SCRAP ADVERTISING.

Advertisements not exceeding five lines will be inserted in this column for 10 cents. Each additional line, five cents.

FOR SALE.

A House and Five Acres of Land.

Situated about a mile and a half west of Ravenna Village. The house is new and in good condition, and the land of good quality. Will be sold at a bargain. SAMUEL LONG.

Ravenna, August 4, 1879. 571-3w*

REMOVAL.

C. S. CURTIS' new Stove and Tin Shop has been removed to No. 3 Empire Block, North Chestnut St., Ravenna, O.

June 24, 1879.

WANTED.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—For good property, a first-class Custom and Merchant Flouring Mill, with three runs of stone, in good locality. Address C. B. BISHOP, Northfield, Ohio.

WANTED—HOUSE AND LOT—I wish to exchange an 80 acre farm (or larger if desired) 24 miles out, improved or unimproved near St. Louis, for a house and lot in Ravenna. Enquiry and correspondence solicited.

Address, N. R. COLLINS, P. O. Box 76, Ravenna, O.

FARMS FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE

545 ACRES IMPROVED FARM—Good buildings, water, &c., in Pike Co., Mo., 80 miles north of St. Louis. 155 acre improved farm in Ashland Co. Ohio, 5 miles from Loudonville. 186 acre improved farm in Rockbridge, O., good buildings, water, &c.; choice, fine, sandy, loam soil. Also smaller farms in Ill. or Mo., near St. Louis. Address,

N. R. COLLINS, P. O. Box 76, Ravenna, O.

FOR SALE.

DOWN THEY GO. New Stoves; new patterns, cheaper than ever. Come and see, will sell farther than cost. Solid and Rolled Plated Gold JEWELRY, Ladies' Sets, Gents' Chains, Masonic Emblems, Gold Pens, Rings, &c.

New Stove and Tin Shop, No. 3 Empire Block, North Chestnut St., Ravenna, O.

WHITEWASHING.

PROFESSOR POULTNEY is ready to do all kinds 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. 551-tf

THE DEMOCRATIC PRESS.

SAMUEL D. HARRIS EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

RAVENNA, THURSDAY, AUG. 21, 1879.

The Press for $1.50 a Year, in advance.

OHIO DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

For Governor,
General THOMAS EWING,
of Fairfield County.

For Lieutenant Governor,
General AMERICUS V. RICE,
of Putnam County.

For Treasurer of State,
Hon. ANTHONY D. HOWELLS,
of Stark County.

For Auditor of State,
CHARLES REEMELIN,
of Hamilton County.

For Judge of the Supreme Court,
Hon. WILLIAM J. GILMORE,
of Preble County.

For Attorney General,
Hon. ISAIAH PILLARS,
of Allen County.

For Member of the Board of Public Works,
General PATRICK O'MARAH,
of Cuyahoga County.

Call for Democratic County Convention.

The Democrats of Portage County are hereby notified that their Convention for nominating candidates for the following offices, to-wit:

1 Representative.
1 Treasurer.
1 Commissioner.
1 Infirmary Director.

Will meet at Citizens Hall, in Ravenna, at 10 o'clock A. M., on

SATURDAY, August 30, 1879.

The basis of representation in said Convention will be one Delegate for every twenty votes cast for David R. Paige for Secretary of State, at the election of 1878, and one additional Delegate for any excess of over half that number. This will entitle the several Townships to the following number of Delegats, viz:

Atwater	4	Nelson	5
Aurora	3	Palmyra	6
Brimfield	8	Paris	6
Charlestown	3	Randolph	7
Deerfield	3	Ravenna	17
Edinburg	3	Rootstown	6
Franklin	11	Shalersville	5
Freedom	3	Streetsboro	5
Mantua	7	Suffield	11
Milton	7	Windham	4

It is recommended that the several Townships hold their meetings for the selection of Delegates to said Convention at their usual places of meeting on Thursday evening, August 28th, and that at such meeting they each nominate their candidate for Real Estate Assessor.

By order of the Committee.

I. F. WILCOX, Chairman.

F. H. JOHNSON, Secretary.

THERE is no sign of abatement of the yellow fever at Memphis.

IF Sicles had been in Sprague's place wouldn't he have mowed him down?

A LONDON dispatch announces the failure of James McHenry, with liabilities amounting to $970,000.

THE Democrats of New York are to hold their State nominating Convention at Syracuse on the 10th of September.

THE Radical Lemars (Iowa) Sentinel is in favor of abolishing the States. The only difference between that sheet and the leaders of the party is that the latter deny that the States have now any rights which the Federal Government is bound to respect, or be abolished.

THE Republicans of Hamilton county placed a colored man named Williams on their ticket as a candidate for Representative. So many of the Republicans declared that they wouldn't vote for "a d——d nigger," that Williams was induced to retire from the ticket.

THE Republican leaders favor the control of the ballot-boxes by the army and partisan Deputy Marshals paid with the people's money drawn from the National Treasury. There is no wiping that out.

THE exports of grain from Russia have perceptibly decreased of late, owing to the prospect of a short crop this year. It is already evident in the wheat growing district of the Ottoman empire that not enough will be raised for home consumption, and accordingly exportation will be suspended for a time, at least.

FRANKLIN, KY., August 15.—Thomas Hampton, supposed to have been the wealthiest citizen in our city, made an assignment to-day for the benefit of his creditors. Liabilities $60,000 above his assets. Several farmers in the county have also made assignments the past week.

Democratic County Convention.

The Democratic County Central Committee, at a meeting on Monday last, fixed Saturday, August 30th, as the time for holding a Convention for the purpose of nominating candidates for the several county officers to be voted for this fall. The present political contest is one of vast importance to the people of the State, and is looked to with great interest by the people of the whole Union. The result depends in a great measure upon complete organization and thorough, energetic work. It is hoped that our Democratic friends in the several townships will send to the Convention full delegations of their best representative men, that a ticket will be put in nomination worthy the support of every citizen of the county, and that every one will labor for the success of the great cause of the people against the combined privileged wealth of the country. Our opponents have an immense campaign fund wrung from the hundred thousand Federal office-holders with which they hope to be able to purchase their way into power and continue their unjust and oppressive measures, but if the Democracy are faithful to their principles and labor earnestly and unremittingly for success, victory will surely crown our efforts. Let us, then, be up and doing.

THE Republican papers claim that if old Hickory were alive he would indulge in much profanity over reading Ewing's doctrine on the subject of finance. Not exactly, he wouldn't. The old Hero statesman never believed in chartering banks and giving them power to issue money and control the finances of the country. Not much, he didn't. He always declared it to be a dangerous power to be vested in the hands of any class of men, and believed that all the currency of the country should be issued by the Government itself under the control of Congress. It is a little cheeky in the men and party who during all their lives traduced and villified the grand old Hero now appealing to him against the Democracy who stood by him in his great and successful struggle with the money power and the monopolists. Just think of old Hickory joining the ranks of the National Bankers in their howl for "honest money." The idea is intensely funny, isn't it?

THE "honest money" leaguers declare it would be rank repudiation and a downright disgrace for the Government to pay its bonds in the same kind of money as that in which it was created, though by the terms of the law and the contract they were payable in lawful money, and greenbacks were lawful money—"a legal tender for all debts public and private, except *interest* on the public debt and duties on imports." These bonds were purchased with greenbacks worth at the time from forty to sixty cents on the dollar, and after their holders have received coin interest for a period of fourteen or sixteen years, the Republican statesmen would bankrupt the whole country to pay them the face of the bonds in gold alone. But it was all this while all right and a faithful discharge of public obligation to pay both the interest and principal of our State debt, which was created on a coin basis, in greenbacks, even when they represented but sixty cents on the dollar in coin, a thing that every administration of our State Government has been doing for the past fifteen years. This, according to the doctrine of the Republican leaders and the "honest money" leaguers, is openly practicing repudiation, disgracing the State and ruining its credit.

Pennsylvania Republicanism.

"The election of Congressmen and Presidential electors being clearly subject to National control, any attempt to throw off that control is simply an effort to establish fraud at National elections."—[Pa. Rep. State Platform.

The St. Paul Pioneer Press, the ablest Republican paper in the West, says of the convention in adopting this resolution, that the convention "in their enthusiasm on the subject of maintaining the supremacy of the national election laws, and of the nation in general was carried too far when it led them to assert that Presidential elections are under national control. The Constitution gives Congress no control over Presidential elections except to fix the time thereof. All that concerns the manner of choosing Electors is remitted to the States, and Congress has nothing to do with it."

We hope our Republican contemporaries will make a note of the above. They will learn from it, that the whole Republican Press is not crazy or mad on the question of "states rights."

WHEN the South was ruled by bayonets and solidly Republican, the carpet-baggers plundered the people and piled upon them oppressive burdens. But when the Democrats got the power there came an end to the rule of the robbers, which accounts for the howling of the Radical leaders.

THE negroes in the vicinity of Memphis flock into the city in great numbers in hopes of receiving free rations from the government or people of the North, and refuse to leave the city for the camps. They are reaping their reward for their obstinacy, a large majority of those prostrated by the frightful scourge being negroes.

ACCORDING to the "honest money" leaguers greenbacks are dishonest money while the issues of National Banks are honest, though the dishonest legal tenders will redeem the honest bank bills which the banks cannot be forced to pay in coin.

The reported death of Mrs. Sartoris, daughter of General Grant, turns out to be untrue. The mistake arose from the death of Mrs. F. W. Sartoris, formerly Adelaide Kemble. Nellie Grant is alive and well.

IT is thought the European demand for wheat this year will reach over two hundred million bushels, of which one hundred and fifty millions will be furnished by the United States. The Radical politicians are striving to turn this circumstance to political account,

A Question of Veracity.

The following is the conclusion of a dispatch from Marysville. Mr. Foster having descended to a personal attack on General Ewing, in a speech delivered at Marysville on the preceding evening, the matter was called to the attention of the General, who deprecated the necessity of indulging in personalities, but in justice to himself felt that he was compelled to do so. According to the following, Citizen Foster is resorting to a very contemptible means to make votes:

"In opening his speech, Gen. Ewing said he was not in the habit of indulging in personalities, or replying to anonymous or editorial assaults upon himself. He was willing to have it assumed that all the candidates before the people are personally worthy of their suffrages. But he said that he had just been informed by several gentlemen who heard Mr. Foster's speech here yesterday that he told the people that some years ago his friend, General Ewing, who he represented as a very plausible gentleman, induced him to join a party of ten in purchasing certain coal lands in the Sandy Creek Valley. That the speaker yielded to his friend Ewing's advice and solicitation, and joined in the purchase, and the result of it was that when the collapse occurred, he (Foster) and two others had to pay for all the lands which the ten had bought. Gen. Ewing said that the impression left by Mr. Foster on his hearers was that he (Ewing) was one of the men in default for whom the three had to pay. He said in reply that the statement was false from beginning to end so far as he was concerned. That he had never asked or persuaded Mr. Foster to invest a cent or a dollar in anything. That he never had a dollar's interest in any coal bank anywhere in which Mr. Foster had, to his knowledge, any interest whatever. That the purchase Mr. Foster referred to was no doubt the lands of the Atlantic and Erie Coal Company, in which he knew Mr. Foster to be interested with other gentlemen. He (General Ewing) had never a dollar of interest in those lands or in that company. General Ewing was interrupted by several persons in the audience who said that Mr. Foster did make the statement as narrated by the speaker, to which Gen. Ewing replied that no matter who made the statement that it was absolutely and unqualifiedly false. This was repeated several times with emphasis and created quite a sensation."

Beauties of Sherman.—How His Memory was Jogged down in Maine.

A Portland paper having vauntingly declared that "Mr. Sherman will pitch the key of the campaign," the Portland *Argus* picks up that ambitious politician's record on the financial question which he harps upon. It is a curious list of quotations, and we commend them to the attention of the public:

If I had my way I would grant the power to issue circulating notes to no State corporation and to no individual, but confine it solely to the United States.—*Speech of John Sherman, May* 13, 1874.

I would not care if there were only one kind of circulation in this country, and that a United States note convertible at the pleasure of the holder into a proper bond or coin.—*Speech of John Sherman in the Senate in* 1874.

For one I am free to say that while our public debt exists I am for maintaining in circulation the United States notes to the full amount at which they can be maintained at par in gold.—*Speech of John Sherman at Marion in* 1875.

THE bondholder can demand only the kind of money he paid, and he is a repudiator and extortioner to demand money more valuable than he gave.—*Letter from John Sherman, March* 20, 1868.

YOUR idea that we propose to repudiate or violate a promise when we offer to redeem the principal in legal tenders is erroneous. I think the bondholder violates his promise when he refuses to take the same kind of money he paid for the bonds.—*Letter from John Sherman, March* 20, 1868.

We must place all the obligations of the people of the United States upon the solid basis of gold and silver.—*Speech on the Strengthening Act* 1869, *by John Sherman.*

What is the first section of this bill? It is simply a solemn pledge of the United States that all the obligations of the United States, notes and bonds, shall be paid in gold and silver coin.—*Speech on the Act to Strengthen the Public Credit,* 1860, *by John Sherman.*

I say that equity and justice are amply satisfied if we redeem these bonds at the end of five years in the same kind of money, of the same intrinsic value it had at the time they were issued.—*Speech in the Senate,* 1869, *by John Sherman.*

How shall we approach resumption? Not by any further contraction of the currency. Our contraction now is unexampled in the history of any nation.—*Speech of John Sherman* 1869.

One hundred and forty millions have been withdrawn in two years. I think the people have a right to be relieved from further contraction.—*Speech of John Sherman,* 1869.

Further contraction will destroy all the business of the country, and the people will not submit to it.—*Speech of John Sherman,* 1869.

If the choice must be made between greenbacks and bank notes, I am in favor of greenbacks; but I think that both ought to be maintained in circulation.—*John Sherman,* 1878.

It would seem not only legal, but right, in the broadest sense, of the word, that we should avail ourselves of the rapid and remarkable fall of silver bullion to recoin the old silver coins, including the old silver dollar, the oldest of our coins, and with them pay our depreciated notes, and thus restore the old coin standard.—*Speech of John Sherman,* 1876.

Getting Even with Conk.

Zanesville Signal: "Conkling? Conkling?" said citizen Foster when he heard of Roscoe's "unfinished business" at Narragansett Pier, "Conkling? You mean Roscoe Conkling, don't you? Does he belong to the Republican party? Who is this Roscoe Conkling anyhow?"

A GRAND military and band tournament will be held on the State Fair Grounds at Columbus, September 16, 17 and 18. The prizes for military organizations amount to 6,000 and for bands $1,750, and competition is open to the United States. For the best battalion of four companies, $4,000 is offered, and for the first best company $1,000, with $700, $500 and $250 for the second, third and fourth best respectively. The best battery of artillery will receive $700.

IT should not be forgotten that Charles Foster was in Congress and a party to the demonetization of silver and all the time opposed its restoration as currency to the country.

SPEECH OF

HON. GEO. H. PENDLETON,

Before the Democratic Convention of Hamilton County, August 9th, 1879.

GENTLEMEN OF THE CONVENTION: I thank you for this friendly greeting. I thank you for the honor of presiding over this imposing convention. I have come far to testify my appreciation of the honor you have done me and my desire to comply with your wishes.

I know this is not the time for much speaking, but this inspiring presence, this vast assemblage of representative Democrats, the importance of your action, the grave question at issue, this air instinct with patriotic enthusiasm, your kind personal confidence, impel me to speak to you for a moment.

This is an election for State and county officers only. The interest of this community is that those offices should be wisely, ably and honestly administered. State and county policies alone are legitimately involved, and yet, it is unfortunately true, questions of national politics will decide the result. We are in the fifteenth year after the war. We have had fourteen years of peace. Every State has been restored to its relations with the Union. Every State has its Senators and Representatives in Congress. The authority of the Government is everywhere recognized. The laws are everywhere obeyed. We have passed the dangers of the last Presidential election. An exceptional tribunal, deciding gravest questions, upon doubtful reasonings, after exceptional methods confited in us President a candidate whom two-thirds of the people believe to have been defeated, and for whom his friends claimed only a majority of one vote. He executes his great office without interruption. The people have acquiesced—and already turn to a new election.

The Government has passed the crisis of secession, the crisis of reconstruction, the crisis, graver, if possible, of a disputed Presidential succession.

It would seem as if the survival of these shocks had consecrated the foundations on which it rests, and had sanctified the traditions of the Republic.

And yet, as if in mockery of our fancied security, as if to emphasize as never before the necessity of eternal vigilance, we are driven, in this canvass after our Centennial year, to maintain before the people, not in the face of an insignificant and irresponsible faction, but in the face of a party strong enough to count in its President, strong enough to thwart legislation by the veto, strong enough to wield the Executive power, that freedom of elections—freedom from interference by the military—freedom from interference by officers appointed by a partisan administration, and paid out of the public Treasury to become partisan electioneerers, and a fair trial by impartial juries, are the essential guarantees of Republican institutions.

The Republican Administration rises and refuses to surrender the power to use troops at the polls on election day, and the President's veto has thwarted the will of the Representatives of the States in every effort to destroy or limit that power.

The Republican Administration has appointed supervisors at election precincts, and marshals without number, and paid them from the public treasury, and refuses to surrender or abridge the power thus to appoint and pay them. The function and the custom of these supervisors have been to surround the polls, and by challenge and otherwise to impede free access to them. The function and the custom of these marshals have been to present them in their work—to arrest and imprison men without warrant, on bare suspicion of an intention to vote illegally—and to become active partisans to secure the success of the party appointing them. Congress sought to repeal these laws but a Presidential veto upholds the system.

The Republican administration passed laws enabling the judges and marshals to pack juries, by test oaths, whose savage inhumanity would have filled the soul of Jeffry with tender joy, and the repeal was made against the vote of every Republican Senator, and after a doubtful struggle with the President.

Under the pretext of preserving at the polls a peace which has never been threatened, it has used the army to destroy freedom of elections.

Under the pretext of protecting national voters at national elections, which a Republican Supreme Court has said do not exist, it has appointed more than 10,000 officers, and paid them more than $25,000, to secure the success of the Republicans.

Under the pretext of driving treason from the jury box, it has banished impartiality and intelligence and made a mockery of justice.

An army of soldiers to keep the peace at the polls! An army of officers to electioneer at the polls! Packed juries to convict men arrested without warrant on a suspicion of intention wrongfully to vote! This is the Republican programme, this is the issue which confronts you. Need I argue this issue? Monarchical Great Britain has not for two hundred years permitted an armed soldier to approach the polls. More than a hundred years ago, troops were used to quell a riot at the Westminster election, and the authorities ordering them were brought to the bar of the Commons, and there on their knees received the censure of that august tribunal. Great Britain will not permit an officer appointed by the Minister to take part in conducting an election of a member of Parliament.

When we state the argument on the highest grounds of philosophy and experience; when we read the lesson of all history; when we demonstrate the utter unconstitutionality of such methods, we are met with the insane gibberish of Confederate Brigadiers! of starving the Government! of secession revived! of State rights leading again to war! &c., &c.

These are the wicked cries of more than wicked demagogues who would inflame every evil passion, would rekindle the animosities and distrust of civil war, if only thereby they may retain the power which is slipping from their grasp.

I hope no man will be deceived by them. The men who make them do not deceive themselves. They could not look each other in the face without laughing. The danger lies in the other quarter.

And side by side with this transcendent question, are the great financial issues—the full remonetization and free unlimited coinage of silver, thus leading the van of the great nations which now retrace their erring steps—the issue of all money by the Government; the lifting of the burden from the bowed shoulders of labor; the solution of the pressing problem of a currency for the exchange of domestic industries, which shall bear a true relation to the currency of foreign exchanges, and not be subject to the fluctuations of volume caused by the vicissitudes of other nations.

"Specie payments are resumed," they tell us. If by this they mean an equalization in value of paper and coin—an unsatisfactory, incomplete, uncertain equalization, caused chiefly by hoarding paper and placing obstacles in the way of its presentation and selling bonds—I must admit it. I am glad of it. I hope it may not be disturbed. I would do nothing to impair it. I would not have the terrible suffering of ten years utterly without result. I would not have the sacrificial offering utterly in vain; but I can never forget that, most unnecessarily, this result has been attained by the martyrdom of the enterprises and energy and business and labor of the land; of the young and vigorous and audacious manhood aspiring to be rich; of the patient, drudging old age, content to live, and by the apotheosis of fixed capital and accumulated wealth.

I have just returned from the East. The whole country watches our contest. The Democrats look with intense interest and anxiety on our struggle. They pray for our success: Their hearts and hopes and warmest wishes are with us. They know our courage and energy and fidelity. They believe we will use with wisdom a success which we will win with a brave effort. They foresee in our victory a still greater victory hereafter.

The Republicans are anxious, too. They know they can not wave the bloody shirt in the faces of Ewing and Rice. They know that two-thirds of the Greenback party will vote for Ewing and Rice. They affect to console themselves with the belief that greenback men in the party will not vote for Reemelin, and hard-money men will not vote for Ewing.

I told them they were mistaken—I told them the Democratic party to a man was a unit now, that every Democrat would vote the ticket because every Democrat loved his country; that Ohio Democracy was as all-embracing as Ohio patriotism; that in the presence of these vital questions every Democrat in Ohio believe that the welfare of the country and the success of the Democratic party stand together—aye, gentlemen, they will stand together forever—

"While stands the Coliseum, Rome shall stand;
When falls the Coliseum, Rome shall fall;
And when Rome falls, the world."

Gentlemen, I urge you one and all that with your united voice, with the potential voice of this mighty convention, you command all bitterness to be laid aside, all bickerings to be silenced, even the aspirations of honorable ambition to hold in abeyance, while with the highest wisdom, and the soundest judgment you select the ablest, truest, purest men as candidates for the several offices, so that your ticket may win the confidence and coerce the support of that body of independent voters who alone can give you victory in the country and in the State.

A Disgusted Republican.

A Republican expresses himself with earnestness and snap in the Chicago Tribune (Rep.), when he says:

"I have always been an active, consistent Republican, contributing both time and money to the support of that organization; but if the action of the Administration and of the Republicans at the last session of Congress is a criterion of what the course of the party upon the silver question will be, I shall henceforth in national matters be found training within Democratic ranks."

And addressing one of the Republican Congressmen from Cook County, Ill., he says:

"If Mr. Hiram Barber or any other Representative imagines that talk about the danger of rebels getting control of the Government will silence the cry of the people as to the iniquity of doubling by Legislative enactment the burden of all indebtedness for the benefit of the favored few possessing fixed incomes and the millionaires whose means are invested in credits, then Hiram will find himself grievously mistaken.

There are thousands of Republicans who feel just this way. They have the sense to appreciate the wisdom and justice of the Democratic position on the silver question, and will be found voting with the Democrats.

Mr. Butterworth's Vindication.

If Mr. Butterworth feels, as his two organs say he has a right to feel, that he was vindicated before the country in the Congressional investigation now just closed, he is greatly mistaken.

The examination of witnesses showed that he was not elected by fair means; but, instead of that, by the use of all the corrupt influences known to the most unscrupulous politicians.

It showed that money was shamelessly used to debauch Democrats. Under the plea of hiring them to work for him at the polls men were bribed to vote for him and to procure others by the same means.

It showed that he himself employed men who were notorious, one of whom had been convicted and punished for frauds on the elections, to control certain voting precincts. When Butterworth admitted in his own evidence that he had paid $200 to Eph Holland and his gang to work for his election, he might as well have given up all claim that it was a fair election.

It showed further that a gang of Kentucky roughs had been paid money to come across the river and help manage our elections in favor of Butterworth. Are murderers, robbers, Penitentiary convicts, shoulder-hitters, gamblers, pimps and that class of men paid to go into a neighboring State to see that a fair election is held? Are they not the very class of men usually employed to corrupt and overawe the people who have a right to vote? Did not they do this very thing in the election of last fall?

Is this the kind of testimony upon which Mr. Butterworth relies for his vindication?

But the Congressional investigation has done a good service besides this. It has shown how the Electoral Law of the United States operates. It has given another example of the beauties of the system of Supervisors and Deputy Marshals.

In the appointment of Supervisors the law requires that all political parties shall be represented. Scrupulous care was taken that every voting precinct should have one Republican Supervisor. The remaining half of them were appointed from Republicans, Democrats, Nationals and Socialists. This was an evasion of the law, if not an absolute violation. The division should have been made in proportion to the votes cast by each at the last preceding election.

But the most glaring wrong shown was in the appointment of Deputy Marshals. Men who had been indicted for murder, robbery, swindling, rape, theft and almost every crime in the calendar were appointed Deputy Marshals, with authority to arrest and imprison law-abiding citizens. They were massed in the Democratic wards. They were removed from one Congressional District to another. They were instructed to work secretly, and not to allow their official character to be known.

They were instructed to report to the Republican head-quarters, not the Courts, of what they might think of infraction of the laws, or of any plan they might devise to carry the election for that party—and for Mr. Butterworth. For doing all this service they were paid $50 apiece by the United States Government.

All this appears in the evidence taken by the Congressional Committee, and by such means as this was Mr. Butterworth elected to Congress.

If there is to be an issue in the election in Ohio this fall it should be made on the right of electors. That question overshadows all others; for unless it is soon decided in favor of the people—in favor of free and untrammeled elections—the time when we shall hold elections at all will soon be past.—[Enquirer.

A True Business View.

Does it ever occur to our Republican friends that the credit of the government has increased just in proportion as the Democratic party has gained in power.

While the majority of Congress was Republican, our national currency was at a discount, and a high rate of interest was exacted by capitalists investing in our bonds.

Since both Houses of Congress have become Democratic, greenbacks have come to be preferred to gold, and the Government borrows money at 4 per cent. instead of 6. These facts clearly prove that both at home and abroad, the success of the Democratic party is regarded as an assurance of future prosperity and stability of the United States.—[Zanesville Signal.

THURMAN INTERVIEWED.

Confident of a Democratic Victory

A reporter of the New York Tribune pumped Senator Thurman a few days ago, and got the following information:

"In regard to the political campaign in Ohio, I can not speak as one who has been on the ground. It has been months since I was there, but from the papers, and from private letters I have received, I think every thing looks bright for Mr. Ewing and our party. I see that the Republicans have been indulging in a good deal of bragging, but they will find that they have a hard fight on their hands. The fight in Ohio has always been a hard one."

"Do you think General Ewing will receive the full Democratic vote?" was asked.

"Certainly," said the Senator. "He will poll the full strength of the party vote, irrespective of the divisions in opinion in the party on financial questions. Undoubtedly a great many Democrats in Ohio think that General Ewing's financial views are unsound; but when the day of election comes they will be found voting for him, and it is the votes which count on that day, not opinions. It will be a square fight on the part of the Democrats, with no weakening dissensions in the party."

"If the Republicans should succeed in electing their candidate for Governor in Maine, would it affect the election in Ohio?"

"Possibly—slightly. The result of an election in one State always has an effect in another, where the election follows it closely afterward. But no possible contingency—such as the throwing of the election of Governor in Maine into the Legislature by the votes of the Greenback party—can have the effect of dividing or weakening the Democratic party in Ohio, as was suggested in a recently reported interview with Colonel Grosvenor, of Ohio, published in the Tribune. While at the Isle of Shoals, which is just within the borders of the State of Maine, I heard nothing of the probable result of the election in that State. I went there to find a place out of the reach of newspapers, reporters and political talk, and I am happy to say I found it, and am sorry that I had to leave."

"What are your views with reference to the next Presidential campaign?"

"Well, it is not time to talk about that yet. We Ohioans intend to settle our State politics first, and then it will be time enough to turn our attention to National affairs."

Senator Thurman added that he intends taking an active part in the canvass in Ohio for Ewing, making speeches and doing all he can to secure his election. He would not say exactly how soon he would enter the field.

To a Herald reporter Senator Thurman said:

"I have a number of letters from well informed gentlemen, and they say Ewing's prospects are good. Without being sanguine, I am very hopeful, all."

"Is the campaign going to be a very vigorous one?"

"Exceedingly so. It was to have begun about the 20th, but both parties got so excited that they are at it already. In Ohio nearly every canvass is warmly contested. Our people are very exacting, and we usually have about two months of political discussion. In my own canvass for Governor against Hayes, I worked sixty-five days, speaking every day except Sundays and on two days that I was compelled to lay off. Hayes was equally active, and so will be both Ewing and Foster this year. We have many excellent speakers in the State—a fact which goes a long way in promoting the activity of our campaign."

In July, 1877, when the Ohio Penitentiary was under Republican management, and was receiving on an average 60 3-10 cents per day for labor, the ordinary expenses of the Institution exceeded earning $812.70. In July, 1879, under Democratic management, the price paid for labor being but 49 1-5 cents per day, the earnings exceeded the expenses $2,304.79. The Republican campaign orators will have a good deal to say this fall about the "demoralization" of the public institutions of the State by Democratic reorganization. In view of this fact, this paragraph will be a good thing for the Democratic voter to cut out and paste in his hat. It will strike the average citizen and the tax-payer that this kind of "demoralization" is rather a good thing than otherwise."—[Columbus Democrat.

THERE are a hundred thousand Republican office-holders in round numbers, and each one contributes on an average ten dollars per year to the Republican election corruption funds. Deprive the Republican party of that million of dollars and the frantic labor of these hundred thousand office-holders, their sisters, brothers, cousins and aunts, and it couldn't carry but three States out of thirty-eight, Vermont, Iowa and Kansas.—[Akron Tribune.

THE MARKETS.

RAVENNA, Aug. 20, 1879.

ATLANTIC MILLS FLOUR AND FEED.

FLOUR—New Process, $1 75; Pastry $1.50 per sack; Diamond wheat $1 60; O. K. $1 35;

FEED—Bran, 70c per 100 lbs.; Middlings, 90; Chop, $1; Corn Meal, $1 25; Oil Meal, $2 50.

WHEAT—90@95c. new; $1 01@.

CORN—shelled brings 50c; ears, 38 c.

OATS—new 27; old 33 c.

RYE—No. 1 brings 45c

BARLEY—None in market.

HAY—Selling at $9 @ $10; according to quality. Dull sale.

BEEF—Per cwt., $5 50@$6 00

HOGS—Dressed, $4 50@ 5 00 per cwt.

LARD—City rendered 10c.

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

Shoulders, City cured selling at 6c. Dried Beef selling at 10c.

POULTRY—Small supply in the market—chickens undressed, buyers pay 25@ cents; Turkies, undressed, 7c.

BUTTER—5c. cash; 6c. trade.

CHEESE—Retails, 8c. August, 4½c boxed

EGGS—buyers pay 8c per doz.

POTATOES—Buyers pay 35@40c.

DRIED APPLES—

BEANS—Choice handpicked in small demand at $1 75 per bu. Medium $1 50.

VINEGAR—Pure cider, retails 20c per gal

TALLOW—Buyers pay 5½c.

HIDES—Green, trimmed, No. 1, 5c

PEATHERS—Best retail at 35c.

WHITE LIME—$1 00 per bbl.

WATER LIME—$1 50

SALT—Coarse sells at $2 00; fine $1 25.

WOOD—Stove $1 50@$2 00; 3 foot wood $3 50 @ $4 00 per cord.

SUGARS—

Coffee A sells for			10c
Extra C "			9c
Granulated "			10c
Pulverized "			10c
Crushed "			10c
Brown "			7@8c
MOLASSES—			
New Orleans	sells for	60@70c	
White Drip Syrup	"		50c
Golden Drip "	"		45

DIED.

COLE.—In Randolph, August 12th, 1879, of congestive chill, Mrs. Catharine Cole, wife of Michael A. Cole, aged 50 years, 11 months and 14 days.

Mrs. Cole was a very estimable lady, and a good christian woman, beloved by all her neighbors and acquaintances. She was born in Germany, and came to this country in 1847, settling in Randolph, where she has since resided. Her funeral services took place at the Catholic Church in Randolph, and were largely attended by her neighbors and friends, the procession being a mile in length, and one of the largest ever held in that township. She leaves no children, but her husband survives her, and in his bereavement he has the heartfelt sympathy of all his neighbors. J. H.

POSTER PRINTING neatly executed at this office.

OUR STOCK OF

Spring and Summer Clothing

For Men, Boys and Youth, is one of the best ever offered in this County, and comprises the most choice productions of the mills both of this country and of Europe.

OUR SYSTEM of DOING BUSINESS

Has been approved and encouraged since we opened here, and we have succeeded beyond our most sanguine expectations.

We Have Secured the Confidence of the People,

And that confidence never has and never will be abused; we always do as we advertise.

We are up with the times in Style, and down with the times in Price.

We are closing out this stock at prices never before heard in the history of the trade, in order to make room for our immense Fall Stock.

BOSTON CLOTHING HOUSE

Corner Main and Chestnut Sts., Ravenna, O.

E. HOWARD & CO'S.

American Watches!

Are doubtless the best Watch made in the world for the price.

Wait, Dewey & Co.

Will furnish all the different grades at the very lowest advertised price, either in

GOLD OR SILVER.

Also, we sell a full line of

FINE TIME KEEPERS,

In Hunting or Open Case, at the following low down prices:

Metal Cased, Stem Winding,

$5.50, $6.50, $7.50, $8.50!

Coin Silver, Stem Winding,

$15, $16, $18, $20!

Don't fail to see our money to Eight Watch Companies, when you can buy the Genuine American at same price of

WAIT, DEWEY & CO.

UNDERSTAND!

STILL BETTER!

We will send a GENUINE AMERICAN TIMEPIECE, in metal case, with Heavy Coin Silver Chain, our own manufacture, at the extremely low price of $10.25.

The same movement in Gold Hunting Case, with either Silver or Rolled Gold Chain, at only $14.75.

These Watches will be sent to any place in the United States, postage paid, on receipt of price.

This is positively the BEST OFFER EVER MADE ON WATCHES. Address

WAIT, DEWEY & CO., Ravenna, Ohio.

NEW

HARNESS SHOP

AT ATWATER STATION!

Having opened a new Harness Shop in the Dix Store Building at Atwater Station. I solicit a share of public patronage. Attention is called to my

$12.00 HARNESS!

Which is the Cheapest and Best for the Money to be found in the State.

ALL KINDS OF HARNESS WORK DONE TO ORDER in a workmanlike manner, on short notice, and at cheap rates.

COLLARS.

I make a specialty of the manufacture of Collars, which I am selling at low figures, as the following price list will demonstrate:

Common Draft Collar	$1 75
Tinking, or Farmers Irish	2 00
Wool Collar, Leather face	2 25

Other Collars equally cheap.

THOMAS L. HOUGH.

ATWATER STATION, June 17, 1879.

BLACKSMITHING!

JAMES C. BROOKE,

Would inform the people of Ravenna and vicinity that he has opened a shop in the old Repository Building of Furry & Son, corner of Prospect and Spruce streets, where he is prepared to do all kinds of

BLACKSMITH AND REPAIR WORK

in time. Special attention paid to

HORSESHOEING.

Work done on short notice in a satisfactory manner and at reasonable prices. Come and try me.

JAMES C. BROOKE.

Ravenna, June 9th, 1879. 563-3m.

Portage County Park Association.

To the Stockholders of the Portage County Park Association:

YOU are hereby notified that assessments have been made for payment of subscription to the capital stock of said Association, 5 per cent. payable on or before the 8th day of September next; and a further ten per cent. of said subscription, payable on the 8th day of each succeeding month thereafter until the whole is paid. Payments to be made to the Treasurer of the Association, George E. Fairchild, at his office in Ravenna, O., or to a Collector appointed by the Board of Directors.

H. W. RIDDLE, Pres't.

W. WILLIAMSON, Sec.

Ravenna, O., August 4, 1879. 571-4w

Assignee's Sale of Real Estate.

IN PURSUANCE of an order of the Probate Court of Portage county, Ohio, we will offer for sale, at public auction, on

Thursday, the 25th day of August, 1879, at the court house, at the door of the Court House, the following described real estate, situate in the village of Ravenna, county of Portage, and State of Ohio, to-wit:

Being part of the 4 acre lot numbered 19 and 20, which are parts also of lot No. 41 in the south division of lots in said township, bounded by and beginning at a post standing on the line of the C. & P. R. R. 5 chains 22 links west of the southwest corner of the original plat of the village of Ravenna, and at the N. E. corner of lands of Elliot Hasbrouck, thence north 69½ degs. west, 2 chains 33 3-10 links to a stake; thence north 10 chains 60½ links to the south west corner of J. S. Lathgawell's land; thence south 69½ degrees east 2 chains 33 3-10 links to the west line of C. & P. R. R.; thence south 10 minutes east along the west line of said railroad 60 feet from center of same 10 chains 60 links to place of beginning, containing 2 555 1000 acres of land. Also, a 2nd Tract bounded by beginning at a point in the west line of Sycamore St., where an extension of the south line of Spruce St. would intersect the same and south of Mills St., and at the south line of said Gledhill's land in the east line of C. & P. R. R.; thence south along east line of C. & P. R. R. 60 feet; thence east to place of beginning.

Appraised at $1,800 00.

H. L. OSBORN,
M. W. FIDLER,
Assignees of T. M. Stokes.

Ravenna, O. July 23d, 1879. 568-6w.

JOB PRINTING OF ALL KINDS Promptly and Neatly Executed at this office

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