News of the Week.

Nitro-Glycerine.

A terrible explosion of nitro-glycerine in the Grand Trunk freight shed, at Stratford, Ontario, killed several men and destroyed one hundred and fifty cars and sheds.

Railroad Strike.

A special to the St. Paul *Pioneer Press* says fifteen hundred men are engaged on a railroad strike on the Canada Pacific Railroad. Violence is threatened. The strikers are marching under the red flag and threaten going to prevent all work till their demands are complied with. The military have been ordered from Winnipeg to the scene.

The California Election.

Official returns of the vote in San Francisco give a majority against the new Constitution of one thousand two hundred and fifteen. Returns from the interior confirm previous advices, and the instrument is adopted by a majority of from six thousand to ten thousand. The farmers seem to have voted almost solidly for it.

Texas Tragedies.

A special to the Galveston *News* from Overton says as the congregation was leaving the Methodist Church here, Colonel Jared E. Kirby shot dead John Steele, who, in a quarrel fourteen years ago, killed Kirby's father.

J. T. Young and John Riley attempted to escape from jail at Galveston by setting in fire. The flames spread rapidly and both were burned to death.

Hanging in Georgia.

Two colored men, Tim Jones alias Satterwhite, and Henry McNeal alias Cantello, were hung lately at Appling, Columbia county, Ga. Jones killed a colored woman in 1876. Jealousy impelled him to the crime. McNeal waylaid and killed his own son last November because he believed him guilty of stealing from him. Three or four thousand people were in attendance. Satterwhite stated that he was innocent of the crime; that he did not intend to shoot the woman who he lived with as his own wife; but her paramour, and that his life was sworn away by a colored citizen, Peter Lake, who had a grudge against her. McNeal acknowledged his crime, and spoke from the gallows in a rambling manner, both were very much affected, both met death calmly, expressing themselves as willing to die.

Mysterious Shooting.

The other afternoon, while William Bell, State Railroad Commissioner of Ohio, was seated in his office talking to several callers, a bullet came crashing through the window pane near where the party was sitting, and lodged in the opposite wall, within another inch or so it was lodged in the window, but at the instance of Colonel Rutherford B. Hayes, Chairman for the arrest of George B. Lyon, Vice President of the State Mutual Aid Association, the matter was hushed up, with intent to kill, Mr. Bell is President of the Mutual Aid Association, and had had a street quarrel with Lyon which came to blows. Lyon was arrested and denied any knowledge of the shooting. Another theory of the shooting is that the shot was fired accidentally by some boys who were seen running away from the east front about the time the shot was fired.

Missed his Aim.

A few evenings since, at Indianapolis, about eight o'clock, George C. Harding, editor of the Indianapolis *Herald*, entered the office of the Indianapolis *Sentinel*, editor of the *Democrat*, and attempted to shoot the latter because of certain publications in the *Democrat*. Light jostled the shooting arm, his finger under the hammer, preventing its explosion and holding on until assistance came, when Harding was arrested and remained in custody until an early hour next morning, when he gave bail. At 8:20 on the morning he entered Light's office, and fired at him several times, missing Light, but hitting an employee named Gerhard, inflicting a serious wound, and Harding was placed in jail to await the result of that wound. Another employee of Light's, named Richard Wilson, jumped out of the second-story window during the affray, breaking both ankles.

Vicksburg Convention.

A Convention of citizens of the South met at Vicksburg, recently, to consider the labor troubles of the Mississippi Valley. The most prominent men of both races in the South were present. Resolutions were adopted which are expected to check the colored exodus. These resolutions affirm that the immigration is unnecessarily agitated; that the colored race is generally fair civil and political rights under the Constitution and laws; that the system now in vogue is productive of disturbance, and should be discontinued; and that the circulation of false reports among the colored people regarding the advantages of emigrating should be suppressed. The representatives of colored delegates refrained from voting. The impression among many of the whites present at the convention seemed to be that these pledges would stop the exodus until the next election proved whether they were sincere.

The Nashville Conference.

In the National Colored Convention, which met in Nashville, Tennessee, Gov. P. B. Pinchback, Chairman of the Committee on Address, before the close, presented an address, which was very powerful in its arguments in favor of emigration from the South. The address, however, views with satisfaction the action of the leading players of Missouri and Louisiana, at the Cincinnati Convention, to effect an adjustment of the labor troubles existing in that section of country. "Believing that through such a movement," signifies the address, "it is possible to establish friendly relations, and adjust differences between the races, and secure a final and satisfactory settlement of the grave questions growing out of the unsettled and inharmonious condition of affairs now obtaining among them in the South, we cordially recommend to the intelligent classes the adoption of similar action in the future for the settlement of all disturbing public questions which may arise between them."

The South American War.

A letter to the *Herald*, from Panama, says: The first naval encounter of the Chilian and Peruvian forces took place, April 14, off Mount River, lon between the Peruvian wooden corvettes Union and Pilizar, against the Chilian iron ship Magallanes. The Magallanes, after an engagement lasting over two hours, being a better vessel than those opposed, steamed away. No mention is made of the casualties. The Magallanes carries two 150-pounders, and the Pilcomayo, two 70-pounders, and four 40-pounders.

Chilians in Lima and Callao have been established, being suspected of communicating to their own Government intelligence of the movements of Peruvian troops. Admiral Rebolledo, accompanying the Chilian blockading squadron, ordered ships loading guano to leave within forty-eight hours, and later with his guns destroyed the costly loading apparatus at guano deposits and seized launches, the property of Chilian subjects. It is imagined this procedure will give rise to complications and protests from the diplomatic corps, in view of the interests of these consignees, holding Peruvian securities guaranteed by this guano.

United States Minister Christiancy has arrived in Peru, and would soon be formally received by the President. Minister Gibbs had presented his letter of recall.

Talmage's Apostrophe.

Talmage's trial by the Presbytery in New York on certain sensational acts not regarded as in strict accordance with church discipline has ended with his acquittal by a vote of 25 to 20. At the end of the trial, Dr. Talmage stepped forward, and addressed the Presbytery for half an hour in one of his most characteristic speeches. The closing passage is a good specimen of it: "Brethren, I preach the best I can. You could not stand it to hear me preach, and I would not for a salary of fifty thousand dollars a year sit and hear some of you preach. If you want an excitement you will have to make me over again. But if you do undertake the job to make me over again, like unto which of these preachers will you make me? Do let me have a choice of models. This is certain, I will hereafter be more tender in my way. I have been stupid long enough in sermonizing. I am hereafter going to be interesting. If such a thing is possible. The brethren say I am orthodox, and I admit they are orthodox, but I give them notice that I am going to be orthodox in a more interesting way. No more hundrum for me. I have learned this from the newspapers of the country. Why do all the people read the newspapers? Because the newspapers are interesting. How are we to make churches be crowded with worshipers? By making our religious services interesting. Hereafter, come me out of the old way of doing things."

National Colored Convention.

The National Colored Conference met in the hall of the House of Representatives at Nashville, on Tuesday, ex-Governor Pinchbeck, of Mississippi, Kentucky, Arkansas, Missouri, South Carolina, Georgia, Texas, Indiana, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Oregon, Nebraska, Louisiana, Alabama. The conference was called to order by Gov. Pinchback, who nominated Hon. Jno. R. Lynch, of Mississippi, for permanent Chairman. In speaking, Lynch denied that the conference was composed of Radicals or any one party, but for the purpose of presenting the grievances of the colored people to the country. Committees were appointed to consider the question to be presented. When the government was inaugurated, the colored people had no rights. The Southern States had not commenced, and was not seriously apprehended. The chief objects of the convention. The afternoon of the first day's session was devoted mostly to the adoption of rules for the government of the conference. In the morning the Tennessee delegation of forty-three, spoke in favor of emigration. These acts were called out by such events in our history as the Tennessee whisky rebellion, the Aaron Burr conspiracy, South Carolina nullification, and the great rebellion and the laws passed after it was crushed to enforce Southern obedience.

These laws in general give the President the right, and make it his duty, to call out the military force of the nation, at any time, as may be needed whenever the execution of the laws shall be obstructed in any State by combination too powerful to be suppressed by any judicial proceedings. Under the act of 1792 and others, including that of 1831, it is sufficient for the President be notified of such a situation of affairs by an Associate Justice or District Judge. The expression of all power to execute these various laws in any of the States on the days of national or State elections, leaved by the President to be of sufficient ground on which to vets the bill.

The second of the main objections of the President to the bill is that the act is a clipping away of the power of the national government, and that its tendency is to strengthen State sovereignty at the expense of the general government.

Elections in Indiana.

The recent municipal elections in Indiana passed off quietly. In Indianapolis there was a full vote, and Mayor Caven, Republican, was re-elected by 2,500 to 2,600 majority. The Board of Aldermen stands seven Republicans to three Democrats, council, seventeen Republicans and eight Democrats.

In Shelbyville, the Republicans carried the entire city ticket and three out of four Councilmen, one Democrat being elected by one vote.

In Lafayette, the Republicans lose one Councilman in the Third Ward, and gain one in the Fifth, making Council stand seven Republicans and five Democrats.

In Logansport, the Democrats elect three Councilmen and the Treasurer. The Republicans elect the Mayor and Marshal. The Council will have a majority in Council. A light vote was polled.

In Madison, the Republicans elect the Treasurer and two out of six Councilmen, the first time the Republicans ever elected a Treasurer. The majority for Treasurer is 91 votes.

In New Albany, the Democrats elect the Mayor, Clerk, Treasurer, and Marshal, by majorities ranging from 300 to six hundred. The Republicans elect a majority in Council.

In Richmond, Mayor Bennett and the entire Republican ticket are elected by average majorities of 500. A Republican gain over last year's vote of 700 votes.

In Columbus, the Democrats elect all except the Marshal and one Councilman by greatly reduced majorities.

In South Bend, the Democrats elect all five Councilmen, a Republican loss of four.

In Bloomington, the Republicans elect their entire ticket by an increased majority.

In Brazil, the Democrats elect two and the Republicans one Councilman.

In Greencastle, the Republicans elect all the Councilmen.

In Terre Haute the vote for Mayor was as follows: Herbert, Democrat, 2,022; Wildy, Greenback, 1,942; Hook, Republican, 920. The Democrats elected the Mayor, Marshal and Clerk, and five Councilmen. The Greenbackers elected one Councilman. The Republicans elected the Assessor.

The official count of the vote of Indianapolis shows the majorities of the Republican candidates elected to be as follows: Mayor, 1,801; Wheeler, Treasurer, 1,610; Wagner, Clerk, 2,148; Coulter, Marshal, 1,921; Connett, Assessor, 1,906. The Council stands seven Republicans and six Democrats—a gain of six. The Board of Aldermen stands seven Republicans to three Democrats—majority on joint ballot, seventeen.

The Foreman's Sacrifice.

Freeman, the Adventist of Poesaet, who murdered his five-year-old child, was arraigned at Barnstable, with his wife, who is held as accessory. Both insist that God will justify their action, and have received from all human sentiment. A number of Adventist neighbors sustain Freeman in his course. Many of them are well-to-do farmers. Some of them were present at the meeting at Freeman's house on the day of the murder when he was arrested on a charge of being accessory to the deed.

The Secretary of Fifth Freemen, the victim of her father's fanaticism, took place in the Methodist Church at Pocasset. The body was taken to the church in a small casket, covered with a pall, a sympathizer with Freeman in his deed, and one of the latter's chief abettors, who, after depositing the casket and coffin, stepped to the front, announced his intention of addressing the audience, but this he was prevented from by the sheriff and others, who, in their blind superstition, fully believed that the dead child would be resurrected or else bodily translated to heaven, are deeply mortified that their prophesies should result in so apparent a non-fulfillment.

After the funeral service in the church the body was removed to the village cemetery, and there interred. The father, Davis, an Adventist fanatic, mounted a tombstone and began an address to the assembled crowd, when the sheriff and Freeman was justified by God in killing his child, but was prevented by the crowd, who hooted him to desist. The casket was then covered with earth, the Adventists having threatened to remove the body and conceal it from the water near by. That time passed without any more trouble, the sheriff and his officers guarded the remains until the grave was filled, and with remains on watch night and morning.

Pocasset, where the shocking deed was committed, is situated at the extreme end of Barnstable County, Mass., with the exception of the village, is in the form of a peninsula, connected to connect Boston Bay with Vineyard Sound. It is not a region of intelligence, and is the home of Adventists and fanatics. The Eastern coast there exist small settlements, offshoots from the Second Advent sect, full of Scripture quotations, which they seem, as in this case, to wrest to their own destruction. Some of their practices are so lewd, that decent people shun them. For example, as "giving and receiving the holy kiss," etc. They are apt to meet only in private and at night. These practices are well-to-do people, believing themselves packed for political purposes.

The Military Interference Bill Vetoed.

The veto of the bill relating to military interference with the elections passed more than the message on the Army Appropriation Bill. The two main grounds of the veto are that the bill repeals, or tends to nullify, for all days of a general or special election in several States, laws of great importance which have been enacted upon the President to use the militia, the army and navy in enforcing the laws and preserving the peace, in the particular acts named are those of 1792, 1795, 1807, 1833 and July 13, 1861. Each of these laws was passed to meet an incipient rebellion, and to enable the President to promptly take such steps as would restore peace and prevent the national authority. These acts were called out by such events in our history as the Pennsylvania whisky rebellion, the Aaron Burr conspiracy, South Carolina nullification, and the great rebellion and the laws passed after it was crushed to enforce Southern obedience.

The second of the main objections of the President to the bill is that the act is a clipping away of the power of the national government, and that its tendency is to strengthen State sovereignty at the expense of the general government.

Best Climate for Weak Lungs.

It is a question of great and general interest what sort of climate is suitable for that large class of invalids who suffer in greater or less degree from pulmonary complaints. Many such, having banished themselves from the comforts of home and the society of friends, have found too late that the location sought for health has proved wholly unsuitable, if not fatal. Those suffering from lung diseases will gain valuable information from an article by Dr. T. M. Coan, entitled "Climate for invalids," which appears in the March number of *Harper's Monthly Magazine*. Dr. Coan is of opinion that a favorable climate for such invalids should exhibit but a moderate amount of difference the day and night temperatures in any given twenty-four hours; that it should show a comparatively small range between the different monthly mean temperatures of a given season, or between different seasons of the year; that there should be equability in the supply of moisture, and that the climate should be free from excessive wind, cloudiness, and dust. A heavy barometrical pressure is also regarded as beneficial in the prevention and cure of pulmonary diseases. The article of which mention has been made contains a table showing the mean daily temperatures in about thirty-five different places, arranged in the order of a possible climate. Dr. Fuschal, Madeira, heads the list; the mean difference between summer and winter being only 5.33 deg. The Atlantic islands of the Gulf stream possess the most equable of all mild climates, and various localities in Western Europe and in the Mediterranean rank next. A visit to Georgia or Florida is often of the highest use for rest and relaxation, but Dr. Coan believes that it is these rather than the specific influence of the climate there that prove beneficial. He says, "Except in Southern California few spots in our country can rightfully claim to possess a climate that is beneficial for pulmonary complaints." In San Diego, Cal., the mean difference of temperature is but 15.88 deg. But at St. Paul, Minn., the mean difference between summer and winter is 52.94 deg., and at Denver, Col., 44 deg. The interior or mountain climate of the United States is greatly the climate of excessive extremes, and dangerous for delicate invalids.

Brother Gardner Speaks Out in Meetin'.

Brother Gardner looked down upon the bald head of Sir Isaac Walpole for a long time, and then he began:

"Gem'len, dey say dat cherry man's horse am his cherry, an' I'm de los' one to bring up a brudder's domestick matters in de chib—but de sun of a sinner an' de hungry walls of children am crowdin' me to say a few words at dis time. Brudder Simcoe Davis knocked at my cabin doah. I hiked out de doah, an' he hiked out de cabin. I hiked out de doah, an' he hiked out de cabin. I hiked out de doah, an' he hiked out de cabin

Manchester Enterprise.

BY MAT D. BLOSSER.

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

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

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

Any person sending a correspondent or contributor, or who gathers, will please write at the Establishment.

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

All articles for publication should be addressed to THE ENTERPRISE.

THURSDAY, MAY 22, 1879.

STATE NEWS.

The prison report, soon to appear, shows 354 convicts admitted during the year ending with the 1st of October last, and 352 discharged; 804 in prison, 350 employed on contracts; earnings, $92,278.22; expenditures $93,210.

The balance of cash in the State treasury, May 10, was $888,371.04; receipts for the week ending May 17, were $13,598.64; payments for same time $155,486.56; leaving a balance, May 17, 1879, of $696,483.12; decrease for the week, $141,888.92.

The State prison report shows the increase of crimes against property and other crimes not involving murderous intent, since 1840, has just about kept pace with the increase in population, some years going beyond and other years falling back. It is also an interesting fact that the crimes of murder and murderous assaults have been constantly diminishing in proportion to the increase in population.

LENAWEE COUNTY.

The Adrian council have decided that cows can not run at large in that city.

We announce this week the death of the township of Adrian.—[Adrian Press.

Hillsdale Standard: Clover seed badly killed. The late cold dry weather hurt the wheat.

The Adrian Press learns that the hoop and stave factory of Bilton & Rowe, in Deerfield, will be removed to Detroit in July.

The Morenci Observer: It is fully seven years since the cows and pigs were excluded from our streets here in Morenci, and so satisfactorily has been the result that there is probably not a man who would vote to have the ordinance repealed.

WASHTENAW COUNTY.

The grape buds are being destroyed by an insect that somewhat resembles the potato bug, being about one-fourth as large. They deposit their eggs in the tender bud, thus blighting it, and unless grapists fight this new enemy, they will find their crops seriously diminished, for the buds on some vines examined by us were nearly one half destroyed.—[Courier.

The common council of Chelsea have by ordinance declared it to be unlawful for any saloon or other place where malt or intoxicating liquors are kept, within the village of Chelsea, to be opened between the hours of 10 P. M. and 6 A. M., or on Sundays, or on the day of any special or general election, and the discovery of any person, other than the owners or employees, going in or coming out of such places, shall be PRIMA FACIE evidence that such place is open for the sale of malt or intoxicating liquors. Drug stores can be opened for the sale of liquors, provided parties have a prescription from a physician. The same ordinance makes it unlawful for dry goods, grocery, clothing or hardware stores, meat markets, barber shops, or any other place, to be open for the sale of merchandise, etc., on Sundays.

JACKSON COUNTY.

Only four of the 30 cells in the new east wing of the prison are thus far occupied.

We have thirty-four paupers in our county house, one half of which number are women.

Ben. Hawley has taken possession of the hotel at Napoleon, and intends running it on strict temperance principles.

The number of school children reported for Jackson county is 11,472, and the amount of primary school money apportioned, $5,506 56.

The barn of Dennis Merman, in Leoni, was destroyed by fire on Saturday, with all its contents, including 800 bushels of wheat. It was insured for $800, which will not cover one-half of the loss.—[Citizen.

The pioneers of Jackson county will have a semi-centennial gathering on the 18th of June, with a picnic on the fair grounds in Jackson. Speeches, reminiscences, &c., commemorative of the first settlement of the county, half a century ago, will be in order.

A Napoleon correspondent of the Citizen tells how Cranberry and Ackerman lakes have been lowered, and by a system of tiling and ditching a large tract of land will be made tillable and the country more healthful thereby. We have no doubt but that thousands of acres of land in this State could be put to profitable use, if similar improvements were made.

SORVELL.

The people of Norvell were startled yesterday at the news of the sudden death of one of its most enterprising citizens, Mr. William B. Reynolds, owner of the milling interest here, who died suddenly of heart disease, at 12 45 P. M. Mr. Reynolds was engaged, at the time of his death, in getting out ties for the L. S. & M. S. R. R. Co.; and was himself assisting his men in putting ties on the spot of delivery, all day Tuesday. Yesterday about eleven o'clock he complained of an acute pain in his stomach, which appears to have been sympathetic, and went to bed, at the same time sending for his family physician, Dr. Hydman. The doctor informed him that he was suffering from inactivity of the heart, and applied the usual remedies. The remedies did not produce the desired effect, however, and as the heart refused to perform its proper functions, he died quietly and seemingly without a pain or a struggle, at the hour above stated.

Mr. and Mrs. George Merriman, while riding out with a spirited horse, in Sharon, on the 20th inst., had occasion to drive down the Sharon hill. Mr. Merriman observed that the harness was so loosely fitted that it permitted the buggy to crowd the horse, and knowing him to be fractious and fearing a runaway, he attempted to turn him so as to drive up the hill. While doing so, the buggy upset, throwing them both out. Mr. Merriman escaped with some slight bruises, but his wife, being less fortunate, suffered a compound fracture of the left leg, near the ankle. Dr. Hydman, of Norvell, was immediately summoned, who reduced the fracture, and the patient is doing as well as could be expected under the circumstances.

Don. E. Palmer, ticket agent at Norvell, says he can furnish tickets to any party going South cheaper than any other agent in the country. The fact that he procured tickets for several parties after they had tried other roads, proves the correctness of his statement.

BROOKLYN.

The surgeon plunges the lancet down deep into an abscess, for the benefit of the patient. While the sting of the knife remains, the patient is not apt to feel very grateful; but after the poisonous matter is all discharged, and the wound healts from the bottom, then justice is done to the surgeon. I am willing to wait for this, and would gladly gratify "Uncle William" by responding to his kind invitation, but for three reasons: 1st. He has laid out a ground-work for me so exhaustless that I would have to fill the Enterprise from now until the next centennial, and then barely get through the introduction. 2d. I could as easily explain to a SINGLE gentleman the state matrimonial, as he could a "change of heart" to an unregenerate soul. 3d. The "broad and liberal views" I have obtained through "monogamy," are somewhat obscured just at present by a week's experience in house-cleaning, which has left my nerves full of carpet tacks and my mouth full of unutterable things.

Our postmaster has the ten dollar government certificates for sale. I hear that Col. King has purchased two thousand dollars worth of them. Query, Has the raising of his assessment fifty per cent. made him look with longing eyes for untaxable property?

Henry Jones lost a part of the index finger of his left hand, Saturday, by being too familiar with a buzz saw.

The supervisor will please accept thanks for the following report:

Number of acres of improved land	12,510
" " " " unimproved land	6,406
" " " " wheat in 1878	54,154
" " bushels of wheat "	87,724
" " acres sown as the ground	2,264
" " " " corn in 1878	1,269
" " bushels of corn in 1878	110,664

CLINTON.

E. G. Cook has retured from the west.

The currant worm has put in its appearance.

Gus. Hubbard and wife, of Angola, Ind., are visiting here.

Now sandpaper your head and be prepared for hot weather.

A. B. Coffin has bought the Milo Woodruff place for $600.

Danforth Kies has vacated the room in Chandler's block so long used by Snow & Kies as an office.

There is a calla in the bank here which is 47 inches in height, with a blossom 15 inches in circumference.

Bert. Tate, who has been for years a clerk in the store of J. Smith & Son, has taken a clerkship in the store of Mr. Miller in Manchester.

At the meeting of the Reform Club Monday evening, it was decided to hold a Fourth of July celebration here, and appoint committees to the utmost extent.

We are to have a new bridge over the Raisin, longer and wider than the old one, with piles, stone and plank, to keep the old stream within proper bounds. E. Wilson, of Tecumseh, contractor. $325.

J. B. Wells and wife have separated. Separated did you say? Well, he is going 1,000 or 1,500 miles westward, while she journies 500 miles east. J. B. prospecting, wife visiting. Is that a separate?

AT LANSING.

The "tramp" bill has passed the Senate, Yeas 17, nays 10.

The same body has the general tax law under discussion.

The House has concurred in the Senate amendment to the kerosene bill.

Florence Davidson, twelve year old daughter of D. T. Davidson, formerly of Pittsfield, Washtenaw Co., was admitted to the conservatory of music at Leipsic, a few days since. She is said to be the youngest pupil ever admitted to that institution.

Every sort of tree and shrub seems determined to come out in full bloom this year. Even old neglected quince bushes are putting forth their beautiful rose tinted blossoms.

Miscellaneous.

CHARLES CLYNE, M. D., office over Hiscock & Kinsley's Drug Store Manchester, Mich.

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

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Legal Notices.

AUCTION SALE IN BANKRUPTCY.

IN the matter of George G. Matthews, a bankrupt, in the United Stat. District Court, for the Eastern District of Michigan, in Bankruptcy. On the 3rd day of June, 1879, at 1 o'clock in the afternoon (Sun-day of September in Manchester, Michigan, the undersigned, Assignee of the estate of said bankrupt, will sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, the following described real estate, situated in the County of Wash-tenaw, Michigan, to-wit: The south half of the south-west quarter of section twenty, (20) in town two south, of range five east, Washtenaw County, Michigan, together with the five hundred and fifty (550) acres of land, more or less, mortgaged or collateral to the same, to secure the payment of the sum of $1,000 and interest. DAVID KIRKWOOD, Assignee. Dated Ann Arbor, May 17, 1879.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, County of Washtenaw, ss. At a session of the Probate Court, for said County, held at the Probate Office, in the City of Ann Arbor, on Tuesday, the twelfth day of May, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-nine. Present, William D. Harriman, Judge of Probate. In the matter of the estate of Rhoe Moore, deceased. On reading and filing the petition, duly verified, of Hiram Moore, Executor of said Moore, praying for the assignment of the residue of said estate, after payment of all debts, to the persons entitled thereto. Thereupon it is ordered that the twenty-seventh day of May next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, be assigned for the hearing of said petition, and that the next of kin of said Moore, and all other persons interested in said estate, are required to appear at a session of said Court, then to be holden at the Probate Office, in the City of Ann Arbor, and show cause 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. Watson Davis, Probate Register.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.

BY virtue of a license to me granted by the Judge of Probate, for the County of Washtenaw, I shall sell at public vendue, on the 19th day of September next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, the following described real estate, to-wit: The south half of the south-west quarter of section twenty (20), in town two south, of range five east, in the County of Washtenaw, Michigan, and described as being the south part of that part of the east half of the south-west quarter of section No. 20, in Township two south of Range four (4) east, which lies west of the center of the River Raisin, containing eighteen (18) acres, more or less, subject to the rights of way for a road and for a ditch, and also the south half of the south-west quarter of said section 20, in Township two south of Range four (4) east, containing forty acres, together with timber and improvements, etc. This undivided half of those pieces of land situate in the village of Manchester, in the County of Washtenaw and State of Michigan, with the hydraulic privilege and appurtenances and described as follows, viz: Commencing at a point in the south line of said village, one hundred and eight rods west of the west line of the River Street, thence south, parallel with said street, and running thence south thirty rods; thence to the north line of said village, at a point one hundred and eighty rods west of said River Street; thence east on said north line of said village, to said River Street; thence south on said River Street, to the place of beginning, excepting and reserving the south thirty feet of said River Street, for a highway, and also the south half of the south-west quarter of section twenty-one (21), in said town and range, containing forty acres of land, be the same more or less. Also the north-west quarter of the north-east quarter of section number thirty (30), excepting grave from the south end thereof supposed to be now owned by George Walter, and leaving the amount of said grave hereby conveyed, thirty feet across, be the same more or less, and also the south half of the north-west part of the north-west quarter of said section 30, in Township two south, of range five east, containing ninety (90) bounded as follows: Commencing at the south-east corner of said south half of the north-west quarter of said section number twenty-nine and running thence south forty rods, thence east to the center of the River Raisin; thence northwardly along the center of said River Raisin, to the north line of said section number twenty-nine; thence west on said north line of said section, to the place of beginning, excepting and reserving a strip of land sixty feet in width, for a road. Also that either of the following described pieces of land, viz: Lot numbered one (1) of Lot Number Eleven (11) of the Village of Ann Arbor, according to the recorded plat thereof, and also the south half of the south-west quarter of section number twenty-one (21), in town two south, of range five east, containing one hundred and sixty acres of land, be the same more or less, and being the same tract of land described in a certain mortgage executed by Hiram Moore, and wife to Aaron Roff, and also the south half of the south-west quarter of said section number twenty-one (21), in said town and range, containing for

News of the Week.

A Horrible Road to Death.

George Kremenz, aged twenty, fell into a vat of boiling grease at the glue factory near New Albany, Ind., and was fatally scalded.

Death of a New Admiral.

A dispatch announces the death of Rear Admiral S. A. Gordon, U. S. N., retired, at Bloize, France. He distinguished himself at Port Fisher.

Insane.

Mark Gray, the man who shot at Edwin Booth, in a Chicago theater, has been judged insane, and sent to a lunatic asylum.

A Louisiana Town Burned.

A special reports the burning of the business portion of the town of Farmerville, Louisiana. Loss estimated at $100,000. Partially insured.

Accidentally Shot Dead by a Woman.

Mr. and Mrs. Weed and Mrs. Howell were in a small boat on the Susquehanna River, near Kopp's Island, the other afternoon, when the boat capsized and two of the women were drowned.

Good News from the Crops.

Reports from various points in Minnesota, Iowa and Wisconsin are received, showing that extensive showers have fallen lately, and have removed the fears of injury to the crops from drought.

Effect of a Lockout.

The Meriden Woollen Company at Meriden, Conn., closed their factory owing to the failure of Whitemore, Fox Post & Co., of New York. Two hundred and fifty employees, half women, are thrown out of work. Liabilities estimated at $200,000; assets considerable.

A Girl Burned to Death.

A young daughter of J. G. Huber, who lives one and a half miles north of Greenville, Ohio, assisting her father in burning stalks in the field, by some means set her clothing on fire, and before assistance could be rendered her, she was so badly burned that she died next morning.

Four Men Drowned.

While a party of six men, who had been hauling in fishnets, and who had crossed the Mississippi River in a skiff, were attempting to land on the Missouri side, at St. Louis, in a high wind, they were capsized four of the six, John Hiemens, Ant. Herman, Martins, and two others, names unknown, were drowned.

Hanged by a Noh.

News is received that on Saturday night Charles Reed, of Sidney, Nebraska, who was in jail charged with the murder of Henry Loomis, on the preceding day, was taken out by about fourteen masked men and hanged to a telegraph pole in the main street. Reed was a desperado, and had a long string of murders to his credit.

"Lemmie Lightfoot" Drowned.

Terrible Tragedy.

L. Sanghelm, a German, living on a respectable farmer, about seven miles from Antonio, in Conn. County, Cal., killed his wife, his little boy and girl, aged respectively six and four years, into the fields, but there he death with a club, and cut out his bowels and then went to the house, and blew his own brains out with a shotgun. The family had always lived happily together, and the act is attributed to temporary insanity.

No Relations for Refugees.

The resolution recently introduced in the House by Mr. Garfield authorizing the Secretary of War to provide transportation for refugees in Kansas, was rolled up for action

The Second Arrest Strikes.

Justice Hopkins, of the District Court of Gonzales, rendered the following verdict at the inquest: "That Edith Burgess Freeman came to her death at Pleasanton, Saturday, May 3, in consequence of a stab with a knife, inflicted by Charles F. Freeman, of Pleasanton, the said knife sounding her in the left breast and penetrating the liver, causing nearly instantaneous death, and that the stab wound was inflicted by Charles F. Freeman, a man with full deliberation, and without any provocation, or excuse; and that Harriet Freeman, his wife, is an accomplice in the time, aiding, abetting, and assisting the act by her voluntary consent; and it further set down the commission of homicide by Charles F. Freeman and his wife, Harriet B. Freeman, was by reason of their belief that the act was required by the Almighty God, as a proof or illustration of their faith in Him." Freeman was afterward visited by prominent men, with a view to his release, but he seemed to be indifferent as to the course of action that will be taken in his case at the October term of the District Court, and remarked to the reporters, that he would not accept the assistance of any lawyer in defending himself against the charge. If it should be necessary that he should have counsel, he should engage the Hon. J. G. Shannon, of Texas. In his second section, on the ground that on account of his sincere belief in the manifested revelation of God, and the fact that he was in accordance with the teachings of his religion, he would not be liable for murder. He still maintained that he had done a good service to God, and said that God had revealed to him that there would be an astonishing revelation made on the 21st of May. He was free from care and sorrow, and his cheerful way impressed one with a sincere interest in the demeanor of his wife, who occupies the cell above.

A correspondent says that Mrs. Freeman occupies most of her time in sewing, and did not wish to hold much conversation with any of the visitors who call to see her. Those who have visited her since she has been confined in prison think she cannot survive the great shock of the loss of her husband, and that her death may be expected before the time announced for the trial. In the interval she has spoken but little, her countenance seems to be written the anguish which she has suffered; her eyes are sunken, and the expression of her face has been given to too much weeping, and it is to be hoped that she may be gradually failing day by day. She does not eat sufficient for her sustenance. She occupies about all her time in weeping, day and night, and she thinks she now has her husband, and does a great wrong in sacrificing her little daughter, and that God will take her husband, but after disarming him stepped back several paces, and waited until he saw Sheriff Williams coming down the street when he called to him to come and arrest him, and gave himself up.

Treasury Notes.

The following notes have been issued by the Treasurer of the United States: Fragments of National bank notes, redeemed by the Comptroller of the Currency, which will be accepted by the Treasurer only when their valuation is equal to the face value of the notes, and of some denomination issued by the bank, or some multiple thereof. The required valuation may be made up of several fragments of notes of the same or different denominations. In no other case can such fragments be

Judicial Executions.

John J. Marks, for the murder of a tramp last October, was executed on the old fairground, near Bonneville, Mo. The drop fell at three minutes to twelve o'clock. The rope broke, and the body straightened and and turned over. When he was picked up the neck was not broken, and he died at twelve o'clock. West's father, from Chapin, Ill., was present at the execution. There were about eight thousand people present.

Wallace Wilkerson, who shot Baxter V. Timlin about two years ago, was executed at Peoria, Ill., at twelve m. He evinced great nerve, and sat in a chair facing the three guns, distant about thirty feet, with

A Mystery Explained.

Paris correspondence, Mrs. Brown, who has spent the summer among the White Mountains in Massachusetts, and who seems to have searched the whole mountain side without being able to find a pair of big strong pocketsized or inch of beautiful skin. Mrs. White, who has remained at home because her husband could not afford to go, but whose fresh complexion and bright eyes seem to have caught their bloom and brightness from mountain breezes.

Mrs. B.—Dear me, Mrs. White, how well you are looking. If you will not think me impertinent, let me ask how you contrive to be so healthy in this dreadful city? I have been to the White Mountains, so there is no keep it that way.

Mrs. W.—Well, I'll tell you the whole secret, Mrs. Brown. You remember my little girl Ethel. Her spring, dear little even being confined to my bed. Dr. Pyne, Mr. Wood, in fact, all the best physicians, but I knew he could do all in his power, if anything could be done. Well, I tried Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, as I mean my son shall, if he ever gets sick, a bottle of the Prescription and the Discovery a better thing in the world. Well, I tried it for a sick woman. I have only been in the city a week, and I have spent the whole summer, then my husband and I went to Saratoga and tried the Pavilion and Congress and Empire Springs, and all sorts of mineral waters, and I tried the Turkish, Russian and Tourists' Hotel. The baths and mechanical apparatus for treating dyspepsia were wonderful. Worth going for. Besides, our accommodations were better than we could afford, and we had a delightful time and scenery are superb. Let me advise you to try Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription and try the Invalids' and Tourists' Hotel next summer instead of the White Mountains."

ENGAGEMENTS at home have just disclosed a private palace, in which the most precious and most perfect paintings in the Roman world have been discovered. The painting surface is twenty-five feet, each inch being a perfect wonder of art.

SOMETHING OF VALUE, FREE, is not commonly offered. But our readers will find it well to read for one, of the best and most advertisement of Dr. N. B. Wolfe, of Cincinnati, in our present issue. Dr. Wolfe's Schnapps.

NARCISSA is to have a new opera house in connection with the Grand Union Hotel capable of seating 1,200 people.

ARTHUR can have tried nearly everything to get cured of Chronic Chills and Fever or Ague and Fever, and if he has, we need not tell you to try Dr. F. Wilhelm's Anti-Periodic or Fever and Ague Tonic. It is not plasterer and contains no Quinine, and is free from all other drugs. The composition is printed on the inside wrapper of each bottle, and is so plain that it is approved by many physicians. For sale by all Druggists.

THE woman who is ambitious to make the bosoms of her husbands shirts shine reciprocally must have an iron will.

CHEW
The Celebrated
Lorillard
Wood Tag Plug

THE PIONEER TOBACCO COMPANY
NEW YORK, Sole Agents.

THE Queen of the Sandwich Islands has a pair of shoes, the uppers of which are made of the skin of her subjects, the soles being of wood. The handling of the piece is said to be a very simple affair.

The Markets.

CINCINNATI.—Flour—Winter family, $4 00@4 75; fancy, $5 00@5 25; extra, $3 75@4 00; superfine, $3 50@3 75; extra, $3 25@3 50; Rye flour, $3 00@3 25. Grain—Wheat—Red, $1 06; corn, 37@38c; rye, 55@56c; oats, 28@29c; barley, $1 00@1 10. Provisions—Mess pork, $9 75@10 00; lard, 6@6½c; bulk meats, 4@4½c; bacon, 5½@6½c. Whiskey, $1 06. Wool—Tub-washed, 38@40c; unwashed, 22@26c.

NEW YORK.—Flour—Superfine, State and Western, $3 25@3 50; extra, State and Western, $3 60@3 75; fancy, $4 00@5 25; family, $5 50@6 50; good to choice Western and State, $5 50@6 50; common to good Western extra, $4 50@5 25; common to good State extra, $4 50@5 25; choice white wheat Western extra, $5 60@6 25; choice Minnesota extra, $5 75@6 25. Grain—Wheat—No. 2 Milwaukee, $1 07@1 08; No. 1 Milwaukee, $1 16. No. 2 Chicago, $1 12@1 13. Rye, 65@66c. Barley, 85@90c. Corn—Western mixed, 43@44c; western white, 46@47c; western yellow, 47@48c. Oats—Mixed Western, 34@35c; white Western, 36@38c. Provisions—Pork, $10 00@10 25. Lard, 6½@6¾c. Whiskey, $1 06@1 07. Wool—Domestic fleece, 38@48c; pulled, 28@45c.

PHILADELPHIA.—Flour—Penna. family, $4 50@5 00; Ohio, $4 50@5 00; Western, $4 50@5 00; Minnesota, $4 50@5 00. Grain—Wheat, Penna. red, $1 08@1 11; Western red, $1 08@1 11; amber, $1 10@1 15. Rye, 65@66c. Corn—Penna. yellow, 48@49c; Western, 46@48c; southern, 45@46c. Oats—Penna. and Western, 35@36c; southern, 34@35c. Provisions—Mess pork, $10 00@10 25. Lard, 6½@6¾c. Whiskey, $1 06@1 07. Wool—Penna. fleece, 38@48c; Ohio, 40@48c; unwashed, 28@35c; tub-washed, 38@45c.

BALTIMORE.—Flour—Howard street, $4 50@5 00; Western, $4 50@5 00; family, $5 50@6 50. Grain—Wheat—Western red, $1 08@1 10; amber, $1 10@1 15. Corn—Western mixed, 45@46c; Western white, 47@48c; Western yellow, 48@49c. Oats—Western, 35@36c; southern, 34@35c. Provisions—Mess pork, $10 00@10 25. Lard, 6½@6¾c. Whiskey, $1 06@1 07. Wool—Penna. fleece, 38@48c; Ohio, 40@48c; unwashed, 28@35c; tub-washed, 38@45c.

CHICAGO.—Flour—Spring extras, $4 00@4 25; family, $5 00@5 75. Grain—No. 2 Spring, $1 03@1 04. No. 2 Chicago, $1 12@1 13. Rye, 65@66c. Barley, 85@90c. Corn, 37@38c. Oats, 28@29c. Provisions—Mess pork, $9 75@10 00; lard, 6@6½c; bulk meats, 4@4½c; bacon, 5½@6½c. Whiskey, $1 06. Wool—Tub-washed, 38@40c; unwashed, 22@26c.

ST. LOUIS.—Flour—Superfine, $3 00@3 25; fancy, $3 50@3 75; extra, $3 25@3 50; Rye flour, $3 00@3 25. Grain—Wheat—Red, $1 06; corn, 37@38c; rye, 55@56c; oats, 28@29c; barley, $1 00@1 10. Provisions—Mess pork, $9 75@10 00; lard, 6@6½c; bulk meats, 4@4½c; bacon, 5½@6½c. Whiskey, $1 06. Wool—Tub-washed, 38@40c; unwashed, 22@26c.

TORONTO.—Flour—Superfine, $3 00@3 25; fancy, $3 50@3 75; extra, $3 25@3 50; Rye flour, $3 00@3 25. Grain—Wheat—Red, $1 06; corn, 37@38c; rye, 55@56c; oats, 28@29c; barley, $1 00@1 10. Provisions—Mess pork, $9 75@10 00; lard, 6@6½c; bulk meats, 4@4½c; bacon, 5½@6½c. Whiskey, $1 06. Wool—Tub-washed, 38@40c; unwashed, 22@26c.

CATTLE MARKETS.

CINCINNATI.—Beef cattle—Common, $2 50@3 00; fair, $3 50@4 00; good, $4 50@5 00; choice, $5 00@5 50; extra, $5 50@6 00. Calves—Common, $3 00@4 00; fair, $4 00@5 00; good, $5 00@6 00; choice, $6 00@7 00. Hogs—Common, $4 00@4 50; fair, $4 50@4 75; good, $4 75@5 00; choice, $5 00@5 25; extra, $5 25@5 50. Sheep—Common, $2 00@2 50; fair, $2 50@3 00; good, $3 00@3 50; choice, $3 50@4 00; extra, $4 00@4 50.

EAST LIBERTY, PA.—Little business is done in cattle. Hogs—Sales made of Yorkers at $5 40@5 50 per 100 lbs., and Philadelphia at $5 50@5 60, and rough boars, $3@3 50. Sheep—Sales made at $4@4 50 per 100 lbs., choice sheep, $5 25@5 50, and lambs, $6@6 50. Cattle—Hogs—Yorkers, $5 30@5 50 per 100 lbs.; medium and heavy hogs, $5 50@5 60; pigs, $5 40@5 50; stags, $3@3 50.

BUFFALO.—Cattle—Good to choice shipping steers at $5 15@5 35 per 100 lbs., medium shipping steers, $4 75@5 00; fair to good butchers' steers, $4@4 50; common to fair feeders, $3 50@3 75; fair to good stockers, $3 50@3 75; common to fair stockers, $3@3 25; fair to good cows, $2 50@3 00; common to fair cows, $2@2 25; fair to good bulls, $2 50@3 00; common to fair bulls, $2@2 25; fair to good stockers, $2 50@3 00; common to fair stockers, $2@2 25; fair to choice, $4@4½; with fair to good clipped, 3½@4; common to fair clipped, 3@3½; fair to good to choice, 5@5½; per lb. gross.

SHEEP—Fair to good to choice shipping steers at $4 50@5 00 per 100 lbs., medium shipping steers, $4@4 25; fair to good butchers' steers, $3 50@4; common to fair feeders, $3@3 25; fair to good stockers, $3@3 25; common to fair stockers, $2 50@3; fair to choice, $4@4½; with fair to good clipped, 3½@4; common to fair clipped, 3@3½; fair to good to choice, 5@5½; per lb. gross.

HOGS—Fair to good to choice shipping steers at $5 15@5 35 per 100 lbs., medium shipping steers, $4 75@5 00; fair to good butchers' steers, $4@4 50; common to fair feeders, $3 50@3 75; fair to good stockers, $3 50@3 75; common to fair stockers, $3@3