AN AUTUMN SHOWER.

The Autumn rain! the Autumn rain!
'Tis daintily dropping down,
Shaken, like pearls from a passing cloud,
From tresses golden and brown.
It lies like tears in the palms of the leaves,
On the boughs by my window pane—
Like tears of Mercy, by angels caught,
To be borne to heaven again.
It dropped into the silken grass
Like dreams in an infant's rest,
And the drooping plants stretch out their arms
To welcome them to their breast.

The Autumn rain! the Autumn rain!
It cometh down from heaven;
It washeth away the stains of earth,
And whispereth, "Forgiven."
It chanteth of peace, and of holy rest
In the lone and quiet grave;
And the trembling leaves re-echo the chant,
As the winds their branches wave.
And the fragile flowers bow low their heads—
They know that the frost is near—
And their deep hearts throb most grievously,
And their soft cheeks pale with fear.

The Autumn rain! the Autumn rain!
May it weep above my tomb,
When they bear me forth from the home I love,
With sorrow and funeral gloom.
May its glimmering gems embroider the pall
Which they fold about my form,
For little then shall I heed the wrath
Of the wildest winged storm.
But the gentle rain shall whisper peace
To the bruised and broken heart,
Whose fibres were woven so close with mine
That Death could scarce *tear* them apart.

A BOX OF BLOCKS.

Children ought to have toys; and every mother should feel that the subject of toys, trifling as it may appear, is worthy of her serious consideration. A child's playthings are exceedingly important objects in his eyes; and they must, therefore, be gradually exerting a powerful influence over him. Very slight observations will prove this. Is not a turbulent boy rendered ten times more turbulent and noisy by the inconsiderate present of a drum, a gun, or a whip? May not an idle little girl be won to the love of the needle by the timely gift of a doll, whose clothes she is herself to make and repair?

As soon as a child is able to amuse himself with a toy, the mother should consider what kind of playthings are most suitable for him. Perhaps a few hints on this subject may prove not unwelcome to the young mother, who is watching with delight the dawn of intelligence in her first-born.

Your little son has passed the first anniversary of his birth; his rattle and his coral are thrown aside; he is tired of them. You enter the toy-shop to select some plaything that may cause bright, merry eyes to sparkle with new joys on your return home. Yonder shelf of painted toys attracts your attention, with its birds and beasts in gay colors, and dolls with black heads and rosy cheeks; but do not select from these. Tempted by the gaudy colors, the little fellow will soon transfer such a toy as this from his hand to his mouth; and, as he sucks off the green and red, and blue from his painted parrot, he is imbibing perhaps, a deadly poison.

But, without enumerating the toys from which you should turn away, let me direct your attention to this box of blocks. "He is too young for this," you exclaim. "Why, these blocks have little pictures and the letters of the alphabet on them; you cannot mean that I should teach the letters to a child of twelve or fourteen months." No, I do not mean that you should; that would, indeed, be forcing the young intellect rather too much. But buy that box of blocks, take it home to your little boy, and, trust me, you will not repent of your selection. You cannot lay out a small sum in a manner that will contribute more to his amusement and instruction. Do not laugh at the idea of instructing a baby only a year old; such little folks will learn, and do learn; every day and every hour they are receiving instruction; and they are delighted with each fresh acquisition they make to their very slender stock of knowledge.

Try the experiment, young mother. Spend an hour or two each day in playing with your baby and his blocks and you will be surprised and delighted at the quickness with which he will learn to distinguish the little pictures that cover them; and you will feel in your own heart somewhat of the glee and pride with which the little fellow points to the cow, the horse, the dog, &c., and attempts to articulate their names.

The little pictures, too, on the side of each block have become quite familiar to him. It is a great amusement to him to be told to bring the dog, the cat, the man, the bird; and he runs to select from the number the one he is desired to bring. Is not this, in fact, a little lesson, exercising at once his memory and his powers of discrimination? And, when his dawning intelligence becomes more developed, will not the transition from the pictures to the letters under which they stand be very easy? Instead of "Charley, bring mamma the cow," it will then be, "Bring mamma C;" and the little fellow will run with equal delight to fetch the block thus designated. Thus learning the letters, which is too often, a tedious task, will be converted into a pleasant pastime.

You will find it necessary to take a little pains at first to teach your baby the use and amusement to be derived from his blocks; but you will find yourself amply repaid for the trouble. Indeed, we pity that mother who would consider it a *trouble* to spend an hour a day in thus developing the intelligence of her child.

We are no advocates for the precocious forcing of the powers of the mind. We see and hear of infant prodigies with compassion rather than with admiration; but we do not think that such simple instructions as contribute evidently to the amusement of a child, without causing the least weariness, ought to be withheld. And, when we see one of a year and a half or two years old gnawing the edges of every book he can lay hold of, or tearing out the leaves, we cannot help thinking that it is a pity he has not been taught to understand and love pictures. The little Charley, whose love for his picture blocks has been alluded to, may be safely trusted with a handsome volume of natural history. The pictures of the birds and beasts represent familiar ideas to his mind; he attempts to call out the name of each one as he looks at it; and the thought of tearing or defacing the book never seems to occur to him.

Teach your children early to love pictures; and, perhaps, the simplest and cheapest means is to begin with the pictured blocks.

OPIUM SMOKING.

We had an opportunity to see opium smoking on the steamers during the passage from Singapore. The opium, which, as all your readers know, was forced upon China by the East India Company, is first reduced from a solid to a liquid form by boiling it in water. When ready for the pipe it is about the consistency and color of tar. It is prepared and put up in little tin boxes by the chemist, being brought from India in the solid cake. It is so powerful in its effects that a hundredth of an ounce is sufficient to intoxicate a beginner, though an old smoker can stand a quarter of an ounce. If the drug is used at regular intervals at a certain hour every day, the smoker, in a short time, cannot get past that particular hour without his pipe. He becomes restless, nervous, feverish, irritable, out of sorts, and endures terrible torture. If he obtains a pipe, takes a few whiffs, he is the happiest of mortals. He passes from Purgatory to Paradise. Once get into the habit, and there is no breaking off. It is as impossible for a smoker to leave off, as for a boat to ascend the rapids of Niagara. The victim is doomed. It is a costly vice and the very poor cannot indulge in it. It costs an inveterate smoker about $15 per month, and the vice in a short time leads to listlessness, indolence, neglect of business, incapacity, disinclination for labor, the break-down of the constitution, disease, and a horrible death. The Chinese have a saying that opium-smokers make the day night and the night day, and those who give themselves up to the pipe are called "opium devils."—*Hong Kong Cor. Boston Journal.*

HARD ON QUACKS.

The Legislature of last winter for the purpose of preventing empiricism and to induce a more thorough knowledge of the science of medicine on the part of persons who undertake to administer to the sick, passed a law which it was believed would produce the desired result. It took effect on the 1st inst., and provides that after that date no person shall be permitted to practice medicine or surgery who has not attended two regular courses of instruction and graduated at some school of medicine either of the United States or some foreign country, and who cannot produce a certificate of qualifications from some State or county medical society and who is not a person of good moral character. Ten years of continuous practice exempt a physician from the requirements of the act and five years' continuous practice gives a man probation of two years in which to comply with its provisions. The penalty for this violation is a fine of $50 to $100 for each offence, imprisonment and forfeiture of the right to collect pay for services. All persons interested had better make a note of this.

Torture in Russia.—M. Emile Andreoli, who took part in the last Polish insurrection, and, on his capture by the Russians, was sentenced to 12 years' imprisonment in Siberia, has just published, in the Revue Moderne the first part of his prison recollections. "It was told," he remarks, "that on two or three occasions an electric battery had been made use of by the Russian police to loosen the tongues of the prisoners who refused to answer the questions put to them, which shows that the Russian Government is one of progress, and knows how to turn the discoveries of science to account. After all, this was not more cruel than the torture of the herring. I knew several who underwent the latter, and they told me that nothing could compare with the sufferings they endured. They were confined in a well-warmed apartment, salted herrings with bread and water for the first few days being their only food. If they refused to answer the questions of the examining commissioners, the bread was first of all withdrawn, and then the water, whereupon the torture of extreme thirst commenced, depriving the suffer of all moral strength, and even making him abandon the resolution which he had formed to die. Very rarely did any one remain mute when brought before the commissioners a second time. The sittings were usually at night, in a splendidly lighted apartment, with refreshments of all kinds temptingly displayed on the side tables. The President would usually be most gracious. 'By and by,' he would say, 'we will, if you like, ask you to have something to drink with us.' The fever and the vertigo caused the prisoners to lose their reason, and they generally yielded. Hunger would not have brought about the same result as thirst, which loosened the tongue even far more readily than drunkenness does."

Time Does it.—Time has a wonderful power in taking the conceit out of persons. When a young man first emerges from the schools and enters upon the career of life, it is painfully amusing to witness his self-sufficiency—he would have all the world know that he has "learned out"—that he is master of all knowledge, and can ravel all mysteries. But as he grows older he grows wiser; he learns that he knows a great deal less than he supposed he did, and by the time he reaches to three score years, he is prepared to adopt as his own the sentiment of John Wesley: "When I was young, I was sure of everything; in a few years been mistaken a thousand times—I was half as sure of most things as I was before. At present I am hardly sure of anything but what God has revealed to man."

A Good Committeeman.—One of the Grant Committee at Williamsport, Pennsylvania, was a deserter from the Federal army during the war, and was carried to the front from Elmira in irons. He is "loil," as a matter of course, now, and has a great deal to say about "copperheads." There are a good many such fellows; and they are generally the meanest slanderers of honest Democrats, and the loudest claimants for office, on account of their "services" and "loilty." They even attempt to become leaders among the soldiers, but they are despised, and do not meet with success.—*Elmira Gazette.*

SUICIDES.

Perhaps if it were possible to impress people with the idea that it is as great a crime to kill themselves as to take the lives of others, there would be more hesitation before plunging into such a gulf of guilt, and consequently fewer suicides. The war is made to father a large share of the responsibility of this shocking phenomenon in our social life. The theory is, that a certain familiarty with scenes of violence and death, in which the witnesses themselves bear an active part, works to the demoralization of the views of the sadness of human life, and begets a looseness of conviction concerning it which almost any favorable circumstance will push to the limit of recklessness. It is a common saying that pestilence and famine invariably follow great wars, in which the destruction of life has been appalling; but as we have had neither of these supplimentary visitors in our own case, it is just possible that the suicide mania may have succeeded to their title. Our exchanges even now are burdened with them, as with a black death role. Suicides by the pistol, by poison, by the rope, by throwing the person in front of moving railway trains, and by taking a final plunge into the water; it is astonishing what a variety of expedients are resorted to in order to effect a violent and cruel divorce of the body and the spirit.

A Train Blown Up.—A 9 o'clock, on the morning of Sept. 29th ult., a heavily freighted train on the Atlantic & Great Western Railway, bound eastward, with flour and pork in barrels, blew up with a tremendous explosion, at a point five miles northeast of Urbana. The explosion was heard 40 miles distant. At Columbus the roar was like thunder, and the tremor like an earthquake. The engineer, na med Henry Whipple, was horribly mutilated, but is yet alive. The disaster is attributed to nitro-glycerine, packed as freight with the pork barrels. The road bed, the iron track, the cars in the forward part of the train, were utterly demolished. The house of Mr. Samuel Sayers, a quarter of a mile distant, was badly wrecked by the concussion. The windows and doors were driven in. Even posts were torn off the beds, and a marble-topped center table was turned upside down.—The roof was raised a foot, and every square foot of ground in the field looks as though a thunderbolt had fallen there. The car next in the rear of the tender contained the explosive matter. Not a piece of that car, wood or iron, remains as large as a man's hand. The car next to it was blown to atoms. The wheels under the tender were blown away, and the huge iron rails were twisted like bits of wire and dashed away a thousand feet.

Manners.—I make it a point of morality, says a writer, "never to find fault with another for his manners. They may be awkward or graceful, blunt or polite, polished or rustic, I care not what they are if the man means well, and acts from honest intentions without electricity or affectation. All men have not the advantage of 'a good society,' as it is called, to school themselves in all its fantastic rules and ceremonies, and if there is any standard of good sense and not upon these artificial regulations.—Manners, like conversations, should be extemporaneous and not stupid. I always suspect a man that meets me with the same perpetual smile on his face, the same bending of the body and the same premeditated shake of the hand. Give me the hearty, it may be rough, grip of the hand, the careless nod of recognition, and when occasion requires the homely but welcome salutation: 'How are you, my old friend?'"

Do Good.—Thousands of men breathe, move and live—pass off the stage of life—and are heard of no more. Why? They do not a particle of good in the world; none were blessed by them as the instrument of their redemption. Not a word they spoke could be recalled, and so they perished; their light went out in darkness, and they were not remembered more than the insects of yesterday.—Will you, thus live and die, O man immortal? Live for something. Do good; leave behind you a monument of virtue, that the storms of time can never destroy. Write your name in kindness, and love and mercy, on the hearts of thousands you may come in contact with year by year. You will never be forgotten. No! your name, your deeds will be as legible on the hearts you leave behind as the stars on the brow of the evening. Good deeds shine as the stars of heaven.

Dr. Abernethy, the celebrated physician, was never more displeased than by hearing a patient detail a long account of troubles. A woman, knowing Abernethy's love of the laconic, having burned her hand, called at his house. Showing him her hand, she said, "A burn." "A poultice," quietly answered the learned doctor. The next day she returned, and said, "Better." "Continue the poultice," replied Dr. Abernethy. In a week she made her last call, and her speech was lengthened to three words, "Well.—Your fee?" "Nothing," said the physician; "you are the most sensible woman I ever saw."

An Englishman had heard of the Yankee habit of bragging, and thought he would cut the comb of that propensity. He saw some huge watermelons on a market woman's stand, and walking up to her, and pointing to them with a look of disappointment, said, "What! don't you raise bigger apples than those in America?"

The woman looked at him one moment and retorted—

"Apples! Anybody might know you was an Englishman. Them's huckleberries!"

Dr. Webster, a wit and celebrated preacher, was fond of a drop of claret. A friend, on whom he had called one day, said he would give him a treat, and produced a bottle of the doctor's favorite wine, adding that it was upward of fifty years old. Being only a pint bottle, the doctor took it lovingly in his hand, and said, "Dear me, but it's unco little o' its age!"

"NO WASHING IN THE ROOMS."

An amusing incident occurred at the Nicollet House. A verdant couple from the vicinity of Winona, Wis., who had never traveled outside of the limits of their native town, fell in love, were married, and on their bridle tour visited Minneapolis. Arriving on the evening train, the turtle doves took rooms at the Nicollet. Before making his toilet the next morning, the young husband's eye rested upon the "rules and regulations" tacked upon the door, and for the purpose of posting himself in the requirements of hotel life, he proceeded to read them.

Judge of his surprise, when, after careful study, he learned, "no washing in the rooms, except permission is obtained at the office." The young man looked about him. Upon the opposite side of the room were washbowl, pitcher, towels, and all the necessaries for performing the usual ablutions, but before his face and eyes was the rule prohibiting "washing in the rooms." What was to be done? Bride and groom were at a loss to know. They certainly could not think of going to breakfast without washing, and it was rather inconvenient to go to the river for that purpose. As he reflected upon the awkwardness of the situation, he became impressed with the idea that something must be done, and he determined to rise up in his strength and represent the case in proper terms "at the office." He did so. Approaching the desk, he beckoned to the clerk. "Look here," said he, "that 'ere kaird that's stuck on to the door says that nobody can't wash into the room 'less you let 'em. Now, couldn't you let me and Jane wash our face and hands there this morning? There's wash things and towels right in the room, and I wish you would let us use 'em! I'd be much obliged to you if you would?"

The clerk kindly gave him consent, and the unsophisticated couple were made happ y.

QUESTIONS FOR SHAKSPEREAN STUDENTS.

Whether the "weak invention of the enemy" was patented and required seven days to complete it?

Did grim-visaged war smooth "his wrinkled front" with a flat-iron?

Would the "bondman's key" that Shylock proposed to use open the "gory locks" that Banquo shook at Macbeth?

Was Hamlet thinking of his mother-in-law when he spoke of "an eye like Mars to threaten and command?"

Did Richard apostrophize the "Winter of his discontent" because he thought of going on a sleighing excursion among his relations?

After the ghost had told Hamlet he was his father's spirit, and requested him to "mark" him, would he have been justified in putting "S. T. 1860 X." upon his back?

When the witches wished Macbeth "all hail," was it because they thought he would have a stormy *reign?*

Was it something of a *waste* when Puck put a girdle round about the earth in forty minutes?

When King Richard exclaimed "So much for Buckingham," was there any extra demand for seamstresses?

Why "What ho, Apothecary," in the play of Romeo and Juliet, as represented on the stage, does not have his name over the door of his shop?

What was the amount of the "dreadful note of preparation?"

Were the mob "corned" when Marc Anthony wished them to lend him their ears?

Why Cassius did not scratch his "itching palm?"—*Boston Commercial Bulletin.*

THE TEETH OF A HORSE.

At five years of age a horse has forty teeth—twenty molar or jaw teeth, twelve incisor front teeth, between the molars and incisors; but usually wanting in the mare.

At birth only the two nippers or middle incisors appear.

At a year old the incisors are all visible on the first or milk set.

Before three years the permanent nippers have come through.

At four years old the permanent dividers next to the nippers are cut.

At five the mouth is perfect, the second set of teeth having been completed.

At six the hollow under the nipper, called the mark, has disappeared from the nippers and diminished in the dividers.

At seven the mark has disappeared from the dividers, and the next teeth, on corners, are level, though showing the mark.

At eight the mark has gone from the corners, and the horse is said to be aged. After this time, indeed, good authortities say that after five years, the age of the horse can only be conjectured. But the teeth gradually change their *form*, incisors becoming round, oval and triangular. Dealers sometimes *bishop* the teeth of old horses; that is, scoop them out to intimate the mark; but this can be known by the absence of the white edge of the enamel which surrounds the real mark, by the shape of the teeth, and other marks of age about the animal.—*Rural Gentleman.*

A Quaker's Advice.—A prudent and well disposed member of the Society of Friends once gave the following friendly advice: "John," said he, "I hear thou art going to be married." "Yes," replied John, "I am." "Well," replied the man of drab, "I have one little piece of advice to give thee, and that is, never marry a woman worth more than thyself. When I married my wife, I was worth just fifty shillings, and she was worth sixty-two; and whenever any difference has occurred between us since, she has always thrown up the odd shillings."

A Wisconsin paper, after describing a farm which the advertiser wants to sell, adds: "The surrounding country is the most beautiful the God of nature ever made. The scenery is celestial—divine; also two wagons to sell, and a yoke of steers."

Out of the whole number of men furnished by the State of Maine for the war. 1,171 bore the name of Smith, 777 rejoiced in the name of Brown, and 966 were Joneses.

GERMAN PROVERBS.

When the stomach is full, the heart is glad.

When the shepherd plays, the sheep stray.

Were every one to sweep before his own house, every street would be clean.

Poor folks' wisdom goes for little.

When two quarrel; both are in the wrong.

Nobility of soul is more honorable than nobility of birth.

Patience surpasses learning.

The richest man, whatever his lot, is he who is content with what he has.

Money is power, money rules the world.

God pays at the end.

God gives birds their food, but they must fly for it.

Great talkers are little doers.

The best goods are the cheapest.

Better beg than steal.

It is easy to be liberal out of another man's purse.

In prosperity, caution; in adversity, patience.

Proverbs are the daughters of daily experience.

What costs nothing is worth nothing.

If fools ate no bread, corn would be cheap.

Heavy purses and light hearts can sustain much.

Economy is a great revenue.

Silence answers much.

EDGAR W. MAXSON,
Attorney at Law, Notary and Insurance Agent. Collections and all other business of the profession, promptly attended to. Office, east end of Buckeye Block, Garrettsville, Ohio. Sept17 1y.

JOSEPH WAGGONER, M. D.,
Physician and Surgeon, Office in Empire Building, corner of Main and Chestnut Sts. Residence on Van Buren Street, first House east of Union School.
Ravenna, O., Sept. 17, 1868, 1y.

DR. A. W. ALCORN,
Physician and Surgeon. OFFICE—Main St., one door west of Etna Block.
Ravenna, Sept. 10, 1868, 1y*.

KEYES & GRAHAM,
Homœpathic Physicians and Surgeons. Office over J. C. Beatty's Store.
OFFICE HOURS—10 to 11 A. M., 2 to 4 and 7 to 8 P. M. RESIDENCE—Corner of Cedar and Sycamore Sts, Ravenna O. Sept10, 1868, 1y*.

W. B. THOMAS,
Attorney at Law, Ravenna, Ohio. Office in Empire Building. Sep3, 1868, 1y.

S. E. FINK,
Attorney at Law, Counsel given in German. Also, Justice of the Peace. Will write Deeds, Contracts, &c., and make collections promptly. Office in Swift's Block over Waite's Jewelry Store, Ravenna, Ohio. Sep3, 1868, 1y.

POE & BROTHER,
Druggists and Apothecaries, Main Street, Ravenna, O. Sep3, 1868, 1y.

ANSON W. BEMAN,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law, and Notary. Office, east end Phenix Block, (over Beckley's Stove and Tin Shop,) Ravenna, O. Collections promptly made. Sep3, 1868, 1y.

HENRY C. RANNEY. EDWARD P. HATFIELD.
RANNEY & HATFIELD,
Attorneys at Law, Ravenna, Ohio. Office over the First National Bank. Sep3, '68, 1y.

S. D. NORTON,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law, and Real Estate Agent, will attend promptly to all business in his profession. Office in Swift's Block, over E. R. Waite's Jewelry Store, Ravenna, Ohio. Sep3 1868, 1y.

H. H. WILLARD. A. J. DYER.
WILLARD & DYER,
Attorneys at Law, Ravenna, Ohio. Office in South-east corner Empire Building, up stairs. Sept. 3, 1868, 1y.

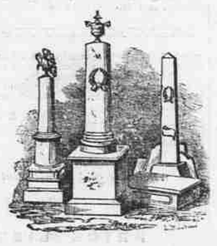
C. S. COTTER,
Silver and Brass Plater,
BELL-HANGER, LOCK-SMITH,
AND KEY-FITTER,
Chestnut St., south of Main,
RAVENNA, OHIO.
ORDERS RESPECTFULLY SOLICITED.
All kinds of Jobbing done on Short Notice.
Ravenna, Sept. 10, 1868, 1y.

LEWIS & GORRINGE.
SADDLES, HARNESS,
WHIPS AND TRUNKS,
Shop in rear of Second Nat. Bank, Ravenna, O.
We make none but the best of work. All work warranted. Satisfaction guaranteed in all cases. Try us. LEWIS & GORRINGE.
Ravenna, Sept. 3, 1868, 3m.

RAVENNA MARBLE WORKS.

Having this day purchased of C. H. Mills his Marble Works 2 doors north of the First National Bank, I am now better prepared than ever before to furnish those in want of Monuments, Headstones, &c., of all descriptions at as low rates for the same material and workmanship as can be bought in northern Ohio. I would advise all in want of Marble not to buy of Agents. You can save 15 per cent. by coming to the shop and selecting what you want.—Having had a long experience in the business and being a practical workman myself I will make it to your interest to give me a call before purchasing elsewhere.
Shop on the alley north of First National Bank. G. W. FOX.
Ravenna, Sept. 10, 1868, 1y.

JONES' MARBLE WORKS!



I have now on hand, and am manufacturing to order, a large variety of Marble Work consisting of

MONUMENTS,
TABLETS,
HEADSTONES AND
CABINET SLABS.

I use the best material that money will buy; employ none but honorable and skillful workmen; have no travelling agents, and sell as low as the lowest.
I also keep on hand and for sale, a good variety of Sand Stone for building purposes. Also, Well-Stone and Flagging. T. M. JONES.
Ravenna, Sept. 3, 1868, 1y.

RAVENNA SHINGLE FACTORY FOR Sale.—On account of ill health and deafness I desire to change my business, and therefore offer for sale my Shingle Factory, a few rods south of the Court House, in Ravena.
The machinery is nearly new and in complete running order. The shingle machinery will be sold separate from the engine, if desired. It will be running constantly until sold, and any one desiring to purchase is requested to come and see it operate. Those wanting shingles made are requested to bring along their timber either in the log or bolt.
The above property will be exchanged for a small Farm, or for Village Property.
F. BARTON.
Ravenna, Oct. 1, 1868-tf.

BEECHER & SEYMOUR'S COLUMN.

FALL AND
WINTER GOODS.
We have now a full stock of
Fall and Winter Goods,
and are offering them at prices that defy competition. In
DRESS GOODS,
you will find the largest assortment of
Black and Fancy Silks,
Irish Poplins,
Silk Warp Poplin Serges,
English and French Merinos.
A full line of
ALPACAS,
FANCY PLAIDS
AND FLANNELS.
In CLOAKINGS and SACKINGS,
we have a fine lot.
Counterpanes and Quilts,
A full stock very cheap.
Table Linens,
Cloths and Napkins,
Brown and Bleached,
A full assortment.
SHAWLS.
Have just received a new Invoice of Fall and Winter Shawls, which we are offering very low.
CLOTHS
AND
CASSIMERES,
we have a fine stock.
PRINTS, from 8c upward.
COTTONS, Bleached and Brown.
4-4, 4-4, 40 ins., 4-4, 46 ins., 6-4, 10-4, selling very cheap.
NOTIONS, a full line.
LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S SHOES AND GAITERS, a full stock.
Carpets,
Oil Cloths,
and Mattings,
we have the largest and best stock in the city consisting of
TAPESTRY, BRUSSELS,
INGRAIN AND HEMP,
OIL CLOTHS 4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 8-4.
BEST COCOA MATTING.
GROCERIES.
SUGARS, TEAS, COFFEES, SPICES, SALT, &c. Best 1s Sugar in the City.
TEA, $1,00, $1,25, $1,30, $1,50, $2,00. The best for the money in the city.
WANTED 10,000 BUTTER,
50,000 DRIED APPLES,
For which we will pay the
HIGHEST MARKET PRICE IN
CASH OR GOODS.
CALL AND SEE OUR STOCK.

FIRST ARRIVAL
OF
New Fall Goods.
H. C. DAY & CO.
ARE NOW OPENING
A SPLENDID STOCK
OF
FANCY AND STAPLE
DRY GOODS,
bought in New York the last week by the Senior partner, who has not forgotten what it is to buy Dry Goods for this market, if he has been out of business for over two years.
We have an elegant assortment of
DRESS GOODS
of every description,
BLACK AND COLORED SILKS,
IRISH POPLINS,
SHAWLS, CLOAKS,
GLOVES AND HOSIERY,
CLOTHS AND CASSIMERES,
SHIRTS AND DRAWERS.
The best stock of
FANCY GOODS
ever shown in this market.
BROWN AND BLEACHED CLOTHS,
TICKINGS, DENIMS, DRILLS,
BATTINGS, &c.
A fine stock of Ladies'
BOOTS AND SHOES.
TRUNKS of all kinds.
All will be offered at very LOW PRICES for CASH and PRODUCE. Call and examine, as we charge nothing for showing goods.
WANTED,
DRIED APPLES, BUTTER, BEANS,
BEES-WAX, WOOL, &c.,
for which the
HIGHEST MARKET PRICE
WILL BE PAID.
H. C. DAY & CO.
Ravenna, Sept. 10, 1868, 1y.

JOSEPH VANCE. D. E. WELLS
VANCE & WELLS,
Manufacturers
AND
Wholesale and Retail Dealers
IN ALL KINDS OF
FURNITURE,
SUCH AS
PARLOR SUITS,
MARBLE TOP TABLES,
EXTENSION TABLES,
DINING TABLES,
CARD TABLES,
LOUNGES,
WHATNOTS,
CHAMBER SETS,
BEDSTEADS,
BUREAUS AND BUREAU GLASSES,
WASH SINKS,
BUREAU-WASH-STANDS,
COMMON WASH-STANDS,
CRIBS.
CHAIRS.
UPHOLSTERED, CANE SEAT, WOOD SEAT.
LOOKING-GLASSES,
in great variety.
OFFICE FURNITURE,
in every variety on hand, or made to order.
BOOK CASES, DESKS,
OFFICE AND LIBRARY CHAIRS
in fact, any thing that is found in any First Class Establishment.
We also offer the largest stock of
CROCKERY,
CHINA AND
GLASSWARE,
ever brought to Ravenna, of the best brands of imported ware.
Picture Frames,
Different styles, made to order on short notice.
WINDOW SHADES.
Something new, never sold in the market before. Call and see them.
CURTAIN FIXTURES,
WINDOW CORNICES AND MOULDINGS,
PICTURE AND CURTAIN CORD,
PICTURE NAILS,
LAMPS,
BRITTANIA WARE,
CUTLERY, &c.
Coffins and
Metallic Burial Cases,
of all sizes, constantly on hand, and made to order on short notice.
All goods at
Reduced Rates.
No. 8, PHŒNIX BLOCK,
Ravenna, Sept. 3, 1868, 1y.

W. D. DURHAM. E. H. WAIT.
DURHAM & WAIT,
Manufacturers
AND DEALERS IN
Boots and Shoes,
Leather and Findings,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
A complete assortment of all the most desirable styles and qualities of
LADIES' AND GENTS.
MISSES AND CHILDRENS'
BOOTS,
SHOES,
RUBBERS,
&c.,
always on hand, and we are confident that all who may favor us with their patronage, will be convinced that we cannot be
Undersold by any other House.
CASH
paid for
HIDES AND SKINS.
DURHAM & WAIT,
No. 5, Phillips' Block.
Ravenna, Sept. 3, 1868, 1y.

COAL.
Now is the time to lay in your winter supply of Coal. Three reasons why:
1st. Coal is now lower at the mines than any other time in the year.
2d. Freight is lower now than later in the year.
3rd. The roads and the ground in your yards is now hard, which makes it easier hauling and injures your grounds less than after the fall rains.
The undersigned has the exclusive sale at Ravenna, of the following well-known Coals, and will furnish them by the car for the next 60 days very low.
BURNETT, (Briar Hill.)
NORTON.
TALLMADGE.
O. & P. Coal Co's. SALINEVILLE COALS.
BLOSSBURG (Smithing.)
I am also prepared to furnish in any desired quantity, best quality of
Anthracite Coal,
warranted free from slate and impurities.
Norton and Tallmadge
FOR NEXT THIRTY DAYS AT
$3.75 on Car, or $4.15 Delivered.
F. E. UDELL.
Ravenna, Ohio, Sept. 3, 1868, tf.

WANTED,
The people to remember that
CLARK & SNAY
continue to keep on hand the largest and most complete assortment of
FAMILY GROCERIES,
ever offered to the people of Ravenna and vicinity, and that CASH will buy GOODS of us cheaper than they can be purchased at any other place in this County, where
GROCERIES
are offered for sale. Our stock consists of every article that should be kept in a
First Class Grocery.
TEAS, COFFEES and SUGARS, a specialty.
CLARK & SNAY.
Ravenna, Sept. 3, 1868, 1y.

E. T. RICHARDSON & SONS.
Wholesale and Retail
HARDWARE.
We would invite the attention of buyers t our stock, which is the LARGEST and MOSTo COMPLETE in the county.
Having had sixteen years experience, and buying our Goods
Direct from the Manufacturers and Importers,
FOR CASH,
enables us to offer Goods of the same quality and in same quantities
AS LOW AS THEY CAN BE BOUGHT IN OHIO.
We have a full line of
BUILDERS' HARDWARE
MECHANICS' TOOLS,
CABINET HARDWARE,
TABLE AND POCKET CUTLERY,
REVOLVERS AND PISTOLS,
CROSS-CUT AND MILL SAWS,
ROPE AND CORDAGE,
IRON, NAILS AND GLASS,
SPRING, CAST AND GERMAN STEEL,
LEAD PIPE, SHOT, HORSE SHOES,
HORSE NAILS, SLEIGH SHOE STEEL,
SWEEDES' IRON, &c., &c.
We make a speciality of
Carriage Hardware,
and have everything that is used in making a Two-horse Wagon, or a thousand dollor Carriage.
We would call the attention of the
FARMERS
to the fact, this is the year to cut their Hay, straw and Corn Stalks. We have four of the best makes of
CUTTING BOXES
at prices from
$15,00 TO $65,00.
You can save the price of a Cutter each year in cutting feed. Call and see them.
We are agents for
Westerman Iron Company.
Iron and Nails
AT FOLLOWING PRICES:

Iron at 4c rates.		
10d to 60d Nails at $5.00 per keg.		
8d	5,25	do.
6d and 7d do	5,50	do.
4d do	5,75	do.
3d do	6,50	do.

We have the celebrated
RED JACKET AXE,
which will cut 25 per cent. more Cord Wood per day, than others.
GENUINE STUB AND TWIST ENGLISH DOUBLE BARREL SHOT GUNS, from $16,00 to $65,00.
SINGLE BARREL AMERICAN SHOT GUNS.
SMITH & WESSON'S, SHARP'S AND REMINGTON'S REVOLVERS AND PISTOLS, CARTRIDGES, POWDER, SHOT AND CAPS, GUN WADS, &c., &c.
Also the
GENUINE BUCKEYE CIDER MILL,
NOVELTY, CHAMPION, BUCKEYE AND LITTLE GIANT CLOTHES-WRINGERS,
all of which we offer at the
LOWEST MARKET PRICES,
at
No. 2. PHŒNIX BLOCK.
E. T. RICHARDSON & SONS.
Ravenna, Sept. 3, 1868, 1y.

CHEAP SIDE,
No. 2, Ætna Block, (North Front).
is the place to buy
GOOD GOODS
at
LESS PRICE
than elsewhere in town.
You will find at my Store a general assortment of everything that is usually kept in a
Clothing and
Gents. Furnishing Store,
although there has been a BIG ADVANCE on all
WOOLEN GOODS
in the Eastern markets within the last thirty days, I shall continue to sell
MY OLD STOCK AT THE SAME PRICE
which they were sold at during the summer.
Now is the time to GET BARGAINS, as I have a splendid stock of
CLOTHS and CASSIMERES
for those who want their goods made to order.
I am now prepared to give every one FITS that may favor me with their work, as I have in my employ, Mr FAYRARS, of Cleveland, who has had seven years experience in CUTTING, in one of its best shops. I also employ none but the best of Journeymen Tailors to make up my work.
You will also find at my Store a splendid stock of
HATS,
CAPS,
SHIRTS,
DRAWERS,
TIES,
GLOVES,
COLLARS AND
SUSPENDERS.
I also keep CHILDRENS' PATTERNS for those who wish to cut and make their own childrens' Clothing. Also all sizes of SHIRT PATTERNS, which give universal satisfaction.
ALL GOODS SOLD FOR CASH OR READY-PAY.
We also do CUTTING for Ladies to make up n short notice.
E. MUSSER.
Ravenna, Sept. 3, 1868, 1y.

PORTAGE COUNTY BOOK
AND
NOTION STORE!
The people will bear in mind that
S. M. BASSETT
is still to be found at
No. 1, ETNA BLOCK, (east front,)
where he will keep constantly on hand a choice and well selected stock of
MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS,
JUVENILE BOOKS,
TOY BOOKS,
PRIMERS, &c.
Also, a full line of
BLANK and SCHOOL BOOKS!
STATIONERY!
CAP LETTER,
COMMERCIAL NOTE,
LADIES' NOTE,
LEGAL AND BILL PAPERS,
BUSINESS AND FINE ENVELOPS,
INKS, PENS, PENCILS, MUCILAGE,
and all the sundries usual to such a trade.
SHEET MUSIC, a Speciality and in Full Stock!
Music furnished to order.
TOY AND NOTION DEPARTMENT,
in full and varied assortment.
WILLOW BASKETS, in full stock and variety.
CHILDREN'S CARS,
WALKING CANES, &c., &c.
Receiving Photograph Albums, something new.
A nice assortment of PICTURES and OVAL PICTURE FRAMES.
Wall Paper!
I have a choice and well selected stock, which I offer at prices to compete with the cheapest.
I am agent for the Summit County Book Bindery, and will guarantee satisfaction in all cases.
Also, Agent for MASON & HAMLIN'S Metropolitan Cabinet Organs.
Give us a call and examine our stock and prices. All goods sold as cheap as the cheapest.
S. M. BASSETT.
Ravenna, Sept. 2, 1868, 1y.