THE DEMOCRATIC PRESS.

S. D. HARRIS & SON PUBLISHERS AND EDITORS

RAVENNA, THURSDAY, OCT. 12, 1882.

The Press for $1.50 a Year, in advance.

THE term of Mr. E. R. Wise, postmaster of this city, expires on the 17th of February. Already the woods are full of candidates, and canvassing has commenced.—[Warren Constitution.

A Whole Family Drowned.

AMESBURG, MASS., Oct. 7.—George Huntington, his wife and four children were capsised in a sail boat in Plum Island river this forenoon, and all were drowned.

Another Strike.

CINCINNATI, October 7th.—All the rolling mills of the city close tonight, the result of a strike of the sheet iron workers.

Mail Robbers Arrested.

WHEELING, W. VA., October 7th.—United States detectives captured three men charged with robbing the mails September 12. They are all members of the Red Men organization, being known as "King Alls."

Failures of Last Week.

NEW YORK, October 7.—There were 121 failures in the United States reported to Bradstreet's during the past week, 52 less than the preceding week, and 35 more than the corresponding week last year.

Louisville Murder.

LOUISVILLE, KY., Oct. 7.—Mitchell Leopaille last evening shot and killed Coons, Captain of the Chemical Engine Company. The difficulty grew out of a suit for slander brought by Leopaille's daughter against Coons, the latter, while drunk, attacking Leapaille and firing a shot at him, when Leopaille returned the fire, killing Coons.

JACKSON, MISS., October 7.—Dr. W. H. Bennett, an old and prominent citizen of Meriden, is dead. In his will he leaves his estate of $50,000 to his colored cook, cutting off his wife and heirs.

Guiteau's Skull.

A Washington special of Monday says: "The story that Guiteau's skull has been stolen has been revived. It is now related that it was given into the hands of Dr. Lamb, who wanted to measure it, and that while in his possession it was stolen by a colored man. What he did with the skull is not stated, but it has not been found. It is alleged that the skull of a Nez Perces Indian, very similar to that of Guiteau's, has been substituted for it."

Wants to Shoot Arthur.

NEW YORK, October 7.—A boy about eighteen years old called at police head quarters this morning and asked for a permit to carry a pistol. He was asked what he wanted to carry a pistol for, and replied: "To shoot President Arthur." He was taken to the Jefferson Market Court, when he seemed much excited. In answer to questions from the court he said his name was Wm. Martin, that he lived at No. 117 East Eighty-fourth street, that President Arthur used to live in the same house with his father eighteen years ago, when he was a roundsman. He said he had just come from the penitentiary, where he served a term for larceny, and that when he did not steal he blacked boots. He was committed for examination as to his mental condition.

The Almshouse Thieves.

PHILADELPHIA, October 7th.—The case of John H. Parke, one of the alms house contractors charged with conspiracy to defraud the city, was heard this afternoon. It was shown that the firm of James H. Parke & Co. had contracts for supplying the almshouse with goods. The warrants were all drawn by the defendant and the money paid to him. Among the items paid for were three bills for tallow amounting to $632, but it was shown that no tallow was delivered at the almshouse during this year, although the defendant had made affidavit declaring the goods had been furnished. Parke was held in $5,000 bail.

Nicholas Barber, Thos. H. Smith, and Henry Starr, election officers of the almshouse division, were given a hearing this afternoon on the charge of making fraudulent election returns. All the defendants were almshouse employes, and testimony was offered to show that ex-Superintendent Major Phipps cut open the ballot box during the election last February and altered the returns, and that the defendants, who were election officers, were present at the time. They did not interfere to prevent fraud. Starr took the stand and swore the allegations were all true, and that the fraudulent work was done at the order of Councilman Rowan. The accused was held in $1,000 bail.

President Arthur's Health.

WASHINGTON, October 7.—President Arthur has been frequently asserted to be physically the strongest, heartiest man who has occupied the Presidential chair for a good many years. These assertions have been based more upon the President's personal appearance than upon anything else, and in this respect might have been applied to President Garfield, also. Despite his excellent appearance, however, the President is by no means so stalwart (physically, of course,) as he looks. His absence at this time is prompted by the absolute commands of his physicians. Just after the adjournment of Congress Surgeon General Wales, of the Navy, made an examination of the physical condition of the President, and found him suffering from incipient Bright's disease of the kidneys. A re-examination by a prominent specialist in kidney diseases, of New York, confirmed Surgeon Wales' view, and the President was placed upon a course of treatment that is at present being carried out. The course prescribed precludes high living and night work. Nothing serious is anticipated, but the President will, in the future, make his labors lighter.

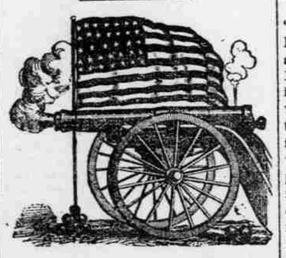
Mysterious Wheat Crop.

Mr. Wm. Thorp, a well known resident of Union township, Licking Co., living a mile or so east of Kirkersville, seeded a piece of bottom ground to wheat in the Fall of 1879, and in the Spring following seeded it to clover. In 1880 he harvested a heavy crop of wheat, and then pastured it with cattle and hogs until late in the Fall. In 1881 he cut a heavy crop of clover from it, then pastured it again until late with cattle and hogs, and last Spring it came up thick with what he and his neighbors thought was timothy, he having previously sowed it with timothy seed. As harvest made its appearance, it bearded out and was seen to be wheat. He cut three and a half acres and threshed it, the yield being 48 bushels of clean wheat. The wheat sown was of two varieties, Indiana Club and Gipsey, and each variety growing exactly on the same lands as first sown.—[Springfield Gazette.

VICTORY!

THE GREAT BATTLE!

The Democrats Victorious!



The Dutch Have Spoken!

And Rebuked the Foolish Foster Fanatics!

Crow, Chapman, Crow!

The great battle is ended, and victory perches upon the Democratic banner. From every quarter come up the joyful shouts of victory. The result shows that the Democrats in every quarter have worked well, and got out a much larger vote than was anticipated, and the reports show large Democratic gains in nearly every locality. It is conceded that the Democratic State ticket is elected by a majority of from 20,000 to 30,000, and that despite the villainous gerrymander scheme of the late Republican Poker Pond Legislature, by which they undertook to gobble nearly the whole Congressional delegation, we have elected 12, and possibly 17 of the twenty-one members of Congress. This is glory enough for one day.

THE Republican yaup about "free whisky and no Sunday" has played out.

FORAN is elected in the twenty-first district by about 5,000 majority.

PAIGE is elected in the 21st district.

FRANK HURD is elected in the 10th district.

THE reports point to the defeat of McKinley.

GEDDES probably defeats HOIT.

THE Democrats carry both of the Hamilton County Districts.

VOTE OF PORTAGE COUNTY.

The following is the vote in the county, so far as we have been able to obtain it before going to press, together with the vote for Governor last year, for the purpose of comparison.

TOWNSHIPS.	GOVERNOR.		SEC. OF STATE.	
	Bookwalter	Foster	Newman	Townsend
Atwater	67	155	83	125
Aurora	51	119	59	82
Brimfield	70	169	..	..
Charlestown	39	111	31	111
Deerfield	56	152	51	127
Edinburg	62	111	56	98
Franklin	392	468	367	338
Freedom	45	147	47	132
Garrettsville	64	152	64	150
Hiram	114	141	115	108
Mantua	127	148	139	130
Nelson	89	128	..	..
Palmyra	128	107	120	95
Paris	37	105	29	85
Randolph	133	195	165	159
Ravenna	384	524	491	449
Rootstown	117	126	111	116
Shalersville	128	109	..	..
Streetsborough	77	107	80	89
Suffield	204	91	228	86
Windham	72	159	77	166
TOTAL	2548	3365		

The returns show Democratic gains as follows: Atwater 45, Aurora 45, Brimfield 18, Deerfield 13, Edinburg 7, Franklin 45, Freedom 27, Garrettsville 2, Hiram 24, Mantua 30, Nelson 25, Palmyra 13, Paris 2, Randolph 68, Ravenna 152, Rootstown 4, Streetsboro 21, Suffield 6; Republican gains: Charlestown 8, Shalersville 10, Windham 2. Net Democratic gain 527, reducing the Republican majority in the county to 290.

THE Connecticut Democrats have nominated Thomas M. Waller, of New London, for Governor, and on the liquor question declared its reliance on enlightened public opinion to check the evils of the traffic, favors partial restraint by law, but that restraint should not trench on the personal rights of citizens.

THE sarcasm of the ancient statesman of the Cleveland Leader is perfectly crushing, yet he fails to disprove by his "little tariff history" our proposition that "the history of tariff legislation in this country has failed to demonstrate that low and unremunerative *wages* is an incident of a revenue tariff, or that protection insures the *working man* remunerative wages." The boasted prosperity of which the a. s. speaks under the tariffs of 24 and 28 is all in his eye, and he jumps at a conclusion when he attributes any financial disasters succeeding the adoption of the compromise tariff of 1833, which was proposed by that eminent "free-trader" (?) Henry Clay, to the adoption of that measure. That was immediately succeeding the vete of the United States Bank bill by General Jackson, whom the reliable historian of the Leader asserts was the first Democratic President (!), and at a time when all the efforts of that institution and the Whig party were exerted to beget a panic in order to force Congress and the Executive to re-charter that institution and recognize it as the fiscal agent of the Government. With as much reason might the terrible distress that came upon the country in 1873, and all the labor troubles and financial disasters which have succeeded and which are unprecedented in the annals of the country, be attributed to the present unjust, oppressive robber tariff.

The Leader statesman asserts that "In 1840 the Whig party elected their President on the tariff issue." That is a sample of the reliability of the Leader's historical data. Now, there is not a man who had anything to do with politics in 1840 but knows that the Whigs went into the Presidential fight that year without a platform and without making any issue upon any political question; that they made a regular guerrilla fight, and that the campaign was a mere drunken revel from beginning to end, in which every important political issue was ignored, and no tariff question was in any way involved.

As evidence of the truth of our proposition which so riled the equanimity of the a. s. of the Leader, we copy the following extracts from exchanges:

The Twelfth Annual Report of the Massachusetts Bureau of Statistics of Labor is issued. In the mills of Maine men are paid $7.50 a week, women but $5.50, children $2.25 to $5.40; this in the woolen mills, which pay the largest wages. One paper mill pays men $10.50 and women $5.50, for seventy-two hours' work a week. In New Hampshire the wages are much lower, the operatives working sixty-six hours. In Rhode Island they are a little higher. In Connecticut they work ninety hours a week, fifteen hours a day for six days. The wages are: men $9, women $4.80, children $4.50 to $5.10. The highest spinners' wages are $6. In Massachusetts sixty-three hours are exacted. Spinners get $1.08 per day, the highest class of labor in the mills not exceeding $10 to $12 for men. In the cotton mills two-thirds to five-sixths of the laborers are women and children. The Canadian French are described as the Chinese of the Eastern States; they work for low wages; when they accumulate a little money they go back to where they came from. The real obstacle to a general ten hours system is said to be the inertia of the men, the great number of women and children employed, and the presence of the Canadian French.

That don't look much as though the present high tariff tended in the least degree to enhance the wages of laborers in that department of industry.

Again:

The greatest obstacle to a revision of our tariff system is the demand of the iron manufacturers for protection to their interests. The census of 1880 gives an idea of their profits and how little of it their laborers get. In 1880 there were 805 companies producing 7,971,703 tons of ore and employing 31,368 persons, to whom they paid as wages $9,538,117, or a fraction over one dollar a day, on an average, counting 300 working days in a year.

The census for 1880 shows that there was produced in that year $296,557,685 worth of iron and steel—for which work 190,975 laborers were required. Their entire wages amounted to $55,476,785, or an average of about $1.30 per day to each man. The average per day for each class of workmen was $1.25. This is the "high wages" working men get through "protection." And of that $1.25 per day they get, 43½ per cent. is demanded of them by the other protected interests. The farmer gets no protection and yet the common farm laborer gets better wages than the men employed by these protected industries. Now what did the iron manufacturers realize as a profit in 1880. One hundred and fourteen million dollars, or more than double the amount paid to the laborers in wages during the year. For every dollar the laborer earned the manufacturer got two dollars profit. It is no wonder he wants the high tariff continued, for it pays him enormous profit. But why should the laboring man want it continued?

In his great tariff speech at Fremont Hon. Frank H. Hurd shows the effect of low and high tariffs in the great agricultural industry of the country. He said:

In a speech made by the President of the recent Republican convention in this district, it was said that free trade would reduce the price of the farmer's products. In addition to the answers to this absurd statement which I have already suggested, I desire to call attention to the price of the farmer's products in what may be called the low tariff era of American liberty. A low tariff was enacted in 1846, and the rates were still further reduced in 1857, so that from that time until the breaking out of the war we had a tariff for revenue only, with a close approach to free trade. According to the theory of the protectionists the farmers prices should have been low in that period and high when the present tariff was enacted. I have made a comparison of the prices of the principal agricultural products for the four years preceding 1859, under a low tariff, with the price of the same products for the four years preceding 1879, under a high tariff, and with this result: The average price of wool before 1859 was thirty-five cents per pound, and before 1879, thirty-four cents. This, too, my friends, after an average duty of 41 per cent had been placed in 1861 on foreign wools. The average price of wheat before 1859 was $1.55 per bushel, and before 1879 $1.25; of corn before 1859, 81 cents per bushel, and 1879, 50 cents; of oats before 1859, 47 cents per bushel, and before 1879, 37 cents; of butter before 1859, 20½ cents per pound, and before 1879, 18 cents; of lard before 1859, 11 cents per pound, and before 1879, 6 cents. In every instance the farmer received better prices when the tariff was low than when it was high. I forbear to make any comments on these facts. I only ask the protectionist to explain why the farmer's price has grown smaller under the policy of a protective tariff.

We would commend these important facts to the careful attention of the a. s. of the Leader were it not for the fact that it would be casting pearls. What boots it that the doctrines of the Democracy in regard to the tariff are approved by all the great writers on political science; are taught in every college of standing in the land, and are the demonstrated truths of political economy," so long as they are disputed by the ancient statesman of the Cleveland Leader? It is passing strange that the Government should have incurred the expense, trouble and delay attendant upon sending a roving Commission over the country to gather data upon the abstruse question, while a political economist of such transcendent ability might have been procured at such a vast saving.

General Butler Accepts.

BOSTON, Oct. 7.—In his letter to the Democratic committee General Butler expresses himself in favor of civil service reform, declares against the taxation of the necessaries of life, and says the highest duties should be laid upon business. The letter to the Greenback committee says: "I can congratulate you that hereafter you may well lay aside the word 'Greenback' as a designation of your party, unless you keep it as a remembrance of the fact that you took it upon you when conferred by your enemies as a title of reproach. In behalf of the 'greenback' or legal tender note your labors are done, and the mission of your party is as completely fulfilled as is the mission of the Republican party, which was the abolition of slavery. The 'greenback' is now the money of the United States, and is the equal of gold and silver."

The committee then referred to the expression of views in the Democratic letter, and the rest of the communication was given to a statement of his devotion to the interests of the laboring people.

Three Wagon Loads of Three-Cent Pieces.

The United States mint in Philadelphia recently received over two tons of 3 cent silver pieces, which, by act of Congress have been abolished from the national coinage. This is, however only about one-fifth of the quantity of these small coins which are to be brought here from the various subtreasuries in the country, there having already been redeemed more than ten tons. These 3-cent pieces now in the mint would fill three large wagons. They are to be recoined into 10-cent pieces, and the 3-cent nickel pieces are to take the place of the old silver 3-cent coins. The Treasury Department is redeeming the small coins as fast as possible, and in a few years they will entirely disappear, and only the nickles will be in circulation. The coins have lost a very considerable per cent. of their intrinsic value by usage, in some cases amounting to as much as 25 per cent. In fact, they are rapidly wearing out. This is one reason why they were abolished and the harder and more convenient nickels substituted.—Pittsburg Post.

A Clean Sweep.

The election in Georgia on the 4th inst. resulted in an overwhelming Democratic victory, electing Hon. A. H. Stevens Governor, and the entire Democratic ticket by an immense majority. In the Fourth Congressional District there is the largest majority ever given by the party. In Muscagee county the Democratic ticket receives over 90 per cent. of the votes cast. The State Senator and members of the Lower House were elected without opposition. The Republicans elect no Congressmen. The election passed of quietly.

THE late election in Georgia resulted in the choice of Hon. Alexander H. Stevens by about 60,000 majority, yet his Republican competitor talks of contesting the election, not that he expects to win, but to show intimidation and corruption. A. E. Burk, Chairman of the Republican State Central Committee, denies that he will have anything to do with the foolishness.

The Real Jim Bludsoe.

John Stout becomes the real of John Hay's fanciful character, "Jim Bludsoe." That graphic description of a hero at the wheel could not have been more justly applied had it been written to follow the destruction of the Robert E. Lee. The noble conduct of Stout at that terrible moment is worthy to live in poetry of a higher order, but it is doubtful whether any inspiration could perpetuate the incident more truly than Mr. Hay has done.

The Lee was heavily laden with cotton, the most inflamable of all material, usually carried in quantity upon the water. The fire was communicated from the cook house, and in five minutes it had spread to all parts of the boat, and the whole lower deck was a sheet of flame. John Stout must have realized the danger of his place, and when with firm hand he turned the wheel and held it shoreward, he performed an act of heroism that no poetic fancy can overestimate. His chances for escape were less than those of any other person, and life was doubtless as sweet to him as it was to any other; but with unshrinking courage he remained at his post and said to himself like Jim Bludsoe:

"I'll hold her nozzle agin the bank
Till the last galoot's ashore."

He did it nobly and well, and when the Lee was fairly aground, and a pilot's hand could be of no further service in saving the lives of those in his charge, he had the good fortune to find his way down a hog chain and into the water, whence he reached the land.

Frankfort claims John Stout with more than common pride. He was born and reared in this city until the war, when he became a soldier in the Second Kentucky, commanded by the gallant Hanson. He was quite young when he entered the army, being now not more than forty-one or two years of age. He is a brother of Mrs. John W. Cannon, widow of the late Capt. Cannon, who built the Lee.—[Frankfort (Ky.) Yeoman.

Deviltry and Dishonesty.

TUSCON, ARIZONA, October 7.—The Star publishes a report of the grand jury, charging that the Cibicu prisoners, now in jail here, are innocent of any crime, and the guilty Indians were long ago permitted to escape, through the connivance of Indian Agent Tiffany. That officer, it appears from the evidence given the grand jury, not only arranged to have the guilty Indians get away, but purposely arrested the innocent Indians, and had them in confinement for month, to cover the flight of the murderers. That it was no mistake, but a conspiracy on the part of the Agent, is shown by the evidence of the Indians today, to whom Tiffany revealed his plan, and told them this was the only way to save the others from being hung or shot. The Indians also testified to a regular system of barter of Indian goods by Tiffany with merchants of Globe, Maxey, and other points. The investigation reveals the condition of a grand speculation and dishonesty that exceeds any thing of the kind ever known on the frontier.

A FEW days ago, James Stainters, a light man in the employ of the Brush Electric Light Company at New York, received a shock from a line he was adjusting, and was almost instantly killed. He was at the top of a pole making a new connection. He did not fall, his foot being caught in the wire. He was taken down, and died soon after being carried to the station house. The skin of both hands was hanging in strips, as if seared with a hot iron.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

September Term, 1881.

JUDGE W. T. SPEAR, PRESIDING.

Court adjourned Saturday afternoon, after a session of five weeks. We give below a brief summary of the business transacted during the term:

State vs. S. Connelly—Keeping a place, &c. Nolled.

State vs. Horace Grinnell—Forgery. To be left off of docket.

State vs. Edward Enders—Assault and battery. Plea, guilty. Fined $1 and costs, to stand committed until paid.

State vs. Wm. T. Davis—Assault and battery. Ordered to give bonds in $500, and continued.

State vs. Westley Bancroft—Perjury. Continued. Bond $100.

State vs. Alfred Vaughn—Assault and battery. Nollied by Prosecuting Attorney.

State vs. Frank Ashton—Grand larceny. Nollied by Pros. Att'y.

State vs. John P. Canning—No bill found. Defendant discharged.

State vs. Julia Gilbert—Assault and battery. Plead guilty, and fined $3,00 and costs; to stand committed until paid.

State vs. William Ward and William Wickwire—No bill. Defendants discharged.

State vs. Maurice Sullivan—Peace warrant. Defendant plead guilty. Bond $100.

State vs. Mary Bedenbacker. No bill. Defendant discharged.

State vs. Orlin C. Sturdevant—Adulterating milk. Def't plead guilty. Fined $50,00 and costs, and stand committed until paid. Bond $200.

State vs. Peter McAvoy—Continued. Bond $100,00.

State vs. John Evans—Keeping room, &c. Defendant pleads guilty. Fined $50 00 and costs; stands committed until paid.

State vs. Frank Ashton—Grand larceny. Defendant pleads guilty. Sentenced one year in penitentiary.

State vs. Chester D. Bradfield—Horse stealing. Defendant pleads guilty. Sentence, 4 years to penitentiary.

CIVIL DOCKET.

99 cases were continued; 2 stricken off the docket; 15 dismissed; 10 settled.

CASES TRIED.

Carlisle Birge vs. The Village of Kent—Tried to jury. Verdict for plaintiff, $300.

Thomas Gorby vs. Jacob B. Mashamer—Tried to Court. Decree for pl'ff as to manure, and for def't as to straw.

Belle Raymond vs. John French—Slander. Tried to jury. Verdict for plaintiff, nominally.

John W. Rose vs. David E. Wilson, Administrator. Tried to Court. Decree for plaintiff.

John A. Holden vs. S. P. Thompson. Tried to jury. Verdict for pl'ff, $14.

Chas. T. Williams vs. Emma E. Cooley. Tried to jury. Verdict for plaintiff.

N. Y., P. & O. R R. Co. vs. P. Y. & C. R. R. Co.—Decree.

Joseph D. King vs. N. Y. P. & C. R. R. Co.—Judgment against def't for cost.

Irene Jones, Adm'x, vs. J. F. Berger et al—Judgment for pl'ff, $944,94.

Betsey Delano vs. Mary M. Colton. Tried to jury. Jury disagree.

Susan P. Stevens vs. Caroline M. Jennings—Tried to Court and submitted. Decree for Babcock and Bosworth.

Olive Green vs. Irwin G. Westover. Tried to jury. Verdict for pl'ff for $30,00.

Frederick Heckman vs. Warren Gilbert—Tried to Court. Decree for pl'ff for $305,27.

Laban A. Haskell vs. Marcy Haskell—Divorce granted.

J. T. Smith vs. Thomas and Beatha Clear—Sheriff sale confirmed, and deed ordered.

Seth Andrews vs. J. T. Catlin—Default, judgment for pl'ff, $986,00.

Joseph S. Davis vs. Susan S. Davis. Divorce granted.

Ernest A. Kaufman vs. Malvina E. Kaufman—Divorce granted.

Edwin Smith vs. Perley Smith—Divorce granted.

Anna S. Rogers et al vs. Z. J. Worden et al—Sale confirmed and deed ordered.

Bridget Keefe vs. William Keefe—Divorce granted.

Wilson Davidson vs. Dwight Stevenson—Default judgment for pl'ff, $667,75.

Hall Bros. vs. Josiah Kent—Default judgment for plaintiff, $558,68.

Adaline Bevin vs. George T. Bevin. Divorce granted.

Simpson R. Poe vs. Emeline Alderman—Default. Decree.

George H. King vs. Samuel Ulsh—Judgment by default, $157,16.

Zephar A. Davis vs. The Atwater Stone Ware Co. et al—Judgment for plaintiff, $719,17.

Willis Strickland vs. Michael Heckman—Judgment for plaintiff by confession, $4532,43.

Same vs. same—Judgment for pl'ff for $3698,42.

FRANK JAMES SURRENDERS.

The Outlaw Gives Himself Up to the Officers.

KANSAS CITY, Oct. 6.—The Times' Jefferson City special has a letter from Frank James and addressed to Governor Crittenden, dated St. Louis, Oct. 1, and the latter's reply. The letter from James is a proffer to surrender. It is a lengthy document. He says that he is prompted to this act through considerations for his wife and children, and a desire to retrieve his name from the shadow which has been cast upon it, and through it, upon the good name of Western Missouri. He makes the plea that he is not so bad as he has been painted; that the outlaw has the thoughts and impulses of a man, and it is his desire to return to the home of his parents, and there, with his family, to pass his days in peace, and thus gain the respect of his fellow-men. He thinks it unnecessary at present to recount the history of his life. Those who are his friends are already acquainted with it. The public at present is not disposed to judge him charitably. He thinks that his sufferings have already done pennance for his acts. He denies the authorship of any of the letters threatening assassination in retaliation for the murder of Jesse, which have been attributed to him.

He submits the question whether Frank James, humbled, repentant and reformed before the world, will not be an example more fraught with good to the rising generation than Frank James, the outlaw and murderer. He says this letter is the result of a determination formed during the past four years of an industrious farm life that he has spent. He asks for amnesty, if possible, and states an answer will reach him through his wife, who is at Independence, Mo.

On receipt of his letter, Governor Crittenden replied that he could make no definite promises, but would recommend that James present himself before the courts, where charges now rest against him, and answer them as best becomes a man in accordance therewith. James appeared before the Governor, last evening, accompanied by Major J. N. Edwards, of Sedalia, as counsel, and formally surrendered himself. He will arrive at Kansas City today, and have a hearing at Independence, the county seat.

Governor Crittenden stated this was no time to consider the matter of amnesty. If, after the verdict of the Court, the consideration of the question of pardon seemed justifiable, he would consider it.

Five Cars Wrecked and a Man Killed.

COLUMBUS, Oct. 8.—An accident occurred on the hill near the lunatic asylum, on the Little Miama road, between 12 and 1 o'clock this morning, which resulted in the killing of an unknown tramp and the wrecking of five freight cars and considerable damage to an engine. A freight train was coming to the city, followed by No. 7, passenger. When running on the long siding near the asylum the freight broke in two, leaving the conductor on the cut-off and the brakeman on the part attacked to the engine. Knowing that the freight was followed by a passenger train, and unable to signal the engineer, the conductor set the brakes and started back to flag the passenger train. For some cause the passenger train was not stopped until it struck the cut-off, which sent it thundering into the cars attached to the engine, when five cars were wrecked and the passenger engine badly damaged. In one of the freight cars, under some machinery, was found the mangled remains of some unknown person who was stealing a ride. The coroner was notified and brought the remains to the city this morning. An inquest was held when the above facts were learned No blame is attached to anyone. The accident occurred on a siding, so the running of trains was not interfered with.

COLD BLOODED MURDER.

Prominent Business Man Killed for His Money.

CINCINNATI, October 8th.—A. W. Ross, member of the firm of Ross & Lysle, coal dealers of this city, was found murdered after midnight, last night, between the railroad and his residence at Glendale, O. His head was beaten to a jelly, his watch and part of the chain and his pocket-book were taken. He was Treasurer of the Coal Exchange, and attended their annual meeting last night. It is not known what funds he may have received in that capacity, but otherwise he would not have had much money on his person. He was a member of the Board of Commissioners of the Industrial Exposition, which closed last night, and left the city by a train which leaves shortly before midnight. There is no clue yet to the murderer. The corporation of Glendale have offered $5,000 reward for the arrest of the murderer.

There is no clue up to 10 o'clock tonight to the murderers of Arthur W. Ross. The excitement at Glendale and vicinity is intense. The villages of Hartwell and Wyoming each offer $200 reward, making $5,400 offered for the apprehension and conviction of the murderers. The robbers did not take the diamond studs or gold Exposition badge worn by the deceased. Arthur W. Ross was thirty-five years old, and leaves a wife and two children. The excitement in Cincinnati is great. Citizens here will probably increase the offer of reward.

A Fair Exchange.

Will you exchange a chronic case of Dyspepsia, or agree to break up a Bilious Temperament—to give your torpid Liver activity, and thus strengthen your Digestion, regain energy, comfort, health and spirits, *all* for 75c? A single bottle of ZOPESA will do this. A few doses surprise those who try Zopesa. For Biliousness and Dyspepsia in their many forms Zopesa is a Panacea, and is warranted to cure them. It acts speedily and pleasantly. Try a 10 cent sample of Belding & Armstrong.

THE MARKETS.

RAVENNA, Oct. 4, 1882.

FLOUR & FEED, CORRECTED BY N. P. CATLIN.

FLOUR—New Process, $1 70; Pastry, $1 50 per sack; O. K, $1 40.

FEED—Bran, 90c. per 100 lbs.; Middlings, $1,50; Chop, $1.75; Corn Meal, $2 00; Oil Meal, New, Process, $1.25, Old, $2.50; Cotton Seed Meal, $1.75

WHEAT—Old, $1,00@ $0 00; new, 96c. @ $1 00.

CORN—Shelled brings $1 12, ears, 50c,

OATS— 30@40cts.

RYE—No. 1 brings 85c

BARLEY—None in market.

HAY—Selling at $6 @ $10; according to quality. Ready sale.

BEEF—Per cwt., $11 00.

HOGS—Dressed, $8 50. per cwt.

LARD—City rendered 15c.

SMOKED MEATS—City Sugar Cured Hams selling at 17c; Country 14c.

Shoulders, City cured selling at 14c. Dried Beef selling at 18c.

POULTRY—Small supply in the market—Chickens, dressed, buyers pay 12½ cents; live 8c Turkies, dressed, 10c. live 7c,

BUTTER—35c.

CHEESE—Boxed 9@ 10c.; Retails, 12 @ 15c.

EGGS—buyers pay 20c per doz.

POTATOES—New, sell for 30 @ 40c.

DRIED APPLES—6c.

BEANS—Choice handpicked in good demand at $3 00 per bu. Medium $2 75.

VINEGAR—Pure cider, retails 20c per gal

TALLOW—Buyers pay 6½c.

HIDES—Green, trimmed, No. 1, 6c.; No. 4c

FEATHERS—Best retail at 75c.

WHITE LIME—$1 15 per bbl.

WATER LIME—$1 75

SALT—Coarse sells at $1 25 @ $1 40; fine $1 60.

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

SUGARS—

Coffee A sells for		11c
Extra C	"	10c
Granulated	"	11c
Pulverized	"	12½c
Crushed	"	12½c
Brown	"	9 @ 10c

MOLASSES—

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

SEEDS—

Clover Seed, prime, buyers pay	5 00
Timothy	2 75
Red Top	85

MARRIED

BEARDSLEY—COPE.—At the Congregational Parsonage, Ravenna, O., Sept. 28th, by Rev. A. M. Hills, Mr. Alfred O. Beardsley, of Ravenna, and Miss Leola I. Cope, of Edinburg.

VALENTINE—TURNER.—Oct. 4th, at the residence of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Prentiss, Ravenna, O., by Rev. A. M. Hills, Mr. E. Franklin Valentine, of Bellefontaine, O., and Miss Fannie L. Turner.

KING—SMITH.—In Ravenna, at the residence of Mr. Newton King, October 8th, 1882, by Rev. Andrew Willson, Mr. Leonard T. King, of Shalersville, and Miss Della Smith, of Napoli, N. Y.

A. W. BEMAN,
Attorney at Law,
AND
DEALER IN REAL ESTATE,
No. 2507 Broadway. CLEVELAND, O.

Every one wishing to buy or sell a Farm or House and Lot, in Portage, Cuyahoga or adjoining Counties, will find it greatly to their interest to consult me. I frequently have good buyers for Portage County Farms.

FOR SALE—GOOD SOLON FARM, near Station, and within driving distance of Cleveland market; 48 acres; only $3 000.

SUPERB SOLON FARM, with costly buildings, &c.; $75 per acre.

FINE PRODUCTIVE MANTUA FARM, 80 acres; only $50 per acre.

150 ACRE FARM, 12 miles from Cleveland market; extremely cheap.

Various other desirable Farms in Northern Ohio.

GOOD HOUSE AND LOT, near to 18th Ward Mills; $2,000, on monthly payments.

FINE TWO STORY HOUSE AND THREE LOTS on Woodland Hills Avenue: only $2,500.

DESIRABLE HOUSES AND LOTS at all prices, from $1,000 to $5,000 and $10,000 each.

ELEGANT VACANT LOTS in my own and various other allotments, at $200 to $1,000 each, according to value; all offered very cheap, and on monthly, quarterly or annual payments.

Some of the above property, considering productive and rental value, is offered at UNEQUALED PRICES. Address

A W BEMAN
No. 2507 Broadway,
CLEVELAND, O.

FALL OPENING!

We have within the last few days received a very fine line of

Fall and Winter Suits!

AND O COATS!

For Men, Boys and Youth!

which are made and trimmed in first class style, and consist in quality of as good fabrics as are shown in Northern Ohio.

In Our Hat Department

We can show the Latest Novelties.

Gents' Furnishing Goods!

Our line of Gents' Furnishing Goods is as select as you will find—and all our Goods are sold at our Low Popular Prices, and a Guarantee given, every article sold as represented, or money cheerfully refunded.

BOSTON CLOTHING HOUSE

RAVENNA, OHIO.

P. S.—We have on hand a complete line of WORSTEDS and CASSIMERES, which are made to order in first class style, and a fit guaranteed.

NEW FALL GOODS!

We are now ready to show our New Fall Goods, which have just arrived direct from New York and Boston.

We have a fine display of Dress Goods, Sackings, Plushes, Velvets, Flannels, Dress Ginghams, &c.

A full line of Domestics, and nearly everything pertaining to the Dry Goods trade.

Good assortment of Ladies' and Children's Shoes.

A fine stock of Groceries. Please come and try our new crop of choice Teas.

We can make lowest prices on everything, and pay the market price for Produce.

Sept. 27, '82. **N. CONVERSE & SON.**

G. P. REED,

—DEALER IN—

Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Varishes

Dye Stuffs, Standard Patent Medicines, Candies, Cigars and Tobacco, together with a large variety of

FANCY AND TOILET ARTICLES!

Fine Perfumeries, Stationery, Blank Books, School Books, and School Stationery, **Mr. MYRON JAY,** a thoroughly competent and reliable Druggist, has charge of the prescription Department. Prescriptions carefully compounded at all hours, night and day.

RAVENNA MILL CO.

Lowest Prices in the City

FOR FEED!

Will Not Be Undersold

Feed Delivered Free in any part of the city.

Cash paid for Grain.

RAVENNA MILL CO.

To Nervous Sufferers—The Great European Remedy—Dr. J. B. Simpson's Specific Medicine.

DR. J. B. SIMPSON'S SPECIFIC MEDICINE is a positive cure for Spermatorrhea, Impotency, Weakness, and all diseases resulting from Self-Abuse, as Nervous Debility, Irritability, Mental Anxiety, Languor, Lassitude, Depression of Spirits and Functional Derangements of the Nervous System generally, Pains in Back or Side, Loss of Memory, Premature Old Age and diseases that lead to Consumption, Insanity, and an early grave, or both. No matter how shattered the system may be from excesses of any kind, a short course of this Medicine will restore the lost functions and procure Health and Happiness where before was despondency and gloom. The Specific Medicine is being used with wonderful success.

BEFORE. AFTER. TRADE MARK.

Pamphlets sent free to all. Write for them and get full particulars.

Price, Specific, $1 00 per package, or six packages for $5.00. Will be sent by mail on receipt of money. Address all orders,

J. B. SIMPSON'S MEDICINE CO.,
No. 108 Main St., Buffalo, N. Y.

Sold in Ravenna by L. P. SEYMOUR & CO.
Wholesale by STRONG, COBB & CO., Cleveland.
585

Groceries and Provisions!

W. L. POE

Wishes to call the attention of the people of Portage County to his full stock of fresh and desirable Groceries and Provisions, located on north side of Public Square, in room formerly occupied by Peter Flath. He intends to keep constantly on hand a full supply of Goods in his line, and

Will Sell at Bottom Prices For Cash or Produce.

Fine Stock of
SUGAR, TEA, COFFEE,
MOLASSES, SYRUP,
CANNED FRUITS,
LEMONS, ORANGES,
CANDIES, NUTS, &c,

Pork, Hams, Dried Beef, Salt Fish, Wooden Wares, Brooms.

Headquarters for all the LEADING BRANDS OF **FLOUR!**

SALT, LIME, PLASTER, &c,

A general invitation to everybody to call in, examine Goods, and get prices.

☞ Goods delivered to any part of the city.

717-13 WM. L. POE

HURD'S NEW PATENT SYSTEM for extracting teeth without pain.

930 Euclid Ave., Ground floor, near Opera H'se.

BUCKEYE

MOWER, REAPER AND BINDER

Sections kept in stock by me at Windham, At John P. Byers, Rav