

THE ENTERPRISE.

J. B. Smith, Proprietor.

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SENATOR-ELECT HIGGINS will do much to elevate the State of Delaware from the old stereotyped plan that it has been operated upon during the reign of the Salliburys and Bayards.

NEWSPAPER correspondents are working hard to form a cabinet for President-elect Harrison. Mr. Blaine has taken up his residence in Washington for a time, just the same as many others have and will do before March 4th. Some place significance to the Maine statesman's early arrival, but there is evidently nothing in it. Mr. Harrison could communicate with him just as well at his home in Augusta, Me., as in Washington. Mr. Blaine is a great man and one of great experience in both national and international affairs, but the propriety of placing him at the head of the cabinet is matter for serious consideration.

We are glad that the time is so near at hand for Secretary of State Bayard and Attorney General Garland to step down and out of authority. Mr. Garland remains in his position with charges of a serious nature hanging over him unexplained, and Mr. Bayard has actually amounted to nothing during his entire term. Our trouble with Mexico was settled on the school-boy plan, that is, settled itself. He sent a representative of this country to the city of Mexico to look after the affair, and while there he became so intoxicated that the authorities had to take charge of him, and when he sobered up he left the country in disgust. The fishery question is still unsettled; that is, nothing has been done to establish our rights in the proper way. The time is short until March 4th, but very long to be compelled to suffer such men to remain at the head of such important departments.

It is now evident that the railway presidents have become disgusted with the course they have been pursuing of late years, in attempting to evade the laws of the land. They have been practically law breakers, but have went unpunished. The presidents of the leading lines recently held a meeting in Boston, Mass., and it was more after the manner of a church confession meeting than anything else. One delegate said that he was tired of breaking the law, and so far as he was concerned he intended to pursue a different course in the future. The results of such meetings will be hailed with joy by the whole people. When large corporations attempt to evade the law, and are called to account for it, they have the means of keeping it in the courts for many years until the matter is entirely forgotten by the people, and if the complainant gets anything at all it is small, not half a sufficient recompense for the trouble.

THE finance committee of the General Assembly are trying to devise some plan to increase the revenues of the State. Various plans have been submitted, but none recommended yet. One is to tax all salaries of office-holders. In the first place the people are to be censured for permitting such vast expenditures of money for the erection of our benevolent institutions. Every one appears more like a palace than an institution for which it is erected. What difference does it make to the blind, insane or imbeciles, whether they are quartered in a palace or a plain building, the kind which should have been built. Then again it costs an immense sum of money to operate them. These, with other things, have caused us to owe nearly four millions of dollars, and to pay the annual interest, make a small payment on the principal and pay our incidental expenses on the valuations, at the present rate of taxation, will leave us in arrears each year.

Under the present system of book-keeping we are inclined to think that some of the offices and clerical forces could be discontinued. We have the same number of officers now that we did when the goose-quill pen was in use, and still no move is made to reduce the number.

FRIDAY evening last a band of armed masked men entered the village of Jeromeville, Ashland county, with a view of committing depredations to property and committing violence on the friends of the Chesrowes and their property. The law-abiding citizens feel so indignant at the verdict of the jury in acquitting the murderers that they concluded to take the law in their own hands. The presiding judge in the case decided that the writ authorizing the officer to enter upon the premises of the accused was drafted in a lawful manner, and to carry out instructions then was a duty strictly enjoined upon him, and when he did attempt to perform his sworn duty he was shot down; and then twelve men said that he did nothing wrong, and permitted him to go scot free, so far as that term of the Com-

mon Pleas Court was concerned. We do not indorse any such a move on the part of any one. The courts have been appealed to and the tribunal said no cause for action and there it should rest; at all events, we are powerless to do any more. Such verdicts are an outrage on society, and there should be some plan devised to rid the country of a repetition. The Chesrowes committed the deed, and nothing was left for them to do but employ the best of legal talent and make an effort to clear themselves. Their friends aided them, all of which was their high privilege, and the band of masked men are certainly making a mistake when they disturb them. If any one is disturbed the members of the jury should be held strictly accountable for rendering such a verdict.

No humbug about Hill's Poerle's Worm Specific. It is a genuine common sense remedy. F. D. Felt.

A Prospecting Tour, No. 2, by Our Special Correspondent.

PULLMAN PALACE CAR.

Editor of THE ENTERPRISE:— The whistle blew, a bell rang, all aboard was said, and we were off for the Sunny South, rolling over the prairies at the rate of thirty miles an hour, away from ice and snow to the land of sugar-cane and cotton, fruits and flowers, where the nightingales sing in a labyrinth of palms, palmettos and magnolias, where the spreading branches of grand old live oaks are festooned with mistletoe and veiled with Spanish moss that swings to and fro in the balmy south winds.

We are passing through the great prairie gardens of Illinois, a country rich in every branch of agriculture. Milk trains are on their way to the city with the products of the dairy districts. The dairies here contain from 75 to 100 cows; the price of milk is one dollar and twenty cents per can of eight gallons. Farms vary in price, from seventy-five to one hundred dollars per acre; near the city they are worth much more, being used for market gardening. Proximity to market regulates the value of land, not richness of soil. Land near some of our eastern cities rents readily for one hundred dollars per acre to skillful gardeners, who quite frequently make one thousand dollars clear. One acre there is worth one hundred acres far away from market. Horticulture is much more profitable than agriculture, and more certain of success. The soil is kept rich by fertilizers, moist by irrigation, dry by underdraining, and the growing crops can be protected from anything which would devour or destroy. Fruits and flowers are usually cultivated in connection, and prove quite as profitable, notwithstanding all that is said against specialists; they are the money-makers now. But we surmise the fact that one must be fitted for their specialty by nature and education. Fannie Field clears fifteen hundred dollars annually on her poultry farm of sixty acres. A horticulturist, with Chicago as his market, made twenty thousand dollars last season from one hundred acres of strawberries, or two hundred dollars an acre; his garden is in the State of Mississippi. Dunham, at Wayne, Ill., one of the largest importers and breeders of Percheron horses in America, lives in a castle and is reputed to be worth a million dollars. He started in a small way twenty years ago and made horses his specialty.

The State of Illinois is one of the leading corn-growing States, and we are passing through fields that stretch away as far as the eye can reach. The soil is dark and very productive, but the country is bare of scenic interest at this season of the year. And so we fell to studying human nature around us. This is often a profitable study, if one is able to read character and put in practice the lessons learned. Here are people from all parts of our country. Conservative New England is represented by several specimens earnest and upright in character and of sterling integrity, traits of character much to be admired. Here are northern capitalists, seeking for paying investments in the new South, or to restore their health, more valued than gold. Here also are the bold cavaliers of the South with their brave and beautiful ladies, typical types of female loveliness. A little two-year-old boy handed the conductor his mother's ticket and said "he wanted to go to grand papas." This is about as indefinite as the old lady taking her first ride on a railroad. The conductor asked her where she wished to go. "Oh," said she, "do not go out of your way on my account; I am not particular, just drive along any where."

We crossed Mason and Dixon's Line at Cairo, and had a ride on one of the attractive river steamers. From the decks we saw the meeting of the waters of the Ohio and Mississippi.

The first we saw of cotton, "king of the South," was soon after passing from Kentucky into Tennessee. The picking is not all done. Some of the plantations afforded typical southern scenes of the great industry. The soil is red in color, and it looks very singular to northern eyes to see black men picking white cotton on red soil under a blue sky. The present price of cotton is 9 cents. It is pressed into bales of 500 lbs. each. It is now raised by colored people at halves principally. One bale of 500 lbs. is a good average yield per acre. It is pressed on the plantation into cubes about four feet square, and is compressed by the cotton broker into one-half this size, so as to economize space in shipping. Most of it is shipped to the eastern factories.

Stomach, Liver and other organs require pure blood to properly perform their functions. It can be secured by using Arthro-phos-I-sa. F. D. Felt.

SOME IMMENSE THINGS.

A Few of the Great Marvels of Nature and Art.

The Largest of Every Thing in All Quarters of the Globe—An Interesting Compendium of Historical and Statistical Facts.

The highest mountain range is the Himalayas, the mean elevation being estimated at 18,000 feet.

The loftiest mountain is Mount Everest, or Guarisauger, of the Himalaya range, having an elevation of 29,000 feet above the sea level.

The largest city in the world is London. Its population numbers 4,021,875 souls. New York, with a population of 1,550,000, comes fifth in the list of great cities.

The largest theater is the new opera-house in Paris. It covers nearly three acres of ground. Its cubic mass 4,287,000 feet. It cost 63,000,000 francs.

The loftiest active volcano is Popocatepetl (Smoking mountain), thirty-five miles southwest of Puebla, Mex. It is 17,784 feet above the sea level, and has a crater three miles in circumference and 1,000 feet deep.

The largest island in the world—which is also regarded as a continent—is Australia. It is 2,500 miles in length from east to west and measures 1,350 miles from north to south. Its area is 2,944,287 square miles.

The largest span of wire in the world is used for a telegraph in India over the river Kistnah between Bezarah and Sectaungram. It is more than 6,000 feet long, and is stretched between two hills, each of which is 1,200 feet high.

The largest ship in the world is the Great Eastern. She is 680 feet long, 83 feet broad and 60 feet deep, being 22,227 tons builder's, 18,915 gross and 13,344 net register. She was built at Millwall, on the Thames, and was launched January 31, 1857.

The largest university is Oxford, in England, in the city of the same name, fifty-five miles from London. It consists of twenty-one colleges and five halls. Oxford was a seat of learning as early as the time of Edward the Confessor. University College claims to have been founded by Alfred.

The largest body of fresh water on the globe is Lake Superior—400 miles long, 160 miles wide at its greatest breadth and having an area of 32,008 square miles. Its mean depth is said to be 500 and its greatest depth 500 fathoms. Its surface is about 635 feet above the level of the sea.

The most extensive park is Deer Park, in the environs of Copenhagen, in Denmark. The inclosure contains 4,300 acres, and is divided by a small river.

The largest pleasure ground in the United States, and one of the largest in the world, is Fairmount Park, Philadelphia, which contains 2,745 acres.

The largest cavern is Mammoth Cave, in Edmondson County, Kentucky. It is near Green river, six miles from Cave City and about twenty-eight miles from Bowling Green. The cave consists of a succession of irregular chambers, some of which are large, situated on different levels. Some of these are traversed by navigable branches of the subterranean Echo river. Blind fish are found in its waters.

The longest tunnel of the world is that of St. Gothard, on the line of railroad between Lucerne and Milan. The summit of the tunnel is 950 feet below the surface at Andermatt and 6,000 feet beneath the peak of Kastelhorn of the St. Gothard group. The tunnel is twenty-six and one half feet wide and nineteen feet ten inches from the floor to the crown of the arched roof. It is nine and a half miles long—a little over a mile longer than the Mount Cenis tunnel.

The biggest trees in the world are the mammoth trees of California. One of a grove in Tulare County, according to measurement made by members of the State Geological Survey, was shown to be 276 feet high, 100 feet in circumference at base and seventy-six feet at a point twelve feet above the ground. Some of the trees are 350 feet high and thirty-five feet in diameter. Some of the largest that have been felled indicate an age of from 2,000 to 3,500 years.

The largest inland sea is the Caspian, lying between Europe and Asia. Its greatest length is 760 miles, its greatest breadth 270 miles, and its area 180,000 square miles. The Great Salt lake in Utah, which may be properly termed an inland sea, is about ninety miles long and has a varying breadth of from twenty to thirty-five miles. Its surface is 4,100 feet above the sea, whereas the surface of the Caspian is eighty-four feet below the level of the ocean.

The largest Empire in the world is that of Great Britain, comprising 3,577,959 square miles—more than a sixth part of the land of the globe, and embracing under its rule nearly a sixth part of the population of the world. In territorial extent the United States ranks third, containing 3,631,243 square miles, including Alaska. In population it ranks fourth, with its 60,000,000 of people. Russia ranks second, having 8,332,540 square miles.

Not the Pig's Fault.

Wife—"The 25th of next November we will celebrate our silver wedding. Don't you think we ought to kill the fat pig and have a big feast?" Husband—"Kill the pig! I don't see how the unfortunate animal is to blame for what happened twenty-five years ago."

THE MARKET'S

Cheese.

SHIPMENTS FOR WEEK ENDING JAN. 29.
Cheese 1500 pkgs., weighing 32,715 lbs.
Butter 55 " " 2,290

Ohio Standard..... 19
Young America..... 10
Family Favorite..... 10 1/2

General Produce.

Butter, dairy, per lb. \$0.00 @ 0.14
Creamery butter # lb. 35
Chickens, dressed, per lb. 9.07 @ 0.09
Eggs, per doz. 0.12
Beef per cwt. 6.00 7.00
Ham, smoked, per lb. 0.10 0.11 1/2
New Potatoes, per bush. 0.00 0.30
Tallow, per lb. 0.04
Hickory Nuts 1.90 0.00
Hides, per lb. 0.03 0.04
Round Steak 12
Serron 14
Shoulder Steak 10
Apples, dried, in quart.
and cored, per lb 0.04
Apples, sliced 0.31 1/2
Wool 0.16 0.25

Grain, Flour and Feed.

Flour, per sack (49 lbs.) \$1.40 @ 1.40
Graham flour, per cwt. 3.00
Corn meal, per cwt. 0.00 1.00
Chop, per cwt. 1.25 1.25
Middings, per cwt. 0.00 0.80
 Bran, per cwt. 0.75 0.80
 Old Meal, per cwt. 1.00 1.80
 Corn, shelled, per bush. 0.00 0.50
 Corn, in ear, per bush. 0.08 0.50
 Wheat 0.90 0.95
 Oats per bus. 0.27 0.27



THE BEST
Medicine in the World.



Dr. C. H. MacFarland's
Great Medical Discovery.

This medicine will cure Chronic and Inflammatory Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Chronic Malaria, Dyspepsia, Sick Headache and all diseases of the Liver and Kidneys. Also will cure Catarrh, Scrofula, Salt Rheum, and all diseases that are caused from impure blood. It is one of the best Blood and Liver remedies known. It purifies the blood, creates a healthy action of the liver and kidneys. Hence, it eradicates these diseases from the system. Those suffering with these diseases, try a box of this great medical discovery, and be convinced of its merits. Every box guaranteed to give satisfaction, or money refunded. Fifty days treatment in each box. Price \$1 per box, or six boxes for \$5. Be sure you get the genuine.

Sold only in Wellington, by Dr. J. W. Houghton.

Winter Announcement.

The electoral count has been settled for Harrison and so have I settled in business on North Main street where I expect to give my time to the public in furnishing them first-class

GROCERIES

AND PROVISIONS,

The leading brands of flour kept constantly on hand.
Coffees, Teas, Spices,
FRESH MACKERAL

Fresh Butter, Eggs

In fact everything kept in a first-class grocery can be found in my store

Farmers will find it greatly to their advantage to call on us with their Butter and Eggs.

Free delivery inside of the corporation and goods handled very carefully. All are invited to call and inspect my stock.

Very Truly,
D. WEST.

— THE NEXT —
Thirty Days,
In Order to Reduce Stock

We will make a low price on
CLOAKS,

Dress Goods,
Blankets, Comfortables,
Flannels, Cloakings,
Hosiery, Gloves, &c.

We have made a special bargain counter for a line of

Dress Goods

That is worth inspection.

LAUNDON, WINDECKER & CO.

ON ACCOUNT
—OF—

Increased
Business!

We are obliged to buy

SPRING GOODS

A little earlier than usual and are now placing them on our counters.

GOODRICH,

THE CLOTHIER,
Wellington, Ohio.