MANCHESTER ENTERPRISE.

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NEWS SUMMARY.

General.

New Hampshire went Republican at the late election, Prescott, the Republican candidate for Governor, being elected by about two thousand majority.

The Acton Powder Mill at Marlboro, Mass., has blown up again. The shock of the explosion was plainly heard at Ayer Junction, fifteen miles distant. A large hill south of the works was literally covered with fragments of the building, and over several acres were strewn portions of several men's bodies.

A fatal affray took place at Columbus, Ky., at four o'clock on the morning of the 11th. It was so violent as to rock houses, to roll beds across the floor, over sofas and presses, smashing them, and to ring locomotive bells. A portion of the Mississippi bank caved in, leaving the houses on the ragged edge. All the people were suddenly awakened and badly frightened. Two distinct shocks were felt at Milford, N.H., on the 12th.

Mrs. Ann Eliza Leggett, a rich widow, who lived in her handsome country house in Tuckahoe, near New York City, was shot and instantly killed, in the presence of one of her own daughters, in her parlor, by Thomas Merritt, a neighbor, at about three o'clock on Thursday afternoon. After shooting Mrs. Leggett, Merritt hurried to his own house, and shot himself through the heart. Both moved in the best circles of society. Merritt had been drinking on the day of the murder, and was refused admission to Mrs. Leggett's house. To escape from disappointed, and offended pride, are attributed the tragic act of Merritt.

A bill has been introduced in the Pennsylvania House of Representatives, which makes the cremation of the human body a misdemeanor, and provides for a fine of not less than $500 nor more than $1,000, with imprisonment, and makes it the duty of constables, sheriffs and other officers to enforce the act, under penalty of prosecution.

The house of Henry Grazer, living four miles west of Fort Madison, Iowa, was burned a few nights ago, about midnight. Neighbors seeing the fire started to the rescue, but too late to save Mr. and Mrs. Grazer, whose bodies were almost burned to a crisp. From all the surroundings, they both been murdered, which was the verdict of the Coroner's jury.

Joseph Pulliam, or Joseph Parish, was executed in the State Prison at Concord, N. H., March 8, for the murder of Louie A. Langmaid, aged seventeen, at Pembroke, on the 4th of October, 1875. La Paige confessed the murder of Miss Langmaid and Miss Ball, a school teacher, at St. Albans, in 1874.

The Mayor of Chicago has reconsidered his order discharging over one hundred firemen and laying aside several engines. Only thirty-three firemen will be discharged, all the engines will be retained, and not over eighty-five policemen will be discharged, but reduction in other departments will continue.

The Socialistic Workingmen held a large demonstration in St. Louis, Saturday night, in celebration of 16th of Anniversary of the parts of the Paris Commune. Addresses were made in German, English and French. Colors of various nationalities were displayed, and also the red flags of the Social Labor Union.

A new temperance act, to apply throughout the Dominion of Canada, has been introduced in the Senate. It authorizes any city or county to prohibit the sale of alcoholic liquors, except for medicinal, mechanical or sacramental purposes. The law will be subject to ratification by a majority of the Dominion electors.

The Irish Societies of Quebec resolved that the procession March 17 should not, as usual, take the route through the Protestant quarter. Mayor, and serious divisions among the societies occurred in consequence. The President of Branches Association, John Gallagher, Union, have resigned, and the St. Patrick's Day Abstinence Society resolved to take no part in the procession.

Gamaeodor John Hodges Graham, Daniel Nance Perry, died of apoplexy, Friday, March 15, at the age of eighty-four. The Commodore was one of the twelve officers who took part in the midnight expedition against the British frigate Leopard off Black Rock, Nine of the officers were killed or severely wounded. Perry, after receiving a wound in the ankle which caused an amputation of the limb afterwards.

A few evenings ago, in a dark street, the main thoroughfare of Indianapolis, was the scene of a shocking tragedy. D. W. Higgins, aged 21, a young Democrat, ward politicians, were talking, when Dan. Mahoney, a tanner, came up, and displayed some of a quarrel. Higgins, now called him a vile name. Bolan remonstrated, so he says, and warned him not to repeat it, but Mahoney did it the same time throwing up his hands as though about to strike. Bolan drew a revolver and fired three times, the last time entering the body of his victim, who died instantly.

Mr. Smith, living near Bainbridge, O., met a horrible death recently. He was preparing dinner when her clothes accidentally caught fire from the stove, and before assistance reached her, nose her body was burned nearly to a crisp.

A telegram from Washington to the Commercial says: Persons who, from official or other, and certain confidential relations with the foreign diplomatic corps, give as the result of their observation, in correspondence from St. Petersburg, as well as from information derived from numerous houses in that city, the opinion that the proposed peace conference at Berlin will, if it shall take place at all, prove to be a failure, so far as any direct determination of the Eastern question is involved, and that or matters stand now, there is more probability of war than peace.

The South.

A supplement to the Herald from Harrisburg, Virginia, where Charlotte Harriet, colored, was hanged the other night on a black jack tree, says: "The tree is a bent the sapling down, which being accomplished, the rope suspended from the tree was fastened to the woman's neck, and the tree then allowed to go up again. The woman was hanged in the air, and landed on the opposite side of the road, a distance of twenty-up with a fence rail, and there left hanging. This occurred Wednesday night. The body was not cut down until the following Friday afternoon.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue at Washington has received the following telegram from Collector Brayton, at Columbia, S. C.: "Information of the proposed raid from special Deputy Collector Hoffman that on the 9th inst., three illicit distillers, arrested by his force and committed to jail at the Pickens Court-house by Commissioner Thornley, were released by armed men, supposed to be left from attending court. The Sheriff, who surrendered the keys to save his life, refused to aid in capturing the raiders. Lieut. Greenville, Deputy Judge, gives his advice that no armed force approached the house of William Gary, who aided the revenue officers in arresting the illegal distillery, for the purpose of hanging him. No one could, while the officers, who had started in pursuit, threatening to capture Gary and drive the officers from that section. The danger of the officers being overpowered was imminent, as Redmond's gang is organized and desperate. The Collector has since reported that he has called upon the United States Marshal and District Attorney for assistance in capturing the recaptured distillery, and bringing the jail breakers to justice, and that he has arranged for the employment of a sufficient force, and was about leaving to superintend operations.

The execution of Brown Cobile, the colored minister murderer, took place at Winchester, Tennessee, in the presence of seven thousand people, on March 15. At two o'clock the prisoner was placed on the scaffold. After prayer and Scripture reading he made a speech forty-five minutes long. The rope was cut at 2:05, and he was left dangling in mid air for half an hour. He died without a struggle. The neck was broken by the fall. He was pronounced dead in seven minutes. He bad five friends. There was no trouble at all. He was considered a mean negro. On account of the outrage his wife went demented, in which condition she has remained for eight months, but is partially recovered. The crime for which Cobile suffered death was the murder of Felix Gardner, colored, in Franklin County, March 1, 1876. Gardner was grossly assaulted a child, aged five years, causing its death, was lynched by a mob of Franklin County. Sheriff's posse resisted the lynchers, killing one and wounding five dangerous.

A report received from Pensacola states that within a radius of seventy-five miles of that place the public lands have been devoured of more timber than in the same radius in any other locality in the United States. It is estimated that about seventy-five of the timber taken from Pensacola is taken from the public domain, and that $200,000 could be recovered for the government if the cases properly prosecuted.

The execution of Gus. Johnson, for the murder of Mr. Alfred Allen of Somerset, on August, 1876, took place in Rome, Ga., on the 15th of March. The case has attracted much of the attention throughout the section, both on account of the desperate character of the condemned man, and because the crime was the first in the first Stagecoaches in history of this State of the hanging of a white man for the killing of a negro. Eight thousand people witnessed the execution.

The Supreme Court of Louisiana has disposed of the Returning Board trials, sustaining the point raised by the defense in the case of Thomas C. Anderson, that a "conciliated statement of the vote for the Presidential Electors for the Parish of Vernon was—on public record." The Court holds both offer and the verdict of the jury in the case of Anderson be annulled, and that he be discharged. This puts an end to the prosecutions in the Returning Board cases.

The Week.

On Thursday, March 7, about midnight a storm of snow and wind set in, covering the entire country from east to west, Wyoming, to North Platte, Nebraska, a distance of five hundred and fifty miles, and proved to be for the severest storm known since the memorable one of the 19th of March, 1866. The storm continued without abatement for 1 Sunday morning, making it impossible for the mails to be carried, and occasioning death. Since the storm subsided, the bodies of a number of sheepmen have been found, the number of sheep being not known.

FORTY-FIFTH CONGRESS.

MARCH 11.—*Senate*—A resolution was agreed to appointing General W. T. Sherman a member of the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institute in place of George Bancroft, resigned. A resolution was agreed to requesting the President to furnish copies of correspondence between Great Britain and the United States in relation to the appointment of a third Commissioner to settle international claims. A bill in aid of the contemplated Polar Expedition was presented. A bill providing for an Alcoholic Liquor Traffic Commission was passed. A House bill was reported back favorably, making persons charged with crimes and offenses, competent witnesses in United States and Territorial Courts.

House—Mr. Ewing presented a joint resolution proposing a president amendment to the Constitution. A bill was presented providing that certain stocks, bonds, and other Government securities may be taxed under State laws. After discussion the House adjourned for an evening session for discussion, at which a number of speeches were delivered before a small attendance.

MARCH 12.—*Senate*—A resolution was agreed to instructing an inquiry into the expediency of prosecuting certain claims against the Government in Circuit Courts for the districts in which they originated. A bill in aid of the Polar expedition, designed to relieve Lieutenant Greely, passed unanimously, without debate.

House—Most of the day was occupied in debate upon the Deficiency appropriation.

MARCH 13.—*Senate*—A bill was presented for the relief of book agents of the M. E. Church South, appropriating $150,000 to compensate patrons in Nashville for damages done to property during the war. Various appropriations were agreed to, including the passage of the Military Academy Bill. A Senate bill passed continuing till February 1, 1879, the Commission to hear claims relating to the Government reservation in Hot Springs, Arkansas, authorizing the lease to the Hot Springs Mountain Water Company of bathing sites, and authorizing that company to construct a bridge across the river with wagon road. A House bill passed making persons charged with crimes and offenses competent witnesses in United States and Territorial Courts.

House—A bill passed making appropriations for fortifications and harbors, and in the salaries of the same, and foreign intercourse, and for the support of the Bennett Polar Expedition.

MARCH 14.—*Senate*—A numberless petition bills were passed during the morning hour, among them one granting $5,000 a month to the widow of Rear Admiral Charles Wilkes. Consideration was resumed of the deficiency appropriation bill in regard to the Pacific Railroad Sinking Fund, and Mr. Matthews's amendment of the bill reported by the Committee on Finance, providing for the payment of the Sinking Fund, and the other Pacific Railroad Bills, and be more than a prairie chicken or bag a snipe without the fault to do. The case in East with his father has need and has been the cause of his shooting talents at the Trivoli Theater. The history of this case is taken from a screened trap. Armed with a straight bore Greener gun, weighing eight pounds, ten ounces, using three drachms of Dittmar powder and one ounce of shot, the little fellow fired at seventy-six right footed Mexican yacht, breaking all but two, and at eight double-rises he blinded but a single ball, making in all ninety-two shots, and only missed—a record which few professional shooters could hope to beat. The shooters of the ordinary 2½ inch size, the gun was held, as per rule, below the elbow, while the trap was held in view, and the direction of the ball not known to the shooter until sprung. The birds used in the shooting are a cross between a Spanish Bagatelle, who is very proud of his son, is anxious to match him against some of the older champions.

Pick thinks that Judge Lynch gets most of the surprise parties over Wednesday.

The Home of the Modern Duel.

It may be said that Ireland is the home of the modern duel. It flourished here to an extent and dreamed of elsewhere. It was in Ireland, and as late as 1842, too, that the judge said from the bench, in a trial for murder in a duel, to his jury: "Gentlemen, it is my business to lay down the law to you, and I will. The law says killing a man in a duel is murder, and I am bound to tell you that it is murder; therefore, in the discharge of my duty I tell you so; but at the same time I say to you that a fairer duel than this I never saw in the course of my life." If Ireland is the home of the duel, the Irish Barrington may be called the father of the code. His utterances upon this subject are law in all the world. Barrington himself had several duels. He was once called by a Mr. Daly to the field without ever having seen him. When he reached the ground Mr. Daly announced that Barrington was not the man he had intended to challenge; that the whole thing was a mistake, etc. Barrington insisted, however, upon proceeding as by rule of the code. No apology can be received without exchanging shots after the parties have met. They fired and wounded Mr. Daly, and then accepted his apology. At another time he went out to fight a peppercorn duel with Nally. His ball struck McNally, who instantly cried, "I am hit." Upon examination it was found that the ball had struck the buckle of his gallows, and had not entered his body. Thereupon Barrington said: "You are the first rogue, McNally, that I ever saw saved by the gallows." Barrington survived all his duels.

John Philpot Curran fought several duels. He was exceedingly lucky in the field, and usually went into his "affairs" laughing. He received his at St. Ledger. He received his antagonist's fire without flinching, but did not return it. "There was no necessity for my doing so," he said. "I was perfectly certain that he would die of fright before the end of the duel." On another occasion he went out to meet John Egan, who is described as a great bully, and of gigantic size. Egan complained of the great disparity in their size, and said: "I could as easily take aim at a church steeple as at this little man." "I could as easily take aim at a turf stack," Curran, with a smile, replied, and advanced and said: "I wish to take no advantage that may be offered me in your size. Therefore I am willing for a section of your body, just the size of mine, to be chalked on you. And every ball that I lodge in you outside of the chalk lines shall count for nothing. Curran was one of the bravest men that ever lived, and could look into the mouth of a pistol as gaily as into the eyes of a girl.

Some Facts About Japan.

The Japanese use neither butter, milk, bread, nor cheese, but their rice is most nutritious. The children are born naked, and are taught by missionaries talk about the commandment, "Honor thy father and mother," they are taught to think of the low condition of a country where such a precept could be needed. Lattices are used in place of glass in the cities; no bird is ever shot at, no animal even beaten, and on all the highways you will find water, covered and open, for the refreshment of the thirsty horses here. There are excellent schools; and of the six hundred college students in Tokio, one hundred speak and write English. In the Capital there are seven daily papers and fifteen weekly, besides a monthly called "Philosophy," and Buckle's "History of Civilization," translated into Japanese, and largely read by the middle class, who are almost rationalistic in their views. Some of them asked why they did not send missionaries to this country, said "We are polite to strangers, and misionaries, like other people, believe that the people do not even swear; and Buddhist priests are objective, translated into English, immensely vexatious." They are a peaceable, kind, and hospitable people, to whom much wrong has been done by the Christian nations, thinking it no harm to defame the heathen.

Dowes in Texas financial magnates are singularly unaffected by habits of disappearance. Call at the country bank in business hours to have a check cashed, and ten chances to one you'll find the President in next door at the bar room playing dominoes, and the Cashier, with red shirt on and his pants in his boots, acting as umpire at a dog fight out in the back yard.—*New York Commercial.*

THE MARKETS.

CINCINNATI—Flour—Family, $4 00@4 25; extra, $4 00@3 50; patent, $5@7 75; family, $5@5 15. Wheat—Red winter, $1 07@1 08; white, $1 07@1 08; amber, $1 07@1 08. Corn—Mixed, $1 12@1 16; new, 56@56c; corn, 34@40c. Oats—Mixed, 30@31c; white, 34@35c. Rye—Mixed, 80@80c. Pork—Lard, prime steam, 6.90c. Bulk meat—Clear rib, 5.75c.

CHICAGO—Flour—Winter, $5@6 25; spring, $4 50@5 50. Wheat—Spring, $1 03@1 04; winter, $1 13@1 14. Corn—Mixed, 34@34c. Oats—Mixed, 25@25c; white, 28@28c. Rye—Mixed, 48@48c. Barley—Fall, 60@60c. Pork—Lard, prime steam, 6.90c. Bulk meat—Clear rib, 5.75@5.80c.

LOUISVILLE—Flour—Fancy, $5@5 25; family, $4 50@4 75. Wheat—Red, $1 07@1 08; amber, $1 08@1 22. Corn—White, 45c; mixed, 40c. Oats—Mixed, 28@28c. Rye—Mixed, 48@48c. Pork—Lard, prime steam, 6.90c. Bulk meat—Clear rib, 5.75@5.80c. Bacon—Shoulders, 5c; clear rib, 6.75@6.80c; clear side, 6.75@6.80c. Whiskey—Distillers' finished goods, 1.06@1.07c.

NEW YORK—Flour—No. 2, $2 75@3 65; superfine, $3 25@3 75; extra, $4@4 25; family, $4 50@5 50. Wheat—Winter red, 1.00@1 06c; winter amber, 1.00@1 06c; winter white, 1.00@1 06c; spring, 1.00@1 06c. Corn—Mixed, 48@48c. Oats—Mixed, 34@35c. Pork—Mess, $10 25@10 50. Lard, prime steam, 6.90@6.95c. Bacon—Shoulders, 5c; clear rib, 6.75@6.80c; clear side, 6.75@6.80c. Whiskey—Distillers' finished goods, 1.06@1.07c. Petroleum, crude, in barrels, 8½@8½c, and refined, 9c.

STOCK MARKETS.

CINCINNATI—Cattle—Common, 2@2½c; fair to good, 3@3½c; choice, 3½@4c; extra, 3½@4½c; fat to good shippers, 4½@5c; extra, 5@5½c; common to good butchers', 2½@3½c; fair to good, 3@3½c; choice, 3½@4c; common to fair, 2@2½c; good to choice, 3@3½c; extra, 3½@4½c; fat to good shippers, 4½@5c; fair to good packing grades, $2 60@3 60; extra heavy weight, $3 65@3 75.

Hogs—Common to fair, 3½@3½c; good to choice, 3½@3½c; extra, 3½@3½c; fair to good shippers, 3½@3½c; fair to good packing grades, $3 60@3 65; extra heavy weight, $3 65@3 75.

Sheep—Common to fair, 2@2½c; fair to good, 2½@3c; choice, 3@3½c; extra, 3½@3½c; fair to good shippers, 3½@3½c.

BUFFALO—Sheep—Fair to good Western sheep, $4 50@5 50; good to choice, $5@5 25; extra, $5 50@5 75; lambs, fair to good, $5@5 50; good to choice, $5 50@6 50; extra, $6 50@6 75.

NEW YORK—Beef Cattle—Common, 3@3½c; fair to good, 3½@4½c; choice, 4½@4½c. Sheep—Common to fair, 3½@4c; fair to good, 4@4½c; choice, 4½@5c. Lambs—Common to fair, 4½@5½c; fair to good, 5½@6½c; choice, 6½@7½c. Hogs—Common to fair, 3½@3½c; fair to good, 3½@3½c; choice, 3½@3½c.

CHICAGO—Cattle—Common, 2½@3½c; fair to good, 3½@4½c; choice, 4½@5½c. Hogs—Common to fair, 3½@3½c; fair to good, 3½@3½c; choice, 3½@3½c. Sheep—Common to fair, 2½@3½c; fair to good, 3½@4½c; choice, 4½@5½c.

The Cattle Market.

"Fair to good." Dobbins, the market price, paid during March and April, Chicago Feather Renovator, 10 Market St., Chicago. Ill.

Wing Feathers wanted. Double the market price paid during March and April. Chicago Feather Renovator, 10 Market St., Chicago, Ill., and 2 W. Brooklyn, New York.

Ladies desiring a fine, soft, clear complexion, should use Dr. Swan's Vinolia Soap.

Dr. Swan's Vinolia Soap is the best for the nursery.

Dr. Swan's Vinolia Soap is the best for shaving.

Dr. Swan's Vinolia Soap is the best for the bath.

Dr. Swan's Vinolia Soap is the best for the toilet.

Dr. Swan's Vinolia Soap is the best for all purposes.

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MANCHESTER ENTERPRISE,

BY MAT D. BLOSSER.

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

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

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

NEWSPAPER DECISIONS.

1. Any person who has taken a paper regularly from the Postoffice, whether directed to his name or to another's, or whether he has subscribed or not, is responsible for payment.

2. The Courts have decided that refusing to take newspapers or periodicals from the Postoffice, or removing and leaving them uncalled for, is *prima facie* evidence of intentional fraud.

3. If any person orders his paper discontinued, he must pay all arrearages, or the publisher may continue to send it until payment is made, and collect the whole amount, whether the paper is taken from the postoffice or not.

THURSDAY, MAR. 28, 1878.

PROCLAMATION.

THE People of the State of Michigan, by the grace of God free and independent.

In accordance with Act No. 190, of the Public Acts of 1877, entitled An Act to maintain political purity, approved May 22, 1877, it becomes my duty to issue this proclamation, warning the inhabitants of the said township of Sharon of the provisions of the act; that is to say, the offering of money or valuable consideration for the purpose of inducing any voter; or the offering or promise of office, place or employment, to or for any voter, for the purpose of inducing any voter to vote, or to abstain from voting; or the endeavor to procure the election of any person to public office by a gift, loan, &c., or any person who shall advance money for bribery of a voter at any election, shall be deemed guilty of a *misdemeanor*, and liable to a fine of $200.00. Also every person who offers to vote or refrain from voting, for a valuable consideration, &c., or every person who after election receives a valuable consideration, &c., for having voted or refrained from voting, shall be deemed guilty of bribery, and liable to a fine of $200.00. Also, any candidate for office, or any other person, who shall, for the purpose of influencing any voter, furnish him with refreshments or provisions, including meat and drink shall be deemed guilty of *corrupt practice*, and liable to a fine of not less than $25.00, nor more than $200. Also, any person who shall discharge, or threaten to discharge, any person who may be in his employ, for the purpose of influencing his vote, or if any officer of any church, including priest or pastor, shall impose or threaten to impose any penalty of discipline or expulsion from and church, or shall command or advise, under pain of religious disapproval, for the purpose of influencing any voter, shall be deemed guilty of *corrupt practice* and liable to same fine as last mentioned.

Also: If any candidate for office shall commit *bribery* or any *corrupt practice* as defined by this act, the election of such candidate shall be void.

Also, any person who shall directly or indirectly promise to procure any office or place under the government of the United States, or promise to procure such office or place for any member of the Legislature, as an inducement to vote or refrain from voting for any person for the office of U. S. Senator, shall be deemed guilty of *felony* and liable to imprisonment five years, or a fine of $1000.00. Also, it shall not be lawful to dispose of, in any way, on election days, spirituous, vinous or malt liquors, and any person so offending shall be deemed guilty of a *misdemanor* and liable to a fine of not less than 25 or more than 100 dollars. And all constables and sheriffs in the township of Sharon are especially required to see that the provisions of this section be strictly performed, any neglect of this section, or of this act, will subject the offender to prompt and speedy punishment.—Supervisor's Office, Sharon, Washtenaw Co., Mich., March 26th, 1878. JOHN J. ROBISON, Supervisor.

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, In accordance with the provisions of an act to "maintain political purity," Act No. 190, of Session Laws of 1877, of the State of Michigan, it becomes the duty of all mayors of cities, presidents of villages, and supervisors of townships, to issue a proclamation warning the inhabitants of the provisions of this act, and that all violations of the same will subject the offender to prompt and speedy punishment.

Now, therefore, I, G. W. Doty, President of the Common Council, of the Village of Manchester, and Horatio Burch, Supervisor of the Township, aforesaid, do by this our proclamation, give due and timely warning to the inhabitants of this corporation and aforesaid township, to the following provisions of said act:

SECTION 1. *The People of the State of Michigan enact*, That the following persons shall be guilty of bribery, and shall be punished accordingly:

First, Every person who shall, directly, or indirectly, by himself or by any other person on his behalf, give, lend, or agree to give or lend, or offer or promise any money or valuable consideration or promise or agreement to procure any money or valuable consideration to or for any voter, or to or for any person on behalf of any voter, or to or for any person in order to induce any voter to vote or refrain from voting, or shall corruptly do any such act as aforesaid, on account of such voter having voted or refrained from voting for any person, candidate or ticket at any public election in this State.

Second, Every person who shall, directly or indirectly, by himself or by any other person on his behalf give or procure, or agree to give or procure, or offer or promise any office, place, or employment, or promise to procure or to endeavor to procure any office, place or employment to or for any voter, or to or for any other person in order to induce such voter to vote or refrain from voting, or shall corruply do any such act as aforesaid, on account of any voter having voted or refrained from voting for any person, candidate or ticket, at any such election.

Third, Every person who shall, directly or indirectly, by himself or by any other person on his behalf, make any gift, loan, offer, promise, procurement, or agreement, or aforesaid, or for any person, in order to induce such person to procure or endeavor to procure the election of any person to any public office in this State, or the vote of any voter at any such election.

Fourth, Every person who shall upon, or in consequence of any such gift, loan, offer, promise, procurement, or agreement, procure or engage, promise or endeavor to procure the election of any person or persons to any public office or offices in this state, or the vote of any voter at any such election.

Fifth, Every person who shall advance or pay, or cause to be paid any money to, or to the use of, any other person, with the intent that such money or any part thereof shall be expended in bribery at any such election, or who shall knowingly pay or cause to be paid any money to any person in discharge or repayment of any money, wholly or in part, expended in bribery at any such election.

SEC. 2. Any person offending according to the provisions of the preceding section, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine of two hundred dollars, but the *bona fide* payment by any candidate for office or other person for the fair and reasonable cost of printing tickets and slips or posters, and of advertising in the newspapers or by posters any political meeting, and the reasonable and *bona fide* expenses of holding such meetings and procuring speakers, and getting out the people to the same, of obtaining and distributing papers and tickets and of bringing voters out to the polls, shall be held to be expenses lawfully incurred, and the payment thereof shall not be a contravention of this act.

SEC. 3. The following persons shall also be deemed guilty of bribery and on conviction thereof shall be punished as prescribed in the preceding section:

First, Every voter who shall, before or during any election, directly or indirectly, by himself or by any other person on his behalf, receive any money or valuable consideration on account of any person having voted or refrained from voting, or having induced any other person to vote or to refrain from voting for any person, candidate, or ticket at any such election.

Second, Every person who shall after any election directly or indirectly, by himself or by any other person on his behalf, receive any money or valuable consideration on account of any person having voted or refrained from voting, or having induced any other person to vote or to refrain from voting for any person, candidate, or ticket at any such election.

SEC. 4. No candidate for any public office shall corruptly, by himself, or by or with any person, or by any other way or means on his behalf, at any time either before or during an election, directly or indirectly give or provide or cause to be given or provided, or shall be accessory to the giving or providing, or shall pay wholly or in part any expenses incurred for any meat, drink, refreshment, or provision to or for any person, in order to be elected or for being elected, or for the purpose of corruptly influencing such person or any other person to give or refrain from giving his vote at such election, and every person so offending, shall be deemed guilty of corrupt practice, and on conviction thereof shall be fined not less than twenty five or more than two hundred dollars.

SEC. 5. The giving or causing to be given to any voter on any election day, on account of such voter being about to vote, or having voted, any meat, drink, or refreshment, or any money or ticket to enable such voter to procure refreshment, shall be deemed a corrupt practice, and and persons convicted thereof shall be punished as provided in the preceding section.

SEC. 6. Any person who shall directly or indirectly discharge or threaten to discharge any person who may be in his employ, for the purpose of influencing his vote, at any election in this State, and any priest, pastor, elder or other officer of any religious association or society, who shall impose or threaten to impose any penalty of excommunication, dismissal or expulsion, or who shall command or advise under pain of religious disapproval, for the purpose of influencing any voter, at election in this State, shall be deemed guilty of corrupt practice, and on conviction thereof shall be punished as provided for in section four of this act.

SEC. 7. If any candidate for any public office at any election in the State shall commit bribery, or any corrupt practice as defined in this act, the election of such candidate, if he has been elected, shall be void, and if he shall enter into the office for which he was elected, an information in the nature of a quo warranto may be filed in the Supreme Court or the proper circuit court, under chapter two hundred and twenty-five of the compiled laws of eighteen hundred and seventy-one: *Provided*, Such bribery or corrupt practice shall be proved by at least two witnesses.

SEC. 8. Any person who shall directly or indirectly by himself or by any other person on his behalf, offer or promise any office, place, or employment under the government of the United States, or promise to procure, or to endeavor to procure any such office, place or employment, to or for any member of the Legislature, or to or for any other person, in order to induce such member of the Legislature to vote or refrain from voting for any person for the office of United States Senator from this State, or shall corruptly do any such act as aforesaid, on account of any member of the Legislature having voted or refrained from voting as aforesaid, shall be deemed guilty of a felony, and on conviction thereof shall be punished by imprisonment in the State prison for a period not exceeding five years, or by a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars.

SEC. 9. It shall be unlawful for any person to sell, barter, or give away any spirituous, vinous or malt liquors, on the day of any election held within this State, under the constitution or laws thereof, and it shall be the duty of all mayors of cities, presidents of villages, and supervisors of townships, within five days previous to the days of election as aforesaid, to issue a proclamation, warning the inhabitants of the provisions of this act, and that all violations of the same will subject the offender to prompt and speedy punishment, and requiring sheriffs, marshals, constables, and police officers to close, and it shall be the duty of such officers to close all houses or places found violating the provisions of this act, and to report forthwith all violations of this act, to the prosecuting attorney and mayor, president or supervisors aforesaid, and whose duty it shall be to immediately prosecute such violations of this act. Any person who shall violate any of the provisions of this section, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by a fine of not less than twenty-five dollars, nor more than one hundred dollars, and costs of prosecution, and on failure to pay such fine and costs, shall be imprisoned in the county jail not less than ten days, nor more than ninety days, or both such fine and imprisonment, in the discretion of the court.

Approved May 22, 1877.

Given under our hands this 27th day of March, 1878. G. W. DOTY,
President of the Common Council.
HORATIO BURCH, Supervisor.

GLIMPSES AT SAN FRANCISCO.

BY "DAY ECLIPSE."

Written Expressly for the ENTERPRISE.

I propose in this letter to give you a number of glimpses at San Francisco, an olla-podrida, in fact, and we will proceed to adjust our eye glasses, without further prelude.

There is even now, a fascination, in the loose, unsettled kind of life, that is so dear to your true "son of the soil." My friend the Lieutenant, who has been all over the civilized world, and seen much that was not civilized, often sneers, and indulges in a few choice nautical anathemas hurled recklessly at the city and all pertaining thereto. But I tell him that once out of sight of San Francisco, and he will be the most unhappy man that wears Uncle Sam's livery.

In 1854, many of the old "forty-niners" began to yearn for home. Old landmarks began to disappear. Many had made a fortune, and sown their wild oats in the place. They retired to the Atlantic States—to enjoy their gains at ease, astonish quiet neighbors with wondrous tales, speculate on the future of San Francisco, and in a short time become disgusted with the sweltering, tame-ness and insipidity of the conventional mode of existence he was living. Of many who have left the city, after a residence of years, and when they have accumulated a handsome fortune, numbers have returned gladly, so great is the fascination and love of the free and easy mode of living. For many months, for a year or two perhaps, the immigrant thinks he can enjoy an existence in such a place, his only idea is to make a fortune, and get away with it as quickly as possible. But fortunes are not made here to day, quite so rapidly as in days of yore, and he begins to undergo a change. He begins to like the town, the people, and the way of doing things. The vices and follies, the general mode of living, the happy go lucky spirit, which at first frightened and shocked him, now begin to appear natural to the climate, grow more and more indispensable, and, after all, even to my eye, they are not so terrible disagreeable.

San Francisco has been a hard city It is unnecessary for me to say so. It is matter of history. The scum and froth of its strange mixture of people, of its many scoundrels, rowdies, loose women, sharpers, and few honest folks, are still nearly all that is visible. It may be said that nearly all came to the city only as devout worshippers of Mammon. In order to accumulate the greatest heap of gold in the shortest space of time, was the ruling passion, the all absorbing dream; and schemes and actions, not compatible with a fine perception of honor was often resorted to. In the scramble for wealth, few had consciences much purer than their neighbors, few hands were much cleaner. It was hoped then that time, and a sounder public opinion, would cure some of the evils alluded to.

Cities, like men, have their birth, growth and mature years. Some are born Titans, and from the beginning promise to be mighty in their deeds Few spring into being fully armed, wise and sedate as Minerva. San Francisco, while it can show so many enduring marvels for its few years, has also wasted much of its substance in "riotous living."

There is no place in the world where money is so little regarded as in San Francisco. Formerly, the San Francisco ans were careless in their dress, personal appearance, and rude in manners. In 1854 a striking change was visible. Everybody dressed richly, even extravagantly, and assumed the airs of gentlemen. A man is apt to spend like a prince, if he gains like one, and so it was in the old days. Balls and convivial parties were constantly taking place of the most brilliant character. The great number of flaunting women of pleasure particularly the French, gave impetus to the scenes of folly, but added ease, taste, and sprightly elogence to the manners of the town.

Ever since the first great immigration, the inhabitants persist in carrying concealed weapons. They were often used, not always against robbers and assassins, but upon some old friend, acquaintance, or perhaps a stranger, when the demon of drink had taken possession of the minor's brain. The number of duels and sudden personal affrays were great and of constant occurrence. On the slightest occasion, at a look or touch, an oath, a single word of offence, the bowie knife leaped from its sheath, and the loaded revolver from the breast pocket or secret place. Men thought as little of their blood and lives as of their money, and to gratify high swelling passions, would madly waste them all away.

The large admixture of foreign races, particularly the light hearted, theater-loving Frenchman, the musical German and the fiery Hispano American tend to make the city gay and varied in appearance as well as amusements. The Chinese mustered pretty strong, but they were there, an exclusive people, mingling but little, save with their own people. The Chinese and the free negroes, of early days, were emphatically the "hewers of wood and the drawers of water" of the place.

The multitude of foreign races in San Francisco, all make the city the most curious Babel of a place imaginable. The traveller and the student of mankind will meet here with specimens of nearly every race upon earth, whether they be red, yellow, black, or white. On any occasion of public excitement, such as a fire, a fight, an indignation meeting, or the like, and you will see a multitude which cannot be paralleled in any other portion of the Union The variety and confusion of tongues and personal characteristics, the physical strength, bravery and recklessness of the crowd, make a NOCT ENSEMBLE awful to contemplate. Turn these men intoan angry mob, and San Francisco would weep bitter tears of blood, before law and order could be restored

Have you ever heard of Steamer day? If you have not, I presume there are many of your readers who have, and will remember how eagerly they looked forward for THE day to arrive, freighted as it often was with events, news and circumstances for good or for evil; unalleyed happiness, or the lowest depths of despair.

It is not extinct even to this day, but has another name and is now known under the appellation of "Collection day." It has lost, comparatively, all of its old time glory and importance, and is now merely kept up amongst the merchants and traders as a mere matter of convenience in trade.

Let me venture to undertake a description of one of the most interesting features connected with the days of '49, and I trust the "glimpse" may recall to the heart of some old pioneer, who is now lying back on his oars, safely sheltered under the lee and anchorage of a goodly income wrested from the soil of California, a smile in recognition of my humble effort, and a thrill of pleasure in the slight remeniscence of days and scenes, now, alas, no more.

Once a fortnight, at the beginning and middle of every month, San Francisco use to be in a fever of excitement. STEAMER DAY was the one great day in which everybody was interested. Mails were received and despatched, accounts settled, and bills made up for Steamer day. Money for that day had to be raised. Duns and hourly, obstinate debtors were dunned bewched, wheedled and bullied to come down with the just. The merchants' honor was often times at stake, and his continuance in business. Every means was taken to collect a sum. Every man was for himself in such matters. All the business men in the city would be out hustling about, and the agony and "hope deferred" would continue up to the last moment, that bank, post, or express, arrangements permitted the remittance to be made. When the gun of the departing steamer would boom over the city, the merchant would feel once more at ease, his nervous system would relax once more he would smile on the delinquent debtor, exchange segars, and even take a drink together. There was little business done the day before the mail left, and none on the forenoon of its departure.

But there were other features connected with Steamer day of far more importance than epistolary communications, and the matters connected with Debt and Credit.

Numbers have come from the mines and interior towns to take their departures. They have been crowding the hotels and boarding houses for a few days, waiting for the all important day to arrive. Those about to depart have their friends. They must drink, smoke and talk, buy and interchange gifts, and make promises of future communications.

If you will favor me, we will proceed to the wharf, foot of Pacific street, scan the crowd, study the different phases of character as they pass by, and watch the noble steamer with its living freight turn its sharp prow towards the Golden Gate, bearing on the broad deck, the lives, fortunes, prayers and aspirations of five hundred noble hearts. Every body can be seen on or about the wharf. Men and women, children and natives, foreigners, merchants, miners, general dealers, laborers, and non-de-script adventurers, old residents and the new arrival, all are on hand.

The baggage of the passengers, (it was never very bulky) is being hurried over the gang plank, and numerous passengers, with flushed faces, and unsteady steps, are following after, hunting in vain for some little package.

Fully one-half of the passengers are on the wharf, talking fast and humidly with friends, and preparing to take the last farewell. Small groups are gathered here and there, out of course, comes the bottle. Champagne flows in the cabin, and ready mixed cocktails circulate amongst the forward passengers.

On the hurricane deck stand a group of hardy, weather-beaten miners. They still wear the old red or blue shirt, the tattered, weather-stained hat, and belt of the digger. Hidden on their persons are bags and belts, containing all the way from fifty to five hundred ounces of dust. They are all armed, for they do not intend to be robbed of their hard earned treasures, without making an effort to protect themselves.

But there are others on board who have not the strength of their comrades. Look at that poor fellow sitting alone and with such a dejected air. The hollow cheek, sunken eye, and air of lassitude, tell their own story. Sickness has seized upon him at the mines, when he was on the very verge of success. He has struggled between avarice, and a longing for life and health. Forced by weakness to vacate, the poor fellow, unnerves his remaining strength, reaches San Francisco, pays his passage, resolved to go home, gaze once more on the faces of the loved ones, the scenes of his childhood, and then, sink to rest, and be laid away in the little village graveyard.

Now the scene changes to the face of that man just sauntering aboard. He is one of the disappointed ones. Going back all but penniless. He has perhaps mistaken the country and his own powers. He will return to rail and curse at the mirage of gold visions of which first induced him to embark for the fabled land of wealth.

And so they continue to troop aboard, the successful and the unfortunate, the gay and the unhappy, the weak and the strong, until there is scarcely standing room left on the spacious decks of the mighty steamer.

The last bottle has been emptied, the last message spoken, a final shake of the hand, and then—the hiss of steam, and the splash of the revolving wheels prevent the babel of tongues from being heard. The steamer backs down the bay, the crowd left on the wharf quietly disperses, and San Francisco once more breathes freely.

The arrival of a steamer bearing the Eastern mails was also an episode of interest and excitement But I will not inflict upon you a further description of scenes and incidents.

I have endeavored in these letters to give a crude idea of men and things as they once existed, and have been careful not to exagerate in any one particular. Should it please you and your readers to continue, we will now take leave of San Francisco as it was—and take a glimpse or two at the modern "City of the Golden Gate."

The Great English Remedy—Gray's Specific Medicine.

TRADE MARK Before Taking. TRADE MARK After Taking.

Will promptly and radically cure any and every case of Nervous Debility and Weakness, result of indiscretions, excess or over-work of the brain and nervous system; perfectly harmless, acts like magic, and has been extensively used for over thirty years with great success.

Full particulars in our pamphlet, which we desire to send free by mail to every one. The Specific Medicine is sold by all Druggists at $1 per package, or six packages for $5, or will be sent by mail on receipt of money by addressing THE GRAY MEDICINE COMPANY, No. 10 Mechanics' Block, Detroit, Mich. Sold by Manchester by Heusler & Kingsley, and by all Druggists Everywhere.

Insurance.

INSURANCE!!

IMPORTANT

—TO—

Property Owners!

If you want

Solid and Reliable Indemnity

Available at all times, and free from all objections, apply for a Policy in the

Time-Honored

HARTFORD INS. COMPANY

Of Hartford, Conn.

Organized, 1794. Chartered, 1810.

Cash Capital, Jan'y 1st, 1878.	$1,250,000.00
Net Assets,	3,114,756.67
Surplus over Capital and all Present Liabilities,	1,864,756.68

—Also in the—

German American Ins. Co.,

Of New York.

SOUND AS A DOLLAR!

With a Cash Capital of	$1,000,000.00
Assets over	2,000,000.00

☞ All Losses Promptly Paid. ☜

N. SCHMID, Agt.

Blacksmithing.

AMERICA AND GERMANY

Have concluded to let Russia and Turkey fight their own battles, and

"Joe," The Blacksmith,

Has concluded to expand his business, by associating with him Mr.

Theo. Morschhauser,

A young man favorably known to this community as a first-class workman. The firm is prepared to do all kinds of

BLACKSMITHING,

And invite one and all to give them a trial, assuring the public that all work entrusted to them will be

DONE WELL!

And prices be made to suit these hard times We intend to make

Horse Shoeing

A Specialty, having engaged one of the Best Horse shoers in the State. We have no hesitancy in saying that WE CAN AND WILL DO as

Good a Job of Horse-shoeing as can be Done in this Country.

Wagons and Buggies.

Cutters and Bob Sleighs.

Made to order in up-top style, and at Hard-pan Prices. Give us a call and we will try and please you. Respectfully,

N. B.—All kinds of Repairing done neatly and promptly, and at Cheap Rates.

COPPANIER & MORSCHHAUSER.

IF YOU CONTEMPLATE

CHOOSING

CARPETS!!

Bennett's Great Store,

JACKSON, MICH.,

Will sell them CHEAPER than any House in America.

Largest & Finest Stock in the West.

Patterns in the Highest Art of Carpet Designing, on which, in Prices, we will save you MUCH MONEY.

CARPETS Accurately Cut and Perfectly Made.

Bennett's Great Store,

JACKSON, MICH.

Journey to JACKSON!

The Mecca for

DRY GOODS

PILGRIMS

IS

BENNETT'S GREAT STORE

BARGAINS IN BLACK SILKS.

SHINING SATINS STARTLINGLY CHEAP.

French, English and American Dress Goods.

Half Wool Fabriques 27 inches wide, 12 1-2c.

Four-Feet Wide Black Cashmeres at 95 cts. Not to be found in the State less than $1.25.

36 inch All-wool Cashmeres, any shade, 50c.

Heavy Double Fold Black Alpacas, 17c.

Full Lines of Trimming Silk at $1.00.

Everything Elegant.

All the Gems of European Novelties at Prices Lower than any in the Land.

For all of Your Wants we will Save You Much Money.

Bennett's Great Store,

227 & 229 Main St.,

104 to 108 Jackson Street,

JACKSON, - - MICH.

Miscellaneous.

PASTE BOARDS. We have received a good stock, of STRAW BOARDS, large and small sheets, to please the ladies, at the ENTERPRISE Office.

MAGAZINES!—If you want an extra copy of any paper or magazine to order or make out a volume before having them bound, call at the ENTERPRISE Office.

CHAS. A. CORNELL,

MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN

HARNESS & COLLARS

Whips, Blankets, Netts, Buffalo Robes, Curry Combs and Horse Brushes,

Store at Chubbuck's old stand, Manchester, Mich

MARX & WADSWORTH,

Proprietors of the Manchester

MONUMENTAL WORKS!

And dealers in

AMERICAN AND ITALIAN MARBLE,

Monuments, Tombstones, &c.

☞ Work done in the neatest style and at the Lowest Prices, and satisfaction guaranteed.

Shop on Railroad St., Manchester.

A. A. KENNEDY,

—DEALER IN—

Lumber, Shingles,

Lath, and also a Full Line of

Nails and House Trimmings.

☞ All kinds of BUILDING MATERIAL furnished to order at Bottom Prices.

☞ Special attention given to orders in car lots, to be delivered at any point on the Railroad.

Office and Yards on Shawnee Street, near the Railroad Depot,

Tecumseh, Mich.

Legal Notices.

COMMISSIONERS' NOTICE.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, COUNTY OF WASHTENAW, ss.

The undersigned having been appointed by the Probate Court for the County, Commissioners to receive, examine and adjust all claims and demands of all persons against the estate of Elias Baire, 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 office of the County Clerk, for Washtenaw County, in the City of Ann Arbor, in said County, on Thursday, the 13th day of June, and on Friday, the 13th day of September, next, at ten o'clock, a. m. of each of said days, to receive, examine and adjust said claims.

Dated March 13th, A. D., 1878.

EDWARD DUFFY, } Commissioners.
PETER TUITE, }

MORTGAGE SALE.

ON THE first day of February, A. D., 1876, William H. Palmer and Esther Palmer, his wife, mortgaged to John J. Clarkson, the east half of the north-east quarter of section sixteen, in Township four, south of Range three east, in the Township of Manchester, County of Washtenaw, and State of Michigan. The Mortgage was on the 21st day of February, 1876, recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds, for Washtenaw County, Michigan, in Liber 64, of Mortgages, on page 72. Upon this Mortgage there is claimed to be now due and unpaid eight hundred and fifty nine and 73-100 dollars, no suit or proceeding at law, or in equity, has been commenced at law, or in equity, to recover the same, or any part thereof. Notice is therefore hereby given that pursuant to law, and to the terms of said Mortgage, the premises above, and in said Mortgage described, or so much thereof, as may be necessary for that purpose, will be sold at public auction, to the highest bidder, on the 15th day of June, 1878, at two o'clock in the afternoon, at the south front door of the Court House, in the City of Ann Arbor, Washtenaw County, Michigan, (that being the place of holding the Circuit Court for said County,) to satisfy the amount then due on said Mortgage, the costs and charges of the foreclosure, and the sale thereof, and an attorney fee of thirty-five dollars, is stipulated for in said Mortgage, in case of foreclosure thereof.—Dated March 20th, 1878.

A. E. HAMPTON, JOHN J. CLARKSON,
Attorney for Mortgagee. Mortgagee.

Estate of John Miller.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, COUNTY OF WASHTENAW, ss.

At a session of the Probate Court for the County of Washtenaw, holden at the Probate Office in the City of Ann Arbor, on Friday, the eighth day of March, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-eight.

Present, William D. Harriman, Judge of Probate.

In the matter of the Estate of John Miller, deceased.

Jacob Braun, Administrator of said estate, comes into Court and represents that he is now prepared to render his final account as such Administrator.

Thereupon it is ordered, that Tuesday, the ninth day of April next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, be assigned for examining and allowing such account, 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, in said County, and show cause, if any there be, why the said account should not be allowed.

And it is further ordered that said Administrator give notice to the persons interested in said estate, of the pendency of said account, and the hearing thereof, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the MANCHESTER ENTERPRISE, a newspaper printed and circulating in said County, three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing.

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

Estate of Thomas Lasell.

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 nineteenth day of March, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-eight.

Present, William D. Harriman, Judge of Probate.

In the matter of the Estate of Thomas Lasell, deceased.

On reading and filing the petition, duly verified, of Joseph M. Lasell, praying that he or some other suitable person may be appointed Administrator of the estate of said deceased.

Thereupon it is ordered, that Monday, the fifteenth day of April 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, in said County, and show cause, if any there be, why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted.

And it is further ordered that said petitioner give notice to the persons interested in said estate, of the pendency of said petition, and the hearing thereof, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the MANCHESTER ENTERPRISE, a newspaper printed and circulated in said County, three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing.

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

MORTGAGE FORECLOSURE.

DEFAULT having been made in the conditions of payments of a certain Mortgage, executed by Joseph Gallup to Jeremiah D. Corry, on the second day of September, 1874, which said Mortgage was recorded in the Register's Office, for Washtenaw County, State of Michigan, on the third day of September, 1874, in Liber 57 of Mortgages, on page 225; by means of which default there is claimed to be due on said Mortgage, at the date of this notice, for principal and interest, the sum of seventy-seven and 16-100 dollars, together with an attorney fee of thirty dollars, stipulated in said Mortgage, to be paid, should any proceeding be taken to foreclose said Mortgage; and no suit or proceeding at law or in equity having been taken to recover the debt secured by said Mortgage, or any part thereof. Notice is therefore hereby given, that by virtue of the power of sale contained in said Mortgage, I shall sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, on the 7th day of May, A. D., 1878, at two o'clock in the afternoon of that day, at the south front door of the Court House, in the City of Ann Arbor, in Washtenaw County, Michigan, (that being the place where the Circuit Court, for said county, is held,) the premises described in said Mortgage, or so much thereof, as will be sufficient to satisfy said debt, attorney's fee, and costs of foreclosing said Mortgage. The premises described in said Mortgage, and which will be sold are described as follows: All that tract or parcel of land, situate in the village of Manchester, in the County of Washtenaw, and State of Michigan, as follows: Lot number ten in Block number four, and Lot number nine in Block number four, excepting a strip in width off of the northerly end of said Lot number nine, in Granger & Monroe's addition to said Village of Manchester, according to the recorded plat of said village.—Dated February 20th, 1878.

JEREMIAH D. CORRY, Mortgagee.
E. S. SPENCER, Attorney for Mortgagee.

On account of the rain, the greenback caucus was adjourned to Saturday afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

People with scratched faces, bruised hands, or skins skinned, swear that Saturday night was darker than a stack of black cats.

This part of the country is pretty well supplied with single carriages. Over fifty have been sold here within the past six months.

Considerable plowing has been done in this section this spring. Reckon the farmers will have to quit for a spell, or have their mittens patched.

The Detroit Evening Telegraph is now delivered to subscribers in this village, at an early hour each evening. It is so far ahead of the Evening News as the telegraph is of the old stage coach—not in trashy, sensational news though.

John Allison, Register of the Treasury, died on Saturday of apoplexy. In his usual health the day previous, he awoke between 6 and 7 Saturday morning, drank a glass of water, saying he would lie in bed until breakfast was ready. His wife soon noticed the strange pallor of his face, and examination showed that he was dead. He was appointed in April, 1869, and was 66 years of age. He was a native of Beaver, Pa.

NOTICE TO TEACHERS.

Notice is hereby given that the regular Public Examination of persons desiring to teach in the Public Schools, of the Township of Manchester, will be held on Saturday, March 30th, 1878, at the Union School Building, in the Village of Manchester. Candidates will provide themselves with writing materials, and be present promptly at 9 o'clock A. M. on the day appointed.

The Examination will be conducted in accordance with rules generally in force on such occasions. Special stress will be laid upon the 3d and 2d Grades, in which the average standing required will be 80 and 85 per cent. respectively.

Friends of education are cordially invited to attend.

FIELD,
Township Superintendent of Schools.

THE BANNER STORE!

It is impossible for us to keep account of how many PAIRS of Boots, Shoes and Slippers we sell annually, but we do know that we have received and are receiving two cases of Boots and Shoes to one of any of our competitors in Manchester. We can prove these facts by our freight bills. WE ROSE THE MARKET.

We have just opened the largest stock of Spring Goods ever received in this village. We have paid particular attention to Ladies' and Misses' FINE SHOES, and have secured the most reliable manufacturers. Our stock of Men's and Boys' Fine Boots and Shoes is now complete.

We sell nothing but solid goods. No shoddy goods allowed in the house.

We respectfully invite our customers and the public in general to examine the best and cheapest stock of Boots and Shoes in Manchester before buying elsewhere. N. SCHMID & CO.

BLACKSMITH & CARRIAGE WORKS.

GREAT REDUCTION!

IN

PRICES OF HORSE-SHOEING, CARRIAGES, ETC.

On and after this date we will do Horse Shoeing and sell Carriages and Buggies at the following greatly Reduced Prices:

For 8 New Shoes, $2.00; For Corking and Setting, 15c; For Setting, 10c

Single Buggies $75 00 Carriages $125 00

☞ LUMBER WAGONS VERY CHEAP. ☜

All other Articles at Proportionate Prices. The well known reputation of our Shop is a sufficient guarantee that all work done by us will be executed in the best manner.

All kinds of Repairing done promptly at the old stand.

NEEBLING & NISLE.

Manchester, Mich., Feb. 28, 1878.

THE PEOPLES' DRUG STORE.

Are You Going to Paint?

HEUSSLER & KINGSLEY

Have a FRESH STOCK of

Paints, Oils, Varnish, Turpentine,

JAPAN &c. &c. We have Buck, Chambers & Co's WHITE LEAD, Warranted EQUAL if not SUPERIOR to any in the Market. We also have Kalsomine Hues & Co's "Phoenix" Brand. Ohio Iron PAINT, for Barns, Cheap and Durable. CLARKSON'S PATENT Full Assortment of Colors for Cold Water. New Stock of BRUSHES

HEUSSLER & KINGSLEY, Manchester, Mich.

Dry Goods, &c.

DRY GOODS

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.

CASE & COREY

Will close out their stock

Just the Same.

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.

THE BANNER STORE

CASH! CASH! CASH!

The GREAT SUCCESS Driven Out at

The BANNER STORE

March 1st, 1878.

On and after this Date no GOODS will be sold

AT OUR STORE!

Unless they go for

Cash or Ready Pay.

We Will Not Be Undersold!

But can't wait forever for our Pay.

WE MEAN BUSINESS!

And all those indebted to us

CAN Save MONEY

By Prompt Settlement.

N. SCHMID & CO., Manchester, Mich.

FURNITURE. FURNITURE.

LOCKWOOD'S FURNITURE ROOMS

EAST SIDE OF THE RIVER.

Stop in and examine the ELEGANT

Parlor Suites,

Tables, Arm Chairs Rockers, Bureaus, Secretaries Wash Stands. Book Cases

Tasty Bedroom Sets.

COUCHES, (OF NEW DESIGNS AND FINISH.)

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PICTURES FRAMED in First-Class Style. A Fine Line of

COFFINS AND CASKETS, OF ALL SIZES.

Remember the Place, Jefferson St., east of G. W. Dorr's Store, Manchester, Mich.

CLOTHING. CLOTHING.

THE GREAT SACRIFICE SALE OF

CLOTHING,

Etc., Commences to-day at

ENZ & BRUECEL'S.

MANCHESTER ENTERPRISE

BY MAT D. BLOSSER.

Travelers Guide.

DETROIT, HILLSDALE & SOUTH-WESTERN RAILWAY

GOING WEST. Ex.	Mail	STATIONS.	Ex.	GOING EAST. Mail.
1.55 P. M.	7.00 A. M	....Detroit.....	1.00 P. M	6.30 P. M.
6.05 "	8.10 "	..Iv. Ypsilanti..Ar	11.35 A. M	5.20 "
6.45 "	9.05 "	.....Saline.....	11.10 "	4.50 "
6.55 "	9.23 "	...Bridgewater...	10.50 "	4.32 "
7.05	10.05	Manchester.	10.05	4.12
7.35 "	10.22 "	....Watkins.....	9.39 "	3.44
7.50 "	11.00 "	....Brooklyn.....	9.05 "	3.40 "
9.25 "	12.55 P. M	....Hillsdale.....	8.30 "	2.15 "
9.35 P. M.	1.07 "	..ar..Bankers..Iv.	8.05 A. M	2.05 P. M.

Trains arrive at Ann Arbor at 4.31 P. M., and at 6.30 P. M. Trains leave Ann Arbor at 7.00 A. M., and 5.20 P. M. Trains run by Chicago time.

W. M. 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.	7.25 P. M.	1.40 P. M.
Napoleon.....	6.54 "	7.50 "	2.30 "
Norvell.....	7.01 "	7.59 "	2.39 "
Manchester,	7.12	8.15	3.30
River Raisin,..	7.27 "	8.25 "	3.50 "
Clinton.....	7.36 "	8.35 "	4.05 "
Tecumseh,.....	7.46 "	8.45 "	4.20 "
Adrian,.....	8.30 "	4.25 "	5.55 "
Toledo,.....	9.30 "	5.25 "	7.45 "
Buffalo,.....	8.05 P. M.	6.00 A. M.	..... "
Detroit,.....	10.35 P. M.	8.20 "	..... "
Chicago,.....	5.00 P. M.	6.00 A. M.	..... "

TO JACKSON.

STATIONS.	Accom.	Mail.	Express.
Chicago,.....	..... "	10.40 P. M.	7.00 A. M.
Detroit,.....	..... "	7.20 A. M.	6.40 P. M.
Buffalo,.....	..... "	12.45 "	6.55 A. M.
Toledo,.....	3.00 A. M.	10.00 "	8.35 P. M.
Adrian,.....	6.10 "	11.40 "	9.20 "
Tecumseh,.....	6.25 "	12.18 P. M.	9.57 "
Clinton.....	7.36 "	12.28 "	10.10 "
River Raisin,..	8.00 "	12.35 "	10.19 "
Manchester,	9.30	12.45	10.30
Norvell,.....	9.00 "	1.04 "	10.45 "
Napoleon,.....	9.20 "	1.12 "	10.55 "
Jackson.....	10.20 "	1.40 "	11.20 "

☞ Trains run by Columbus time. Coupon Tickets sold at this Station for all points East and West. P. S. BLODGET, Sup't Detroit Div'n.
ALBERT SPENCER, Station Agent, Manchester.

THURSDAY, MAR. 28, 1878.

Local News Brevities.

Rain. Snow.

Muddy roads.

Oh! those roads.

Not much business.

Subscriptions are coming in lively now.

Voters, don't forget to have your names registered on Saturday.

Next week we shall publish a letter from Panama, Central America.

A. F. Hewett, Esq., and Hon. E. B. Norris, are attending court at Ann Arbor.

The Republicans have a caucus at Goodyear's office, on Saturday at 4 o'clock P. M.

Yes, Pottle can go East next Thursday after a new stock of goods, if he wants to.

Never mind, boys, this weather can't last always. The circuses will come along and then it will brighten up.

We have received another sample of Oregon wheat from our correspondent O. S. Phelps, Esq. Farmers call and see it.

Mr. N. C. Stringham walked off of the sidewalk on Saturday night, and is now suffering from a sprained finger, caused by a fall.

The present term of school closes to-morrow, with an exhibition at Goodyear Hall, in the evening. There will be a vacation of one week.

We publish to-day the proclamations of the Supervisor of Sharon and of the Supervisor and President of Manchester township and village, as prescribed by law.

E. A. Bierstedt, Hollis & Roller's old clerk, who is a student in the medical department of the University, came home on Saturday to spend his week's vacation.

Mr. C. M. Starks, the photographer, is familiarly known in this section as "Starks on Wheels," was in town on Monday and gave us a call. He is now stopping at Ann Arbor.

Geo. P. Wright & Co. have just issued a very pleasing song, entitled "Furrows," words and music composed by Frank M. Baker of the ENTERPRISE. Copies can be seen at this office.

We are obliged to issue a supplement this week in order to give our readers the usual large amount of interesting news, and at the same time meet the demands made for space by our live merchants.

We have received from the publishers, Geo. P. Wright & Co., of Tecumseh, the "White Ribbon March," composed by Prof. Ulrich, and dedicated to the ladies of the W. C. T. U. It is a beautiful march.

On the fourth page will be found an advertisement of David Landreth & Sons, Philadelphia, the oldest and most extensive seed growers in the United States. Heusler & Kingsley sell their seeds at prices stated.

The last Legislature re-enacted the dog law of 1865, and assessors should be taking a census of the canine family. The law says that a tax shall be levied and collected upon every dog. Males, $1; females $3.

Uncle Nate Brower fell from a gate over which he was climbing, and so frightened his old horse that is kicked, and to escape being struck, Uncle Nate fell upon his face and the horse stepped on his hand, breaking one or two fingers.

We are pleased to learn that the School Board have secured the services of Prof. J. R. Miller, for another year. He has given entire satisfaction as a teacher and superintendent, and we congratulate the Board and the union district on their good fortune.

"The old cook stove is played out. It won't stand another move," says the economical housewife. "Well," replied the husband, "We'll go to Van Duyn, Mordoff & Co's and get a new one, I see by the ENTERPRISE that they are selling good ones at $11."

W. H. Starks, the manufacturer of gold pens, has gone on a trip to Saginaw, Grand Rapids, Kalamazoo, &c., taking with him a fine line of his excellent pens, holders, &c. He expects to be absent about ten days. If we could get to the ear of every dealer on his route we would not hesitate to advise them to buy of him.

We take pleasure in noticing the evident prosperity of the new drug firm in this village, Messrs. Heusler & Kingsley. They have a fine assortment of goods in the various lines they carry and mark them at prices commensurate with the times. Just now they are showing their hand in the line of paints, oils, varnish & brushes, etc.

Rev. D. M. Curtin will preach at the M. E. church next Sunday.

Mr. Lawrence Kirk will sell at public auction, 3½ miles north of this village, on Tuesday next, April 2d, a quantity of farm stock, farming utensils, etc.

Mr. and Mrs. Will. G. Doty, of Ann Arbor, were in town over Sunday. Will. gave us a call Monday afternoon. We believe married life and plenty of hard work agrees with him.

We learn that a tramp who was given lodging at the residence of the Dettling boys, in Freedom, on Monday night, walked off the following morning with about $55 in money and a watch.

Parties having gold pens to be re-pointed, or wishing new pens made, can have their wants promptly supplied by calling at Heusler and Kingsley's Drug Store, or leaving the pens at the Post Office or ENTERPRISE Office.

Hon. Edwin Willets has sent Hon. John J. Robison one of the new silver dollars. It was only a short time since that some friend in Indiana sent John a granger pump, or something of the sort, packed in saw dust.

Mr. Charles Terpening, of Hillsdale, has been in town this week visiting the many friends he made while agent for the D., H. & S. W. Ry. Co. here. We enjoyed one visit with him. He has been teaching school.

Services in the Baptist Church on Sunday. Subjects: In the morning, "Moses at the burning bush;" in the evening, "Underproduction vs. over-consumption." Parties of all political shades and opinion should attend this service.

We have on hand several very interesting letters from various sections of the State, all of which will be published in due season. If any one thinks of taking the ENTERPRISE, now is a good time. We are making it the best paper in the country.

The balance of cash in the State treasury March 16, 1878, was $981,472.96; receipts during the week ending March 23d were $24,741.29; payments during the same time were $10,059.63; balance in the treasury March 23d, 1878, $996,154.62; increase for the week $14,681.66. [Lansing Republican.

Erasmus Logan has recovered the colts that were stolen from him, as mentioned in last week's ENTERPRISE. The thief was also captured. It appears that the thief owned one horse and borrowed another. He stole the colts intending to swap them for the borrowed horse and thus procure a team of his own.

We call the attention of our readers, and especially those who are not subscribers, to the large amount of news given in this issue of the ENTERPRISE, and give them a cordial invitation to call at the office and become subscribers. Parties living in neighboring towns will do well to subscribe, as in no other paper will they get their local news.

GRASS LAKE.

Cornelius Soper, one of our old and respected citizens, was accused last Saturday of forging a note to the amount of $50 and against Fargo, Lord & Co., and causing it to be presented for collection, for which crime Deput. Sheriff Pease arrested him, to-day. He was admitted to bail. His case comes up for examination to-morrow, March 27th.

NEIGHBORHOOD NEWS.

The saloons in Ann Arbor will be closed on election day.

At the coming election in Freedom a new town hall will be voted for.

Work has been commenced on the new Court House at Ann Arbor.

A decree of divorce was granted John Waltz, at the present term of court.

They say the Toledo and Ann Arbor Railroad will be completed to the latter place by the 19th of May. Good.

We learn that Thos. Flinn is preparing to take a trip throughout the State, to sell gold pens for W. H. Starks, of this place.

The Democrats of Bridgewater have nominated D. Le Baron for Supervisor; D. W. Palmer for Clerk and Henry R. Palmer for Treasurer.

The only real estate transfer, in Southern Washtenaw, as recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds, since our last issue, is the following: John George Spathelf to Elizabeth Spathelf, ten acres in section 26, township of Freedom; $100.

Greenbacks, greenbacks, greenbacks. In the hotel, in the stores, in the postoffice, and even in the streets of Norvell, when you see a knot of men together, it is safe to bet that the subject being discussed is greenbacks, which are so near and yet so far away.

We learn that during the thunder storm on Saturday night last the lightning killed two horses belonging to M. T. Kavanaugh, residing in the north-west part of Sharon. The horses killed were the owner's best, and were standing in the stable among others which remained unharmed.

John Hintzleman, a brakeman on the Jackson Branch, caught his foot in a frog, at Jackson, on Friday, and was run over by the cars, the wheels passing over his head, killing him instantly. His body was taken to his home at Adrian, on Saturday. He was a young man much respected.

Mrs. David Fisher, who went to the insane asylum a few years ago, from Norvell, has been reported dead. A letter recently received by Mr. T. B. Halladay, from the asylum, in reference to Mrs. Fisher, says, "Her health is unusually good, but her mind is under control of numerous vague delusions, and she can converse but a few moments without making some incoherent remarks."

CLINTON.

John Davis, one of the factory hands, is going to the State of New York.

On the freight train, on Friday last, Ben. Reynolds received a $3000 horse from the East.

Geo. Williams has purchased the house and lot formerly owned by James Aiken, for $650.

Mr. H. L. Ash, of Dundee, spoke on temperance, Sunday. 27 names were added to the pledge.

John Hause is surrounded with a halo of rose tints; well, it's a boy, and John seems a little taller now.

Friday evening the school exhibition comes off at the town hall. Two dramatic pieces will be performed; one has nine characters, the other 11.

Two boys playing with a horse power figured so that one of them, Harvey Hall's son, had the flesh from three fingers entirely mashed off, leaving the bones naked.

The Good Templars dedicated their new hall on the 22d inst. Mr. J. McKinnon, of Tecumseh, made the dedication speech, after which maple sugar and biscuit were in order. Twenty-two dollars was received.

Among the real estate transfers in this county may be found the following: Jos. S. Kies to Wm. F. Allen, land in the township of Clinton; $6,500. William Swift to Mary A. Swift, land in the village of Clinton; $200.

Some four or five weeks since, Jas. Webster took a return ticket to Toledo. One of our citizens saw him in Toledo the same day, since which time he has not been heard from by any one here. Wr. W. was one of the engineers that surveyed and located this branch railroad from Adrian to Jackson, and for the past year and a half, or two years, has been boarding at Davis' Hotel in this place.

Saturday night was one of those nights when the darkness is so dense that it seems it might be cut up into blocks and packed away. More happenstances occurred that night than for the last six months.

As a kind of prelude to the main programme, a young and valuable team, belonging to Ed. N. Avery, ran away, leaving the wagon; soon after starting they ran astride of an oak tree with the neckyoke attached to them. The tree was not hurt, but one horse is so badly bruised that he can not walk.

Slade Lazell, his wife and brother's wife, got partially upset before they got out of town, by the horse attached to their buggy getting out of the track. A flash of lightning revealed the position of the horse just in time for Mr. L. to seize him by the head as he was on the point of getting away.

Emmet Lyndon and wife, a young married couple, fell out that night, but it was out of their buggy when it ran off a bridge. After running off from two bridges, they finally reached Mate Lazelle's and tarried there until one o'clock, when they started for home.

Allen Bartlet, son of Horace Bartlet, started for home on horseback. He had proceeded some 60 rods when his horse plunged off from a bridge and fell, landing young Bartlet somewhere in the ditch, bruising him quite severely.

Several parties who undertook to drive home had to walk the whole distance and lead their horses. Some persons in trying to reach home got lost in the street; some fell in their blind endeavor to get home. But Mrs. Clinton Rowland is the only one seriously injured. She stepped off from a bridge, falling some ten feet, on the stones at the bottom, while a girl, 10 or 12 years old fell on her. Both bones of her left wrist were broken close to the joint, and the fore finger of the right hand dislocated. One side of her head was considerably bruised, but her internal injuries are the most alarming; she has vomited blood ever since her fall.

OUR CITY OF THE DEAD.

Oak Grove Cemetery is one of the finest burying grounds in the country. Situated just west of the village, on a hill commanding a view of the beautiful valley of the Raisin, the surrounding hills, and our lively village, it is a pleasant resting place for those who have gone before.

The grounds, though small, are laid out in walks and drives, as well arranged as could be with the small amount appropriated for the purpose. They are surrounded by a good substantial fence, are shaded by forest and ornamental trees, and are adorned with many well-kept hedges, copings, &c.

Nearly every grave is marked by an appropriate marble or granite monument or slab. Of the former there are over 20 in the yard, the finest of which has lately been erected by our townsman, W. H. Bessac, M. D. It is of red and dark Scotch granite, 14 feet high, with double base, the lower one being of Quincy granite, weighing 3,500 pounds. The monument was imported from Scotland expressly for the doctor, and was finished and put up by Mr. Harrison of Adrian, at an expense of $550. It is of perfect proportions and beautiful in design. The lettering is in gilt, and shows off to good advantage. The monument is in a favorable position and the lot upon which it stands will be graded and surrounded by an iron or wire fence.

Among the best marble slabs we notice those of Gwinner's, Loucks, Wheaton and Dorr. Gwinner's was made in Chicago, and the others by Marstellar, of the Clinton Works. Good judges claim that Marstellar puts up the best work for the money of any works in the country. His designs are tasteful and new. We learn that some first-class work will be set up in the yard this season.

The township should at once appropriate about $350 for the purpose of erecting a vault, a want which has long been felt, and is perhaps better understood by those who have suffered from fears lest the body of some dear friend would be exhumed and used to benefit medical science. This matter should not be delayed another year.

We are under obligations to the old and faithful sexton, S. R. Spencer, for the following list of interments in Oak Grove Cemetery during the year

—1877.—

DATE OF INTERMENT.	NAMES.	AGE.	WHERE FROM.
July 14th	Alfred Hutchinson,	26 years	Ann Arbor.
July 18th	Child of Jacob Kitz,	6 months	Manchester.
July 19th	Mrs. Catherine Gwinner,	40 years	Germany.
July 20th	Child of Daniel Amsler,	1 day	Manchester.
July 21st	Child of Wm. Wolfgang,	1 day	Manchester.
July 22d	Child of Chas. Weaver,	1 day	Manchester.
March 8th	Mrs. Hannah Lewis,	84 years	Manchester.
March 8th	Mrs. Mary Lewis,	84 years	Manchester.
March 8th	Mrs. Hannah Lewis,	84 years	Manchester.
April 1st	Son of Hiram Smith,		Manchester.
April 1st	Son of Hiram Smith,		Manchester.
May 18th	Mrs. Mary Bowers,		Manchester.
June 1st	Mrs. Mary Ann Lewis,	44 years	Manchester.
June 2d

NEWS SUMMARY.

Washington.

Charles Francis Adams, jr., declines appointment as a Pacific Railway Director.

A movement toward harmony in the Republican party is in progress.

An investigation will soon be made as to the amount of Government gold at the several mints.

Charges of a serious character are made against Cutter, nominee for Navy Postmaster-General.

The Secretary of the Treasury has authorized the mints at Philadelphia, San Francisco, and Carson, and the Assay Office at New York to purchase bullion in lots not exceeding ten thousand ounces, at the equivalent of the London rate, for coinage into standard silver dollars, and the payment to be made in silver dollars at the mints and assay office, so soon as a sufficient number shall have been coined for the purpose. In the meantime payment to be made at the latter place in gold coin. This is intended to place the holders of small lots of silver on the same footing with owners of large amounts, and to use the new silver dollars in the purchase of bullion.

General

O'Donavan Rossa, the Fenian orator, lectured at Toronto, on the night of the 18th March, and was attacked by a mob. Shortly after midnight the mob advanced up Queen street, and attacked Cosgrove's Tavern, where Rossa was stopping. The crowd inside answered with revolvers, and the rioters returned the fire. Hundreds of shots were exchanged, and stones were poured into the hotel until the window sashes and furniture were demolished. The police scattered the mob with their batons. Four men were shot—one, a young Protestant, James Clegg, it is feared fatally.

A Philadelphia dispatch says that James Graham, aged twenty-seven years, and single, has been arrested on the charge of murdering John M. Armstrong, at Camden, N. J., January 23 last, and confesses to the crime. He was an apprentice under Benjamin Hunter, now in prison on the charge, and says Hunter agreed to pay him if he accomplished the deed. He had several interviews with Hunter on the subject of the murder. He says he was to get the money from the insurance companies. Graham has been of dissolute habits of late. His confession is believed by the Sheriff, who states that the prisoner tells the story with a minuteness which confirms all the knowledge in the hands of the authorities. There is great excitement felt both in Camden and at Philadelphia over these startling developments.

Only six towns were represented in the State Convention at Providence, R. I, of the new National party at its late session. Wm. Foster was nominated for Governor; Jason T. Hazard, Lieutenant Governor; Henry Appleton, Secretary of State; and Andrew B. Moore, General Treasurer.

A Rio Janeiro letter says the British steamer Astarte stranded at Castillos on the 31st of January. During the night the storm increased, and at daylight only the tops of the masts were seen above the water, with seven or eight persons clinging to them. But no help could be rendered because of the high sea. The sea continued rough until the 5th, when a boat was got to the wreck near the wreck, but nothing was found, except the putrefying corpses. Captain Bayne and thirty of the crew perished, only two men being saved—Wm. Parsons, first mate, and Donald Campbell, third engineer.

The remains of four men were found smothered to death in a locked cotton car on the Iron Mountain Road, Missouri, on Monday. They have been buried at Piedmont. The bodies when discovered were horribly disfigured and blackened. From letters upon one of them it was learned that he was from some town in Ohio, and had a family. It is supposed that the men crawled in among the cotton to hide themselves and get a free ride; that they began smoking, setting the cotton on fire, and were so smothered. The appearance of the bodies when found was something dreadful.

Particulars of an explosion at Haw's saw mill, in Richmond, Va., have come to hand. When the boiler (which was a twenty-five-horse power) exploded, a number of persons were at work in the mill, and the results were frightful. Five persons were killed, J. C. Thorp, Thomas White, two colored men, and two sons of the proprietor, aged seven and eleven years, who were in the mill at the time. Seven others, including the engineer, were injured, two fatally. Thomas White, a man killed, leaves a wife and eight children. The explosion is supposed to have been caused by carelessness in allowing the boiler to get empty and hot, and then turning cold water into it.

Samuel Chambers and George Collins, two negro men who were convicted at the last term of Court, in Wilmington, Delaware, of having committed, on August 15 last, a felonious assault on a white female tramp, named Kate Smith, were hanged in the jail yard at New Castle, March 22, in the presence of about two hundred and twenty-five people. The prisoners passed a quiet night, and arose at an early hour in the morning, saying they felt much better than they had at any previous time since their conviction. They ate but little breakfast, and spent the morning in devotional exercises with their spiritual advisers, the Revs. Isaac Young and E. W. Herbert, both colored. Both men asserted their innocence, and declared that they were willing to go.

At Philadelphia by the fall of a scaffold, recently, Frank Petit was killed, and Neil McLaughlin probably fatally injured.

While Mrs. Walcott and Mr. Shewell were engaged in a scene in "The Exiles," at the Walnut Street Theater, Philadelphia, Mr. Shewell tripped and fell against the lady who was seriously stabbed by the poniard she held in her hand. The doctors fear internal hemorrhage.

The steamer Magenta exploded near Scarboro, N. Y., recently. A scene of the wildest terror followed, and when the steam cleared away there were seen lying in the forward cabin, near the stove, directly in front of the engine-room, the bodies of a dozen men. The steam on the floor still created a light vapor, and the surrounding wood work was dripping from its nearness to the exploded pipe. Two were dead, and eight were badly and two fatally scalded.

Hon. John L. Vance, of Gallipolis, on his way to Washington, arrived at Cincinnati. Three hours after arrival he was in receipt of a note written in a scrawling hand, left at the hotel by some one unknown, stating that a member of the old Fourth Virginia Regiment, was lying sick in Covington, and asking assistance of him. At six o'clock in the evening he left the hotel for Covington, and nothing from that time was heard of him. It is a mysterious case. The supposition is, that he had been decoyed by an enemy and murdered.

A mob broke into the jail at Littleton, W. Va., a few nights ago, and dragging out John Wallace, the murderer of Miss Church, they took him a few miles up the railroad and hanged him to a tree.

An Abbeville, Ala., a dispatch tells the story of the hanging of John, Isaac and James Childs, negroes and brothers, for the murder of Mrs. Yon in 1878. The execution was witnessed by about ten thousand people. Jerry said all were innocent, but that Isaac Hallis, the prosecutor, knew who killed Mrs. Yon, for he had offered him (Jerry) $100 in October previous to her death, to kill her.

In the great international pedestrain contest, lately closed in London, a six days' walk; Vaughan completed his 500 miles at 7:38, and gave up the struggle. O'Leary walked until 8:10, when he had made 520 miles and two laps, 440 yards further than the best performance on record. Brown walked till 8:30, scoring 477 miles and two laps. Ide also walked till 8:30, scoring 465 miles and four laps. O'Leary was then declared the winner amid the playing of National airs, and boundless excitement and enthusiasm.

At Columbus, Ohio, recently, a father, aged sixty-four, shot his son through the heart, and then blew his own brains out, and all on account of a partnership dispute. George Weinman, and George M. Weinman, his son, had been partners in a certain pump which the son had invented. They had been quite successful in the manufacture, but often disagreed as to methods. The other day they had an unusually protracted quarrel. The father secreted himself in an old frame building, by which the son went home. The son came by in company with his friend Osgood. The father fired; one ball passed through the son's heart and another through the shoulder. With the words, "Oh God, Osgood, I am shot," he fell and instantly expired. In about a minute another shot was heard, and running into the building the crowd which had gathered found the old man a sickening sight. The whole top of his head was blown off, and one eye hung on a rafter fifteen feet away.

Three Mollie Maguires were hanged at Bloomsburg, Pa., on the 25th of March, for the murder of Alexander Rea, in October, 1868. They met death firmly, and made no confession. In October, 1868, nearly ten years ago, these men, named Hester, Tully, and McHugh, conspired to rob and murder one Alexander Rea, Superintendent of a colliery near Mt. Carmel, Pa. Rea was paymaster of the mines, and had started, with what his murderers supposed to be a large sum of money, to pay the monthly wages of the men under his charge. He was waylaid, robbed, and murdered. In 1876, Hester, Tully, and McHugh were arrested on information given by Daniel Kelley, who was incarcerated in the Schuylkill County prison for a petty offense. They had two trials, and each time the jury brought in verdicts of murder in the first degree.

The West.

Captain Constanee Williams, of the Seventh Infantry, stationed at Fort Belknap, has sent to military headquarters the result of several scouting expeditions, which confirms the report recently telegraphed by United States Consul Taylor, at Winnipeg, Manitoba. Captain Williams learns that the forces under Sitting Bull aggregate, with what he has assurances of receiving in the way of reenforcements, nearly seven thousand fighting men. The talk among them is that they will fight nobody, but if any one comes across their path they will get it just the same. The Indians are well supplied with ammunition, and the situation is regarded as critical, and decisive measures are urged.

Fire Record.

At midnight of the 19th, a fire broke out in the brick building corner of Superior and Merwin Streets, Cleveland, occupied by the Cleveland Non-explosive Lamp Company. The building and contents were entirely consumed. Total loss on stock, $200,000. Insured for $80,000. The building is valued at $25,000. Insured, but the amount is not known. Cause of fire unknown.

The house of a farmer named Hurley, living a few miles south of Adrian, Mich., caught fire lately, and before they could be reached, his wife and two children were so terribly burned that they died soon after being rescued. Hurley and three other children escaped. He loses house, furniture, and three hundred dollars in currency. The fire was caused by the explosion of a lamp.

A fire in Cleveland destroyed the entire works of the Republic Oil Refining Company, on Tod street. Loss $30,000; insurance $4,000. George Burgess, an employee, was burned to death. The fire was caused by an explosion.

A disastrous fire occurred in Philadelphia on the 25th of March. It broke out at night in the third floor of the paint and drug warehouse of W. H. Wampole & Co., on Fourth street, above Arch. There was a strong wind blowing, and the fire rapidly spread in all directions, soon becoming one of the most disastrous conflagrations that ever visited that city. The flames rapidly spread in every direction. About thirty houses, in all, were more or less damaged by fire or water, and the total loss thought to be about $1,000,000.

Foreign.

A special from Berlin says the Russians are constructing a railway from Bourgas to Jamboli. As Jamboli is connected with Adrianople by rail, the new line will enable the Russians to send troops from Odessa direct to Central and Southern Bulgaria and the Ægean Sea.

The cotton manufacturers of London propose a 10 per cent. reduction in wages, and the iron masters 7½ per cent., instead of from 10 to 17. The miners of Tamworth have accepted the 10 per cent. reduction.

Sixty Cuban insurgents, with arms, one hundred and fifty-one unarmed, one hundred and eighteen women and one hundred and thirty-four minors, have surrendered in the jurisdiction of Holguin. Prominent Cubans in a meeting on the 20th March, at Mr. Farrell's residence, unanimously adopted a resolution that the natives of Cuba should make some public manifestation in repudiation of the recent meeting of Cuban refugees in New York, and declare their hearty agreement in and support of the terms of peace. Insurgent Major General Carlos Roloff, with Brigadier General Maestre, three Colonels, eight Lieutenant-Colonels, fifty-five lower officers and four hundred men surrendered on the 18th, in the neighborhood of Santo Espiritu.

A formidable expedition against Nicaragua, to enforce the claims of the Government of Germany in the case of Consul Eisensuck, left the port of Panama and Colon the 23d. The Medeza, on the Atlantic side, in a wooden corvette, carrying ninety heavy guns, and is intended to blockade Greytown, rather than to attempt a landing. The fleet to operate against San Juan del Sur and Conzalo consists of three powerful vessels. The Elizabeth, the flagship, carries twenty guns and nearly four hundred men, and the Ariadne carries eight guns. The Lalpalo is a formidable iron-clad corvette with twelve heavy guns. The German Minister to Central America accompanies the expedition, for, although diplomacy has hitherto failed, the presence of the fleet will be sufficient to cause the Nicaraguan Government to come to terms, when his services may again be required.

News from San Domingo says a Provisional Government exists, General Cesare Guillemo presiding. A new President will be elected. The revolution was the cause of immense damage to property. The ruin and distress prevailing will probably be a safeguard against fresh risings for some time.

The Irish Rifle Team decline to accept the invitation challenge received from the National Rifle Association of the United States to compete for the "Palma" in the long range international rifle contest of 1878. Rigby, on behalf of the team, says; "Our team and the Scotch team, singly, and the Irish, Scotch, and English teams combined, have competed fruitlessly at Creedmoor."

A report has been received at London that the British naval training ship Eurydice, with four hundred men on board, has been capsized on the coast of the Isle of Wight. The Admiral commanding at Portsmouth telegraphs the following particulars, received from the coast guard at Ventnor: The Eurydice capsized off Dunnose Head in a sudden squall. One boy and a seaman were saved. Other advices indicate that between three and four hundred lives were lost. A survivor of the Eurydice disaster gives the number on board as over three hundred. Five were picked up by a passing schooner after being in the water over an hour, but all have died except two. It is not probable that any of the others were saved, as a strong ebb-tide was running. The Eurydice was under full sail, when she was overtaken by a snow-storm, accompanied by heavy squalls. The sun shone again brilliantly shortly afterwards, but nothing was visible except a few boxes floating down the channel. Survivors say they saw the ship suck down many as she sank.

FORTY-FIFTH CONGRESS.

MARCH 20.—*Senate*—Mr. Mitchell introduced a bill for the protection of homestead settlers on public lands. Referred. It was ordered there be printed, for the use of the Finance Committee, the statement made by the Secretary of the Treasury in regard to the repeal of the Specie Resumption Act, and the tables submitted by him on the subject. Mr. Allison introduced a bill to repeal the pre-emption laws, and to provide for the sale of timber on the public lands. Referred. The Senate bill to amend Section 2,464 of the revised statues relating to the cultivation of timber on the public domain was discussed briefly and passed: yeas, 25; nays, 12. A resolution offered by Mr. Conover, requesting the President to communicate to the Senate such information as the Government has received respecting the terms under which the Cuban insurgents surrendered, was laid over..... *House*—A bill regulating advertising for mail contracts passed. It requires advertisements to be brief, refers details to the Post-office Department, and prohibits sub-letting of mail contracts. The Deficiency bill passed.

March 21.—*Senate*—Mr. Chaffee, of Colorado, called up the Senate bill to establish the Territory of Lincoln, and to provide a temporary government therefor, which was discussed until the expiration of the morning hour, and then laid aside. The President's answer to the resolution of Mr. Blaine, regarding the Fishery Commission and award, was laid before the Senate. Mr. Garland, from the Committee on Territories, reported favorably on the Senate bill to disapprove and annul the act of the Legislative Assembly of New Mexico, passed over the Governor's veto, to incorporate the Society of the Jesuit Fathers of New Mexico. Placed on the calendar. Debate in regard to the timber depredations occupied the rest of the session..... *House*—The House went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. Carlisle in the chair, on the naval appropriation bill. The amount appropriated is $14,048,684. After a long discussion, and the rejection of a number of amendments, the Committee rose and reported the bill, and it was passed.

MARCH 22.—*Senate*—An appropriation bill was passed involving the much-talked territory timber question. It allows only $5,000 for the trespasses on public lands. The Senate adjourned until Monday..... *House*—A bill was introduced, supplementary to the Homestead Law, providing free transportation for families and effects of *bona fide* settlers on the public domain, together with seeds for two years' planting. About forty pension bills were passed, and the House adjourned until Monday.

MARCH 25.—*Senate*—A House bill passed for the maintenance of the District of Columbia and taking a census of the same. Senator Howe delivered a speech arraigning the Administration. Mr. Booth introduced a bil reserving waters of all lakes, rivers and streams upon public lands from sale and for dedication to the common use of inhabitants..... *House*—Mr. Springer's motion to suspend the rules and pass a bill authorizing coinage of gold and silver on the same terms and permit deposit thereof for the same purpose, was rejected, wanting the support of a two-thirds vote. Mr. Goode's motion to suspend operation of the Sinking Fund Act was similarly disposed of.

Drawn Down to his Death.

[New York Sun.]

In the fall of last year the Brooklyn Sugar Refining Company completed its large refinery at the foot of South Second Street, Brooklyn, E. D. Among the workmen employed in the erection of the refinery was John Willenbacher, a skilled sugar-refinery hand. After the refinery was got into operation, President Doscher gave Willenbacher control of the filter-house. Within the bare walls of this house, rising from the unpaved floor to the slated roof, is a great iron skeleton that upholds the filters. An endless elevator band fills the filters with bone-black. Through this the boiling sugar percolates, and is whitened. Pipes empty the bone-black into great vats below the filters. The vats have a conical bottom. At the point of the cone is a hole about a foot in diameter. The bone-black, which must be reburned as often as it is used in the filters, dribbles down through this hole into a retort beneath. As it falls from the retort the elevator band catches it and carries it up again to the filters. This circulation of the bone-black is very slow, and one man besides the engineers at the retorts may easily give attention to it.

At about five o'clock on Friday afternoon Willenbacher entered the vat nearest South Second street, then containing about two tons of black-bone, presumably to quicken with his weight the almost inperceptible dribbling. He must have stamped his feet and they sank in the black mass. As he tried to lift his feet to get out he probably found himself drawn down by the suction of the moving mass, which was kept at a heat of one hundred and eighty degrees. His struggles probably added to the downward motion, and as a fireman entered to rake his fire, Willenbacher's terrible plight became known. He had then sunk to his throat. Men ran from every part of the refinery and the endeavor to rescue Willenbacher was earnestly begun. Nothing could stop the ceaseless downward suction of the bone-black, because the hole at the bottom of the vat opened into a retort filled with fierce flames. Even the few seconds that were spared to the consideration of this gave confirmation to Willenbacher's doom, for he sank until the lower part of his face was hidden.

His comrades shouted cheering words to him, and threw planks across the surface of the bone-black, the bravest venturing out upon them. They scattered the bone-black from about Willenbacher's shoulders, and grasping him, tugged to pull him out, but they could not stir him. He seemed to be unconscious from suffocation. A block was hastily rigged upon a beam above the vat, and eager men grasped the tackle in their strong hands and pulled well together; but they did not move Willenbacher. The digging about the sinking man was resumed, and the bone-black was cleared away down to his thighs. Then those who hauled with all their strength upon the tackle raised Wellenbacher from the bone-black. Kind hands laid him, limp and unconscious, upon the planks. He was breathing faintly, and a comrade ran to summon a physician; but while his feet still sounded on the stairway, Willenbacher died. Willenbacher lived at No. 148 Leonard Street, Brooklyn, E. D. He leaves a wife and two children.

Modern Definition of Commercial Terms.

Bankrupt—A man who gives everything to a lawyer so that his creditors will get it.

Assignee—Is the chap who has the deal and gives himself four aces.

A Bank—Is a place where people put their money so it will be handy when other folks want it.

A Depositor—Is a man who don't know how to spend his money, and gets the cashier to show him.

President—Is the big fat man who promises to boss the job and afterwards sublets it.

A Director—Is one of those that accepts a trust that don't involve either the use of his eyes or ears.

Cashier—Is often a man who undertakes to support a wife, six children, and a brown stone front on fifty dollars a month, and be honest.

Collaterals—Are certain pieces of paper as good as gold, due and payable on the 1st day of April.

Assets—Usually consists of five chairs and an old stove; to these may be added a spittoon if the "bust" ain't a bad one.

Liabilities—Are usually a big "blind" that the assets won't "see" nor "raise."

A Note—A promise to do an impossible thing at an impossible time.

Indorser—Is a man who signs a commercial philopœna with a friend and gets caught.

A ROSS COUNTY man has married in succession five sisters. He says one mother-in-law is enough for him.

The Markets.

CINCINNATI.—Flour—Extra, $4 35@4 65; spring, $4 75@5 50; patent, $7@7 75; family, $4 90@5 50; superfine, $3 40@3 65; low grades, $2 50@3. Rye flour, $3@3 40. Grain—Wheat, prime to choice red, $1 12@1 15; prime to choice amber bill and white, $1 12@1 18. Rye, 58@62c. Corn, 40@42c. Oats, 28@32c. Barley, 35@50c. Hay, prime timothy, $9@10. Mess pork, $10. Lard, prime steam, 7.20@7¼c. Cotton, 7⅞@11⅜c.

INDIANAPOLIS.—Flour—Fancy, $6@6 25; family, $5 50@5 75. Grain—Wheat, No. 2 red, $1 13@1 15. Corn, new Western mixed, 39@39½c. Rye, 54@55c. Oats, mixed, 28½@27c. Bulk Meats—Shoulders, 4¾c.; clear rib sides, 5⅛@5½c. Lard, prime steam, 7½c. Sugar-pickled hams, 6¾@7c. for 15 lbs. average.

LOUISVILLE.—Flour—Extra, $3 75@4; extra family, $4 25@4 75; A No. 1, $5 25@5 50; fancy, $5 75@6 25. Grain—Wheat, No. 2red, $1 18; amber, $1 20; white, $1 20. Corn, white, 42½c.; mixed, 41c. Oats, mixed, 30c. Hay, $9@12 per ton. Mess pork, $10 25. Lard, choice leaf, in tierce, 7¼@8c.; choice leaf, in tubs, 8½c. Bulk Meats—Shoulders, 3¾c.; clear rib sides, 5⅛@5¼c.; clear sides, 5⅜@5½c. Bacon—Shoulders, 4½c.; clear rib sides, 5⅞@5¾c.; clear sides, 5⅞@6c. Sugar-cured hams, 7¾@9c. Cotton, 10½c.

NEW YORK.—Flour—No. 2, $2 75@3 65; superfine State and Western, $4@4 65; common to good extra Western and State, $4 80@5; good to choice Western and State, $5 00@6 75; common to choice white wheat Western extra, $5 90@6 50; fancy white wheat Western extra, $6 55@7 75; common to good extra Ohio, $4 80@6 75; common to choice extra St. Louis, $4 85@7 75; Minnesota patent process, $6 40@8. Rye flour, $3@3 80. Grain—Wheat, $1 18@1 45; barley 53@62c.; corn, 47@56c.; oats, 34½@39c. Mess pork, new, $10 15@10 45. Lard, prime steam, 7.35@7.40c. Cotton, 10⅞@11c.

PHILADELPHIA.—Flour—Western superfine, $3 50; Western extras, $4 50; Minnesota extra family, $5 50@6; Pennsylvania extra family, $5 75@6; high grades and Minnesota patent process, $6@8. Grain—Wheat, Pennsylvania amber, $1 32@1 35; Pennsylvania winter red, $1 30@1 32; Pennsylvania white, $1 33@1 36. Corn, yellow Western, 54c.; mixed Western, 52½@53½c. Oats, white Western, 33@35½c.; Western mixed, 32@33½c. Mess pork, new, $10 50@10 75. Petroleum, crude in barrels, 8⅛@8½c.; refined test, 11½c.

STOCK MARKETS.

CINCINNATI.—Beef Cattle—Common, 2½@2¾c.; fair to medium, 2¾@3½c.; good to choice butchers' grades, 3½@4½c.; fair to good shippers, 4½@5½c.; fair to good heavy oxen, 3@4c.; fair to good feeders, 3½@4½c. for light and heavy qualities. Sheep—Common to fair, 3@3½c. and good to choice, 4½@5½c. Hogs—Common, $3 10@3 45; fair to good light, $3 50@3 75; fair to good packing grades, $3 60@3 80; selected butchers, $3 85@4.

BUFFALO.—Beef Cattle—Good to choice steers at $4 85@5 25 per 100 lbs.; good shipping steers, $4 25@4 70; medium grades, $4 40; light butchers' grades, $4 12½@4 35; stockers, $3 25@3 87½. Sheep—Fair to good Western sheep, $4 60@5 15 per 100 lbs.; choice sheep, $5 60. Hogs—Yorkers, $4 35@4 40 per 100 lbs.; medium grades, $4 50.

NEW YORK.—Beef Cattle—Exporters took 670 head at 9½@10½c. per lb., to dress 56 to 57 to the gross cwt.; other sales were made at 8½@10½c., to dress 55 to 57 lbs.; the inside figure for 2 carloads of Illinois steers, averaging 1,025 lbs., and the highest price for 2 carloads averaging 1,520 lbs.; fair to good steers, 9½@9¾c. Sheep—Ordinary to prime sheep, $5@5 25 per 100 lbs.; extra wethers, $5 43@5 50; yearlings, 6@7c. Hogs—Live hogs nominally quoted at $4 75@4 80.

EAST LIBERTY, PA.—Beef Cattle—Best cattle, $5 25@5 75 per 100 lbs.; medium cattle, $4 25@4 75. Hogs—Yorkers, $4 40@4 50 per 100 lbs.; Philadelphia hogs, $4 50@4 65. Sales made of sheep at $4 25@6 per 100 lbs.

WOOL.—In Boston, prices rule quite low and almost entirely nominal. Ohio and Pennsylvania fleeces, 42@43c.; Wisconsin and Michigan, 38@40c. for medium and extra; low and coarse fleeces selling at 34@36c.; combing and delaine, 40@45c., for coarse, and 47@50c. for medium and fine; superfine and extra pulled, 30@45c.

Peculiar People.

Old bachelors who never smoke.

People who will suffer from chronic indigestion, constipation, and torpid liver, or "biliousness," when Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery and Pleasant Purgative Pellets are known to be reliable and speedy remedies for these diseases.

Old maids who do not love cats.

People who have catarrh, annoying and disgusting every one around them, when Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy is known to be a potent remedy for this disease.

Women who do not love babies.

Women who will suffer from all those painful diseases to which the sex is heir, when Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is admitted by every lady who uses it to be an efficient remedy for these maladies.

People who believe their progenitors were apes.

People who will read about "Helen's Babies," and "That Husband of Mine," and "That Wife of Mine," and "That Mother-in-law of Mine," and "That Son-in-law of Mine," and yet fail to read about themselves in "The People's Common Sense Medical Adviser."

Christians quarreling with each other on their way to Heaven.

People who will seek health at fashionable watering places, smothering at Saratoga or Long Branch, or sacrificing themselves to "Graham diet" at Water Cures and Health Institutes, when the magnificent Invalids' Hotel, at Buffalo, offers all the elegant comforts of the finest hotels, combined with the best sanitary advantages—Russian, Turkish, and plunge baths, gymnasium, etc.—and is situated in and near some of the finest natural scenery in the Empire State.

The most peculiar of all are the people who read these paragraphs and fail to profit by them.

MOTHERS! Mothers! Mothers! Don't fail to procure Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for all diseases incident to the period of teething in children. It relieves the child from pain, cures wind colic, regulates the bowels, and, by giving relief and health to the child, gives rest to the mother. It is an old and well-tried remedy.

JOHNSON'S Anodyne Liniment is, without doubt, the safest, surest and best remedy that has ever been invented for internal and external use. It is applicable to a great variety of complaints, and is equally beneficial for man or beast. Find out about it and thank us for the advice.

No man in his senses should buy worthless horse and cattle powders, simply because it is put up in large packages. Sheridan's Cavalry Condition Powders are put up in small packages but are absolutely pure and are immensely valuable.

THE American export trade is assuming larger proportions with each succeeding month, and is destined to set our financial matters all right in spite of the Congressional wranglers. Among the piano exports to Europe and the South American States the popular firm of Geo. Steck & Co., of New York, figures largely, because their instruments have gained the reputation of standing the most severe climate better than those of their competitors.

CHIEF-JUSTICE CHASE says: "Mount Union is among the best, cheapest and most progressive of American colleges, rendering a thorough education in any department accessible to all." Great improvements lately made, new buildings under way. The college year of spring, summer and fall terms, beginning last Tuesday in February, middle of May and last of August each year, enables students of either sex to earn expenses by teaching winters without losing time. Different students last year, 851; in 31 years, 13,527; property worth $537,869, benefiting students. For new catalogue address Pres. Hartshorn, LL. D., Alliance, Ohio.

A Reliable Article.

It is a pleasure to commend an article of a thoroughly reliable character, and we do not hesitate to do so in speaking of DOOLEY'S YEAST POWDER, which an experience of over ten years convinces us is the best and most reliable baking powder in the market.

THE CHEAPEST AND BEST ADVERTISING to reach readers outside of the large cities. Over ONE THOUSAND newspapers, divided into six different lists. Advertisements received for one or more lists. For catalogues containing names of papers, and other information and for estimates, address BEALS & FOSTER, 41 Park Row (*Times* Building,) New York.

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THE PIONEER TOBACCO COMPANY.
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Twenty-five cents will buy a box of Dr. TUTT'S Pills, and they will restore the functions of the Liver, Stomach and Bowels—the sources from which nearly every disease originates. If these organs act well a long and healthy life is assured.

The Greatest Discovery of the Age is Dr. Tobias' celebrated Venetian Liniment, 30 years before the public, and warranted to cure Diarrhea, Dysentery, Colic, and Spasms, taken internally; and Croup, Chronic Rheumatism, Sore Throats, Cuts, Bruises, Old Sores, and Pains in the Limbs, Back, and Chest, externally. It has never failed. No family will ever be without it after once giving it a fair trial. Price, 40 cents. DR. TOBIAS' VENETIAN HORSE LINIMENT, in Pint Bottles, at One Dollar, is warranted superior to any other, or NO PAY, for the cure of Colic, Cuts, Bruises, Old Sores, etc. Sold by all Druggists. Depot—10 Park Place, New York.

AT this season of the year the human system is likely to become disordered from the insufficient efforts of the liver to discharge the excess of bile. If nature is not assisted in her efforts, severe bilious attacks or prostrating fevers necessarily follow, causing great suffering and even death. A little timely precaution, however, will prevent all this, and may be found in that favorite household remedy, SIMMONS' LIVER REGULATOR.

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SIMMONS' LIVER REGULATOR has been in use for half a century, and there is not one single instance on record where it has failed to effect a cure when taken in time, according to the directions. It is without doubt the greatest LIVER MEDICINE in the world; is perfectly harmless, being carefully compounded from rare nuts and herbs, containing no mercury or any injurious mineral substance. It takes the place of quinine and calomel, and has superseded these medicines in place where they have heretofore been extensively used. Procure a bottle at once from your druggist. Do not delay. Give it a fair trial, and you will be more than satisfied with the result obtained.

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

SANDAL-WOOD.
A positive remedy for all diseases of the Kidneys, Bladder and Urinary Organs; also good in Dropsical Complaints. It never produces sickness, certain and speedy in its action. It is fast superseding all other remedies. Sixty capsules cure in six or eight days. No other medicine can do this.
Beware of Imitations, for, owing to its great success, many have been offered; some are most dangerous, causing piles, etc.
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Two hundred th edition, revised and enlarged, just published. It is a standard medical work, the best in the English language, written by a physician of great experience, to whom was awarded a gold and jeweled medal by the National Medical Association. It contains beautiful and very expensive steel plate engravings. Three hundred pages, more than fifty valuable prescriptions for all forms of prevailing diseases, the result of many years of extensive and successful practice. Bound in French cloth: price only $1, sent by mail. The London *Lancet* says: "No person should be without this valuable book. The author is a noble benefactor." An illustrated sample sent to all on receipt of 6 cents for postage. Ad's DR. W. H. PARKER, No. 4 Bulfinch st., Boston. The author may be consulted on all diseases requiring skill and experience.

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Are scarce, but the HE kind, who buy Scales of traveling agents, are plenty. J. of B. will deliver Five-Ton Wagon Scales, freight paid, for $50. No money asked till tested. Send for Free Price List. JONES OF BINGHAMTON, Binghamton, N. Y.

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Awarded highest prize at Centennial Exposition for fine chewing qualities and sweetness and lasting character of remarkably rich flavoring. The best tobacco ever made. As our blue strip trade-mark is closely imitated, see that every plug of "Jackson's Best" is on every plug. Sold by all dealers. Ask for sample free, by C. A. JACKSON & Co., Mfrs., Petersburg, Va.

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YOUR ORDER for any assortment or number of papers, at the above rates, including CASH, will be filled. POSTAGE FREE. Peas, Beans and Corn excepted, for which 5c. per paper must be added for postage.
The most extensive Seed Growers in America. Founded 1784. Seven Premiums awarded at the Centennial International Exhibition.
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Compare these with Commission Seeds peddled over the Country.

VEGETINE
FOR DROPSY.
CENTRAL FALLS, R. I., October 19, 1877.
DR. H. R. STEVENS:
It is a pleasure to give my testimony for your valuable medicine. I was sick for a long time with Dropsy, under the doctor's care. He said it was Water between the Heart and Liver. I received no benefit until I commenced taking the VEGETINE; in fact, I was growing worse. I have tried many remedies; they did not help me. VEGETINE is the medicine for Dropsy. I began to feel better after taking a few bottles. I have taken thirty bottles in all. I am perfectly well—never felt better. No one can feel more thankful than I do.
I am, dear sir, gratefully yours,
A. D. WHEELER.
VEGETINE When the blood becomes lifeless and stagnant, either from change of weather or of climate, want of exercise, irregular diet, or from any other cause, the VEGETINE will renew the blood, carry off the putrid humors, cleanse the stomach, regulate the bowels, and impart a tone of vigor to the whole body.

VEGETINE
For Kidney Complaint and Nervous Debility.
ISLEBORO, ME., December 26, 1877.
MR. STEVENS:
Dear Sir—I had had a Cough for eighteen years, when I commenced taking the VEGETINE. I was very low, my system was debilitated by disease. I had the Kidney Complaint, and was very nervous—Cough bad, and Lungs sore. When I had taken one bottle I found that it was helping me. I am now able to do my work. Never have found anything like the VEGETINE. I know it is everything it is recommended to be. MRS. A. J. PENDLETON.
VEGETINE is nourishing and strengthening; purifies the blood; regulates the bowels, quiets the nervous system; acts directly upon the secretions, and arouses the whole system to action.

VEGETINE
FOR SICK HEADACHE.
EVANSVILLE, IND., January 1, 1878.
MR. STEVENS:
Dear Sir—I have used your VEGETINE for Sick Headache, and been greatly benefited thereby. I have every reason to believe it to be a good medicine.
Yours very respectfully,
MRS. JAMES O'CONNOR, 311 Third St.
HEADACHE VEGETINE can be said to be a sure remedy for the many kinds of headache, as it acts directly upon the various causes of this complaint—Nervousness, Indigestion, Costiveness, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Biliousness, etc. Try the VEGETINE. You will never regret it.

VEGETINE.
DOCTOR'S REPORT.
DR. CHARLES M. DUDDENHAUSEN, Apothecary, Evansville, Ind.
The Doctor writes: I have a large number of good customers who take VEGETINE. They all speak well of it. I know it is a good medicine for the complaints for which it is recommended.
Dec. 27, 1877.
VEGETINE is a great panacea for our aged fathers and mothers, for it gives them strength, quiets their nerves, and gives them Nature's sweet sleep.

VEGETINE.
DOCTOR'S REPORT.
H. R. STEVENS, Esq.:
Dear Sir—We have been selling your valuable VEGETINE for three years, and we find that it gives perfect satisfaction. We believe it to be the best Blood Purifier now sold. Very respectfully,
DR. J. E. BROWN & CO., Druggists, Uniontown, Ky.
VEGETINE has never failed to effect a cure, giving tone and strength to the system debilitated by disease.

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PREPARED BY
H. R. STEVENS, Boston, Mass.
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CATARRH.—Pond's Extract is nearly a Specific for this disease. It can hardly be excelled, even in old and obstinate cases. The relief is so prompt that no one who has ever tried it will be without it.
CHAPPED HANDS AND FACE.—Pond's Extract should be in every family this rough weather. It removes the soreness and roughness, and SOFTENS and HEALS the Skin promptly.
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SORE LUNGS, CONSUMPTION, COUGHS, COLDS.—This cold weather tries the LUNGS sorely. Have Pond's Extract on hand always. It relieves the pain and cures the disease.
CHILBLAINS will be promptly relieved and ultimately cured by bathing the afflicted parts with Pond's Extract.
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PIANO FORTES,
Established since 1857, received the Highest Awards.
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At the World's Fair, Vienna, 1873.
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These Pianos have been before the public over twenty years, and outrank all others by an uncommonly rich, sympathetic tone, combined with absolute durability, and have proved to stand longer in tune than any other instrument. During these hard times the Steck Piano