THE DEMOCRATIC PRESS.

SAMUEL D. HARRIS EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

RAVENNA, THURSDAY, JULY 11, 1878

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

Secretary of State,
DAVID R. PAIGE, of Summit.
Supreme Court Judge,
ALEXANDER F. HUME, of Butler.
Member of Board of Public Works,
RUSH FIEDDS, of Richland.

Democratic Congressional Convention for the 16th District.

The Democrats of Ashland, Portage, Stark and Wayne, comprising the 16th Congressional District, are requested to meet, by Delegates, in Convention, at Massillon, on

THURSDAY, JULY 18, AT 10 O'CLOCK A. M.,

to nominate a candidate to be voted for for Congress at the ensuing October election. Each county will be entitled to one Delegate in said Convention for every hundred votes given R. M. BISHOP for Governor in 1877, and an additional Delegate for a fraction of fifty votes and upward. This will make the representation as follows:

Ashland	5	Stark	29
Portage	23	Wayne	41

R. F. NELSON, Committeeman for Ashland County.
D. C. COOLMAN, Committeeman for Portage County.
WILLIAM A. LYNCH, Committeeman for Stark County.
E. B. ESSELMAN, JOHN ZIMMERMAN, Committeemen for Wayne County.

FOR CONGRESS.

Mr. Editor:—Please announce the name of JOHN G. WARWICK Esq., of Massillon, as a candidate for Representative in Congress from the XVI District, subject to the nomination of the Democratic District Convention to be held at Massillon, July 18th. He is a thorough gentleman, in every way qualified for the position and has always been a true and fearless Democrat. MANY DEMOCRATS.

THE aggregate appropriations made by the last Congress, are $157,203,933.

THE failure of John T. Sinclair, of Bethlehem, N. H., is announced. Liabilities $100,000, assets nothing.

THE Crocker Fertalizer Works at Buffalo were burned on the 7th inst.

THE Governor of Iowa has issued his proclamation for the protection of the people against tramps.

WENDELL PHILLIPS is of opinion that the Republican party has lost its cement and is falling to pieces.

IT is asserted that every witness thus far called before the Potter Committee is a Republican.

THE cost of constructing the Paris Exposition Building was $9,060,000, exceeding the estimate by $2,000,000.

THE venerable journalist, James Watson Webb, of New York is dangerously ill and his physicians despair of his recovery.

THE Postoffice Block and Morse Block adjoining, at Thomaston, Ct., Loss $00,000, burned by fire Friday night.

THE Agricultural Works of Rude Brothers, at Liberty, Ind. were burned at two o'clock Sunday morning. Loss $20,000.

PETER BLACK, President of the First National Bank of Zanesville, was found dead in his bed on the morning of the 7th inst. Heart disease was the cause.

BALD Mountain, in the western part of North Carolina, is on a bender and is emitting smoke from three different openings and filling the atmosphere with sulphurous fumes.

TO-MORROW is the day for the annual demonstrations of the Orange Associations in Montreal. Much excitement prevails and fears are entertained that blood riots will occur.

THE New Haven temperance folks wanted to secure the services of Francis Murphy and he wrote them that he would want $150 a week and board at the best hotel. It pays.

SHERMAN wasn't certain that he didn't write the Weber-Anderson letter, but Mrs. Jenks says positively that she dictated it, but she won't tell to whom.

SHERMAN thinks if he can only get Eliza Pinkston to Washington to go before the Potter Committee, he could have her "cooked" so that she would not go back on her testimony before the Returning Board.

SINCE the beginning of the year the value of domestic exports from New York alone have been $152,185,266. This is $34,000,000 more than the same period last year, and $103,000,000 more than the same period in 1876.

A LOWELL telegram of the 4th says: Dr. James C Ayer, the celebrated patent medicine proprietor, died at a private asylum last night of softening of the brain, age about sixty years. His estate is probably worth from fifteen to twenty millions.

THE safe of Michael Richard, of Rathorockaville, Penn., which was stolen with its content, $27,000 in mortgages, bonds and promissory notes and $200 money, was found in a pit covered with brush in the grove of Henry Wetzgar's farm. The papers and money were intact,

A HEAVY bank robbery occured at Toronto, Ont., on the 4th. Three men entered the office of the Receiver General on Toronto street and engaged the teller in conversation while a confederate slipped into the vault and stole $10,000 in two dollar bills, $2,400 in ones and $600 in silver.

ON Wednesday of last week ex-Auditor George B. Kennedy, charged with defrauding the Treasury of Trumbull county, plead guilty to two of the indictments preferred against him and was sentenced by Judge Conant to five years in the penitentiary.

IT isn't likely that Eliza Pinkston is one of the numerous witnesses Sherman wants to subpœna to prove intimidation in Louisiana in 1876. She now says under oath that the 'Christian Statesman' knew she was lying and acting a lie when she gave her testimony before the Returning Board. But probably John had forgotten all about it.

THERE is no mincing matters in the Ohio Democratic platform on the currency question. It denounces the resumption act which is oppressing and ruining the people, and demands its repeal; it declares in favor of the Government issuing all the currency, whether coin or paper, and of replacing the National Bank notes with treasury notes; and declares for placing silver coinage on an equality with that of gold. These measures would promote the interests and welfare of the Government and the people, and they should not be allowed to suffer defeat by a division in the ranks of those who favor their adoption.

THE Radicals base their faith in Sherman's ability to commence resumption at an early day and to maintain it, upon the idea that "nobody would want gold, as greenbacks would be answerable for all purposes, even for the payment of customs dues." If that be true what is the necessity of being in such a hurry about forcing resumption. Sherman seems determined to give the people what nobody wants.

A Hot Contest.

The Democrats of the Fifteenth Congressional District, composed of the counties of Richland, Knox, Holmes, Coshocton and Tuscarawas, held their Convention on Monday and Tuesday of last week and had a very warm contest. Each county in the District presented a candidate, they being Hon. B. Burns, of Richland; General G. W. Morgan, of Knox; Dr. Pomerene, of Holmes; Hon. G. H. Barger, of Coshocton, and Hon. A. W. Patrick, of Tuscarawas. After 600 ballots had been taken, without effecting a nomination a motion was made and carried to adjourn to meet in Mt. Vernon, on the last Wednesday in July at 2 o'clock. Although the contest was earnest and exciting, the Convention was throughout one of the most orderly and gentlemanly ever held in the State. The District is strongly Democratic, and whoever gets the nomination will undoubtedly be elected.

The Next Congress.—The Outlook.

The New York Herald, Independent, has this to say regarding the election of the next Congress:

[illegible] the Republicans recovering the House of Representatives which they lost in the elections of 1874. The whole drift of political tendencies is against them. The President they elected two years ago has not proved popular even in his own party, and altrough the quarrel is understood to have been hushed the Republicans can feel no enthusiasm for a chief whom their organs have been accuscomed to belittle and deride. The people at large favor economy; and most of the extravagant legislation of the late session was the work of the Republican Senate, which repressed the frugal tendencies of the Democratic House. The Potter investigation may not have much effect; but its effect, so far as it has any, will not be for the advantage of the Republican party.

There are reasons quite apart from the political issues raised between the two parties why the democrats seem to have the better chance. First, [illegible] publican organization two years ago, and several Republican members were elected to Congress. The Republicans will lose most of these, and it is difficult to see where they are to gain a member in all the Southern States. Consider California. Three of the four present members from that State are Republicans; but owing to the Communist upheaval they are likely to be replaced by Kearneyites. Consider Indiana, where the loss of Senator Morton must greatly weaken the party. In New York the Republicans are more likely to lose than to gain Members because their influence will be chiefly expended in choosing members of Assembly with a view to reelect Senator Conkling. In Ohio, Mr. Hayes' own State, his party cannot expect to be so strong as it was two years ago in the first flush of his popularity after his nomination for the Presidency. Explore where we will we can discover no prospect of a recovery of the House of Representatives by the Republican party.

Trouble Ahead.

A Washington special of the 5th to the Enquirer, says;

Within a few days an information will be filed with the District Attorney here, looking to the arrest of Captain Thomas Jenks for perjury. It appears that some days ago, when Jenks was on the witness stand, he was shown by Representative McMahon an affidavit signed by himself and attested by a notary named Seymour, which he denied was his signature. A day or two ago, before the New Orleans Sub-Committee, Seymour was called with reference to the genuineness of the signature, and he swore that Jenks did sign the paper in his office. Seymour has been directed by the Committee to get all the witnesses who were present in the room (there are alleged to be several) who saw Jenks sign the document, with a view to commence a criminal prosecution against him for perjury. Both Mr. and Mrs. Jenks have decided not to return to New Orleans, their perjuries being so flagrant that both apprehend it is better to get to a cooler climate.

Sherman on the Griddle.

Secretary Sherman is very much disturbed at the way the Louisiana end of the investigation is going. The testimony doesn't appear to suit him. He expresses dissatisfaction with the way his case is managed, and has requested Shellabarger to go down to New Orleans and take charge of his defense. Chairman Potter has forwarded to Sherman a reply to the latter's request that several hundred witnesses, whom he names, may be summoned to prove that there was intimidation and fraud in Louisiana. Potter reminds Sherman that the principal witnesses whom heasks for have already been summoned, including Weber, whose testimony has been taken, and that every other request of the Secretary has been granted, but the Committee have not yet decided to go into the question of intimidation, and he (Potter) does not think it germane or necessary. The allusion to Weber's testimony is a little rough in view of the facts. Weber was summoned at Sherman's instance as his witness. On his arrival Sherman and Shellabarger interviewed him, and undertook to "coach" him. Finding that Weber didn't "coach" worth a cent, and wasn't likely to give the kind of testimony wanted, they dropped him and told him he might go home, but some of the Committee thought he might as well testify as long as he was here; so he stayed. It is a singular fact that every witness so far has been a Republican.—[Washington Special.

THE subscriptions to the four per cent. loan on Friday amounted to $1,010,550.

THE GREAT RACE.

The California Mare Distanced by the Kentucky Horse.

The great event which had been looked for with great interest and anxiety by sporting men throughout the Union—the four-mile race between Ten Broeck and Mollie McCarthy—took place on the Louisville Course on the 4th. It is estimated that there were thirty thousand persons present to witness the race, and great disappointment is expressed at the result. The affair is denounced as a set-up job by which a confiding public was nicely swindled out of forty or fifty thousand dollars. The telegraph furnishes the following brief account of the race:

When the drum tapped for the great four-mile race to-day, Ten Broeck and Mollie McCarthy went by the string like twin bullets. Ten Broeck had the outside of the track, and the mare being on the inside, ran to the front from the start. At the first quarter they were side by side, and going gallantly on to victory. The half mile did not change the positions, and as they moved onward the thirty thousand spectators were held in perfect silence. Between the half and three-quarters the mare got her nose in front, and a great cheer went up, and then, as they came past the string and she again appeared in front, another cheer was heard. The mare was running easily. Ten Broeck was being driven hard, and Walker urged him more and more. In the second mile Mollie seemed to be moving with so much ease and Ten Broeck labored so much that the Kentuckians wavered by the thousands, and the certainty of California winning produced a dead silence.

At the half post of the second mile Walker urged Ten Broeck quite hard, and Hawser permitted him to come up side by side. A Kentucky yell, such as was heard for miles, rent the air. So they ran past the three-quarters and coming into the stretch Mollie McCarthy brushed ahead again, passing the grand stand half a length in the lead. "She will win, sure," was heard in all directions, and more confident grew the cry as her easy movement continued, the horse still driving She passed the quarter in the third mile still leading, but the horse hung on to her close and made the pace so murderous that many knew his bottom would have an effect ultimately. At the three-eights pole of the third mile, McCarthy let up in her running, Ten Broeck taking the track and passing her at the very moment his friends were giving him up. He increased rapidly the distance separating them. "The mare's broke down," was heard the field over, but she ran on, and [illegible] ahead on the third mile ten lengths, and he increased it all the time, and although her defeat was now certain, few realized how far and how easy Ten Broeck would win. The little mare then galloped the remaining mile, the queen of the Californias being at the three-quarter pole when the great Kentucky crack distanced her.

The time was 8:19¾, as follows: First mile 1:49¼, second mile 3:45¼, third mile 5:53, fourth mile 8:19¾—more than a minute slower than his best record. Both horses were well used up, the heat being intense. There was no heavy betting, the people who backed the mare being content with small investments of $3 to $5.

STORM AT PITTSBURGH.

Sad Accident to a Picnic Party.—A Tree Falls and Kills Ten and Fatally Injures Several Others.

PITTSBURGH, PA., July 4.—The day just passed has been one of the quietest anniversaries ever celebrated in any description took place. The weather was intensely warm in the morning, but about 8 o'clock a severe thunder and rain storn struck the city and considerable damage is reported in the suburban districts. The only damage done in the city so far as learned was a flouring mill on Thirty-Eighth street struck by lightning, and the mill, together with the stables, were burned. The heaviest damage done was up the Allegheny Valley, where the storm was very severe, the rain being accompanied by high wind, and very large hail fell, large as chestnuts, and many large trees were uprooted. The line of the Allegheny Valley Railroad was washed away in several places and houses on the low lands inundated. Several heavy washes occurred on the West Pennsylvania Railroad, and it is reported that several persons were drowned. The wind upset many houses and laid waste the fields of grain.

The most serious accident yet reported occurred at a German Lutheran picnic at Ross Grove, on the West Pa. Railroad, a few miles up the Allegheny, where a large tree fell on a party who had fled to it for shelter, instantly killing ten and seriously injuring fifteen some of whom it is feared will die. The dead and injured were all from the borough of Sharpsbury.

Lightning struck the Vesta Oil Works of Lockhart, Frewd & Co., at Negley's Run, and they were entirely destroyed. A stable at East Liberty was struck by lightning and three horses burned.

LATER—Of the fifteen injured at the Ross Grove Picnic four or five will probably die. Mrs. Reed Miller and daughter and the daughter of the Lutheran preacher were among the killed. The telegraph lines suffered severely.

The loss by the burning of the Vesta Oil Works will probably reach $100,000. Eighty thousand barrels of oil were destroyed.

Hurrying Matters.

The Washington Star of the 5th inst. says: "It is stated on the very best authority that Secretary Sherman has decided to, and will announce the resumption of specie payments by the United States Government on or before the 1st of September next. The law requires that resumption shall take place January 1st next. This action of the Secretary, if taken, will be to intercept Congressional legislation on the subject, which might be of such a character as to repeal entirely the Resumption Law, or postpone for some time its being put into force. It is further intimated that the Secretery may announce resumption at as early a date as August 1st next."

Mr. Sherman seems to regard delays as dangerous, and fears that if he does not commence the work of resumption before the meeting of Congress next winter the voice of the people may be heard and he will not be able to carry out the wishes of the money lords.

THE red devils on the Pacific coast are at their bloody work. A San Francisco telegram of Monday says: "A special dispatch says that Governor Chadwick, who is now at Umatilla, telegraphs here under date of the 7th, as follows: Volunteers, under Captain Sperry, fifty strong, were defeated at Willow Springs, thirty miles south of Pendleton, yesterday. Sperry is killed and nearly all of his command killed or wounded. We can hear of but seven left."

GOV. HARTRANFT has appointed Charley Ross' father Master Warden of the Port of Philadelphia, with a salary of $2,500. Mr. Ross' search for his lost boy has absorbed all his substance, and his salary forms his sole means of livelihood.

"SPECIAL CASES."

How Mr. Hayes has Provided For the Ballot Thieves.

A Roster of Criminals in Office As Pay for Crime.

"Appoint this gentleman to a Consulate in a warm climate. This is a special case.—R. B. H.

Of course Mr. Hayes knew nothing of the frauds that placed him in President Tilden's seat, nor had he the least personal acquaintance with the individuals who perpetrated them, and yet see how many of them he has made "special cases" of.

Mr. Noyes, who divided the swag among the Florida thieves, was made Minister to France.

Mr. Stoughton, who "conferred" with Anderson and other Louisiana culprits, was made Minister to Russia.

Mr. Kasson, who was one of the visiting statesmen, and helped steal the Florida vote, was made Minister to Austria.

Mr. McLin, who confesses that he helped steal the Florida vote, was made Chief Justice of New Mexico

Mr. Dennis, who confesses to the frauds that made it possible for McLin to steal the Florida vote was appointed on the special request of Hayes, which was "written with a blue pencil," a special Treasury agent.

Governor Stearns, who held the fort while Cowgill and McLin stole the Florida vote, was made one of the Hot Springs Commissioners.

Mr. Cowgill, who completed the theft of the Florida votes, was made United States Marshal.

Thus Noyes, Kasson, McLin, Dennis, Stearns and Cowgill, through and by whom the four votes of Florida were stolen from President Tilden, have all been recognized by Mr. Hayes as "special cases," and rewarded accordingly.

William Pitt Kellogg, for helping steal the vote of Louisiana by bracing up the Returning Board and such supervisors as Anderson, received a seat in the Senate, to which he had no title, through the single vote of Stanley Matthews, the friend and representative of Mr. Hayes.

S. B. Packard, who helped Kellogg steal the Louisiana vote, received the biggest consulate in Europe.

George L. Smith, who forged and falsified the returns of De Soto parish, was made Collector of New Orleans.

Jack Wharton, who assisted, was made Marshal of New Orleans.

Madison Wells, who was one of the thieves whom Kellogg braced up, was given the office of Surveyor of the Port.

Tom Anderson, who was another Returning Board thief, was kept in office as Acting Collector, even after his conviction of forgery and theft. This was a *very* special case.

Casanave, the third Returning Board thief, was made a Naval Officer.

Kenner, the fourth and last Returning Board thief, perjurer and forger, was given a place in the Custom House under Principal Thief Anderson.

General John M. Harlan, who was one of the referees in the Feliciana Anderson case, was made Judge of the United States Supreme Court.

George A. Sheridan, for helping to keep the Returning Board thieves stiff, was transplanted to Washington and made Recorder of Deeds.

Dan. Weber, who, at the request of John Sherman, stole the vote of West Feliciana, was promised in writing a consulate, but was killed before he could be appointed.

J. E. Anderson, for complying with John Sherman's request to be false, [illegible] ish of East Feliciana, was personally and in writing recommended by Mr. Hayes for "a consulship in a warm place."

A score of Clerks, Supervisors, Constables and others who helped forge or cover up others' forgeries have all been provided for, but these we have enumerated were 'SPECIAL CASES.' Still we have no doubt that Mr. Hayes was perfectly innocent, and that these appointments were all accidents.—[From the Washington Post.

Shermanization.

In 1868 John Sherman called every man a repudiator and an extortioner who demanded the payment of the five-twenty bonds in better or other money than greenbacks. This was to carry Ohio and several other States. After the elections, in March, 1869, he secured the passage of a bill commanding the payment of these bonds in coin. This one feature of Shermanization cost the tax-payers of the country about six hundred millions of dollars. In 1875, then a Senator, he framed the forced Resumption Act and carried it through Congress under the gag law. That was a piece of Shermanization that has filled thousands of homes with anguish. Fourteen thousand bankrupts a year, more than a thousand a month, about forty a day, with liabilities reaching three hundred millions of dollars annually, are the tracks of his triumph. There is another phase of Shermanism, and in all we say on this subject it should be borne in mind that the Money Power and the Republican party and Sherman are identical—the Trinity; for

"Modern Saints have found a way to serve both God and Mammon."

If we pass from this phase of Shermanization we come to the demonetization of silver, and if we pass from that we can not fail to see the persistent efforts of the all-powerful Secretary to defeat the passage of the bill restoring silver to our monetary system. When the bill had passed the Congress Sherman forbade it to pass the White House. He dictated the veto which nothing but an overwhelming public sentiment was able to overcome. He was still the instrument, not of his countrymen, but of a majority of his party; for, we repeat, so far as the great question of finance is concerned John Sherman is the Republican party. He boldly announces his intention to defy and override the laws that are passed to check him, in order to Shermanize the country. He files notice that he will disregard the laws relating to the sinking fund; that he will not obey the laws forbidding the further contractiyn of the greenbacks; that he will sell four per cent. bonds or five per cent. bonds, or any species of bonds, to further his scheme; that he will make himself an enormous bank of issue; that he will do any thing, for the reason that the will of the Money Power "must, can and shall be executed." If we look at the financial legislation of the Republican party for a dozed years we see what Shermanization is. It is to rescue the people of the United States from Shermanization that the coming Congressional fight in the various States is to be made. In all the districts in all the States let the fittest men to do this work be put in nomination by the Democratic party.—[Enquirer.

THE Democrats of the Sixth Congressional District, composed of the counties of Defiance, Williams, Henry, Fulton, Paulding, Van Wert, and Allen, held their Convention at Defiance on the 4th, and, on the 37th ballot nominated Hon. W. D. Hill as their candidate for Congress. The nomination is a good one. Mr. Hill was until a short time ago Superindent of Insurance in this State, and is recognized as a man of ability and high standing.

Who Wrote that Sherman Letter.

The testimony of Mrs. Jenks before the Potter Committee in which she assumed the responsibility of the authorship of the celebrated Sherman letter to Dan. Weber and James E. Anderson promising them official reward for their labors in carrying Louisiana is furnishing a vast amount of consolation to the Radical politicians all over the country. Sherman, when before the Committee, did not dare to commit perjury by emphatically denying that he wrote the letter, but he did not hesitate to procure this Mrs. Jenks to assume the responsibility. The cross-examination of the witness and the existing documents were quite sufficient to demonstrate that her testimony was a tissue of falsehoods. But the authorship of that letter is not left to conjecture or inference. On the 3d inst. Emile X. Weber, a brother of Daniel Weber, was examined before the Potter Committee, and fully corroborated the testimony of Anderson and demolished that of Sherman's suborned witness. The following is his testimony:

Emile X. Weber testified that the conference held in New Orleans during the count in 1876 was understood to have been led by Secretary Sherman. In conversation with Senator Sherman witness was assured that if his brother should stand by his protest he would be protected. With the request of Sherman, witness went after his brother and Anderson and informed them the visiting statesmen were desirous of seeing them. Anderson, in reply, said: "Tell them to go to h—ll." His brother, however, went to see Sherman, and they had a long conversation regarding the protest. Two or three days after this conversation occurred his brother showed him the Sherman letter of assurance and told him Sherman gave it to him at the conclusion of the conference relative to him standing by his protest, and remarked it was the best he could do at that time.

Q.—Did your brother agree to stand by his protest? A.—He hesitated about doing so, but could not well avoid it, considering the pressure brought to bear upon him.

By Mr. Springer—Q.—Did you have the Sherman letter in your hand? A.—Yes, sir; I did.

Q.—What kind of paper was it written on? A.—It was written on double sheet note paper.

Witness then showed the size of the paper, which was about half the size of the sheet that Mrs. Jenks said the letter was written on. She claimed it was written on single sheet commercial letter paper. Witness said it was arranged before the election by Kellogg, Thomas C. Anderson and Packard to secure the affidavits of intimidation in the parishes of East and West Feliciana for the purpose of throwing out those parishes. He was assured by Kellogg and others that if he would use his influence with his brother toward having him make a protest he (witness) would be returned to the Senate. He was defeated for the State Senate by about twelve hundred votes, and was returned by the Returning Board as elected by about six hundred majority.

In reply to Hunton the witness stated that some visiting statesmen had an interview with Eliza Pinkston in the Custom House before she was brought before the Returning Board. He thought one of those who interviewed her was Senator Sherman, he was of the opinion that the Eliza Pinkston outrage was a put up job.

By Mr. Springer—Q.—Did you see Eliza Pinkston's letter, commencing "Dear Husband," published in the New Orleans paper? A.—Yes, sir; and to the best of my knowledge and belief it is true.

Weber then related the circumstances as told him by his sister-in-law concerning the visits of Jenks to Donaldsonville, and read the following letter, which was delivered to Mrs. Dan Weber by Mrs. Jenks:

NEW ORLEANS, May 26, 1878.

MADAME:—In the investigation about to commence in Washington under the Potter resolution, it is deemed important to have you there as a witness at once. Mrs. Jenks will bear this to you. Very respectfully,

A. L. SHELDON.

To Madame D. A. Weber.

Mrs. Jenks explained to Mrs. Weber that Sheldon desired her to go to Washington and testify she did not know of the existence of the Sherman letter. Mrs. Weber refused unless called upon by the proper authorities, whereupon Mrs. Jenks threatened to have her arrested and taken to Washington.

At this time a brother of Mrs. D. A. Weber came to Donaldsonville, and seeing Mrs. Jenks, asked what that woman was doing there again, and whether she was after the Sherman letter. Mrs. Weber told her brother not to meddle with her affairs and that she had the Sherman letter and knew what to do with it. At this time E. L. Weber had not informed his sister-in-law that he had destroyed the document. Mrs. Jenks has told Mrs. Weber that the letter was worth thousands of dollars, and he would pay her a good price for it. Mrs. Jenks never intimated to Mrs. Weber she had anything to do with the authorship of the Sherman letter; always spoke of it as the letter written by John Sherman assuring Weber and Anderson positions under the administration.

A paper containing the affidavit was produced, but Judge Shellabarger objecting to the affidavit being put in evidence it was laid over for the present.

Witness submitted in the evidence a letter written to him by Judge Marks, now Internal Revenue Collector at New Orleans, wherein Marks requested witness to inform him (Marks) whether he had received the appointment he had made application for, if not Marks would look after it for him.

Marks also requested witness to inform Mrs. Weber that he thought he could secure her appointment as postmistress at Donaldsonville, for which she had once applied and been unsuccessful, Marks being at that time opposed to her appointment. Marks previous to writing this letter had been to Donaldsonville and requested Mrs. Weber to make a statement she had never known of Sherman's letter.

During this visit Marks told witness and his sister-in-law that they were both to be summoned as witnesses before the Investigating Committee. Witness stated that as he was under the impression that the approaches made by Marks were merely with the view of influencing his testimony before the committee he gave him no encouragement whatever.

Marks had stated to certain parties he could control Mrs. Weber's testimony before the committee. The witness was after some further and unimportant testimony ordered to report to the Louisiana sub committee on the 10th inst. when his cross-examination will begin by General Cox. The committee then adjourned until July 10.

IT is intimated that if Sherman had not feared that Potter's Investigating Committee had a photograph copy of his letter to Weber and Anderson, he might have brought himself up to the point of positively denying that he wrote it. But under the circumstances he deemed it the part of prudence to go slow.

DEERFIELD.

Correspondence.

MARRIED.—July 4th, at the residence of the bride's father by the Rev. Albert Dunlap, Rev. James Tressell, of Maryland, and Miss Mary Hawkins, of Berlin Center.

July 4th, at the residence of George Carson, Mr. Mark Helsell and Miss Minerva Cox.

THE FOURTH.—The day was ushered in by loud reports of fire crackers. At 8:30 a. m. wagons, buggies and carriages were drawn up in front of the M. E. Church, and the Sunday School scholars of both schools embarked. The procession moved from the square at 9 o'clock a. m., and proceeded to Palmyra, where they were joined by a number of Sabbath Schools, and proceeded to the grove of Mr. Orin Stevens. An opening address was delivered by Rev. T. J. Kurtz, of Deerfield, which was followed by music from the Palmyra Band, and good singing by the different schools. Dinner being announced, all sat down and enjoyed a bountiful repast; after which the schools were called to order. The band played a few pieces of their excellent music, after which Rev. C. V. Wilson delivered one of his very pleasant and instructive addresses to the schools, which was well received. Rev. Hanselman also spoke, his subject and theme being temperance, the prevailing vices of youth, and the abject slavery caused by the use of tobacco and liquors. The Edinburg Congregationalist Minister made a few well-timed remarks on the unity of churches and Sabbath schools; recommended that all barriers should be broken down, the cause of Christ and His Kingdom advanced thereby.

The singing by the schools was well rendered The music of the band needs no comment. At 3:30 p. m. a vote of thanks was tendered to Mr. Stevens for the use of his grove; after which all separated. Thus another Independence Day has passed without accident; nothing to mar the recollections of any one present at the Union Basket Sunday School picnic of 1878.

THOSE in want of an organ or musical instrument for use in their family, now is the time to invest. There were only 25 organs passed through town last week. Prices governed by the law of trade, supply and demand.

ACCIDENT.—On Tuesday evening, Eddie, son of Henry Rabb, was kicked in the face by one of his horses while coming from the field. When found he was unconscious, but the doctors pronounce his case not hopeless, though very serious—fearing lock-jaw.

PROF. HUMMEL, the great Phrenologist and Delineator of character will exhibit in the school house, commencing Monday evening and continuing his lectures for six nights.

OUR Town Hall is being fitted up, putting it in perfect order. The old plaster was all removed and all renewed with a white coat, hard finish. It is to get three coats of paint on the outside; window-blinds to be painted wine color, which will benefit as well as beautify.

JULY 7th, 1878, we had the pleasure of visiting Mott Town Sabbath School, superintended by Mr. John S. Wilson. We were surprised at the ready responses given to questions asked. Before closing, Rev. Mr. Casterline asked a number of questions which were answered promptly and correct. In his remarks he said he had traveled through many States, but must admit there is more interest taken in Portage county in the cause of the Sabbath School work than in any other county in Ohio, or any other State where he ever had the honor of officiating as pastor.

ON Sabbath morning at the Disciple Church Miss Anne Nelson went forward and confessed Christ, receiving the right hand of fellowship, after evening services the congregation proceeded to the Mahoning River where baptism by immersion was administered by the Rev. Mr. Hanselman.

MR. ED. FARNAM, of Deerfield appears to be the champion walker of this and adjoining counties. On the 4th at Alliance he tried the experiment with Miss Millie Roze, the champion pedestrian of the world. He walked 5½ miles in 49 minutes on a bet of $5. He did not feel tired, but offered to walk 10 miles in ten hours on a bet of $50 or $100, or to run backward 100 yards with any man in Deerfield township for $50 or $100. OMEGA.

July 8, 1878.

D. C. Coolman, Esq., of Ravenna, one of the staunchest of Democrats, is a candidate for Congressional honors in the Sixteenth District. It is unnecessary to say that a better selection could not be made in the District, as Mr. Coolman possesses the necessary requirements to fill the office with honor to himself and constituents, while his personal popularity will add [illegible] stitution.

THE MARKETS.

RAVENNA, July 10, 1878

FLOUR.—King's Best, $7 00; O. K., $5 00 Demand steady.

WHEAT—No. 1 Red, $1 00; No. 1 White $1,05

CORN—Shelled brings 65c; ears, 35c.

OATS—25cts.

RYE—No. 1 brings 60c

BARLEY—None in market.

HAY—Selling at $8 @ $10; ccording to quality. Dull sale.

BEEF—Per cwt., $4 50 @ $5 00

HOGS—Dressed, $4 50 per cwt.

LARD—City rendered 7¾c.

SMOKED MEATS—City Sugar Cured Hams selling at 8¼c; Country 6c.

Shoulders, City cured selling at 7¾c. Dried Beef selling at 18c.

POULTRY—Small supply in the market—Chickens dressed, buyers pay 8 cents; undressed 7c; Turkies, undressed, 8c.

BUTTER—8 @ 10c.

CHEESE—Retails, 10c. Buyers pay 5½ @ 6c

EGGS—buyers pay 10c per doz.

POTATOES—Buyers pay 30@35c.

BEANS—Choice hand picked in small demand at $3 00 per bu. Medium $1 25.

VINEGAR—Pure cider, retails 25@30c per gal

TALLOW—Buyers pay 5½c.

HIDES—Green, trimmed. No. 1, 5c

FEATHERS—Best retail at 75c.

WHITE LIME—$1 25 per bbl.

WATER LIME—$2 25

SALT—Coarse sells at $1 75; fine $1 30.

WOOD—Stove $3 00@3 50; 3 feet wood $3 00 @ $3 50 per cord.

SUGARS—

Coffee A sells for		11c
Extra C "		10c
Granulated "		12c
Pulverized "		12⅛c
Crushed "		12⅛c
Brown "		9 @ 10c

MOLASSES—

New Orleans	sells for	60 @ 75c
White Drip Syrup	"	85c
Golden Drip "	"	75

MARRIED

GROHE—KOHL.—At the residence of Henry Grohe, in this village, on Wednesday morning, July 3d, 1878, by Rev. A. M. Hills, Mr. Robert Grohe, of Ravenna, and Miss Katie Kohl, of Rootstown.

TO THE PUBLIC.

Having purchased at auction a portion of the Goods offered for sale by the Assignees of Lyman W. Hall & Son, and having

REPLENISH THE SAME,

I am now prepared to supply the people of Ravenna and Portage County with

BOOKS AND STATIONERY

—AT—

LOWEST CASH PRICES.

The old stock spoken of will soon be in hands of paper-makers, and if my credit is sufficient I shall present

A NEAT STOCK

to the community in due time. Remember the stand recently occupied by L. W. Hall & Son.

B. LITTLE.

Ravenna, May 21, 1878.

Converse & Snyder.

NEW FIRM & NEW GOODS!

We are now receiving our first Spring Stock of

New Goods!

ordered from the Eastern markets,

Look at our New Cashmeres before buying, a good all Cashmere at 62½ cents.

A good stock of low priced

DRESS GOODS!

Look at our splendid

NEW 5 CENT PRINTS.

We can show nearly a cord of Hosiery, at all prices.

You can buy a pair of good Overalls at 50 Cents.

NEW CASSIMERES

At low prices.

We will soon open a Large Stock of

WHITE SHIRTS!

And We Will not be Undersold.

Before buying take a look at our finished Unlaundried Shirts at 62½ cents, and better goods for more money.

A splendid new stock of White and Colored

EMBROIDERIES.

at very low prices.

Turkey Red and Linen Table Cloths,

Something new and desirable.

A new stock

SUMMER SKIRTS

at low prices.

Will soon receive a slendid stock

Window Shades and Hollands,

Don't fail to see our New Curtain Fixtures.

We will soon receive a

NEW STOCK SHOES,

and sell at Low Prices.

A new stock

Summer Hats!

at Low Prices.

OUR GROCERY STOCK!

will at all times be full and fresh. Shall be receiving

NEW GOODS EVERY WEEK!

Shall be pleased to show our goods to everybody, whether they buy or not.

We have secured the services of G. W. Freeman, who will be pleased to see all his old friends.

Bring along your Butter, Eggs, Rags, &c., and get the highest market paice, at all times.

This is our twenty-fifth year in business and we think we ought to be able to buy and sell goods as low as *anybody*,

No, 2, Markin's Block,

CONVERSE & SNYDER.

Ravenna, April 8, 1878. 502-

PLAIN AND FANCY

Job Printing.

The Democratic Press

Job Department,

REEDS' NEW BLOCK,

Is supplied with the latest styles of Types and excellent Machinery, which enables us to execute all kinds of

PLAIN & FANCY

JOB PRINTING,

WITH NEATNESS AND DESPATCH,

TERMS:

Living Prices, and Equal Justice and Courtesy to all.

Those wanting work in our line are respectfully invited to give us a call

FOR

BARGAINS!

—IN—

Clothing

HATS & CAPS

—AND—

Gents' Furnishing Goods

Go to the Old Reliable House of

P. FLATH!

North Side of Public Square.

My stock for the season, is large, and embraces the latest and most desirable styles.

All Garments made up in the latest styles, in a substantial manner, and at

Reasonable Prices!

Those in want of anything in my line should not fail to call and examine my stock.

PETER FLATH.

Ravenna, April 23, 1878.

NEW STOCK

—OF—

BOOTS AND SHOES

—FOR THE—

Spring and Summer Trade!

P. CLARK

Desires to call the attention of his patrons and all in want of Goods in his line, to the fact that he is now in receipt of a

Large and Carefully Selected Stock

of Boots, Shoes and Slippers of every description, for Men, Women and Children's wear,

All of the Best Quality And Latest Styles.

Those favoring me with their patronage, can rely upon obtaining good work at the lowest cash prices.

Please give me a call, and I will endeavor to make it mutually beneficial,

P. CLARK.

First National Bank Building, Main St, venna. April 22, 1878.

Peacock & Furry,

No. 5, Phenix Block, Ravenna.

WOULD call the attention of the people of Ravenna and vicinity to the fact that we are selling

GROCERIES

and all kinds of

FAMILY SUPPLIES

at prices to suit the times We are headquarters for the best brands of

FAMILY FLOUR

Our stock of

CANNED GOODS

Is of First Quality, and Cheap. We handle

Fruits, Vegetables, &c

in their season, and take all kinds of

Country Produce!

In exchange for goods.

PEACOCK & FURRY

NO. 5, PHENIX BLOCK.

May, 6, 1878.

FARMERS!

Insure your Property in a Farmers' Company. Such is the

Ohio Farmers Insurance Co

OF LEROY, OHIO,

With Thirty Years Experience,

ORGANIZED FEBRUARY 8TH 1848.

Cash Assets, $885,475.10.

DIRECTORS.

JAMES C. JOHNSON, NELSON HARRIS,
I. A. MCCOY, J. H. PEKEMAN,
A. MUNSON, F. M. ASHLEY,
SAMUEL SMITH.

JAMES C. JOHNSON, President.
A. H. HAWLEY, Secretary.

Cash Income for the year	$375,490 03
Losses paid for the year	231,819 99
Interest received for the year	37,366 22
Total expenses for the year	96,873 12

Extract from the Tenth Annual Report of the Ohio Insurance Department, Page 158.—"This Company" (the Ohio Farmers) "issues all its Policies in the Stock Plan. No premium notes are taken, and the assured are not liable to assessment" H. B. WILLIAMS, Agent.

E. E. THOMPSON'S

BAROSMA BUCHU, JACK-ASHE

Liver and Kidney Cure.

A RENEWER, REGENERATOR AND REGULATOR OF THE LIVER AND KIDNEYS.

PRICE, $1.00 PER BOTTLE.

ALSO PROPRIETOR OF

SLEEPER'S COMPOUND ARNICA LINIMENT

Cures Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Colds, Bruises Sore Throat, &c. &c. 50c. and $1.00 a bottle.

PREPARED AT TITUSVILLE, Pa.

FOR SALE BY DRUGGISTS.

GLENDALE HOUSE!

STOW CORNERS, Summit Co. O

Gen. O. E. Gross, Proprietor.

A delightful resort for parties and families. Romantic lodges near the House, Silver Lake within half a