SONS, Cincinnati.

IF I had known it, I might have saved a hundred dollars; for Jim has bought a Five Ton Wagon Scale of Jones, of Binghamton, Binghamton, N. Y., for $50, delivered. It is just as good as mine, that cost $150.

PATENTEES and inventors should read advertisement of Edson Bros., in another column.

CHEW The Celebrated "MATCHLESS" Wood Tag Plug TOBACCO. THE PIONEER TOBACCO COMPANY, New York, Boston, and Chicago.

DAVIS' PAIN KILLER TAKEN INTERNALLY. There is nothing to equal it, relieving you of pain in a short time, and curing all bowel complaints, such as colic, cramps, spasms, heartburn, diarrhœa, dysentery, flux, wind in the bowels, sour stomach, dyspepsia, sick headache. In sections of the country where Fever and Ague prevails there is no remedy held in greater esteem. Persons traveling should keep it by them. A few drops in water will prevent sickness or bowel troubles from change of water. Sold by all Medicine Dealers.

COSTIVENESS. This prevalent affliction is generally looked upon as a trivial matter. *It does great mischief.* Excretion is checked while absorption continues. All impurities are left in the bowels to be absorbed in the blood and poison the system, producing dyspepsia, headache, piles, disordered action of the heart, liver and kidneys, boils, fever, rheumatism, &c.

DR TUTT'S PILLS. Permanently cure chronic constipation and all the ills that result from a want of proper action. They possess tonic, alterative and cathartic properties, and will regulate the bowels when all other medicines fail, produce appetite and cause the body to gain in solid flesh. Sold everywhere. Price 25c. Office 35 Murray St., New York. Tutt's Hair Dye is the Best in Use.

SANDAL-WOOD. A positive remedy for all diseases of the Kidneys, Bladder and Urinary Organs; also good in Dropsical Complaints. It never produces sickness, certain and speedy in its action. It is fast superseding all other remedies. Sixty capsules cure in six or eight days. No other medicine can do this. Beware of Imitations, for, owing to its great success, many have been offered; some are most dangerous, causing piles, etc. DUNDAS DICK & CO.'S Genuine Soft Capsules, containing Oil of Sandalwood, sold at all drug stores. Ask for Circular, or send for one to 35 and 37 Wooster Street, New York.

THE GOOD OLD STAND-BY. MEXICAN MUSTANG LINIMENT. For MAN and BEAST. Established 35 Years. Always cures. Always ready. Always handy. Has never yet failed. Thirty millions have tested it. The whole world approves the glorious old Mustang—the Best and Cheapest Liniment in existence. 25 cents a bottle. The Mustang Liniment cures when nothing else will. SOLD BY ALL MEDICINE VENDERS.

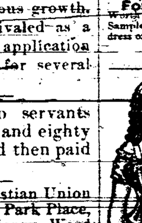
GRIFFS IMPROVED POTASH OR LYE. NINE POUNDS OF PURE SOAP MADE IN ONE HOUR. PROF. BEDFORD'S LETTER SHOWING SUPERIORITY OF THIS ARTICLE OVER ALL OTHERS FOR SOAP MAKING SENT FREE BY MAIL ON APPLICATION TO H. M. ANTHONY 104 READE ST. NEW YORK.

Washburn & Moen Man'f'g Co. WORCESTER, MASS. Sole Manufacturers East of Chicago, of PATENT STEEL BARB FENCING. A STEEL Thorn Hedge. No other Fencing so cheap or put up so quickly. Never rusts, stains, decays, shrinks, nor warps. Unaffected by fire, wind, or flood. A complete barrier to the most unruly stock. Impassable by man or beast. TWO THOUSAND TONS SOLD AND PUT UP DURING THE LAST YEAR. For sale at the leading hardware stores, with Stretchers and Staples. Send for illustrated Pamphlet.

BABBITT'S TOILET SOAP.

Unrivalled for the Toilet and the Bath. No artificial and deceptive odors to cover common and deleterious ingredients. After years of scientific experiment the manufacturer of B. T. Babbitt's Best Soap has perfected and now offers to the public The FINEST TOILET SOAP in the World. Only the purest vegetable oils used in its manufacture. For Use in the Nursery it has No Equal. Worth ten times its cost to every mother and family in Christendom. Sample box, containing 3 cakes of 6 ozs. each, sent free to any address on receipt of 75 cents. Address B. T. BABBITT, New York City. For Sale by all Druggists.

DR. WARNER'S HEALTH CORSET



With Skirt Supporter and Self-Adjusting Pads. Unequaled for Beauty, Style and Comfort. APPROVED BY ALL PHYSICIANS. FOR SALE BY LEADING MERCHANTS. Samples, any size, by mail. In Satteen, $1.50; Coutil, $1.75; Nursing Corset, $2; Misses' Corset, $1.00. AGENTS WANTED. WARNER BRO'S, 351 Broadway, New York.

WHOLESALE Notions & Furnishing Goods. JOS. A. BRIGEL & CO., 130 W. Third St., CINCINNATI, O. Every Merchant should call and examine our stock or prices before purchasing.

KEEP'S SHIRTS.—Only one quality—the best. Keep's Patent Partly-made Dress Shirts. Can be finished as easily as hemming a handkerchief. The very best, six for $7. Keep's Custom Shirts—made to measure. The very best, six for $9. An elegant set of genuine Gold-plate Collar and Sleeve buttons given with each half doz. Keep's Shirts are delivered Free on receipt of price in any part of the Union—no express charges to pay. Samples with full directions for self-measurement sent free to any address. No stamp required. Deal directly with the Manufacturer and get bottom Prices. Keep Manufacturing Co., 165 Mercer St., N. Y.

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AGENTS WANTED FOR CREATIVE SCIENCE, Or, Manhood, Womanhood, and their Mutual Inter-Relations; Love, Its Laws, Power, etc. Agents are selling from 15 to 25 copies a day. Send for specimen pages and our extra terms to Agents, and see why it sells faster than any other book. Address, NATIONAL PUBLISHING COMPANY, Dayton, Ohio.

DYKES' BEARD ELIXIR.

CLOCKS. E. INGRAHAM & CO.'S are superior in design and not equalled in quality, or as timekeepers. Ask your jeweler for them. Manufactory, Bristol, Ct.

POND'S EXTRACT. POND'S EXTRACT. The People's Remedy. The Universal Pain Extractor. Note: Ask for Pond's Extract. Take no Other.

"Hear, for I will speak of excellent things." POND'S EXTRACT—The great Vegetable Pain Destroyer. Has been in use over thirty years, and for cleanliness and prompt curative virtues cannot be excelled.

CHILDREN. No family can afford to be without Pond's Extract. Accidents, Bruises, Contusions, Cuts, Sprains, are relieved almost instantly by external application. Promptly relieves pains of Burns, Scalds, Excoriations, Chafings, Old Sores, Boils, Felons, Corns, etc. Arrests inflammation, reduces swellings, stops bleeding, removes discoloration and heals rapidly.

LADIES find it their best friend. It assuages the pains to which they are peculiarly subject—notably fullness and pressure in the head, nausea, vertigo, etc. It promptly ameliorates and permanently heals all kinds of inflammations and ulcerations.

HEMORRHOIDS or PILES find in this the only immediate relief and ultimate cure. No case, however chronic or obstinate can long resist its regular use.

VARICOSE VEINS. It is the only sure cure.

BLEEDING from any cause. For this it is a specific. It has saved hundreds of lives when all other remedies failed to arrest bleeding from nose, stomach, lungs, and elsewhere.

TOOTHACHE, Earache, Neuralgia and Rheumatism are all alike relieved and often permanently cured.

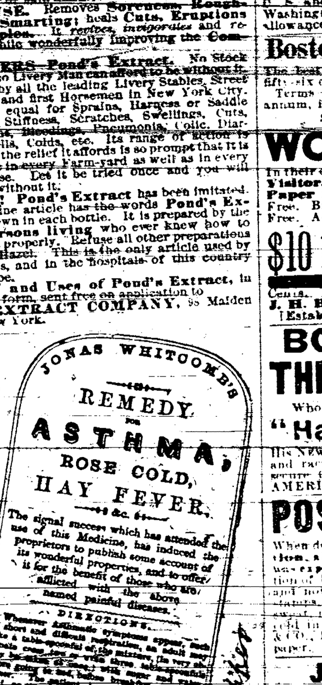
PHYSICIANS of all schools who are acquainted with Pond's Extract recommend it in their practice. We have letters of commendation from hundreds of Physicians; many of whom order it for use in their own practice. In addition to the foregoing they order its use for Swellings of all kinds, Quinsy, Sore Throat, Inflamed Tonsils, simple and chronic Diarrhœa, Catarrh (for which it is a specific), Chilblains, Frosted Feet, Stings of Insects, Mosquitoes, etc., Chapped Hands, Face, and indeed all manner of skin diseases.

TOILET USE. Removes Soreness, Roughness and Smarting; heals Cuts, Eruptions and Pimples. It revives, invigorates and refreshes, while wonderfully improving the Complexion.

TO FARMERS—Pond's Extract. No Stock Breeder, no Livery Man can afford to be without it. It is used by all the leading Livery Stables, Street Railroads and first Horsemen in New York City. It has no equal for Sprains, Harness or Saddle Chafings, Stiffness, Scratches, Swellings, Cuts, Lacerations, Bleedings, Pneumonia, Colic, Diarrhœa, Chills, Colds, etc. Its range of action is wide, and the relief it affords is so prompt that it is invaluable in every Farm-yard as well as in every Farm-house. Let it be tried once and you will never be without it.

CAUTION! Pond's Extract has been imitated. The genuine article has the words Pond's Extract blown in each bottle. It is prepared by the only persons living who ever knew how to prepare it properly. Refuse all other preparations of Witch Hazel. This is the only article used by Physicians, and in the hospitals of this country and Europe.

HISTORY and Uses of Pond's Extract, in pamphlet form, sent free on application to POND'S EXTRACT COMPANY, 98 Maiden Lane, New York.



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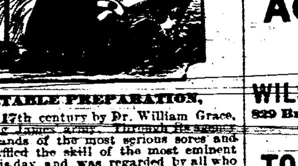

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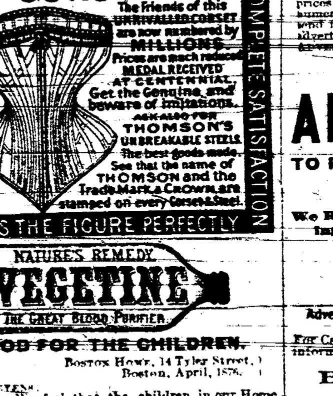

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A SERIOUS QUESTION.

BY ELIZA S. TURNER.

Pity a poor young man,
Who scarce knows what to do;
For I have a lady love in town,
And one in the country, too.

And one is a gay Philadelphia belle,
Of an old First-family line,
And one is a farmer's daughter,
On the banks of the Brandywine.

My Angelina is fair;
Her faultless figure is tall;
Her manners are fine and her heels are high,
And her waist is wondrous small.

And when at the door of shop or store
Her liveried carriage is seen,
All smiles and smirks are the supple clerks,
As if they bowed to a queen.

And she plays Strauss and Wagner,
And trills it up to C;
And I've known her dance at gay Long Branch
Without fatigue till three.

But when she appeared at breakfast,
Her cheek was chalky and wan;
And her eyes were dull, and her voice was chill,
And some of her hair was gone.

And her faultless form, in a bathing-dress,
Looks somehow flat and spare;
But she lives "south of Market Street,"
And her pa is a millionaire.

My Katherine (Kitty for short)
In her cheek displays her line
Of pure red blood, much better than blue,
Of a clean descent the sign.

Her schooling is fair, and so is her hair;
Her bread won the County prize;
And the springy way she takes a fence
Would charm a citizen's eyes.

And when the London lecturer
Discoursed of nature's laws,
'Twas Kitty still caught his soaring thought,
While lagged the loud applause.

And when at the door of rich and poor
Her white sunbonnet is seen,
The children shout, and friends rush out
As if to honor a queen.

For Kitty is quick to catch your joy,
And quick to feel your care;
And there is no life too low nor high
In her rich life to share.

She tempts the robins at housekeeping
With shreds of wool to steal;
She lifts the tortoise out of the rut,
For fear of the crushing wheel.

The colt comes whinnying up to the fence,
And stands to be caressed;
The slow cow pushes her broad soft nose
Against the maiden's breast.

The road-tramp lifts his hat at her smile,
And his pack seems lighter then;
The stray dog, skulking by, will turn
And look in her face again.

Oh, green and sweet is the growing wheat,
And pure is the breath of kine!
Her father is running a dairy farm
On the banks of Brandywine.

Then pity a poor young man,
Who scarce knows what to do;
For though I'm in love with a country life,
I love the city too.

Its operas, balls, and park;
Its dash and bustle and glare;
And I could have all these, and a girl
Whose pa is a millionaire.

June was the fatal time;
The locust blossoms were sweet,
The scent of the grape filled all the air;
The clover blushed at our feet.

The strawberry vines were some in white,
And some in the fruiting crown,
And some of the birds were courting yet,
And others had settled down.

The frogs were getting their fullest voice
'Neath the blue flags still in prime;
For spring's surprise and summer's content
Together possessed the time.

As we strolled out in the sunset,
I spoke right prudently;
But we came back in the moonlight,
And that was too much for me.

"O Kitty," I cried, "I love you!
Will you this life resign,
And spend your days in grander ways,
And leave the Brandywine?"

"And if I gave," said Kitty,
"I should give all in all;
And if I took, I would not brook
Less answer to my call.

"If I should take you at your word,
Will you for me resign
Your worldly ways, and spend your days
On a farm on the Brandywine?"

Think of that for an answer!
And what am I to do?
For Kitty's yes would be heart and life,
But her no is surely no.

If I marry Angelina
An easy life I'll lead;
But Kitty would keep me up to my best,
And make me a man indeed.

But Kitty is proud as she is sweet,
And her no is surely no;
And if she says I must buy a farm,
I feel I shall have to go.

I'll spend the rest of life,
If only she will be mine,
As a Delaware County dairyman
On the banks of the Brandywine.

LILACS.

They hung, heavy plumes of purple, over the little gateway in that bright afternoon—the 1st of June. A charitable breeze swept one scented bunch of bloom a bit aside, just out of the reach of a little brown hand that had a moment ago ruthlessly stripped off half its blossoms.

But the owner of the hand had already turned about, with a toss of her black curls and a flirt of her pink calico dress, that scared the butterflies, and before the branch swung back she was hastening up the trim garden path, and flinging back a sharp speech over her shoulder at a tall, sunburned young fellow who, with a vexed light in his eyes, stood in the gateway watching her.

"Oh, it don't matter what *I* think! Indeed, I don't think at all. You may take whom you like to the next May dance—you won't take *me*."

It was such a pretty shoulder over which these words were cast, and there was such a rosy flush of anger on the round cheek half veiled in curls, that it was no wonder that John Armitage took two or three steps in pursuit of the speaker; but he stopped, drew himself up with sudden pride, and said one reproachful word.

"Nancy!"

The one addressed wavered a little in her retreat, then resumed it with increased celerity.

"Will you stop and listen to me?" the young man queried, his rising indignation somewhat modifying his tone of appeal.

"No!" and the pink calico swept the myrtles on either side of the walk faster yet.

"Very well," was the angry response, as he who had pleaded turned toward the gate. "But mark my words: you'll be sorry for this before these bushes here"—brushing the low spray sharply aside—"are out of bloom! Now good-bye."

Nancy, peeping from behind a curtain after his retreating figure, cried. Perhaps the soliloquy will tell why.

"Well, it's over between us *now*, any way. It's his fault, too. He'd no business to take any one else to the May dance when I couldn't go. I shouldn't wonder if he's going down to Sarah Anderson's now. They'll be engaged next thing, and she'll crow over me finely. He'll try to make me jealous"—here Nancy had a spasm of crying. "See if I won't make him jealous first!"

The way she would do it became apparent the next afternoon, when, dressed in a jaunty blue suit that set off well her creamy complexion, dark curls, and tinted cheeks, she started for the village. The dainty blue silk parasol was lowered a little as she came to a pretentious block of buildings opposite the hotel, upon one of which hung the sign, "Dr. Miles Gray. Office hours from 8 to 10 a. m., from 3 to 5 p. m." But the face of the building was blank, and the office curtains lowered; so, with an impatient exclamation under her breath, Nancy went on to the post-office, where, getting no letter, she turned discontentedly home.

The Fates forbade her. She had not accomplished a quarter of the distance before the light roll of wheels made her turn her head and start perceptibly. In a moment later young Dr. Gray, whose natty top-buggy was the envy of all men, and whose fascinating smile had won the hearts of all the women, had drawn up his horse at her side, had leaped to the ground and had asked, eagerly:

"Miss Evans, may I have the pleasure of driving you home?"

The color brightened in Nancy's cheeks, the light in her eyes, as she assented with a charming smile; and in a moment more they were slowly bowling along the road, and the blue ribbons were blown against the doctor's broadcloth.

Dr. Gray was young, handsome, not deficient in brains, with pocket money enough to prevent him from being tragically earnest in his profession, and very much in love with the coquettish bit of womanhood by his side. As for Nancy, she was a little bit afraid of the gray eyes that could be quizzical as well as admiring, and of the smile that sometimes curled the corners of the black mustache. But Nancy was minus a lover just then and the doctor was a "catch," and so she laughed and chattered as the bay horse trotted along.

The farm-house came in sight too soon, and the doctor stopped midway in his speech to inquire,

"Won't you take a longer ride? It's such a beautiful afternoon!"

Nancy demurred, as in duty bound.

"I—don't know. I guess it must be most tea-time."

The doctor laughed, and held his watch before her. It was precisely four.

"Oh, well, then—" began Nancy, somewhat confused. "But aren't these your office hours?"

"Confound my hours!" commented the doctor to himself. Aloud he said, "I'm sometimes obliged to break through my hours. I'm going now to see a patient on the outskirts of the town." So they drove on.

The "patient" could hardly have been in a critical state. The doctor, leaning back in the carriage, let the reins lie loosely on the horse's back as they paced slowly through shady wood roads, smelling of pines, while the warm breeze fluttered light curls across Nancy's arch black eyes, and the blue silk parasol had to be held up to keep the sun from her rose-bud of a face. The doctor had a lurking fear that Nancy was rustic and ignorant, but ah! she was so pretty!

How far they rode in this lazy way, wholly rapt in conversation, is not known. How far they would have ridden is uncertain, if Nancy had not sent a mischievous glance straight into the gray eyes, and inquired:

"Why, where does that patient of yours live?"

The doctor laughed frankly, coloring nevertheless.

"I see you understand the 'ways that are dark and tricks that are vain' pretty well, Miss Nancy. And now I don't dare to tell you what I was going to say before you spoke."

"What was it?" queried Nancy, curious and conscious.

"It was," said the doctor, bending his own face closer to the curl-shaded one at his side, "that I wish I had the right to keep you with me always. Miss Nancy, will you look at me—will you let me?"

It was well that the doctor did not guess why, amidst Nancy's bright blushes, her lip quivered and her eyes filled with tears. She had made up her mind to accept the doctor, but in this decisive moment the thought of John Armitage sent a pang, cruel in intensity, through her heart. Then came the memory of their yesterday's quarrel, and Nancy faltered, with a struggling smile:

"I—I don't know."

She did know when, in the late twilight, she and the doctor walked together into the dusky sitting-room at home, where her father was dozing and her mother knitting, to ask their consent and their blessing.

"Dear me!" said the good farmer, rubbing his eyes. "Two sech pieces of news in one day's cur'us hereabouts. I heard on'y an hour sence that Johnnie Armitage's a-goin' to Texas to kinder farm on his own account. I sorter thought, too, 't he an' Nancy fancied each other, but here she's wantin' to marry another man. It's cur'us."

Nancy had taken her hand from the doctor's arm and had sat down in the window. She heard, mistily, comments and congratulations; she answered questions, laughed at jokes. She walked down to the gate with the doctor when he left, and stood there under the lilacs, his arm about her, replying to the tender talk; but when he was gone, leaving a farewell kiss on her lips, she rushed up stairs and threw herself on the bed in a perfect agony of sobbing that she could hardly stifle in the pillow.

The story of the next week is hackneyed. Such happenings are too common. Nancy came and went like the ghost of herself, but the whole village was gossiping over her engagement, and her evidences of trouble were ascribed to the "queerness of a girl just engaged." Little tired Mrs. Armitage ran over across lots one afternoon to tell the Evanses that John was going Monday, and she guessed he would manage to get over and bid them good-bye; and cried because her pet son was going away, and was cool and sharp to Nancy, evidently suspecting that she was the cause.

Perhaps light natures suffer most overwhelmingly. Often in those beautiful June days Nancy, all alone in some shadowy grassy place, with sunbeams shimmering above, would wonder in a dim, childish way if she should not "die when John went." Only one hope was left: John was coming to say good-bye. Oh, if she could only let him know how it really was! But how could she? and she would look down despairingly at the little gold circle on her finger.

Sunday afternoon John finally came. Nancy, sitting in the parlor with the doctor, caught a glimpse of the well-known figure at the gate under the lilacs again. For a moment the room whirled around, and she was deathly white; then she rose mechanically, saying that she must bid Mr. Armitage good-bye, and went to the doorway, where John was greeting her parents, and warding off the Newfoundland with a laugh.

"Yes," he was replying as Nancy came up, "they say there's a pretty good chance out there for a young fellow with health and energy.—How do you do, Miss Nancy?—and I've always been enterprising; so I mean to try it."

Nancy stood pulling the rose-vines in pieces while for half an hour the others talked crops, politics and prospects. She could not have spoken for her life, though she longed to speak as a condemned criminal longs to ask mercy. Not once did John turn his obstinate auburn head to look at or speak to her, and at last he rose to go. He interrupted himself, while detailing particulars about grazing lands, to say "good-bye" while he just touched her hand. If he had looked at her, the miserable pathetic look of appeal on her childish face would have gone straight to his heart; but he did not dare to look, and turning away abruptly, walked down the garden path with the garrulous old farmer hobbling by his side. Nancy had just time to escape her mother's eye by running up the stairs. She did not faint; but God forbid that girls should often know such misery as she suffered then! When she at last joined the doctor, as in duty bound, the stunned look in her face was pitiful. "She was not well," she said, in answer to his alarmed queries.

It was Nancy who proposed that they should go to church that evening. In the corner of the high old pew, with her veil hiding her face, she could at least be quiet, and one hour more of effort would have been insupportable. Mrs. Armitage was alone in her pew, and cried silently all through the service. Nancy's heart so went out to the poor woman that, when they met in the aisle, she pressed her hand impulsively, saying, in a quick whisper, "Mrs. Armitage, I'm so sorry for you!"

"I don't want any of your sorrow!" was the sharp response. "It's fine to talk; but you and I know well enough who's the cause of it all. One word from you would stop it now if you were sorry enough!"

Poor Nancy! The clock was on the stroke of eleven that night when her lover finally took his leave, and she was free to pace the moon-lit sitting-room from end to end with set lips and wide glittering eyes. She did not cry. She felt as if she were going crazy, and in her desperation she did not care if she did. Hour after hour passed, and still she paced there, till her rigid face showed whitely in the first gray of morning.

"Oh would he go? could he go? would nothing happen to stop him?" Scarcely knowing what she was doing, Nancy slipped through the door, and hatless, trailing her dainty blue skirt through the dewy grass, ran across lots to the Armitages.

It was all still and dark and dewy. She heard the village clock strike three as she paused on the outskirts of the old fashioned flower garden behind the house, and shrunk behind a hedge of blossomy lilacs, whose potent odor sickened her. Her mind was in a whirl. She did not know why she was there, or what she should do. She was in deadly fear lest some one should discover her, yet she could not go away. For half an hour she crouched there shiveringly, never taking her eyes off John's window, but starting every time the curtain blew. Suddenly a step on the garden path startled her so violently that she scarcely could suppress a scream. It was probably some of the work-people—oh, if they should see her! A hasty peep through the bushes showed her that it was worse than that; it was John himself, striding straight toward the gap in the hedge, and wearing a most unpropitious face. Nancy, in blind terror of discovery, crawled on her hands and knees under the lilacs. He had passed, he was almost by, when a bird that Nancy had disturbed flew out with loud chirpings. One end of the loosened blue sash had caught on a stiff bough, and the color arrested his eye. Two strides brought him to the spot, and he stood with folded arms looking down at her a moment before his amazement found vent in the exclamation:

"Nancy!"

He had never seen such utter abandon and agony of shame as that with which the poor little maiden hid her face and cowered in the wet grass, with the cry:

"Oh, what shall I do? Don't speak to me! Go away!" and burst into a storm of tears.

For answer he gathered the little wet figure in his arms, smoothed the tumbled curls, tried to warm the icy hands, and did not dare to question, while he soothed her in his tenderest way.

"Take me home," said Nancy, as soon as she found strength to speak at all.

"I shall do no such thing," was the decided answer, as John's disengaged hand lifted her face so that he could see it, "till you tell me why you came. Nancy, I couldn't help hoping a little when I saw you here. Don't make me give it up! I thought my pride would support me through any thing, but I'm afraid it won't," he ended, sadly.

"I'm so glad it won't," breathed Nancy, in tones of heart-felt relief. "But somebody'll see us. Take me home, John, and I'll tell you all about it."

How different seemed the way home, with John at her side. But Nancy was in no hurry to "tell all about it." She only said, nervously, holding John's hand in both hers,

"Promise me you won't go away!"

"Ah, but I want another promise first."

Nancy looked back at the plumy hedge whose shelter they had left, and said, with a half smile, "You see the lilacs aren't out of bloom yet, John; and I am—sorry, as you said I'd be."

"And the doctor?" asks the critical reader. Ah, Nancy is no model of Christian maidenhood. She is only a faulty young girl, erring and loving and suffering, playing her part in one of the tragedies that are played every where in the springs and autumns, in the time of snow-drifts as well as in the time of lilacs.

The Terrors of "Fire in the Bush."

The following narrative, says the San Bernardino *Semi-Tropic*, is given as we had it from one who is conversant with the details. It smacks much of romance, but is strictly true and can be relied on:

Last week J. W. Wilson, better known as Quartz Wilson, was prospecting on the head waters of the White Water, some sixty miles from here, for grass for stock feed, he discovered a narrow valley, through which ran a small stream. This valley was only practicable of entrance by one path, that by which he entered. As he rode along he was delighted with the abundance of rich nutritious grass, which stood three feet high, and meditating driving a herd of stock there soon, when he was rudely called back to things of the present by a start and a snort from his "burro," or donkey. Looking back, he discovered, to his horror, that some person had set the grass on fire, and that the flames were pursuing him with fearful rapidity. Hastily spurring to the stream, he dismounted, stripped the saddle from the donkey and turned it loose. As for himself he sprang into the creek, scratched out the deepest place he could find in the few seconds that elapsed before the fire was upon him, and lay down. Unfortunately the water was but a few inches in depth, not nearly enough to cover him, but it was the only chance, and so he lay, hoping to escape but fearing the worst. In much less time than it takes to narrate this the fire was upon him. First large flakes fell thick and fast around him, compelling a lively rolling in the water to keep both sides wet. But when the fire was roaring and raging above and around him came the fearful ordeal. From side to side he turned striving to allay the terrible sufferings inflicted by the intense heat, but with only partial success. The fire scorched off all his hair and beard and reduced one ear to a cinder. Burns and blisters all over his body attested the tremendous heat to which he was subjected, but finally what seemed ages of torment but was really only a few brief moments, the fire died away from lack of material to feed upon. Our scorched, burned and tortured prospector emerged from the stream. The first object upon which his eyes rested was the body of his donkey, further on the bodies of three deer, also burned to a crisp. As he struggled on other charred remains met his eyes. Now a new danger overtook him. His eyes received such a scorching that they were rapidly swelling shut. He struggled on and finally reached the ranch of Mr. Maxwell, at the head of the Santa Anna, more by instinct than by sight, where he now lies. He is recovering from his injuries, but it will be long before he is restored to his usual health, or before he will be able to be about his work, and much longer before he will forget that day of peril from the fire-fiend while in the fastnesses of grand old Grayback.

Picturesque Scene in Constantinople.

[Tribune Letter.]

Sunday, shortly after midnight, I was awakened by a strange noise, which was not quite a din, and yet which dominated all other sounds. This was the combined voice of hundreds of bass drums beaten with might and main in the streets of all Constantinople, in honor of the repulse of the Russian army from Plevna. The myriads of lamps hung on the minarets by reason of Ramazan had been allowed to burn out, but were now restored to their pristine brilliance; the streets, the squares, the coffee-shops were full of people who were discussing with the utmost enthusiasm the bulletins just published by the War Office. On every lip was the word: "It is God's judgment on the proud!" and in fact the Turkish public was as near being greatly excited as possible. The night was dark, and as I looked off from my hill upon the great city, partly hidden by a white mist which filled the harbor and covered the valleys, I could see none of the deeper shadows, but only the lights on the minarets, which seemed to float in mid-air above the sea of mist. Between the minarets lamps were so hung that they formed words in Arabic. Just above the horizon, on the left, blazed the words, "Bismillah irrahman irrahim"—the invocation of the name of the Merciful. Over the mosque of Noori Osmaniye was "Oh, Gracious One!" High over the dome of the mosque of Suleiman the Magnificent you could read in letters of tremulous light, "Mahomet, sent of God," and far around to the right was written on the sky, in letters of gold, "Allah Ekber," the old war-cry of the armies of the Prophet. The whole arch of heaven was transformed into the dome of a vast cathedral, to the minds of the great surging crowd of Moslems which filled the streets; its base was inscribed in letters of fire with the phrases dear to the hearts of the faithful. And one could not doubt that this cathedral magnificence thrilled the hearts of the joyous multitude below as they gazed upon the evidence of the glory of Islam in the legends written on the sky.

NO MOCKERY in this world sounds to me so hollow as that of being told to cultivate happiness. Happiness is not a potato to be planted in a mole and tilled with manure. Happiness is a glory shining far down upon us from heaven. She is a divine dew, which the soul feels dropping upon it from the amaranth bloom and golden fruitage of Paradise.

VIRGINIA *Enterprise*: A man from Honey Lake saw a railroad for the first time in his life the other day, at Reno. In speaking of the wonder to a friend he said: "The forward thing give a couple of coughs, and then the whole string of them got up and started right off."

Nuggets of Knowledge.

Some of the features of our patent system, such as the issue of a periodical containing particulars of recent inventions, have been adopted by the German authorities. In opening the new imperial patent office, a circular has been issued explaining the plan upon which its business is conducted, and soliciting suggestions from other countries where systems for the issue of patents have been tested.

The new organic acid found in certain polyporous fungi which grow on the dead trunks of oaks has a yellow color, and is so very insoluble in water that the slightest trace of it, on the addition of salt or soluble sulphuric acid, leaves the water turbid. The fact that turbidity may be so produced has suggested to Prof. C. Stahlschmidt the expediency of employing the soluble polyporates as indicators in alkalimetry.

It is gravely stated that the marks of a cutting instrument, supposed to have been a stone ax, have been found on one of the fossil trees of the Calistoga "petrified forest." If authenticated, the discovery would imply the presence of man in California during a pre-glacial epoch. The fact that there are ammonites among the fossils of that locality, points to an antiquity that was not attributed even to the famous skull of Calaveras.

In several districts of China, especially near the sea-coast, there have been extensive visitations of locusts. The destruction by the insects is said to have been very great, and the estimates of loss to growing crops are so large that a falling off of national revenue is apprehended. The measures taken to check the insect plague, are, in general, different from those adopted in this country, though something of the sort was once tried by a western state governor; they consist chiefly of prayer and religious observance.

Mr. Alexander Buchan, the Secretary of the Scottish Meteorological Society, believes that as a deficient rain-fall may be expected to recur in cycles of eleven years in Madras—a discovery based upon the relation of sun-spots to rain-fall—the permanent remedy for famine is to deal with the rain-fall so as to husband and equalize the water supply, not merely of the individual year, but of the cycle. He adds that the old native system of great embanked lakes or reservoirs unconsciously hit the true solution of the hydraulic engineering difficulty which the meteorology of India presents.

The general rules which were adopted by the juries of our International Exhibition have been prescribed with little change for the coming one at Paris. The system of uniform award has not, however, been copied; and probably it never will be, since it nullified the object of the gift by making no distinction in merit. The following statement will give a general notion of the French system: For agricultural and industrial products, collectively, there will be given 100 grand prizes, 1,000 gold medals, 4,000 silver, bronze, and 8,000 "honorable mentions." The sum devoted to defray the expense of awards is $300,000.

Maryland, and Other Cookery.

[W. M. Laffan, in Scribner for November.]

The Chesapeake has conferred upon Baltimore the title of the "gastronomic capital" of the country. The fish, the game and the reptiles of its generous waters, and the traditions of the Maryland kitchen, have made Baltimore a Mecca toward which the eyes of all American *bon vivants* are turned with a veneration that dyspepsia cannot impair. Places have their dishes and exult in them. New England points with pride to an unsullied record of pumpkin pies. New Orleans has its pompano, and boasts it much as Greenwich does its white-bait. In San Francisco you win the confidence of the Californian by praising his little coppery oysters, and saying that they remind you of "Ostend penn'orths" or Dublin's Burton-Bindins, and that after all the true taste of the "natives" is only acquired in waters where there is an excess of copper in suspension. At Norfolk the sacred dish that is offered upon the altar of hospitality is the hog-fish. The modest New Yorker, in the acerbity of the lenten season, asks his foreign friend if he ever saw anything like "our shad." In Albany you partake of beef sliced from a Hudson river sturgeon; a fish of which cutlets from the shoulders are served in San Francisco to excellent purpose as *filets de sole*. Chicago has been heard to speak of white-fish. In Calcutta one inwardly consumes with curry. Bird's-nest soup, made from the gelatinous and insipid secretion of the sea-swallow, is the dish of honor at Shanghai. But Baltimore rests not its reputation upon the precarious tenure of a single dish; it sits in complacent contemplation of the unrivaled variety of its local market and calmly forbids comparison. While the Chesapeake continues to give its terrapins, its canvas-backs, its oysters and its fish, this may be done with safety; and among the pleasantest recollections that a stranger may have shall be those of a Maryland kitchen in the "season." Visitors from the mother-country seldom overlook it and they have recorded their sentiments every since the old colonial days. In these days of rapid transit it were strange if our trans-Atlantic cousins did not know more about it; and Liverpool receives many a crate of canvas-backs, many a barrel of choice oysters, and many a can of terrapin, cunningly packed in Baltimore. There have recently been dinners given in London and Paris at which every article of food upon the table came from America.

THE *New York Times* says that a teacher in the public schools of that city was recently giving her pupils oral instructions in grammar, propounding such questions and explaining such portions of the subject as she thought they would comprehend. "Now, Johnnie," said she, addressing a bright twelve-year old, "give me a sentence containing a noun, and pronoun relating to it." Johnnie looked up at the ceiling, then at the floor, and finally almost in despair glanced out of the window. Then his countenance changed, and, then pointing to some fowls in the street that could be seen from the school room, exclaimed, "Them is hens, and they're all she's."

AND YET.

WM. CULLEN LONGFELLOW.

You would not think her cheeks were blooming roses,
No line of pearls her beaming smile discloses;
No delicate perfumes around her hover;
And yet I love her.

She rivals not the sun in dazzling brightness;
She steps not like the fawn with fairy lightness;
Her eyes resemble not the stars above her;
And yet I love her!

No waving tresses fall in rich profusion;
No classic form, half-hidden by illusion;
No brilliant fancy could I e'er discover;
And yet I love her!

For she is truly sensible and good,
And all the charms that make true womanhood
Unite in her, and she loves me moreover;
And so I love her!
Besides that, she's my mother.

EVERY-DAY SPICERIES.

EASTON *Free Press*: It is no particular credit for a man to die game. A rabbit can do the same thing.

Now with pumpkins the fields are golden,
And the woodland is sere and gray,
And the buckwheat cometh to usher in
The dawn of a batter day.
—*N. Y. Commercial.*

WORCESTER *Press*: A new bracelet has a tiny music-box concealed in the clasp. The beauty of the thing is that a fellow must have it pretty close to his ear in order to hear it.

YONKERS *Gazette*: A London tailor has this sign in his window; "No American orders taken without a deposit." Above a bar in Chicago may be read: "No trust for alleged English noblemen."

A DETROIT lady kept her little daughter at home from school the other day on account of a storm, and the energetic female teacher sent another little girl, a pupil, without an umbrella, through the driving rain-storm to ascertain the cause of the absence.

BOSTON *Post*: It is stated on excellent authority that one of Anna Dickinson's offers of marriage which she didn't accept was made by General B. F. Butler. That shows excellent judgment both in General Butler and Miss Dickinson.

OLD Walton said: "A woman's kiss is like a fish-hook." Probably an allusion to the "bated breath."—*Graphic.* Wrong again, *Graphic!* The old fellow meant that when you get it in your mouth, it seems as if it ought to stay there.—*Phil. Bulletin.*

WORCESTER *Press*: A tipsy book agent declared that he and Neal Dow drank brandy and water together on a Sound steamer. When he was confronted by the wrathful apostle of temperance the fellow explained that he drank the brandy and Dow the water.

DR. DOBBS is a female physician in regular practice in St. Louis. She wears trousers confined at the bottom rather closely, a garment in place of a coat which is neither coat nor cloak, and a hat which is neither male nor female in character, but a compromise between the two. She takes sun baths and has immensely high fences surrounding her house.

THE Russians are evidently suffering severely from sickness in the Dobrudscha.—*Phil. Press.* We've had pains in our head, pains in our stomach, and pains everywhere else, save in our Dobrudscha. Thank heaven we're all right there yet. When a man's Dobrudscha gives out, he'd better measure his length on the ground and send for an undertaker. He's gone, sure.—*Newark Courier.*

BOSTON *Journal*: An exquisite leading a dog by a string, lounged up to the ticket office window of a railway station, and inquired: "Must I—aw—take a ticket for a puppy?" He was naturally both surprised and annoyed when the ticket seller answered, in a slightly bewildered tone, and after a moment's reflection: "No, you can travel as an ordinary passenger."

'T was ever thus, from childhood's time,
I've seen my fondest hopes decay;
I ne'er sent in a little rhyme
But what it was returned next day.

I never offered e'en a verse,
A poem, ballad, or a sonnet,
But what, and oft with muttered curse,
The editor sat down upon it.
—*N. Y. Commercial.*

YONKERS' *Gazette*: A boy came along to one of our neighbor's houses holding a very dirty dog, and asked the gentleman of the house: "Don't you want to buy a dog, mister?" "What kind of a dog is it?" asked the gentleman. "Well," said he, "it is part terrier." "And what is the rest?" asked the gentleman. "The rest," answered the boy, "why, the rest is—is just dog."

DANBURY *News*: The tomato is what may be called a self-made vegetable, and in this particular deserves, perhaps, a higher degree of respect than can be accorded to any plant. It came to this country in the humblest circumstances, being brought here as food for swine, but through pure merit it has risen from an obscure origin to the front rank in the vegetable kingdom. It merely shows us what true worth will accomplish in the most adverse circumstances.

ROME (N. Y.) *Sentinel*: The Fifth Ward gentleman who left church so suddenly last Sunday was not sick, as his friends feared at the time. That forenoon, just before service, he visited his barn to see that his horse had been properly cared for, and finding a new laid egg he put it in his coat tail pocket. The recollection that the egg was still in his pocket prompted him to steal away from the congregation to make investigations, and we regret to say that his worst fears were realized.

A TEXAS IDYL.

Not a drum was heard, not a funeral note,
As his corpse to the outskirts they hurried;
Not a ranger discharged his farewell shot
O'er the grave where the stranger was buried.

They buried him darkly, at dead of night,
And without any pomp or pageant;
As they shoveled him in, they said, "All right,
He was only a lightning-rod agent."
—*N. Y. Weekly.*

A LADY reader of the *Bulletin* says: "Were you not mistaken when you informed the public, through your paper, that 'Abraham was the first auctioneer, when he put Isaac up for a sacrifice?' If I remember right some two thousand years previous to that occurrence Cain assumed the role of auctioneer when he knocked down Abel."—*Boston Bulletin.* The *Herald* has positive information that Eve was the first auctioneer when she put up Adam and sold him with an apple.—*N. Y. Herald.*