A Family Newspaper, Devoted to Home Interests, Politics, Agriculture, Science, Art, Poetry, Etc.

NUMBER 12.

### The Gnterprise.

Published Every Wednesday

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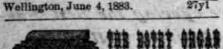
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1		GOING EAST.	
현		Standard Time	True Time
	Mixed, Express, Express, Express, Local Freight,	No. 11 6.35 a.m. 1 1 9.43 a.m. 3 1.35 p.m. 5 6.40 p.m. 15 9.10 a.m.	7.05 a.m. 10.13 a.m. 1.05 p.m. 7.10 p.m. 9.40 a.m.
		GOING WEST.	
The State of the last	Express, Express, Express, Freight, Local Freight,	No. 2. 6.35 a.m.  " 4. 10.18 a.m.  " 6. 4.13 p.m.  " 12. 9.10 p.m.  " 18. 3.50 p.m.	7.05 s.m. 10.48 s.m. 4.43 p.m. 9.40 p.m. 4.00 p.m.

Massillon—With P., Ft. W. & C. R. R. and P., Ft. W.
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 No. 11—Cleveland & Ind'polis Ex.
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 No. 17—N. Y. & Cin. Ex.
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 6.85 p.m.

 No. 5—Night Express
 8.40 p.m.

 No. 51—Local Freight
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E. B. THOMAS, O. B. SKINNER,
Gen. Manager.
A. J. SMITH, Gen. Pas. Agt.
OLEVELAND, OHIO.

#### THANKSGIVING.

For the bay and the corn and the wheat tha is reaped, For the labor well done, and the barns that are Has taken the rooms over T. R Herrick's For the sun and the dew and the sweet honey-

#### THE FIRST THANKSGIVING.

An Account of the Origin of the Festival. little village of Plymouth, in its life of three years, had grown from its origi-nal number of one hundred and two persons, who were divided into nineteeen families for the better distribution of building lots, to that of one hundred

and eighty inhabitants, who were now living in thirty cabins.

On a high hill could be seen the fort, built of wood, loam and stone, on the roof of which were mounted the guns. It was here that all the religious ser vices were held, for not till twenty-five years later was the first meeting-house built. At a short distance were the graves of those who had found the hardships of the new country too much for them. The fair watch-tower looked

out upon the town which compassed only about half a mile.

In the plans for the government of the people, this autumn had seen the "trial by jury of twelve honest men" become an established law. In the spring before the plan had been adopted for each man to plant and cultivate his own corn. The people had previ-ously, but with some dissatisfaction, worked in common and shared all things. But now, in this spring of 1623, in the midst of great discouragements, "for all their victuals were spent and they were only to rest on God's providence, at night not many times knowing where to have a bit of anything the next day," they had planted twenty acres of corn and dressed it with fish; but the long-continued drought threat-ened such great evil that in July Gov-ernor Bradford appointed a day of fasting and prayer that they might be blessed with rain. The rain came abundantly, the crops were blessed and abundantly, the crops were blessed and to the brook by the Governor himself to the harvest was very plentiful. This caused great rejoicings among the people, which so warmed the heart of the sent for his kettle and returned it "full sent fo good Governor that he determined to have a good time in honor of it. So, have a good time in honor of it. after the gathering of all the harvest, he sent out a company into the woods to procure all the game possible. In the meanwhile he sent for Massasoit, the chief of the Pokauoket tribe of Indians-which inhabited the territory dians—which inhabited the territory from Cape Cod to Narragansett Bay—to come with as many of his followers as possible and join with him and his in a general feasting and thanksgiving. Massasoit accepted the invitation and came with ninety of his followers to the festal board, where was cooked and ready to be eaten the game which the party had been able to precure as well

pany of men, women and children gathered together to entertain so hospitably this great Sachem, that first Thanksgiving Day in New England, in 1623. Governor Bradford, who had filled his present office for two years, was then only thirty-five years old. His wife had died soon after the arrival of the Pilgrims. He had, as yet, no Council, for it was not till the following year that, at his request, a Council of Five was chosen, which was afterwards increased to seven. So the honor of founding our Thanksgiving Day rests solely upon his shoulders. There was no "with the consent of the Council"

The mantle of John Robinson-their former pastor in Leyden, who was still alive and doing good work there—had fallen upon Elder Brewster. Ever since their departure from the old land he had been the lay-preacher to the little colony. As he had never been ordained, he had always declined to administer the sacraments, much to the sorrow of the people; but he always preached twice every Sabbath, persistently detwice every Sabbath, persistently de-clining to take pay, but choosing to work for his bread with his own hands. work for his bread with his own hands. He was, at this time, nearly sixty-three years old, and, doubtless, was present at these festivities, which he opened with prayer, thus leading their minds to the contemplation of higher things. As their music was limited to a few tunes and nearly all musical instruments were banished, their musical expression must have been peculiar to their own time and place.

their own time and place.

It is probable that the children of the good Elder, "Fear," "Love" and "Wrestling," were among the Governor's guests that autumn day. It may be necessary to say, in passing, that the first two were of the feminine gen-der. History gives no mention that the last named was a full and unique expression of the name with which he was afflicted. Possibly there was also present a little Joy or Mercy, a Hope or Charity, a Prudence or Thankful; for those names were then common Miles Standish was, without doubt, one of the party. He was then thirty-nine years old. His wife had died during that first hard winter. He was the Captain who fought their battles and wholly deserved the name then given to him of Stalwart Standish. Of course, John Alden was on hand;

but he had not yet married Priscilla Mullins; for we read that it was in 1627, four years later, that he went for her; four years later, that he went for her; when, on account of the absence of horses, "he covered his bull with broadcloth and rode on his back; when he returned he placed his wife there and led the bull by the ring in his nose." A man capable of such a daring gallantry could certainly have added much to a Thanksgiving feast.

Massasoit was then about forty years old. He was an able-bodied, tall man, "grave of countenance and spare of

"grave of countenance and spare of speech; his face was painted with a sad red and oiled, both head and face, that he looked greasily." His followers were also painted red and black, yellow and white. They were mostly dressed in skins. Massasoit's dress differed somewhat from their market leads in the same and the s E. B. THOMAS,
Gen. Manager.

A. J. SMITH, Gen. Pas. Agt.
CLEVELAND, OHIO.

Skins. Massasoit's dress differed somewhat from theirs, particularly in the addition of a great chain of white beads about his neck, on which, from behind, hough a little bag of tobacco, which he smoked and offered his friends to smoke. His tribe, a short time before the Pilgrims landed, was numbered by the thousands, but a direful disease had get in the city. Try us.

Skins. Massasoit's dress differed somewhat from theirs, particularly in the addition of a great chain of white beads about his neck, on which, from behind, hough a little bag of tobacco, which he smoked and offered his friends to smoke. His tribe, a short time before the Pilgrims landed, was numbered by the thousands, but a direful disease had reduced it to such an extent that, at this

#### time, it counted only about three hun-

Colonists, he must have heard some little reminiscences given of their hardships endured, as well as of their joys and sorrows. Of course the mind Miles Standish went back to the times of three years before, when he led a party of the newly-landed Pilgrims into the thick forests in search of the needed food; he must have recalled how they found an Indian grave-mound, in which

was a little old basket full of "faire Indian corne," and a large round basket, narrow at the top, with some thirty-six goodly eares of corne, which was a goodly sight;" for it held about three or four bushels, which they shared a common, to be saved for seed, and how should meet with any of the Indian in habitants, "to make them large satisfaction," which proposal they had carried out some time afterwards on neeting Massasoit.

Of course they talked over the hearty "welcome" which, two years before, they had received from Samoset, the first Indian whom they had personally known; for they remembered his tall straight figure, nearly naked, his black hair, long behind and short in front, his beardless face and his bow of two his beardless face and his bow of two arrows, "the one headed and the other unheaded." They remembered how he had brought Squanto to them as an interpretor—since he had been a slave in England—who brought from Massa-soit a message, desiring an interview with the Governor; how the Governor had sant Winslow had with him with

had sent Winslow back with him, with a present of "three knives, a copper chain with a jewel attached, an earring, a pot of strong water" and some biscuit, to the great Sachem, who had met them with sixty of his followers; how, after a brief parley, Winslow had been left behind as a hostage, while Massasoit and twenty unarmed follow-ers had met Standish and others at the ers had met Standish and others at the brook which divided the parties; how they had been conducted to an unfin-ished building where a rug and cush-ions had been spread for them; and had met the Governor and some few musketeers, with their "drums and trumpets." and as they referred trumpets;" and as they referred to this, Massasoit must have re-membered how a treaty had membered how a treaty had then been made that he and his people should offer no injury to the English, which treaty he was proud to feel he had thus far kept. Perhaps he remembered great chief, he was not present at these festivities to add his memories of that pleasant occasion. Perhaps this little reminiscence reminded Massasoit of a little later time, when an embassy, with Squanto as interpreter, from the Colon-ists, came to his home in Narragansett

to come with as many of his followers as possible and join with him and his in a general feasting and thanksgiving. Massasoit accepted the invitation and came with ninety of his followers to the festal board, where was cooked and ready to be eaten the game which the party had been able to procure, as well as all the good things which the land could produce for them.

It is pleasant to fancy the little company of men, women and children. even in the midst of their feasting, of the sad fate of poor Squanto, who was killed by one of its chiefs; but they were doubtless proud to relate how ten of their number, armed, surrounded the tribe numbering its several thousands, hem. Squanto was dear to the Pil-grims, for it was he who had told them ow to cultivate the corn and to manure t with fish; and how to raise and cook the squashes, pumpkins and beam which added so much to their feast.

Massasoit must have missed, in these Massasoit must have missed, in these festivities, the bright young face of the gentleman-born Winslow. He was one of the youngest of the leaders—being then only twenty-nine years old—but his diplomatic power made him essential in all the negotiations of the Colonists. He was off in England at this time on business for the Colony where time on business for the Colony, where he remained till the following spring, when he returned with three heifers and a bull, these being the first neat cattle that came into New England. Perhaps his friends thought that if he could not have the pleasure of partaking of the first Thanksgiving feast in New Eng-land, he could claim the honor of having been the first one who was married there; for, his wife having died soon after her arrival, he had married the mother of Peregrine White, who was the first Pilgrim child born there. Massasoit owed much to this generous the first Pilgrim child born there. Massasoit owed much to this generoushearted man, and his friendship for him never failed. As he missed him on this joyous occasion, his thoughts must have gone back to the year before when he fell very sick, so sick that in his failure to see Winslow, who had come to help him, he grasped his hand and cried out: "O, Winsnow! Winsnow!" He must have remembered how Winslow washed out his mouth, gave him medicine, and finally cured him. If Winslow himself had been at the feast he could have finally cured him. If winslow himself had been at the feast he could have told a pleasant reminiscence of this sickness; how, when he went to the house of Massasoit to help him, he found many of the Indians "in the midst of their charms for him, making and helligh poins as it distributed." such a hellish noise as it distempere us that were well, and therefore unlike to ease him that was sick."

But all feasts come to an end and so did this. Thus they kept their first Thanks-giving, and Massasoit and his ninety followers returned to their own domin-

It is pleasant to know that this great Sachem, in his long life of eighty years, never forgot his treaty with the Pil-grims, but was true and helpful to

hem in many ways.

It is complimentary to the colonists, in their treatment of him, that after his death his two eldest sons went to Plymouth and asked them to give them English names, and the court named them Alexander and Philip.—Elizabeth P. Gould, in Boston Courier. -There is a sound reason why there are bones in our meat and stones in our land. A world where everything was easy would be a nursery for babies, but not at all a fit place for men. Celery is not sweet until it has felt a frost, and

men don't come to their perfection till

#### The Democratic Shibboleth.

Our morning contemporary assures us hat "the popular current is setting toward a revolution," that "the feeling of the country is becoming riper every day for a change," and that the cry of "turn the rascals out" is to be "the shibboleth and inspiration of the peo-

Well, what change? What portion of the Republican party's work of twenty-four years would the Democratic party dare to undo if they were to succeed in 1884? What candidate can they name who would court destruction and defeat by daring to say he would "change" anything that has been done by the party which the people have clothed with their power in six Presidential elections? What leader would this party, so clamorous for change, dare to follow if he should fail to swear that his election really meant no change? What tion really meant no change? What platform maker could get a hearing in a Democratic National Convention who would neglect to Democratic acquiescence in and hearty approval of each successive measure carried through by the Republican party, despite the desperate kicking and squalling of the Nation's most perverse and disobedient child, the Democratic

party? Even now the Democratic tun-ing fork is sounding the key which shall be in unison with the Republican party on every question, not excepting the The Democratic party demands pow-er on the ground that it has been wrong at every step for a quarter of a century, and it demands the expulsion of the Republicans for having been the origin-ators of all that has been good during that time. Its position is that the statesmanship of the country is all with the Republicans, but the honesty all with the Democrats. "The rascals" who have been right are to be "turned out" to make way for the virtuous who have been wrong. The good Demo-crats promise to sustain all that the bad Republicans have accomplished, and, in addition to that, we are to have the benefit of their moral example! Notice is served on the Republican party that its works are irreproachable, but its personnel objectionable. The campaign is to be a Democrat'c assertion of "I am better than thou." The stews and slums of the cities and the returning streams from Blackwell's island and the various State penitentiaries are to be drawn on to replenish and purify the sources from which have been flowing the streams of law and justice since ham Lincoln what was left of the Government in 1861. Bourbon savagery and intolerance at the South, which and intolerance at the scoffs at majorities and kills whom it can not subdue, is to inaugurate its mild reign by the grace of such elements and other great cities. A comparison is to be made between the average per-sonal character of Democrats and

ocracy to howl down its opponents

Since the 6th of November the future prospects of the two great political parties of the country have entirely changed. After the defeat of the Republicans in Ohio, in October, and the fact coming to light that the Opposition had polled 9,000 more votes for members of the Legislature in the strong Republicans had polled, it is not surprising that the Republicans were despondent and that the Democrats were jubilant and confident. "Wait," they said, "until we carry all the States that vote in November, except Minnesota, before you make out the list of States that will cast their electoral votes for the Republican canout the list of States that will cast their electoral votes for the Republican candidate for the Presidency in 1884."
Well, we have waited, and now, as for the result of Tuesday's elections, we confidently place in the Republican column every State that was carried for Garfield and Arthur in 1880. In doing so it is of course assumed that there will be no mistakes made in the selection of candidates, and no blunder made in the construction of the National platform. We must keep in mind the fact that in order to carry all the States that Garfield carried, it is necessary to have just about to carry all the States that Garfield carried, it is necessary to have just about as good a man as Garfield was. That is a hard job enough, as everybody knows, and if old Diogenes was here with his lantern he might search through the country to find another Garfield with no better luck than when he sarehed through the streets of the condition of the currency and the causes of the condition of the currency and the causes of the condition of the currency and the causes of the people of both States are of more than average intelligence, and they are engaged in pursuits which are especially sensitive to hostile legislation. This is a hard job enough, as everybody knows, and if old Diogenes was here with his lantern he might search than average intelligence, and they are engaged in pursuits which are especially sensitive to hostile legislation. This is a sensitive to hostile legislation. This is a sensitive to hostile legislation. The business community is already aroused as to the unstable condition of the currency of the of the curre Garfield with no better luck than when he searched through the streets of Athens one dark night to find an honest man. Nevertheless, while there may be no more Garfields, there are plenty of other good men left in the Republican party for President, and one of them must be selected for next year's them it was in 1880. The pressure for wise them is greater has become more of the selected for next year's them it was in 1880. The pressure for wise more grave than it was in 1880. race. Character has become more of an indispensable requisite in candidates for the first office in the gift of the Republic than it used to be, and that party and the basis of the bank circulation is making a very dangerous experiment which attempts to elevate a second-rate man to a high office merely because it has a numerical majority. The Republican party must put forward a first-rate man for President, or it will be bester as it cought to be and the Dem.

ty in harmony with the wishes of the people, on whom it must depend for support. The man who will make the best candidate is the man whose ability, experience and familiarity with public affairs in the past inspires confidence for the future. No other need apply. Sectionalism, favoritism, factionalism. and sentimentalism must all be ignored, and a man must be selected who is a "leader of men," and whose past rec-ord in public and private needs no de-fense. It is the aggressive kind of fense. It is the aggressive kind of fighting that wins, and that is the kind of a fight we must be prepared to make in 1884.—Chicago Evening Journal. The Presidential Prospect. With the light thrown on the situaion by the result of the recent elections t becomes interesting and feasible to decide pretty definitely what necessary work there is cut out for the Republican to perform to win the next Presidency. Whichever party carries New York is very sure to elect its candidate. There is no reasonable prospect of the Repub-licans being able to sustain the loss of

on affairs, and now there is danger that

the "favorite son" business will be worked for all that it is worth. Now,

it may as well be openly confessed that the chance of Republican success next

year may be easily frittered away by a

mistake on the part of the Convention

and the greatest mistake it can possibly

make is to assume that the party can easily elect any man whom it chooses

to name. It can not do anything of the sort. Success will only crown our ef-

its 36 electoral votes. They might stand the loss of Ohio with its 23 votes, but they would have to win Indiana to do it, or have several doubts elsewhere in the North decided in their favor. This, of course, supposing that nothing is gained from the Solid South, of which the prospect is not good enough to fur nish any encouragement. It will require 201 votes to elect. The following table gives to the Democrats every vote the Republicans can spare them, and,

f course, as will b	e seen by examinin
, quite a number	more than they ar
kely to get:	
Republican.	Democratic
	Alabama
owa 1	3 Arkansas
ansas	9 California
faine	6 Colorado 4 Connecticut
lichigan 1	3 Delaware
linnesota	Florida
ebraska	Georgia
lew Hampshire 3	Indiana
hio 2	Iouisiana
onnavivania 3	O'Maryland
thode Island	4 Mississippi
ermont	4 Missourl
Visconsin I	New Jersey
20	North Carolina
	Oregon

Outside of New York and Ohio it will Republicans. The associates and backers of Tweed are to challenge comparobserved that every State is here given guine of the sane ones among them could claim. Colorado, Connecticut and ison with their political opponents as could claim. Colorado, Connecticut and to their relative trustworthiness in the Oregon, with their 12 votes, will be administration of affairs. The American people are to be dragged through a year of calumny and vituperation in an effort of the rotten and discarded Deministration of affairs. The American people are to be dragged through a man, with its 15, will probably be so. There is, besides, a good fighting chance in California, Nevada, Delaware and New Jersey. But it is to be noted that if New York goes Democratic there will be no chance of the Republicans winand to thrust itself again, unrepentant and unclean, into the public employment from which it was discharged after being scourged for corruption and servility to slavery twenty-three years of the servility to slavery twenty-three years. If it could reserve the propule to ago. If it could persuade the people to trust it again they would deserve to be ruled by it. If its slanders or its pledges could gain a lodgment in the public mind the best discipline such dullness could have would be a few years of its administration. But a wise housewife would as soon leave a cat in charge of her cream as the American people her cream as the American people would intrust so old an offender as the Democratic party with the custody of its treasure-box or the public peace. Changes are desirable in many respects that as any large of the public peace. Changes are desirable in many respects that are many respects to provide, if possible, for an accident in the case of Ohio. So far as New York is concerned, however, the New York is concerned, however, the party might as well burn its bridges be-hind it.

the public peace. Changes are desirable in many respects, but not such changes as the Democratic party would bring. Those who sell the Republican lion's skin while yet he is alive may be killed in hunting him.—National Republican.

Precautionary Suggestions.

Since the 6th of November the future

Since the 6th of November the future

Since the 6th of November the future

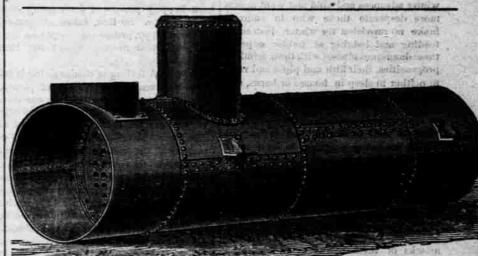
The cause of political area.

beaten, as it ought to be, and the Democratic party ought to do the same thing, so that in the event of either lic attention, the Republicans are pething, so that in the event of either party triumphing the country will have the assurance of an able Administration. What the Democrats will do is of little consequence to us, as the Republicans are perfectly able to defeat their best man with our best man, and that it the many areas leading for the Republicans. They will have all the advantages that favorable ground can give them. If capital was alarmed at the prospect of Democratic rule in 1880 it will be still more so in 1884, and their best man with our best man, and that is the person we are looking fer to make the candidate in 1884. If the National Republican Convention had been held a month ago there would have been very little scrambling for the nomination, for the very good reason that the chances of success appeared to be exceedingly slim, but the recent Republican vioteries have put a new face.

# T. Doland's Carriage Works, Wellington, O

Having made the discovery that the trade demands cheaper Carriages and Farm Wagons than can be manufactured here, I have concluded to make a new departure in my business. I will keep in stock a nice assortment of New York, Columbus, Springfield and Cincinnati Buggies and all styles of Western Farm Wagons, which I will sell at from Ten to Twenty-five per cent lower than similar goods have been sold in this market, and will WARRANT THE WORK. With my facilities for buying and storing, I can sell a Single Buggy to dealers at less price than they can buy at factories, as I buy by the car-load. I also have a full line of Carriages and Wagons manufactured by myself, on hand, to supply the wants of my customers, which need no comment from me. If you want to buy a Farm Wagon, Spring Wagon, Carriage, Phaeton, English Road Cart, or any goods in the above line, examine my prices and styles before buying, as I know I can give you prices that will defy competition. All goods warranted to be as represented.

T. DOLAND, Wellington, Ohio,



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## NEW YORK DIRECT.

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