

## THE ENTERPRISE.

J. B. Smith, Proprietor.

WELLINGTON, OHIO.

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## TERMS.

One Year.....\$1.50  
Six Months.....75  
Three Months.....40  
Advertising at cents per line, each insertion.  
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HISTORY will refer to the present lower house of congress as a blank.

HON. M. D. HARTER, of Mansfield, was renominated at Shelby last week, as the Democratic candidate for congress in this district.

WHILE this state has been visited with an unusual amount of rain this spring, we have not had had floods to damage property or take life.

SENATOR SHERMAN made a masterly speech against the free coinage of silver. The senator generally knows what he is talking about when the money question is being discussed.

The Cleveland Plain Dealer says the women are coming in swarms to the courts of common pleas to obtain divorces. This is an indication that some of the men must have been bad boys.

THE political heat is about one hundred at Minneapolis today. The Blaine and Harrison men are both claiming victory and it remains to be seen whether the delegates will recognize the claims of either. They are both able gentlemen, but there might be some question as to whether it would be for the best interests of the party to nominate either, as it might cause a rupture in the party that could not be easily healed.

HON. JAMES G. BLAINE tendered his resignation as secretary of state to President Harrison Saturday at 1 o'clock. The president accepted it at once and instructed Assistant Secretary Wharton to assume the duties at the head of the state department. The real cause of this rash act of Mr. Blaine may never be known, but whatever it may be it will be considered a rash act just at the present time. If he had stood up under anything unpleasant for the past few weeks, he might have waited a few days until after the national convention. This is the second time Mr. Blaine has tendered his resignation as secretary of state. September 20, 1881, the day after the death of President Garfield, he tendered his resignation to President Arthur, but for reasons it was not accepted until the following November.

## Washington Letter.

WASHINGTON, June 3.—There is no change in the situation so far as the nomination is concerned and none is looked for by those well informed until the delegates get together and exchange ideas, although there are plenty of men who will tell you positively that the nomination of the president on the first ballot is assured and just as many who say they are cock-sure that Secretary Blaine will be nominated by acclamation and that the president's name will not go before the convention. These statements are necessarily based almost entirely on guesswork and the personal wishes of those who make them. Whoever a majority of the delegates who are uninstructed agree upon will be the nominee and the next president. That much all Republicans are confident of.

What, if any, effect will the Syracuse convention have upon Mr. Cleveland's nomination at Chicago? It is believed by most outsiders, that is to say, those who do not care whether he is or is not nominated, that it will have a very bad effect if it does not result in getting him absolutely repudiated. But the Cleveland Democrats try to appear to mean what they say when they claim that the appearance at Chicago of a contesting delegation, elected by a bolting convention, will not injure Mr. Cleveland, although they do not succeed very well. Republicans are much pleased at the situation. The Syracuse convention has, in their opinion, made it certain that neither Hill nor Cleveland can possibly carry New York.

Senator Sherman's speech against the free coinage bill, which took up a portion of two days this week, is regarded as the greatest effort of his life by those who agree with him, and is conceded by those opposed to have been the ablest presentation of the opposition to the free coinage of silver yet presented in congress. Mr. Sherman prefaced his speech with the statement that he did not consider the question a political one, and followed with a plain condensed statement of the financial legislation of this country for the past thirty or forty years. He spoke with more earnestness than I ever remember to have seen him display before and his speech is certain to be in demand as a campaign document, if the silver question is to play any part in the coming presidential campaign. He made several startling assertions, for instance: Under the pending bill any holder of silver bullion may have it minted into silver dollars at the rate of sixteen ounces of silver to one of gold. But the trouble is that one ounce of gold is worth more than sixteen ounces of silver. An ounce of gold will buy today in the market of the world twenty-three ounces of silver. And again, the deposits of our savings banks foot up to \$1,623,000,000. What will be the result of the free coinage of silver on that vast

## Ladies' Fine Shoes.

Our glove fitting shoes just in from A. F. Smith's eastern factory are the handsomest patterns ever shown Wellington ladies.

Thomas Bolton's line of ladies' plain opera, tipped and patent leather foxed shoes is prettier and neater than ever in its unique spring styles.

We also have several hundred pairs of those famous ladies' shoes made by John Kelly, of Rochester, N. Y. They are renowned for their ease, fine fit and elegant appearance.

## Remember!

We are offering you these fine goods as low as \$2.50 per pair, and little more for the finest designs. Ask to see them.

## The Benedict Shoe Co.



amount of money? It would take away one-third, or \$530,000,000 from its value. If the depositors should attempt to draw out their money in gold or on a basis of gold, it would precipitate a panic and bankrupt the country. The laboring classes, the pensioners and the savings bank depositors are the people that would be injured. "God only knows—I do not—who would be benefitted.

## Common Pleas Court.

William Case vs Joseph Poots, money only. Dismissed by plaintiff.

J Rhode Plum vs William Crosier, money only. Settled, plaintiff to pay costs.

Susan Jelink vs Joseph Eslinger, money only. Settled and costs paid.

The O'Brien Wagon company vs Hurst & Sites, money only. Jury waived. Judgment for plaintiff, \$470.51.

State of Ohio vs Bert Rogers, disturbing a meeting. Nolle.

Ellen Binn vs The Columbia Insurance company, money only. Jury sworn, juror withdrawn, case settled.

David C Leonard vs The Queen Insurance company, money only. Jury sworn, verdict for plaintiff \$1,600.53.

State of Ohio vs William Marks, Lincoln Carroll and David Meffert, discharging gun within gunshot of dwelling. Wm Marks pleads guilty. Nolle as to the other defendants. Sentence of Marks, \$10 and costs and fifteen days in jail.

D M Hall, administrator, vs Emma Buraley et al. Sale confirmed and deed ordered.

State of Ohio vs Jacob Miller, refusing while a tramp to leave a yard and threatening to injure person. Jury sworn, verdict guilty. Sentence, one year in penitentiary and costs of prosecution.

William Patterson vs William Nuhn, et al, foreclosure of mortgage. Dismissed and costs paid.

State of Ohio vs Orville Hughes, cutting with intent to wound. Arraigned, plea guilty of assault and battery. Sentence, fine \$15 and costs and fifteen days in jail.

State of Ohio vs Andrew Webster, indecent exposure of person. Arraigned, plea guilty of second count. Sentence \$5 and costs and five days in jail.

State of Ohio vs Harry Brown, assault with intent to kill. Arraigned, plea guilty of assault and battery. Sentence, \$25 and costs and fifteen days in jail.

State of Ohio vs Harry Brown, carrying concealed weapons. Nolle.

Mary L Melin vs Stephen A Melin, divorce. Granted.

## Real Estate Transfers.

Hannah Wikstrom to J D Stearnes, 11 67-100 acres in lot 4, Ridgeville.....\$

Wm Hanson to S S Warner, pts lot 27, 19 acres, Wellington.....800

W F Watson to F W McClintock, 33 feet from east side of lot 73, Grafton.....200

C A Buswell and wife to trustees of Avon township, 5-16 acre in sec. 18.....200

Wm A Braman, trustee, to Oswald Martin, pt lot 17, blk 13, Lorain.....225

Nathan Myers to O M Lashels, pt lot 153, blk 1, and pt lot 151, blk 1, Wellington.....3,000

Ann M Foote to the Wheeling & Lake Erie Ry Co., 140-100 acres, Wellington.....50

John Moes to Mary A Moes, undivided half of part of lot 16, 26 8-100 acres; also undivided half of 2 acres, Brownhelm.....2,500

John P Jeune to Richard Mischke, pt lot 38, Onstine's add, North Amherst.....5

Nicholas Motsch, by sheriff, to Q A Gilmore, 29 acres in sec 14, Avon.....800

Nicholas Motsch, by sheriff, to Jacob Heldeger, 20 acres in sec 23, Avon.....1,675

W B Götter to Charles Crowner, lots 12, 13, and half lot 14, LaGrange.....700

Ephraim Collins to Sarah M and Adella J Renouard, pts lots 134 and 135, Wellington.....1,200

Sarah M Renouard, et al to A G and R N Willson, parts lots 28, 29 and 30, range 17, tract 3, Penfield.....2,000

Worthy L Streator, trustee, to the Lake Erie Electric Light Co, pts lots 11, 12, and 13, blk 15, Black River.....500

W T Frink to Louis Schmeurer, pt lot 110, blk 21, village of Elyria.....2,250

Alfred E Butler to Bert E White, lot 92, sub-div 3, LaGrange.....500

Estate of Isaac Bursely, by sheriff, to R D Hilliker, south part of lot 44, tract 9, 50 acres, Camden.....1,350

Amanda Welch, by executor, to W T Parach, pt lot 1, outlet 18, Elyria.....1,200

Catherine T Davis to Casper Dute, pt orig lot 24, North Amherst.....1,675

D L Wadsworth to the Wenger Animal Dipping Machine Co, lots 54 and 55, blk 3, Wellington.....825

Betsy A Owens to Thos B Bennington, lot 24 and pt lot 25, Grafton.....500

Hinds Smith to Lucy C Hardy, pt lot 84, 14 acres, Oberlin.....320

Conrad Stewart to Anna Ernst, pts lots 181 and 184, North Amherst.....1,085

George Hollstein to John Sperman, Jr., pt lot 19, 854-100 acres, Amherst.....100

O F Carter and wife to Carrie P Keyes, pts lots 57 and 59, Oberlin.....280

## Probate Court.

J N Curtice, LaGrange, appointed administrator of estate of Amelia Turner, deceased, late of LaGrange.

George Stout, Swanton, Fulton county, O., appointed administrator of estate of Robert G Kennedy, deceased, late of Camden.

J B Godley, Oberlin, appointed guardian of James Clark.

W C Rollin, Ridgeville, appointed guardian of Bert Rollin.

Bird Moon, Avon, adjudged insane. Ordered conveyed to asylum at Toledo.

A L Breckridge, Kipton, appointed administrator of estate of Vincent P Whitney, deceased, late of Camden.

J T Haskell, of Wellington, appointed executor of will and estate of Mary A Bailey, deceased, late of Huntington.

Myron A Stearnes, Fields, O., appointed administrator of estate of Maryette Rollin, deceased, late of Ridgeville township.

Cora L Fowl, Elyria, appointed executrix of will and estate of Leonard Fowl, deceased, late of Elyria. Widow elects under will.

Richard S Taffenden, 17 Higgins street, Cleveland, appointed administrator of estate of Stephen Taffenden, deceased, late of Brownhelm township.

John Bihn, administrator of estate of John Magiz, deceased, plaintiff, vs Joseph Magiz, et al, defendants. Petition filed for order to sell land. Hearing June 30, at 10 a. m.

## Letter From Indian Territory.

Editor ENTERPRISE:—In the last year of his office (1835) President Monroe recommended to congress the removal of all Indian tribes to lands west of the Mississippi. Thirteen years later the Creeks and Cherokees of Georgia and the Carolinas were the first to exchange their homes for lands lying in what is known as the Indian territory.

Year by year, in pursuance of the plan of congregating all the Indians in one locality to be theirs forever, the Seminoles, of Florida, the Delawares and Wyandots, of New York and the east, the Modocs, of Oregon's lava beds, the fierce Comanches and Apaches of the south-western Rockies, the Pawnees of the plains of the Nebraska and Missisippis, of our own state, have been brought hither until there are some twenty-seven tribes occupying reservations, besides remnants whose identity as a nation is lost, owing to their numerical weakness.

Having an extreme length east and west of 470 miles and an extreme breadth of 210 miles. Of its 4,300,000 acres nearly 2,000,000 have been surveyed and set apart as reservations.

With an average temperature of 57 degrees Fahrenheit and an excellent soil, its equable climate is suitable to many farm products of both the north and south. Side by side may be grown the best of cotton and wheat; Irish potatoes and sweet potatoes; barley and castor oil beans, and a variety astonishing, when we consider the climatic limitations of each. To graziers its pasturage is of the best.

The Seminoles, who were the first removed, gave to their new home the name of Oklahoma (beautiful land). Nor had their sojourn in the noisome everglades, nor a thirteen year war disqualified them to judge of the beautiful. Originally the name applied to the entire territory, but later to those lands purchased and opened by the government for settlement—and beautiful is the word. A picturesque beauty formed of limpid streams, of undulating hills, of inviting forests and grand stretches of the mighty plain.

Yes, the Indian question has been a vexatious problem ever since the formation of our government, but its true solution seems to have been found under Grant's policy of education and civilization, which shows especial good results in the territory, although its final demonstration will require years yet. Locality has had much to do with the undoing of savagery for the nations in the eastern part, to-wit: the Cherokees, Creeks, Choctaws, Chickasaws and Seminoles are by common consent called the five civilized tribes. Among them the advance is marked. Each of these has an independent government, conducted on the plan of our state governments. Each makes the laws controlling their local affairs and are exempt from federal interference, excepting where there is a conflict of law or act. Their position is unique, for, while exercising in a measure, the functions of independent nations, confessedly dependent on the national government, still they

are not citizens of the United States. This is a matter of choice, however, for they can become such by swearing allegiance to Uncle Sam, which act severs their tribal relations without altering their property rights as Indians. But the ties that have bound them one to another beyond traditions, ken are not easily or lightly broken and few have availed themselves of the opportunity.

Each nation is a great family, holding the land in common, appropriating to use only as much as their individual needs require, consequently thousands of acres find no utility, because the Indians are slow to learn the value of land. But the lesson is being taught thoroughly of late as is evinced by the fact that in the Creek nation a tract of land twenty-five miles square and another one thirty miles long by fifteen miles wide are fenced and are owned by single individuals. Nor are these lone examples. Cattlemen are teaching this lesson and the enterprising Indian is making the most of it.

In the Cherokee nation there are over one hundred primary schools, at which 3000 scholars receive free board and tuition, and in some instances are given books and clothes. At Talequah—the capitol—there is a seminary which cost \$300,000. The other four nations are not far behind, maintaining at their own expense schools even more liberal to the native children than are our public institutions of learning. It is asserted on good authority that the Cherokees are better educated as a class than are the inhabitants of almost any state taken collectively, for, while few of the Cherokees are highly educated, all of them have received a common school training. The same might be truthfully said of one or two more tribes. But there seems to be an inherent disqualification for manual labor, for, while they make good lawyers and doctors and are successful in other professions, yet never have I seen nor heard, during my sojourn among them, of an Indian mechanic. I will modify the above statement by remarking that some of them make good farmers, but they do not seem to have an aptitude for trades. Unfortunately their aversion to work has been fostered by the knowledge that they did not have to.

Most of the tribes are comparatively wealthy, for, besides owning vast tracts of land, they have large sums of money deposited with the government, which accrued from the sale of land. The Osage Indians are the richest of all, receiving as the interest of their deposit \$52.00 per capita quarterly, or \$208.00 a year, man, woman and child. Some of the other tribes draw smaller annuities, while the western Indians receive stipulated allowances of food and clothing.

The five civilized tribes have held tenaciously to the old order of things. But the events of the last ten years has opened their eyes much and the blindest of them sees the coming change that shall wipe out customs, time-honored, but pernicious. It is a change that will not affect their property rights in the least, but only give them the citizenship of the country whose protection they claim, and receiving such should be willing to meet its responsibilities if willing to receive its benefits. But they have long stared off the hour by the complaint that they were not prepared, while in truth they are better prepared than most of us.

All honor to the nation, who, though cruelly erratic often times, in her might and glory at last has said to these exiled weaklings, "Rest content, I will be your mother also. You need not wander more." Pawnee Agency, I. T. H.



Mrs. William Lohr

Of Freeport, Ill., began to fail rapidly, lost all appetite and got into a serious condition from dyspepsia. She could not eat vegetables or meat, and even toast distressed her. Had to give up housework. In a week after taking

## Hood's Sarsaparilla

She felt a little better. Could keep more food on her stomach and grew stronger. She took 3 bottles, has a good appetite, gained 22 lbs., does her work easily, is now in perfect health.

HOOD'S PILLS are the best after-dinner pills. They assist digestion and cure headache.

## SPRING STOCK . .

## . . SPRING STOCK

## Arriving from New York Daily.

Our stock has been bought with special reference to the wants of our customers—which we will be pleased to show.

## Dress Goods.

Dress Goods, Dress Goods, hosiery, hosiery, hosiery, hosiery, spring wraps, jackets, jackets, cloths, cloths, cassimere, cassimere.

## Carpets.

Carpets, carpets, carpets, embroidery, embroidery, embroidery, handkerchiefs, handkerchiefs, handkerchiefs, handkerchiefs.

## Table Linen.

Table linen, table linen, table linen, silk skirts, silk skirts, silk skirts, draperies, draperies, draperies.

## Laces.

Lace curtains, lace curtains, lace curtains, laces, laces, laces, laces.

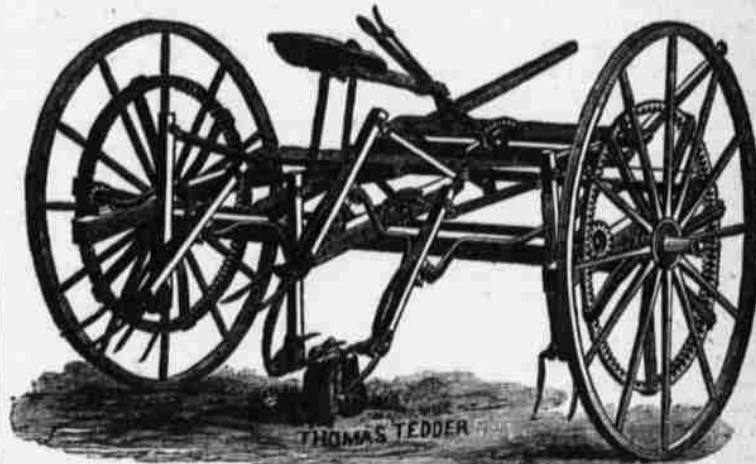
## Black Dress Goods.

Stock of black dress goods very full and complete.

Laundon, Windecker &amp; Co

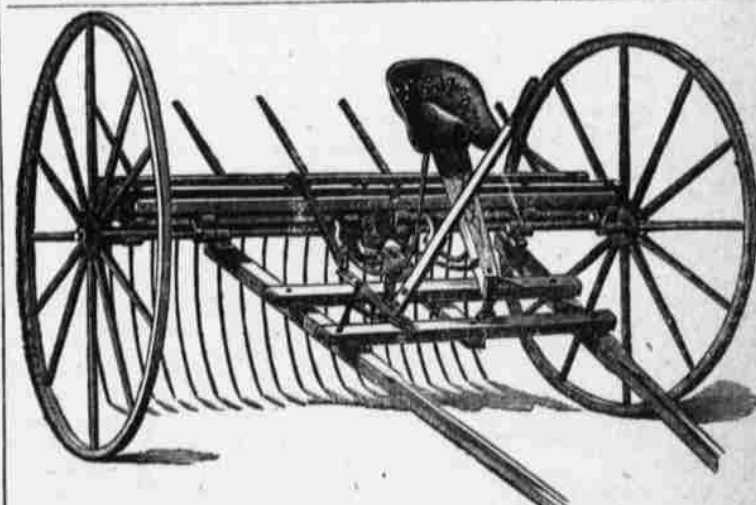
## Farm Machinery—Headquarters.

The Thomas Hay Tedder—the only Successful Tedder in Heavy Hay—for one or two Horses as desired.



THE THOMAS TEDDER.

The Royal Self-dump Rake, the most durable and complete rake on earth—for one or two horses.



THE ROYAL SELF-DUMP RAKE.

## McCormick Harvesters and Mowers.

We are now working for the second carload this season. That tells the story. Don't waste your time looking for something better. You can't find it you know. Place your order early and avoid delay.

## Cultivators

Why, yes, the Buckeye and Moline sulky cultivators (all the farmers know them) and five-tooth cultivators. Why, we sell a dandy at \$4, complete with eight shovels. Corn drills and disc harrows, hay carriers, bender twine and machine oil—I've got 'em good too. Come and see me, I can interest you if you are going to buy.

W. H. Townsend,

Successor to L. E. Chapman.

Wellington, O.