

THE ENTERPRISE.

J. B. Smith, Proprietor.

WELLINGTON, OHIO.

Entered at the Post-office at Wellington as Second Class matter, according to Statute.

TERMS.

One Year.....\$1 50
Six Months..... 75
Three Months..... 40
Advertising five cents per line, each insertion.
Space and Column Rates made known on application.

THERE are seventy thousand lawyers in the United States.

THE marriage failure cranks have about got through preaching.

A special from Pittsburg announces that the order of the Knights of Labor is no more and Grand Master Powderly has returned to his law practice.

LAKE SIDE has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$100,000 divided into shares of \$100 each. The company expect to improve the hotel and dock facilities the coming season.

THE 51st Congress which will meet in December, will be rich in ex-speakers. There will be Nathaniel P. Banks, Samuel J. Randall and John G. Carlisle. The speaker elect can have able counselors in case he gets stuck on parliamentary questions.

MR. J. P. SEWARD, the chairman of the Democratic Senatorial meeting held here last week delivered the speech for the day. Ex-President Cleveland's line of policy towards the tariff was indorsed in full. He made a bitter attack on the late election law which gives the Governor authority to appoint a board of electors in cities of certain grades; said the principle was a dangerous one to establish. He spoke of the Governor as being a dangerous man to occupy the chair, as he virtually controlled the present General Assembly. If this be true the Governor is certainly a man of influence, and should be kept in high positions. A man who can control a General Assembly must be possessed with more than ordinary powers.

THE PRESIDENT is looking around to find some one to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Commissioner Tanner. Mr. Tanner was a whole souled fellow, but proved to be incompetent to fill the position. The President should select some one who is able to construe the statutory provisions handed down for him to obey and not attempt to manufacture decisions adverse to law. The soldiers fought to preserve the law, and they would consider it an insult if tendered a pension that was unlawful. They want a man at the head who is competent so that when they are granted a pension they know it is granted under the laws and rules provided by Congress. The country is full of competent men, and the President need make no mistake in appointing a successor to Tanner.

Echoes From the Press of Georgia.

[Macon Telegraph.] Editor Telegraph: During the recent tour of the Georgia farmers through Ohio, nothing was more instructive or interesting than the average Ohio home in the country.

The approach to the house was through a lawn more or less elaborate in size. It was either covered with the luxuriant shade of its walks bordered with exquisite and charming flowers. Sometimes both were combined and arranged with skill and excellent taste. The building, if a frame, was painted white and the doorsteps were of stone. The entire outward appearance was attractive to the stranger, from the promise of comfort within.

The door opens and everything indicates the perfection of neatness. The very arrangement of the furniture, the ornaments on the walls, and the position of the books impress one with the idea of culture and good taste. There is one object that is an offense to Southern taste, and that is low ceilings. We are assured that this is a necessity because of the rigorous climate; the room is more easily warmed. The next impression is the economy practiced in the use of space. Every foot in the house is utilized for some purpose. The rooms are smaller in dimension, but they are not over-crowded.

The kitchen is a model of convenience and cleanliness. The stove is always burnished and the cooking utensils bright and kept in place. The wood is always at hand and the kindling always prepared for the match. The store house is near at hand and the provisions barreled and boxed, and so complete are the arrangements, and so compact the space occupied, that a mistake is inexcusable and confusion almost impossible.

Some of the homes we met rose to the proportions of a mansion—large brick edifices of modern architecture and arrangements. But the average home will compare favorably with those of any state in the union.

A number of farmers' wives expressed a great regret that the Georgians did not bring their wives with them. Perhaps it was a mistake on our part, as economy in the domestic circle was the ground of greatest prosperity in an Ohio home. The Ohio housewife looks well to her household. She is the presiding genius, the controlling spirit of that domain. There are no drones in that hive. Everybody moves in harmony with her command. Every child has their appointed work, and there is no murmuring when an order is

given. The discipline of the home is one of its most charming features, and one that opened the eyes of some of our party that this was the secret of the neatness and arrangement of the Ohio home—a place for everything and everything in its place. The lady of the home moves with the greatest of ease from the parlor to the kitchen, and proves herself as much an adept with griddle and skillet as with the keys of the piano; and in less time than it would take a Southern Dinah to get her meal under way the Ohio woman would have the smoking viands on the table, an in half an hour after the party had left the table she would appear in the parlor again, the same cherry entertainer as before.

This could not be said of every home in Ohio, but it can be truthfully said of many homes where the Georgia farmers were entertained.

At home again!

What a glorious exclamation to a rural editor who believes that Georgia is the best country in the world.

It makes no difference that cold, prohibition, water must assume the functions of Kelley Island champagne, or that the Georgia hoe-cake and yellow legged chickens supplant the menu of city hotels. The warm grasp of the native Cracks, and the unsuppressed, flowing vernacular of these glorious old mountains touch the heart where it is warmest. There is no purpose of invidious distinction intended. Ohio people have their noble impulses and peculiarities and in so far as well-founded impressions could be developed by a fortnight's intermingling with a people about their homes, the Georgia delegation have no amendments to offer to their makeup. They treated us with a touch of fraternal greeting that blended into spontaneous mutuality. They are a people that we can cordially welcome to our homes and to our section. They are a people that we want to join with us in the development and building up of a section, which, wrought to the perfection of their own, would smile to Heaven in its bounteous providences forever.

Ohio towns have the prestige of that success which an unbroken era of a half century of energy, diligence and wealth-getting affords, and show the beauty of ornamentation and preservation which a refined taste and plethoric pocket-books suggest to a home-loving people.

An Ohio man considers the world his mart, and every town is loaded to the breach with self-importance, while their whirring wheels of commerce lay tribute without bounds of locality. The Ohio fields and factories blend their out-pouring products to a common purpose. The factories make the towns diversified agriculture a prosperous country—the two a State's exhaustless wealth and prestige. They enjoy a communion of thrift.

As Georgians we realize our condition, and with loyal devotion it is befitting that a rough analysis should extenuate whatever disparagement that a comparison of the two States may suggest:

Ohio, rich in resources, settled by a thrifty, self-reliant population, was in prosperous condition when the civil war began. This afforded an unparalleled market for the products of her rich-yielding farms in their virgin freshness. The demands of war sprang factories, with big army contracts, into existence, which accumulated immense wealth. A considerable percentage of her citizens are pensioners. Government expenditures for public buildings amount to millions of dollars, while, in point of fact, she has suffered no lack of production from loss of population or property. Ten years of unparalleled speculation and big profits, the accumulations going into non-taxable, interest-bearing government bonds, which, reaching a specie basis, on a depressed currency, more than doubled in purchasing value. After this was ten more years of fair profit returning business before reaching the present low interest period.

At the beginning of the war there was a peculiar idea of things which suggested negro slavery as the basis of wealth in Georgia. More negroes demanded more land, and more land more negroes. The emancipation of one destroyed 30 per cent of the value of the other, so as that Georgia actually lost not less than 70 per cent of her values. When the destruction of improvements, fencing, the loss of all stock, not even a barrel of corn or a side of bacon, no money and no credit only at a cost of thirty or forty per cent, a large percentage of our population lost in war, a large part disheartened and looking to the new west as a only hope, our labor demoralized, and a people not insured to the labor of the field as the only resuscitating element, with no rewards only from the soil, while inflicted with all the penalties of war taxation and the comparison of conditions may stand as an arbiter of the States' respective merits.

These things are not reckoned capriciously; nor as a matter of discussing past systems, or conditions arising therefrom. The past is buried, only as the memories which belong to the glory of a common country. They are presented to account for things not done which would be done with a stronger population.

If Georgians, under such conditions, can add 10 per cent annually to their taxable values, an open appeal stands to the thrifty farmer of small acres, in Ohio, who struggles with the problem of doubtful profits on lands which have reached a maximum of value.

Loving Georgia, one need not love Ohio less, and in turn for so much open-handed hospitality, what better service than to show these dear people of Wellington the

pathway into a land of milk and honey, where cows strut their lactical-reservoirs grazing upon the wild grasses afforded on lands worth only ten dollars an acre, for nine months in the year; or to lead the smiling Erie Islanders through coves and gorges, worth only five dollars an acre, where grape vines tangle their luscious clusters in the branches of towering trees, and the blushing peach agonizes the parent tree with its sugary weight; or to invite the Montgomery county people down into green valleys fringed by ever-rippling streams of crystal water where two tons of clover hay and fifty bushels of corn are gathered from an acre of land that can be bought for twenty dollars.

Notes from Other Towns.

OVERLIN.

Carter & Hutchins have been awarded the contract of slating the roof of the new gas works, of the Oberlin Gas and Electric Lighting Co., now in process of construction. It is announced by posters, that "Henry Lee, of Oberlin, the greatest orator in Ohio," will be the "orator of the day," at an emancipation proclamation celebration to be held at Martin's Ferry, Ohio, September, 21st. The college books show an enrollment up to Thursday noon, of 855 in the Department of the Philosophy and the Arts, 350 in the Conservatory of music and 100 in the Theological Seminary. After deducting 100 enrolled in more than one department, there remains a net enrollment of about 1200. L. P. Chapman, A. J. Monroe and A. C. Glenn have been appointed mail carriers, and Fred E. Chaney and G. C. Cahill substitute carriers. Messrs. Deming & Whitney, proprietors of the New Era Flouring Mills of this place, are the victims of a defalcation on the part of James Stimpson, their agent in the city of Cleveland, who has been selling the product of the mill to Cleveland dealers. Stimpson has heretofore borne a good character, but for some unaccountable reason, he got behind in his remittances, and left on Tuesday of last week. His family have since heard from him in that haven of defaulters, Canada. His books correspond with the books of the firm, but by visiting the customers his employers find that numerous collections have been made amounting to some hundreds of dollars, which have not been reported, the exact amount not having been ascertained. As he borrowed fifteen dollars just before he started, and seemed to have no other money, and the use which he has made of the money belonging to the firm is a mystery. The opening of the college seemed to create more than the usual stir and bustle in town. Many new families have arrived and others have changed their location. The students began to come in, a week or more in advance, and gradually the Professors appeared on the streets, with browned faces and hands, indicating exposure to the sun and wind on land and water, and as a natural result renewed physical vigor for the work of the coming year. On Monday the grand rush of students began. The passenger accommodations of the railroad were fully tested and the baggage men were full of business. Two hundred pieces of baggage were taken from the five o'clock train on Monday afternoon.

MEDINA.

Some of the King's Daughters of Medina are making up a box of canned fruits and jellies to be sent to a western hospital for winter use. Any person who would like to contribute a can of fruit for the purpose, may do so by leaving it at Mr. Bronson's receiving in return the thanks of the hospital managers and of the King's Daughters. The K. P.'s and L. O. O. F.'s played a game of ball at the fair grounds last Friday afternoon, resulting in a score of 15 to 40 in favor of the former. The K. P.'s expect to go to Washington in a short time and play a game with the Knights of that place. The contract for the building of the new jail barn was let to Levet & Waters on last Tuesday. The structure is to be completed by the first of November, will be 30x40 feet in dimension, and is to be of substantial build. [Gazette.]

Take Hood's Sarsaparilla 100 Doses One Dollar

The Chief Reason for the great success of Hood's Sarsaparilla is found in the article itself. It is merit that wins, and the fact that Hood's Sarsaparilla actually accomplishes what is claimed for it, is what has given to this medicine a popularity and sale greater than that of any other sarsaparilla or blood purifier. Hood's Sarsaparilla cures Scrofula, Salt Rheum and all Humors, Dyspepsia, Sick Headache, Biliousness, Nervousness, Throat Trouble, creates an Appetite, strengthens the Nerves, builds up the Weak System. Hood's Sarsaparilla is sold by all druggists. \$1; six for \$5. Prepared by C. I. Hood & Co., Apolthecaries, Lowell, Mass.

NEW GOODS!

Our New Goods, just received from N. Y., make our stock complete in all departments, and in Dress Goods especially we can show every variety, from the cheapest to the best. The new fall shades are more choice than ever before, and in bordered goods we have reds, browns, blues and greens in all their varied hues, while in plain goods the selections are equally good and much larger.

Serges and Cashmeres, always servicable and stylish, we have in all colors, as well as the new Suitings in different weaves. There are no more popular goods at present than Brilliantines; these we have in blacks and colored and in all black goods, Silk Warp Henriettas and others in endless variety.

Black Silk, now so indispensable, we have in the best makes and can give you new and stylish trimming for them.

We wish to call special attention to our Trimming Silk in Persian colors, which are really exquisite and just the thing to give the finishing touch to a dark dress. Besides these we have a fine line of striped Surahs in all colors. We have never before been able to offer such an elegant assortment of Silk Plushes as at the present time, and can furnish them in any and all shades.

We have in Ladies' and Children's Underwear a fine stock, and our Hosiery is of the best.

This week we shall open a full line of Fall and Winter Cloaks, varying in price from \$5.00 to \$50.00.

LAUNDON, WINDSECKER & CO.

GOODRICH

Has got a corner on

WHITE SHIRTS

He has recently bought 30 dozen of the same shirt that he has been selling at 60c. each at such a price as will enable him to set them afloat

AT 35 CENTS!

You can see a few of them in his window. We have all of the sizes now, but they will not last long, as the price is only about half their value.

E. E. GOODRICH, Clothier.

Next door to P. O.

A BIG CHANCE TO MAKE MONEY!!

A LARGE

Stock of Clothing CLOTHS,

BOOTS - AND - SHOES

To be Sold at

50 Cents On The Dollar

For the Entire Stock.

On account of failing in health I am compelled to retire from business, is the reason assigned for making the above unprecedented offer. The stock consists of Selected Winter Goods, with no shoddy to mislead the purchaser.

VERY TRULY,

L. BOWMAN.

Liberty St., Wellington, O.