# News of the Week.

### Careless Self-Shooting.
Matthew Dempsey, twelve years old, while carelessly handling a loaded revolver, at Youngstown, Ohio, accidentally discharged it, the ball entering his abdomen, taking an upward course. Physicians regarded the accident fatal.

### Young Hunter Killed.
Charles Hill, of Joliet, Ill., aged nineteen, son of Captain C. A. Hill, a prominent lawyer, accidentally blew the top of his head off while out hunting. His brains were scattered in every direction.

### Coal Oil Death.
Mrs. Lucinda A. Davis, living on Hammond street, Chicago, Ill., while lighting a fire, the other day, was so horribly burned by the igniting of a shawl which she had around her shoulders that she died a few minutes afterward.

### Lexington Centennial.
Lexington, Ky., reached the ripe old age of one hundred years on April 2, and celebrated the occasion with befitting ceremonies. Processions, addresses and big crowds of people were the order of the day.

### Murdered his Wife.
About six o'clock in the morning, recently, Dennis Hickey murdered his wife, Catherine Hickey, at the City Hotel, Warren, O., by cutting her throat with a butcher knife. Hickey was arrested. He did not give the motive that prompted him to commit the crime. Their home is at Kent, O.

### Witnesses Assassinated.
The Galveston (Texas) *News'* special from Belton says a negro man and woman, living near there, witnesses against Canterbury and Dobbins in a rape case, were murdered at night. The man was killed instantly. The woman lived till morning. It is stated that one of the assassins said they should not live to appear against Canterbury and Dobbins.

### Death of Hon. Samuel H. Buskirk.
Hon. Samuel H. Buskirk, ex-Judge of the Supreme Court, died very suddenly at Indianapolis, on the evening of April 3, after an illness of two weeks. His condition had never been regarded serious, and in the morning he said he felt better than for several days, but at night, in attempting to raise phlegm, he ruptured a blood vessel in the right lung, and expired almost instantly.

### The Negro Exodus.
A call has been issued by many colored clergymen, teachers and social directors of the colored people of Louisiana for a convention to meet in New Orleans, April 17, to consider the condition of their race in Louisiana. They say: "We regard with grave apprehension the wrongs and outrages from which so many of our people suffer to-day, and the alarm which has influenced them to a general exodus from North Louisiana and the turbulent parishes in the State."

### Blood in Texas.
The Galveston *News* special says a shooting affray occurred at Stephenville in which Messrs. Ross, Keith and Robinson in attempting to serve a writ of arrest on one Haladay, were shot and killed. Three others were wounded. Another fight followed, resulting in the death of two others. Haladay, with his followers, were surrounded in a barricaded house, and repulsed all efforts to dislodge them. The Sheriff and a posse, at last accounts, had left for the scene.

### Murder and Suicide.
The Chicago *Inter-Ocean's* Marshalltown (Ia.) special says a terrible double tragedy occurred at Giford, a small station on the Iowa Central Railroad. John Bell, station agent, nineteen years old, deliberately shot Miss Robbins, his lady friend, through the heart twice. He then telegraphed the railroad officials to send another operator up, as he was going to kill himself. Shortly after he fired two fatal shots into his abdomen. The girl was most estimable, the daughter of a prominent merchant. No cause is assigned.

### Burned to Death at a Log Heap.
The body of George Rockey, whose home is near Addison, Ohio, was found in a fill near his home early the other morning burned to a crisp. It was only identified by the papers found in his clothing that had escaped burning. It is not positively known how he was burned, but, being found near a log heap that had been burning, it is supposed he had gone to it to warm himself, and had fallen in. He had been at Addison the day before, and was under the influence of liquor.

### A Whole Family Murdered.
A San Jose, Cal., dispatch gives a brief account of a tragedy in Fort Hill, near that city. Four members of a family were horribly mutilated with an ax, or similar weapon. The mother of the family is missing. It is not known whether she is killed or escaped to the woods. The family lived in seclusion in a rough habitation. Nothing is known of them previous to their coming here a few months ago. There is no clue to the perpetrator, and no motive assigned for the deed. The family had no property to excite cupidity.

### Mob Law in Iowa.
Reports from Davis City, Decatur County, Iowa, say the citizens, in view of the long series of lawlessness and crime by a gang of desperadoes, led by Irving Tucker and one Tartar, on Monday banded together, seized Tucker, and hung him. Tartar was also captured, and said he was ready to swing if he was allowed to kill Topliff and Frisbie, two citizens against whom he had a grudge. But he was taken from the mob and placed in jail. The mob then went to the bagnio of Martha McLean, tore down the house, and destroyed its contents. During the fray sympathizers of Tucker and Tartar set the Commercial printing office on fire. Much excitement prevails, and more trouble is anticipated.

### Complaining Poncas.
The Chicago *Tribune's* Omaha special says: The band of Poncas now here held a counsel with General Crook. Standing Bear and Buffalo Chips drew a dismal picture of their sufferings, wrongs and misfortunes, and protested against being sent south to the Indian Territory, but acknowledged that they must obey and go. They only asked that General Crook furnish them money to bury those of their number who must die en route of fatigue and unaccustomed heat. Crook said all their sad story was known in Washington, and all help must come from there. He could only furnish rations for their southward journey. Five Poncas now here are already ill.

### Terrible Accident to a Farmer.
A terrible accident happened a few miles west of Columbus, Ind., which came near, and may yet result in, the death of James Barnett. He, with other farm hands, was taking up stumps, and placed some powder under one to assist in raising it, and, after waiting a while for it to go off, went up and began blowing at the fire, when the powder ignited and exploded, blowing the stump into atoms, and breaking one of the young man's jawbones, forcing one of his eyes from the socket, and literally tearing one side of his face off, as well as injuring his neck and body. The injuries were regarded as necessarily fatal.

### Hanged for Murder.
Walter Watson paid the death penalty at Newport, Ind., on Thursday for the murder of Ezra Compton, on the 9th of January last. Watson and his victim belonged to bad families, Compton being considered the best of the two, though he started life somewhat under a cloud, his mother's husband having been an inmate of the penitentiary previous to Ezra's birth. Ezra Compton, at the time he was killed, on the 9th of January, kept a store at Highland, and the cause of the murder was an error in charging Watson for a twenty-five cent cake of soap purchased by Watson's brother. Compton offered to refund, but Watson was quarrelsome, and a fight ensued, in which Watson put a bullet in Compton's abdomen, from which death resulted.

### Elizabeth Patterson Bonaparte.
Elizabeth Patterson Bonaparte, widow of Napoleon's brother Jerome, died in Baltimore April 4, at the age of ninety-five. Her departure had been imminent for some days, and her health had been declining for several weeks. Until a year ago her health was excellent for so old a person, and her belief that she would complete a century did not seem ill founded. Growing weakness and an inability to swallow anything but liquids were followed by successive attacks of paralysis, to which she finally succumbed. Her history is as romantic as sad. The daughter of a rich merchant of Baltimore, her beauty and liveliness won the heart of Jerome Bonaparte, then a French naval officer in his nineteenth year. He was equally handsome, and his relationship to the First Consul no doubt added to his attractions. Her parents were not anxious for the union, for they sent her out of the city to check his pursuit. Their mutual love proved too strong, however, and on the 27th of December, 1803, they were married by Bishop Carroll.

### Tragedy at Davenport, Iowa.
A very remarkable and tragic occurrence took place lately at Davenport, Iowa. A young man named Harry Watt, a cigar maker, and considered an honorable man, was called up about midnight by his wife, to help her sister, who had been taken suddenly and mysteriously sick while in bed. He got up to go to her and then returned to his own room. No sooner had he reached his room than he fell to the floor, and died in a few minutes. His sister-in-law, who had been taken sick, whose name is Louisa Filter, grew rapidly and mysteriously worse, and within five minutes from Watt's death, was also a corpse. Miss Filter was nineteen years of age, and had lived with her sister, Mrs. Watt, and her husband for about a year. It was shown fully that it was a case of deliberate suicide, as Watt had purchased prussic acid at a drug store not long before. The cause for the deed is that illicit relations existed between Mr. Watt and Miss Filter. She took the poison first, and he immediately after, so that the deed must have been prearranged between them. Several months ago Mrs. Watt was shot by a revolver in the hands of her husband, accidentally, as it was supposed. It is now believed that this shooting was intentional, and that he intended to shoot his wife to get her out of the way.

### Big Fire in Philadelphia.
A fire broke out in Philadelphia in the basement of a five-story brick building on the northeast corner of Crown and Race streets, occupied by the Philadelphia Burring Machine Works of James Smith & Co., and J. H. Proctor and S. G. Gaylor & Co., manufacturers of hat forms. The first, fourth and fifth floors were also used by the Burring Machine Works, the second floor by Chesterman & McHenry, manufacturers of passenger fare enumerators, and S. R. & F. Hansell, makers of fringes and tassels, and the third floor by J. F. Wagner & Co., shoe manufacturers. The building cost $220,000 and was owned by James Smith & Co. The loss to the Burring Machine Company is between $40,000 and $50,000. The fire spread to a number of buildings in the neighborhood, and the following is a partial list of the losses and insurance: James S. Smith & Co., on building, $220,000; insured for $65,000. On building corner Fourth and Race streets, owned by the Harrison estate, $175,000; insured. Philadelphia Burring Works, $40,000: insured. I. R. & F. Hansell, $50,000; no estimate of the insurance. J. F. Waffner & Co., $25,000; no estimate of insurance; S. G. Taylor & Co., $25,000, no estimate of insurance; Wm. Waterall & Co., $50,000, insured; Ignatius Köhler & Co., $50,000, insurance $20,000. H. Muhr's Sons, manufacturing jewelers, had six safes packed with unfinished jewelry and precious stones. These were precipitated from the fourth floor to the cellar. If not recovered the firm's loss will aggregate $50,000, with an insurance of $19,000. Kuhn & Koblentz, $15,000, insured; George Misch, $6,000, insured for $2,500; Cox & Sons' loss $6,000, insurance $3,000; A. W. Stewart & Co., $17,000, insurance $10,500; Whithall, Tatem & Co., $30,000, insured; Swift & Courtney, and Becher Match Company, $8,000, no insurance; J. E. Hoover & Co., $10,000, insurance, $6,500; Shoemaker & Co., $10,000, insured. Minor losses, $30,000, with insurance $15,000.

### Municipal Elections.
The earliest returns from Chicago show that a very large vote was polled at the municipal election, there being three tickets in the field for Mayor. The Republican ticket is headed by A. M. Wright, the Democratic by Carter H. Harrison, and the Socialistic by Dr. Ernest Schmidt. The Democratic ticket is elected by a majority ranging from 3,500 to 4,500. Schmidt, the Socialist candidate, is credited with 8,500 votes.

A dispatch from Milwaukee says: Election passed very quietly; light vote polled. The Republicans elect ten out of fifteen Aldermen, giving them a large majority in Council. They also elect seven out of thirteen Supervisors. The County Board will probably be Democratic by a small majority. Cole, Republican, is undoubtedly re-elected Judge of the Supreme Court by more than five thousand majority. The reports from the interior towns show great Republican gains over last year, and the whole vote of the towns will probably give the Republicans a greater majority than they have had for years. In Milwaukee city the Republicans will control the Council for the first time.

At the city election in St. Louis, the Republicans elected one and the Democrats five members of Council in the upper house of the Municipal Assembly. Six Republicans and one Democrat hold over. The new Council will therefore stand, seven Republicans and six Democrats. One delegate to the lower house from each ward was also elected. The Republicans claim a majority of one.

At Little Rock, Arkansas, the election passed off quietly. The Democrats elect four out of six Aldermen—Little, Robertson, Dillon, and Kupferle. The Greenbackers elect Walsh. Fletcher, Democrat, is re-elected Mayor beyond a doubt. The result by wards is not yet received, but will not change the result. Stevenson, Democrat, is probably elected Police Judge. Hudson, Democrat, is certainly elected Treasurer.

A Topeka, Kansas, dispatch says the election there was very quiet. The returns are not yet all in, but it is conceded the Republicans elect the Mayor and all the other city officers. A Lawrence, Kansas, dispatch, says Judge Usher, Republican, was elected Mayor, by a good majority.

LATER.—Complete returns from St. Louis now show that the Democrats elected all their Councilmen, which gives them one majority in the Council. The Democrats also have the House of Delegates by a small majority over all. The anti-Charter party, composed of Socialists and Greenbackers, polled about 5,000 votes, and elected at least one member of the House of Delegates.

Warrensburg, Mo., elected a Republican Mayor and three out of four Councilmen. Sedalia, Mo., elected a Republican Mayor. Kirksville, Mo., elected the entire Republican ticket. Carlinville, Ill., elected the entire Republican ticket, except for City Clerk. Paris, Texas, elected the People's candidate for Mayor, who is classed as a Republican, and four Democratic Aldermen. Texarkana, Ark., elected the People's ticket.

The State election in Rhode Island passed off quietly. The whole Republican State ticket is elected by a larger majority than last year. Vanzandt, Republican, for Governor, 9,969; Segar, Democrat, 5,367; Hill, Greenback, and scattering, 377; majority, 3,865. Last year Vanzandt's majority was 3,237. The majority for Howard, for Lieutenant Governor, 4,264. The General Assembly comprises in the Senate, twenty-eight Republicans, eight Democrats, two no choice; in the House, fifty-two Republicans, fifteen Democrats, four no choice.

In Paris, Ky., the city election passed off very quietly. The full Democratic ticket was elected. With the exception of Daniels, in the Third Ward, who received five votes, the Republicans had no candidate.

Complete returns from Little Rock, Ark., of the city election show a clean sweep by the Democrats of every city officer, and all the Aldermen but one. Walsh, in the First Ward, is the only Greenbacker elected.

The city election in Hot Springs, Pine Bluff, and Fort Smith, resulted favorably to the Democrats. T. P. Linde, L. Carnie, and James Brizolara, were elected Mayors in the order named.

Returns from Wisconsin indicate that Cole, Republican, is re-elected to the Supreme Court by ten to twelve thousand majority—a large Republican gain.

At the election in Cincinnati the Republicans elected their whole ticket, with perhaps the exception of Police Judge, Moses Wilson, Democrat, the present incumbent, who ran ahead of his ticket.

In Columbus, Ohio, at the city election, the earliest returns indicate the election of C. G. Collins, Republican candidate for Mayor, by a handsome majority—600 to 1,000—and the balance of the Republican ticket by about the same majorities.

The city election at Toledo was quiet and orderly, and with fine weather a very full vote was polled. Returns from all but one ward indicate the election of the entire National ticket with the possible exception of Police Judge, by 100 to 500.

Returns from 160 towns, of Michigan, including Detroit, with a Democratic majority of over 1,300, give Campbell, Republican, for Supreme Court, 712; Grosvenor, Republican, for Regent, 329, and Shearer, Republican, for Regent, 372 majority. The majority on the Republican State ticket is estimated at from 5,000 to 10,000 over the Democratic and Greenback coalition ticket. At Grand Rapids the Citizens' ticket, composed of hard money Republicans and Democrats, is elected. At Lansing, the Republicans elect the entire city ticket. At Jackson the Democrats elect the Mayor, the Republicans the balance of the ticket. At East Saginaw the Republicans elect the Mayor, balance of the ticket mixed. At Adrian the Republicans elect the Mayor. At Muskegon the Republicans elect the Mayor, and the Democrats the balance of the city ticket. At Port Huron the coalition elect the entire city ticket. At Bay City the Republicans elect the Mayor, and the Democrats and the Nationals divide the balance of the city ticket between them.

In the municipal election at Hartford, Conn., the Republicans elect the City Auditor and Marshal by an average plurality of over 300 and the Democrats the City Clerk and Treasurer by an average plurality of 170. The Republicans retain control of the Common Council.

Elections from various other cities and towns show Republican gains.

### FORTY-SIXTH CONGRESS.
APRIL 1.—*Senate*—The bill appropriating $200,000 for yellow fever disinfecting vessels passed. Senator Gordon took his seat to-day. Mr. Cockrell introduced a bill for the erection of a public building at Jefferson City, Mo. Mr. Davis, of West Va., said that a difference of opinion existed at the adjournment of the late Congress as to whether the joint rules for the government of the business of Congress were now in force, and he therefore submitted a resolution to authorize the Committee on Rules to take the whole subject matter under consideration, and confer with the Committee on Rules of the House with a view of joint action thereon. The resolution was agreed to, with an amendment to except the general Appropriation Bills from the operation of the former 16th and 17th joint rules. The Senate went into Executive Session, pending a motion of Mr. Edmunds to take up the resolution heretofore offered by him, declaring that the business and other interests of the country required that legislation should be confined to the objects for which the extra session was called. When the doors were reopened, adjourned......*House*—Mr. Atkins, of Tennessee, reported a Legislative Appropriation Bill. It appropriates between $15,000,000 and $19,000,000. The bill contains provisions repealing the last clause of section 800 of the Revised Statutes (which applies to Pennsylvania), and sections 801, 820, and 821 of the Revised Statutes, and providing that all jurors, grand and petit, shall be publicly drawn from a box containing the names of not less than three hundred persons possessing the necessary qualifications, which names shall have been placed therein by a Clerk of Court and a Commissioner to be appointed by the Judge; the Commissioner to be a citizen residing in the district, and a well known member of the principal party opposing that to which the Clerk belongs. It also repeals Sections 2016, 2018 and 2020, and all of the succeeding sections down to and including 2027, and also Section 5522. It also strikes out of Section 2019 the words, "for the purpose of engaging in the work of canvassing ballots," and strikes out of Section 2028 the words, "or a Deputy Marshal," and the words, "city, town, county or parish." It also repeals Section 2031, except such part of it as relates to the pay of Supervisors of Elections. It repeals all other Sections and laws authorizing the appointment of Chief Supervisors of Elections and special or Deputy Marshals of Elections. The House went into Committee of the Whole on the bill. After a long and somewhat acrimonious political debate, the committee rose and the House adjourned.

APRIL 2.—*Senate*—Various bills were introduced, among them one by Mr. Harris, providing for a treaty with Mexico. Mr. Hoar's resolution, condemning as unconstitutional and revolutionary the Democratic programme of legislation, was laid on the table—yeas, 35; nays, 29. Mr. Blaine said at a future time the Republicans would ask for a direct vote on the resolution. Mr. Saulsbury made a report against the admission of Mr. Bell, as Senator from New Hampshire, on appointment of the Governor. It will come up for consideration to-morrow. Mr. Hoar presented the views of the minority committee in favor of admitting the bill signed by himself, Cameron (Wis.), and Ingalls. The Senate went into executive session. When the doors reopened, Senate adjourned......*House*—The day was almost entirely devoted to discussion of the Army Appropriation Bill in Committee of the Whole.

APRIL 3.—*Senate*—The report of the Committee on Privileges and Elections on the credentials of Charles H. Bell, appointed by the Governor as Senator from New Hampshire, was taken up at the opening of the Senate. Mr. Hoar argued in favor of admitting Mr. Bell, saying there is an unbroken line of precedents for so doing. After executive session the Senate adjourned till Monday......*House*—The debate on the Army Appropriation Bill was continued. Mr. Knott, having the floor, said that the ballot box should be protected from the slightest approach of the military power, and that every voter should be left absolutely free in exercising at the polls the highest prerogative of a citizen. He was followed on the Republican side by Mr. Houck, who argued that it was absolutely necessary for the protection of the lives and political rights of colored and white Republicans of the South that the authority of the military to preserve the peace at the polls should be maintained. This speech being by a Southern man, attracted much attention, and was frequently applauded on the Republican side, and jeered on the Democratic side. Mr. Robeson followed in a lengthy speech, devoting most of his speech to the constitutional phase of the question. Mr. Blackburn, of Kentucky, followed on the Democratic side. He maintained that the House had absolute power to control the army at any time, by withholding supplies. He claimed that no body entitles themselves to credit among the people by enacting affirmative laws, but by repealing obnoxious ones; and went back to the days of tyrants for his quotations. The speech, which was delivered with great force, notified the country that the Democrats will never surrender: that they will remain here during the period of the constitutional life of Congress, March 4, 1880, unless these laws are repealed, meanwhile withholding supplies; and to warn any weak-kneed brethren from the North within the Democratic party that they must follow to the end. Their policy is no surrender.

APRIL 4.—*House*—The general debate was resumed earlier than usual. Mr. Singleton opened. Mr. Weaver followed, and raised a laugh by describing how two political parties in the House after waging a bitter partisan war during the week, met together every Saturday, and voted like brothers to carry over the session till Tuesday, so as to prevent the party of the center from introducing measures of financial relief. Messrs De LaMartyr, Jones, Wright, Hawley, and Randolph Tucker, also made speeches. At the close of Mr. Tucker's speech, the debate closed, and the bill was considered under the five-minute rule. Mr. Garfield made some remarks, at the close of which he expressed his willingness to help the Democrats wipe from the statute book the law authorizing the use of the army at the polls. A bill for that purpose should be introduced in a regular manner. Mr. Rew offered an amendment providing that nothing in the section shall be construed as abridging or affecting the duty or power of the President under the Constitution to send troops on application of the Legislature or Executive of a State. Mr. Baker, of Indiana, offered an amendment to the amendment, making it unlawful for any person to have upon his person firearms, bowie-knives, clubs, or bludgeons, in the vicinity of the place where an election is being held. The Chairman, in ruling out Baker's amendment as not germain to an army bill, encountered a good share of opposition from Mr. Conger, against whom he threatened to call in the services of the Sergeant-at-Arms, to which Mr. Conger replied with defiance. Finally, however, the angry passions subsided, the committee rose, and the House, after ordering all debate on the bill and amendments to close at half-past twelve o'clock to-morrow, took a recess till eleven o'clock to-morrow.

### The Markets.
CINCINNATI.—Flour—Winter family, $4 50@4 85; fancy, $4 90@5 10; patent, $5 75@7; spring, $3 75@4 80; extra, $3 85@4 25; superfine, $3 25@3 75. Rye flour, $2 90@3 25. Grain—Wheat, $1 02@1 05; amber, $1 03; corn, 35@38c; oats, 28@30c; barley, choice, $1 02@1 04. Hay, good to prime mixed, $6 50@9 50. Mess pork, $10 25@10 50. Lard, 6¾@6.90c.; country kettle, 6½c, and city, 6½@7c. Cotton, 9¾@12¼c.

NEW YORK.—Flour—Superfine State and Western, $3 40@3 60; common to good extra Western and State, $3 70@3 90; good to choice Western and State, $4 05@4 50; common to choice white wheat Western extra, $4 55@5 25; common to good Ohio extra family, $3 70@5; common to choice St. Louis extra family, $3 80@5 75; Minnesota patent process, good to prime, and choice to double extra, $6@8 25. Grain—Wheat, 90c.@$1 13¾. Rye, No. 2 Western and State, 61@65c.; barley, common Western, 80c. Corn, 45@46½c. Oats, 3[illegible]. Mess pork, old, $9 37½@9 50, new, $10 37@10 50. Lard, prime steam, 6 47½@6.52½c. Cotton, middling uplands, 9¾@9⅞c.

PHILADELPHIA.—Flour—Minnesota extra family, medium to choice, $4 50@4 75, and fancy, $4 75@4 90; Ohio extra family, choice to fancy, $5 25@5 40. Rye flour, $2 75. Grain—Wheat, [illegible] 2 Western red winter, in elevator, $1 14½. Rye, Western, on track, 56@56½c. Corn, rejected Western, on track, 41@42½c.; Western steamer, on track, 43½@43¾c. Oats, mixed Western, 30@31c.; white Western, 31½@32½c. Mess pork, prime mess, $10 25@10 50, and extra mess, $8 25@8 36. Lard, Western tierce, 6¾@7c.

LOUISVILLE.—Grain—Wheat, new red, 91@1 03; amber, 91@1 03. Corn, white, 37c.; mixed, 36½c. Oats, white, 30c.; mixed, 29c. Rye, new, 54c. Hay, common to choice, $8@10 per ton. Mess pork, old, $10 25. Lard, choice leaf, in tierce, 7¼c; choice leaf, in kegs, 6¾@8c.

INDIANAPOLIS.—Grain—Wheat, No. 2 red winter, new $1 01@1 03¼. Corn, new Western mixed, 24¾@31½c. Oats, white Western, 27@28½c. Bulk Meats—Green shoulders, 3½c.; clear rib sides, 4½c. Lard, prime steam, current make, 6½c. Hogs, $3 65@3 95.

STOCK MARKETS.

CINCINNATI.—Beef Cattle—Common, 2@3c.; fair to medium 3¼@4c.; good to choice butcher grades, 4¼@5c.; fair to good shippers, 4½@5.20c.; fair to good dry cows, 3½@4½c.; fair to good heavy oxen, 3¾@4½c.; common to fair feeders, 2½@3½c., and good to choice feeders, 3¾@4½c. Hogs—Common, $2 90@3 50; fair to good light, $3 75@3 85; fair to good packing grades, $3 75@4, and good to choice butcher grades $4@4 15. Sheep—Common to fair, 3½@4½c. and good to choice, 4½@5½c. per lb gross.

EAST LIBERTY, PA.—Beef Cattle—Sales made of best cattle at $5 25@5 40 per 100 lbs; fair to good grades, $4 60@5; common grades, $3 80@4 50. Hogs—Sales made of Yorkers at $3 20@3 40 per 100 lbs; Philadelphia hogs at $4 40@4 60. Sheep—Prime sale, generally at $4 60 to 5 70.

BUFFALO.—Beef Cattle—Sales made of choice shippers' steers, $4 75@5 12½ per 100 lbs; butchers' steers, $4 00@4 50; stockers, $2 90@3 50. Sheep and Lambs—Sales made fair to good Western sheep at $4 75@5 25 per 100 lbs.; choice Western sheep, $5 35@5 65; lambs, $5 90. Hogs—Sales made of Yorkers at $3 75 and $3 90 per 100 lbs.; medium and heavy hogs, $3 80@4 15.

WOOL.—In Cincinnati, dealers have adhered to the following prices in buying, but offerings have been light: Unwashed—Fine merino, 18@20c.; coarse clothing, 17@18c.; medium clothing, 21@22c.; long combing, 22@27c. Fleece washed—Fine merino, 30c.; coarse clothing, 27@29c.; medium clothing, 30c.; coarse combing, 32@33c.; tub washed—Common, 24@30c.; good to choice, 30@33c.


### Everything Goes Wrong
In the bodily mechanism when the liver gets out of order. Constipation, dyspepsia, contamination of the blood, imperfect assimilation are certain to ensue. But it is easy to prevent these consequences, and remove their cause, by a course of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which stimulates the biliary organ and regulates its action. The direct result is a disappearance of the pains beneath the ribs and through the shoulder blade, the nausea, headaches, yellowness of the skin, furred look of the tongue, and sour odor of the breath, which characterize liver complaint. Sound digestion and a regular habit of body are blessings also secured by the use of this celebrated restorative of health, which imparts a degree of vigor to the body which is its best guarantee of safety from malarial epidemics. Nerve weakness and overtension are relieved by it, and it improves both appetite and sleep.

### The Physical Paradox.
It has been said that "the blood is the source of life." It is as truly the source of disease and death. No life, that is to say, no healthy tissue can be generated from impure blood, no organ of the body can normally perform its functions when supplied with impure blood. The fluid that should carry life and health to every part, carries only weakness and disease. "Blood is the source of life," only when it is pure. If it has become diseased, it must be cleansed by proper medication, else every pulsation of the human heart sends a wave of disease through the system. To cleanse the blood of all impurities, use Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery and Pleasant Purgative Pellets, the most effectual alterative, tonic, and cathartic remedies yet discovered. *They are especially efficient in scrofulous diseases.*

WE have received a copy of "SCIENTIFIC AND RATIONAL MEDICAL TREATMENT," edited and issued by Dr. O. E. Newton, of Cincinnati, Ohio. It contains one hundred and twenty-four pages. The subjects are illustrated with engravings. A part of the diseases treated upon are: *Cancer, Cancerous Tumors, Fistula in Ano, Anal Fissure, Hemorrhoids, or Bleeding Piles, Goitre, or Bronchocele, Chorea, or St. Vitus' Dance, Scrofulous Ulceration, Rheumatism, Necrosis, Nasal Polypi, Tinia Capitis, or Scald Head, Spinal Curvature, Hip Disease, Paralysis, Hay Fever or Hay Asthma*, &c., with a full reference to diseases of the Respiratory Organs, including Catarrh, Laryngitis, Asthma, Bronchitis, and *Consumption*. Upon this last subject he has devoted about twenty-nine pages, which shows much that is new, important and practical.

All written in plain language that can be understood by everyone. This book should not only be read by every invalid from a chronic or surgical disease, but is one which we think would interest, as well as instruct, medical men possessing enlarged and liberal views.

We anticipate that this work will have as it should, a large list of readers.

WHEN neglectful of the duty assigned to it by nature, that of secreting the bile, the liver should be disciplined with DR MOTT'S VEGETABLE LIVER PILLS, which will speedily remedy its inaction and stimulate it to a vigorous performance of its secretive function. Constipation, which is an invariable accompaniment of liver disorder, is always overcome by this great anti-bilious cathartic, and indigestion, chronic and acute, is completely cured by it. All Druggists sell it.

FRANZ LISZT is among the most distinguished of musicians in the world. He uses and prizes a Mason & Hamlin Cabinet Organ, and pronounces it "matchless," "unrivaled," styling it "this magnificent, and to me so precious instrument." There could hardly be higher praise, or from more eminent authority.

A FAVORABLE NOTORIETY.—The good reputation of "*Brown's Bronchial Troches*" for the relief of Coughs, Colds, and Throat Diseases has given them a favorable notoriety. 25 cents a box.

SMOKE Pogue's "Sitting Bull Durham Tobacco."

CHEW Jackson's Best Sweet Navy Tobacco.

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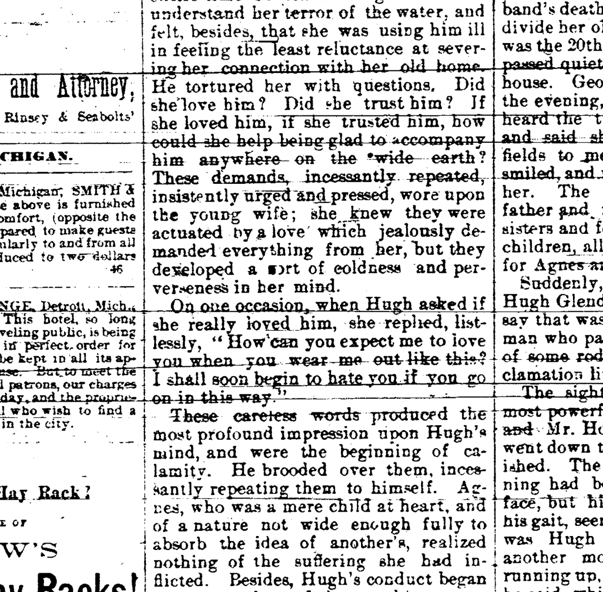


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The following is one of the most remarkable compositions we have ever met with. It evinces an ingenuity of arrangement peculiarly its own. Explanation:—the initial capitals spell: "My boast is in the glorious Cross of Christ." The words in italics when read from top to bottom and bottom to top form the Lord's Prayer complete.

Make known the Gospel truths our *father* king;
Yield up thy grace, dear *Father*, from above;
Bless us with hearts which feelingly can sing,
"Our life thou *art* for ever, God of Love."
Assuage our grief in love for Christ, we pray,
Since the bright prince of *Heaven* and glory died,
Took all our sins and hallowed the display,
Infant *be-ing* first a man, and then was crucified.
Stupendous God! thy grace and power make known;
In Jesus' *name* let all the world rejoice,
Now labor in thy heavenly *kingdom* own,
That blessed *kingdom* for thy saints the choice.
How vile to *come* to thee is all our cry,
Enemies to thyself and all that's thine,
Graceless our *will*, we live for vanity,
Loathing the very *being*, evil in design.
O God, thy *will* be *done* from *earth* to *heaven*;
Reclining *on* the Gospel let us live,
In *earth* from sin delivered and forgiven.
Oh! *as* thyself but teach us to forgive,
Unless its power *temptation* doth destroy,
Sure is our fall into the depths of woe.
Carnal in mind, we've not a glimpse of joy
Raised against heaven; in *us* hope we can flow.
O give us grace and *lead us* on thy way;
Shine on us with thy love and give us peace,
Self and this sin that rise *against us* slay.
Oh! grant each *day* our *trespasses* may cease,
Forgive our evil deeds that oft we do;
Convince us daily *of them* to our shame.
Help us with heavenly *bread*, *forgive us* too,
Recurrent lusts; and we'll adore thy name.
In thy *forgiveness* we as saints can die,
Since for us and our *trespasses* so high,
Thy son, our Savior, died on Calvary.

## Mrs. Glendenning's Husband.
[Lippincott's Magazine.]

You remember Hawthorne's story of Wakefield, a man who, from mere oddity and whim, after parting from his wife to go on a short journey, vanished into the wilderness of London and never returned to her, although he lived so near that he watched curiously her comings and her goings year after year, seeing her change from a happy matron into a melancholy widow, and so go on into cheerless age. Other things have happened quite as strange, perhaps stranger. Let me tell you the *true* story of Mrs. Glendenning's husband.

Agnes Holt met Hugh Glendenning before she left school; they fell in love, were engaged, and by the time she was eighteen she married him. He was a young fellow of twenty-six, and his most striking qualities seemed to be good looks and impetuosity of temperament. In person he was of average height, his figure good, his face remarkably handsome, his hair and eyes dark, his complexion pale. Agnes was a quiet, graceful creature, with blue, bashful eyes and the most charming smile in the world. In speech she was curiously reserved, and rarely expressed herself freely. One of the discomforts of the season of her engagement was that Hugh constantly pressed her for an ample confession of love, which she would never make in words by more than a quiet assent when he demanded if she loved him. She hoped and expected that after marriage he would be less persistent, and more ready to take things for granted; while he, on his side, looked forward to wedlock with a belief that, once a wife, Agnes would no longer torture him with her evasions and denial, but tell him with the same freedom and eloquence which he used himself the whole story of her passion for him. The two probably loved each other equally, but their temperaments were too powerfully contrasted to make mutual understanding possible. Agnes was slow, puritanical, and, however faithful and strong in feeling, utterly destitute of spontaneity; while Hugh was quick, ardent, and given to the most powerful expression of whatever feeling or mood came uppermost.

They had been married a month when business arrangements compelled Hugh to go to England, and he insisted on taking his wife. She yielded, but her inclinations were against the journey; she disliked to leave her family, and was, besides, in great fear of the sea. She was melancholy and nervous in parting from her friends, and for the first three days on the ocean spent the entire time in tears. Hugh could not understand her terror of the water, and felt, besides, that she was using him ill in feeling the least reluctance at severing her connection with her old home. He tortured her with questions. Did she love him? Did she trust him? If she loved him, if she trusted him, how could she help being glad to accompany him anywhere on the wide earth? These demands, incessantly repeated, insistently urged and pressed, wore upon the young wife; she knew they were actuated by a love which jealously demanded everything from her, but they developed a sort of coldness and perverseness in her mind.

On one occasion, when Hugh asked if she really loved him, she replied, listlessly, "How can you expect me to love you when you wear me out like this? I shall soon begin to hate you if you go on in this way."

These careless words produced the most profound impression upon Hugh's mind, and were the beginning of calamity. He brooded over them, incessantly repeating them to himself. Agnes, who was a mere child at heart, and of a nature not wide enough fully to absorb the idea of another's, realized nothing of the suffering she had inflicted. Besides, Hugh's conduct began to estrange her. It became his wont to sit looking at her, his large black eyes growing gradually cavernous in their depths and unearthly in their brilliancy. At times he would exclaim, "You do not love me. You will soon hate me." At night he never seemed to sleep, and, hanging the lantern so that the rays fell on her face, blinding and dizzying her, he would sit on the edge of the berth staring into her face, and muttering, "She hates me!"

The voyage was a short one; in ten days they were in London, where they met friends, and for the three months which followed both Hugh and Agnes had a comparatively happy and cheerful time. Agnes upbraided her husband for his absurdities, and he himself seemed to see his conduct in the light of day, instead of the lurid glare of an insane, jealous dread. Still, married life was a palpable disappointment to Agnes, who began to feel that if she must lend her every faculty to the task of pleasing a man whose brain seemed in a whirl of false and distorted ideas concerning her and his love for her and her feelings for him, she should lose all respect for and belief in her husband.

Toward the latter part of the time they spent in London, her cousin, George Dana, a young man of twenty-two, whom she had known and loved like a brother from their infancy, happened to join their party. His coming was the signal for the most violent outbreaks of jealousy on Hugh Glendenning's part. His mind seemed all astray; he was indifferent to the fact that he placed his wife in a cruel and humiliating position; he persisted in the chimera that an easy habit of intimacy with her Cousin George was the expression of a love which far surpassed her affection for himself. Again and again he taunted and insulted her, until she implored her cousin to leave London. George Dana, however, little guessing Agnes's actual position with a man who was half insane, could not be induced to go. He was not through with his sight-seeing; he was interested in the races; in short, he liked being in London at this time of the year better than being anywhere else in Europe, and he insisted on remaining, and even felt a sort of boyish satisfaction in augmenting Glendenning's jealousy to the utmost by constant offers of attentions to the young wife.

By the first of July Hugh's business was concluded, and he took Agnes to France and Switzerland for a month, but the two were no longer on terms of affectionate intimacy. Hugh was still jealous, and regarded his wife's steady coldness as a sign of the most chilling indifference. Agnes, on her side, felt that to maintain a semblance of buoyant happiness when she felt so dejected at the way she had been outraged, was to lessen her dignity as a woman. The two sailed from Havre for New York on the 14th of August, 186–. On the seventh day out, when they were half way across the ocean, Hugh Glendenning was suddenly missed. There was no trace of him on board the steamer, and it was readily concluded that the rash and unhappy young man had thrown himself overboard.

It was naturally the cruelest possible trial for Agnes when she was forced to believe that her husband had committed suicide. She knew, too, that he had been disheartened by her coldness; again and again she had repulsed him when he had tried to have an explanation with her. Naturally, now that he was gone, all the generosity of her first love returned; she forgot his faults, and remembered only her own; she accused herself of cruelty and heartlessness, and sorrowed like the most despairing of widows.

It seemed natural, under the circumstances, that Agnes should not only mourn, but mourn with peculiar hopelessness, for her young husband, who had been taken from her only a few months after their wedding-day. She sorrowed a year, two years, three years; but by that time her family all began to make an effort to persuade her that it was wrong thus to continue oppressing not only herself but them with this long-past affliction. She was faithful and tenacious of impressions, but at the end of four years she had resumed her ordinary dress and begun once more to mingle freely in the society of her mother's house. She was more attractive than in her girlhood, and her story, too, was well known, and created a touching interest in her youth and beauty. She had several admirers, but not until George Dana returned did she allow any one to come near her as a lover. George had, perhaps, always been fond of her; he was, at any rate, now ardently in love with her. Remembering, as Agnes did, poor Glendenning's jealousy of the young man in London, it was with some mental disquietude and outward struggle that she allowed herself to yield to the feeling that she could love again, and love her Cousin George. However, his courtship was so far successful that she had promised to marry him when she had passed the fifth anniversary of her husband's death. This date, which was to divide her old allegiance from her new, was the 20th of August, 186–. The day passed quietly in the pleasant country-house. George Dana was to come in the evening, and Agnes rose when she heard the train whistling at the bend, and said she would walk across the fields to meet her lover. Every one smiled, and no one offered to accompany her. The family, consisting of the father and mother of Agnes, her three sisters and four of her married sister's children, all sat on the piazza waiting for Agnes and George to return to tea.

Suddenly, Mary Holt exclaimed: "If Hugh Glendenning were alive, I should say that was he;" and she pointed to a man who passed the house at a distance of some rods, and who now at her exclamation lifted his hat and bowed.

The sight of this man created the most powerful sensation in the group, and Mr. Holt sprang to his feet and went down to the gate; but he had vanished. The likeness to Hugh Glendenning had been startling, not only his face, but his attitude and gesture and his gait, seemed to have declared that it was Hugh Glendenning himself. In another moment George Dana came running up, calling for help. He had, he said, while crossing the fields to meet Agnes, seen her in conversation with a man who looked like Hugh Glendenning, and who strode away on his approach, and when he himself reached her she had swooned away and was lying on the ground.

The trouble which now overwhelmed Agnes and her family was one of those cruel enigmatical troubles which take all freshness out of life. Agnes, when restored to consciousness, declared that while she was crossing the fields her husband had suddenly started out from behind a tree, caught her arm, held her tightly clutched, and said to her in a horrible tone, "Do not dare to marry that man!" and that she remembered no more until she opened her eyes and saw her mother bending over her. A frightful bruise on the tender flesh of her arm corroborated her story. The family, too, had all seen a man who, if not Hugh Glendenning, was his absolute likeness. George Dana was the only one who combated the truth of these ideas. He declared it to be wholly impossible that Glendenning should be alive, he himself had questioned the captain and officers on board the steamer after the suicide five years before. Everything pointed conclusively to the belief that the unhappy man had been drowned. The steamer had been searched over and over; on the fatal day of the disappearance they had not even sighted a vessel or a boat; thus there could have been no rescue from the sea. He was dead, George declared with irresistible decision. When confronted with the fact that they had all seen Hugh or his ghost, he declared it to be a chance resemblance—that Agnes was dispirited and nervous, and when the man touched her her disordered imagination supplied the words she believed him to have spoken.

George, however, being broken-hearted at the failure of his engagement, was not to be trusted as a counselor in such a crisis. The marriage was given up. Advertisements were put in the principal papers for a year, imploring Hugh Glendenning, if alive, to communicate with his wife and family; but not a word was heard from him. Agnes naturally suffered the cruelest form of suffering—suspense and dread, and helpless and hopeless misery. Her past was embittered, present she had none, and the future was full of doubts and terrors.

Gradually, as two years, then three years, passed, every one save herself ceased to believe in the reality of the apparition which had startled them all that twentieth day of August. And at times even Agnes herself doubted the evidence of her senses. How could it be possible that Hugh was still alive, when in all these past eight years he had only once disclosed himself to the sight of any of his friends? When he might come and claim her before all the world, what possible object could he have for lurking in shadow, only caring to overwhelm her when she made an effort at renewed ties?

George Dana naturally was not slow to help her in these questions and doubts; he tried, too, to inspire her with courage—that, instead of cowering helpless before vague and nameless shadows in the darkness she should resolutely go on and meet and grasp and defy them. By this time, too, she was legally freed from her husband, even if he were alive, according to the laws of her State; more than eight years had passed since his apparent death. Agnes was at last persuaded to end the long suspense. She suffered not only for herself, but for George, whose life she was spoiling, and finally consented to marry him privately from her sister's house in New York. Their plans were not discussed beyond the family circle; it was decided that the two should quietly walk out to the city church, and then and there be married by a strange clergyman. Thus everything unpleasant would be avoided, and before consequences were faced they would be actually met and conquered.

This plan seemed destined to bring the happiest results. The morning of the wedding day dawned. Agnes quietly ate her breakfast; then went to her room and quietly put on her bonnet to go out and be married. As she stood at the window drawing on her gloves a man stopped suddenly on the pavement, looked up and gave a warning gesture, then ascended the doorstep.

A moment later her sister entered the room and found her sitting down by the fire, huddling as if to warm herself. "Why, Agnes," said she, "I expected to find you all ready to start. Here is a little package which some one has brought for you. Unless it were a secret about the wedding, I should suppose this was a present."

"There will be no wedding," said Agnes, in a hopeless tone. "I have just seen Hugh again. It was he who brought that. Let me see it."

She opened the little parcel listlessly. It contained a ring, a man's wedding-ring—the very one she had given Hugh nine years before.

Agnes has never seen her husband since. Whether he is alive she does not know; whether he died that twentieth of August at sea she does not know; whether the chain of contradictory circumstances we have narrated were actual and based upon the correct hypothesis, that he himself appeared twice before her in the flesh, she does not know. George Dana, urged by her entreaties and her prayers, finally renounced all hope of overcoming her reluctance to think of him again after her double warning, and married. Agnes is a hopelessly-saddened, changed and melancholy woman.

### The Water Torture.
It is difficult to imagine a more cruel device than what is known as the water torture in Japan, the originators of which relied upon the torments of thirst as more powerful than mere corporal suffering. The prisoner is for several days confined to an extremely salt diet, without rice or water. When two or three days have passed the craving for water becomes incessant, and the sufferings of the tortured man approach the bounds of insanity. Efforts are then made to obtain confession by subjecting the sufferer to the agony endured by Tantalus when in the midst of the infernal lake, whose waters he could not touch. On all sides the thirst-distracted prisoner beholds water—water for which he would sacrifice everything—but which he cannot touch except upon the conditions of confession.

OF all her Prime Ministers, Queen Victoria liked most Lords Aberdeen and Melbourne, and Lord John Russell least, as he was not a courtier and was always in trouble with the Court. Lord Beaconsfield at first was far from being a favorite of her Majesty, but since his second term he has managed to worm himself into the royal good graces. The Queen has done him the honor to read all his novels, including "Lothair."

THE Marquis of Lorne and Princess Louise devote an hour to family devotions each evening, half an hour in the morning and a quarter of an hour at noon. The Marquis reads from the Church of England service and the Princess responds.

### PERSONAL TOPICS.
THE best of men will sometimes find the towel missing at their hotel, and have to stand up to the stove and dry themselves with pillow shams.

KING KANAKA, of the Hawaiian Islands, has arranged with an English house for the transportation of ten thousand English emigrants to his kingdom.

LEWIS CLEMENT, the last Canadian pensioner of the war of 1812, is dead. He lived at St. Catherines. He was very aged. The veterans on this side are increasing rather than diminishing the list of pensioners for that war.

THE boat built for Lewis G. Goldsmith, of Boston, in which he proposes, with his wife, to circumnavigate the globe, is eighteen and a half feet in length, six feet beam and three feet deep.

THREE years ago a poor preacher, Rev. C. H. Gregory, quit preaching and went to chopping down trees near Fort Smith, in Arkansas. He founded the town of Altus, and now has a nursery and trees worth $30,000.

PROFESSOR DANA, the geologist of Yale, although sixty years old, is a tremendous pedestrian, and can run like a deer. In his excursions with his students they find that few can keep pace with him if he undertakes to walk rapidly.

PATENT medicine dealers are using so many tricks now to have their advertisements read, that a man never begins an item, not even a sermon, without first looking at the bottom to see if the words "for sale by all druggists" are there.

MRS. WILLIS, an aged lady of Cumberland County, Ky., died recently and left $1,000 to the editor of the Glasgow (Ky.) *Times* in token of the comfort she had found in reading his paper in her sorrow. Every Kentucky editor will now begin to print columns of comfort for aged and rich women.

COLONEL O'BIERNE, a well known Washington correspondent, now in the employ of the Indian Bureau, has been sent to interview Sitting Bull, and to ascertain whether he really intends to return into the territory of the United States with hostile intentions.

A MEMENTO of the great Napoleon at Tallahassee, Florida, is a gilt China teacup adorned with the Emperor's monogram and a colored representation of the Otranto, Italy. It also bears the date 1813. The relic is thought to have found its way to Florida in care of the son of Marshal Murat, who went to that State in 1821.

GEORGE R. GRAHAM, at one time owner and editor of *Graham's Magazine*, one of the leading periodicals of the country, is now filling the position of assistant editor of a Newark, N. J., journal. He has accumulated two fortunes, both of which were lost, it is said, in stock speculations.

A MAN visiting a logging camp in Maine forgot to take his mittens with him when he left, and did not miss them until he was a mile away. He wrote a note and gave it to his dog, with instructions to go back to the camp and give it to the cook, which he did. He soon returned with the mittens in his mouth.

DOGS chased a deer into the town of Beebe, Ark., and in the excitement of the moment three ministers who were passing along the street pulled out seven-shooters and began firing at it. After the deer was down a fourth man cut his throat with a bowie knife, which he pulled from his boot; but he was only a deacon.—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

PROFESSOR ANDERSON, the celebrated chess player, died on March 14, at Breslau, Silicia. In December, 1858 he was defeated by Paul Morphy, but in 1862, at the second London chess tournament, he obtained the highest prize. He was the author of many original outlines of games and writings on the theory of chess.

Two eccentric brothers have recently died in Maine, of whom it is related that they together occupied one room of their house for years. In it they cooked, ate and slept, and upon its smoke-begrimed walls they kept their accounts and their diary of events, which ran back to 1840. One of them left fifteen thousand dollars for school purposes.

THE New York *Times*, a political journal, has discovered that Americans abstain from wine-drinking at hotel tables not because they are more temperate than other peoples, but because hotel proprietors in this country charge one dollar and twenty-five cents for a bottle of wine that can be bought at the grocer's for fifty cents.

MR. JEFFERSON M. LEVY, of New York, who bought "Monticello," the home of Thomas Jefferson, intends to make it a summer residence, restoring, as far as possible, the grounds and surroundings to their appearance when the great owner was alive. The mansion is not to be disturbed—at least not for the present—and everything will be done to keep green the associations and memories of the past.

LORD BEACONSFIELD never hits at random, and it is noticeable that he likes to select for punishment pushing men of the talkative sort. He once disposed of Lord Grey very contemptuously alluding to him as "poor Lord Grey." Of Mr. Carlyle he said, "He had his reasons for writing civilly of Cromwell—Cromwell would have hanged him." Of Mr. Browning, "I like Mr. Browning's verses, and wish somebody would translate them into English."

THE legitimate Queen of Spain is an under-grown, poorly-developed little woman, of sallow complexion. Her eyes are skyblue, and rather pleasing, and her hair flaxen. The nose is snub, and the mouth unfinished and coarse. Margherita appears unhealthy. Her neck is swelled to deformity, her shoulders sloping, chest narrow, and waist thick. Notwithstanding her lymphatic habit she has a deal of "go," talks fluently in many tongues, laughs pleasantly, and enjoys fun when it comes in her way. She requires much physical exercise to quicken her blood. Riding and music are her favorite pastimes.

### The Butcher Boy and the Baker's Girl.
It was down in the yeast part of the city. He was a bully butcher boy; she was the pie-ous daughter of the German baker next door, with eyes like currants, and her yellow hair twisted on the back of her head like a huge cruller. They leaned toward each other over the backbone of the separating railing. He was casting sheep's eyes at her, while hers turned on him with a provocating roll.

"Meat me to-night beef fore quarter to 10," said he.

"O, dough-nut ask it," said she.

"I make no bones about it," said he.

"You're not well-bread," said she.

"Only sweet-bread," said he.

"Don't egg me on," said she.

"I never sausage a girl. Don't keep me on tender hooks?" said he, quite chop-fallen.

"Why don't you wear the dear flour I gave you?" asked she.

"Pork-quoi?" asked he.

"O, knead I say?" asked she.

"That don't suet me," said he.

"You're crusty. I only wanted to cracker joke," said she.

"You gave me a cut—the cold shoulder," said he.

"Ah, you don't loaf me!" sighed she.

"Veal see. I'll cleave to you, and no mis-steak—if you have money," said he.

"I can make a bun-dance," said she.

"Then no more lamb-entations," said he. "You shall be my rib!"

"Well done!" said she.

And their arms embraced like a pretzel. So his cake was not all dough; she liked a man of his kidney; and, being good livers, they will no doubt live on the fat of the land, raisin lots of children. This world is a queer jumble but love seems "bread in the bone."—*Potter's American Monthly.*

### "Charge It."
An oldish citizen who had scraped a few hundred dollars together started in the saloon business, on Hastings street, a few days ago, and a man whom he knew and did not particularly admire started in the same business at the same time a few doors above. There was something of a rivalry between the two places about fixing up, and the old man was constantly on the watch to see that the other did not get ahead of him. He had just settled down to the belief that he was a long ways ahead, when in came a customer who said:

"Ah! you'll have to hang up your fiddle now. The man above you was showing me his slate. He has over twenty names on it since morning, and four men have just gone in there after 10-cent drinks."

"Ish dot some facts?" exclaimed the old man, thoroughly aroused in a moment.

"Yes, and I'll bet he'll have $20 charged to customers before night."

"Und I shall haf more as forty! Vait tills I run mit der grocery for a slate, und den you shtand on der corner, und gif all der poys some winks to come in. I don't let dot man get aheadt of me if I haf to puy ten schlates!"

Night closed in on the old man top of the heap.—*Detroit Free Press.*

### The Champion Juvenile Hunter.
There resides on Horse creek, about a mile from this city, a little boy, named Thomas Mills, who can justly lay claim to being the champion juvenile hunter of the United States. He is now about 14 years of age, but he was equally proficient as a deer-stalker and marksman when he was 11 years old, when he killed three antelopes at one shot near his father's house on Horse creek. Last week he accompanied his father, B. A. Mills, upon a three days' hunt down Pumpkin creek. They pitched their tent about twenty miles south of the North Platte, and killed seventeen deer within three miles of camp. They loaded up the spoils of the hunt and brought it to this city. The seventeen deer weighed over 900 pounds. Little Tommy Mills has killed 114 head of deer during the past four months. He thinks nothing of going out, with his little brother to take care of the wagon, and killing four or five fat bucks as a day's work. His father states that he has known Tommy to kill two or three antelopes in one day with an old shotgun and coarse buckshot.—*Cheyenne Sun.*

### Spreading Disease.
In a late noteworthy case, the disease of diphtheria was spread among the members of a household by kisses bestowed upon the patient. The lesson to be derived from this not exceptional experience is very clear. As every physician knows, it is no uncommon thing for adults to have diphtheria so mildly that it is mistaken for an ordinary sore throat resulting from cold; yet such a person can easily infect a child, and the child become a center of malignant infection. In view of the fatal prevalence of diphtheria, therefore, the kissing of a child upon the mouth by a person with a sore throat is hazardous, if not criminal; and scarcely less so is the practice of allowing children to kiss their ailing playmates. It would be wise to exercise great caution in this matter, if not to discontinue the practice of kissing upon the mouth altogether, in indiscriminate cases.

### Industry.
It is the duty of every man, woman and child to be industrious. By industry we all add to the happiness of ourselves, of our families, of our posterity. By industry we are not only adding to the happiness and prosperity of our race, but also to the aggregate knowledge.

If you see a man going about in rags, with a sour face and cynical manner, you may pretty easily guess that he is not industrious. Rags are not an accompaniment of industry; and, although there may be cases in which an industrious person is sour in feature and cynical in his address, such cases are exceptional. For industry usually brings contentment, and contentment brings a sweet face, and a sweet-faced man cannot be cynical. To be pleasant in demeanor is just as natural to a contented man as a sweet odor is to the violet.

### OUGH!
A man oft finds his cake is dough,
So listen to my tale of wough.

Poor Smythekins! It was rather rough,
And put him in a downright hough.

One day the town was like a slough,
When Smythekins tried a fancy bough.

The walking was as usual, through
The streets were filled with melted snough.

His latest flame was driving through
The upper part of the avenough.

He raised his hand, but an awkward cough
Came on as tried his hat to dough.

He kept it in; but a strong hiccough,
Instead, jerked his hand and fingers ough.

He slipped and fell in a muddy trough,
His legs flew out and his hat flew ough.

'Twas fun for the lady; for him 'twas tough,
And worse than his lady-love's rebough.

For he slid through the slush like a two-horse plough,
And is sore in body and mind even nough.

So, swells, take heed. Of your skill although
You are sure, what may happen you never knough.
—*New York Mail.*

### EVERY-DAY SPICERIES.
ARE harps struck by lightning blasted lyres?—*Binghamton Republican.*

IT is hard to get ahead of time, but a musician often beats it.—*Boston Transcript.*

THE police of New York are being vaccinated. But what's the use of it? they never catch anything.—*Chicago Times.*

WHEN a man is about to be hanged, he probably doesn't feel like singing "Blest be the tie that binds."—*Boston Post.*

OLD lady—"Ah, you bad boy, draggin' your little brother along like that! S'posin you was to kill him?" Bad boy—"Don't care. Got another indoors."

THE man who makes the coffee at a hotel is never seen by the public. That's one reason why none of them are ever found dead in the alley.—*Free Press.*

CAMILLA URSO is almost the only woman who has ever attained eminence as a violinist, and yet the art of drawing a beau is innate with the sex.—*Cincinnati Commercial.*

BRIGHT bows of mule shoes are all the rage for parlor ornaments, but always wait till the mule loses it off his hind foot before you attempt to bronze it.—*Keokuk Constitution.*

THOUGH the average small boy may steal away and eat a watermelon all by himself, he never refuses to divide his medicine with a little sister.—*New Orleans Picayune.*

REV. JAMES FREEMAN CLARKE, in his sermon at the Young Men's Christian Union in Boston, said near the close: "I will not keep you longer, for I know it is Fast Day, and you want your dinner."

ACCORDING to the police reports, there were but ten cases of profanity in Boston during the past year. This shows that police information in the East isn't much better than it is here.—*Jersey City Journal.*

IT is heartrending to make such corrections, but it is very necessary sometimes. "In speaking of the President of our local bank last week," says a country journal, "for 'He skedaddled,' please read 'His schedule.'"

LOVE rules the court, the camp, the grove, and earth below and heaven above, but it never sewed a gray patch in the seat of your husband's black trowsers. That isn't love. That's revenge.—*Andrews' Bazar.*

WE once heard a facetious music seller announce, "O Say, Not Woman's Love is Bought," all for the price of one half-penny. A modern music seller announces, "Thou Hast Loved and Left Me" for ten cents.—*New York Commercial Advertiser.*

Two darkies were vaunting their courage. "I isn't 'feared o' nothin', I isn't," said one. "Den, Sam, I reckon you isn't 'feared to loan me a dollar?" "No, Julius, I isn't 'feared to loan you a dollah, but I does hate to part wid an ole fren' forebber."

#### MORTALITY.
How do the roses die?
Their petals fall together,
Thrown down and scattered by the sky
Of angry weather?
No, the sad thunder-stroke
O'ersweeps their lowly bower;
The storm that tramples on the oak
Relents above the flower.

No violence makes them grieve,
No wrath hath done them wrong,
When with sad secrecy they leave
The branch to which they clung.
They yield them, one by one,
To the light breeze and shower,
To the soft dew, cool shade, bright sun,
Time and the hour.

A CUBIC foot of alcohol weighs seven hundred and ninety ounces, while the same quantity of water weighs one thousand ounces. Alcohol being the lighter, it flies to your head. Cut this out and paste it on your thumb nail.—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

YOU might as well try to pick a quarrel with a graven image or play the accordion with a pair of mittens on, as to publish a paper that will suit everybody. It can't be done, unless you print it in the Sandwich Islands.—*Hackensack Republican.*

OUR advice to young men is not to come West unless they are capable, energetic and practical. A Harvard graduate is peeling potatoes in one of the Chestnut-street ten-cent restaurants—and he isn't much of a hand at it, either.—*St. Louis Times-Journal.*

A BALTIMORE citizen bought ten thousand dollars worth of satin damask covered rosewood furniture and put it in the cellar, where chickens roosted upon it, and his relatives are now trying to get control of his fortune, alleging that he is insane.—*Troy Press.*

BAYARD TAYLOR walked all over Europe, but he never made anything out of the "gate money," and so he died in poverty and was buried a few days ago, just about the time that a brilliant genius was making thirty thousand dollars by a right use of his legs.—*Boston Pilot.*

THE railway eating houses of Texas furnish many a job for the coroners.—*Chicago Journal.* Railway eating houses in general deserve to furnish jobs for coroners. The meal for which seventy-five cents is charged at the average railway eating houses, makes a man feel like doing almost anything.—*Toledo Commercial.*

# Manchester Enterprise.

BY MAT D. BLOSSER.

We solicit communications and news items from all the surrounding towns.

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

We must not be held responsible for sentiments expressed by writers.

Any one wishing to become a regular or occasional correspondent, or news gatherer, will please write us for instructions.

If you have any business at the Probate Office, make the request that your notice be published in the ENTERPRISE. Such a request will always be granted.

All articles for publication should be addressed to THE ENTERPRISE.

THURSDAY, APRIL 17, 1879.

There were 225 flouring mills burned in the United States in 1878.

Secretary Sherman has ordered an investigation into the manner in which the Beal-Steere collection passed the custom house.

Judge Morris, the newly elected Judge, will hold his first term of court in Ann Arbor this week, beginning Saturday morning at 11 o'clock.

The balance of cash in the State treasury, April 5, was $662,351.26; receipts for the week ending April 12 were $168,516.18; payments for same time, $35,318.02; leaving a balance, April 12, 1879, of $795,549.42; increase for the week, $133,198.16.

State Fish Commissioner Jerome announces that some disease has attacked the fry of the brook trout at the State hatchery and that they have died by hundreds and thousands, which will cut off the supply this year. The salmon trout, however, are very fine and the Commission is now distributing them.

The Triennial conclave of the Knights Templar of the United States will be held at Chicago in August, 1880. Extensive preparations are being made for the grand event, and it is presumed that the procession of Knights will be the largest and finest display ever made on this continent. We learn that Adrian Commandry are talking of making a pilgrimage to Chicago, carrying with them their camp equipage, provisions, &c. They expect to march about 20 miles a day, and will be about ten days on the road.

The Philadelphia Ledger, which always speaks wisely on school matters, says: "There can be no doubt that it should be made an object to keep first-rate teachers, and only such, in the primary schools, and that the young teachers who enter in the primaries should not regard their work there as a temporary occupation, from which their chief end and interest is to be removed into some higher grade of school. To render exact justice to our public school system and to the children, the highest salaries should be paid to the most effective and faithful service, irrespective of the technical grade of the school among primary, secondary, and grammar."

A little fun enlivens the House proceedings. Mr. Thorpe, with his staid solemnity, indulged in a big joke last week. Speaking of a bill to prevent the sale of unwholesome meat, he said that "tastes differ; some men eat one thing and some another; there are even some who eat crow and say they like it." On another day a bill relative to the township of Grant, Mackinac county, being before the House, Mr. Robison moved to amend by inserting Jackson in place of Grant, because the names of living men should not be thus used. Mr. Cutcheon moved to amend the amendment by inserting Coalition, if something dead was deemed necessary.—[Lansing Republican.

It is probably generally remembered that some years ago—in 1873—Congress passed a law providing for the erection of durable headstones over the graves of soldiers of the regular and volunteer forces of the United States whose remains are interred in the National Military Cemeteries. This law has been carried out, and the graves of the Nation's dead in these cemeteries are now permanently marked. At the instance of the War Department, Congress has recently authorized the erection of similar headstones over the graves of the Union soldiers who are buried in private and village cemeteries. This will be done as soon as the necessary arrangements can be made. In the meantime the Quartermaster General, at Washington, will at once proceed to collect the necessary information as to where these headstones are required.

All persons having any knowledge of the burial places of soldiers in private cemeteries whose graves are not marked, are requested to communicate the fact to the Quartermaster General, and give regiment, company, and date of death of deceased, if known. Similar information is desired from parties in charge of such cemeteries.

Of course it is not intended to furnish headstones for graves over which monuments have already been erected by relatives or friends of the deceased.

## AT LANSING.

The bill authorizing the bodies of paupers under 55 years of age, to be sent to the medical department of the university, for purposes of dissection, when not requested to be buried, by relatives or friends, within twenty four hours after death, passed the House on Saturday. An amendment, providing that the deceased shall have given his consent, was defeated, so that the bill, as it stands, carries a sort of "Kill him, [cut him up] he's got no friends," spirit to many minds, neither does it exempt women or children, who may have become paupers through another's act.

The committee on the State Prison have reconsidered the appropriation bills and placed the total at about $15,000. $10,000 additional to purchase 27 acres of reputed coal land adjoining the prison is contingent upon the certificate of the Governor and Inspectors that coal in paying quantities has been found on said premises.

The Senate has agreed to the bill fixing the rate of interest at six per cent, where there is no contract, leaving the rate on contracts unlimited, and repealing the usury penalties.

The game laws have been so amended as to prohibit, in the Lower Peninsula, the hunting of deer with dogs; changing the time of hunting woodcock to between July 15th and Jan. 1st, and prairie chicken, partridge, grouse and duck, between Sept. 1st and Jan. 1st. Snipe are exempt, it having been shown that they breed in Labrador and simply migrate. The shooting of ducks upon Sunday is prohibited; or between sunset and sunrise, in the night-time. Penalties remain the same.

The Senate, on Tuesday, agreed to the bill establishing a system of County Examiners of schools, in connection with the existing Township Superintendents. The County Examiners are to examine all teachers and grant certificates, and the Township Superintendents to inspect the schools.

The bill to appropriate $4,000 to build a fire-proof building for a museum at the University, passed the Senate by unanimous vote, on Tuesday.

The "Typographic Advertiser," speaking of Philadelphia, says: "William Penn and a colony of English Friends landed in the new world in 1682, and settled at a convenient place on the river Delaware, and named it Philadelphia. Two years after, the settlement contained 2,500 inhabitants; in 1800, 70,287; in 1820, 119,325; (up to that period it was the largest city in the United States). When the centennial year was reached, the population was over 817,000. The present number cannot be much short of 900,000. Philadelphia is said to contain as many houses as are in New York, Brooklyn and San Francisco combined. Her manufactures amount to more than any other city in the world, except London. In three years from the present she will reach her two hundreth year. Let the anniversary be duly honored by a celebration that shall be excelled only by the National Centennial of 1876. The great centennial buildings, still standing, will afford ample accommodation for a grand industrial and civic display."

If the good people of Philadelphia should get up a celebration, we have no doubt it would prove a grand success, for thousands of people in the West would visit the city.

Universalism, during the past year, made an increase of 52 parishes, 500 families, 46 churches, 2,570 church members and 20 church edifices, in the United States and Canada. The value of its church property increased $79,000 and there was a gain of 45 in the number of Sunday schools. At the same time the statistics have fallen off in some other respects. There are 912 fewer Sunday school scholars and 11 fewer preachers. Colleges and academies have diminished in number by one; students in them by 148, and their assets by $100,000. In the United States the denomination has 737 churches and 711 ministers.

A gigantic excursion has been talked of. The projectors want 50,000 people to go to San Francisco, Cal., in June, to meet Grant and welcome him back to this country. Ample accommodations will be furnished excursionists. Tickets will be limited to three weeks, and will be sold at the remarkably low price of $25 for the round trip. Reduced rates at eating houses along the route will be secured, and perhaps at hotels in San Francisco.

Ann Arbor farmers have bad luck in hiring tramps. Mr. Pryor engaged one to work for him, and that night he lost a $25 watch and good coat. It seems hard to turn these fellows off who apply for work, and yet one can not tell whether they apply for the sake of work or only to get an opportunity to sack the house. Truly the tramp question is a vexed one.

Wm Lewis, the former proprietor of the Goodyear House, Manchester, and the Leonard House, at Ann Arbor, is the landlord of Carr's Hotel, Ypsilanti.

## BROOKLYN.

At our corporation election on Monday, the following ticket was elected:

President—A. P. Cook.

Trustees (two years)—Hon. H. Woodward, Dr. L. M. Jones, John De Lemater.

Trustees (one year)—E. J. Ennis, Dr. J. A. Porter, Dr. E. N. Palmer

Clerk—J. M. Griswold.

Street Commissioner—Wm. Ambler.

Treasurer—J. H. Dresser.

Constable—C. S. Webster.

Assessor—F. W. Bertram.

There were two tickets in the field, headed Citizen and Union. The first ticket was all elected except one trustee for one year. In that case the "Orangeman" ran ahead of the "Catholic," and was elected by seven majority. In my opinion this village will get all the PHYSIC they want for the next year.

Last week Norvell "came to bat" nobly, sent a splendid "daisy-cutter over the left field," made a good start, but "got out of wind on the home run." Now, if he will acknowledge, that as far as he knows, Brooklyn, with the exception of two men, had nothing to do with changing the town boundaries, we'll call it square.

## SALINE.

A warrant was issued on Saturday morning for the arrest of a man who was caught stealing cigars from the manufactory of E. W. Wallace, but by the time the warrant was ready, the culprit had disappeared. It was soon discovered that he had taken the road to Bridgewater. Mr. Wallace followed on the 9:25 train, found his man and brought him back. He was sentenced by Justice Guildart to four days in jail, and taken to Ann Arbor Saturday afternoon. It is thought that nothing that he could lay his hands on came amiss to him, as his pockets seemed to be full of eggs, garden seeds, lemons, &c. A.

When the ice melted out of Grass Lake, dead eels, twenty inches in length, were found floating upon the water. We understand that eels were placed in that lake about two years ago.

## Miscellaneous.


# INSURANCE!

Are You Insured from Loss by Fire?

IF NOT, consider the advantages of the following world renowned companies:

| | |
|---|---|
| Ætna of Hartford, Assets, | $6,914,148 |
| Home, of New York, " | 6,390,352 |
| Franklin, Philadelphia, " | 3,363,219 |
| Phœnix, of New York, " | 2,735,654 |
| Fire Association, Phila. " | 3,774,806 |
| American, of Philad'a, " | 1,364,716 |

All of the above are strictly first-class, and are among the oldest and best American Companies.

I am prepared to insure in any of the above at as low rates as can be had in any first-class companies.

I guarantee the correctness of all my work.

Before insuring call and ascertain rates and terms.

A. E. HEWETT.

CALL AND SEE THE LATEST STYLES —IN— WEDDING STATIONERY,

Something for PAPER, WOODEN, TIN, CHINA, SILVER, GOLDEN, AND DIAMOND WEDDINGS, RECEPTIONS, BALLS & PARTIES.

THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT OUTSIDE OF DETROIT, —AND— MUCH CHEAPER THAN THEY CAN BE HAD IN THE CITY, —AT THE— ENTERPRISE OFFICE.

SPRING GOODS, FINE SUITS, NICE CLOTHES, Made by MAHRLE the Tailor

A large stock to select from. Both American and Foreign Goods.

Suits made up for $15.

GOOD PAIR OF PANTS, $3.

CALL AND SEE HIM.

C. A. FAUSEL, WATCHMAKER and JEWELER —DEALER IN— Watches, Clocks, SILVER & PLATED-WARE, Spectacles and Fancy Goods.


## Miscellaneous.


CHARLES UTES, M. D. Office over Haeussler & Kingsley's Drug Store Manchester, Mich.

ONLY $1 For Six Beautiful Pictures, ... or for Five Pictures, ... or for Four Pictures, ... Facsimile copies of Fine Steel Engravings, copies of celebrated masterpieces, ... Heavy Plate Paper ... Address, The Graphic Company, New York.

FURNITURE. H. C. RANSOM, 241 and 243 MAIN STREET, FURNITURE.

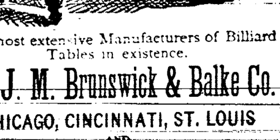
LOCKWOOD'S Furniture Rooms! EAST SIDE OF THE RIVER.

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.)

Matresses, Springs, &c.

Pictures framed in first class style. A fine line of Coffins and Caskets, of all sizes.

Remember the place, Jefferson Street, east of G. W. Doty's Store, Manchester, Mich.



The most extensive Manufacturers of Billiard Tables in existence.

The J. M. Brunswick & Balke Co.

CHICAGO, CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS AND 724 Broadway, New York.

Newest and most elegant styles of BILLIARD TABLES AT LOWEST PRICES.

Elegant Parlor, Dining, Library and Billiard Tables combined, size 3 x 6; slate beds, perfect cushions, complete with balls and cues, $50.

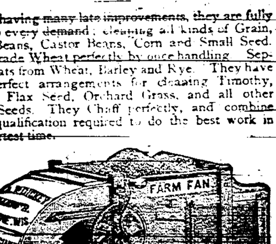
Address whichever house is nearest your city.

The J. M. Brunswick & Balke Co.

VICTORIOUS! HIGHEST & BEST AWARD And Grand Medal of Honor.

Economy, Durability and Rapidity combined with perfect work, Are Distinguishing Features of the celebrated Giant Farm and Warehouse Fans, MADE BY A. P. DICKEY, Racine, Wis.

Now having many late improvements, they are fully equal to every demand; cleaning all kinds of Grain, Peas, Beans, Castor Beans, Corn and Small Seed. They grade Wheat perfectly by once handling. Separate Oats from Wheat, Barley and Rye. They have very perfect arrangements for cleaning Timothy, Clover, Flax Seed, Orchard Grass, and all other Small Seeds. They Chaff perfectly, and combine every qualification required to do the best work in the shortest time.



Warehouse, as well as Farm Mills, are largely constructed both kinds requiring nine sizes to accommodate the demand, and giving a capacity of from 50 to 500 bushels per hour, according to size of mill.

They are shipped, boxed for ocean transportation, and "set up" or "knocked down" for forwarding inland, as requested; and in all cases put free on board Cars or Steamer. Orders filled same day as received.

Mills shipped "knocked down" go for half the freight charged as when forwarded "set up." Oleographs and Circulars supplied on application. Prices will be quoted low and on liberal terms. Correspondence solicited.

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.



POTTLE'S DRY GOODS HOUSE.

# FRESH ARRIVALS.

EVERYTHING NEW —AT— POTTLE'S. CALL AND SEE.

Rich Dress Goods.
Novelties in Dress Trimmings.
Corsets, Hosiery and Gloves a Specialty.
Ladies' Sacks and Circulars.
CARPETS, CURTAINS AND WALL PAPER.

Best Stock of Men and Boys' Hats Ever Offered in Manchester.

Nicest assortment of Ladies' and Gent's Boots & Shoes in the Country

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES AND SUITINGS MADE TO ORDER AND TO FIT. GOODS TOO NUMEROUS TO MENTION.

W. H. POTTLE.

CLOTHING. | CLOTHING.

NEW SPRING CLOTHING!

What is the advantage in lying, when the truth answers better?

No deception practiced, or extravagant bombast, that shows on the face it's false.

No sensible man believes bosh in advertising.

SUCCESS in ADVERTISING is in TELLING THE TRUTH, and that we propose to do to each man, woman or boy, that wants any

Clothing in Our Line.

Look at the Mammoth Stock in other Mammoth Clothing Houses, and then drop into our place and judge who carries the stock.

Men and Boys' Clothing, Hats and Caps, GENT'S FURNISHING GOODS, AT HONEST HARD-PAN PRICES, —AT— M. M. PECK'S, NEXT TO THE BANK.

CORN EXCHANGE. | CORN EXCHANGE.

The New Oliver Chilled Plows,

THE ONLY GENUINE CHILLED PLOW MADE.

Over 72,000 made and sold in 1878.

For durability, light draft, and quality of work, it is unequaled. A fair trial of these Plows will prove to any one the truth of this assertion.

DO NOT BUY UNTIL YOU HAVE SEEN AND TRIED THESE PLOWS.

I mean business when you come to plowing, and am ready to meet my competitors under any and all circumstances.

This is a partial list of the many articles that can always be found at my store:

| | |
|---|---|
| Studebaker Wagons and Buggies, | Spring-Tooth Harrows, |
| Oliver Chilled Plows—best in the world, | Iron Harrows, |
| Fairbanks' Scales, | Corn Cultivators, |
| Buckeye Grain Drills and Cultivators. | Wooden Pumps, |
| Ann Arbor Cultivators, | Iron Pumps, |
| Superior Grain Drills, | Wind Mills, |
| Johnston Reapers, | Stone-Boats, |
| Leader Reapers, | Wheelbarrows, |
| J. P. Manny and Wood Mowers, | Grindstones—hung, |
| Taylor Horse Rakes, | Salt, Lime, Cement, Plaster, Bonedust, |
| Tiger Self-Dump Horse Rakes, | Clover and Timothy Seed, |
| Scotch Harrows, | Corn, Oats, &c. |

Also a complete stock of all the leading articles of Hardware.

Especial attention is called to the Leader Spring-Tooth Harrow,

The cheapest and best article of the kind ever put on the market.

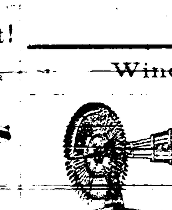
Respectfully, W. KIMBLE.

MANCHESTER, MICH.

DRUGS, MEDICINES, SCHOOL-BOOKS, &C.

Hæussler & Kingsley.

Wind Mills. | Wind Mills.



THE OLD RELIABLE PERKINS WINDMILL

The BEST, and consequently the CHEAPEST WINDMILL IN THE MARKET.

This Windmill has not got to be improved,—it has REACHED PERFECTION.

Thousands of them in use, and every owner satisfied. Yes, more than satisfied. They say they would not part with them for four times their cost. This King of Windmills has stood the test for years, and is universally acknowledged to be

THE MOST POWERFUL MILL IN USE.

And on account of its SIMPLICITY, the MOST DURABLE; and connected with its power, simplicity and durability, we add BEAUTY.

THIS MILL IS NEVER OUT OF ORDER.

You are never obliged to dig it out of snow or thaw it out of the ice, to have it perform its work.

Farmers, if you want a Windmill that will do its work without any annoyance, and last as long as you live,

GET A PERKINS!

We also make a specialty of Pumps. Keep them on hand, and will sell you THE BEST PUMP IN USE.

We keep none but FIRST CLASS. We are old in the business and mean business when we say we will sell you a BETTER MILL and BETTER PUMP, and do better work than any other party in the business.

Please call on me before buying, as I have concluded to put windmill goods down to the BOTTOM figure.

MANCHESTER MICH. E. P. CRAFTS, Ag't.


## Legal Notices.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, County of Washtenaw, ss. At a session of the Probate Court for the County of Washtenaw, ... [illegible] ... WILLIAM D. HARRIMAN, Judge of Probate. WILLIAM G. DOTY, Probate Register.

Real Estate for Sale.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, County of Washtenaw, ss. In the matter of the estate of Mary Dettling and Lewis Dettling, Minors.

Notice is hereby given, that in pursuance of an order granted to the undersigned Guardian of said Minors, by the Hon. Judge of Probate for the County of Washtenaw, on the ... day of March A. D. 1879, there will be sold at public vendue, to the highest bidder, at the late residence of George Dettling, deceased, in the Township of Freedom, in the County of Washtenaw, in said State, on Saturday, the twenty-sixth day of April A. D. 1879, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day ... All the right, title and interest of said Mary Dettling and Lewis Dettling, Minors, in the following described real estate. The undivided two-elevenths (2-11) part of the west half of the northwest quarter of section number twenty-seven, and the east half of the northwest quarter of section number twenty-eight, and the north fifty acres of the west half of the northeast quarter of section number twenty-eight; all in town three south range four east, (Freedom), Washtenaw County, Michigan. Dated March 5, 1879.

LOUIS DETTLING, Guardian.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.

BY virtue of a license to me granted by the Judge of Probate for the County of Lenawee and State of Michigan, on the 10th day of March, A. D. 1879, empowering, authorizing and licensing me thereto, I will, as the Administrator of the estate of Fielder S. Snow, deceased, on the 3d day of May, A. D. 1879, at the school house near the residence of Allen Dunningham, in the township of Bridgewater, County of Washtenaw, Michigan, sell at public vendue to the highest bidder, the undivided half of a parcel of land situated in the township of Bridgewater, County of Washtenaw and State of Michigan, known and described as being the south part of the east half of the southwest quarter of Section No. 32, in Town four (4) south of Range four (4) east, which lies west of the center of the River Raisin, containing eighteen acres of land, be the same more or less, and right of flowing land on east side of center of said river, on the said E. ½ of S. W. ¼ of said Section 32. The foregoing parcel and premises, together with these parcels of land and premises, viz: The undivided half of those certain parcels of land situate in the village of Clinton, in the County of Lenawee and State of Michigan, with the hydraulic privilege and appurtenances thereunto belonging and appertaining, bounded and described as follows, viz: Commencing at a point in the south line of Chicago street or road, eight rods west of the west line of River street, in the village of Clinton, aforesaid and running thence south about forty rods, to the north line of Clark's part of the village of Clinton; thence west, along the north line of John F. Clark's farm lands, to the center of the River Raisin. Thence northwardly, along the center of said River Raisin, ... to the place of beginning, excepting and reserving ... Edward F. Mills, formerly deeded by Fielder S. Snow and wife to Anson Ross, and also reserving a lot about two hundred feet square, heretofore sold and deeded by Fielder S. Snow and wife to the Clinton Woolen Manufacturing Company. Also, that certain other parcel of land lying south of and adjoining the above described parcel, and being the same deeded by Joel Tyrrell, on the 1st day of February, A. D. 1833, to Derrick W. Owen, Charles W. Pomeroy and Henry Owen, to be used as a tail race to convey water from the mill and other machinery, and for no other purpose; also that other certain tract or parcel of land situate in the township of Clinton, in said county of Lenawee, known and described as being the east half of the north-west quarter of Section No. 5, in Town five south of Range four east; excepting and reserving a parcel of land in the north east corner, lying east of the race heretofore deeded to Daniel Hixson and a small parcel near the southeast corner, heretofore deeded by Fielder S. Snow and wife to David Woolard, George Runyon and Henry Starrett, as a furnace lot, and another small parcel deeded by the same parties to the village of Clinton, as a lot for a pound; and with the other undivided half of all such parcels, are subject to two certain mortgages. The first of said mortgages was made by deceased, in his lifetime, to the Lenawee County Savings Bank, for the sum of $5,500.00, and dated May 17th, 1877, recorded in the office of Register of Deeds for Lenawee County, in Liber 86 of Mortgages, at page 296; upon which there is believed to be unpaid about $3,691.21. The other of said Mortgages was made by Fielder S. Snow and wife in his lifetime, and Danforth Keyes and wife, to Edwin R. Smith, dated February 11th, 1878, for the sum of $5,000.00. Recorded in said Register's Office, in Liber 91 of Mortgages, at page 140.

Terms published at and before sale.—Dated March 19th, 1879. EDWIN R. WOOD, Administrator of the Estate of Fielder S. Snow, deceased.

MORTGAGE SALE.

DEFAULT having been made in the conditions of a certain Mortgage, made by Catharine Miller, Jacob F. Miller, William H. Miller and Franklin Miller, and Mary Miller, ... to Jacob Brown, as Guardian of George Miller and Josiana C. Miller, minor children of John Miller, deceased, dated April 10th, 1874, recorded in office of Register of Deeds for Washtenaw County, Michigan, July 31st, A. D. 1874, at 3½ o'clock P. M., in Liber 50 of Mortgages, on page 514. The first installment of principal of said Mortgage being seventeen hundred sixty-two and 17-100 dollars, with the interest thereon since the date of said mortgage, and so much of the note collateral thereto was assigned by said Jacob Brown to said George Miller after the latter attained the age of twenty-one years, by instrument dated March 13th, 1876, which last named instrument was recorded in said Register of Deeds' office, on the 16th day of March, 1876, at 10 o'clock A. M., in Liber 5 of Assignments of Mortgages, page 105. And the same installment and interest of said Note and Mortgage was further assigned by said George Miller to Elihu L. Clark, by writing dated March 15th, 1876, recorded in said Register of Deeds' office, January 7th, 1878, at 3½ o'clock P. M., in Liber 55 of Mortgages, on page 412, and the same re-assigned by said Elihu L. Clark to said George Miller, by writing dated November 22d, 1878, and recorded in said Register of Deeds' office, November 27th, 1878, at 8 o'clock A. M., in Liber 55 of Mortgages, on page 517, and the same installment and interest of said Note and Mortgage was further assigned by said George Miller to James Hogan, by instrument in writing dated November 25th, A. D. 1878, and recorded in said Register of Deeds' office, November 27th, 1878, at 8 o'clock A. M., in Liber 5 of Assignments of Mortgages on page 112; upon which said installment of principal and the interest thereon accrued, there is claimed now due at this date the sum of two thousand four hundred fifty-two and 14-100 dollars, and no proceedings at law or equity having been taken for the recovery thereof. Notice is therefore hereby given, that by virtue of the power in said mortgage contained, I, said James Hogan, in order to realize the moneys so as aforesaid due to me, together with accruing interest and expenses of foreclosure provided for in said Mortgage, will, on the 6th day of June, A. D. 1879, at 12 o'clock at noon, at the front door of the court house in the City of Ann Arbor, in said County of Washtenaw, sell at public vendue, to the highest bidder, all those certain tracts or parcels of land in said mortgage described, situate in the Township of Bridgewater, in the County of Washtenaw, and State of Michigan, bounded and described as follows, to wit: The north half of the west half of the north east quarter of section number twenty-nine (29), containing forty acres of land, be the same more or less. Also the south-east quarter of the south-east quarter of section number nineteen (19) containing forty acres of land, be the same more or less. Also the north-west quarter of the north-east quarter of section number thirty (30), excepting six acres from the south end thereof supposed to be now owned by George Walter, and leaving the amount of said parcel hereby conveyed, thirty-four acres, be the same more or less. Also that other parcel of land, being the north-west part of the east half of the north-east quarter of section number twenty-nine (29) bounded as follows: Commencing at the north-west corner of said east half of the north-east quarter of said section number twenty-nine and running thence south forty rods; thence east to the center of the River Raisin; thence northwardly, along the center of said River Raisin, to the north line of said section number twenty-nine; thence west, along the section line, to the place of beginning, supposed to contain fifteen acres and forty square rods of land. Also that other parcel of land taken off from the east part of the north east quarter of the north west quarter of section twenty-nine (29), the west line of said parcel being the center of the Territorial Road, so called, and containing one acre of land, be the same more or less, and being the same parcel of land heretofore sold and deeded by James Hogan and his wife to Joseph Lowery. All the above described parcels of land being in township number four south of range number four east, and containing in all one hundred thirty and one-fourth acres of land more or less.—Dated March 10th, 1879.

JAMES HOGAN, Assignee.

E. B. WOOD, Attorney for Assignee.


LEAVE YOUR ORDERS FOR BOOK BINDING At the Enterprise Office.


# Manchester Enterprise,

BY MAT D. BLOSSER.

## Traveler's Guide.

DETROIT, HILLSDALE & SOUTHWESTERN RAILWAY.

| GOING WEST. | | STATIONS. | GOING EAST. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ex. | Ma. | | Ex. | Ma. |
| [illegible] | [illegible] | Detroit | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| [illegible] | [illegible] | Ypsilanti | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| [illegible] | [illegible] | Saline | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| [illegible] | [illegible] | Bridgewater | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| [illegible] | [illegible] | Manchest'r | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| [illegible] | [illegible] | Watkins | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| [illegible] | [illegible] | Brooklyn | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| [illegible] | [illegible] | Hillsdale | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| [illegible] | [illegible] | Bankers | [illegible] | [illegible] |

Trains arrive at Ann Arbor at 11:06 A. M. and 6:20 P. M. Trains leave Ann Arbor at 7:10 A. M. and 5:20 P. M. Trains run by Chicago time.

WM. F. PARKER, Sup't, Ypsilanti, Mich.

A. D. PERKINS, Station Agent, Manchester.

LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY.

FROM JACKSON.

| STATIONS. | Mail | Express | Accom. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Jackson | 6:30 A. M. | 2:30 P. M. | 1:50 P. M. |
| Napoleon | 7:54 " | 2:50 " | 2:35 " |
| Norvell | 7:05 " | 3:05 " | 3:05 " |
| **Manchester,** | **7:19** | **3:20** | **3:35** |
| River Raisin | 7:30 " | 3:30 " | 3:55 " |
| Clinton | 7:40 " | 3:40 " | 4:15 " |
| Tecumseh | 7:50 " | 3:50 " | 4:40 " |
| Adrian | 8:30 " | 4:25 " | 6:00 " |
| Toledo | 9:50 " | 5:25 " | 7:45 " |
| Buffalo | 8:05 P. M. | 4:00 A. M. | .... |
| Detroit | 10:50 A. M. | 7:15 P. M. | .... |
| Chicago | 8:00 P. M. | 6:00 A. M. | .... |

TO JACKSON.

| STATIONS. | Accom. | Mail | Express |
|---|---|---|---|
| Chicago | .... | 10:40 P. M. | 7:35 A. M. |
| Detroit | .... | 7:50 A. M. | 6:40 P. M. |
| Buffalo | .... | 12:45 " | 6:45 A. M. |
| Toledo | 3:00 A. M. | 11:10 " | 8:15 P. M. |
| Adrian | 5:10 " | 12:01 " | 9:20 " |
| Tecumseh | 6:25 " | 12:31 " | 9:57 " |
| Clinton | 7:40 " | 12:41 " | 10:06 " |
| River Raisin | 8:00 " | 12:51 " | 10:57 " |
| **Manchester,** | **8:25** | **1:00** | **10:30** |
| Norvell | 9:05 " | 1:13 P. M. | 10:45 " |
| Napoleon | 9:25 " | 1:25 " | 11:05 " |
| Jackson | 10:20 A. M. | 1:50 P. M. | 11:20 P. M. |

☞ Trains run by Columbus time. Coupon Tickets sold at this Station for all points East and West. F. S. BLODGETT, Sup't Detroit Div'n.

ALBERT SPENCER, Station Agent, Manchester.

THURSDAY, APRIL 17, 1879.

## Local News Brevities.

To day is the 18th birthday of P. M. Walbridge.

Miss Libbie Safe has returned home from Chicago.

Horace Brewer, of Tecumseh, was in town yesterday.

Rev. Robert Haire, of Flint, was in town yesterday.

Pottle is treating his store front to a fresh coat of paint.

H. L. Rose is marshal of this village, by appointment of the council.

Jacob Miller, of Brooklyn, was in town on Sunday, visiting friends.

J. L. Stone received the appointment of president PRO TEM. of the council.

Will. Stodard shot a fine large wild goose, at Mud Lake, a few days ago.

M. D. Case was appointed chief engineer of the fire department, by the council.

Three of the city fathers want to employ a city attorney, but the other three, and the president, don't.

The council, at their last meeting, appointed Charley Sandford pound-master. Now look out for your cows.

Dr. L. M. Jones, of Brooklyn, was in town on Saturday afternoon, and favored the ENTERPRISE office with a call.

The Jackson County Circuit Court calendar contains 120 cases, of which 19 are criminal and 28 chancery cases.

Pottle is at home again, and the new goods are arriving daily. He is making quite a display of his purchases of carpets.

Prof. L. H. Moor, of Fenton Seminary, will preach at the Baptist Church in this village, next Sabbath, morning and evening.

A locomotive belonging to the U. S. Rolling Stock Co. is running on the D. H. & S. W. Ry., in place of one undergoing repairs.

The Typographic Advertiser, from the Johnson Type Foundry, Philadelphia, for Springtime, 1879, is at hand. It is a beauty.

Recollect that the law says you shall not shoot or spear fish in the inland waters of Michigan during the months of April, May and June.

Dr. Reynolds will be in Dexter, May 7th. He is reviving the temperance work in neighboring towns and cities. Will he come to Manchester?

The cross-walks in this village are nearly all too low, and when it is wet or muddy, the walks are in as bad condition as the road is upon either side.

The fire department ask the council to fix up their building and give them the key. They don't want tramps stored in their quarters. We don't blame them.

T. S. Allen, of this town, has been to Kansas and taken up a piece of land. He advertises his farm in this town for sale, and will go west and grow up with the country.

The boys seem to have good luck in what the sentimental lady styled "enticing the finny tribe from their native element," but to which the practical boy replied, "No mum, we'm fishin."

We learn that Rev. J. B. Gilman has accepted an invitation to deliver an address on the 60th anniversary of Odd Fellowship in the U. S., on Friday, the 25th inst., at Traverse City, Mich.

W. H. Pottle has a new advertisement in the ENTERPRISE this week. He advertises "everything new," and all who know Pottle are aware that he is ever averse to having any "old shop-keepers" about his store. When he advertises new goods, he means new goods.

The farmers have commenced plowing.

Barney Wade's examination has been adjourned again, to the 29th inst.

Services in the Universalist Church next Sunday morning instead of the week from next Sunday.

The Rev. Isaac Horton will continue to preach in the Baptist church at Norvell during the ensuing year.

Silvers has a whopping big stock of goods on the road, which will be opened at his store as soon as they arrive.

W. B. Reynolds has a contract for getting out ten thousand ties for the M. S. R. R. Co., to be delivered at Norvell.

A. E. Hewett is prepared to insure in half a dozen good companies, as will be seen by his advertisement in ENTERPRISE.

Fred A. Hunt, of Ypsilanti, Circuit Court Commissioner, was in town yesterday, and favored the ENTERPRISE with a call.

Norvell has been enlivened by two runaways, this week, in which the only damage done was two smashed buggies, one each for Dr. Hyndman and Wilder Bancroft.

Since it has become known that Prof. Miller will not remain in charge of our schools another year, applicants for the situation are numerous.

A. J. Palmer, of Norvell, passed through here on Wednesday morning, on his way to Bay City, where he has been at work for several months.

The Miner Family gave a concert at Goodyear Hall, on Tuesday evening. A portion of the programme was very good, but the majority of it was—so, so.

Elias Haire, Jr., will sell at auction, at the late residence of Elias Haire, deceased, at Lake Pleasant, Freedom, on Wednesday, April 23d, at 1 o'clock P. M., a quantity of farm stock, tools and produce.

What if the old pioneers did have to go shabbily dressed. There was no Pioneer Clothing Store here then, where they could "fix up" cheap, and money was scarce, but their children "and the rest of us" have no such excuse, now Peck is here.

A representative of the fire department gave the council a little talk at their last meeting, telling the city dads what the boys wanted. It was intimated that some of the boys had caught some "tramps," while attending meetings of the company, and invited the committee appointed by council to meet with them. Misery likes company.

Frank Leslie's Chimney Corner contains an exciting story, "The Smuggler's Last Trip, a Sketch of the U. S. Revenue Marine, from the pen of Lieutenant H. D. Smith, U. S. R. M., more familiar to the readers of the ENTERPRISE, as the author of those racy "Glimpses of San Francisco," which appeared in its columns. He is a fine writer, of good descriptive powers, and wields a ready pen.

N. Schmid & Co. are out with a new advertisement. It seems almost superfluous to say anything about this firm, farther than to call attention to their advertisement. The "Banner Store" has become as familiar as a household word to the people of Southern Washtenaw, whom they invite to call and examine their new and seasonable goods. Especial attention is directed to their stock of boots and shoes.

The Misses Foster advertise their spring and summer opening of Pattern Hats and Bonnets, and a general display of Millinery, at their rooms over Case & Corey's store, on the 18th and 19th inst., and the 9th and 10th of May. Miss Mary Foster has lately returned from Chicago, where she has been trimming hats for this opening, and she has brought with her a fine stock of goods, which are being arranged for the opening.

We learn that there is a gentleman who has expressed his desire to come to this village and engage in the manufacture of a patent egg crate, provided he can get a little assistance from the citizens. Believing that our people will assist any laudable enterprise to a reasonable extent, for in the securing of manufacturing depends our future success, we would ask the gentleman to let us know what he wants, that we may inform our readers at once.

A stroll about town will convince any one that there are comparatively few dwellings and yards that are kept in first-class repair. We don't know why this is so; whether it is because the owner is too penurious, impecunious, or lazy. Certain it is, however, that but few of our houses are in good repair or present an attractive and inviting appearance. "Uncle Ike" Wiburn's residence, on City Road, is in as good condition as any we know of. He takes pride in keeping things up snug, and his two acres of land are made to yield either fruit, vegetables, or beautiful flowers. The house, a two story brick, with basement, always looks tidy and being conveniently arranged, no doubt is a pleasant home. The barn, and even "Uncle Ike's" bee house, where he keeps his favorites, who supply him with the "sweets" of life, are in keeping; and there is an air of contentment and home-like comfort about the place, that makes us envious.

## THE VILLAGE LEGISLATURE.

The meeting of the council on Monday evening was attended by a number of spectators, who enjoyed listening to the deliberations of the city fathers with apparent relish.

Bills were presented at a former meeting of the council by Messrs. Goodyear, Corey and Doty, for services on the board of registration, and as inspectors of election, etc., which were referred to a committee. The committee could not find that members of former councils had ever received pay for such services, and that there was any law allowing it. They recommended that these bills be not paid. The matter was again brought up on Monday evening, which called "Patrick Henry" to his feet, and he got off a gushing speech, but we only print a portion of it, as follows:

MR. PRESIDENT:—I would like to say a few words in regard to those bills. Kerney seems to be intelligent enough, but when he gets up to speak, he settles down as quick as though he had taken a dose of croton oil. I think that a dose of that drug would help that gigantic brain amazingly. Now that Rothschild, who lives in a brick house up there, who I believe to be the instigator of this bill in question, thought it would be a fine opportunity to have Belmont present those bills before this council, thinking that while we were yet green and unused to council proceedings, there would be no trouble in having them approved. Now then, gentlemen, there is just where Rosefelt Rothschild made a sad mistake. He is a great man to talk about the expenses of this government and about the extravagance of this republican party. He would not make this corporation of Manchester tremble with fear at a load of indebtedness, if for his own interest; oh! no.

Now then, Mr. President, what is the duty of this council, and what was the duty of the old council? We all know that the law states plainly that they shall serve without compensation. Why were not those bills presented before the old council's time expired? They thought they would meet with better success through the new council before they got their eyes open to business. Now then, gentlemen, I don't favor the payment of those bills at all. I expect to do my duty here without pay, and I don't think their time is worth any more than a poor laboring man's time is.

The motion on the payment of the claims was lost.

### SURPRISE.

Monday, April 14th, was a memorable day to Col. J. H. Fellows, one of the pioneers of Sharon; first, because it was his 70th birthday; second, because he was completely surprised to see the long line of relatives and neighbors drive into his yard, while he, with coat and vest off, was splitting wood. The old gentleman could hardly restrain his feelings, as he grasped the hand of one and another, as they greeted him.

Fifty years of labor in Michigan, and the frosts of seventy winters have made their mark upon him, yet he is vigorous for one of his age. The baskets were unloaded and the table loaded with good things, from which 60 persons satisfied the "inner man."

The united ages of five of the oldest were 367 years. Of the pioneers and friends there were 15 that were over 60 years old, eight over 70, two over 75, and four who had resided in Sharon over 46 years. After dinner the time was spent in singing and general visiting. Thus passed a day long to be remembered by all those present. C.

### THE LETTER LIST.

The following is a List of Letters remaining uncalled for in the Post Offices as classified below. Any one calling at the office for any letter here given, will please say "advertised":

MANCHESTER POST OFFICE, C. WALBRIDGE, P. M.

| | |
|---|---|
| Dexter Ruby | Sanen Louise |
| Dinckle John | Soper Nancy |
| Duffey James | Shepard J. B. & Co. |
| McCorkle J. H. | |

BROOKLYN POST OFFICE, BIEL WOODWARD, P. M.

| | |
|---|---|
| R. A. Dunbar | Hettie Taylor |
| Frank Doolittle | Daniel Riley |
| John Gurya | Rachel Otto |

BRIDGEWATER POST OFFICE, JAMES BURNS, P. M.

Joseph Bada

### THE FARMERS' CLUB.

The farmers met at the directors' room of the People's Bank, on Saturday afternoon. The attendance was not large, but all present seemed to be interested in the discussions.

The secretary read a paper on the subject: Resolved, That a pine board fence, with cedar posts, is the cheapest and best fence a farmer can build, all things considered. After which the subject was discussed by Messrs. Bowers, Corey, Dorr, and others.

The next question to be discussed is "The cultivation of corn."

Peck has been pecking away at the high prices until he has got clothing down so low at the Pioneer that it is cheaper for a man to buy a suit of clothes than to go naked—after he has paid his fine for the latter offense.

There don't seem to be any need for "poverty" clothing a man with rags, when he can get such a good price for rags, and buy an entire new suit, so cheap at Peck's Pioneer Clothing Store.

The streets are dusty, and it's about time for Mack to fix up that sprinkler.

Japanese Paper Napkins for sale at the ENTERPRISE office.

Whatever you want let it be known by advertising in the ENTERPRISE.

Buy your Carpet Warp at N. Schmid & Co's. Both colored and white, the best in the market.

The Singer Sewing Machine at the Banner Store, with drop leaf and four drawers, for $24 cash. Former price, $65.

BARLEY FOR SALE.

I have about 100 bushels of Seed Barley for sale. RANSFORD COOK.

Look at the new style American Sewing Machine, at the Banner Store. It is the easiest running in the world, with a self threading shuttle.

The cheapest lot of envelopes ever bought by us are now at this office, and will be sold plain or printed, in lots to suit purchasers.

The 5 cent Counter in full blast again at N. Schmid & Co's. A large stock of new Goods just received. Better bargains than ever.

Wm. Rehfuss says he would like to have that person who took his buggy pole away from Neebling's shop, to return it and save himself trouble.

FARM FOR SALE.

43 acres, improved; good buildings, orchard, &c. Title clear. Terms reasonable. Enquire of T. S. ALLEN, Iron Creek.

FARMERS,

Please read my advertisement in another column of this paper and note what I have to say about plows. W. KIMBLE.

The latest styles in hats and caps can always be found at Silvers'. The kangaroo skin shoe, the latest and best thing out for gent's wear, can be found only at Silvers'.

Envelopes, and lots of them, just received at the ENTERPRISE office, and will be sold cheap, printed or plain. We have Nos. 2, 4, 5, 6, 6¼, 7, and 9, in all colors and qualities.

Dr. Hunter will be at Dr. Lynch's office front room, over W. H. Pottle's store, in Manchester to work for whoever wish his services, the last Saturday of each month for the present.

M. M. Peck has a stock that will "suit" any man not quite as big as Daniel Lambert or small as Tom Thumb, at the Pioneer Clothing Store. Pocket book capacity included.

What's the use of getting your clothes soiled, when Peck will sell you an overshirt and overalls cheaper than you can get grease or stains taken out, and avoid having clothing shrunk by washing.

Twenty thousand envelopes and fifty thousand sheets of paper just received, to make the assortment perfect, at the ENTERPRISE office. Business men, mechanics, laboring men, farmers, everybody, call and see what we have.

The minstrel and concert troupes are all singing Will. L. Thompson's new Song and Chorus, "Golden Years are passing by," and there is a mania for this beautiful piece. Every lover of a pretty song, send 35 cents to the publishers, W. L. Thompson & Co., East Liverpool, Ohio, for a copy.

Silvers, the Live Clothier, is selling goods for less money than small dealers can buy them for. Just step in and see his men's suits for $3.50, $4.50, $5.00 and $6.50. A good all wool suit for $7.00. It will astonish you to see what a great reduction has been made in the price of clothing.

When you want a good Family Sewing Machine, call at the Banner Store, We are selling the best machine in the country for the least money. We buy direct from factory and sell at our own price, thus saving you the agent's profit of about thirty to fifty per cent. N. SCHMID & CO.

PURCHASE, PURCHASE, PURCHASE

While you can from the mammoth stock of clothing at Silvers, the largest stock ever in Manchester, and prices lower than ever before heard of. Get other prices and then call on us and we will convince you that we are selling better goods for less money than any other establishment in this vicinity.

It encourages a boy to go to Sunday School when he has clothes that "look decent." M. M. Peck, at the Pioneer Clothing Store, has a full stock of suits that will just fit any good boy that is anxious to go to Sunday school, or to see his grandmother. Some of them will fit boys who want to go and see the circus, too.

20 CENTS A WEEK.

A two-line local notice inserted in the ENTERPRISE for a few weeks has read as follows: "You can advertise in the ENTERPRISE at 20 cents a week." Now, while we are pleased to know that the local has been read and remembered, still we are not a little surprised that people will get the impression that we will insert a quarter column advertisement for them at that price. Our rates for locals are invariably 10 cents a line; two lines will cost 20 cents. Our rates for 4 or 5 line ADVERTISEMENTS, are 5 cents a line. These rates are cheap, and ought to induce people who have "Wants," to use these columns; but don't expect us to be more liberal than you are yourselves.

MAT D. BLOSSER, Publisher Enterprise.

Clean, Plump, Mixed Seed Oats, For sale by F. M. BAKER, Sharon Mills.

## Marriages.

[illegible]

## Births.

[illegible]

## Commercial.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

DETROIT, April 16, 1879.

WHEAT—Extra white sales 2,000 bu at $1.04½; No. 1 white at $1.03½. Milling No. 1 white at 99½c per bu.

CORN—Steady. No. 1 mixed at 39½c per bu.

OATS—Firm and steady. No. 1 mixed are nominal at 29c, ... white at 32c ... per bu.

CLOVER SEED—Dull. Prime quality, $3.40 bid and $3.45 asked per bu.

BEANS—City picked are held at $1.25 a $1.25, and unpicked are quotable at 90c@$1.00 per bu.

BUTTER—A moderate demand for choice stock, which is not arriving freely, at 20@21c per lb. Medium and low grades dull and nominal.

EGGS—In good supply, with fresh lots selling at 10@10½c per doz.

HOME MARKET.

(Corrected every Thursday Afternoon.)

APPLES—Per bushel, 50@60c.
BARLEY—Per hundred pounds, $1.00@1.25.
BEANS—Choice, per bu., $1@1.15.
Common, ...
BUTTER—Gilt edge, per lb., 14@15.
Common, ...
Unsalted, 13@14.
BEESWAX—Per lb., 20@22.
CLOVER SEED—Best, $3.25@3.40.
CORN—Shelled, per bu., 40c.
In the ear, per bu., 20c.
DRIED APPLES—Choice new, per lb., 3c.
EGGS—Fresh laid, per doz., 7@8c.
FLOUR—Wheat, per cwt., $2.40.
Buckwheat, per cwt., $2.00.
HAMS—Ham, ...
HAY—Clover, per ton, $7.
Timothy, " $8. Marsh, per ton, $5.
HIDES—Green—Per lb., 4c.
HONEY—Per lb., 12@15c.
LARD—Per lb., 6c.
LIME—Per bbl., $1.00.
OATS—Per bu., 25@30c.
POTATOES—Per bu., Early Rose, 45@50c. Peachblows, 35@40c.
PORK—Salt, Per lb., 5c.
SALT—Eastern, Per bbl., $1.25.
Saginaw, " $1.15; Rock, $1.50.
SHOULDERS—3½@4c.
TALLOW—Beef, Per lb., 5c.
Mutton, " 4½c.
WOOD—Seasoned, Per cord, $2.50. Green, $2.
WHEAT—...

## Miscellaneous.


GRAND OPENING!

Spring and Summer Fashions

Having returned from Chicago with all the latest novelties of the season, we are now prepared to offer to the trade the best selection of styles at the lowest margin of profit.

The Ladies are respectfully invited to attend.

April 18th and 19th and May 9 and 10

M. & E. FOSTER.

1779. 1879.

NEW GOODS, NEW GOODS

I have received my stock of Spring Millinery, consisting of all the novelties of the season. I have procured the services of AN ACCOMPLISHED TRIMMER and will be prepared to have A Grand Opening, and will show the finest Goods and lowest prices ever brought to this town, On MAY 1st, 2d and 3d.

Thanking you for past favors, and hoping for your future custom, I remain, Yours respectfully, MRS. A. M. CRAFTS.


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 Wednesday, the sixteenth day of April, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy nine.

Present, William D. Harriman, Judge of Probate.

In the matter of the estate of Charles Gwinner, deceased.

On reading and filing the petition, duly verified, of Frederick Kurfess, Administrator, praying that he may be licensed to sell the real estate whereof said deceased died seized.

Thereupon it is ordered, that Tuesday, the twentieth day of May 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, four successive weeks previous to said day of hearing.

WILLIAM D. HARRIMAN, (A true copy.) Judge of Probate.

WILLIAM G. DOTY, Probate Register.

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 25th day of March in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy nine.

Present, William D. Harriman, Judge of Probate.

In the matter of the estate of Elias Haire, deceased.

On reading and filing the petition, duly verified, of Rev. Robert W. Haire, praying that he may be licensed to sell the real estate whereof said deceased died seized.

Thereupon it is ordered, that Wednesday, the 14th day of May 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, four successive weeks previous to said day of hearing.

WILLIAM D. HARRIMAN, (A true copy.) Judge of Probate.

WILLIAM G. DOTY, Probate Register.

COMMISSIONERS' NOTICE.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, County of Washtenaw, ss. The undersigned having been appointed by the Probate Court for said County, Commissioners to receive, examine and adjust all claims and demands of all persons against the estate of Charles Gwinner, late of said county deceased, hereby give notice that six months from date are allowed, by order of said Probate Court, for creditors to present their claims against the estate of said deceased, and that they will meet at the late residence of said deceased in the village of Manchester, in said County, on Thursday the twenty-sixth day of June and on Friday the twenty sixth day of September next, at ten o'clock A. M., of each of said days, to receive, examine and adjust said claims. Dated March 26th, 1879.

FREDERICK SCHAIBLE, CONRAD LEHN, Commissioners.


Hardware.

THE GALE ROD BEAM PLOW

Is emphatically the "King of the Field."

Absolutely the lightest, strongest, and best Plow made. Won the Grand Gold Medal in field trial near Paris, France. 182 plows competing.

All sizes Gale Wood Beam Plows on hand.

SPRING STOCK.

4,500 LBS. FENCE WIRE,
25,000 " JEFFERSON NAILS,
7,000 " IRON,
2,000 " WOOL TWINE,
25 DOZ. FORKS, HOES, SHOVELS & SPADES.

Fine assortments in Pocket and Table Cutlery, Plated Ware, Revolvers, Fishing Tackle, Granite Ware, Whips.

WE WILL NOT BE UNDERSOLD.

VAN DUYN, MORDOFF & CO.

John H. Miller.

BUTTER WANTED.

2,500 Pounds Choice Butter per week, to be shipped to the Rocky Mountains.

I will furnish tubs and salt FREE to all good Butter Makers, and pay an extra price for the Butter.

I will also buy fresh salted and unsalted Roll Butter.

I PAY CASH.

J. H. MILLER.

DRY GOODS. | BOOTS & SHOES.

NEW GOODS! AT THE BANNER STORE.

We Lead All Competitors in the Opening of Seasonable Goods.

We have just opened a large stock of New Spring Goods of all descriptions.

THE LARGEST STOCK IN SOUTHERN WASHTENAW,

With prices that speak for themselves. Especial care has been taken in selection of the best styles and manufacture.

In order to thoroughly convince you that we are really complying with what we advertise, we respectfully invite your personal inspection of our goods, which we will be pleased to show at any time, and will guarantee prices.

We have enlarged our Boot and Shoe Department and now come to the front with a line of Boots and Shoes that can be compared with any in the State in both quality and price.

Ladies! do not buy a Shoe or Slipper before you have looked at our stock.

Gents! do not buy a fine Shoe or Boot before you have seen our stock, the best ever offered here.

Many NEW attractions and useful articles on the five-cent Counter.

N. SCHMID & CO.

CLOTHING. | CLOTHING.

AND STILL THEY COME!

New Goods, New Goods!

Every Eastern Freight Train comes loaded with the Latest Spring Styles of carefully selected good Goods, destined for

SILVERS' MAMMOTH CLOTHING HOUSES! AT MANCHESTER & CLINTON.

Consisting in part as follows:

500 Men's Fine Worsted Suits.
" " " Cassimere.
100 " " Spring Overcoats.
500 Youth's Worsted and Cassimere Suits.
" Boys' and Children's Worsted and Cassimere Suits.
100 Cases Men's Boots and Shoes.
" " Boys and Youths' Boots and Shoes.
100 Dozen Hats and Caps, for all ages.

WITH PRICES TO SUIT PURCHASERS.

Come One! Come All!

And avail Yourself of this, the first REAL PECUNIARY SPRING BENEFIT EVER PLACED WITHIN YOUR REACH.

Remember the Place.

Silvers' "One-Price Clothing House,"

Next door to Postoffice, Manchester, and Chicago street, Clinton.

Remember, We are the only concern in America retailing SWEET, ORR & CO.'S Patent Overalls at 60 Cents.

# News of the Week.

**Shot With a Ramrod.**

Otto Conder, a young man about seventeen years old, living at Marysville, Ohio, while loading a rifle shot himself, the ramrod penetrating a rib and making a hole near the heart. The wound was considered fatal.

**Michigan Tragedy.**

Joshua Walker, of Flowerfield, St. Joseph County, burned his barn, two years' wheat crop and his house, and tried to burn himself and his wife alive. They were saved by a neighbor. Walker stabbed one man who came to Mrs. Walker's rescue. He is subject to epilepsy, and was made ugly by a small provocation in the family.

**Shocking Death of a Boy.**

John Raleigh, a lad of fourteen years, an employee of a rod mill in the Eighteenth Ward, Cleveland, was terribly cut in pieces at half-past one o'clock in the morning, by a red-hot rod as it came through the rolls. The rod encircled his legs, and before assistance could be rendered severed them from his body. The boy lived but a short time. He was employed in the mill as water-boy.

**Frightful Accident to Two Boiler Makers.**

Two boiler makers, J. Thullen and C. Cochran, were inside repairing an upright boiler at Brown, Bonnell & Co.'s mill, at Youngstown, Ohio, when hot water, condensed from steam, which entered through a connecting pipe near the top, burst over them. Before they could be dragged out through the small hole at the bottom they were so scalded that the skin came off with their clothes. The injuries were not regarded as necessarily fatal.

**Soldier Killed and Scalped.**

A party of seven Indians attacked Sergeant Kennedy, late Signal Observer at Deadwood, and a private soldier named Bader, of the Second Cavalry. The two men were eating lunch at Mizpat, forty-five miles from Fort Keogh, their destination, when fired upon. Bader was instantly killed, and Kennedy badly wounded. The latter crawled into the brush and kept the Indians off with his six-shooter until assistance arrived. Bader was scalped. Kennedy will probably recover.

**Municipal Election in St. Louis.**

The six defeated Republican candidates for the Upper House of the Municipal Assembly have served notices of contest upon the Democratic candidates who were declared elected at the recent election. The grounds of the contest are generally fraudulent voting, and specifically that the registration of voters at the polls on the day of election is contrary to law. They also petitioned Council to appoint a Committee of its old members to investigate the matter.

**Was It a Murder?**

A few mornings since, parties residing at the corner of Lafayette and Huron streets, Toledo, Ohio, sent word to the Police Station that the body of a man had been found in a cistern, which proved to be that of a German named Chris. Mixon, about forty-five years of age. The first report that Mixon had been drowned by falling into the cistern while in a state of intoxication did not seem well sustained, and the crowd accordingly made examination, which developed a number of suspicious circumstances. It is believed that interested parties had murdered Mixon and used the cistern for the purpose of concealing his body.

**Application for Chinese Laborers.**

The following card has been furnished for publication in San Francisco:

"The Chinese Six Companies are daily in receipt of applications for laborers to go to the Southern States—notably Mississippi and Louisiana—to take the place of negroes emigrating. The officers of these Companies wish it expressly understood that they have no control over their people's labor, and have never brought or caused to be brought one of their countrymen here, never contracted their labor or collected their wages in any manner whatsoever, the press of California to the contrary notwithstanding. CHINESE SIX COMPANIES."

**Labor Troubles in England.**

A London dispatch says that miners in the Houghton and Seaham districts have determined to destroy the property of owners and managers. A hundred police are in Seaham Hall, and a conflict is imminent. Colliery managers are leaving or barricading their houses. There were serious riots the other night in colliery villages in Durham, near Consett. Sixteen policemen, protecting non-strikers, were injured, and a house wrecked. Rioting was resumed next day, and it is feared may become general among the strikers. The riotous feeling in Durham is spreading, and several miner riots have occurred, and many of the iron-works have stopped, the managers having left, fearing bodily harm. An extra force of police has been ordered to the different collieries.

**Kentucky Republican Convention.**

The Republicans of Kentucky, at their recent Convention in Louisville passed resolutions indorsing the Republican platform adopted at Cincinnati in 1876; favoring the call of a Convention at the earliest practical time to revise and amend the State Constitution, and urging upon all the people of the State the duty of voting on all proper occasions in favor of calling such Convention; demanding general reform in the State administration and laws; expressing pride that the country has returned to specie payment; reproving the Democrats in Congress for their course on the Appropriation Bills, etc. The resolutions close with a high eulogy on General Grant, Colonel Walter S. Evans, of Louisville, was nominated for Governor. Colonel Evans is a member of the Louisville bar, and of marked ability. He has served in the State Legislature in both the House and the Senate, and made an active and valuable member. In 1876 he was a candidate for Congress on the Republican ticket in the Fifth or Louisville Congressional District. He is a stalwart Grant man. Judge O. S. Deming, of Robertson County, was nominated for Lieutenant Governor.

**Domestic Tragedy.**

A correspondent writes to the Cincinnati *Commercial* from Madison, Indiana: One of the darkest crimes ever perpetrated in Indiana has just been committed in Harrison County by David Mauck. He is a married man, aged twenty-five years. Mauck returned from his work about three o'clock in the morning, saying to his wife that he would take a nap. He laid down, as did his wife, who soon went to sleep. Sarah Vaughn, a young woman living in the Mauck family, heard the heavy thud of a blow, and the shrieks of Mrs. Mauck. She rushed into the room, and found Mrs. Mauck on the bed literally brained by frequent blows from the poll of an ax.

Mauck then turned his attention to Miss Vaughn, and struck her five blows on the head with an oak stick, and left her on the floor for dead.

Supposing his work complete, Mauck left the house, and with his brother Hugh, who, it is supposed, helped to plan the murder, and who stood at the door and witnessed it, fled. Over one hundred and fifty people joined in scouring the surrounding country in search of the murderers.

Miss Vaughn recovered consciousness sufficiently to crawl to and get into the bed where Mrs. Mauck lay. At nine o'clock in the morning they were found in that condition, and the two little children in the same bed, all covered with blood, and playing over the unconscious body of their mother.

**Slaughter of Russian Prisoners.**

A Kieff correspondent of a St. Petersburg journal gives the following account of an outbreak among political prisoners last month:

"Persons under arrest in the Kieff prison resolved, some time ago, to tunnel under the walls and escape. The scheme was betrayed by one of the conspirators. The authorities allowed the prisoners to continue the excavation, and when the tunnel was completed and the prisoners had entered it, one after the other, intending to come up through an opening beyond the prison precincts, soldiers previously posted at the opening shot the escaping prisoners as they came up. When the bulk of the prisoners, terrified by the noise of the firing, stopped and remained in the tunnel, Soldiers were sent in from behind and the unfortunate wretches, caught between two fires, were all shot down. The proceeding seemed to give the officials much amusement, and the Director of the Kieff Prison was then praised and decorated for having acted with such cleverness and decision."

The correspondent adds: "Quite in keeping with this is the statement published by a Russian chaplain in the Central Prison at Charkoff, in the official Eparchialni Wedomosti. He declares that of five hundred prisoners detained at that prison, two hundred died within four months. One of the heaviest charges made by the Nihilists against the Russian official administration was brutal treatment of prisoners, in consequence of which the health of most of them has broken down, many dying, and some being driven mad."

**Curious Coincidences.**

A correspondent of the Cincinnati *Commercial* writes from Columbus, Ind.: Considerable excitement prevails here, occasioned by the arrest and imprisonment of William H. Smith, charged with killing a man named Sanders, at Lancaster, Garrard County, Kentucky, as detailed of a correspondent from that locality. Mr. Smith did shoot a man named Sanders at the time and place mentioned, because the man named Sanders had attempted to outrage his wife, but although seriously wounding him he did not kill him, and he gave himself up to the authorities promptly and went to jail, but the courts refused to prosecute him. He then gathered up his family and left there, locating in this city, where he has since lived. It seems that at the same time another man named William H. Smith shot and killed a man named Sanders at a picnic at Stanford, Lincoln County, Kentucky, and that he at once fled the country and has never yet been arrested, and that he is the William H. Smith who is wanted, and for whom the reward was offered by the Kentucky authorities, and not the William H. Smith who was arrested here, the victim of whose shooting is still living at Lancaster, Ky. It is also a further part of this strange coincidence that William H. Smith, the real murderer, also came to this city some months ago, but did not remain long. To add to the excitement, arrangements were instituted here to take Smith from jail on a writ of *habeas corpus*, and also to bring suit for damages, for false arrest and imprisonment, but this has been abandoned, as the authorities have voluntarily released him and he is now at liberty. Take the matter all around it is certainly a very strange coincidence, and shows how easily persons may be mistaken, as well as how unfortunate it is to be a member of the Smith family.

**Vermont Murderer Hanged.**

John P. Phair was hanged in the State Prison, at Windsor, Vermont, for the murder of Mrs. Ann E. Freize on June 9, 1874. Phair was ignorant of the last effort of his friends to prevent his execution. He retired at four o'clock in the morning, and slept well till seven. He seemed resigned to his fate. Counsel asked Governor Proctor for a reprieve to allow a session of the Legislature to intervene, but the Governor denied the petition.

At two o'clock Phair ascended the scaffold where a short prayer was offered. The original warrant for the execution and three reprieves were read, and the noose and black cap adjusted.

The Sheriff said: "John P. Phair, the time has now come for the sentence of the law to be executed upon you." Phair's last words were: "Lord, remember me; Lord, remember me." At 2:11 the trap was sprung, the body fell, and life was soon extinct.

The murdered woman kept a place of loose character. On the morning of June 8, 1874, the house which she occupied was burned, and the charred fragments of the body of Mrs. Freize were found in a bed, and marks of violence clearly manifest upon the head and breast, and the gash of a dagger visible on the throat. On the 4:40 train from Rutland on the same morning Phair, who was suspected of intimacy with the murdered woman, went to Boston. He was arrested and indicted. A shawl, watch, rings and other articles belonging to Mrs. Freize were shown on the trial to have been pawned in Boston, and parties to whom they had been disposed of identified Phair as the man who pawned them. The prosecution also showed by comparison of handwriting that he had registered at the Adams House under the name of E. F. Smith, of St. Albans.

It was claimed by the defense that Phair did not stop at Boston, but proceeded immediately to Providence, in search of work; that being unsuccessful, he returned to Boston June 10, and took the next train for Rutland; that he was at Brandon, Vermont, on the day preceding the murder, and did not return till 1:30 o'clock the morning of the murder, and left for Boston on the 4:30 train. The prosecution also introduced evidence to prove that the fire was not discovered until seven o'clock in the morning, and from the manner of the tinder-like construction of the house, it would have been impossible for a fire to slumber three or four hours before breaking out. The jury, after four hours' consideration, rendered a verdict of guilty. Phair was at first sentenced to be hanged in April, 1877, but on account of the exertion of friends who believed him innocent, the culprit was reprieved until April, 1879.

**Meeting of the Frankfort Bar.**

The largest and most distinguished Bar meeting ever held in Kentucky assembled in the Court of Appeals rooms, in the Capitol, at Frankfort, Ky., a few days ago, to do honor to the memory of John M. Elliott, the late Judge of that court.

Hon. Bland Ballard, Judge of the United States District Court for Kentucky, presided, and the following gentlemen were appointed a committee to prepare and report resolutions expressive of the meeting: Ex-Chief Justice William Lindsey, Hon. Joshua Speed, Hon. Alvin Duvall, Charles H. Harwood, Esq., Judge Buckner, Judge Perkins, and Colonel Harry Ward. After a retirement of some thirty minutes, the committee, through Judge Speed, returned and reported a series of eloquent and appropriate resolutions, which, after eulogies on the deceased by Gov. McCreary, Judge Buckner, Judge Collins, Judge Stewart, Col. Breckinridge, Judge W. H. Sneed and Judge Ballard, were unanimously adopted.

Several of the speeches were chiefly devoted to the advocacy of a reformation of the criminal laws of Kentucky, and the redemption of the State from the reputation for violence. Judge Buckner alluded to the fact that Judge Elliott was the second judicial martyr in the whole history of civilization, Judge Lockart, of Scotland, (Chief Justice of the Quarter Sessions, in 1689,) being the first, and dying by the hands of a disappointed litigant, who shot him down at his own home because he had decreed that the assassin should contribute £93 annually to the support of a wife divorced *a mensa et thoro*.

Judge Stewart went so far as to advocate the abrogation, by statute, of the plea of insanity entirely. From this position, however, Judge Ballard in his remarks, dissented, while agreeing with the more conservative views of reform advocated by Judge Buckner.

Col. Breckinridge's address was characterized by more than his usual eloquence and feeling, as indeed were those of all the speakers; for Judge Elliot was a universal favorite with all who knew him, both in and out of the legal profession—bench, bar, and citizens generally.

The meeting having adjourned, the three surviving Judges of the Court, Chief Justice Pryor and Judges Cofer and Hines, took their places on the bench, and a regular session of the court opened. After the reading of the minutes of the last session, ex-Chief Justice Lindsey, in obedience to the behest of the meeting of members of the State bar, arose and presented the resolution to the court, accompanying their reading with a few eloquent and touching remarks eulogistic of the deceased Judge. Whereupon Chief Justice Pryor, responding for himself and associates, ordered the Clerk to spread the resolutions and proceedings of the bar meeting at length upon the records of the court, after which the court adjourned without transacting any further business.

**Municipal Elections.**

The following are the results of local elections in Ohio:

Cleveland.....Herrick, Republican candidate for Mayor, elected by from 1,500 to 2,000 majority.

Dayton.....The Republicans elected their entire city ticket, with the exception of three minor officers.

Lancaster.....William Varys, Republican, elected Mayor by a small majority.

Springfield.....Regular Republican City Ticket defeated, and E. S. Wallace, Democrat, elected Mayor.

Chillicothe.....The Democratic candidate for Mayor elected by over 300 majority. Other offices divided.

McArthur.....Republicans successful by a small majority.

Van Wert.....A large Republican gain, all the candidates but one being successful.

Ironton.....Party lines were not drawn. John M. Corner was re-elected Mayor.

Mt. Vernon.....Mayers, Republican, re-elected Mayor by 204 majority.

Washington, C. H.....Entire Republican ticket elected.

Zanesville.....Republican ticket, excepting the candidate for Mayor, elected.

Urbana.....Republican ticket elected, except two candidates.

Barnesville.....Republican ticket elected by a handsome majority.

Youngstown.....A majority of the Democratic ticket elected.

Pomeroy.....The Independent candidate for Mayor, B. F. Rathbun, elected by a plurality of seven.

Kenton.....Entire Democratic ticket successful.

Fremont.....The Democrats elected Bell Mayor and Hoke Marshal by small majorities.

Warren.....The Republicans elected their whole ticket.

Sandusky.....The Democrats elected R. R. Sloane, Mayor, by over 600 majority.

Alliance.....Entire Republican ticket, except City Solicitor, elected.

Lima.....The Republicans elected the whole township ticket.

Circleville.....The township elected a Republican clerk and constable, the first for some years.

Ravenna.....A majority of the Republican ticket successful.

Sidney.....The whole Republican ticket elected.

Coshocton.....The Democratic ticket elected by a small majority.

Troy.....The entire Republican ticket elected.

Tiffin.....The Democrats elected the whole city ticket.

Athens.....The Republican candidates elected, except one Justice of the Peace.

Bellefontaine.....Republicans carry every office, by an increased majority.

London.....Republican ticket elected.

West Jefferson.....The Democrats elected a majority of their candidates.

Galion.....R. Homer, Republican, elected Mayor.

Painesville.....The Democrats elected two out of three Councilmen.

Ottawa.....Entire Democratic ticket elected.

Middleport.....Republican ticket elected.

Millersburg.....Democratic township and city tickets elected.

Manchester.....Republican candidates all elected.

Crestline.....Entire Democratic ticket elected.

Wooster.....The Democrats elected all their candidates.

Loveland.....John H. Law was re-elected Mayor by a majority of 43.

Morrow.....A majority of Democratic candidates elected.

Upper Sandusky.....Democratic ticket successful.

Akron.....James M. Frasee, Democrat, elected Mayor.

Newark.....A majority of the Democratic nominees elected.

Sidney.....Republicans elected their entire ticket.

Marietta.....Most of the Democratic candidates elected.

Elyria.....The Republican ticket elected.

Portsmouth.....A close contest for Mayor. Williams, Democrat, elected Marshal.

At the election in Albany, N. Y., the Democrats elect ten, the Nationals two, and the Republicans four Supervisors. John Gutman, Democrat, is re-elected Justice of the Justices' Court by 3,000 majority.

The city election at Springfield, Ill., resulted in the success of the entire Republican ticket, with the exception of Treasurer, whom the Democrats elected.

**FORTY-SIXTH CONGRESS.**

APRIL 7.—*Senate*.—The Army Appropriation Bill was received from the House and referred to the Committee on Appropriations. The Senate resumed consideration of the New Hampshire Senatorial case, the question being on the amendment of Mr. Hoar declaring Charles H. Bell entitled to his seat. Mr. Booth introduced a bill to repeal the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad grant. The preamble asserts that the company has failed to construct the main line of its road prior to July 4, 1879, as required by the charter of July 27, 1866. That it has, in fact, at this time, only completed its road to Venita, Indian Territory, a distance of one hundred and twenty-five miles from the Eastern Terminus, and that no portion or section of the road has been completed since 1872. The bill provides for the immediate repeal of the grant, except so far as the road shall be completed by the Fourth of July next, and for the restoration to the market of all lands along the line of the uncompleted road to be disposed of in the same manner as other public lands. Mr. Ingalls introduced a bill for the relief of the central branch of the Union Pacific Railroad Company. It proposes to release the company from all obligations to the Government of the United States under the acts of 1862 and 1864, upon condition that it shall, within six months of the enactment of this bill, execute and file with the Secretary of the Interior, a full release, and discharge the Government from all further claims under said acts. The bill provides, however, that nothing contained shall be construed as depriving the company of any rights it may possess of running in connection with other roads, as the said rights are set forth in the 15th section of the act of July 2, 1864, and the act amendatory thereof. The bill, on motion of Mr. Ingalls, was laid on the table for the present. After debate, further consideration of the subject of Bell's admission went over until to-morrow. A resolution was adopted authorizing the President of the Senate to appoint a select committee of five to take into consideration all matters relating to the Freedman's Savings and Trust Company. After executive session, adjourned.

APRIL 8.—*Senate*.—The Army Appropriation Bill was reported without amendment. Mr. Blaine gave notice of an amendment making it a penal offense, punishable with fine and imprisonment, for any military, naval or civil officer, or any other person except for the purposes named in the bill, to appear armed with a deadly weapon of any description within a mile of any polling place, where a general or special election for Representative to Congress is being held. Mr. Bayard's resolution, calling upon the Secretary of the Treasury for a statement of sums paid John I. Davenport, Supervisor of Elections at New York, since 1870, was adopted. Consideration of the New Hampshire Senatorial case was then resumed........ *House*—Quite a debate started upon the propriety of instructing the Chairman of the Whole (when the House shall be in Committee on the Legislative Appropriation Bill) to award the floor in accordance with the rules of the House, and not be bound by any list of speakers which may be formed. After an informal discussion, the subject-matter was referred to the Committee on Rules. The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the Legislative Bill, its consideration to be under the five-minute rule, and all general debate to be reserved until the political features of the bill are reached. Several amendments were offered and rejected, and without final action the Committee rose and the House adjourned.

APRIL 9.—*Senate*.—Consideration was resumed of the New Hampshire Senatorial case. Mr. Davis opposed the admission of Bell, arguing that there was no such vacancy as could be filled by the Governor. Mr. McDonald said he believed the appointment of Mr. Bell came within the spirit and letter of the Constitution, and therefore Mr. Bell was entitled to admission. Mr. Jones, of Florida, spoke in favor of admitting Mr. Bell. After further debate the Senate went into executive session, and when the doors reopened adjourned........ *House*.—Mr. Stephens, from the Committee on Rules, reported a resolution for the reappointment of the following select committees: Census, Reform of the Civil Service, Law respecting the ascertainment and declaration of the Presidential Election, Prevention of Epidemic Diseases, Ventilation of the Hall, Causes of the Depression of Labor; also, to increase committee membership as follows: Enrolled Bills to 7, Coinage to 11, Ways and Means to 13, Agriculture, Judiciary, Elections, Commerce, Appropriations to 15 each; also a new rule providing that a motion to suspend the rules and pass the General Appropriation Bill shall require a three-fourths majority instead of (as now) two thirds. The report was then discussed. Messrs. Blackburn and Conger opposed the report and amendment, Mr. Garfield moved as an amendment the following: "Nor shall any provision in any such appropriation bill changing existing law be in order," and spoke in favor of it. Mr. Randall came down from the chair, and spoke in opposition to Mr. Garfield's amendment. Mr. Reagan moved to strike out the proposed rule, and insert the following: "That hereafter the Committee on Commerce shall have the same privilege to report bills making an appropriation for improvement of rivers and harbors that is accorded the Committee on Appropriations in reporting general appropriation bills." Agreed to—yeas, 147; nays, 97. The question was then taken on the amendment offered by Mr. Garfield, and it was rejected—yeas, 110; nays, 129. After further discussion, the report was agreed to.

**The Markets.**

CINCINNATI.—Flour—Winter family, $4 65@$4 90; fancy, $5@5 75; patent, $5 75@7; spring, $3 75@4 80; extra, $3¾@$4; superfine, $3 40@3 75. Rye flour, $3@3 25. Grain—Wheat, 90c@$1 05; corn, 36@38c; rye, 50@56½c; oats, 29@33c; barley, choice, $1@1 05. Hay, good to prime mixed, $6@7. Mess pork, $10 25@10 0. Lard, prime steam, 6¼c; prime kettle, 6¾@6¾c. Cotton, 9¾@13⅜c.

NEW YORK.—Flour—Superfine State and Western, $3 30@3 60; common to good extra Western and State, $3 50@3 90; good to choice Western and State, $3 90@4 50; white wheat extra, $4 50@5 25; common to good Ohio extra family, $3 70@5; common to choice St. Louis extra family, $3 80@5 75; Minnesota patent process, good to prime, and choice to double extra, $5 75@8 75. Grain—Wheat, 92c@$1 5. Rye, No. 2 Western and State, 58½@59½c; barley, common Western, 80c. Corn, 43@46c. Oats, 31¼@36c. Lard, prime steam, 6¾@6 60c. Cotton, 11½@11¾c.

PHILADELPHIA.—Flour—Minnesota extra family, medium to choice, $4 50@4 75, and fancy, $4 75@4 90; Ohio extra family, choice to fancy, $4 25@5 40. Rye flour, $2 87½. Grain—Wheat, No. 2 Western red winter, in elevator, $1 13. Rye, Western, 57@58½c. Corn, rejected Western, on track, 40½@41½c.; steamer western on track, scarce at 42½@44 c. Oats, mixed Western, 30@31c.; white Western, 32@33½c.; seed oats, 35c.

LOUISVILLE.—Flour—Extra, $3@3 25; extra family, $3 50@3 75; A No. 1, $4 25@5 50. Grain—Wheat, new red, $1@1 03; amber, $1@1 03 Corn, white, 38c.; mixed, 37c. Oats, white, 30 c.; mixed, 28c. Rye, new, 54c. Hay, common to choice, $8@10 per ton. Mess pork, old, $10 50@11. Lard, choice leaf, in tierces, 7¼@7⅝c.; choice leaf, in kegs, 8⅛@8⅜c.

INDIANAPOLIS.—Grain—Wheat, No. 2 red winter, new $1 04@1 04. Corn, new Western mixed, 34½@35½c. Oats, white Western, 27@28c. Bulk Meats—Green shoulders, 3½c.; clear rib sides, 4⅝c. Lard, prime steam, current make, 6½c. Sweet pickled hams, 7@8c. Hogs common to fair grades, $3 40@3 90.

STOCK MARKETS.

CINCINNATI.—Beef Cattle—Common, 2¼@3c.; fair to medium 3½@4c.; good to choice butcher grades, 4¼@5c; fair to good shippers, 4¼@5¼c.; fair to good dairy cows, 3¼@4¼c., fair to good heavy oxen, 3¼@4¼c.; common to fair feeders, 2¾@3¾c.; and good to choice feeders, 3¾@4¼c.; Hogs—Common, $2 65@3 45; fair to good light, $3 10@3 80; fair to good packing grades, $3 65@3 70, and selected butchers, $3 90@4, with none of the best qualities offering; fair to good stockers, $3@3 60. Sheep—Common to fair, 3@4¼c., and good to choice, 4¾@5½c. per lb. gross.

NEW YORK.—Beef Cattle—Dressed beef, 7@8¾c. per lb., including 2 carloads of Western dressed at 7@7¾c. Sheep and Lambs—Very choice fine wooled Michigan sheep at 6¼c. per lb.; spring lambs at $3 00@5 50. Hogs—Common Western, $4 per 100 lbs.

EAST LIBERTY, PA.—Beef Cattle—Best, $5@5 25 per 100 lbs.; fair to good grades, $4 30@4 80. Hogs—Yorkers, $3 75@4; Philadelphias, $4 80 per 100 lbs.; Philadelphias, $4 15@4 30. Sheep—Prime sale, generally at $4 00 to 5 75.

WOOL.—In Cincinnati, buying prices of dealers remain nominal, as follows: Unwashed—Fine merino, 18@20c.; coarse clothing, 17@18c.; medium clothing, 21@22c.; long combing, 21@23c. Fleece washed—Fine merino, 30c.; coarse clothing, 27@28c.; medium clothing, 30c.; long combing, 32@33c. Tub washed—Common, 25@26c.; good to choice, 30@32c.

McMANUS and O'Neill, Mollie Maguires, convicted for the murder of Coroner Hesser several years ago, are whiling away their time in the Sunbury, (Pa.) jail. They do not expect to hang. Their cases will be brought before the Supreme Court on writs of error. They are the only two Mollies left unhung of the whole party convicted.

"AS SIAM." General Grant quietly asked the King of Siam if he would resign and accept a position in his next Cabinet. The King rolled his eyes round toward the General in an incredulous manner, and, changing his "Jackson's Best" to the other side of his mouth, said: "I guess I am well enough as Siam."—*Lewiston Gazette*.

**Wrenched and Racked**

By the pangs of rheumatism, the joints eventually become grievously distorted, and sometimes assume an a most grotesque deformity. To prevent such results by a simple and agreeable means is certainly the part of wisdom. A tendency to rheumatic ailments may be successfully combated with Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, a medicine with the prestige of a long and successful career of unbounded popularity, and of emphatic professional indorsement. It removes from the blood those inflammatory impurities which pathologists assign as the cause of rheumatism, and not only purifies the life current, but enriches it, promoting vigor by fertilizing its source. Digestion, the action of the bowels and the secretion of the bile are aided by it, and it impels the kidneys and bladder to a regular and active performance of their functions. It is besides a thoroughly reliable remedy for, and means of preventing, periodic fevers.

**A Word to the Corpulent**

Instead of regarding obesity as an abnormal condition, many people have erroneously considered it as an evidence of health, and any agent that reduces fat is therefore at once suspected of being injurious. Starting to reason from the false position that fat is an evidence of health, it is not surprising that they should, very naturally, fall into the error of supposing that an agent possessing properties capable of reducing corpulency would prove injurious to the health. Reasoning, however, from the rational basis, that an undue deposition of fat, constituting obesity, is not a healthy but a morbid condition, it is quite as natural for us to arrive at the opposite conclusion, which is sustained by experience and observation, *i. e.*, that the reduction of fat in cases of corpulency is invariably followed by an improvement of strength, spirits, and physical comforts. Allan's Anti-Fat will reduce a fat person from two to five pounds a week. Sold by Druggists.

IT IS ASTONISHING with what rapidity ulcers, sores and eruptive maladies are cured by HENRY'S CARBOLIC SALVE, an external antidote to unhealthy conditions of the skin which is preferred by physicians to every other preparation containing the carbolic element. It is undoubtedly the finest antiseptic and purifier extant. It acts like a charm on purulent eruptions, and has also been successfully used for rheumatism and sore throat. All Druggists sell it.

PATRONS of the Mason & Hamlin Organs are somewhat more than those of the poorest organs made, but they are not much more, while the quality is vastly superior. This has been so thoroughly proved by the results at all great world's expositions for many years that it is no longer a question. At the prices, they are the cheapest organs offered.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AGENTS and others may find something of interest to them in the advertisement of the Domestic Manuf'g Co. in another column.

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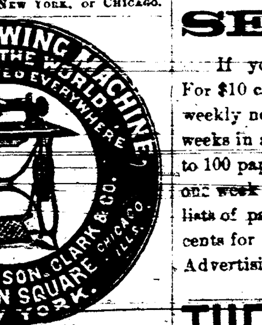


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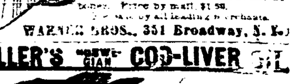


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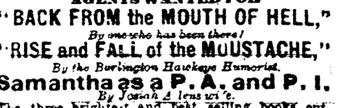


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VOL. 12.--NO. 31. MANCHESTER, MICH., THURSDAY, APRIL 24, 1879. WHOLE NO. 603.

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**SAVED BY LOVE.**

BY J. W. HATTON.

Long I gazed from out my window
Across the crowded street;
But heeded not the din below,
Of rolling wheels and busy feet.

The bustling world cared not for me,
Nor I for all the busy world;
Restless as the stormy sea,
Whose waves against the rocks are hurled.

I'd voyaged on this stormy sea,
Mid wreck of hopes, which oft befell
And felt its treachery, worse to me,
Than hidden rocks, 'mid surf and swell.

I gazed oblivious, weary, sad;
Not pleased with aught I'd ever seen,
Where all seemed tempest-tossed and mad
Deceitful, ever, vile and mean.

Alive, awake; but still my life
Was worse than not to live at all;
So conscious of unequal strife,
Of struggling, climbing, but to fall.

When, beyond the street appeared,
At a window, long I'd watched in vain,
The owner of the pretty bird,
That sang outside the window pane.

With dimpled hand she damped and stirred
The flowers on the window sill,
And stroked the feathers of the bird,
And kindly coaxed him to be still.

With eyes up-turned, she softly sang
A song as sweet as the angels sing,
And the warbling notes of music rang
Like the blended song of birds in spring.

"Love is life, and life is love;
Loving we live and never die;
Praise to Him who rules above,
Who loves all creatures 'neath the sky.

Love is wealth; so let me be
Richer far than money king;
Love is wealth enough for me;
'Tis of thee, sweet love, I sing!

"God of love, my prayer to Thee,
In love, and faith, and hope ascends!
Teach me, in love, to worship Thee,
And love Thy creatures all as friends.

"To love mankind is happiness;
To hate and doubt is grief untold;
Help me to shun such wretchedness;
Make love my dower instead of gold.

"Ambition has no charms for me;
It sears the heart and clogs the soul!
Then give me love and charity,
And heaven as my goal."

She did not know that she had raised
A soul from darkness up to light,
Until, united, we together praised
The God of love, most happy in his sight.

Columbia, Mo.

**WORKING FOR A LIVING.**

"Ruined."

Ralph Hartson made this exclamation in a half incredulous and wholly surprised tone; and no wonder, for Sidney Coster had but the day before been the richest of all that wealthy circle of which they were the representatives.

"Yes, ruined."

"But I do not understand it, Coster," said Hartson.

"I suppose not."

"I do not—I cannot realize it," persisted Hartson.

"You would if you were in my place," replied Sidney bitterly.

"How did it happen?—please explain," said Hartson, lighting a fresh cigar. However much our friends may lose, it seldom interferes much with our pleasures in this world.

"Simply and naturally enough," replied Coster, declining with a wave of his hand the proffered cigar. "No—I must give up that luxury now; I have no money to spend upon cigars. I trusted my money to my uncle, who, by the way, is the best fellow in the world, and he lost it all for me—that's all."

"I am amazed at your coolness," said Hartson.

"No use in fretting about it now; that won't mend the matter, or make it better."

"That's true enough, but very hard to practice, I imagine. How did the uncle—who, by the way, I should call a very shabby fellow if he had lost all my money for me—lose all of this money? Large amount, too, I believe."

"Cool hundred and fifty thousand dollars," replied Coster as composedly as if the sum were but the same number of cents or belonged to some one else.

"And he lost it?"

"Yes, that's just it—speculating," interrupted Sidney, as his friend glanced inquiringly at him.

"And you, Sidney—what will you do?"

"Go to work, of course. What else is there to do?"

"Work! Sidney Coster at work! He, the daintiest and most aristocratic of us all, at work! The idea is absurd."

The sneering laughter which followed these words nettled the listener and aroused all of the manhood within him.

"And why shouldn't I work—or you either, for that matter? God intended that all his creatures should earn their bread, and because we have always lived and grown in the sun of pleasure, and eaten of the bread of idleness, is that any reason we always should? Out upon such ideas, I say, and away with that false pride that will permit a gentleman to swindle, lie, gamble, steal and not lower himself, but abases him to the dust if he honestly earns his living. It's all wrong, and I won't be bound by it!"

He showed by his earnest look that he meant it, every word. Hartson was against such leveling ideas and said:

"Just as you please, of course, Coster. You are your own master. But if you choose to put yourself down in the dirt you won't expect your friends to come down to the same level. I, for one, could never think of associating with a man who worked for a living."

Sidney Coster's lip curled in contempt for such a character. Hartson continued:

"Why don't you go ahead, old fellow, and marry some girl. You are good looking, and might do it very easily."

"What an honorable thing would that be? I would rather starve than thus degrade myself and deceive a woman."

"As you please; good day." And one "friend" was gone.

Coster stood looking after him a moment, and in spite of his brave words he felt bitter against the fate that had made him a poor man. It was a pleasant life that he had been leading, and it was very hard to give it up.

The next thing to do was to search for employment. He possessed nothing in the world except his clothes, a small stock of jewelry—relics of his former butterfly existence—and a heart full of courage. He did not know how to work had not even attempted the slightest details of business, but he set resolutely about the task before him.

He walked the city for days and days, but all in vain. No one wanted him. There were plenty of situations, but when his qualifications were asked he was forced to tell the miserable truth, and confess that he knew—just nothing. How bitterly he regretted in his hour of need, that he had spent the hours which he had wasted in acquiring his accomplishments, in learning something that could not help him in his strait. Regrets were useless, and he went steadily forward upon the hard path of duty.

At last he lost all hope of finding employment in the city, and turned his face toward the spreading fields and shady groves, and contented peaceful homes of God's own land, the country. He did not know what he should do there; he had not a friend in the wide world, he thought, who cared whether he died or lived. Where his uncle—the unhappy cause of his misfortune—had gone, he did not know. He only knew that he was alone, and discouraged, turning with a longing heart from the hot and dusty city streets, to the fresh, green meadows of the country.

He went. For two days he tramped slowly along, but still that same helplessness of ignorance was his bane and barrier. He was sick, very sick, and knew not where he might lay his weary head. At last he fell and knew no more.

After the long blank and darkness, he had a dreamy sense of a pleasant shaded room; of vine covered windows filled with fresh, pure flowers; of a kind, hearty, rugged face that came and looked at him, and then spoke cheeringly to another kind and motherly face that hovered over him, oftener, and smoothed his pillows, and brushed back his clustering hair, matted with his restless fever tossing; of another face—another angel he dreamed—younger, so fresh and sweet that the very sight of it seemed to put him far on the road to health again.

This face did not come as often as the other. It would steal softly in for a moment with the other faces; and even then if he happened to be awake, it would dart out again in a frightened manner, and as the days passed and he grew better, it did not come at all; and then he grew impatient to get well and find where it had gone.

At last the pleasant morning came when he was well enough to walk out and sit upon the pleasant porch; and then unasked by them, for they were too kind to intrude upon his secrets, he told them all his story, and they listened and gave him their sympathy; the one face—that timid, fresh, young one—was bathed in tears behind the leafy screen, where it had crept unseen.

He had found his haven at last. Farmer Royston—good, worthy soul that he was, offered him a refuge, a place where he could earn his living; and he went to work. His whole heart was bent upon learning, and he progressed rapidly in the duties of the farm; and not these only. He made just as rapid way into the affections of the family. But of the shy young heart in particular, he could not feel so sure. That very shyness that added such a charm to the sweet, young beauty, interposed an almost insurmountable barrier to her confidence. He could not tell how she regarded him; she was so shy and reserved, scarcely ever speaking to him, and never remaining alone with him a moment.

The months rolled on and he had been there a year. In that year of independence and healthy labor, he had grown stronger and ruggeder and handsomer than ever. He had improved in mind, also, for though his accomplishments were thrown aside, he had gained a store of practical knowledge that was invaluable to him; and more, he was desperately in love. The young shy face had conquered him completely.

One pleasant summer evening he strolled down beside the river, and unexpectedly came upon Hattie Royston sitting silently beside the old tree that grew upon the water's edge. She started to her feet and would have run away, but he gently detained her with his arm.

"Why do you always avoid me, Hattie?" he asked, trying to see her averted face.

She made no reply and only turned further away from him.

"Do you dislike me, then, so much, Hattie?" he asked reproachfully.

The look she flashed upon him was a direct denial of the charge, yet she would not speak.

"I love you so dearly and so tenderly that my whole life must be a sad one if you do not love me in return. You do not wish my life to be that, do you, Hattie?"

"No, not that."

He bent so low that his face almost touched hers, and then he saw it was rosy red, with now and then a tear sparkling upon it like a diamond. He thought she was pained and in distress.

"I am sorry, Hattie. I did not mean to give you pain."

She stopped him with a little finger pressed upon his lips, and now she looked up, grown bolder in her joy.

"Can you not see that I am only happy? that I am crying only for that happiness?" and she smiled lovingly through her tears.

"You love me then, darling?" he asked, as he drew her closer to him, and bent down to look within her eyes.

"Yes, yes! I have loved you so much ever since——"

"Ever since when?" he asked, as she paused in sweet confusion, and her old shyness returned.

"Ever since the day you fell out there in the road and we brought you in."

They said no more just then; what need? The silence is full of words to lovers, and they were more than content with this.

"Will I let you have her! Of course I will, and glad of the chance to give her to so good a husband," said farmer Royston, when Sidney asked him for his prize; and the good wife spoke likewise.

And so the days rolled rapidly towards the one appointed for the wedding. And on that very morning a letter came from the absent uncle. It was as follows:

"DEAR SIDNEY:—The speculations that we thought had ruined you, have turned out splendidly. I have in my possession over one hundred and thirty thousand dollars. Come and take possession at once."

Then followed his uncle's address and signature.

Not until after they were married did he show the letter to his bride. She rejoiced at this good fortune—for his sake—and said:

"You were poor Sidney when I married you; so you see, I love you for yourself alone."

His rich friends would have come back to him, but they found no welcome. He had tried them, and they were found wanting.

**Singular Marriage.**

The *Danbury News* says: In Iowa a few days ago a rather singular marriage took place. The groom was an Englishman who could not understand a word of German, and the bride was a Germaness who could not understand a word of English. The courtship of these antipodal people was fully as remarkable as their union. It was carried on by a mutual friend, a young German who was versed in the mysteries of English, and who interpreted the gutturals of the two dialects into the beautiful language of love. It was necessarily a brief courtship. The difficulty of rendering the thoughts of each unto the other would tend to shorten the matter, and then the wear and tear on the interpreter would preclude a very long siege. To repeat to her the words of devotion from the lover were easy enough, and her tenderness in return, were not impossible tasks, but the climaxes took his strength. To earn the consent for a kiss, embrace or caress by the tenderest eloquence, and then to step aside and let another man take it—to have his nerves excited to the highest degree of pleasurable anticipation, and then to be obliged to sit suddenly down upon them while another man sailed in and plucked the joy, could not fail to exhaust the stoutest nature in a very short time. It is a delicious pastime to eat luscious fruit from a tree, but it is wearing on the step-ladder; and so we are not surprised to learn that when the bridal couple took their tour, the interpreter took to his bed.

**Queer Effects of a Blow on a Boy's Head.**

The Leavenworth (Kansas) *Times* says: A young lad named Ehrhart, residing with his parents on West Osage street, received a fall and a cut upon the head, the wound resulting from a stone or sharp piece of ice. The injury did not heal kindly, but ran matter for quite a while, and it was noticed that the lad acted strangely. He asked to be excused from school because his mates made fun of him, for when he went to the blackboard he made the figures upside down, and performed other feats while working examples which caused the other scholars to laugh at him. Another strange feature in the case is that he sees everything double; a stick of wood is two sticks to him. Even when one eye is closed, and looking with the other, the same effect is produced. Of late he has all but lost the power of locomotion, and when he attempts to walk, he acts like a man under the influence of liquor, being unable to walk straight. He is an unusually bright lad, quick and intelligent, in possession of all his faculties, and ready and willing to do anything asked of him. It is the opinion of the attendant physician that he cannot live long, although every effort which medical skill and experience can suggest is being put forth for his relief.

**An Enraged Female.**

"Household Departments" are very good adjuncts to a newspaper in their way, when edited by a woman, but the male journalist who dabbles with the heaven-inspired mysteries of cooking, runs a frightful risk. The editor of the *Weekly Petaluma Prairie* started a column of that kind recently, and a few days afterwards a fierce-looking female came into the office, carefully concealing some object behind her apron.

"Are you the man that published that new and improved way to make currant cake?"

He said he was.

"You said to mix washing soda with the flour, and stir in a little corn meal and sweet oil to give it consistency?"

"I—I—believe so."

"And to add fifteen eggs and some melasses, and two ounces of gum arabic, and set in a cool place to bake!"

"I think that was it."

"Well, take that then!" and the indignant housewife knocked him down with a weapon that felt like a sand club, but which he felt in his heart must have been a half-baked hunk of cake, constructed on the *Prairie* pattern.

**A Lucky Child.**

Some thirty years ago a German lady, of rank almost princely, was staying at Albano, and took a fancy to two beggar children—a boy and a girl—of extraordinary beauty. Her Excellency, who had plenty of money, adopted the two brats, and gave them the best possible education. The boy turned out an arrant scamp, and took to evil courses and soon died of dissipation. The girl grew up a model of womanly grace and beauty, and found many admirers, and, among others, a young Roman noble, who won her heart, but abused her confidence. The Pope heard of the misconduct of the young nobleman and compelled him to marry the girl on pain of his displeasure. The marriage was accomplished, and the German Princess settled her enormous fortune on the married couple. For a few years all went happily, but, alas! the young husband died of fever, leaving his widow with a son four years old to inherit a large property and a distinguished title. The child of the Albano beggar girl will be one of the richest Counts in Rome when he attains his majority.

WE abuse the present age, but our children will praise it.—*Hartford Sunday Journal*.

**Henry Bergh.**

An illustrated paper, by C. C. Buel, in *Scribner* for April, contains an account of Mr. Bergh's unique and interesting work and this sketch of the *personnel* of the man:

Thirteen years of devoted labor have wrought no very great change in the appearance and manner of Henry Bergh. If the lines of his careworn face have multiplied, they have also responded to the kindly influence of public sympathy and the release of his genial disposition from austere restraint. A visitor who had no claims on Mr. Bergh's indulgence once remarked, "I was alarmed by the dignity of his presence and disarmed by his politeness. Since Horace Greeley's death, no figure more familiar to the public has walked the streets of the metropolis. Nature gave him an absolute patent on every feature and manner of his personality. His commanding stature of six feet is magnified by his erect and dignified bearing. A silk hat with straight rim covers with primness the severity of his presence. A dark brown or dark blue frock overcoat encases his broad shoulders and spare, yet sinewy, figure. A decisive hand grasps a cane, strong enough to lean upon, and competent to be a defense without looking like a standing menace. When this cane, or even his finger, is raised in warning, the cruel driver is quick to understand and heed the gesture. On the crowded street he walks with a slow, slightly swinging pace peculiar to himself. Apparently preoccupied, he is yet observant of everything about him and mechanically notes the condition from head to hoof of every passing horse. Everybody looks into the long, solemn, finely-chiseled and bronzed face wearing an expression of firmness and benevolence. Brown locks fringe a broad and rounded forehead. Eyes between blue and hazel, lighted by intellectual fires, are equally ready to dart authority or show compassion. There is energy of character in a long nose of the purest Greek type; melancholy in a mouth rendered doubly grave by deep lines, thin lips and a sparse, drooping mustache, and determination in a square chin of leonine strength. The head, evenly poised, is set on a stout neck rooted to broad shoulders. In plainness, gravity, good taste, individuality, and unassuming and self-possessed dignity, his personality is a compromise between a Quaker and a French nobleman whose life and thoughts no less than long descent are his title to nobility.

**Goldsmith Not a Neglected Genius.**

[William Black.]

His name has been used to glorify a sham Bohemianism—a Bohemianism that finds it easy to live in taverns, but does not find it easy, so far as one sees, to write poems like the "Deserted Village." His experiences as an author have been brought forward to swell the cry about neglected genius—that is, by writers who assume their genius in order to prove the neglect. The misery that occasionally befell him during his wayward career has been made the basis of an accusation against society, the English Constitution, Christianity—heaven knows what. It is time to have done away with all this nonsense. Goldsmith resorted to the backwork of literature when everything else had failed him, and he was fairly paid for it. When he did better work—when he "struck for honest fame"—the nation gave him all the honor that he could have desired. With an assured reputation, and with ample means of subsistence, he obtained entrance into the most distinguished society then in England—he was made the friend of England's greatest in the arts and literature—and could have confined himself to that society exclusively, if he had chosen. His temperament, no doubt, exposed him to suffering, and the exquisite sensitiveness of a man of genius may demand our sympathy; but in far greater measure is our sympathy demanded for the thousands upon thousands of people who, from illness or nervous excitability, suffer from quite as keen a sensitiveness, without the consolation of the fame that genius brings.

**Truthful and Obedient.**

"Charley! Charley!"

Clear and sweet the voice rang out over the common.

"That's mother," cried one of the boys, instantly throwing down his bat and picking up his cap and jacket.

"Don't go yet!" "Have it out!" "Just finish this game!" cried the players in noisy chorus.

"I must go, right off, this minute. I told mother I'd come whenever she called."

"Make believe you didn't hear!" they all exclaimed.

"But I did hear."

"She'll never know you did."

"But I know it, and—"

"Let him go," said a bystander. "You can do nothing with him. He is tied to his mother's apron strings."

"Yes," said Charley, "and there is where every boy ought to be tied; and in a hard knot, too."

"But I wouldn't be such a baby as to run the minute she called," said one.

"I don't call it babyish to keep one's word," said the obedient boy, a beautiful light glowing in his blue eyes. "I call it manly for a fellow to keep his word to his mother; and, if he doesn't keep his word to her, you see if he keeps it to any one else."

**A Licensed Libeler.**

A duel has been fought in Algeria under singular conditions. M. Poivre, President of the Council General, challenged M. Feuillet, editor of the *Zeramna*, for libeling him in his paper. The editor agreed to fight if M. Poivre would sign a paper authorizing him to continue his attacks in case neither party should be hurt. This was done, and an exchange of bullets took place without result, and now the *Zeramma* is in possession of a letter of license to abuse his adversary at pleasure.

TWO WOMEN are training in San Francisco for a prize fight. They will wear thin gloves, in order not to violate California law, but otherwise the usual rules of the ring will be observed.

**A Hurricane at the Mauritius.**

[Fraser's Magazine.]

The first warnings are an excessive heat, and an atmosphere so oppressive as to lead one almost to believe some unknown agency is at work against human existence; fever strikes with deadly virulence; the rays of the sun are scorching, and the air is so overcharged with electricity as to make men and animals alike feel uncomfortable. Then come a few ragged clouds driven wildly across the coppery sky, the barometer falling rapidly, and an awful stillness pervades every thing. The birds flutter uneasily, and seek shelter in the thickest woods, the mules start and sniff the air, the Indians tie up their heads and hurry away to their huts. Not a leaf is stirring; all nature seems in a state of horrid expectancy. Then comes a sudden gust, which whistles past, bending the aloes and palm trees nearly double, and leaving them trembling in the still calm which follows. More driving clouds, gray and leaden, creep up from the leaden sea and sweep swiftly past, their ragged edges blown into wisps which catch and tangle with each other till the sky is covered with them. The roar of the gusts is more frequent; the sky seems to have descended like a roof upon the land. Long since the Harbormaster has been busy with the shipping. Top-gallant masts must be struck by all ships in port during the hurricane months; now yards and top-masts are sent down with a run, cables are put out, and each tier of vessels securely lashed together. Ships at the roadstead slip their cables and put out to sea to fight it out as best they can; some, profiting by the rules laid down in order to avoid cyclones, escape—some are never heard of again. Another gust, increasing in force, and the second gun is fired from the fort as a signal for the trains to cease running, and for all prudent people to get home. Shops are closed, windows and doors barricaded, and the town resembles a city of the dead. A few policemen and an odd straggler are all the living things to be seen. Gust now succeeds gust; the roaring of the wind is louder than thunder, and it is difficult to make the voice heard inside a house. Rain falls in sheets, the roads are flooded, the rivers are mere cataracts of milk-colored water, the canes toss wildly like live creatures in great agony, forest trees bend double and their branches crack and fly bodily away, the air is filled with driving boughs, leaves, tiles, roofs, wisps of hay and other *debris*; houses are torn from their foundations and carried far away; balks of timber and blocks of stone weighing many hundred weight are rolled over. Between the gusts is a dead calm, in which the hiss of the rain and the roar of the departing gust sound painfully distinct. Dry earth has disappeared under a sheet of water dashed and driven into spray, and again beat flat by the ever-descending rain. The surface of the sea is torn up into curious spiral columns revolving with great velocity. Every now and then the sun will shine out for a few seconds with a ghastly glare, then the clouds drop down again, and darkness comes to hide the cruel wreck. The people in the houses gather round the lamp in the dryest room, and listen fearfully as each fresh blast threatens to bring the whole structure about their ears. Sleep is almost impossible; cooking there is none; clothes are saturated with the moisture which drives in through every crevice, and spirits are at their lowest with the thought of the havoc going on outside.

**The Barracouta.**

The barracouta, says an English writer, is perhaps the most voracious and fierce fish that exists. I have heard of it growing to eight feet in length, but never saw one out of the water above three or four feet. I am not a skilled ichthyologist, and never saw much expression in a fish's eye, but that of the barracouta is the embodiment of cold cruelty. The shape of the fish is almost exactly like that of a pike; the teeth are, however, different—very sharp, lancet-looking things.

When lying at the island of Annabon, on the west coast of Africa, we were anchored in about fifteen fathoms water. The water was so beautifully clear that we could see the bottom. You nearly always see one or more barracoutas lying fathoms down perfectly motionless, while shoals of a small mackerel-kind of fish played near the surface. The barracouta appeared to take no notice, but sometimes the negroes, who used to come off in their canoes, would have fun with them.

They could catch one of these mackerel, put it on a hook, so as to make it spin, and pull away in their canoes. The barracouta instantly came at it like a shot, and I saw several caught in this way; but one of the captures was the most extraordinary thing I ever saw. The barracouta, directly he found himself hooked, instead of pulling at the line like most fish, went at the negro in the canoe like a savage dog, and jumped out of the water at his head.

The negro, I suppose, was accustomed to the kind of thing, and knocked him over with a club he had in the boat. The fish was not, I should say, more than thirty pounds in weight.

**Where the Raisins Come From.**

The raisin market of the United States is mainly supplied from Spain, the raisins known as Malagas being considered the best. They come from a narrow strip of country in the South of Spain, which surpasses all other regions for raisins of that character. The annual yield of Malaga grapes averages 2,250,000 boxes of twenty pounds each. Of this enormous yield the United States takes fully one-half, on which it pays a duty of 2½ cents per pound.

THE disbanded Maine Legislature were more zealous than competent. The careless wording of the bill for the purpose of reducing the Governor's salary to $1,500, increased his pay to $6,000 instead of cutting it down, as he is now empowered to draw $1,500 quarterly. And there are other laws of doubtful meaning on the State statute books.—*Springfield Republican*.

**WHO DOES HIS BEST DOES WELL.**

Yes, life is a burden of sorrows and care,
And none, do their best, can escape from the fate;
Then since we are doomed our great burden to bear
Let us steadily study to lighten its weight.

And, first, in good humor set out on the way,
With a song, or a cheer, a kind word or a laugh;
For we find as along the world's highway we stray,
The mass of mankind are too serious by half.

Why should virtue forever wear cypress and yew,
While sin flaunts in garland of myrtle and rose?
The heart that is cheerful can still be as true
As the heart that is ever bemoaning its woes.

Leave preaching for practice, leave promise for deed;
The poorest can spare a kind word or a smile;
One act of true brotherhood shames all the creeds
Ever woven by councils the world to beguile.

Do the best that you can with a hearty good will;
Help the weak and the weary you find on the way;
Thus humanity's measures of duty fulfill—
You'll find every act with the deed brings the pay.

When you lie down to rest, with your hand on your heart,
And can say, "In good sooth, I have tried to do right;
To bear in the duties of life a man's part,"
The fullness of peace will come in with the night.

**EVERY-DAY SPICERIES.**

CHICAGO *Times* etiquette: "Never pick your nose, unless you wear a diamond ring."

DUCK hunting commences when the man of the house begins to overhaul the upper closets for his white waistcoats.—*Boston Bulletin*.

THE youth who leaves off his overcoat to enjoy a balmy spring is helping to pay off the mortgage on his doctor's house.—*New York Express*.

AGE imparts a richer flavor to wine and increases its value; but, alas! it is the worst thing that could happen to an egg.—*Hackensack Republican*.

"SMILE when you can," is the latest thing we are asked to do by those gratuitously admonitory beings, the poets. No one can smile when he can't.—*San Francisco Post*.

IT is said that in every church choir in the State is found a girl with an alarmingly big mouth, and an earnest desire to exhibit it to the best possible advantage.—*Tioga Record*.

A MAN never feels as though he was falling down a hatchway until, while walking with all his might, one of his heels flies off his shoes.—*Meriden Recorder*.

"I WANT one of those longfelt hats, papa," said a Toledo girl to her father. The indulgent father forked over the money, and her head now fills the long-felt want.—*Toledo Commercial*.

THE Cleveland *Voice* makes this reply to a scientific inquirer: "You are wrong; trichinæ do not infect pig-iron; you can continue to eat the latter with impunity."

BE assured that there is nothing more tractable than the human mind. You need but will and it is done, it is set right—as, on the contrary, you need but nod over the work, and it is ruined.

AN exchange says: If a bank officer would look at a burglar with a bag of tools as severely as he does at an honest man with a small check many robberies might be prevented.

DOCTORS say that the tears a man sheds, when he takes a mouthful of mustard by mistake for potato, are as genuine as the tear shed by a man because his uncle is dead.—*Detroit Free Press*.

NONE of the ancient tongues furnishes anything whatever in the way of an energetic, solid oath. Considering, however, that with the shirts they wore, buttons had no chance to get lost, there really was no need or field for swearing.

CURIOUS, but we never saw this notice in any of our exchanges: "Owing to press of poetry, a large number of advertisements are unavoidably crowded out, but will positively appear in our next."—*Puck*.

IT is said the cat is the only animal, with the exception of man, that can distinctly pronounce the vowels a, e, i, o, and u. When it is in any especial agony, it is able also to add w and y.—*New York Herald*.

NOW clean up the rubbish about your premises and dispose of it by tossing it over into your neighbor's yard. He may not ask you to do this, but don't let his modesty stand in the way of a manifest favor.—*Waterloo Observer*.

HE who calls in the aid of an equal understanding doubles his own; and he who profits by a superior understanding raises his powers to a level with the height of the superior understanding he unites with.

THEY who tread life's pathway, ever bearing on their faces an expression of cheerfulness, are radiant ministers of good to mankind. They scatter sunshine on all they meet; depression and gloom fade away in their presence.

SMART Sophomore—"What fruit would you resemble when riding on a jackass?" Innocent-looking Freshman—"Give it up." S. S.—"A beautiful pair." I. L. F.—"All right; come outside and I'll try it."—*Harvard Advocate*.

Full soon on the flowerful meadow
The lambkin will gambol and play;
Full soon in the aisles of the orchard
The blossoms will fall in a spray.
Full soon in the domicile scrubbing,
The girl will wax angry and faint;
Full soon we shall see on a placard,
"Look out for the paint."
—*New York Star*.

A SUBSCRIBER writes to the Toledo *Commercial* and wants to know where the parable of the prodigal son can be found. Whereupon the editor says: "By jing, this is gall! We haven't got time to run around looking for parables. If you have lost it, advertise for it."

AT dessert the mistress of the house places upon the table a superb cake, then, glancing round the festive board, mumbles a brief grace in Choctaw, and says: "Well, if nobody will have any we'll keep it for tea. Jane, put this cake away." Time, four seconds.—*French Paper*.

THESE are the sweet spring days when the energetic man, resolving to have a garden, spades up the earth until his back is broken, only to find that he has converted his yard into an excellent play ground for his neighbors' cats.—*Philadelphia Chronicle-Herald*.