

# The Enterprise.

Wednesday, Nov. 9, 1881.

J. W. HOUGHTON, M. H. HOUGHTON, Editors.

PRESIDENT ARTHUR was one of the New York counsel in the fugitive slave case before the war, and Wendell Phillips believes he will make a good President.

EX-GOV. EDWIN D. MORGAN and Hon. Chas. J. Folger could see some of their portraits as given by country papers, they would not be pulled up with vanity on account of the same.

We ask attention to the advertisement of The Ohio Farmer of Cleveland, O., in this issue of our paper, and recommend it as one of the oldest and most valuable agricultural and family papers of the country.

THE Herald company gives to each subscriber to the weekly a fine picture of the late President Garfield. It is a beautiful picture, and will be an ornament to any home. It will be furnished to our subscribers and others, in connection with the Enterprise, at the lowest club rates.

RAILROAD building progress has been so rapid that it is difficult to build locomotives rapidly enough to supply the demand, and shops for their manufacture are unable to meet their orders. Prices therefore have gone up and second hand engines bring fancy prices, engines which were built for \$3,000, selling readily for \$8,000.

THE Cleveland Leader will give no premium with its weekly this year, but announces that it will put many times the value of the usual premium into improvements in the paper, which will be equally satisfactory and more useful to its subscribers. It will be furnished at club rates to those applying at this office.

As an accommodation to our subscribers, we shall furnish papers, magazines, etc., of every description, at lowest club rates. We do this more with the expectation of adding to our ENTERPRISE list than with any purpose of making money by it. We shall not go to the expense of publishing a list of clubbing prices, but our friends and patrons are invited to call and get rates.

THE loud talking, the profanity, the general looseness and lewdness of young people, who ought to be regarded as children and compelled to be at home at that hour, is a shameful feature of our streets at night. Until eleven o'clock it is not uncommon for people to be disturbed by these young rowdies who are far advanced in the downward road, and will be only a curse to society unless reformed.

THE New York Central's fast train which started Monday morning has the same time schedule as the Pennsylvania train, but the fare from New York to Chicago is \$12.35 against \$22 by the Pennsylvania train. The Erie railroad announces that they will not run trains at breakfast speed, but will take passengers to Chicago for \$8. The Baltimore and Ohio think it will not pay them to put on a rival fast train and join a contest which will be only temporary.

THERE has been quite a business done in W. & L. R. stock in the last few days, several parties buying it up at 25 cents on the dollar. Certificates taken for the subscriptions will become available two years after the date of the opening of the road for business. If the road should not change hands before that time the certificates can be used in payment of freight. The buyers take some chances, but in time they may realize a fair profit on their investment. Most of the subscribers, however, seem to prefer the bird in the hand to two or three in the bush.

THE protracted inflation of prices in the produce market is experiencing, in the great trade centers, a heavy decline. An authority in the Chicago provision market says: "We have not begun to go down yet, and a further break must occur before the holidays." The speculative craze of the last three months has been the most violent ever known, and old operators say the reaction is only reasonable and is fully anticipated. The receipts of grain in Chicago, Saturday, were small and exceeded by the shipments. Wheat had fallen in the eight days previous 5 1/2c a bushel, corn 6c, oats about 6c, pork over 10c per barrel, and lard 80c per 100 lbs. The markets got down to something like a shipping basis, but rail room was scarce. Buying up the wheat of this country and holding it at exorbitant prices for foreign demand is likely to react on the mercantile heads of speculators. Europe had a crop of its own, "fair in quantity and good in quality," which they think will last them till February or March. Their supplies from the Black Sea, Sea of Azov, and India are abundant, while Russia and Australia are formidable competitors of America in supplying Great Britain and Europe with bread, and they do not intend to call for our surplus until their necessities and a moderation in our prices make it for their interest to do so.

BEATEN at their own game. The Chicago Inter-Ocean tells in substance: During October J. B. Hobbs of that city bought and sold 50,000 bushels of corn, the largest grain deal ever made by one man or firm. He signed checks for \$10,000,000 while making this deal. The chief point in this connection is that during October he had some 3,000,000 bushels of corn ready for shipment East. He told the vessel men he would give them all they could do for the rest of the fall, offering them 3 cents per bushel to carry corn to Buffalo. The vessel men held off for 15 cents, and after consulting together peremptorily declined his offer. The decision was terrible. Within an hour railways learned of it and offered to carry corn to New York for 7 cents, which sum was to include the 8 cents terminal charges. It was an unprecedented offer, which no man could refuse, and Mr. Hobbs' principals telegraphed in haste for him to accept. The offer was taken, and in a twinkling the vessel men found the most gigantic game on which the eyes of an old salt were ever laid. They have since come down to 3c, 2c, 1 1/2c, and even offered vessels free so as to have ballast, and are now stripping for winter, having returned enough to occupy every vessel on the lake till winter.

WE congratulate the New London Record that it has had the price of its paper reduced to the lowest possible limit. It has received from its adversary, the Tri-County News, in the way of disparagement and creating an impression that its charges for paper and advertising were exorbitant etc., until the News has dug its own grave and quietly tumbled into it. We think that business men will, hereafter, be slow to change characters as a "long felt want," managed by a man who does work for less than cost, but who gets even with his patrons by practicing the arts of a deadbeat. Such schemes do temporary injury, but their end is certain self-destruction.

## FROM PENFIELD.

PENFIELD, Nov. 8, 1881. One of the most pleasant little social events that has disturbed the sobriety of our community for many a day, was a party Monday evening, in honor of Miss Ada, only daughter of David Hoffmeister, of northwest Penfield, it being her eighteenth birthday. The company was composed of large number of friends and acquaintances of the family from this and adjoining towns, who notwithstanding the threatening aspect of the weather of the evening, assembled at an early hour. The time was spent in friendly chit-chat until the hour of nine had arrived, when a hush was called and the Rev. Mr. Wachob arose and, in behalf of the company, made Miss Ada the recipient of a number of elegant gifts. Immediately following this, all were invited to an upper room, where they found a most beautiful supper prepared. The tables were literally burdened with that which is good for food and beautiful to look upon. The most critical eye or sensitive palate could find nothing amiss. After all had partaken generously, they sat back to another hour of happy social converse. This ended, the company dispersed, all in the sincere hope that, at no distant day, Miss Ada may again invite them to witness an event of a still more interesting nature.

## FROM SPENCER.

SPENCER, Nov. 7, 1881. Mr. and Mrs. Davis Dimmick returned home last Wednesday, from their Eastern trip, after a three week's journey among friends. Frank Gammett's daughter, Leola is very sick with typhoid fever. Dr. Britton is attending physician. The concert was a success last Sunday night. A beautiful evening, called out the young people, and the house was filled to its utmost capacity. The orations, one by Joe Handee, and the essays read by Miss Bell Willey and Mrs. Frank Aldrich showed originality of thought, fluency of language, and consciousness of expression, and were well received. Also the singing was highly appreciated, and showed a great deal of talent. The frame for the new depot is erected. But Mr. Aldrich and Alanzo Kilbourne are having some trouble about where the depot should be placed, have moved it from north of Mr. Welcher's farm, as stated in the paper last week to very near the road. J. H. Welcher spends the winter in Ohio.

The funeral of Old Uncle Abel Wood was largely attended at the River Corners last Thursday, Nov. 3d. The memorial services were conducted by the local preacher. He was 79 years of age, being one of the oldest pioneers, and one of the first in this township. Mrs. Charles Daugherty and Mrs. Jacob Haines are the only two living of the first settlers. Mrs. Charles Daugherty being the oldest, in her 81st year, enjoying good health, and a blessing and comfort to those around her.

Our report in the last paper, that Mr. Jacob Barnes, of Paulding, this State, was torn to atoms while working in the saw-mill, was a mistake. He was slightly bruised about the face but was killed instantly.

## Pink-Eye.

Sick horses, with drooping heads are not uncommonly hitched about our business houses these days. Pink-eye or influenza, has ravaged this region and we give below the plan of treatment practiced by Professor Williams, of Scotland, one of the first veterinary surgeons of the world. He says it is an epidemic disease, variously called rheumatic influenza, pink-eye, &c. Symptoms—Fever, rigors, dullness, succeeded by swelling of the eye-lids, discharge of tears, pain and swelling of the joints, etc.

The color of the outer membranes of the eye and eye-lids is changed to a pink; hence the name, "pink-eye." Treatment—Give four drams of best aloes as a cathartic. Dissolve two ounces of sal-peter in a bucket of water and give as a drink, to act on kidneys. The supply of food should be moderate—bran mashes and good hay will be sufficient for several days. If the heart's action begins to fail, give carbonate of ammonia in half dram doses. If the horse is weak when seen, give oil in place of aloes. If limbs are swollen bathe in warm water, rub with liniments and bandage.

## Clarkfield Stone Company.

The Clarkfield Correspondent of the Wakarusa Independent says: "Parties from Wellington have formed a stock company here known as the 'Clarkfield stone company' with a capital of \$100,000 for the purpose of working the quarries at this place. They are now sinking a shaft twenty-five feet square for the purpose of ascertaining what the stone is. Mr. Stearns of Berea is here superintending the work and he says that the prospects for good stone are as promising here as he ever saw in Berea. They are now taking out layers of beautiful stone from sixteen inches to three feet in thickness. The stone that are now being taken out are to be used in the construction of depots on this part of the Railroad. There are now four good quarries in operation here, two of which are provided with steam hoisting machinery and all necessary appliances for successfully handling their heavy products."

## SUNDAY, O., Nov. 4, 1881.

To the Editor of the Enterprise. Another and accident occurred at this place last night. As the local freight, due here at 6:05 p.m., was dropping a car on the track, a young man had occasion to cross the track, when he slipped and fell in front of the car, which struck him on the shoulder, breaking his shoulder-blade and his neck, killing him instantly. The brakeman on the car saw him fall and applied the brake, but could not stop the car in time. He was about 16 years of age and of good habits.

## Getting Ready for Winter.

From present indications all kinds of food for both man and beast will be in great demand and fetch good prices the coming winter. The farmer who has plenty of food for his animals may consider himself very fortunate, and if he has more than he needs he can turn it into cash and be the more so ahead. In all cases it is well to practice economy and avoid waste, and the farmer should make preparations for winter before it is actually at hand. As it is well established fact that stock will thrive on much less food when well sheltered from cold storms than when exposed to them, every farmer and stockholder who has a strawstack, as frequently practiced on many a farm in our Northern States, is not economical; neither is it treating the animals as they deserve, even if we leave credit out of the question.

There is really no excuse for not providing shelter for stock anywhere, and the large number of farmers who do not do so, are simply practicing avarice. The loss to the owners is not only the loss of the stock, but the loss of the money which would have been required to replace it. The animals which survive come through poor and much emaciated, requiring months of rest to get them to health and regain their flesh.

Now, we would like to ask the Western stock-breeder, What are you doing to prepare for winter? The winter now approaching may not be a severe one, still there will be cold storms, sleet, and snow, which will be severe on stock not under good shelter. It is not alone in the Northern States that stock require shelter in winter, for wherever there are severe frosts, there also cold rains fall and shelter is indispensable to comfort and health. Cattle may live on the prairies of Texas all winter without shelter, but the animals could decide the matter they would decide in favor of something, if nothing more than a sod fence, to protect them from the cold "northerly" which sweep over the Western prairies from Manitoba down to the Gulf of Mexico.

The larger proportion of the diseases of stock which are most prevalent during the winter months, are the direct result of exposure and insufficient food in winter. The animals become weakened from the above causes, and are therefore unable to resist the attacks of disease, both internal and external, as well as the ordinary ailments of neglected stock. Catarrhs, colds, fevers, hoof rot, mange, grease, scab in sheep, and similar diseases seldom occur in stock carefully housed and fed with good nutritious food during the winter months. Sheep are usually considered rather hardy animals, and their thick fleeces protects them well from cold; but this very covering, so essential to their comfort in cold weather, is but a huge sponge, which will frequently be water in wet weather, and for this reason it is just as important—if not more so—to furnish shelter in Texas as in the north. A man may not require quite as elaborate or costly a structure in the South as in the North, but an open shed covered with straw, if nothing better can be provided, will frequently be a very convenient and useful for the purpose. Some corn-stalks, wheat straw, or similar coarse fodder, with a little corn and cotton-seed meal, will also be very acceptable to the animals during cold storms at the South. Anything to keep up the strength, and not permit of a loss of flesh, is all that is really required. Ewes with lambs should be kept strong and in good flesh for obvious reasons; and the stock owner who fails in this is certain to find that his sheep are a burden, and not a profitable business, no matter in how favorable a region he may be located.

In the older of our Eastern States it is supposed that most farmers have the necessary buildings for affording shelter to their stock during the winter. But in the more modern States, where the climate is all that is really required, the old, and what ought to be obsolete, system of wintering their cattle in open yards, with perhaps a shed along the north side to ward off the cold winds coming from that direction. Sheds are convenient for shelter when stock are turned out for exercise during the day, but in our more modern States they are not warm enough for cattle at night, and something better should be provided. A warm, close, but well ventilated shed is a much better place for cattle in our cold climate, but the animals should be turned out for exercise every pleasant day. Next to providing plenty of food, quality should be secured. Good, sound hay and oats is usually thought about the right thing for horses, but a change once or twice a week to a feed of roots of some kind is always beneficial in keeping the bowels open and preventing constipation. For old horses whose teeth are getting worn, cut hay and ground feed are preferable. For young stock, in fact all kinds of stock can be kept more economically on cut fodder and ground feed than on whole; but it requires more labor in preparing the food, and this is the most laborious object. Where roots can not be obtained, steamed hay and cooked grain may be used instead, although not quite equal to roots as regards the digestive organs. Sheep, if given hay and straw, should also have rations of grain and roots, with plenty of salt; if a little dose of sulphur is occasionally mixed with the latter it will act as a preventive of scab, and also destroy many internal parasites.

After providing shelter and plenty of good food for stock, there is still one very important element to be looked after, and that is pure, wholesome water, and this, too, in liberal quantities. Animals often suffer for water even in cold weather, and not one-half of our farmers possess the facilities for watering their animals promptly and at all times, both winter and summer. With many the brook or pond used in summer is the only source of winter supply, and the stock is probably turned out once a day to wander through the snow to some distant pond, and there drink from a hole cut through the ice. Water obtained in this manner and from such sources frequently does the animals more harm than good, and while it may quench thirst for the time, it is likely to produce injurious results. The barnyard should be provided with drinking troughs and the water brought from some spring in pipes or pumped from a well or cistern as required. This trying to force an entire herd of cattle to drink all at one time or go without is not a sensible treatment, whatever may be said in favor of convenience. When water is always to be had in a yard, we have noticed that the different animals will go and drink at different times, there being no certain time in which all were alike thirsty. If wells can not be dug, then it is easy to make large and commodious cisterns, and in these store water for winter use, and it is better for the stock than the ice-cold liquid from pond or stream.—N. Y. Sun.

## How Disease May Enter Houses.

A recently-published circular, prepared under the direction of the National Board of Health, indicates the means by which zymotic diseases may be introduced into houses. It is a plumed and situated as regards solidly of foundation. The statement is made, in brief, that no earth can eliminate the disease germs that may be held by the moisture of the soil. If, for instance, a cesspool, a cemetery, or any other receptacle of decaying organic matter has been located in the vicinity, and this soil becomes thoroughly saturated with moisture by heavy rains or otherwise, the bacterial infection may be carried directly to the floor within a matter of hours. There are very few country houses anywhere that have not some underground receptacle of filth within easy "leaching" distance of the house, while the contents of the soil that underlies the pavements of our city streets may be imagined from the nature of the wastes which are daily being thrown out. The danger of disease arising whenever it is laid bare, and the general outbreak of disease along the line of a new excavation. There are two ways of avoiding the danger of infection through cellar walls. One is to remove the cause, which is not always possible; the other is to make the walls themselves impervious to moisture and to the outside, either by backing them liberally with cement and building, and laying the floor also in cement, or by applying the same material on the inside in the case of buildings already completed. Either course is more expensive than a first-class funeral in the family.

—To the rude monuments which have been erected in the Mammoth Cave to the memory of distinguished men, and which now number nearly 300, some of them reaching from floor to roof, one in honor of Gen. Burnside was added on the day of his burial by a party of visitors from Providence, R. I. These rough piles of stone are an impressive feature of the cave.

## Childish Children.

Born with the old weakness of the world stamped upon its baby brow, what chance has modern civilization of saving child-life or childhood? If it come of poor parents, then, whether boy or girl, the fact that the population was excessive without being added to the world's population, is a painful proof of the world's over-crowding. Work it must, almost as soon as walk; nor is the education through which it is often hurried by any means a light or loving labor. Very soon old age, with all its care and cunning, begins to settle upon the head and shoulders, and such children become, mentally and morally, men and women before they have left off being boys and girls in physical formation. What time have such as these to be children? What chance is given them of enjoying the sweet time of childhood? The struggle for existence has become a hard fact in their lives long before they have ceased growing. They may indeed often regret that they were ever born, as bitterly as did their parents, when they came to crowd the wretched dwellings of the slum, and the scanty food. But in the ever-grinding mill of poverty there is no room for grace or beauty. All is ugly, sordid, and old; childhood has been crumbled away, and there is only a few years of existence that must be got over as soon as possible, in order that the time of making money may be more quickly come about.

To the poor there is this unmitigated excuse; for childhood and childhoodness are being profitable. But the well-to-do have no such reason for their conduct. Yet, for the sake of fashion, they bring about much the same results. They dress their children in the latest fashions, and make them child-like, but persist in making them into little men and women. The modern girl baby is fastidious, and she looks in a new frock almost as soon as she is born. When hardly able to toddle, and still less able to talk, she is dressed in the latest fashion, and will coquetishly display her pretty little dress and person to an admiring circle of silly friends and still sillier relatives. As she grows up, her girl becomes a very focus of the fashions. Every passing phase of folly in the way of clothes is nowadays reproduced upon a tiny scale, and may be seen in the dress of a doll and a little girl. It is a pitiful and pitiable sight, and one which to the philosophic few can not but be disquieting. Growing upon her as the full play of the arms and legs; they may be found painfully strutting the streets, tied up in the latest new skirt, or trussed like a chicken in the very latest mantle. There is nothing to laugh at so heartily as the ugly old fashions of our ancestors; but when our turn comes to be ridiculed by posterity, they will assuredly be ample food for merriment in the way in which our poor little pets of children are dressed nowadays.

So the seeds of vanity and the love of dress for the sake of display are sown in girlish babyhood, and certainly they bear fruit a hundredfold. The child is never allowed to forget her own importance, and thus the unconscious stock is blotted out by personal pride. She can not go to a party of little children without getting agitated by that great question of clothes, which appears to be the first and only thought of many worthy women. The duties of dress and even worse among children, the middle class, than the higher circles, but it is bad enough everywhere. There is, however, one comfort. Girls do often go to school, and apart from their fond and foolish mothers they stand a good chance of having some of their vain nonsense shaken out of them or ridiculed away. But for these schools there would be too many cases of no time of childhood in the lives of modern girls. With boys the case is different—staying at home is the exception rather than the rule, while the word "prig" has acquired a stinging sound and a sharpness of sarcasm that act with good effect upon every boy.

It would seem, indeed, as if the world were getting old, and that every being born therein comes under the influence of its age. Yet is the earth forever fresh and child-like at each recurring spring. So should it be with our babies and our children. It sounds strange to say that there is no youth in the young, and that each child seems to be many in fact, and one to cause sadness rather than to raise rejoicing. Why need we hurry our little ones into the worry of the world? Why must their tiny bodies conform to fashion? Why should their infant intellects be stuffed with scraps of science which can be appreciated only by master minds? Why, in short, do we strive to push every poor little baby along the path of progress before he has the least idea whether it is good or bad? Those who are now past the prime of manhood, or of womanly beauty, look back often with longing and loving eyes to their happy, innocent, unconscious childhood. To me it seems as if the children now growing up will have no such resource in future years, for they have had no time in which they were allowed to be childish according to their nature. They will never be able to remember a period before the battle of life began, before they lived but for show and for society, and before the world had begun to make its demands upon them.

General Agent for D. M. Bristol's Bites and Bridle attachments, the best ever invented for the control of horses and dogs.

## THE STAR BAKERY.

HAS CHANGED HANDS.

## I. N. LINDER.

Would most respectfully announce to the good people of Wellington that he has rented the Star Bakery on North Main Street for a term of years. He has hired a first-class baker, who is making the finest qualities of

Bread, Biscuits, Cookies, Pies, &c.,

and has the magic skill of making fancy cakes for weddings, parties, etc., while Isaac and wife, with clean hands and warm hearts, will be glad to serve you.

## RESTAURANT DEPARTMENT.

and make hungry ones happy by furnishing them warm meals at all hours. Come and try Sister Isaac's Tea, Coffee, Pies and things.

## ATTENTION FARMERS!

Send for a free Specimen Copy of the

## OHIO FARMER!

(Established 1848) The oldest, largest, most enterprising, instructive and valuable Agricultural, Live Stock and Family Journal in America.

IT IS A 64-COLUMN WEEKLY PAPER, with frequent 20-column Supplements. Acknowledged authority on all agricultural topics, and leads the van of American Agricultural Journalism. Has the largest and ablest corps of regular contributors ever employed on an agricultural paper, under an able and experienced editorial management who spare no expense or labor to add everything possible to its value. It is a paper that the closely read and highly prized by every member of the family. Subscription terms for 1882, payable in advance, One Year, 52 issues, \$1.50. Making it the cheapest first-class Agricultural Weekly in the country. Liberal premiums or cash commissions to club agents. A very fine steel engraving of President Garfield is offered with the Ohio Farmer. Specimen copies sent free. Address,

THE OHIO FARMER, CLEVELAND, OHIO.

## WESTERN RESERVE NORMAL SCHOOL,

MELAN, KERR CO., OHIO.

Organized in 1864 as the Western Reserve Normal School, and is now a part of the Western Reserve University. The next term begins November 8. Address,

B. R. KALL, Principal.

## Water Supply.

N. HUCKINS & Co. have completed the dam and excavation which is to make a miniature lake and furnish water for the W. & L. R. R. It is irregular in shape covering about three acres. The water will stand about ten feet in depth at the lowest point. A trench has been dug from the deepest point near the railroad end south to the railroad, so as to allow the company to entirely drain the lake if it should become necessary in order to supply its engines with water. The lake has a small island and a peninsula, which, with the irregularity of the shore line will give a very picturesque appearance.

The top of the dam is finished for a roadway 12 feet in width. The prospectors contemplate furnishing water, if it should be demanded, for manufacturing and fire purposes. This could be accomplished by laying a three inch pipe from the reservoir to a large cistern in the central part of the village, with which connection could be made by smaller pipes, with boilers and cisterns in different parts of the village. This would solve the water question for Wellington, for everything but household purposes. Such connection being made with a three hundred barrel cistern in the business part of the town, we should be far on the way towards a Holley system of water works. A stationary steam pump, and pipes laid to the more thickly settled portions of the village, and the thing done. And this is not so far beyond our reach by reason of cost as to be entirely a visionary scheme. The whole cost need not exceed \$5,000, and there is no doubt but that it will be accomplished within the next ten, and possibly within the next five, years. As an investment, we are not sure but it would pay a good interest on the cost of building and maintaining, and certainly as conducive to the increase of value of real estate and the growth of the village, no equal amount of money could be invested which would promise to bring larger returns. But perhaps a better plan would be to bring the water from C. W. Horst's pond, south of town, as that is on higher ground and is capable of furnishing a larger supply. We think something of this kind would be taken hold of by our business men with enthusiasm, and we hope the subject will be canvassed till it shall reach a practical solution.

## THE STATE OF OHIO,

LOKAIN COURT,

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

ADAM BRENNER, Plaintiff,

MARY BRENNER, Defendant.

## PETITION FOR DIVORCE.

The said Mary Brenner is hereby notified that the said Adam Brenner has filed in the said Court his petition for Divorce from her, the said Mary Brenner. The petition charges that the said Mary Brenner has been guilty of adultery and has abandoned plaintiff on or about the 1st day of August, 1881, and has been living with one John D. B. in the city of Cleveland, Ohio, from that date to the present time, and during all of said time has been guilty of gross neglect of duty on the part of her husband.

By J. M. DICKSON, his Attorney.

October 14, 1881.

## Harness, Saddles, Etc.

Headquarters for everything in the above line at

## AT J. M. OTTERBACKER'S

I will not be undersold. Call and see my large and fine stock of Saddles, Harness, Buggy Whips, and many other too numerous to mention. I have also a large stock of Trunks and Satchels, cheaply sold for cash or on credit.

General Agent for D. M. Bristol's Bites and Bridle attachments, the best ever invented for the control of horses and dogs.

I use only first-class material and employ only the best workmen. All work under my supervision. Don't forget the place when you want to buy.

J. M. OTTERBACKER, South Side Liberty Street, Wellington, O.

## THE STAR BAKERY.

HAS CHANGED HANDS.

## I. N. LINDER.

Would most respectfully announce to the good people of Wellington that he has rented the Star Bakery on North Main Street for a term of years. He has hired a first-class baker, who is making the finest qualities of

Bread, Biscuits, Cookies, Pies, &c.,

and has the magic skill of making fancy cakes for weddings, parties, etc., while Isaac and wife, with clean hands and warm hearts, will be glad to serve you.

## RESTAURANT DEPARTMENT.

and make hungry ones happy by furnishing them warm meals at all hours. Come and try Sister Isaac's Tea, Coffee, Pies and things.

## ATTENTION FARMERS!

Send for a free Specimen Copy of the

## OHIO FARMER!

(Established 1848) The oldest, largest, most enterprising, instructive and valuable Agricultural, Live Stock and Family Journal in America.

IT IS A 64-COLUMN WEEKLY PAPER, with frequent 20-column Supplements. Acknowledged authority on all agricultural topics, and leads the van of American Agricultural Journalism. Has the largest and ablest corps of regular contributors ever employed on an agricultural paper, under an able and experienced editorial management who spare no expense or labor to add everything possible to its value. It is a paper that the closely read and highly prized by every member of the family. Subscription terms for 1882, payable in advance, One Year, 52 issues, \$1.50. Making it the cheapest first-class Agricultural Weekly in the country. Liberal premiums or cash commissions to club agents. A very fine steel engraving of President Garfield is offered with the Ohio Farmer. Specimen copies sent free. Address,

THE OHIO FARMER, CLEVELAND, OHIO.

## WESTERN RESERVE NORMAL SCHOOL,

MELAN, KERR CO., OHIO.

Organized in 1864 as the Western Reserve Normal School, and is now a part of the Western Reserve University. The next term begins November 8. Address,

B. R. KALL, Principal.

ASHBURNHAM, Mass., Jan. 14, 1880.

I have been very sick for over two years. I tried the most skillful physicians, but they did not reach the worst part. The lungs and heart would all up every night and distress me, and my throat was very bad. I told my children I never should die in peace until I had tried the tonic, Hop Bitters, I have taken two bottles. They have helped me very much indeed. I am now well. There was a lot of sick folks here who have seen how they have helped me, and they used them and are cured, and feel as thankful as I do that there is so valuable a medicine made.

Mrs. JULIA G. CUSHING.

## Buckley's Arnica Salve.

The Best Salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and will positively cure Piles. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by J. W. Houghton, 6-ly

That hacking cough can be so quickly cured by Shiloh's Cure. We guarantee it. For sale by Wooster & Adams.

Will you suffer with Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint? Shiloh's Cure is guaranteed to cure you. For sale by Wooster & Adams.

Sleepless nights, made miserable by that terrible cough. Shiloh's Cure is the remedy for you. For sale by Wooster & Adams.

Catarrh cured, health and sweet breath secured by Shiloh's Catarrh Remedy. Price 50 cents. Nasal Injector Free. For sale by Wooster & Adams.

For lame back, side or chest, use Shiloh's Plaster. Price 25 cents. For sale by Wooster & Adams.

Shiloh's Cough and Consumption Cure is sold by us on guarantee. It cures consumption. For sale by Wooster & Adams.

Shiloh's Vitalizer is what you need for constipation, loss of appetite, dizziness and all symptoms of Dyspepsia. Price 10 and 75 cts. per bottle. For sale by Wooster & Adams.

Croup, whooping cough and bronchitis immediately relieved by Shiloh's Cure. For sale by Wooster & Adams.

## Look Out Below

The Whole Boundless Universe Must Yield!

## Daily Arrivals

—OF—

## New & Fresh Goods

Never in the past has such an opportunity for

## BARGAINS

been offered in Wellington. The wants of the Ladies have been studied in the selection of our magnificent stock of

## DRESS GOODS

in every style. Our

## FLANNELS AND WATERPROOFS

are new and fresh, and in prices we defy the world to beat. In

## CLOAKING AND TRIMMINGS

our stock is simply complete. Don't buy

## SILKS

until you have seen our stock and prices. We can save you 25 per cent in these goods.

## Satin or Cashmeres