MANCHESTER ENTERPRISE.

Independent in all Things. Devoted to State, County and Home News.

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A Visit in Morocco.

Visitors to Morocco find the country and its people quite different from the fresh, fleecy, warm one in the sunshine, and the wary, [illegible] with the vain yet subtle Moorish character, which is the figure for the people in the foreground of the picture, the hour you are footed in the country, the present moment seems so full of delight that thoughts of the future fade in prospect into mere anticipation. Time ceases to exist, or ceases to be of any account. "I must be admitted, however, that the disposition, I very reluctantly in this fair, innocent-looking land, on this, is at times a little troublesome. You have arranged to make an excursion to a town in the interior; you have fixed the day for starting—after having found that it must not be a Tuesday, for "Tuesday lesta" (—on the third day all fails) nor on a Friday, for this is their Sabbath—you have been promised a mule and mules have been ordered, but do not expect them, they will not come. You go to the house of the person who made arrangements; he is probably doing nothing, and he has probably nothing to say in answer to your complaint, but "Please Allah, to-morrow." Yet if you manage to set out on the third day after, or before the week has run out, you will have been treated fairly well. They manage to make up or disappoint a friend their "old-world" way. Hence their proverb: "Once over the threshold the journey's half done." Forewarning there are of course neither carriages nor roads, the roads excellent for only collections of mule and some tracks. Till within two or three years ago there was not a single wheeled vehicle in all Morocco; but now there are known to be two—the one is a yellow satchel-like affair, which the Sultan's wives ride somewhere or other, and which figured some time ago in a state procession to the Kasbah, and the other belongs to a spectator; the other is a wheel-barrow with a gentleman reclining cozily in it. Mounted on whom it was consigned, so little surprise, so little remark, so little stir it with matter according to instructions he promptly shouldered it and strode off, leaving on one side the mules and men in the large, well-padded saddles of the country, with stirrups so large that no great hardship to either man or woman—and the way is constantly begirded, it is said, by Innumerable of Moorish life and manners; a company of noisy country-folk going to or coming from market, a party of Moorish ladies, the gloomy-looking, silent cavalcade of an Arab sheik of the plains, and his harem, swathed from view—all but, perhaps, an intrusive eye, the scanned by a Moorish girl, who hides her face; or the tollsome, almost naked peasant dwelling along behind his shortened plow, the goat and a donkey may often be seen yoked together, and a woman has been seen in the place of a goat; but whatever the team, the plowing is always the same—the sickly, half-fed ox, ass, and yet it brings forth in abundance.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

The Tornadoes of 1881.

The present year has been remarkable for those destructive storms called cyclones or tornadoes, which have occurred with unusual frequency in our own country, and in England also. These storms are thus described: "Tornadoes are the most seriously destructive whirlwinds visited different parts of the kingdom during August last.

One of these English tornadoes carried a pile of timber into an adjoining field, lifted a carpenter's shop bodily over a barrack, and deposited it on the other side, and completely demolished it. A tornado also carried off the roof of one of the large railway stations at Vienna; and very likely it was a whirlwind of two or three hundred feet in breadth which caused the downfall of the Tay Bridge, one of the most extensive and strongest bridges in the world.

Among the tornadoes in this country during the year, that at New Ulm, Minn, was the most disastrous. It occurred on the 12th of last June, and in a few minutes wrecked one thousand buildings and killed thirty persons. The buildings destroyed, moreover, were not flimsy structures of wood. Indeed, the wooden buildings, especially those of what is known as the balloon frame, outlasted the brick. Brick houses, one of which the town was largely composed, were demolished as if they had been of paste board. Those portions of the houses were destroyed, and every metal roof in the city was blown off.

On the 30th of September, during two minutes, a hurricane, preceded by an earthquake, did great damage in Emira, in that state. The force of a circular blower across the street, about twenty-five feet wide, was deposited in the opposite another church, and left the adjoining building, but left behind clear enough them. In the same city, a house, lasting only five minutes, and wrecked the village of Lamden, [illegible] the houses and two churches in ruins. In the town of Jackson, two miles from Lamden, a house was blown out of its foundation, and wrecked and wide. Two miles from Jackson, the church of Jackson was blown to the ground, and the [illegible] of the church was blown across the road, and the [illegible] of the church was deposited in the opposite [illegible] Mooresville, a church

Manchester Enterprise.

BY MAT D. BLOSSER.

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THURSDAY, APRIL 27, 1882.

Meetings, Etc.

May 5th—Farmer's Club meet at Stephen M. Merritew's.

April 29th—At Franklin Center, Annual Sheep Shearing Festival.

May 20.—Sheep Shearing Festival on premises of G. W. Greenleaf, Cambridge.

On May 1st the new law increasing the license fees on liquor, tobacco, and oleomargarine, will be required to take out new license. The present tax is $65 for the sale of beer, $100 for the sale of spirituous liquors, and $165 for both. The new law gives the amount for the sale of beer at $100, spirituous liquors $200, and $300 for both.

Balance of cash in the state treasury, April 15, was $2,845,388.64; receipts for the week ending April 22d were $23,017.44; payments for the same time were $39,025.56; leaving a balance April 22nd, 1882, of $2,811,380.83; of which $689,000 belong to the sinking fund, leaving $2,122,380.83 in the trust funds, and $723,861.77 are available for general purposes.

SHEEP SHEARING FESTIVAL.

The third annual festival of the Farmer's Club was held in this village on Friday last. The weather was a little too cool for an occasion of that kind, but the sun shone bright and quite warm in the middle of the day. The attendance was large. Many strange faces were seen upon our streets, and the hotel register contained the names of men from distant parts of the state, and from Ohio and Indiana. We believe there never has been so much interest taken in the showing and shearing of sheep in southern Michigan as was exhibited at this festival, and we are glad to note it, for the breeding of wool-growing sheep is getting to be a business which brings to the farmers of this section thousands of dollars yearly.

Our farmers are taking great pains to secure the best Vermont stock, and are particular regarding the proper register of their flocks, all of which goes to prove that their flocks will soon, if they do not already, compare favorably with any in America. Careful estimates were made of the value of the sheep shown on Friday, and the best of judges placed the figures at not less than $10,000—a large amount of money for 75 sheep. Among the exhibitors were some of the oldest breeders and dealers in the state, as well as the most successful ones, among whom we might mention Jay Woods, of Lodi, the Van Gieson's of Bridgewater, Jay Brooking, Kennedy of Somerset, and Dorr and Fellows of Sharon, all well known throughout the state. There were others who also succeeded well in breeding for the short time engaged, but as dealers they are not so well known.

The festival was held in a building near the depot of the Hillsdale branch of the L. S. & M. S. railway. It was the best place available, but was altogether too small and inconvenient to accommodate so large a crowd. Pens were arranged below for the showing, and the upper floor was used by the ladies for the theatre, and some more obliged to stand on the ground in front of the building.

Following is a list of exhibitors, giving their residence:

C. M. Fellows, Sharon, 1 two-year old ram, 1 yearling, 27 rams and one ewe, 29 rams in all, registered in Vermont and Michigan registers.

H. F. Van Gieson, Manchester, 1 four-year old ram, 1 three-year old ram, 1 two-year old ram, 1 yearling, 1 ewe, 5 ewe lambs, 10 in all, registered in the Vermont and Michigan Registers.

Wm. Van Gieson, Manchester, 1 four-year old ram, 1 two-year old ram, 1 yearling, 1 ewe, 4 ewe lambs, 8 in all, registered in the Vermont and Michigan Registers.

Wm. & Kennedy, Bridgewater, 1 four-year old ram, 1 two-year old ram, 1 yearling, 1 ewe, 1 ewe lamb, 5 in all, registered in the Vermont and Michigan Registers.

A. A. & J. C. Wood, Lodi, 1 four-year old ram, No. 47.

J. C. Wood, Lodi, 1 two-year old ram, No. 48.

A. A. & J. C. Wood, Lodi, 1 two-year old ram, No. 49.

A. J. Stout, Cambridge, 1 two-year old ram, registered in the Vermont Register.

Thomas Dunn, Ann Arbor, 1 two-year old ram, registered in the Vermont Register.

Dorr & Fellows, Sharon, 1 two-year old ram, registered in the Vermont and Michigan registers.

Van Gieson Bros., Bridgewater, 1 two-year old ram, 1 yearling, 2 ewes, 4 in all, registered in Vermont and Michigan registers.

Jay Woods, Lodi, 1 four-year old ram, 1 three-year old ram, 1 two-year old ram, 1 yearling, 2 ewes, 6 in all, registered in the Vermont and Michigan registers.

Jay Brooking, Sharon, 1 four-year old ram, 1 three-year old ram, 1 two-year old ram, 1 yearling, 1 ewe, 5 in all, registered in the Vermont and Michigan registers.

Kennedy, Somerset, 1 four-year old ram, 1 three-year old ram, 1 two-year old ram, 1 yearling, 1 ewe, 5 in all, registered in the Vermont and Michigan registers.

Wm. Kennedy, Somerset, 1 two-year old ram, 1 yearling, 1 ewe, 3 in all, registered in the Vermont and Michigan registers.

E. J. Foster, Sylvan, 2 one-year old rams, No. 41 is in the Vermont Register.

There were 75 sheep in all, and a poor one in the lot. James M. Kress showed two rams that had a good many admirers. His flock has been increased in value the past year fully 50 per cent. Charles Fellows' exhibit was good, as every one knows, and as he is one of the heaviest dealers in the state, his flock was eyed closely. M. R. King has made considerable progress the past year. His two-year old ram Magnet sheared 21 pounds. The Van Gieson Bros. have a wonderful sheep in the two-year old ram "Rough and Ready." They bought him at the state fair in Jackson last fall when his weight was 110 pounds. He now weighs 143 pounds after being divested of a fleece weighing 24½ pounds, certainly a remarkable growth. Their sheep are heavy shearers, and the fact that they intend to have their wool cleansed, prove that they are honest in handling them. The brothers are without doubt as well posted in the care and management of sheep as any one in the state, and their sales are not only from purchases in Vermont, but in sheep of their own breeding. Their sales extend to all parts of the country, and to good judges, too. They exercised caution and good judgment in starting, and have clung to it. It would pay any reader of the ENTERPRISE who has an eye for fine sheep to look at their flock.

Jerry Van Gieson's sheep were greatly admired. "Noonday" showed points that cannot be seen on any other sheep in the country. "Major" sheared the heaviest of any sheep that day,—29½ pounds.

We were pleased to see our young friend H. D. Walker, who, like the boy, has a good eye for fine sheep. He has a good start, 20 pounds ain't bad for a 1-year old sheep to shear.

Among the best known breeders in the state are W. E. Kennedy and the Woods. Our table shows that F. C. & J. "Wood's" "No. 48" sheared next to the heaviest,—29 pounds. The heaviest ewe's fleece was from Wood & Kennedy's, —24 pounds 2 ounces. These gentlemen all showed grand good sheep, and mostly of their own breeding.

Short & Hunter showed a splendid ram bred by A. Wood, which sheared 24½ pounds. There were numerous inquiries about Lincoln Dorr's sheep, but he was too busy to give them much attention.

E. J. Foster showed two fine yearling rams, one of which sheared 15 pounds and 1 ounce.

There were 32 sheep shorn, which the following table will show:

Name	Fleece	Ounces
C. M. Fellows, Sharon	24	0
C. M. Fellows, Sharon	21	0
C. M. Fellows, Sharon	21	0
C. M. Fellows, Sharon	19	0
C. M. Fellows, Sharon	18	0
C. M. Fellows, Sharon	18	0
C. M. Fellows, Sharon	17	0
C. M. Fellows, Sharon	17	0
C. M. Fellows, Sharon	16	0
C. M. Fellows, Sharon	16	0
C. M. Fellows, Sharon	15	0
C. M. Fellows, Sharon	15	0
C. M. Fellows, Sharon	14	0
C. M. Fellows, Sharon	14	0
C. M. Fellows, Sharon	14

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The Rube Wrought by the Tulon Gun.

The Union General had [illegible] many other storm holes, and [illegible] appeared as if [illegible] Bonges de France showed no excitement, [illegible] balance sheet, the daily receipts of some [illegible] and yet those great securities, and with them every other security, [illegible] and down until it seemed as if night they would never touch bottom, and that, too, without any overt act of any kind on their shares or bonds and syndicates to defend their positions.

Except on the famous Black Friday at New York, I have never seen anything to compare with last Thursday's panic for I was but a spectator of the terrible performances which closed the Austrian Stock Exchange for five days, some few years ago. But the French will recover sooner from this massacre than did the American; more money and capital to call upon and greater recuperative powers. It is wonderful, [illegible] on their feet again within a few days after the panic of the Austrian market, the Bourse of Paris, and the Exchanges of Berlin and Vienna. Still, everybody has been horribly scared; the Kraus—which suggests Vienna in the view of a shaved head—hours, and of which Johann Strauss gave the name to one of his waltzes, so that Vienna was unprofaned, and people have danced on the crown ruins—the Kraus, or the spectre of the Austrian Kraus, has appeared on the horizon of the Seine to warn the Parisians of their folly. It has unveiled the faces of the Lycanthropes pale with terror; it has covered Bordeaux with confusion, forced Marseilles to sit down and weep in sackcloth and ashes, and spread despair and dismay in the Pays Latin. Bordeaux, Marseilles, and the Pays Latin! Bordeaux, you know what the Tuileries thinks of Bordeaux; Marseilles, you know what the Tuileries thinks of Marseilles; the Pays Latin, you know what the Tuileries thinks of the Pays des Fourriers and? The first, also, called Les Toupies de Bourse, are those noble ladies and gentlemen who, if not purple and fine linen, heretofore, have taken to stock gambling, by the latest accounts, quite kindly. The latter are gentlemen enveloped in costly garments lined with sable and astrachan which stand in perfect contrast with the habits of the Temple of Mammon; watching the turn of the tide, ready for an order for sales or purchases, but never designing to mix with that common and unclean horde of pullmen and their employers who know and destitute are around that sanctuary within whose railings the agents de Change operate. Europe has been awfully long in the "Fur Coats," if I may so speak, and, as Doubleyou Napoleon, the Marshal, replied to a beaten General of the Prince de Joinville after a crushing reverse to French arms, "Le Temps est passé, mon ami," replied the Marshal and, with a crushing defeated "about describes the present condition of the stock market of Caspian wood. Not is the expression of the Toupies de Bourse more choicely full, a good and sad heart, and, under those manifes of blue, fox and sable lined, the tarnished earrings of some among them are a well known sign to the runners of the brokers at the Bourse, cost-owners of the specimen Bourse, which, since has been slapped on the steps of the Bourse oftener than that of any one lady, dan, on record. Poor, poor, poor! Poor in the neighborhood, poor, poor, poor with no more than a couple of chairs and a foot-stove by way of furniture, so as to be able to get the [illegible] Bourse, and, perhaps, the prestige of being have been small-weed in the course of an afternoon, and owners who, about noon, were among the most human, the Palmerston, or Germain, have awakened from their dream of millions, like Peredin, to find their noble names dishonored, with diffeonors to be settled, with their wives [illegible] and with their children [illegible] Know-how-how. And while [illegible] joined the ghosts of the Sevastopol Cap-[illegible] turn of the "Fur Country," and the equation became: Operations of Monsieur Jonas—ruin of Madame Jonas—double ruin. They weep and wail now, gnash their teeth and tear their hair, and are deep-dyed, burning, God and the devil. M. Lebanly, who sold his stock and M. Gambetta, who agitated the timely question of revision when anybody wanted revision, and swear solemnly never to sin again in such a way—although in their heart of hearts—the one of them is ready to begin over to-morrow, if the chance, mais officiel.—*Paris Cor. N. Y. Times.*

Bulls and Bears.

"So, you want to know the meaning of the bulls and bears?" says the old man, taking a fresh chew on his cigar and winking a volume of smoke into the tobacco-scented air of the room. "Why, I do want to know, you see, I'm a green hand, there are operations in the stock market, and I don't know the exact meaning of them, that's all." "Well, I don't know the exact meaning of a Morse telegram, either, but I know a message when I see it." "Well, it's a wager." "Well, an operator is a person who watches the market, and makes an honest penny now and then." "Well, what is a bull and bear?" "Why, a bull is a man who buys stocks, and a bear is a man who sells them." "Well, what do he do with them?" "Why, he sells them for what he does and the reverse." "Well, what is a bear?" "Why, he buys what he does and the reverse." "Well, what is a bull?" "Why, he buys what he does and the reverse." "Well, what is a bear?" "Why, he sells