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[illegible] not exceeding five lines will be inserted in this column for 25 cents. Each additional line, five cents.

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WANTED—HOUSE AND LOT—I wish to exchange an 87 acre farm (or larger if desired) in Ill. or Mo., improved or unimproved near St. Louis, for a house and lot in Ravenna. Interview and correspondence solicited.
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545 ACRE IMPROVED FARM—Good buildings, water, &c., in Pike Co., Mo., 75 miles north of St. Louis. 125 acre improved farm in Ashland Co. Ohio, 5 miles from Loudonville. 125 acre improved farm in Essex Co., Ont. Farmers, wanting to exchange, write for choice, ready, bargain. Also smaller farms in Ill. or Mo., near St. Louis. Address
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DOWN THEY GO. New Stoves; new patterns; cheaper than ever. Come and see. I will sell for less than cost. Solid and Rolled Plated Gold JEWELRY, Ladies' Sets, Gents' Chains, Masonic Emblems, Gold Pens, Rings, &c.
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Next door to a Tin Shop, No. 2, Mechanic's Block.

A NEW PIANO BOX BUGGY, with shifting shoes, &c., for sale. Second hand two seated Carriage with shifting seats and top, to be sold cheap. Enquire of W. R. ALCOTT, or J. LEE, Carriage Painter. m4-3w

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PROFESSOR POULTNEY is ready to do all jobs of Whitewashing that may be entrusted to him, with neatness and dispatch. All orders left at his residence on West Bowery Street, or at the Post Office, will receive prompt attention. m4-1t

ROSES, ROSES!

Two hundred fine Plants, nicely growing in 5 inch pots. Cheap.
E. E. WAIT.

THE DEMOCRATIC PRESS.

SAMUEL D. HARRIS EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

RAVENNA, THURSDAY, JUNE 5, 1879.

The Press for $1.50 a Year, in advance.

Democratic Township Meetings.

In pursuance of a motion passed at the Democratic County Convention held at Ravenna May 31st, the Democrats of the several Townships of the County are requested to meet in caucus, at the usual places, on

Saturday Eve, June 7th,

and elect three members of the County Democratic Central Committee from the several Townships.

The Chairmen of the several meetings are also requested to send the names of the persons constituting these several Committees to me, at Ravenna, on or before June 10th.

I. H. PHELPS,
Chairman Cent. Com.

THE Republicans are striving to render the military independent of, and superior to the civil power.

THE Republican party is the party in favor of the one-man power, and opposed to the rule of the majority.

THE Republican party is in favor of keeping in the States, in times of peace, standing armies, without the consent of the Legislatures of such States.

AT Defiance, last year, Charley Foster said that a dollar a day was wages enough for a laborer. The laborers of of Ohio will probably prove enough for Foster.

THE Sandusky Register (Republican) says: "The betrayal of Packard stands alone as the most gigantic wrong of the century and it is to be regretted that Charley Foster should have become a party to it."

JOHN SHERMAN keeps sixty millions dollars in greenbacks locked up in the vaults of the Treasury, when the law requires him to keep the same in circulation. And yet Sherman claims to be law abiding.

IT is comparatively but a few years since the Republicans carried through our streets sixteen starred flags and followed them shouting, "No Union with slaveholders." And yet they are, par excellence, the true loyal Union men of the country.

THE Republican party is opposed to the remonetizing of silver and in favor of paying all public and private debts in gold alone, that the bondholders and money lenders may be enabled to make their millions while the people are oppressed and enslaved.

THE nomination of Foster is regarded as the first victory of the anti-Grant wing of the Republican party. The job was set up in Washington by Hayes and Sherman and all the postmasters, mail agents, and government pay-suckers were charged with the special duty of packing the Convention to carry out the programme.

WHEN the hoop-pole brigade, composed exclusively of Republicans, assembled in Cleveland a few years ago and threatened to tear down the jail and release prisoners held by Federal officers under a Federal law which was pronounced constitutional by the highest judicial authority of the Nation, did they recognize the supreme authority of the Nation, and were they frightened at the doctrine of State Rights, the very mention of which now a days gives them the jim-jams.

THE Republican Statesmen keep up the howl that "This is a Nation," as though somebody was disputing that fact. Yes, this *is* a Nation, just such as the States created and with just such powers as the States, by the delegation of powers expressed in the Constitution conferred upon it, and none others. It is equally true that this is a State and not a mere province, possessed of all the powers not delegated by the Federal Constitution or therein prohibited to the State. Nobody denies the supremacy of the Federal Government in all the powers and privileges conferred upon it by the Federal Constitution; but no patriot will consent that those who manage its affairs shall be permitted to usurp those powers which were "reserved to the States respectively, or to the people."

THE Republican leaders have obtained new light upon the subject of State Rights since the meeting of the Electoral Commission. That body, by 8 to 7, decided that Congress had no control over the elections in the States but was merely a registering and recording body, without even the power to protect the co States and the people of the whole country from the frauds and crimes of the Returning Boards by which a fraudulent President was foisted upon the country, while now the party leaders proclaim that the election of Congressmen is a national affair and should be placed under Federal control even to the employment of bayonets to dictate their ballots. It is difficult to understand how the election of members to represent the several States in the Federal Congress can be any more a national matter than is the election of electors to choose the executive head for that Federal Government created by the States.

AS WE go to press the Democratic State Convention is in session at Columbus. What will be the result of its deliberations we are unable to predict, but we have full faith that it will put in nominations a ticket worthy of the support of the people of the great State of Ohio, and that it will declare those principles upon which alone the prosperity of the Republic, as created by its founders, depends.

WE publish on the first page of this issue the platform of the Ohio Republicans adopted at their State Convention. It is a unique and wonderful piece of carpenter work, full of brazen, false assumption, narrow bigotry and section hate, and from beginning to end the most nonsensical, flimsy and rotten declaration ever put forth by any political party in this State.

The Right Doctrine.

The National Republican Convention that met Chicago in 1860 and nominated Abraham Lincoln for President made the following declaration:

"That the maintenance inviolate of the rights of the States, and especially the right of each State to order and control its own domestic institutions according to its own judgment exclusively, is essential to that balance of powers on which the perfection and endurance of our political fabric depends; and we denounce the lawless invasion by armed force of the soil of any State or Territory, no matter under what pretext, as the gravest of crimes."

The Republican State Convention of Ohio did not reiterate these principles, they would have been sadly out of keeping with the present practices of their party. Yet the rights of the States are the same and as sacred now as in 1860, and the invasion by armed force of the soil of any State or Territory is as much a crime now as then. It is the party that denies the "right of every State to order and control its own domestic institutions according to its own judgment exclusively," and that claims the right to control elections by Federal bayonets and Federal Deputy Marshals and Supervisors—to run matters in the States by the Federal purse and sword—who are the revolutionists.

Cropping Out.

Hugh McCulloch is a loyal Republican. He was formerly Secretary of the Treasury and did as much as any other man to fasten the immense burden of the bonded debt upon the shoulders of the people, and he is beginning to fear the result of these oppressions. In one of his lectures on finance before Harvard College he declared in favor of a property qualification for electors. He said, "I should feel that our Republic rested upon a firmer basis if land were more divided, but, as such is not likely to be the case, the permanence of the Government can be secured only by such property qualification as will prevent those who have no interest in the country from controlling its affairs. If the necessity arises for a strong Government it will be because of the unlimited suffrage."

The principles and purposes of the Republican leaders are cropping out here and there. With the restricted suffrage, and that placed under the control of bayonets and the purse the Government would be entirely revolutionized and the people divested of their liberties.

Love for the Soldiers.

The recent Republican State Convention resolved that, in view of the dead heroes who gave their lives to save the nation from destruction, it protested against the expulsion of their living comrades from public offices to gratify the partisan purposes of the dominant party in Congress. While the Republican Convention was placing that protest before the country over three hundred honorably discharged soldiers and sailors living in one county of Rhode Island were presenting their grievances before the Senate of the United States. The grievance complained of was that the laws of Congress in relation to the appointment of soldiers to office was not enforced, but violated. The petitioners referred to the following sections of the Revised Statutes of the United States:

"SECTION 1754. Persons honorably discharged from the military or naval service by reason of disability resulting from wounds or sickness incurred in the line of duty shall be preferred for appointments to civil offices, provided they are found to possess the business capacity necessary for the proper discharge of the duties of said offices.

"SECTION 1755. In grateful recognition of the services, sacrifices and sufferings of persons honorably discharged from the military or naval service of the country by reason of wounds, disease or the expiration of terms of enlistment, it is respectfully recommended to bankers, merchants, farmers and persons engaged in industrial pursuits to give them preference for appointments to remunerative situations and employments."

Instead of appointing the class of soldiers embraced by the law, civilians who never smelt gunpowder on the field of battle were given places in the Custom-houses because they were relatives of a Senator in Congress. Resolving is a cheap way of feeding Union soldiers, over which there has come to be very general disgust. And the resolve and protest of the Republican Convention about the soldiers will be regarded by that class as simple clap-trap to end off a platform.—Enquirer.

Another Veto of Supplies.

Notwithstanding the frequency with which the vetoes are sent to Congress in these days, and though they are becoming so common as scarcely to create a ripple upon the surface of affairs, the one sent a few days ago to Congress is deserving of notice. It is the weakest of the three vetoes that have been sent to this Congress. It reveals more fully than either of its predecessors the untenable position of the Republican party in this contest upon the questions pending in the extra session of Congress. What is vetoed in this instance? The veto message will itself answer:

"The main purpose of the bill is to appropriate money required to support, during the next fiscal year, the several civil departments of the Government. The amount appropriated exceeds in the aggregate $18,000,000. This money is needed to keep in operation the essential functions of all the great departments of the Government, Legislative, Executive and Judicial."

There surely should be some grave reason for vetoing a bill needed to keep in operation the essential functions of all the great departments of the Government, Legislative, Executive and Judicial. The President by this veto, takes the responsibility of bringing those great departments of Government to an end. They cannot continue without money, and the Executive vetoes the supplies voted by Congress. President Johnson was an industrious vetoer, and even he, with all his firmness, to which harsher names than obstinacy were applied, did not veto a regular Appropriation Bill. One was sent to him with obnoxious features attached. He signed it, with his protest, saying that he would not palsy an arm of the Government because of his objections to these features. And this was the only President in our history who was impeached, and he was impeached by the Republican party. We have shown what was vetoed yesterday. Why was it vetoed? More bluntly than in either of the two vetoes that preceeded it the President says that he vetoes, not altogether a bill, but a "practice." It is a practice that has been followed by Congresses for more than a generation of men, that of "tacking general legislation to appropriation bills." It is not unconstitutional. Mr. Hayes himself, in Congress, voted for it. Whether wise or unwise, it is wholly within the discretion of Congress. No President before has ever confronted this practice with a veto. To veto the manner in which a bill passes, the shape in which it goes to the Executive, is a new thing in our history. This portion of the veto, of course, is a pretense. The veto would encounter the same measures if sent separately, as in the case of the Army Bill; but a veto should not be built on pretenses. What is vetoed other than the manner in which the bill was passed? To describe it briefly, the other thing vetoed is the unlimited power of the Federal Executive, or those under the Executive, to employ agents or Deputy Marshals at $5 a day and $50 a head to vote and electioneer for the party now in control of the Executive Department of the Government, those agents to be paid from the Federal Treasury. The position of the Republican party is that it will stop the supplies of three "great departments of the Government" if it can not retain this power.

The part of the election law which would be repealed by an approval of this bill, to use the words of the veto message, includes those sections which give authority to the President of the United States, or his agents, "to personally scrutinize the countandcanvass each ballot" in Congressional elections. It includes much more than this—the power to use the Federal Treasury without limit in the conduct of elections. The Federal purse and the Federal sword will carry almost any election.

The President complains that "if this bill is approved only a shadow of the authority of the United States at National elections will remain!" What authority have the United States at elections? The United States have no voters, in the precise language of the Supreme Court of the United States. We may truthfully say that if this bill and the cognate measures are not approved only a shadow of the authority of the people in elections will remain. The President protests that "the object of this bill is to destroy any control whatever by the United States over Congressional elections." Then the object of the veto is to assert the right of the Executive (for by the United States is meant in this case the Republican Executive) to take complete control of those elections. As the bill only proposes the repeal of certain laws it clearly leaves with the United States or the Executive all the authority therein vested by the Constitution. Do they want more? The message is unfortunate in its allusion to the elections of United States Senators. If it is claimed that the Federal Government has the power to move into the State Legislatures whenever an United States Senator is to be chosen with the Federal purse and the Federal sword, with the army and Deputy Marshals, with unlimited power to bribe members and to arrest members, to "guard and scrutinize" their votes, to "personally scrutinize the count and canvass each ballot," &c., the President might as well name the United States Senators to begin with. The appeal made by the President in his message to the workings of the laws whose repeal he vetoes is remorselessly destroyed by the facts in the premises. This is the weakest and the worst of the three vetoes.—Enquirer.

Hayes' Bayonets Needed in Kansas.

Kansas needs looking after, Mr. Hayes, if the Washington Post speaks correctly, as it generally does when stating facts, in reporting that a prominent member of Congress has received a dispatch from Kansas stating that the men of that State have organized a sort of volunteer militia and are guarding the banks of the Missouri river with loaded guns in their hands. It seems that when a steamboat lands these armed citizens go aboard and warn the officers that they will not allow any negro, male or female, old or young, to be landed upon Kansas soil unless the darkey has money enough to take care of himself. So the loyal Kansas citizens have turned bull-dozers, and with shotguns in their hands they are depriving American citizens of one of their rights. A steady stream of colored emigration to Kansas might affect the vote of that State in a manner somewhat surprising.

Democratic Victory in Chicago.

The Judicial election in Cook county, Ill., including the City of Chicago, which took place on Monday, for five Circuit Court Judges, resulted in an overwhelming Republican defeat, the five Democratic candidates being elected by majorities ranging from five to seven thousand in the county.

Columbus Letter.

COLUMBUS, May 30th, 1879.

Prison affairs are gradually settling down to a basis from which satisfactory results are sure to follow. The chaotic confusion that is sure to come after a radical departure from old customs and time established habits, has come and is gradually wearing away, "slow but sure." In the past the Prison was a close corporation, with all the peculiar privileges to the few and disadvantages to the many, which are born of associations of that kind. Political Jesuitism ruled the institution, and its doorways were barred and guarded accordingly. Under all parties, and with each succeeding administration by the same party, the first care of the management was to hand down and perpetuate certain points and certain customs which had passed into workings of the prison and fastened themselves upon it like the old man of the sea. These were not easily shaken off, and the men who devised and engineered that clause of our present prison law which relates to County representation of guards here, "builded wiser than they knew." This clause was a thrust at the gordian knot which had for years been tied around the old institution, and its successful execution will solve the problem sooner than any other plan. Light is what is needed in all these places. The people want to, and must be made to see into them not through a glass, darkly, but face to face, and then away goes the close corporation, Jesuitism, and special advantages to the few, and in their stead we will have a prison that people will know something about and care something for. As it was in the past, not one taxpayer in a hundred knew anything about what became of the earnings of the prison, why it did not support itself, or any of the many curious facts that were rolled up in its history, and as to knowing anything about the good or bad management, or the result of penal servitude on the convict, the people neither knew nor cared. The Sheriff brought his squad to the prison gate and turned them over to the Warden, and that was the last of them until, bye and bye, the people heard of or saw a strange, half scared, guilty looking face in their neighborhood again, and then they knew that the convict had been restored to the world again; but what had happened to him whilst in durance vile, was a secret, and nobody felt like asking him anything about it.

Well, it came around in time that the law was passed which required the Warden to employ as guards at the prison a representative from each county in the State, until all the counties should be represented. This was done. When the Legislature convened the members found an acquaintance from their own county here on duty. The guard found a friend in the Legislature to whom he could go and speak freely. There was a sudden illumination all around the prison horizon. The people at home heard from the prison from men in whom they had confidence, and not, as before, only from discharged convicts. There is nothing in the world so good as light to dispel darkness. The sun rises in the morning and the night has to take a back seat, and all the night goblins, prowlers, and monsters have to hide themselves. So it is everywhere in life.

The old ring that had made money and fame out of the toil and sweat of the convicts, were frightened, and as the light began to shine in upon their workings they were ready to hide themselves. No secret can be kept unless all the parties are interested. Here was a little secret, and it was not possible to get the whole State of Ohio to keep it, because the State was not interested in having it kept.

I do not wish, in what I have said, to reflect personally on any man or on any party. The evil was one that belonged to the system, and the State was just as much to blame as were the party involved, and more, because the State, ex-officio, is the guardian of all these interests, and every convict is the ward of the commonwealth. The contract labor system has its good side as well as its bad, and a great deal can be said in its favor, but when it becomes the paramount interest, then it is very liable to work evil. Franklin county men are as good as the men of any other county, but when a ring is formed that gives Franklin county the majority of all the official and subordinate positions in all the institutions located at Columbus, their secrets are liable to be kept to the prejudice of the State at large. The present system works wrong to no one. The patronage of the prison, distributed over the State, is not dangerous, but rather healthy, as it begets a laudable ambition on the part of outside parties to secure place, but when that patronage is narrowed down to the borders of Franklin county, it begets a scheming, scrambling and wire-pulling operation that is evil and only evil.

Above the clash and clamor and small cry of the polititians, Uncle Richard stands calm and serene in the conscious possession of his individual manhood. No one can look at him and think evil of him at the same time. His quiet, placid temper and his good strong sense combine to make him a power in the party and and element of success. He has been roundly abused for leaning to the side of mercy in the pardoning prerogative, and the objects of his clemency have been pointed at as being unworthy and improper. This is the politicians small cry, and it dies away like the wail of a sickly child. He has pardoned several convicts, as did all his predecessors. He has had good and satisfactory reasons for so doing, which are printed and published annually. He can stand by his record, and if, in the goodness of his heart he chances to set a few more men at liberty, he will be likely to select suitable men on whom to exercise the pardoning power. Bishop stock is above par here, and he will be the nominee of the party for the next Governor, and he will be elected by a large majority.
C.

THE organs are completely out of patience with Senator Bruce and Fred Douglass. Not only have both of these distinguished colored men advised against the colored emigration from the South, but Senator Bruce has shown such a disposition to energetically investigate that disgraceful affair of the Freedmen's Bank that he is already accused of "doing an injury to the Republican party." Anybody would suppose that the organs would naturally be a little backward about making the party responsible for the palpable frauds in the management of the bank.

Washington Letter.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 30, 1879.

Some things have transpired this week to cast a good deal of light upon subjects that are being agitated just now. To begin with, the evidence taken by the Wallace committee illustrates rather forcibly the kind of "free elections" the Radicals are so anxious about. Every unbiased reader will see, in the evidence already taken, ample proof that the supervisors law is nothing more than the most corrupt and outrageous machinery for carrying elections, and every voter capable of putting two and two together will promptly discern in these developments the motives which prompt the Republican party to fight so desperately for the retention of this machinery, now entirely under its control. Another illustration of the beauties of Radical pretensions is the memorial of Rhode Island soldiers, presented by Senator McDonald a day or two since. Senator Anthony, who has wasted a great deal of breath in trying to create an impression that the Democrats are unfriendly to the Union soldier, now turns up not only as the author and finisher, so to speak, of election frauds in his State, but charged with procuring the removal of soldiers from Federal positions to secure their places for his own relations. The election frauds charged are in the nature of interference by these appointees. It would seem that in a State where only a select few are allowed to vote—on account of the property qualification required—it would be necessary to resort to such tactics to keep it in line. With a population of 275,000, Rhode Island cast but 17,000 votes last year, and the largest vote ever polled in the State was 25,000, at the Presidential election of 1876. Yet on this population the State gets two members of Congress, with over 50 per cent. of her voters disfranchised. This leaves the control of the State in the hands of a Radical clique who have, by office-holding, etc., accumulated property enough to give them the franchise. With just laws, like the rest of the free States, Rhode Island would mighty soon leave the Radical column, and the leaders of the party know it. Yet these are the men who want to regulate and dictate to the rest of the country.

There has been more or less agitation for some time over a proposition now before Congress to change the control of the Government Printing Office. For sixteen years or so this immense establishment has been in much the same hands, and, as a consequence, rings and combinations have grown up, which are like such things everywhere, not conducive to the reputation of the management. The Republicans have always retained the control, having taken the appointment from the Executive during Johnson's term and lodged it with the Senate. It was afterwards restored to the President, and there remains. The Democrats, with plenty of Republican precedents before them, have thought of taking the control into their hands by again turning it over to the Senate, but the proposition most seriously considered is that embraced in Mr. Knott's bill, viz: to turn the office over to some responsible party who will give bond to perform the work at a saving of about $303,000 upon the present cost. The establishment is the largest of the kind in the United States, and the investigations of the last year have developed great abuses and leaks. The Government was swindled about $30,000 last year in the purchase of type alone, while in other materials there is much greater loss—so great that it can hardly be estimated from the present system of accounts in the office. It is agreed on all hands that some change is necessary, not only in the system, but in the person of its head. Mr. John D. Defrees has exhibited himself not only as an incompetent officer, but an insolent old humbug, who, relying on the protection of Mr. Hayes, insults committees and defies Congress.

One of the well-known women of Washington is Mrs. Kate Sprague, the beautiful and accomplished daughter of Chief Justice Chase, who married Senator Sprague, of Rhode Island, when the Spragues were wealthy and powerful. She is now living here at "Edgewood," her late father's suburban residence, and seems destined to always occupy public attention in one way or another. Last year she succeeded in getting a bill through Congress exempting this property from taxation, and also won a lawsuit of some sort in the District courts, Senator Conkling appearing as her attorney. Now she has just won another suit, the circumstances of which have caused considerable comment. A photographer sued her for a bill of $55 for photographs and views taken to illustrate a biographical sketch of her father. The protographs were made by her order and submitted for her approval, but she placed the financial responsibility upon the author of the biography. The photographer sent the bill to her husband, ex-Senator Sprague, who replied that he had nothing to do with Mrs. Sprague's bills. The court refuses to give judgment against her on the ground that a married woman is a nonentity in the District, and cannot be sued. It complicates matters somewhat, as the position that she does not own separate real estate don't consist exactly with the exemption of a fine piece of property from taxation because the owner of it is a woman, and the daughter of a man the country has loved to honor. Mrs. Sprague was the observed of all observers in the Senate gallery last winter, and, altogether, her career has been a little notorious. General Sherman accompanied her in her recent attendance at court.
PHONO.

IN his annual message to the Legislature of New York right after the attempt of Grant to control the election in New York by the employment of Federal troops, in 1870, Governor Hoffman said:

"To depend for the peace and order of the localities on the Federal army, is not self-government; to substitute the regular soldier with his musket as a peace officer, in place of the constable with his writ, is not to preserve the peace but to surrender elections to the control of the President, supported by armed forces, is to surrender liberty and to abandon a republic."

Governor Geary, then the Republican Governor of Pennsylvania, was hardly less severe in his condemnation of the Grant policy. In his message of 1871 to the Legislature of that State he said:

"The employment of troops of the United States at elections, without the consent of the local and State Governments, has recently recieved considerable attention and reprehension. * * * Under any circumstances, in my opinion, it is unsafe and antagonistic to the principles that should govern our republican institutions. At the last October election, United States troops were stationed in Philadelphia for the avowed purpose of enforcing the election laws. This was done without the consent, or even the knowledge of the civil authorities of either the city or the State, and without any expressed desire on the part of the citizens, and, as far as can be ascertained, without existing necessity."

In the language of Judge Davis, "It is little less than a public scandal, after a century of National existence, that any party could venture to ask the people's approval of a species of tyranny that is forbidden in England and wherever else the parliamentary principle is respected."

A NEW BREWING.

The Stalwarts Charging that Foster was Counted in by a Returning Board.

The Columbus special of the 1st inst. to the Enquirer, says:

"There is a big row in prospect among the Republicans. Taft's friends are still muttering over his defeat in the Convention last week, and charge that it was owing to the skullduggery of the Secretaries of that body that Foster owes his nomination. A very prominent Republican said to your correspondent to-night:

"I am not satisfied, because I know that Taft was nominated, and not Foster. These men kept tally of the vote as it was cast by the county, and not as it was given out by the Secretary, and they made Foster's vote only 276 and one-sixth instead of 280. That was less than was required to nominate him. Taft had the 275 and five-sixths. The two votes for Keifer made up the rest. Now, if it had been only one who kept this tally he might have been mistaken; but there being three, and all of them agreeing, it certainly raises the grave question of Foster's right to hold the place on the ticket."

"What do you propose to do about it?"

"I don't know."

"Another Stalwart, who admits that he is mad all over, says that the only way to settle it is to bring it before the Republican State Central Committee, which meets here on Thursday next."

"Can the State Central Committee go behind the returns and declare that Taft was the nominee?"

"That's a close question. This thing of going behind the returns is a thing we don't like to talk about; besides by the returns Taft wasn't nominated."

"Then what can you do? You can't call another Convention?"

"I don't know, exactly. We might send around to the Chairman of each county delegation to give the way they voted; but then that wouldn't be a safe thing to do. Some mistakes might creep in that way, and nobody would be satisfied."

Without having direct authority for saying so, it is pretty certain that the thing will be brought before the State Central Committee in some shape, and if Foster has no further trouble he will go before the people of his own party with a flaw in his title to the nomination."

THE Buckeye Journal, a Republican paper, edited by John Hopley, late postmaster at that place, speaking of Mr. Foster, the Republican nominee for Governor, says:

"It is safe to say, that if to-day the real voice of the Republicans of Crawford county could be heard, the county would not be for him. His general record, his railroad record, his votes in Congress, the corrupting manner in which the last Congressional Canvass was conducted, all have contributed to hurt him. Before the Convention the Journal might have urged all these points and many others, and have changed the results, but it preferred a more magnanimous course and left him alone, now that his peculiar friends have robbed their fellow Republicans of their rights, and have secured four fraudulently obtained votes for him in the State Convention, there is no further cause for generous forbearance."

THE New York Times, the leading Republican paper of the country, says of the platform adopted by the Ohio Republicans at Cincinnati on the 28th, that it "is *inexplicable* and *disreputable*."

THE MARKETS.

RAVENNA, June 4, 1879.

ATLANTIC MILLS FLOUR AND FEED.

FLOUR—New Process, $1 75 per sack; Diamond street $1 50; O. K. $1 25.

FEED—Bran, 70c per 100 lbs.; Middlings, 90; Chop, 85; Corn Meal, $1 00; Oil Meal, $2 50.

WHEAT—1 10

CORN—Shelled brings 50c; ears, 35 c.

OATS—25 c.

RYE—80c; brings 60

BARLEY—Nearly market.

HAY—Selling at $8 @ $10, according to quality. Dull sale.

BEEF—Per cwt., $7 50 @ $8 00

HOGS—Dressed, $4 50@ 5 00 per cwt.

LARD—City rendered 8@9c.

SMOKED MEATS—City sugar Cured Hams selling at 9c; Country 8c.

Shoulders. City cured selling at 6c. Dried Beef selling at 15c.

POULTRY—Small supply in the market—Chickens undressed, buyers pay 6@7 cents; Turkies, undressed, 7c.

BUTTER—10c.

CHEESE—Retails, 10cts. Buyers pay 8@9

EGGS—Buyers pay 9c per doz.

POTATOES—Barrels pay 50@60c.

DRIED APPLES—8@9c. per lb.

BEANS—Choice handpicked in small demand at $1 25 per bu. Medium $1 00.

VINEGAR—Pure cider, retails 30@35c per gal

TALLOW—Rejrns pay 5@c.

HIDES—Green, trimmed. 3c, 4, 5c

FEATHERS—Best retail at 75c.

WHITE LIME—$1 00 per bbl.

WATER LIME—$2 00

SALT—Coarse sells at $3 00; fine $1 25.

WOOD—Store $1 50@2 00; 8 feet wood $2 00 @ $2 50 per cord.

SUGARS—

Coffee A sells for 10c
Extra C " 9c
Granulated " 10c
Powdered " 10c
Crushed " 10c
Brown " ..... 7@8c
MOLASSES—
New Orleans ..... sells for ..... 60@75c
White Drip Syrup ..... " 80c
Golden Drip " 75

DIED.

WITTER.—In Ravenna, May 30th, after a long and destressing illness, Mrs. Mary A. Witter, wife of R. B. Witter, in the 32th year of her age.

COAL!

Wadsworth Lump Coal.. 3 25
Mineral Point Lump " .. 2 50
Leave orders at C. E. Poe's Store.
GEO. POE & CO.

Frederick Hunn's Estate.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned has been appointed and duly qualified as Administrator of the estate of Frederick Hunn, late of Portage county, Ohio, deceased.
CLINTON YOUNG.
Ravenna, Ohio, April 28, 1879. 558-6

THE PEOPLE MAY DEPEND
—THAT OUR—
ELEGANT CLOTHING
no matter how low the price, will be and are the Most Reliable Goods, because on this basis we mean to establish our reputation, so that buyers may feel assured in purchasing from us that whatever they buy will bear comparison in Quality as well as in Price.

—THE—
BOSTON CLOTHING HOUSE
Has received within the last few days, one of the best stocks of
CLOTHING, HATS AND CAPS!
ever offered in Ravenna, and at prices lower than ever before quoted. We are
Determined Not to be Undersold!
by any house in the State, come what will. We mean business, and prices alone will tell the story. We quote the following:

Working Pants, 50c, 60c, 75c, $1,00.
Working Suits, $3,49.
Elegant Worsted Suits, $4,00, 4,50, and $5,25.
Elegant Cassimere Suits, $5,97, 6,98, and 7,22.
All Wool Diagonal Suits, $10,07.
Latest styles of Scotch Cheviot Suits.
All Wool Cassimere Pants, $2,00, 2,50, and 3,00.
Worsted Pants, $1,07, 1,37, and 1,61.
Imported Worsted and Diagonal Suits at $13,03 to 17,95.
Boys' Wool Hats at 25c.
Men's good Wool Hats at 40c.
Boys' and Men's Caps at 25c.
Boys' and Youths' Dress Hats, 41c, 52c, 63c, 71c.
Men's good Dress Hats at 63c, 79c, 87c, 93c, and upward.
Unlaundred Shirt, 39c.

☞ Please remember, we adhere in all departments to guarantee goods as represented, or money cheerfully refunded.
BOSTON CLOTHING HOUSE,
Corner Main and Chestnut Sts.,
April 4, 1879. RAVENNA, OHIO.

CARPETS!
ARE NOW
CHEAPER
than ever before known in the history of the country, and many grades are even below the cost of production. These
Low Prices
will necessarily stimulate buying, while they cannot fail to materially diminish production.

It is, therefore, desirable that
Selections be Made Early,
that new and desirable patterns may be secured.
OUR STOCK IS COMPLETE
and we are now amply prepared for the Spring Trade.
We Keep No Shoddy Goods,
but, as heretofore, only
THE BEST PATTERNS
and makes of Standard Goods are offered.

Our business is conducted economically,
We Sell Cheap!
and make prompt deliveries, and solicit your patronage, confident that we can give you entire satisfaction.

Call and See Us.
SMITH BRO'S.
Ravenna, April 3, 1879. 563

UNDERTAKING
Constantly on hand, a complete stock of
COFFINS & CASKETS.
Burial Robes,
for all ages, of both sexes. (These robes represent a dress suit, instead of an old fashioned shroud as many suppose.) Also,
Name Plates, Preserving Balm,
CAPS FOR OLD LADIES, &C.

I announce no reduction in prices as I have never charged exorbitantly. On the contrary my prices will admit of no reduction, as they have always been LOWER THAN THE LOWEST, and will continue so. In proof of which see prices below:

Various styles adult sized Coffins, including outside box and bands to cross the box in the grave, and attendance with hearse, from $36 00 to $50 00.

Various styles Adult size Caskets, including same, from $37 00 to $55 00.

Elaborate Cloth Covered Caskets, including as above, from $35 to $60. The $70 Casket is the same that has been sold heretofore for $100.

All cases trimmed in the latest style, with bar handles, instead of the old-fashioned trunk handle style.

In addition to the above inducements, I am using the Patterson & Whitsler Patent SAFETY HOOKS, for lowering coffins into the graves. Does away with all possibility of accidents which are so liable to occur with straps. If, with the hooks, one man at each end of the coffin lose their balance, the other two could hold it, which could not be done with straps. The work is done more quickly and neatly done, there being no straps to kink and catch in dragging out, leaving the coffin exactly where it is wanted, which is nearly impossible to do with straps.

TERMS, 30 Days Time.

All bills must be settled in 30 days, by cash or note, otherwise five per cent. will be added to the original bill, and interest charged at eight per cent. from date of sale. A liberal discount for cash.

C. J. STANFORD,
UNDERTAKER,
March 25, 1879. Edinburgh, O.
555-1m.

Boots and Shoes!
Our facilities for manufacturing all kinds of Boots and Shoes are unsurpassed in the County, and those wishing work made to order can rely on having it made of best material, on short notice, and by skillful workmen.

A complete assortment of these goods constantly on hand at reduced prices.

For the accommodation of the trade, we keep a good assortment of Leather and Shoemakers' Goods, to which we have added a stock of Shoe and Gaiter Uppers of all descriptions. Uppers cut and fitted to measure when desired.

Also, a large stock of
Ladies', Gents', Misses' and Childrens' Boots, Shoes, and Slippers, in Great Variety,
Bought of some of the best manufacturers in the country, for cash, and will be
Sold at Bottom Prices Every Time!
GIVE US A CALL.
W. D. DURHAM.

OPERA HOUSE Millinery Rooms.
The Ladies of Ravenna and vicinity will find NEW HATS, BONNETS, FLOWERS, FANCY AND STAPLE RIBBONS, LACES, BABY BONNETS, OLD LADIES' CAPS, and in fact everything new and desirable in styles and quality of goods, and at reasonable prices for the times.
MISS JACKSON AND ASSISTANTS will be pleased to show the goods to all that will call
NEW GOODS
constantly added to keep the stock fresh.
L. C. JACKSON.
Ravenna, April 28, 1879. 558-4w

CLOCKS! CLOCKS!
Beautiful in design and finish, fine Time Keepers, and the price only $1.
WAIT, DEWEY & CO.
Ravenna, May 6, 1879.

Machine and Repair SHOP!
Prospect Street, Ravenna, O.
JOHN F. BYERS
WILL attend to all kinds of
MACHINE WORK,
Repairing Engines and other Machinery,
Mowers, Reapers, &c.
I am also prepared to furnish all Extras for the Acme Machine
Ravenna, April 24, 1879

THE FINE YOUNG HORSE,

CHAMPION COACHMAN
Will make the season of 1879, at the stable of the subscriber, two miles south-west of Ravenna, near Muzzy Lake, except Tuesdays and Saturdays of each week.

This fine horse is a jet black, about 15½ hands high, and weighs, in good flesh, 1200 pounds. A colt of his got took the red card at the Portage County Agricultural Fair in 1878. For style and action, he can't be excelled by any horse in the County.

TERMS: Season, $5.00; Insurance, $8.00.

A GOOD DURHAM BULL will be kept on the premises. Charge for service, $1.00.

Also, a full blooded Berkshire Boar will be kept at the same place.
CHAS. W. BEAN.
Ravenna, May 1, 1879. 558-4w

For Rent.
Residence of late John Gillis, on South Chestnut St.
Apply to (541) GEO. F. & JOHN F.

AUCTION SALE!
WILL be sold at Auction (without reserve) in front of the Court House in Ravenna,
On Saturday, June 7, 1879, at 2 o'clock p. m.
1 New Two Horse Wagon, complete.
1 Fine Single Phaeton.
1 Good Top Buggy.
2 Good Open Buggies.
All of Furry & Son's best make for customers.
TERMS:—Note at six months with approved security without interest if paid when due. If not paid when due interest at 8 per cent. from date.
P. H. BEAN, Auctioneer.
RAVENNA, May 28th, 1879.

NOTICE.
THE undersigned has been duly appointed and qualified as Administrator of the estate of Lewis P. Cato, deceased, late of Rootstown Township, Portage County, Ohio.
H. B. CAMP.
May 21, 1879.

Horse Shoeing and General Repair Shop.
If you want your horses shod right and to have good feet, go to Barton. He is No. 1 on interfering and contracted feet, as well as in iron and steel work. Also, in repairing wood work to buggies, wheels, &c. &c. Try him and be convinced.
Shop on alley near Sycamore Street.
E. F. BARTON.
Ravenna, March 17, 1879. 551