The Enterprise.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 4, 1883.

## ONE.

One day is gladdest of the year,
One loveliest when shadows near;
One cloud floats softest, lone and high,
One star is brightest of the sky.

One tint lies fairest on the hill,
One glance flies brightest from the rill;
One whitest lily, reddest rose—
None other such the summer knows.

Once come and gone the one dear face,
Forever empty is its place;
Only one voice the lover hears,
Sounding across the waste of years.

Only one spirit rules the breast,
Be it in waking or in rest;
Only one lays, at will, the spell
Subduing as when first it fell.

Of all the myriad things that prove
The human heart was framed to love,
Wise Nature never suffers two
To mate the soul as one shall do.
—*John Vance Cheney, in Century.*

## BEES AND HONEY.

The earliest mention of honey as an article of commerce is, that the Jews were engaged in trading it at Tyre, that old and honored mart of trade in Phœnicia. Sirach, who lived about the time of the rebuilding of the Temple of Jerusalem, speaking of the necessaries of life, mentions honey, with flour and milk. Solon, in the year 600, B. C., enacted a law, requiring that bee hives in cultivated fields must be three hundred feet apart. Homer, Herodotus, Aristotle, Cato, Varro, Virgil, Pliny, Columella, and other ancient sages, composed poems, extolling the activity, skill and economy of bees. The celebrated Cilician apiarist Aristomachus, of Solus, with fifty-eight years of experience in bee-keeping, wrote on the subject of bees and honey, some five hundred years, B. C.—but that work is lost to us. The Persians, Grecians and Romans used honey quite extensively as an article of diet; they also used it largely in *preparing* their food, and by it most of their beverages were sweetened.

More than three thousand years ago, it is said, Samson proposed this riddle to the Philistines: "Out of the eater came forth meat; and out of the strong came forth sweetness," and gave them seven days to expound it. They are said to have been unable to explain it, and by threats of burning his wife and all her kindred, they extorted the explanation from her, as follows: "What is sweeter than honey? And what is stronger than a lion?"

Samson was not only a riddle-maker, but was himself a riddle! It is said that while he was quietly walking, unarmed, in the vineyards at Timnath, "a young lion roared against him," and "he rent him, as he would have rent a kid." "After awhile, he turned aside to see the carcass of the lion, and, behold, there was a swarm of bees and honey in the carcass of the lion." Thereupon we are told that he commenced to regale himself on the honey, and gave of it to "his father and mother, and they did eat." This was the key to his riddle.

Of course, it was very singular that he should have slain a lion in the prime of his vigor, and yet more strange that a swarm of bees should have taken possession of the carcass.

This remarkable story of ancient times is full of enigmas. In explanation of some of these, Oedman remarks as follows:

"The lion which he slew had been dead some little time before the bees took up their abode in the carcass, for it is expressly stated that, 'after a time,' he returned and saw the bees and the honey in the lion's carcass; so that if any one here represents to himself a corrupt and putrid carcass, the occurrence ceases to have any true similitude, for it is well known that in those countries, at certain seasons of the year, the heat will, in the course of twenty-four hours, so completely dry up the moisture of the dead camels, that, without undergoing decomposition, their bodies will long remain like mummies, unaltered, and entirely free from offensive odor."

In that country, it is said, that with wild beasts, birds and insects, coupled with the dry heat, a dead body is soon cleansed from all corruption, and the bones are clean and white, and a swarm of bees may readily have used such a carcass for a hive.

A writer remarks as follows on the consumption of honey:

"The consumption of honey and wax, and consequently the demand for them, was so great among the Romans, that the production thereof was an object of the highest importance in rural economy; and no one was deemed qualified to manage a farm who did not thoroughly understand bee-culture as then practiced. This was to be made an essential source of revenue to the proprietor, for the Romans were a practical people, who, according to Columella, looked to an increase of annual income in their pursuits more than to a mere gratification of taste. But the natural supply of honey in Italy was insufficient for the home demand, and large quantities were imported from Africa, Crete and Sicily, the superior quality of which induced the Italian bee-keepers to send the finest and most aromatic of their own to market under the name of Sicilian and Cretan honey, as we are informed by Varro. That of inferior quality, as we learn from Pliny, they were in the habit of coloring and sweetening by an admixture of other substances, and strengthening by the addition of various hinds of wine. An annual tribute of honey and wax was imposed on conquered provinces and territory, as on Pontus and Corsica, and the hope of obtaining additional supplies, it is supposed, was among the inducements for their invasions of Germany."

Thousands and tens of thousands of children are dying all around us who, because their ever-developing nature demands sweetness, crave and eagerly demolish the adulterated "candies" and "sirups" of modern times. If these could be fed on honey, instead, they would develop and grow up into healthy men and women.

Children would rather eat bread and honey than bread and butter; one pound of honey will reach as far as two pounds of butter, and has, besides, the advantage that it is far more healthy and pleasant-tasted, and always remains good, while butter soon becomes rancid, and often produces cramp in the stomach, eructations, sourness, vomiting and diarrhœa. Pure honey should always be freely used in every family. Honey eaten upon wheat bread is very beneficial to health.

The use of honey instead of sugar for almost every kind of cooking is as pleasant for the palate as it is healthy for the stomach. In preparing blackberry, raspberry or strawberry shortcake, it is infinitely superior.

It is a common expression that honey is a luxury, having nothing to do with the life-giving principle. This is an error—honey is food in one of its most concentrated forms. True, it does not add so much to the growth of muscle as does beef-steak, but it does impart other properties no less necessary to health and vigorous physical and intellectual action! It gives warmth to the system, arouses nervous energy and gives vigor to all the vital functions. To the laborer, it gives strength—to the business man, mental force. Its effects are not like ordinary stimulants, such as spirits, etc., but it produces a healthy action, the results of which are pleasing and permanent—a sweet disposition and a bright intellect.

How astonishingly appropriate is even its name—honey! Derived from the Hebrew work *ghoneg*, literally it means *delight*. Humanity may, therefore, delight itself with honey as long as the sun endureth.—*American Bee Journal.*

## Men and Their Places.

"Yes," said the level-headed school-boy, "I'm at the foot o' my classes, and I calculate to stay there. Then I don't have to stand the wear and tear of anxiety for fear I'll lose my place."—*Boston Post.*

The boy's philosophy was good, though carried to an absurd degree. The world and the people would be better and happier but for the desperate strain and struggle to "keep at the head of the class." To strive honorably for pre-eminence is commendable just so long as it does not involve impossibilities. That is, when the individual aspires to an elevation for which he is not fitted and for which he can never hope to be qualified, he is guilty of injustice to himself as well as to the world for not doing well what he can do. Many a man, having insinuated his way into a position above his abilities, keeps his place only by a fever-heat struggle that costs more than the place is worth. Better for him and his kind if he finds a niche somewhere in life's work, into which he would fit naturally and easily, and in the possession of which he would feel so secure in the confidence of his qualifications that the enjoyments of life could be relished at leisure. He who finds that his work drives him instead of being pushed by him is where he should not be. Not that men should enjoy an impractical dolce far niente existence, dreaming the world away, but they should undertake that honest and honorable employment that, while yielding its proper wage, the exertion will be compensated for by the knowledge that the work is well done, and the doing prove in the end a source of satisfaction. The sensible farmer does not quit his field to plead cases in court, nor does the attorney abandon his books to mistake his fitness for farming. Both would be failures, and both correspondingly dissatisfied with the result of the experiment. The tiller of the soil would find the tangle of legal sophistries and mystifying technichalities a hundred-fold more burdensome than driving the plow, reaping grain, or looking after live stock. In the same ratio would the lawyer suffer in the field. It is better to be a first-class book-keeper than a bankrupt, broken-down merchant. The former has reason to be proud of his labors, while for the latter there is nothing but a flock of dismal recollections to haunt and disturb what should be the best and tranquilest days of life.

In no direction is this unnatural and unhealthy struggle manifest more than in the rush and wrangle for riches. Thousands of men in every walk of life are worrying themselves to death by straining every nerve to accumulate more wealth. Not content with enough, they must have more. It is the getting of this more that spoils the enjoyment of that already possessed. The luxuries of life are well enough in their way, but when they cost the ease of years and come too late to be thoroughly enjoyed, then does the voluntary purchaser pay too high a price. It is well sometimes to leave well enough alone. Many a man, possessed of enough of this world's goods, has essayed to grasp more, because his neighbor had more, or because he wanted more than his neighbor. A large per cent. of this class of men overreach themselves, and, as a result, find themselves at last possessed of even less than they had when the mad, ambitious race began. They are not conspicuous, because their failure has relegated them to the rear. Better to succeed in an honorary calling than to fail in something higher. Better to be content even near the foot of the class, with the comforts of life, than to attempt to go higher only to tumble back. He is wisest who measures himself intelligently, and is a success where he is. There ought to be less of worry, and more of contentment; less unwarranted ambition, and more true spirit; less false pride, and more honest endeavor to find the natural level and then make the most of what we may reasonably expect of life. Forty years of struggle to find a fortune at the end is less desirable, less satisfactory, than forty years of tranquillity. He lives best who lives best to-day. The savings for future necessities should not be made at the expense of present health and comfort. The provident man need not be a miser, and he will not abuse himself or those dependent upon him, by deny- the honest enjoyment of each day as it passes. Men should so live that they may be steadily at their best, mentally and physically, and when age comes they can realize that they made the most of life and did not unduly discount the future.—*Indianapolis Journal.*

## A Funny Mistake.

Saturday, while a couple from the country were at the marriage license counter of the recorder's office applying for a marriage license, an insurance agent strolled into the office. After the necessary document had been delivered and the couple had left, the agent asked the clerk who they were. He was informed that they had stated that they were form Crystal City, Mo. Remarking that they ought to be insured, the agent hurried after them. Catching up with the couple near the ladies' entrance to the Laclede Hotel, with that urbanity and enterprise which characterize the fraternity, he said: "Excuse me, sir, but you are just about to get married, don't you think it would be a wise and generous thing to do to insure your life for the benefit of your fair lady? Read this. (Handing him a circular.) In a moment, in the twinkling of an eye, you may be called hence—with a beautiful and loving bride left to the cold charities of an unfeeling world. Now, the Economical Dividend, Bonanza Returning Life Insurance Company will take from you all care. Death will be robbed of its terrors and life will—"

"Hold on, stranger," said the rural citizen. "You said I was about to marry. I am married. I have just got married over there at the court-house."

"Excuse me," said the affable agent of the Bonanza, "but I was standing by you when you got the license just now. If you're already married what did you want a license for?"

"Well, see here, I just came up to the city with my sweetheart and went over to the court-house and got married, and I've got the paper in my pocket. Here it is."

It then dawned upon the mind of the agent that the Crystal City citizens were under the impression that the obtaining of the license was all that was needed to start a matrimonial career. He read the license and explained to them that a little further ceremony was necessary. The young lady said she thought it was funny, and had never seen any marriage like it before. She had heard it was a new law, and she thought it was the way they got married under it in the city. With this the agent took them over to Justice Taaffe, who tied the knot in the usual orthodox manner and to the satisfaction of the couple and the insurance agent. Upon being asked if he insured them the agent said: "No, but I would have if he had had any money."

The marriage-license clerk says that frequently parties apply to him under the impression that the issuance of the license makes them husband and wife. This may account for the large number of marriage certificates not returned to the Recorder.—*St. Louis Republican.*

## The Flames of Ætna.

A correspondent of the London *Times*, writing from Naples, gives some interesting details of the eruption of Mount Ætna: "At Reggio and Messina showers of sand and lapilli fell. But so dense was the cloud of smoke and fine ashes in which the mountain was enveloped that even at the foot of Ætna, only occasionally, when there was an opening in the cloud, a vast column of fire could be seen ascending from the principal crater. The obscurity, however, in which everything was involved served to render the scene more alarming. The eruption commenced on the night of the twentieth of March, and from three o'clock in the morning till six o'clock on the following morning ninety-two undulating shocks of earthquake were felt. They continued after that time, though with less violence, till, on the night of the 23d, two terrible shocks were felt at Nicolosi, and another on the night of the 23d. It would appear that this great commotion was the prelude to a yet greater eruption, and, indeed, eleven new mouths were opened above Nicolosi, which vomited forth sand, scoriæ, lapilli and a dense smoke with fearful roarings. The activity of these mouths is not very great, which is regarded as an indication of yet greater disasters. Many families have abandoned the points most threatened, as Nicolosi and Belpasso, but those who remain sleep in the open air, and the troops who have been sent are engaged in erecting tents or breaking down walls and houses in danger of falling. Great exertions are made to keep the people from the churches, which on the occasion of such awful events are always sure to be crowded. A sense of security is felt within these sacred buildings, though there are no places where there is greater insecurity. Happily, no human victims are reported up to the 23d; and it may be explained by the fact that shocks of earthquake occurred principally by day, when people were on the alert. But much damage has been done to property. In some small villages on the middle of the mountain houses have been thrown down, and a little chapel at Macchia has fallen. At Zaffarana six houses were ruined, and the facade of the church, while the barracks of the Carbineers were fissured. Other churches and houses are reported to have been damaged, but it would be an endless task to note all. Wherever buildings are in a dangerous state orders are given to demolish them directly. Further intelligence is anxiously expected: for though there was a short cessation of the shocks, and people in some places were resuming their usuul occupations, the mountain was discharging its contents abundantly, and no one could say that the danger was entirely removed."

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## Underground and Submarine Wires.

Wires are almost invariably carried underground through towns. Copper wires, insulated with gutta-percha, encased in iron pipes, is the material used. There are 12,000 miles of underground wire in the United Kingdom. There is a great cry for more underground work in England, owing to the destruction of open lines by gales and snowstorms: but underground telegraphs, wire for wire, cost at present about four times as much as overground lines, and their capacity for the conveyance of messages is only one-fourth; so that overground are, commercially, sixteen times better than underground wires. To lay the whole of the Post-office system under ground would mean an expenditure of about £20,000,000. Hence there is no desire to put wires under ground except in towns. Besides, snowstorms are few and far between, and their effects are much exaggerated. Of the numerous materials and compounds that have been used for insulating purposes, gutta-percha remains the oldest and the best for underground purposes. It, like all other materials used for telegraphy, has been improved vastly through the searching power that the current gives the engininneer.

The past ten years has seen the globe covered with a network of cables. Submarine telegraphs have become a solid property. They are laid with facility and recovered with certainty, even in the deepest oceans. Thanks to such expeditions as that of H. M. S. Challenger, the floor of the ocean is becoming more familiar than the surface of many continents. There are at present 80,000 miles of cable at work, and £30,000,000 have been embarked in their establishment. A fleet of twenty-nine ships is employed in laying, watching, and repairing the cables. The Atlantic is spanned by nine cables in working order. The type of cable used has been but very little varied from that first made and laid between Dover and Calais; but the character of the materials, the quality of the copper and the gutta-percha, the breaking strain of the homogeneous iron wire, which has reached ninety tons to the square inch, and the machinery for laying, have received such great advances that the last cable laid across the Atlantic, by the Telegraph Construction and Maintenance Company, was done in twelve days without a hitch or stoppage.—*Nature.*

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## A "Retainer" Explained.

The following anecdote is related of Daniel Webster: When Webster was at the zenith of his career, one day a gentleman waited upon him to engage him for the defense in an important case at law—the amount at stake in the suit being $80,000. Having stated the case from his point of view, Mr. Webster said he was willing to take it; but the client could not tell exactly when the case would come on. "Very well," said Webster, "if you retain me for the defense, I will hold myself in readiness, and not engage for the plaintiff." The gentleman asked what the retaining fee would be? "A thousand dollars." "A thousand dollars!" exclaimed the gentleman. "Yes. Only think, for a moment, what I engage to do, sir. I do not only hold myself at your service in the matter, perhaps for a month or more, but I debar myself from accepting any offer, no matter how large, from the plaintiff." The applicant was satisfied with this explanation, wrote out a check for the amount, and gave it to the great expounder, who, after he had put it into his pocket, said: "I will now give you a bit of advice, gratis. If you can compromise this business upon fair terms with the plaintiff you had better do so." The client acknowledged his thanks, and took his leave. In a few days after the gentleman called upon Mr. Webster again and told him that a compromise had been effected, and the matter was satisfactorily settled. Mr. Webster duly congratulated his visitor on the result, and would have turned to other business, but the visitor seemed to have something further on his mind. "Of course," he ventured after a pause, "I shall not require your services, Mr. Webster." "Certainly not, sir." "And—and how about the $1,000 I paid you?" faintly asked the gentleman, who was not quite reconciled to paying such a sum for services which were never to be rendered. "Oh, ah!" responded Daniel, with a bland smile; "you don't seem to understand. It is very simple. That was a retaining fee—called in law a retainer. By virtue of the contract I also became a retainer. What should I retain, if not my fee?"

The gentleman went away, it is said, thoroughly instructed, if not quite satisfied, with this practical illustration of a "retainer."

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—Truth is the highest thing that man may keep.—*Chaucer.*

## A PLEASANT LETTER.

### It Rings of a Grateful Heart and gives Honor Where Honor is Due.

Mr. William W. Chadwich, of Hatchville, Conn., writes under date of June 14, 1880, to Dr. Kennedy, to say that the use of "Kennedy's Favorite Remedy" has cured him of Gall Stone, from which he had experienced everything but comfort for a long time. Mr. Chadwich felt wholly cured when he wrote, and says: "I have had no pain for six months, and have also regained my flesh and can stand a fair day's work. I recommend Kennedy's Favorite Remedy to any one suffering from a deranged liver." Grateful patients are common. Dr. Kennedy is daily in receipt of letters from them, expressing similar sentiments. These letters are spontaneous and put in all varieties of phraseology, but invariably setting forth one thing—the value of "Kennedy's Favorite Remedy" for many forms of disease. It may be just the thing you have been looking for. Is your liver disordered? Have you Derangement of the Kidneys or Bladder, associated with Constipation of the Bowels? If so, you want "Kennedy's Favorite Remedy." Dr. Kennedy practices Medicine and Surgery in all their branches. Write and state your case frankly. Letters promptly answered. Address Dr. David Kennedy, Rondout, N. Y. "Dr. Kennedy's Favorite Remedy" for sale by all druggists. 42t4

## OF ANOTHER AGE.

### Gradually Supplanted By a Better Article Certain Old Things Are Done Away.

In the general reception room of the Western Union Telegraph building of Broadway, N. Y., are exhibited the coarse, crude and clumsy instruments of the infancy of the telegraph. They are only relics now. More perfect machinery has superseded them.

Years ago what is now styled the old-fashioned porous plaster did some good service. There was then nothing better of the kind. Now all that has changed. Science and study have gone deeper into the secrets of medicine and produced BENSONS CAPCINE POROUS PLASTER, which embodies all the excellencies thus far possible in an external remedy. The old plasters were slow—the Capcine rapid; they were uncertain—the Capcine is sure. Cheaper articles bear similar names. Be careful, therefore, that some thrifty druggist does not deceive you. In the genuine is cut the word CAPCINE. Price 25 cents. Seabury & Johnson, Chemists, New York. 42t4

## These are Solid Facts.

The best blood purifier and system regulator ever placed within the reach of suffering humanity, truly is Electric Bitters. Inactiviey of the Liver, Biliousness, Jaundice, Constipation, Weak Kidneys, or any disease of the urinary organs, or who ever requires an appetizer, tonic or mild stimnlant, will always find Electric Bitters the best and only certain cure known. They act surely and quickly, every bottle guaranteed to give entire satisfaction or money refunded. Price only 50 cents per bottle by J. W. Houghton. 32y1

## A Startling Discovery.

Phisicians are often startled by remarkable discoveries. The fact that Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption and all Throat and all Lung diseases is daily curing patients that they have given up to die, is startling them to realize their sense of duty, and examine into the merits of this wonderful discovery; resulting in hundreds of our best physicians using it in their practice. Trial bottles free at J. W. Houghton's Drug Store. Regular size $1.00. 32y1

## Consult Your Own Interest.

Recollect we guarantee relief with one application of Hilton's Great English Pile Ointment, and a cure if directions are followed. Wooster & Adams, Druggists, Wellington, are our agents for the sale of these goods, and we only ask you to consult them before trying any other, One application will convince you that what we say you can rely on. Try it. 50c. Use Dr. Quinns' Irish Liniment. 10yc

## Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The greatest medical wonder of the world. Warranted to speedily cure Burns, Bruises, Cuts, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Cancers, Piles, Chilbrains, Corns, Tetter, Chapped Hands, and all skin eruptions, guaranteed to cure in every instance, or money refunded. 25 cents per box. For sale by J. W. Houghton. 29y1

## Ladies' Bazaar.

Rooms, east side Public Square. Miss Clark, of Cleveland, a competent Dressmaker, assisted by Miss Julia Hamilton, have charge of the Dressmaking Department. Shirt-making, Ladies' and Children Clothing, all kinds of Family Sewing and Fancy Work made to order. Cutting and Fitting a specialy. 33y1

## A CARD.

To all who are suffering from the errors and indiscretions of youth, nervous weakness, early decay, loss of manhood, &c., I will send a recipe that will cure you, FREE OF CHARGE. This great remedy was discovered by a missionary in South America. Send a self addressed envelope to the Rev. Joseph T. Inman, Station D, New York City. 49y1

If you have a Cold or Cough of any kind, buy a bottle of Hill's Peerless Cough Syrup, use it all, if not satisfied return the empty bottle and we will refund your money. We also sell the Peerless Worm Specific on the same terms—no cure no pay. Cobb's Little Podophyllin Pills will cure headache, billiousness, constipation, etc., or no pay. One pill a dose.

43-1y H. G. Starr & Co.

—New Medical Remedies.—Compound Sarsaparilla with Iodide of Potassium, for impurity of the blood; Liver Wort Kidney Cure; Genuine Sedlitz Powders, Compound Essence of Pepsin, for dyspepsia and indigestion; Santonine Lozenges; Chlorate of Potash globes and troches: Bronchial Lozenges, just the thing for hoarseness and sore throat; Houghton,s Cough Syrup, a standard remedy for coughs and colds, at J. W. Houghton's Book and Drug store West side Public Square Wellington Ohio.

—Hough'on has on sale illuminated Note Heads, with date line, for Union School scholars and business and professional men who do not wish to go to the expense of regular business stationery. The paper is of the very finest quality and will be sold in any quantity from one to five hundred sheets. It will pay you to examine it.

Dr. Bigelow's Life Oil is on sale at Houghton's Drug Store. A pamphlet, giving a brief but clear description of the many diseases the Life Oil so effectually cures goes with every bottle.

J. W. Houghton, Sole Agent.

Use Wilson's Mocking-Bird Food. Use Wilson's Canary-Bird Seed. Use Wilson's Insect Powder. Use Wilson's new book on birds, chickens, dogs, rabbits, squirrels, parrots' pigeons, gold fish &c. For sale by J. W. Houghton.

THAT HACKING COUGH can be so quickly cured by Shiloh's Cure. We gaurantee it For sale by J. W. Houghton.

WILL YOU SUFFER with Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint? Shiloh's Vitalizer is guaranteed to cure you. For sale by J. W. Houghton.

SLEEPLESS NIGHTS, made miserable by that terrible cough. Shiloh's Cure is remedy for you. For sale by J. W. Houghton.

CATARRH CURED, health and sweet breath secured by Shiloh's Catarrh Remedy. Price 50 cents. Nasal injector free. For sale by J. W. Houghton.

FOR LAME BACK, Side or Chest use Shiloh's Porous Plaster. Price 25 cents. For sale by J. W. Houghton.

SHILOH'S COUGH and Consumption Cure is sold by us on a guarantee. It cures consumption. For sale by J. W. Houghton.

SHILOH'S VITALIZER is what you need for Consumption, Loss of Appetite, Diziness and all symptoms of Dyspepsia. Price 10 75 cents per bottle. For sale by J. W. Houghton.

CROUP, WHOOPING COUCH and Bronchitis immediately relieved by Shiloh's Cure. For sale by J. W. Houghton.

## FARM AND FIRESIDE.

—In using sulphur for animals, internally or externally, be careful that the animals are kept warm, for it wonderfully opens the pores.—*N. Y. Herald.*

—If new paper is to be put on the walls, and there is any doubt as to the quality of the coloring matter on it, take a piece to the chemist. He can readily determine by a simple test whether it is loaded with arsenic or not. —*N. Y. Examiner.*

—Fruit put up in tin cans should be taken out when the can is opened for use. If allowed to remain after the can is opened the action of acid juices upon the tin when exposed to the air may form acetate of tin, which is poisonous. —*Prairie Farmer.*

—Many persons who purchase eggs show a decided preference for those that have dark-colored shells. They think their contents are richer. In some eastern cities retailers sort their eggs and ask a higher price for those having finely-colored shells.—*Chicago Times.*

—To drive away rats, take potash that has been left in the air till it becomes pasty, or incorporate it with soft-soap, and smear well all places where they run; or set some of the soap and potash near their holes, and they will not trouble you long after getting into it.—*The Household.*

—For the sake of variety try this for breakfast: Buy some nice pork chops, with a little fat about them; fry them a delicate brown, and pour hot tomato sauce over them. Make a gravy, using a little of the fat fried out of the pork; send to the table with baked potatoes, warm corn bread and coffee.—*Country Gentleman.*

—Before filling up vacant places in the orchard with young trees it is best to think whether the full grown trees now standing will not, with very good manuring, bring more fruit than a larger number would. Most of our orchards are planted too closely, and the tree roots interlace so as to rob each other of what fertility each should have.—*N. Y. Post.*

—A bottle of carbolic acid should be kept in every farm-house, not merely as a disinfectant, but as a wash for wounds and sores. For any purpose it should be diluted with water. Its power to destroy fungus growths makes carbolic acid invaluable in pruning orchards of pear, plum, or peach where blight or other disease is suspected.

—Prune pudding: Scald one pound of French prunes, let them swell in the hot water till soft, drain and extract the stones, spread on a dish and dredge with flour; take a gill of milk from a quart, stir into it gradually eight tablespoonfuls of sifted flour; beat six eggs very light and stir by degrees into the remainder of the quart of milk, alternating with the batter; add prunes, one at a time; boil two hours and serve with wine, sauce or cream.—*Boston Transcript.*

—The old practice of feeding cows every three hours, giving the last feed just before retiring at night, has been very generally abandoned. Now the most successful farmers feed only morning and night. The whole morning or evening feed is not put before them at one time, because experience has taught that it is best to put before a cow a small quantity at one time, adding more as soon as it is eaten up, so that the morning and evening meals are made up of several small feeds, perhaps of different materials.—*N. Y. Herald.*

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## Small Farms as a Conservative Power.

The policy of New England from the start has been in favor of small farms. Some other States tolerated baronial grants, which allowed the land to be absorbed by great proprietors, but the result was disastrous. Our older readers recollect the fierce contests between the Anti-Renters of New York and the patroon. An amendment of the State Constitution had to be made so as to necessitate the division of overgrown estates before a deadly feud, which menaced the peace of the State, could be healed. Well did Wendell Phillips say: "Capital shrieked 'Pillage and agrarianism,' but none the less did the Empire State accept a a Barn-burner Constitution." And our National Legislature, by homestead laws, has sought to multiply the class of landholders. It has been felt that the more there are who have a direct interest in the tilling of the soil, the larger the class of those who give a hostage to order.

At times we have felt a fear of the mischievous results of the purchase of large sections of land by capitalists for wheat raising. A class of bonanza farmers are seeking large returns from the virgin soil of our younger States and Territories. They are unanxious about gathering a class of actual settlers on their broad acres, but desire only laborers. Sowing and reaping require but a few weeks of actual labor, and if they can secure work enough to manage their plows, harrows, reapers and binders, it is enough. To provide families with homes is no part of their policy. They can be barons, their laborers serfs or Ishmaelites. This course may purchase large profits to the landholder, however, but it fails to supply intelligent citizens for the State. Happily it cannot be a permanent system. Even if occasional droughts or other drawbacks endangered not the profits, the soil would soon become exhausted. It demands diversified agriculture, a rotation and variety of crops, to exempt a land from ultimate sterility. To manage successfully, smaller quantities of land must be held by individuals, and wisely tilled.

And this brings us to a point of local importance. Complaint has been made that farming towns of New England are fast becoming depopulated. Homesteads that were once occupied by vigorous families are almost forsaken. Houses are tumbling down; gardens are overgrown with weeds; fields are growing up to forests, and everything betokens neglect. Now there are farmers who protest against this policy as suicidal. Not long ago we were talking with a sagacious yeoman. He ridiculed the notion that Rhode Island need depend for its food on distant regions. Our own soil, rightly tilled, can largely feed its people. He shows his faith by his works. He has brought a few acres into a rich garden, whence he draws a revenue of hundreds of dollars. He uses manure without stint, obtains the choicest seed, works diligently and skillfully, and supplies an entire village with peas, beets, lettuce, and cabbages. And not content with this, he makes his mowing fields groan under the burden of grass. And what he is doing hundreds of others can do if our sturdy farmers will cling to their patrimonial acres. Let the restless and the immigrant seek the West, but the vigorous son of New England can profitably stick to the home of his fathers. —*Providence (R. I.) Press.*

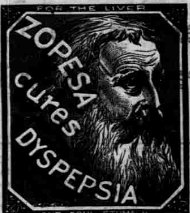
◆

—There were 982 fires in Paris last year, and of these forty-seven broke out in shops, thirty-eight in places where alcohol and chemicals were stored and fourteen in theaters. With less than fifty exceptions, all the buildings in which the fires occurred were insured, and in more than 700 cases out of the 982 the furniture was insured as well. The total amount of damage done was estimated at rather more than $1,500,000.

◆

—A young gentleman new to journalism turns down the corner of a page in the dictionary so that he may easily find the word when he looks for it again.—*N. Y. Herald.*

"TEABERRY" is very fine—
Makes your teeth as white as mine;
Try "TEABERRY" and you will see
If it's not what 'tis said to be.



Indigestion, costiveness or constipation, are immediately cured with ZOPESA. It stimulates and gives activity to the liver. It increases the dissolving juices of the stomach, and causes the food to assimilate. Ask J. W. Houghton.

## WHEELING & LAKE ERIE RAILROAD
AND
## Cleveland & Marietta R. R.

From and after June 17, 1883, until further notice, trains on this road will pass Wellington as follows:

GOING EAST.

| | |
|---|---|
| No. 5—Washington & Massilon Acc. | 7.02 p.m. |
| No. 3—N. Y. Fast Line & Marietta | 2.08 p.m. |
| No. 1—Mail and Express | 10.05 a.m. |

GOING WEST.

| | |
|---|---|
| No. 2—Washington Ex. & Cre. Acc. | 6.50 a.m. |
| No. 4—N. Y. Ex. & Massilon Acc. | 2.40 p.m. |
| No. 6—Marietta & Toledo Express | 4.48 p.m. |

CONNECTIONS.

Toledo—With all lines entering the city.
Fremont—With L. E. & W. R. R.
Clyde—With I. B. & W. R. R.
Bellevue—With N. Y. C. & St. L. R. R.
Monroeville—With B. & O. R. R.
Wellington—With C., C., C. & I. Ry.
Creston—With N. Y., P. & O. R. R.
Orrville—With C., A. & C. R. R. and P., Ft. W. & C. R. R.
Massillon—With P., Ft. W. & C. R. R. and C., T. V. & W. R. R.
Valley Junction—With Valley R. R.
Canal Dover—With C. & P. R. R. and C., T. V. & W. R. R.
Newcomerstown—With P., C. & St. L. R. R.
Cambridge—With B. & O. R. R.
Point Pleasant—With W. C. & M. R. R.
Marietta—With M. & C. R. R.

M. D. WOODFORD, Gen. Supt.
JAS. M. HALL, Gen. Pass. Agt.

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# BEE LINE

Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati and Indianapolis Railway.

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BETWEEN THE
## EAST AND WEST

Through cars with connections in Union Depots. Only direct line via **Cleveland, Buffalo and Niagara Falls** —TO— NEW YORK AND NEW ENGLAND.

Direct connections for all Southern Southwestern, and Western points, either by way of Cincinnati, Indianapolis or St. Louis Direct connection in Union Depot at St. Louis for all railway towns in Missouri, Arkansas, Texas, Kansas, Nebraska, Colorado, New Mexico, Old Mexico, and the Pacific coast.

Fast Time, New Equipment—and running through the most ; opulous part of the country; possessing every appliance for speed and comfort known to be servicable.

**The Best Roadbed and the Safest Road in the West.**

Tickets by this popular route for sale at all regular Ticket Offices.

Trains of this Company pass Wellington as follows:

GOING WEST.

| | |
|---|---|
| No. 11—Cleveland & Ind'polis Ex. | 8.45 a.m. |
| No. 17—N. Y. & Cin. Ex. | 3.02 p.m. |
| No. 7—Galion Accommodation | 5.40 p.m. |
| No. 5—Night Express | 8.40 p.m. |
| No. 51—Local Freight | 8.45 a.m. |

GOING EAST.

| | |
|---|---|
| No. 2—Night Express | 5 42 a.m. |
| No. 8—Cleveland Accommodation | 8.45 a.m. |
| No. 12—St. Louis & New York Ex. | 2.00p.m. |
| No. 6—Cincinnati & New York Ex. | 8.40 p.m |
| No. 50—Local Freight | 3.32 p.m. |

NOTE—No. 7 runs to Galion only. No. 3 runs to Columbus, Cincinnati and St. Louis.

E. B. THOMAS, Gen. Manager.
O. B. SKINNER, Traffic Manager.
A. J. SMITH, Gen. Pas. Agt.
CLEVELAND, OHIO.

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## Is the Loss of
# MANHOOD

A lecture on the Nature, Treatment and Radical cure of Seminal Weakness, or Spermatorrhœa, induced by self-abuse, Involuntary Emissions, Impotency, Nervous Debility, and Impediments to Marriage generally: Consumption, Epilepsy and Fits; Mental and Physical Incapacity, etc.—by ROBERT J. CULVERWELL, M. D., author of the "Green Book."

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Have you seen the New Trusses recently put on the market by the CELLULOID & HARD RUBBER TRUSS Co., of New York City? They require no lengthy certificates—any man of ordinary intelligence can see that they are the most sensible, as well as the finest appliances for the

**Relief and Cure of Hernia**

yet invented. Nothing can equal them for lightness efficiency and comfort.

**For Sale by J. W. HOUGHTON,**
18 WELLINGTON OHIO

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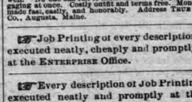
Established 1852. Incorporated 1882.



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**Cleveland, Ohio.**

Manufacturers and dealers in Gang sawed Pine Lumber, Doors, Windows, Blinds, Mouldings, etc. We have the largest factory in the State. Cash paid for Hardwood Lumber. Send for Catalogue and Prices. 33m6

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**$72** A week made at home by the industrious. Best business now before the public. Capital not needed. We will start you. Men, women, boys and girls wanted everywhere to work for us. Now is the time. You can work in spare time, or give your whole time to the business. No other business will pay you nearly as well. No one can fail to make enormous pay, by engaging at once. Costly outfit and terms free. Money made fast, easily, and honorably. Address TRUE & Co., Augusta, Maine.

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## Closing Out Sale!

Having failed to renew the lease of my present store or to secure any other room, I will, after this date, close out my stock of Cloths, Clothing, Hats, Caps and Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods at less than actual cost of the unmanufactured material.

The goods must and will be sold between this and July 5th, and if the people of Wellington, town and country, want such a benefit as buying goods at wholesale and less, they have only to call at my store and purchase at lower prices than was ever known.

This is not a bankrupt sale, but the prices are as low. Cloths will be made up to order on the same terms by one of the best tailors in the country. Call and be convinced.

**L. BOWMAN.**
Wellington, April 25, 1883.

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## CALL AT J. W. WILBUR'S,

and see the new "Champion Oil Stove," just out. The Alaska Refrigerator; The Stephens' Upright Filter; The Kedzie Filter; Coolers, Cream Freezers, etc., etc.

## Wellington, Ohio.

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Chairs of every description, Beds from $3.50 to $25. The best stock of upholstered Lounges ever in Wellington

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**ACT DIRECTLY ON THE LIVER.**

Cures Chills and Fever, Dyspepsia, Sick Headache, Bilious Colic, Constipation, Rheumatism, Piles, Palpitation of the Heart, Dizziness, Torpid Liver, and Female Irregularities. If you do not "feel very well," a single pill at bed-time stimulates the stomach, restores the appetite, imparts vigor to the system. Price, 25c. 35 Murray St., N.Y.

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