



The Press for \$1.50 a Year, in advance.

CONGRESS meets one week from next Monday.

GEN. STEEDMAN's oldest son by his late wife is named Samuel Jones Tilden Steedman.

On election day in Old Virginia, some one inadvertently hit Billy Malone on the nose, and presto, the ensanguined garment was raised aloft through the land.

WILLIAM H. VANDERBILT has just paid the taxes on his property in New York city, and it amounted to the trifling sum of \$192,900.

It is said that Messrs. Barnum, Bailey & Hutchinson, the circus men, have divided \$1,000,000 as the result of the season.

It, as the Republican managers declare, the defeat of Mahone in Virginia is a Republican blessing in disguise, it is indeed a little strange that they put forth such determined efforts to prevent the accomplishment of that result.

BEN BUTLER don't seem so very badly discouraged over his late defeat. He thinks 150,000 votes is a pretty good capital with which to commence business, and promises to give the blue bloods of the Old Bay State another racket next year.

It is said that Hon. W. S. Holman, Democratic Congressman from Indiana, during twenty years of public service has never taken a free pass over any railroad.

THE Seneca Advertiser says: "One of the most important matters that will come before the next Congress is in regard to the National Bank system. The calling in of the three per cent. bonds, upon which a great portion of their circulation is based, will cause a contraction of the National Bank currency, unless other securities are provided, or government notes are authorized in their place.

NEW YORK SUN suggestion: 1884—REPUBLICAN TICKET. For President: James Gillespie Blaine, of Augusta.

THE Supreme Court of the United States, which recently, through Justice Bradley, decided the civil rights bill unconstitutional because of its interference with the reserved rights of the States, consisting of the following gentlemen: Morrison R. Waite, Ohio, Republican; Samuel F. Miller, Iowa, Republican; Stephen J. Field, California, Democrat; Joseph P. Bradley, New Jersey, Republican; John M. Harlan, Kentucky, Republican; Wm. B. Woods, Georgia, Republican; Stanley Matthews, Ohio, Republican; Horace Gray, Massachusetts, Republican; Samuel Blatchford, New York, Republican. The first named is Chief Justice. It will be observed that the whole Court is Republican excepting one man, Justice Harlan, of Kentucky, gave the only dissenting vote, and the decision was rendered by the man who "elected" Hayes.

True Them and Now.

Seven years ago a wise and patriotic man, a profound thinker and an honest statesman, wrote these words: "Two evils exist in the official service of the Federal Government. One is the prevalent and demoralizing notion that the public service exists not for the business and benefit of the whole people, but for the interest of the officeholders, who are, in truth, but the servants of the people. Under the influence of this pernicious error public employments have been multiplied; the number of those engaged into the ranks of the officeholders have been steadily increased beyond any possible requirements of the public business, while inefficiency, peculation, fraud, and misappropriation of the public funds, from the high places of power to the lowest, have overspread the whole service like a leprosy. "The other evil is the organization of the official class into a body of political mercenaries, governing the cause and dictating the nomination of their own party, and attempting to carry the elections of the people by undue influence, and by immense corruption funds systematically collected from the salaries or fees of officeholders. The official class in other countries, sometimes by its own weight, and sometimes in alliance with the army, has been able to rule the unorganized masses even under universal suffrage. Here it has already grown into a gigantic power, capable of stifling the inspirations of a sound public opinion, and of resisting any change of administration, until misgovernment becomes intolerable and public spirit has been stung to the pitch of a civic revolution. "The author of this analysis of the political situation in the Summer of 1876, was Samuel J. Tilden, of New York. Three months later he was elected President of the United States. His words are as true now as they were then. The Republican party must go.—(N. Y. Sun.)

THE Ohio Legislature will meet on the first Monday of January. On the second Monday of January, the new State officers will be inaugurated. On the next day the ballot for United States Senator will be taken in each House, and on the day following the two Houses will meet in joint convention and the vote of the respective Houses announced, and if any person shall have received a majority of the vote, he will be declared the Senator; if not, a ballot will be taken every day thereafter at 12 o'clock in joint convention until an election results. The Senate stands 22 Democrats and 11 Republicans. The House stands 60 Democrats and 44 Republicans.

It can be the basis of national credit will seem one to tell us why that credit in form of bonds was used with which to buy coin to use as the basis of that credit? This logic looks to us like erecting a building without a basis for it, and in turn using the basis to buy building, basis and all. Why not be truthful, logical and consistent at the same time and say national credit is superior to coin, or it would not buy it. Does not government credit buy coin when its bonds will command coin or bullion anywhere on the continent. Gold and silver the basis of national credit. Nonsense. Did not the government circulate its credit during and after the war to the extent of two and three-fourths billion of dollars when there was not a dollar of coin in its possession? No, indeed, coin is not, but the entire property of the country is its basis of credit, for all property in it can be reached by taxation, which makes its credit good, coin or no coin.—[Saturday Express.]

DEMOCRATIC PYRAMID. OHIO TEXAS NEVADA FLORIDA GEORGIA OREGON VIRGINIA ALABAMA INDIANA MISSOURI ARKANSAS LOUISIANA DELAWARE KENTUCKY MISSISSIPPI MARYLAND TENNESSEE CALIFORNIA NEW YORK NEW JERSEY WEST VIRGINIA SOUTH CAROLINA NORTH CAROLINA Above are twenty-three States, having 250 electoral votes, and with good nominations and judicious management, the Democratic are reasonably certain to carry them all. But 201 of them are necessary for a choice.

BOB INGERSON is loudly lamming the Supreme Court for its decision of the Civil Rights Bill. But it must not be forgotten that this Court is Republican and Bob should go along with the number and character of his oaths or he may succeed in stirring up a regular family row on the question of State Rights. This subject has caused the Republican party a great amount of trouble one time and another, and now, at this late day, for the highest tribunal in the land to pronounce the whole thing contrary to the supreme law of the United States is surely enough to make the average Republican lose faith in the fundamental principles of his party, if it has such principles.—[Zanesville Signal.]

What John Kelly Says. In a letter to the editor of the Chicago Daily News, dated the 15th inst., John Kelly says: "The late election in the State of New York is no indication of what may be the result of the Presidential election of 1884. Maynard, candidate for Secretary of State, was defeated by brewers and persons engaged in the distilling and sale of spirituous liquors. "The majority for the candidates on the ticket with him will average 18,000. The registry of New York City is 182,000. The vote polled was 182,000, 24,000 Democrats and 9,000 Republicans not voting. "Kings county, usually giving Democratic majorities in Presidential years of from 9,000 to 18,000, gave a majority of 600 to Carr, the Republican nominee for Secretary of State. New York City usually gives majorities of from 45,000 to 50,000 in the same years. Chapman, candidate for Comptroller, has 38,000 New York State can be carried for the Democratic nominee of the National Convention, provided they are loyal and reliable men to the party and their reputations in official and private life are beyond question."

A Manufacturer's Views. A conference of the window glass workers and their employers was held at Pittsburg the latter part of last week for the purpose of effecting a settlement of the question of wages, but failed to accomplish that object. The special correspondent of the Cleveland Leader says that Thomas B. Atterbury, of Pittsburg, one of the largest and most prominent manufacturers in the trade, in an interview made the following declaration: "Thomas B. Atterbury, of this city, one of the largest and most prominent manufacturers in the trade, made a surprising declaration in the course of an interview tonight. He said: 'There is one fact that I have found many times and iron manufacturers, in company with myself, are beginning to realize. It is that it would be far better for our interests to have no tariff laws at all. It may seem rather startling to hear free trade advocated by a manufacturer in a strong protective community, but I believe that free trade is necessary for the prosperity of both the iron and the glass trades. When protection was light and freights high the protective tariff was a real benefit, but now fast freights and cheap labor of Europe has taken away so much trade as to cause the gravest alarm. To sum up, as matters now stand, protection does not protect, and not until we are rid of tariff restrictions will there be revival in the iron and glass trades. With no tariff equal rates of pay for labor can be obtained, and American manufacturers will have an opportunity to regain and develop their trade with South America, the West Indies, Australia, China and Japan.'"

From the American Register. Principles of the Democratic Party. The REGISTER of last week showed, that the Democratic party was coeval with our republican system of government, and that it was a permanent party because founded on the true doctrine of popular government. The philosophy of civil government was expounded by Plato, Aristotle, and Cicero in ancient times, and by Milton, Algernon Sidney, and Locke in the 17th century. But grasping cupidity and vaulting ambition prevailing in the old world, the rights and liberties of the masses of the people were cloven down, and through the various forms of monarchy and aristocracy the prevailing law had been enobled, for centuries, to live in splendor, luxury and extravagance on the labors and by the oppression of the many. But the people in setting the new world took a fresh start. And here, on American soil, the doctrine of civil government taught by the sages above mentioned, and formulated by Jefferson, was proclaimed, and made the basis of our political system. The declaration of the self-evident truth, "that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights, among which are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness; that to secure these rights, governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed," &c., is the foundation of popular government. It is a declaration that the true object of government is the protection and benefit of the governed equally and alike. The equality mentioned in the declaration qualifies, and applies to the fundamental rights of man mentioned in connection with it, to wit, the inalienable rights of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness, the protection of those rights by government, and consent of the governed as the only just source of the powers of government. This is a self-evident and philosophical truth, as taught by Plato and Aristotle and by Milton, Sydney and Locke. And more than that, it is the great political truth proclaimed, maintained and established by the American Revolution.

Let civil government be administered in all its departments and operations with strict reference to this equality of all men as to their rights, and as to the protection to be afforded, and as to the just source of the powers of government and justice and oppression will never be imposed by the arm of civil power. Upon this foundation the independence and freedom of the people of the several States of the American Union were established. And in the treaty of peace, at the close of the Revolutionary War, England acknowledged the sovereignty, freedom and independence of each one of the thirteen States, severally by name, as a separate and distinct State. And by the articles of the confederation it was declared, that "Each State retains its sovereignty, freedom and independence, and every power, jurisdiction and right not expressly delegated to the United States in Congress assembled." And the Constitution of the United States, which was positively and expressly formed by the several States in their separate State capacities, and so ratified, did not profess to form a new Union, or to do more than "to form a more perfect Union," of that which was already a union between the States by their several compact, for the high purposes declared. Thus the United States were made by the Constitution a Republic of free and sovereign States. As to foreign nations, the Union made the several States one nation for the common defense and general welfare, and also one nation for the government of the intercourse between the people of the several States, and as to all inter-State affairs. As to all other matters of internal local government the people of the several States were, by the express terms of the Constitution, left free and sovereign. The powers of the Federal Government were specifically defined in the Constitution, and in the tenth article it was provided, that "The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people."

Thus while the Federal Government was made supreme within the sphere of its delegated powers, the several States were left supreme within the sphere of their reserved powers. And these several authorities, thus defined, were made and designed to be a mutual check upon each other against usurpation or the abuse of power. This is the political structure which Clay denominated "the fairest fabric of human government that ever rose to anuate the hopes of civilized man."

The Democratic party was organized to maintain this political system in its original purity, and with its salutary safeguards. The equality of all men as to their political and personal rights above defined, which constitutes the philosophical principles of civil government, and the only true foundation of popular government, was the basis upon which the Democratic party was established, and on which it has been maintained. And the Democratic principles for the administration of the Government were substantially defined by Jefferson, in his first inaugural address, which will be found in the Register of the 22nd of September last. In opposition to the Democratic party thus founded, the Federal party was organized on the doctrine of Alexander Hamilton, its acknowledged leader, who had declared himself repeatedly, and in various forms, in the Constitutional convention of 1787; to be opposed to popular government and in favor of a monarchy, taking the British monarchy as his model. The Federal party never recognized the basis of our political system, and differed from the Democratic party, as follows, to wit: First, While the Democratic party maintained a strict construction of the Constitution, to confine the Federal authority within the limits of its delegated powers, the Federal party insisted on enlarging the powers and patronage of the Federal Government by a latitudinarian construction of the Constitution and by implications, thus absorbing the powers of the States and consolidating all supreme power in the Federal Government. Second, By means of the bank of the United States, and by monopolies in business, and other facilities influencing the Federal party sought to accumulate power in the Federal Government, and to transform it into a centralized monarchy. Third, Although the Federal party disclaimed this Federal doctrine has been the controlling principle of the

How They Do It. The Manner in Which Newspapers Obtain the Most Interesting Reading.—An Excellent Illustration of it. Few positions in journalism are so important to a good newspaper, and yet so easily filled as that of the "exchange editor." Those that are unacquainted with the workings of a large newspaper, it may be stated that the "exchange" editor is the man who uses the scissors and paste-pot. All newspapers of metropolitan pretensions have exchange lists of hundreds of papers. They send their paper to all the leading journals in the country besides a number of country papers in the immediate vicinity. Every one of these papers are read by the exchange editor, and if he finds something novel and interesting, he cuts it, and credits the paper from which it is taken. When he gets a number of these clippings he hands them to the managing editor to make a selection from. The latter chooses the most interesting of them, and those are published in the paper upon the following day. Some newspapers use more clippings than others. In a large city, like New York, where interesting news is plenty few are needed, as the columns are well crowded without them. In Cincinnati, St. Louis and cities further west, the papers will be found well filled with them, and there is no mistake but that they make mighty good reading. For instance, the following entertaining story, which is from the Pittsburg Dispatch, a journal which is extensively copied, has been going the rounds of the newspapers: "Very seldom do we read of an actual case of recovery, where hope had altogether been lost, to parallel that which was Monday investigated by a Dispatch reporter who had heard in various quarters persons talking to their friends of a recent cure of a case of the marasmus, that had been performed. The plain facts in the case referred to, without exaggeration, are these, as they were learned from the mother of the young man, his pastor, and other persons well known in the community: "William Lincoln Curtis is the name of the young man in question. He is now employed at H. C. Porter, Co's locomotive works in Pittsburg, Pa. A year ago he resided with his mother on Grant street. About this time he went to bed one evening with a violent pain in his shoulder, the result, he thought, of a cold. The next morning the shoulder was greatly swollen, the pain was intense, and aches were felt all through his system. His case was speedily developed into a violent form of chronic rheumatism, among the first notable features of which was the paralysis of his left arm. He gradually grew worse, and in a few months the elbow and knee joints and both ankles became enormously enlarged. In March last the cheek bones began to enlarge, and upon his left side particularly, spreading his face out of all resemblance to his former self. The pain in all his joints became intense; fever, with its deteriorating effects, was now added, and he became rapidly reduced to the semblance of a skeleton, while vitality reached its lowest possible condition, and his sufferings were of such an indescribable character that those who most loved him sometimes thought it would be better if he was called away. As this time physicians were quite scarce in Pittsburg, he was taken to Philadelphia in immediate danger of total paralysis, and directly afterwards they announced to his sorrowful mother that they could give no hopes of recovery. The young man finally commenced taking that wonderful medicine, PRAXUNA. Almost at once the good effects were perceptible. In ten weeks quite a change for the better was perceptible by all the friends of the invalid. In six weeks almost all the enlargements had been reduced completely, while in spirits and strength the patient was quite as well as he had ever been in his life. "The mother of Willie Curtis in stating all these facts, said: 'Indeed, I cannot look upon the cure much less than the man himself. I do not hesitate in sounding the praise of PRAXUNA, and in recommending it to all my friends. My heart is very full of gratitude for my boy's recovery was really like that of one snatched from the jaws of death. The pastor of the church where the young man attended Sabbath school was visited, and he readily confirmed the facts of the reformation. The exact condition from disease, and of the doctor's having given him up. The young man entered the milliner's house with the reporter, and the pastor who had not seen him since his recovery, was greatly surprised at his improved condition. Said he, "if he had not spoken, I would not have known him."

THE Democrat gives the following defense of a Canton girl who was caught kissing her sweetheart a few nights ago. Her mother took her to task for these actions, but the girl silenced her by the following quotation: "Whoever you would that men should do unto you do you even so unto them."

It will require \$40,000,000 to pay pensions the coming year. PILES! PILES! PILES! A sure cure for Bleed, Bleeding, Itching, and Ulcerated Piles, has been discovered by Dr. William, (an Indian) recently called DR. WILLIAM'S INDIAN OINTMENT. A single box has cured the worst chronic cases of twenty-five years' standing. No one need suffer five minutes after applying this wonderful soothing medicine. Lotions and instruments do more harm than good. William's Ointment absorbs the tumors, slays the intense itching, (particularly at night after getting warm in bed), acts as a poultice, gives instant and painless relief, and is prepared only for Piles, Itching of the private parts, and for nothing else. For sale by H. Waterman, and mailed on receipt of price, \$1.00.

Given Away. We cannot help noticing the liberal offer made of all invalids and sufferers by Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption. You are requested to call at G. P. Reed's Drug Store and get a trial bottle free of cost. If you are suffering with consumption, coughs, colds, asthma, bronchitis, hay fever, loss of voice, hoarseness, or any affection of the throat or lungs. It will positively cure you. A fine assortment of Single and Double Harnesses, at T. F. THOMPSON'S. Rogers Combined Iron Fence Cresting and Farm Fence Posts. For sale at BALDWIN & WALLER'S.

Attention, Farmers! Before buying Fertilizers examine the July and August crop report, with analysis and valuations of fertilizers manufactured by Cincinnati Dessecaing Co. Below are the brands and values: Super Phosphate of Lime..... \$47.84 Bone Flour..... 49.95 Raw Bone Meal..... 52.00 Dry and the and in excellent condition for drilling. Sold by T. F. THOMPSON, Ravenna.

Two Large Safes for Sale. Notice is hereby given that the Company of Ravenna, Ohio, will offer for sale at auction, at the Court House in Ravenna, Ohio, on Monday, December 31, 1883, at one o'clock P. M., two safes formerly used in offices of County Auditor and Treasurer. The one from Treasurer's office was newly painted and used in County Clerk's office for about two years; has two sets of doors, and four-foot steel chest within. Other is a good fire proof safe, convenient for keeping of books, etc. By order of Board of Commissioners. LARIMAN & O'LEIN, County Auditor. 79-57

NEW BOOKS OF ALL Popular Authors CAN BE FOUND AT THE BOOK STORE OF C. A. MYERS. BEST STOCK OF Photograph Albums! In Portage County. EXCHANGE BUILDING, RAVENNA, O.

Remember, we sell a Better WHITE SHIRT for \$1.00 than can be bought for same money in the county. Why do we sell more WRAPPERS and DRAWERS than our competitors? Because our Assortment is Better and Prices Lower. TRUNKS and BAGS in great variety. Come and see us. We are ever mindful of the wants of our trade, and it is our best endeavor to have our Prices at all times as LOW AS THE LOWEST.

TAXES FOR 1883. To the Tax Payers of Portage County: In pursuance of law, I, Wilbur A. Jenkins, Treasurer of Portage County, Ohio, hereby give notice that the rates of taxation for the year 1883 are as follows: (The amount of Dollars and Cents levied upon each one hundred dollars' valuation of taxable property in the several Townships, Incorporated Villages and Special School Districts in said County.)

Table with columns for Township/Village, No. of Acres of Land, Value of Lands, Value of Towns and Villages, Value of Charities, Total Valuation, and various tax rates (e.g., State Tax, County Tax, School Tax, etc.).

YOUNG MEN AND WOMEN! Now is the Time to Educate Yourselves for Business! Good Paying Positions Can be Had by All who are Qualified to Fill Them!

LEGAL NOTICE. WILBER A. JENKINS, Treasurer. Treasurer of the County, Ohio, Oct. 20, 1883. G. P. REED, DEALER IN Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Dye Stuffs, Standard Patent Medicines, Candles, Cigars and Tobacco, together with a large variety of FANCY AND TOILET ARTICLES! Fine Perfumery, Stationery, Blank Books, School Books, and School Stationery. Mr. MYRON JAY, a thoroughly competent and reliable Druggist, has charge of the present Dispensary. Prescriptions carefully compounded at all hours, night and day.

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OCT. 24, '83. The Official Court Is In! It has been decided by a LARGE MAJORITY, that

BEATTY'S Is the place to buy READY-MADE CLOTHING! HATS, CAPS, and GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS! Come and see what we can do for you in OVERCOATS from \$4 to 20 in MEN'S SUITS from \$5 to \$22. in BOYS' SUITS from \$4 to \$12. in CHILD'S SUITS from \$3 to \$7.

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J. C. BEATTY. BELTING, BELTING! BALDWIN & WALLER'S! No. 3. ETNA BLOCK. We call attention of the public to the fact that we have added to our stock a full line of Leather Rubber Belting. Which we will sell at Lowest Living Prices Also, our stock of STEEL GOODS, BUILDERS' HARDWARE, and in fact everything that goes to make up a general line of Hardware, is complete. Our Prices are Bottom—WE WILL NOT BE UNDERSOLD!

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