

THE DEMOCRATIC PRESS.

THE DEMOCRATIC PRESS
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RAVENNA, O., THURSDAY, JULY 31, 1879.

WHOLE No. 570.

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The space occupied by ten lines of this type (nonpareil) shall constitute a square.

Business Cards.

FRANCIS L. CLARK
Mechanical and Architectural Draughtsman
Patent Office Drawing a Specialty.
Office in Phoenix Block, over Richardson's
Hardware Store.
June 6, 1879. 160-7.

F. B. CONANT
Attorney at Law, Office in Phoenix Block, over Richardson's Hardware Store.
June 6, 1879. 160-7.

I. H. & M. W. PHELPS
Attorneys and Counselors at Law, Ravenna, Ohio.
Office over Richardson's Hardware Store.
June 6, 1879. 160-7.

C. H. GRIFFIN
DENTIST, Office over First National Bank
Office hours from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m.

E. C. SWAIN
Surgical and Mechanical Dentist, opposite
Forsythe House, Main St., Ravenna, O. 160-7

INSURANCE AGENCY.
W. W. COLE, Life and Fire Insurance
Agent, Office in Phoenix Block, over the Second
National Bank, Ravenna, Ohio.
Sept. 21, 1878, 56-17.

J. D. HORTON
Attorney and Counselor at Law, Ravenna,
Ohio. Office in Phoenix Block, over Second
National Bank.
June 6, 1879, 160-7.

F. M. HUTCHINS
HUTCHINS & THOMAS
Attorneys at Law, Ravenna, Ohio. Office in
Phoenix Block, over Richardson's Hardware
Store.
June 6, 1879, 160-7.

I. T. SIDBALL
Attorney at Law, Office in Phoenix Block,
Ravenna, Ohio. 160-7

PETER FLATH
Clothing and Merchant Tailor, Hats, Caps
and Furnishing Goods. For's Building, Main
Street, Ravenna, Ohio.
Oct. 15, 1878, 17-17.

D. L. ROCKWELL
ROCKWELL & HATFIELD
Attorneys and Counselors at Law, Office
in Phoenix Block, over Richardson's Hardware
Store, Main Street, Ravenna, Ohio. 160-7.

J. H. NICHOLS
Attorney at Law and Notary Public, Office
in Phoenix Block, over Richardson's Hardware
Store.
November 23, 1878. 160-7.

ROCKWELL & NORRIS
Attorneys at Law and Notary Public, Dent
Street, Ravenna, Ohio.
Dec. 15, 1878, 17-17.

O. P. SPERRA
Attorney at Law, Office over C. H. Peck's
Store, Seymour's Building, Ravenna, O. 160-7

C. D. INGELL
Attorney at Law and Notary Public, Office
in Phoenix Block, over Richardson's Hardware
Store.
160-7.

E. W. MAXSON
Attorney and Counselor at Law, Ravenna,
Ohio. Office in Phoenix Block, over Richardson's
Hardware Store.
June 6, 1879, 160-7.

J. WAGGONER, M. D.
Physician and Surgeon, Office East end of
Main Street, Ravenna, Ohio. 160-7.

C. L. BELDEN
Physician and Surgeon, Office in
Phoenix Block, over Richardson's Hardware
Store, Main Street, Ravenna, Ohio.
June 6, 1879, 160-7.

F. R. MORATH, M. D.
Physician and Surgeon, Office over
Richardson's Hardware Store, Main Street,
Ravenna, Ohio. 160-7.

A. S. CRAFTS
Physician and Surgeon, Office in Crafts
Block, Main Street, Portage County, Ohio.
160-7.

G. M. PROCTOR, M. D.
Physician and Surgeon,
SHALERSVILLE, OHIO.
Will attend to all calls in the line of his profession,
night and day, and will call on patients at their
residences, or at the residence of the patient.
Office in Crafts Block, Main Street, Portage County,
Ohio. 160-7.

R. C. BLOAN, M. D.
BEDDING & SLOAN
Physicians and Surgeons, Office, Main Street
over Bedding and Mattress Store, Special
attention paid to the treatment of
Chronic Diseases.
Dr. Sloan's residence opposite Crafts Hall,
Main Street,
Office hours, from 9 a. m. to 12 m., and from 1
p. m. to 5 p. m.
P. S. Night calls promptly attended to.

DO YOU KNOW THAT NOW IS THE TIME TO BUY FURNITURE AND Grockery.

The trade once divided among four or five stores, now concentrated in two stores, making a GREAT SAVING in rent, clerk hire, &c., &c.

I buy in LARGE LOTS, discount every bill with cash, and sell at prices

Defying Competition!

My stock is complete with all articles belonging to House Furniture, Table and Toilet China, Queen's Ware and Glass Ware; Silver Plated Knives, Forks and Spoons, Steel Knives and Forks.

Baby Carriages.

Every facility for

UNDERTAKING

without additional expense for Team, Rent or Labor, therefore prices are reduced.

A Coffin, Full Size, for \$75.00
A Pine Coffin full trimmed \$100.00
A Fine Broadcloth Casket, full trimmed, 50.00

MONEY SAVED

By dealing with me in supplying your wants for any of the above mentioned articles.

GEO. E. FAIRCHILD, Phenix Block, Ravenna, O.

OSBORN'S Marble Works

OPPOSITE ETNA HOUSE, MAIN STREET, RAVENNA, OHIO.

BEDDING & SLOAN

Physicians and Surgeons, Office, Main Street over Bedding and Mattress Store, Special attention paid to the treatment of Chronic Diseases.

Harness Shop!

HEMES & ROGERS

YOU CAN BUY Pure Massillon City LUMP COAL

H. C. MUETING, Merchant Tailor.

Machine and Repair SHOP

JOHN F. BYERS

From the Toledo Sunday Journal.
DO YOU KNOW THAT NOW IS THE TIME TO BUY FURNITURE AND Grockery.

Far from the vice and busy haunts of men, Peched high above the neighboring hill and...

How at the twilight waltz beyond the town Brought to the honest farmer's face a frown; For what thought merry youth of rule or law...

He stepped lightly along, thinking of a little cottage nestled among tall trees, and a pleasant, kindly face, than which none were dearer to him.

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riage. Minnie Fletcher's face was pale and deathly as poor Fred Markham's.

'I declare!' exclaimed the father, hurrying to his carriage. 'I don't know what to do! Minnie! Minnie! Oh, I wish some help would come! I cannot take care of them both!'

In answer to his wish, a wagon appeared in sight, and soon reached the spot.

'Bad business,' said Fletcher; but we have no time to waste. Take the body into your wagon and carry it to the village. I must attend to my child, and then I will come over.'

The man complied without hesitation, for Norman Fletcher was so well known that he was above suspicion, and when they were gone, Fletcher took another road, and hastened to the village.

'Here I am, almost home,' thought Walter Leman, as he stepped the fence, and once more took the highway, having saved three long miles, at least, by cutting across the fields. I do not know but that I am doing wrong; but I could not go by so near without seeing mother. I'll make it all right with Waite & Belden.'

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They were both carried from the big room, and left for the night.

The verdict was no surprise to Waite. He had expected it was prepared for it, so that the jury might fully. He walked with a firm step to the carriage waiting to take him back to prison.

'The way was crowded. A stranger pushed his way through the crowd, "Is that the man?" he asked. "That is the murderer, sir."

The stranger pressed forward eagerly, for he had not yet seen the prisoner's face. He drew near the edge of the walk just as Walter was stepping into the carriage.

'Circumstantial evidence,' muttered the stranger.

The next moment he uttered a cry of terror, and jumped back; but he was too late! The avenger was upon him!

Norman Fletcher's horse—the same which Fred had broken the night before—had broken his halter, and was galloping almost erect, with wicked eyes and swelling nostrils, he was crashing down upon the stranger, felling him senseless to the earth. Then he wheeled and dashed away.

The crowd gathered about the fallen man who lay like one dead.

A physician was summoned; but his skill was of no avail.

'I'm a goner,' said he feebly. The brute has fixed me. But business is business, up and down all the world over; and now I'm down for good. Afore I go, I'll save one man's life.

There is no use of two us dying for only one murder. The cursed horse knew me. I killed Fred Markham and got his money. You'll find his wallet in my pocket. I shot him, and the horse went off like a streak. Walter Leman knew no more about it than you did. There I've said it, and ye needn't ask me for any more.

Nothing could induce him to say another word; and he died as he had lived, alone and unknown.

'What did I tell you, father?' said Minnie Fletcher, when she heard Walter Leman had been set free. 'I knew he was innocent; but they would have hanged him if it hadn't been for our old Charley. Pa, you must give him to Mr. Leman. He saved his life, and he is entitled to him.'

'I have, already,' replied her father, shuddering as he thought of the great wrong they were so near doing. 'And I don't know how to get it back. I have ofered him poor Fred Markham's pistol, and he is coming this afternoon to let me know.'

Walter accepted the position. The salary was larger than Waite & Belden had been giving him, and it was so much nearer home.

There was yet another inducement it was several months before he acknowledged it himself, and yet longer before he told Minnie. She sent him to her father, and Norman Fletcher, after much thought, told him to take her and be happy.

Old Charley, for he is old now, is doing good service yet, for he has had the best of care. Waite says, that if he ever gets very jealous, it will be of the old horse, for, next to her husband and children, Minnie loves the faithful animal.

Many a fine morning Walter Leman rides over the estate, mounted on old Charley's back, and Minnie, watching by the window, prays that her pet may never come back ridicles.

THE LIGHTNING'S FREARS.
A Village Sexton Struck White Digging a Grave.

The Toledo correspondence of the Cincinnati Enquirer gives the particulars of a strange feat of lightning in the village of Tecumseh, Mich., one day last week. The village sexton, John O'Connell, who has relatives living in this city, was engaged in digging a grave when a thunder-storm came over. There was a blinding flash of lightning, accompanied by an instantaneous report, as it seemed, directly in the grave; and Mr. O'Connell found himself prostrated in the bottom of the grave, which was nearly completed. The whole surface and sides of the grave were plowed up, and he himself half buried in loose earth. He tried to rise, and was unable, and thought his lower limbs were severed from his body. They were completely bare of feeling, and he had lost all use of the muscles. Gradually, however, feeling was restored, and he was able to rise, when he found both limbs completely shattered and the lower parts of his trousers torn, but the rest of himself uninjured. A general feeling of lassitude and weakness followed, but this soon passed off and he equipped in new boots and pantaloons, he was soon as well as if he had never been struck through a thunder and lightning machine.

DON'T LOSE A MINUTE.
Keep busy. The man who has nothing to do, is the most miserable of beings. If you have no regular work, do chores, as farmers do when it rains too hard for them to work in the field. In occupation we forget our troubles, and get a respite from sorrow. The man whose mind and hands are busy, finds no time to weep and wail. If work is slack, spend the time in reading. No man ever knew too much. The hardest students in the world are the old men who know the most. If you lack books, there are free or very cheap libraries, at least in cities, at your command. The man who does not acquire some item of useful information between daylight and bedtime must mournfully say, with the Roman Emperor, 'I have lost a day.'

Tuz weight of the transgressor if fifteen ounces to the pound.

sumption. His statement of the present volume of circulation is inaccurate by several hundred millions of dollars. He says:

The amount of coin and currency in circulation on the last inst. was as follows:
United States notes, \$346,681,016
Fractional currency, 15,842,005
Certificates, 17,887,750
Bank notes, \$29,694,827
Total, \$710,005,598

Coin, estimated, \$332,419,947
Showing an aggregate of \$1,042,539,915, or \$21.11 per inhabitant.

We have shown from the statement of the Treasurer of the United States that he is hoarding seventy-five millions of dollars of these United States notes, every dollar of them contrary to law, and the same official statement shows that he has on hand in coin and bullion \$280,000,000. His 'estimated' coin in circulation will dwindle to a very few millions. His claim that the public debt has been reduced is void of accuracy. His party has increased the public debt since the war probably by \$1,000,000,000, much more than that if we include the coin bill of 1869, which added about \$600,000,000 to it in one lump. What pays debts? At last it is labor; and the Republican policy since the war has added one-third to the labor necessary to pay the public debt, probably more than this. Mr. Sherman has made the dollars we owe vastly harder to get, more valuable, depressed the value of everything else, and he calls this reducing the debt.

In speaking of the silver question, he does not fail to oppose the standard dollar of the fathers, and says that he wants fifteen or twenty per cent. more or less, silver put in the silver dollar which will pay the bondholders than was named in the contract; for that named a specific number of grains of silver or a specific number of grains of gold in which the bonds were to be, and are payable. He alludes to the Columbus 'National' Convention as though it spoke the voice of the Ohio Greenbackers, when he knows that the Columbus platform has been formally repudiated by the 'Nationals' of this State. He defends the National Banks, but does not explain why he is depositing more than two hundred millions of dollars with a few of them, lending this vast sum to them without interest. He pleads with the Democrats of Maine not to vote the Greenback ticket, as though they were really afraid the Greenbackers might vote for the State, notwithstanding the brilliant success of his resumption.

His tribute to the Republican party, which constitutes his peroration, is the height of impudence. 'I never robbed the ballot-box.' He himself went down to Louisiana and stole a whole State, robbing the ballot-box of about ten thousand votes. 'It has always taken sides with the poor and the feeble.' It has filled the land with poor men, and made strong men feeble by the hundred thousand. 'It has never deprived any class of people, for any cause, of the elective franchise!' Three years ago it deprived the people of three States of the elective franchise, because they voted for Tilden Electors. This, in effect, deprived the people in thirty-eight States of elective franchise. 'It has done more than any party that ever existed to provide lands for the landless!' It has made more landless owners landless than any party that ever existed, and has given more land to landless railroaders as subsidies than all other parties. It has 'developed our commerce' by driving our ships from the high seas, and the great sectional and bloody-shirt water charges that the Democratic party 'will keep up sectionalism!' He closes—'This anti-sectional man, with a plea for a solid North.—[Enquirer.]'

THE OHIO ISSUE.
Although the campaign in Ohio has hardly opened as yet, it is becoming more and more apparent every day that money questions are to govern and decide the contest. The Republican papers detecting what must be the points of attack against their policy, are already rallying round the national bank system and denouncing the proposed free coinage of silver as a 'hoax' to the Warren bill as an 'inflation' and a scheme to defeat resumption—while the Democrats are preparing to argue in favor of prohibiting the issue of notes by the national banks, the substitution of greenbacks for national bank notes and the free coinage of silver to be legal tender for all debts, public and private. These are to be the issues, and it is evident that the Republicans do not feel altogether easy in handling them. The wild and absurd interpretations they give to the views of their opponents prove this. They are attempting to alarm the people. They assert that the proposition to substitute greenbacks for bank notes is hostile to the continuance of resumption, because it would open the flood gates to the issue of thousands of millions of inconvertible greenbacks. But it is hardly conceivable that such absurd nonsense as this can impress the people of Ohio. The Democrats of that State do not propose the inflation of the currency to the extent of one dollar. If, as they demand, the \$320,000,000 national bank notes be recalled and \$320,000,000 greenbacks substituted for them, there will be just as much money in the country as there is now, and no more; not a dollar will have been added to the volume. Even if the additional greenbacks should not be made legal tender, they would still be as good as the bank notes, which, themselves are not legal tender. And as to the free coinage of silver, being an inflation scheme, that is preposterous. It would indeed lead to a multiplication of real money, but this is not inflation. The

enormous amount of commercial transactions in the country, the steady growth of actual wealth, whose value is to be estimated by some metallic standard, and, more than all, the enormous aggregate of debts that the country owes, all demand that the quantity of real money, shall be increased and not circumscribed. To limit our coinage to gold, and make it the only metal money in use, to depreciate all property, unjustly exaggerate debts and place extra burdens on the debtor class, that constitutes three fourths of the population of the country. These are truths which the intelligent people of Ohio can understand, and we do not believe the false and foolish cries of inflation and danger to resumption will blind them.—[Missouri Republican (Dem.)]

ASSESS THE ARMY FOR FOSTER'S BENEFIT.
Under the protection of Hayes and his fraudulent Cabinet, the Republican strikers are levying a tax upon the department clerks at Washington for money to be used in Foster's Ohio campaign.

We are informed on credible authority, that already more than \$20,000 has been raised in the departments for this purpose. But \$20,000 is not enough. At least five times that sum is needed and expected from Washington by Foster. The tax on the different government employes has been apportioned on a basis of something like \$100,000.

Very few of the officeholders who are approached and asked to contribute to the Foster fund, feel a lively interest in the political fortunes of the beneficiary. The majority of them, it is safe to assume, do not care a copper how Ohio goes, provided they can keep their little offices and draw their salaries in peace. Even the clerks from Ohio would prefer to keep their money for family expenses, or to provide innocent summer amusement for themselves and their families. But they dare not send away the collector empty handed. They know that the request for 'voluntary contributions' is a demand which they cannot afford to refuse. They have been plainly given to understand that the demand is backed by all the power of the Government Administration, and that power will be pitilessly employed. They submit to the blackmail because they know they must.

The remarkable thing about the assessment is, that no attempt is made by Hayes and his secretaries to conceal, excuse or palliate the outrage. The robbery of clerks proceeds openly, in the face and eyes of the whole country. Yet it is only two years since the following letter announced Mr. Hayes' determination to reform the civil service:

EXECUTIVE MESSAGES.
Washington, June 22, 1877.
Sir—I desire to call your attention to the following paragraph in a letter addressed by me to the Secretary of the Treasury, on the conduct to be observed by officers of the Government in relation to the elections:

No officer shall be required or permitted to take part in the management of political organizations, caucuses, conventions or political campaigns. Their right to vote and express their views on public questions, either orally or through the press, is not denied, provided it does not interfere with the discharge of their official duties. No assessment on officers or subordinates for political purposes should be allowed.

This rule is applicable to every department of the civil service. It should be understood by every officer of the Government that he is expected to conform his conduct to its requirements. Very respectfully,
R. B. HAYES.

The sham, the cowardly hypocrisy of that order, and of all the snuffing professions that accompanied it, were long ago exposed. It is too late in the day to waste words over them.

In the interest of the civil service clerks who are to be forced to supply campaign funds for Hayes, Foster, we desire to make a suggestion to the managers of that candidate's cause. The issue made in the platform on which Foster stands is the old issue of the bloody shirt. Foster's campaign is to be an aggressive war upon the late Confederate States of America. Of course he was deeply concerned about the Union during the period between 1861 and 1865, although the exacting demands of trade kept him away from the scene of actual hostilities. Now that he is about to fight that war over again, and is in need of funds, instead of putting his hand to the throats of the department clerks at Washington, whose functions and sympathies are not at all military, and demanding their money, let him appeal to the patriotism of the officers and privates of the army, and to the volunteer veterans who are at the front while he is behind the counter of his shop in Fostoria. Let him assess the various encampments of the Grand Army of the Republic. Mr. Foster has become a soldier, in spirit, if not in record; he ought to look to his military brethren and not to the civilian clerks and copyists, for the sinews of war.

What a wild wave of enthusiasm would sweep over the veterans who served in the Union army, if Charles Foster should turn to them and eloquently request contributions for the raising and equipping of Major-General Ewing and Brigadier-General American V. Rice.—[N. Y. Sun.]

Men may admire croquet as a game, they may say it is more enjoyable and healthful than rowing or porter-boss steaks, but they never indulge unless the ladies take a hand.

Young housewife—'What miserable little eggs again! You really must tell them, Jane, to let the base sit on them a little longer!'

JOHN F. BYERS, MACHINERY, Repairing Engines and other Machinery, Mowers, Reapers, &c. I am also prepared to furnish all kinds for the Army and Navy. Ravenna, April 23, 1879.