NORTHERN OHIO JOURNAL.

SATURDAY, SEPT. 27th, 1879.

STATE DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

For Governor,
General THOMAS EWING,
of Fairfield county.

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

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

For Auditor of State,
CHARLES REMELIN,
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'MAHAN,
of Cuyahoga county.

District Ticket.

FOR STATE SENETOR.
J. G. HULBURT,
of Ashtabula.

Lake County Democratic Ticket.

For Representative,
THOMAS S. HARBACH.

For Commissioner,
H. S. FAY.

For Recorder,
S. P. SAXTON.

For Infirmary Director,
GEO. W. KING.

Geauga County Democratic Ticket.

For Representative,
A. W. BENTON,
of Chardon.

For Treasurer,
L. G. KING,
of Chardon.

For Recorder,
D. L. JOHNSON,
of Burton.

For Prosecuting Attorney,
J. E. SMITH,
of Chardon.

For County Commissioner,
THOMAS BROWN,
of Burton.

For Coroner,
J. L. JOHNSON,
of Middlefield.

For Director of Infirmary,
J. C. HINKSON,
of Burton.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

THE RIGHTS OF THE LABORER.

Political parties express themselves through the mouths of their leaders. So, when we find Mr. Evarts saying that "in the near future the workingmen of the United States cannot expect twice or thrice the wages of their fellow-workmen in Europe" it may be accepted as the authorative endorsement by the Republican party of that policy which seeks to grind the free men of America down to the level of the serfs of the old country. The Secretary of State and with him the entire Republican party, in seeking to find some excuse for the infamous condition into which their hard money, monopolist theories have brought the producers of this country find themselves compelled to accept as correct the two assumptions (*a*) that the relative position of the workingman in the United States is so nearly allied to that of the workingman in Europe that their wages mus tassimilate and (*b*) that Capital posseses the same power to control the wages of the American laborer as it does to control those of the toiler in England or Ireland—assumptions contrary to fact and in direct opposition to the spirit of our free institutions. But assuming these positions to be true, this Republican fugleman finds no difficulty in arriving at the conclusion that the American laborer had better prepare himself for his fate and therefore presents him with the full details of his future mode of life—kindly tells him what his wages are to be—considerately explains what he can eat—and thoughtfully enlightens him how to travel through life a slave to bread, bequeathing to his posterity the glorious liberty of following in his footsteps of servitude, want and misery.

Every man who votes the Republican ticket this fall endorses by his ballot the positions thus taken by Mr. Evarts.

Our Secretary of State may be a great statesman but it was for no such fate as that depicted by him that Thomas Jefferson proclaimed the Declaration of American Independence and declared all men created free and equal and endowed with certain inalienable rights, among which are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. It was for no such fate that the light-houses of education have been established in every town and school district in the land, to educate the people to a civilization where equality of rights makes an equality of hopes. It was in contemplation of no such fate as this that our public domain—broad enough for hundreds of millions, fertile with every product that enriches and sustains life, varied in climate to suit all tastes—was dedicated to the people, for their use, for their occupancy and for their enjoyment and support. It was to culminate in no such fate that we have gone on from one triumph of progress to another to a success which was founded on human equalities and the great principle that Labor achieves all, creates all and honors all, so long as it is protected by all. If they deem otherwise neither Mr. Evarts nor the Republican party have ever comprehended the spirit of our institutions, the genius of the American people, or the grand possibilities which education, our territory and human effort are to achieve. We have not progressed for decades to now retrograde into the bondage of the past. We have not acquired limitless territory and dedicated it to force men to become slaves to task-masters.

But Mr. Evarts and the Republican party say differently and every man who casts a Republican ballot this fall votes to rivet still closer the chains with which Capital seeks to fetter the laborers and producers of the land.

Despite Republican assertions and Republican efforts to the contrary the American operative can never accept the fate of the European laborer. And he never should. Nor would any statesman possessing a single element of that spirit of 1776 which defiantly proclaimed the alternative of "Liberty or Death" ever muster together the wretched details of poverty, want and slavery, through which the European laborer travels from the cradle to the grave and tell the working man of America that he must prepare himself for such a fate.

But Republican statesmanship is a term irreconcilable with patriotism. In advocating the serfdom of Labor Mr. Evarts but openly avows that for which his party has long secretly striven. By voting for Republican candidates every laborer and artizan and producer proclaims himself a coward, unable or unwilling to defend his own rights—a man who prefers dependent slavery to independent freedom. The issue is squarely defined. The decision rests with the people.

FROM all along the line comes the blazing light of the Democratic camp fires. The outlook is encouraging and while prominent Republicans will concede the State by only a small majority, the Democratic managers are confidently claiming it by from thirty to forty thousand. Ewing, Rice and victory is now the slogan.

AT the head of the Democratic State ticket is as good a Union soldier as was in the field. For the second place on the ticket is a Union General who left one of his legs upon the battle field. Yet Republican papers keep up a howl that Democrats are in favor of secession and want to get up another war. When we point out the fact that the Democratic candidates did faithful service in the battle front for the Union cause, while the Republican nominee stayed at home and sold dry goods, we are met with the rejoinder that Democrats want another war. And Republicans call this argument.

IT should not be forgotten that the last Democratic Legislature saved the State two million dollars, thus lessening the burden upon the tax-payers that amount. This it did, too, while embarrassed with a lot of old debts and deficiencies left by the previous Republican Administration. If the next Legislature should be Democratic, still greater savings may be expected. The Democratic party points to this saving of $2,000,000 by the last Legislature, as an argument why the party should be kept in power in the State. It is argument stronger than words, and it is one which will have weight with the intelligent, thinking tax-payers of the State.

THE press is a great institution. Probably the universe would never have been created had it not been included in the plans of the Creator that about the end of the nineteenth century mankind should regulate all their emotions, plans and actions with a strict and exclusive reference to the interests and the wishes of those among their number who might happen to be the fortunate owners of sundry fonts of type, engines and printing-presses. This is a truth too little regarded by mankind in general. It will perhaps be better understood now that the commander of the steamer which brought General Grant from Japan to California has been shown to be a secessionist, conspirator and marine Guy Fawkes by his shameful failure to order his voyage with a single eye to the convenience of the San Francisco newspapers, and in an especial manner of "the Eastern correspondents of the press." The man actually brought his ship in after dusk, and in this way wantonly and wickedly compelled the "Eastern correspondents" aforesaid to see "several hours consumed in the procession before they could send anything through." Really no language can adequately describe such an offense against the human race. It was aggravated by the clumsy arrangements connected with the diurnal revolution of the globe. These gave "four hours' time" against the much-injured correspondents. It is clear, of course, that Captain Maury ought to be deprived of his ship and put at hard labor in a press-room. What shall be done with the axis of the earth and the celestial luminaries remains to be seen. But this sort of thing cannot be allowed to go on.

THERE never was a time in the history of the Republican party of Ohio when their candidates were thrown so completely on the defensive as now. From the inception of the campaign down to the present the first candidate on the ticket has been subjected to a fire which has greatly worried the Fostoria merchant and kept him busy to dodge. His war record—his attitude toward the laboring men, in which he debased the rights of that class—his willful misrepresentation of facts in regard to his connection with railroad speculations—his Louisiana record, in which he betrayed his own party in that State—his attempt to bribe a Catholic priest to labor for him—all these things have greatly impeded his progress in the canvass, and acted as a serious drawback to the entire ticket. The advantage has all along been with the Democracy. They were fortunate in the selection of a good ticket. Generals Ewing and Rice distinguished themselves for bravery during the late war, which is in striking contrast with Mr. Foster's record, who, as an able-bodied young man had not the patriotism and courage to volunteer for the defense of his country. The record of the Democratic leaders also commends them to the boys in blue—particularly that of General Rice, whose efforts in behalf of the act for pension arrears is greatly appreciated by the needy, and loudly extolled by all patriots. General Ewing has been termed the champion of the cause of the laboring classes, and they will rally to his support in great numbers, especially when it is known that five thousand National banks are at the back of Charley Foster. The Democratic standard-bearers are also statesmen of acknowledged ability and integrity, and the people of Ohio feel that it will be an honor to the State to have such men for their rulers. The Democrats have clearly the inside track, and if a vigilant, aggressive fight is continued to the end of the campaign, the result will be all that the lovers of good government and Democracy could wish for.

EXCHANGE NOTES.

REST TO COME.

The weary traveller finds the hard way long
Until he gains at last the steep hill's crest
And sees far down the shady valley path
His haven of rest. Then comes a calm and easeful sense of rest.

So!, O God, borne down with burdens sore,
Have reached the summit of the hill of life;
And see, though far, thy shining gates of light,
The end of bitterness and the close of strife!

Toledo

PETERSON'S MAGAZINE for October comes to us promptly on time. In addition to its usual steel engraving, it has a double-size pattern, printed in colors, and a colored steel fashion plate. Among its stories are "The Tragedy of Trevylan," by Mrs. Ann S. Stephens, and "Miss Delargie," by Mrs. Frances Hodgson Burnett, two novelets of considerable merit. Specimens sent gratis, if written for, to those wishing to get up clubs. Address Charles J. Peterson, 305 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, Pa.

AS INDICATIVE of the sturdy political honesty of those who opposed the Blaine ticket in Maine the Belfast *Journal* says that a Greenbacker, after depositing in Ward 1 a ballot for Joseph L. Smith, was asked by a person present if he didn't want to vote for biennial elections. "Vote to buy-any-election?" exclaimed the Greenbacker; "buy elections; I buy——, I won't vote to buy any election; there is too much of that work carried on now," and seizing a ballot he voted "No" on the constitutional amendment.

EVEN bondocratt papers are demanding judgment upon that expensive and disgraceful nuisance—our Foreign Diplomatists—the New York *Sun* says:

The alleged importance of this branch of the service has been fully explained by the present Minister to Spain, whose duties, according to his statement, are directing travellers where they can make purchases, and where they can find amusement. There can be no question that popular opinion already demands the abolition of these nests of snobbery and sham.

Sound and sensible. But it is neither sound nor sensible when the same paper finds fault with the fingling way Hayes has set his consular spies to work in Europe. The plain duty of any paper having our honor and our workingmen in its keeping was, and is, to denounce the atrocious insult to our citizens folded up in this consular inquiry. The atrocious crime folded up in it; the atrocious wrong that it contemplates—not the bungling, stupid way Hayes and Evarts set about committing it. The only good thing about it is the bungling at which our "shining" light levels the rays of his indignation.

WIDE AWAKE for October opens with a frontispiece that all the boys will enjoy, and which illustrates Rev. I. L. Beman's true story of "Hunting Deer." This is followed by an interesting article from Mary Wager-Fisher on the "Philadelphia Reform School," and this by a capital story about "Polly's Temptation." Two other full-page illustrated poems are S. C. Stones' "How they Received the King," and "The Weed's Mission," by Margaret Eytinge. "How the Penny Family Lived," is a capital true sketch, by Amanda B. Harris, of a family that resude in a rail-car the year round. In "St. Olave's" the story has reached an exciting climax, while in the "Dogberry Bunch," part of that interesting family are in noisy Chicago. There is also a nice pictorial story for little folks about "Fred's Pet;" an article about "Dr. Johnson and his Times," and a glimpse "In Belgium," by Mrs. Alfred Macy. In Mr. Benjamin's "American Artists" Series, No. X., relates to Wordsworth Thompson, the young historical painter. D. Lothrop & Co., publishers.

APPLETONS' JOURNAL for October gives the second installment of Mrs. Edward's brillant novel, "Vivian the Beauty," and a continuation of "The Seamy Side," by Messrs. Besant and Rice. The third of Karl Blind's papers on "Russian Conspiracies" appears, which concludes the series. Mr. W. H. Mallock's latest contribution to the ethic and esthetic discussions of the day is entitled "A Dialogue on Human Happiness," and this is given in full. It is a brilliant and suggestive paper. From Matthew Arnold we have an article entitled "The French Play in London." "Art and Criticism" is devoted to the discussion of certain art theories now current in London. "Leaves from the Laurels of Moliere" is a very readable paper on the great French humorous dramatist. A description of a remarkable rocky group in Utah, known as "The City of Rocks," and poems by Locker, Fawcett and others, complete the body of the number. The editor has for his topics "The Nude in Art once More," "Women as Horticulturists," and "Art and Democracy;" and in the "Books of the Day" review some of the more important of the recent publications.

THE October number of the *Eclectic*, contains a finely executed portrait on steel of Francis Parkman, one of the most eminent of American historians: and the portrait is accompanied by a brief but complete and interesting sketch of his life. The literary contents of the number are as follows: "Hours in a Library, Gray and his School," by Leslie Stephen; "The French Play in London," by Matthew Arnold; "The Study of the Classics," by Alexander Bain; "Souvenirs of Madame Vigee Le Brun;" "Half-Hearted," a poem; "White Wings: a Yachting Romance," by William Black. Chapters V. to VII. "The Origin of the week," by Richard A. Proctor; "Conversations with Prince Napoleon," by the late Nassau W. Senior; "An Episode in the Russo-Turkish War;" "Mademoiselle de Mersac," a Novel, Chapters XVIII. and XIX.; "Influence of the Mind on the Body;" "Americans in Europe;" "Is Nest-Building an Instinct in Birds?"; "The Two Crosses of Honor;" "At Sea;" and the biographical sketch of Mr. Parkman already mentioned. Besides these, the Editorial Departments, filled with copious notes on home and foreign literature, science, and art, complete a number of great interest and variety. Published by E. R. Pelton, 25 Bond Street, New York.

THE October number of *St. Nicholas* closes the sixth volume of the magazine with an array of features hard to match in interest for the little folks. Louisa M. Alcott contributes the opening story entitled "Jimmy's Cruise in the 'Pinafore.'" The Elevated Railroads of New York are described in a long article by Charles Barnard. "Noah's Ark Ashore," is the title of another descriptive article which will be eagerly read by every boy and girl. Besides these, there is a timely little paper telling all about the strange doings and mysteries of "Halloween," and illustrated with a lovely frontispiece, while a very "Curious Monastery" is shown in a full page picture; and a fascinating "School in the Woods" is described by Maurice Thompson, the literary archer. Of stories there is a capital budget, beginning with the two serials "Eyebright" and "A Jolly Fellowship," which are both concluded in this number with "climax" installments, and there are also several funny pictures and verses scattered through the number, while the departments at the end will look at least as inviting as ever to the young eyes that read them so carefully every month.

THE October *Scribner* opens with an important paper on "Ups and Downs in Leadville," by Ernest Ingersoll, with numerous illustrations by Mrs. Mary Hallock Foote and J. Harrison Mills. Another seasonable paper deals with "Field Sports in Minnesota," and is written by Charles A. Zimmerman, a noted sportsman of St. Paul. An exquisitely sott and beautiful engraving, by Mr. Cole, of Fortuny's "Piping Shepherd," accompanies a poem by Charles de Kay, suggested by the original painting. Under the title of "Edison's System of Fast Telegraphy," Edwin M. Fox describes the automatic telegraph which was in operation for a year between New York and Washington, and of which no full popular account has before been published. The subject of the fifth paper in the Brazil series, by Herbert H. Smith, is "Rio de Janiero." The multilustrated material comprises a suggestive paper by John Arbuckle, entitled "Journalism, as exemplified by the late Mr. Bagshot, the concluding paper on "English Spelling and Spelling Reform," by Prof. T. R. Lounsbury, of Yale; a sketch of unique and laughable experiences, by "Jack Randolph," entitled "A Sallimer in the Cotton Field;" a full installment of Henry James' "Confidence," and the conclusion of Mrs. Burnett's "Haworth's," which now gives way to Mr. Cable's new novel of Creole life, "The Grandissimes;" two notable short stories: one of Roman life by Mr. Boyesen, entitled "Annunciata," and the other a vigorous dialect sketch by William Hawley Smith, entitled "Dick"—a piece of writing which is soon to be added to the repertoire of a prominent public reader. There are also poems by Irwin Russell, A. B. Boyle, John Vance Cheney and William M. Briggs.

CORRESPONDENCE

How About Those "Better Times?"

WILLOUGHBY, SEPT. 16, 1879.

EDITOR NORTHERN OHIO JOURNAL:

Republican editors and stumpers are laboring to convince the people that the good times promised by John Sherman are already upon us; but "we, the people," cannot see it. The times are as hard to-day as they were years ago. Ask the farmer if he is getting a better price for his produce, and he will tell you no. Ask the manufacturer or mechanic if he or they are receiving higher prices than they were, and the answer will be no. Ask the mechanic or the workingman if his wages have been increased, and his answer will be the same. The "better times" of these Republicans, is all clap-trap, made for political effect. They know very well that the legislation of Congress in passing laws for the benefit of the bondholders and the gold speculators, has well nigh ruined the industrial interests of the country, and fearing the indignation of the people, they now set up the cry of better times, without a particle of evidence to sustain the assertion. The truth is, we shall never have good times until we have a change of the officers of the General Government. Hayes, Sherman & Co., and the entire cabinet are using the people's money, and the influence they can bring to bear to elect Charles Foster Governor of Ohio for the express and only purpose of securing an endorsement of their wicked and corrupt administration. It is for this purpose that Hayes has given money to the campaign fund of the Republican party with which to carry Ohio for his personal friend Foster. It is for this purpose that John Sherman assessed the clerks of his department. They expect to carry Ohio by money, and by money alone. As sentinels upon the watch-tower of freedom, we call upon the voters of Ohio—the farmers, the manufacturers, the mechanics, and the workingmen, and all lovers of an honest Government, to rise up as one man, and rebuke these corrupt political leaders by voting for the ticket headed by the honest statesman and brave soldier, Thomas Ewing. A DEMOCRATIC FARMER.

FINANCIAL & COMMERCIAL.

MONEY MARKET.

Office of NORTHERN OHIO JOURNAL.
FRIDAY, September 27, 1879.

The *Northwestern Trade Bulletin* is disposed to exaggerate the great trade "boom" more narrowly that most of our cotemporaries, and the result is the following scrap of philosophy and of very conservative advice:

"The word 'boom' is not quite clearly defined in the latest vocabularies. It is not, however, suggestive of permanence or reliability, but rather gives the idea of sudden, unexpected, concentrated force, which expends itself in one single tremendous effort, like a tidal wave. It is quite well to speak of the Grant boom, the Sherman boom, the Tilden boom, or any other artificial or spasmodic phenomenon which attracts momentary attention, and dies away as suddenly as the boom of a Fourth of July cannon. The word itself is suggestive of sudden noise, blank cartridge, and nothing more. As applied to trade it gives an unsatisfactory impression to business men who have waited and suffered, and are looking anxiously for the dawn of true prosperity. They distrusts boom, they want the true basis on which they will be safe to build. That prices have advanced; that more life has come to industry and trade is apparent, but how it came, where it came from, and how soon it will depart, is answered by the fashionable catch-word "boom." It is the province of a trade journal to give a true statement of all the business facts transpiring, and they certainly show an almost miraculous revival in American trade and manufacture. We think it is a boom. We advise every merchant to confine his operations to what his individual capital can control, and to enlarge his line of credit, *not one dollar*. It costs little to be cautious. It is well to remember that a Presidential election is pending, that hard times have always turn d out those in power, and that it is possible that this bulness boom is too artificial to last, being more a political boom than a natural revival of business. Something may be made out of it by those who distrust it sufficently to avoid running in debt, but to those who launch out on the great sea of credit, with nothing but this 'boom' underneath, death by drowning is probable."

The changes in the situation of our banks, as indicated by the last returns, have not been large, that in the deposits alone rising as high as million dollars. The banks report $1,067,700 less deposits and $716,850 less of legal tenders that a week ago, while the specie line has advanced only $128 100. The various changes result in a loss of $319,025 in the surplus reserve which now sands at $2,904,795 in place of $3,193,-820 in the previous return.

There is very little new to be said of the money market. Its working continues comparatively easy—far easier that with such a showing of the banks, it could if it were not for the state of our foreign trade.

Government bonds continue strong at a further advance on almost every issue last week. There is little chance of their being materially lower. For the better class of State bonds there are the usual strong bids but few or no offerings; but why should anybody want the fancies? Railroad bonds are irregular though generally higher, in sympathy with the advance of other speculations of the time.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

	Offered	Asked
U. S. Loan, 6 ⅜ cent, reg'd.... 1881	104¾	104¾
do 6 cent, coupon, 1881	104¾	104¾
do Called Bonds reg'd		
do do coupon		
do 5-20, reg'd n.... 1865		
do 5-20 coupon, n. 1 1865		
do 5-20 registered.... 1867		
do 5-20 coupon..... 1867		
do 5-20 registered.... 1868		
do 5-20 coupon..... 1868		
do 10-40 registered		
do 10-40 coupon		
do 5's registered.... 1881	102⅛	102⅝
do 5's coupon..... 1881	102⅛	102⅝
do 4⅜ registered.... 1891	104⅜	104⅞
do 4⅜ coupon..... 1891	105⅛	104⅞
do 6's currency.... 1895-99	121⅛	
do 4's, of 1907, coupon	102	102⅛
American Gold.....	100	

STOCKS.

W. U. Telegraph	100	90¼	99
Adams Express	100		60
American Express	100	48½	49
United States Express	100	43½	44
Wells Fargo Express	100	99	99½
Pacific Mail steamship Co.	100	21½	21½
Central of New Jersey	100	51	52½
Chicago & Northwestern	100	75¾	76
do do preferred	100	97¾	98
Chicago & Rock Island	100	138½	139½
Chicago Burlington & Q.	100	113¾	114½
Chicago M & St. Paul	100	65	65¼
do do preferred	100	96½	96¾
Cleveland & Pitts. guar'd	50	98½	99½
Cleve. Col. Cin. & Ind	100	51	52
Del. Lack's & Western	50	58¼	58¾
Erie Railway	100	...	...
do preferred	100		
Harlem	50	152	...
do preferred	50		
Illinois Central	100		86½
Lake Shore & Michigan S'th'n	100	87¾	87¾
Michigan Central	100	79¼	80¼
N. Y. Central and Hud. Riv	100		
Ohio & Mississipi Railway	100	16¼	16¾

LAKE SHORE BONDS.

Michigan So. 7 ⅜ cent. 2d Mtge	111	111¾
Mich. So. and N. I. S. F'd 7 ⅜ cent	110	111½
Cleveland & Toledo 8 ⅜ F	109¾	
Cleveland & Toledo, New Bonds	103	
Cleve'd P'ville & Ash, Old Bonds	115	118
do do New Bonds	116	118
Buffalo & Erie, New Bonds	116	118
Buffalo & State Line 7s	103	
Kalamazoo & W. Pigeon 1st Mtge	115	117¾
Detroit, Monroe & Toledo Bonds		
Lake shore Dividend Bonds	120	
Lake Shore Con. Coup. 1st	120	121
Lake Shore Con. Reg. 1st. Q.	120	121
Lake Shore Con. Coup. 2d	112	114
Lake Shore Con. Reg. 2d		14
Marietta and Cincinnati 1st, Mtge	91	

PAINESV'LE MARKET.

Office of NORTHERN OHIO JOURNAL.
FRIDAY, September, 27th, 1879.

The grain market is a little more active, we note an advance on some grains and a decline in some others.

New wheat continues to come into market, and meets with ready sale. New Oats are coming into market, but are rather dull, we note a decline of three cents per bu.

Corn is active and in good demand, all than is offered meets with ready sale @ 42 c and advance of ¼c per bu. Rye also sought after.

	Buying	Selling
XX Red Winter	$ ..	4 00
XXX Amber		5 50
XXX White Wheat		6 00
Rye		2 50
Graham Flour per bbl		5 50
Corn Meal, per cwt		1 00
Shorts per cwt		70
Chop Feed per cwt		1 00
Salt, per bbl		1 25
No. 1 Mackerel, per ⅛ bbl		1 00
No. 1 White Fish, per ⅛ bbl		5 50
No 1 Trout, per ⅛ bbl		5 25
White Wheat	90	...
Red Wheat	85	...
Rye	40	...
Corn, shelled	42	...
Ear Corn, per 70 lbs	42	...
Oats New	25	...
Old Oats		...
Butter	14	16
Lard	8	10
Chicken	7	10
Tallow	5¾	6¼
Chickens, ⅜ lb	6	8
Ham	9	11
Shoulders		
Dressed Hogs	4 00	
Beef	4½	5 00
Eggs	10	12½
Potatoes	35	50
Beans	1 50	1 75
Dried Apples	03	07
Hay	8 00	10 00

CLEVELAND MARKET.

Office of NORTHERN OHIO JOURNAL.
FRIDAY, September 27th, 1879.

The quotations given below are made from the ruling prices at the close of the market on Thursday.

FLOUR—		
City made XX White	$ 6 75	
" XX Amber	6 50	
" XX Red No. 1	6 25	
" " No. 2	4 50	
Akron City Mills		
Country made XX White	5 75	@ 6 00
" XX Red and Amber	5 50	@ 5 75
Spring, "	5 00	@ 5 50
" X Red		
Minnesota, new process	8 00	@ 8 50
Brownhelm Mills	7 50	
Rye	3 50	@ 3 70
Buckwheat, new Ens. ⅜ cwt.		
MILL FEED—		
Shorts	14 00	
Middlings, coarse	15 00	
Second fine do	15 00	
Fine do	18 00	
Chop	19 00	
Coarse Meal	18 00	
Fine Meal	19 00	
Country, below city made	1 00	@ 2 00
WHEAT—		
No. 1 Red	1 17	
No. 2 do	1 15	
CORN—		
Ears, new	37	
Shelled, low mixed	45	
Shelled, high mixed	46	
OATS—		
No. 1	31	
No. 2	26	
White	32	
BARLEY—		
State	65	@ 80
Western common, No 3	60	@ 65
Extra, No. 3	75	@ 80
Fall		95
Canada	75	@ 80
PORK—		
Heavy mess		8 75
Light mess		8 75
Extra short clear		11 00
LIVE HOGS—		
Average Price		@ 3 70
LARD—		
City rendered, in kegs		6
do do in tierces		5¾
Country rendered	4½	5
SMOKED MEATS—		
Hams canvassed		8½
Shoulders "		5½
Bacon		7
Dried Beef		11
Beef Tongues ⅜ doz		5 50
POTATOES—		
(New, $1 25@1.50 per barrel for choice.)		
Early Rose		
Peerless		
Peachblows, from store		
" in car loads		
DRIED PEACHES—		
Prime capeeled at	2	@ 2½
Peeled	9	@ 10
DRIED APPLES—		
For old fruit	1	@ 2
New	3	@ 3¼
BUTTER—		
Choice quality	13	@ 14
Fair to good	5	@ 8
Inferior "		
Low grades		

FOR SALE.

A GOOD FAMILY HORSE FOR SALE cheap. Enquire of M. A. Ritter, Washington St. 424-tf

FOR SALE.

NEW THREE SPRING WAGON FOR sale at a bargain. N. O. LEE. 424tf

WANTED.

A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEWORK. Apply at No. 129 State Street. 422-tf

FOR SALE.

THE HOUSE AND LOT ON THE CORNER of Cortland and Nebraska streets. Cheap for cash. Enquire at No. 159 State street. 376-tf M. & S. S. ELIAS.

PIANO WANTED.

WANTED TO RENT A PIANO. MUST be a good instrument. Apply immediately to W. G. McCall at his music room No. 29 Main St. 424tf

FOR SALE.

A GOOD SEWING MACHINE, which has been used but little, and warranted to be as good as new. Can be seen at 110 Main St. Price low. 419-tf.

PENSIONS!

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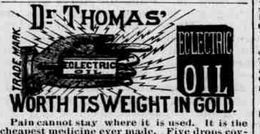

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TRAIN No. 1, Leaves Cleveland at 7:15, A. M. leaves at Grafton 8:28; York 9:00; Medina 9:20; Chippewa Lake 9:19; Seville 9:30; Russel 10:38; Easton 9:51; Warwick 10:03; Fulton 10:12; Massillon 10:22; Barr's Mills 11:00; Dover 11:24; New Philadelphia 11:33; Uhrichsville 11:54.

TRAIN No. 3, Leaves Cleveland at 3:45 P. M. leaves at Grafton 5:07; York 5:27; Medina 5:35; Chippewa Lake 5:45; Seville 5:51; Russell 6:05; Easton 6:18; Warwick 6:38; Fulton 6:42; Massilon 7:05; Barr's Mills 7:25; Dover 8:00; New Philadelphia 8:10; Uhrichsville 8:40.

TRAIN No. 9, Leaves Grafton at 9:15 A. M. leaves at York 10:1; Medina 10:35; Chippewa Lake 11:15; Seville 11:45; Russell 12:15; P. M.; Easton 1:05; Warwick 1:40; Fulton 2:00; Massillon 2:35; Barr's Mills 4: