The Montrose Democrat.

E. B. HAWLEY, EDITOR.

MONTROSE, PENNA.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 22, 1870.

Cabinet Resignations.

The rumor that has been rife ever since Attorney General Hoar was sworn in was made true on Wednesday last by his final resignation, and the President on Thursday sent in the name of Amos T. Akerman, of Georgia, to the Senate as his successor. But the Senate were considered unanimous in their disapproval of Mr. Akerman's confirmation, and it is believed that his name will be withdrawn.

It has been known for some time that Mr. Hoar was opposing, in a quiet way, and he did not hesitate to denounce as corrupt some of the surroundings of the President. There has also been of late some over-rulings of his selections for attornies and marshals. He had not the power he formally possessed, but no one believed his political end was so near.

It is stated that Mr. Fish and Mr. Cox will follow the example of Attorney General Hoar, and that probably Mr. Robeson will retire from the navy department. According to the statements of those who ought to know, it would appear that the President had determined to manage the administration hereafter himself in his own way, and not be controlled by his ministers.

From present appearances it looks like trouble in the Radical happy family, and that, unless they can pacify Grant by amusing him at the watering places and horse races as they did last season, he, Congress, and the Republican party will be arrayed in position for a political squabble.

Hon. Henry D. Foster.

The Democracy of Fayette county have just declared in favor of Hon. Henry D. Foster as their candidate for Congress.—Since that Mr. Israel Painter has declined to run, and General Foster has the field to himself.

He was fairly and legally elected to the present Congress, and was deprived of his seat by the combined efforts of Covode and Cessna. The people will see that he is sent back with such a majority as will prevent a contest. Covode refuses to run against Foster again. He knows he would be overwhelmingly defeated.

General Foster is one of the ablest men in the State, and true as steel. He is just such a man as should represent every Democratic district in Congress.

Reduction of the Army.

Such a reduction of the army as ought to take place is not to be secured while Grant is President and Congress Radical. A Conference Committee of the two Houses has at last agreed upon a half way measure of reform. The rates of pay fixed by the House bill are to be adopted, and the army kept up to the standard of thirty thousand men. That is at least three times as many as are needed in time of peace. A provision is made for giving officers one year's pay if they resign, and all officers prohibited from occupying civil position. This will cut off Sickles, Badeau, Kilpatrick, Dent and others, who are drawing pay as army officers and the salaries attached to civil offices.

Know-Nothingism Cropping Out.

The Pittsburg *Gazette*, a paper boasting that it is oldest Radical journal in Western Pennsylvania, said the other day, "The next duty of Republicanism is to Africanize the nation which it has liberated. The Republic is for freemen and for Americans."

The above shows the depth of the philanthropy of the Republican party, whose leaders are constantly plotting to set aside every principle of Democratic government, in order to carry out the deep seated hostility to naturalized citizens that lurks in their hearts; knowing full well that a large majority of our foreign born population have seen enough of tyranny, taxation and corruption, and will be found acting in opposition to them.

We would ask where did those Americans come from who founded the nation, framed its charter of liberties, fought the battles of the Revolution, and proclaimed it an asylum for fugitives from despotism of whatever name or nation? What blood is it that has coursed in the veins of those who have ruled us until Radicalism disgraced it with fanatical schemes and fifteenth amendment frauds? There is not a white man who perambulates in the halls of government, either Legislative or Executive, Republican or Democrat, whose line of consanguinity is not traceable to foreign ancestry. We would like to know what the difference is, whether we landed in our own person five years ago, or in the loins of our progenitors one hundred years ago, as regards our claim to aristocracy of birth. All glory be to the pure principle of Democracy; *never* under its rule could Senators and Legislators trace their descendants to the barbarous cannibals of Africa, who stand today as they stood eighteen hundred years ago, and to all intents and purposes where they will stand eighteen hundred years hence, almost upon "all-fours"—ordained by nature as fit companions for snakes and alligators, and feeding upon toads and lizards. To the present corrupt organization at the helm of our nation belong these laurels, and we do not envy them the well deserved fame which they are receiving.

When they say, "This Republic is for freemen and Americans," they only mean that it is for negroes and Radicals.

Thanks to the anglo-Saxon blood which curdles in our veins at the insult, the voice of the people of this nation, as fast as it can be heard at the ballot-box, proclaims that this Republic is for WHITE MEN.

☞ Senator Cain, colored, of South Carolina, says that the thieves and robbers are destroying the Republican party in that State. Good from evil.

☞ The Cardiff giant got six votes for Senator, at a recent election in Grundy county, Iowa. We have enough frauds in Congress without him.

Governor Geary's Message.

FELLOW CITIZENS:—In receiving the various testamonials of confidence which have been conferred upon me by the people of my native State, I am deeply sensible of the circumstances under which they have been bestowed, and of the corresponding duties and responsibilities imposed upon me during the fulfillment of my term of the Chief Executive office in your State government. Notwithstanding a heart animated with pure and upright intentions toward the welfare of the Commonwealth, and with all the faculties allotted to me unceasingly devoted to its service, I feel deeply conscious that I stand in need of your indulgence, while I thus exercise one of the prerogatives of the position of Governor—to address the people when in his opinion he is justified by circumstances effecting their welfare and interests; and to expect from them an honest, candid and liberal support in return.

With such circumstances now before the people of Pennsylvania, I feel that I would be recreant to my duty, ungrateful to a generous people, and untrue to myself, if I should fail to express to you my opinions upon a subject of public concern, which demands from you immediate attention, and prompt, intelligent and independent action.

The inviolability of the Sinking Fund, by which your public debt is to be reduced and finally extinguished, must be maintained against all attacks upon it, whether open or secret! A public debt is not a blessing but an evil!—an evil not to be measured by the amount of the direct pecuniary burden it imposes upon the people, but by its whole effect, the entire amount of all its consequences. These consequences have been pointed out so fully by the fathers of the republic, and by the most reliable writers upon political economy, and a conviction of them, is so deeply impressed on the minds of all reflecting men, that I need not recapitulate them, nor insist even upon their existence.

The State debt must be paid;—paid honestly and to the utmost farthing, and as soon as it can reasonably be done—to this doctrine I am irrevocably pledged in every possible manner—and the credit of the State must be kept up to its highest point, in order that this important object may be most readily accomplished. No belief or suspicion of bad faith or of profligacy, on our part, should be permitted to get abroad or to derive the slightest support or countenance from the conduct of our government in any of its branches. It should be understood everywhere that we have an incorruptible and unerring judiciary; a Legislature and an Executive disposed to work together, and to co-operate heartily in maintaining the honor of the Commonwealth.

The operation of the Sinking Fund was temporarily interrupted, or rather weakened, by the recent war, but by the blessing of Heaven upon the patriotic efforts of the nation the days of peace have returned. There can now be no excuse for diverting from that fund any of the monies pledged to it by the Constitution and the laws, nor for tampering in any manner with its regular administration.

But it is known to you that a bold and daring attempt was made in the legislature during its last session, to invade the Treasury and seize the proceeds of the sale of the public works of the State, deposited there, in the sinking fund, for the use of certain affiliated corporations of this Commonwealth, and that that attempt was defeated only by the interposition of the Executive *veto*. This was to me an ungracious and unpleasant task, to resist the majority in the legislature composed of Senators and Representatives chosen by you, under the regular forms of the Constitution presumably for their intelligence and integrity; and it was inexpedient, perhaps as a question of personal interest and ease, that I should incur the hostility of powerful enemies by the course adopted. But I saw before me the open path of duty, pointed out by the clear words of the Constitution and by my oath of office; and I did not hesitate to treat the subject with the firmness and action which the urgency of the case required. The bill to distribute the securities in the sinking fund among several newly incorporated railroad companies, and to substitute for them very inferior, if not utterly worthless obligations, was sent to me only on the day next preceding the final adjournment of the legislature although it had passed both houses about two weeks before. Borrowing time from the usual hours of rest, I was enabled, the next morning, to return the bill with my objections to the House, in which it had originated. There its further consideration was postponed and no final judgment upon it was pronounced. It stands now among the open questions which may be revived at a future session. It may again be introducted and passed next winter or at any subsequent time, without embarrassment from any prior decision of either House against it. And if the membership of both houses shall be so made up at any time that a two-third vote for the measure can be obtained in each, its enactment into a law will become certain, and the burden of your taxes will be inevitably increased and prolonged.

An executive veto is in the nature of an appeal to the people, to enable them to pass upon controverted questions involving grave considerations of public policy or safety. Upon a question of this kind, in which every man, woman and child in the Commonwealth is interested, this great prerogative of the Executive, conferred by the Constitution, should be fearlessly exercised. Is not this such an occasion? Is not the subject to be considered vitally important? Is it not urgent that you should determine it for yourselves, in the selection of men to represent you in the legislature of 1871?

Be this as it may, this question is in fact submitted for your judgment. The issue upon it was distinctly and openly made at the last session between the legislature and the Executive, and that issue is now before you for your arbitrament, and you should instruct your representatives, in each and every county in accordance with your wishes and determination upon this important subject.

Should you, by your indifference to the question, or by a careless and uncalculating choice of the persons to represent you in the legislature, encourage and strengthen the combination of men who desire and threaten to invade your treasury, rest assured that the vast fund now sacredly devoted to the payment of the public debt will be seized and carried off.

The nine and a half millions of dollars of securities in that fund, with all the interest to accrue thereon, will be voted away from the people's treasury; the State credit will be prostrated; your taxes will be increased, and your Executive will be impotent to help you. If, on the contrary, alive to your interests and honor, you sustain the appeal sent to you from the Executive Chamber, and you are now about to select your candidates for representatives, you should determine to reaffirm, with emphasis, the command of the Constitution; that "no part of the said sinking fund shall be used on applied otherwise than in the extinguishment of the public debt," you will strike a just, severe and timely blow at corrupt legislation and protect yourselves against grievous pecuniary loss.

The lesson will not be lost. Its salutary effect will be great and lasting. Both for the present and the future it will improve the tone of the public morals; repress the unblushing effrontery and corruption of the lobby; curtail the influence of arrogant corporations; and secure the sincere commendation of all good and patriotic men.

The assault upon the treasury, in the passage of the nine and a half million bill, though the most conspicuous example of the evil influences of corporations upon the legislature, is not the only one. It possesses pre-eminent importance, but it does not stand alone. Then, fellow citizens, has not the time come for determining the question of title to sovereign power in this Commonwealth? Is that power a rightful and indefeasable estate of the people, or does it reside in incorporated companies created by our laws? Will you with your eyes open, consciously surrender the control over your own representatives, and give your consent that corporations shall decide your laws? Shall your government be pure, patriotic and just, true to yourselves, and true to sound principles of administration; or shall it be the instrument of corporate ambition and avarice, and an object of public jest, ridicule and reproach? Or, in other words, shall corporations supersede the government and become the masters of the people?

And now, my fellow-citizens, with this warning, I leave this important subject; in your hands; trusting that you will be inspired with the will and the resolution to defend the integrity of your government and to preserve unsullied the credit and the honor of the Commonwealth.

JOHN W. GEARY.

Executive Chamber, Harrisburg, Pa. June 6, 1870.

A Western Woman's Opinion of the Indians.

The *Gate City* published at Keokuk, Iowa, prints the annexed extract from a lady formerly residing in that city, but who is now living on the line of a railroad in Colorado, where Indians are plenty:

"In this region of country, Frank has had three forts built, or rather dug, for out here the forts are all under ground and covered with sod, the port holes being just above the level of the plain. One is large; the other two, one on each side of the large one, are smaller. In one of these smaller forts we sleep, and you have an idea how comfortable we rest. The forts are perfectly dry and cool. I had a great prejudice against going into one of these places to sleep, but while we were in Denver City the Indians made an attack on the graders of the road and took all their mules killing some of the men who attempted to resist them and defend their teams. I think I never knew any one who was more unwilling to go into a hole in the ground (as I call it) than was myself. The Red Man of these regions is not the high-faluting sprig of nobility that some people from the East would think. Just come out here and live awhile, and the Red Man of the forest sinks into a blackhearted, beastly cut-throat. The object of the Indians seems to be to drive off all the stock, for they have not, I believe as yet killed any one who did not show fight. The forts command all the stretch of plain around our camp and a part of the valley below, toward the railroad. They protect our own quarters, and I try to think that no Indian can get near us, but if they should, why you know I am by nature vindictive, and shall go in for a fight, if I can only keep cool enough to load and fire. I now feel much assured from hearing to-day of the arrival of two companies of regulars in our immediate vicinity. We have plenty of arms and ammunition, heavy rifles, carbines and Colt's revolvers.

Tying the Flag to the North Pole.

The Chicago *Times* is responsible for the subjoined piece of high treason:

Capt Hall, the Arctic explorer, proposes for the sum of $100,000, to tie the American flag to the North Pole. Captain Hall is more outspoken than some of the Washington "attorneys," who practice in a similar line of business, though his prices seems not to be higher. Mr. Robert J. Walker received much larger sum for tying the American flag to a pole in Alaska, and of the $650,005 that was more recently sent out to tie the American flag to a pole in San Domingo, only about $60,000 is said to have been disbursed there; the remainder returned to Washington in the same ship, along with the attorney who "tied the flag." Tying the American flag to a pole somewhere is one of the most profitable branches of law practice which Washington attorneys now find to occupy their business hours.

Coal Dirt.

We notice in the *Miners Journal* that a coal operator in Schuylkill county, has received an order from parties in New York for five thousand tons of coal dirt to be used in burning brick and in sine and paint works. The probability is that ere many years the vast dirt banks throughout the coal regions will be shipped away and used in various ways by manufacturers, and a new branch of trade will thus be created in this region. Large quantities of this dirt is now being used by manufacturers, mixed with coal, and it is found to be a great saving. Improvements in stoves and furnaces will no doubt in the course of time be accomplished, which will bring the great heaps of now apparently useless coal dirt into service as a cheap fuel.—*Mauch Chunk Democrat.*

A Day Among the Knights.

WILLIAMSPORT, Pa., June 16, 1870.—The romancing days of the Holy Crusades seems to have been revived in this beautiful, and withal, very important Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, within the present week.

This day has been one of crowning interest. Then it was the glory of the Grand encampment shone forth the brightest, and the grand culmination was so unprecedently magnificent that it will hence forth constitute a memorable event in the history of Knights Templar Masonry in this country.

A thousand men in line make a great spread—but when you come to take this ten times one hundred and equippe each in the rich and glittering uniform of a Knight Templar, fully officered, with gorgeous banners, elegant pennants, and insigna flags flying, and intersperse through the long line at proper intervals a store of bands,—two hundred pieces of music—alternately or together, filling all the air with wondrously thrilling combination of richest harmony—you have something decidedly worth seeing and hearing, and such a sight as is seldom witnessed.

If we may except the demonstration at St. Louis, there has not been seen a finer pageant on this continent than that yesterday at Williamsport.

At half past nine o'clock the Commanderies commenced forming for the grand parade. St. Omer's Bommandery, No. 19, of Elmira, was highly honored in being accorded to a position on the extreme right of the parade. This distinguished preference was appreciated on the part of the Sir Knights from Elmira, and by the commanding beauty of their general appearance—in *personuel* and fineness of equipments ranking with the best Commandery present, in the unequalled excellence of their drill St. Omer's proved that the distinction had not been unworthily shown.

The Grand officers (under escort of St. Mary's Commandery, No. 26,) occupied carriages. Sir John W. Geary, (Governor of Pennsylvania) and Sir R. A. Lamberton, R. W. G. M., of Masons of Pennsylvania, acted as special aids to the R. E. G. C.

AFTER THE PARADE

the installation ceremonies of the Grand Officers of the Grand Commandery took place at the Park in the neighborhood of the Herdic House. Right Eminent Grand Commander James H. Hopkins, in behalf of the Grand Commandery, welcomed the visiting Commanderies to the Conclave. His address was replied to by Most Eminent Sir B. B. French, Past Grand Master of the Grand Commandery of the United States. The installation service were of the usual impressive character and in accordance with the time-honored ritual.

The following are the officers present elected and then duly installed:

R. E. G. C.—H. B. McKean, Towanda.
R.E.D.G.C.—Chas. M. Howell, Lancaster.
R.E.G.G.—Abraham Miller, Easton.
R.E.G.C.G.—Fitzjames Evans, York.
B.E.G.Prelate.—Rev. Jas. Evans, Philadelphia.
R.E.G.S.W.—Nathan Smith, Philadelphia.
R.E.G.J.W.—G. C. Shidle, Pittsburg.
R.E.G.Treas.—M. Richard's Meckle, Philadelphia.
R.E.G.R.—Alfred Creigh, Washington.

AFTER THE INSTALLATION

the Commanderies returned to their respective quarters, and formed themselves socially one with another, fraternizing in the friendliest of manner.

The Grand Encampment was a success and an unparecedented one. It will serve well a noble purpose and will do much to advance the spreading and wide extended interests of the chivalric order of Masonry in this country.

Frightful Scene in the Streets of New York.

NEW YORK, June 17.—John Duggan was to-day discharged from his situation as night watchman at the St. Cloud Hotel, and went to the house where his wife was engaged as a servant, and told her that he had obtained a situation for her at the St. Cloud Hotel. While going through the street to the hotel, Duggan drew a razor and cut his wife's throat from ear to ear, then pulled the razor across his own throat, making a frightful wound. Passers by attempted to disarm him, but he wildly rushed at them, and for a few moments the scene was appalling. No further harm was done. Two policemen appeared and attempted to take the razor from him, but without avail. He finally threw the razor down and began to throw stones, but being defenseless one of the officers struck him on the head with a club, felling him to the ground. Duggan was then, with his wife, taken to the Station-house, where their wounds were sewed up, and afterwards removed to Bellevue Hospital. There is no possibility of Duggan's life being spared, but there is slight hope that his wife may recover. Both are natives of Ireland, and were in this country only four months.

Who has Heard of it.

The Detroit *Free Press* says:

"Who has heard of any proposition from the patriotic leaders of the Radical party, to raise funds for the widow and family of the veteran soldier and patriot, Gen. George H. Thomas? Did he not serve his country well and truly as Stanton. Yes, but he did not serve it with an exclusive view to benefitting the Radical party. He served it as faithfully and true as did Rawlins, but he did not become a Radical politician, and hence his memory is not worthy of the munifiing, or his family worthy of the munificence of the monied men of the country. No proposition to bestow a great salary upon his widow has been made in Congress, and all because he served his country for his country's sake, and not for the benefit of any party or clique of ambitious and designing men who wished to make the country's misfortune a stepping-stone to place and power, or coin into wealth the life-blood of the people."

☞ A touching scene is thus related by a Lafayette, Indiana, paper, as having occured during the decoration ceremonies in that city:

A little girl entered the cemetery carrying wreaths of beautiful flowers, and hastened to the side where the Confederate dead lay, and proceeded to place a wreath on each grave. A friend of hers approached her, saying; "But Susie, those are the rebels' graves"

She replied: "Yes, I know it, but my pa was a soldier and died in Libby prison, and is buried down South. I so much hope some little girls there will strew flowers on his grave. I thought I would bring these and put them on the rebels' graves. May be some of them have little girls at home, you know."

District Convention of Good Templars.

The Ninth Quarterly District Convention of Good Templars of Susquehanna county convened in Good Templars' Hall, at Montrose, on Tuesday, June 7, 1870, and was called to order at 11 o'clock, A. M., by W. C. T., S. B. Chase. The officers, regular and appointed were as follows:

W. C. T., S. B. Chase, of Great Bend.
W. V. T., Mary A. Hull, of New Milford.
W. S., G. B. Whitney, of Susquehanna Depot.
W. T., N. Watrous, of Hanford.
W. M., N. R. Jewett, of East Bridgewater.
W. D. M., P. J. Wright, of Lathrop.
I. G., R. J. Valles, of New Milford.
O. G., C. C. Morse, of Montrose.
R. H. S., Laura Wilmot, of Susquehanna Depot.
P. W. C. T., Daniel Brewster, of Montrose.

The Chairman of the Committee on Credentials reported representatives present from twenty-one Lodges and one Temple, viz:

"Great Bend, Brooklyn, Regulator, South Gibson, Harford, Hill, Crescent, Susquehanna Depot, Montrose, Olive Leaf, Brackney, Lathrop, Lenoxville, Silver Creek, Gem, East Bridgewater, Cambrian, Rush, Earnest, East Rush, and Brookdale Lodges, and Good Will Temple, of New Milford.

The above Lodges and Temple were represented by fifty delegates, and a large number of the membership of the Order—representing 1,800 members. The reports of the delegates from the several Lodges in the county, on the afternoon of the first day's session—were quite interesting and encouraging. Instead of *stetis pede in uno*—standing on one foot—as has been reported by sundry self-sacrificing individuals, they still rejoice in the possession of a good understanding, an unimpaired constitution, and an unwavering determination to battle bravely unto the bitter end. Their experience in the past will profit them in the future; and what has been lost through the machinations of biased and purchased legislators will be more than regained by a practical expression of their sentiments at the ballot-box.

Pursuant to previous notice, a public meeting was held in Good Templars' Hall, on the evening of the first day's session, and was addressed by G. W. C. T. Chase, Wm. H. Jessup, Esq., of Montrose, and Rev. Moses Caldwell, of Brooklyn. The addresses were brief, eloquent, and aggressive, and the audience large and attentive. Choice music by the choir added greatly to the interest and pleasure of the occasion.

On the morning of the second day of the Convention, the Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions presented the following, which were taken up *seriatim*, thoroughly discussed, and adopted:

Whereas, It is the duty of the Order of Good Templars to educate the people in the principles of Righteousness and Temperance; therefore

Resolved, That the Lodges of this county and the Grand Lodge in furnishing Lecturers to canvass the county—especially in the rural districts;

Resolved, That we recognize the obligation to extend a helping hand to members of our Order suffering pecuniary loss from fearless devotion to duty; and on this ground cordially recommend the several Lodges in this county to contribute liberally to the relief of Bro. John Walworth, of New Milford.

Resolved, That the "day of Compromise" has passed; and such professed Temperance men or societies as will not come up to our Platform should not be allowed to control our action.

Resolved, That the time has arrived when we, as Good Templars, should positively refuse to vote for any political candidate, for any office of trust or honor, who is not a publicly-pledged and tried temperance man.

Resolved, That it is the bounden duty of all temperance men to be present at all primary elections of Delegates to the Nominating Conventions.

Resolved, That we highly appreciate the energetic and untiring labors of our G. W. C. T., S. B. Chase, in carrying forward the Temperance Cause.

Resolved, That we recognize in the *Tunkhannock Republican*, a strong advocate of Temperance, and the principles of our Order, and recommended it to the sympathy and support of all Temperance people.

Resolved, That the thanks of this Convention be tendered to the people of Montrose for their generous entertainment of the members of this Convention.

Resolved, That the Secretary be instructed to prepare a synopsis of the proceedings of the Convention, and furnish copies thereof, for publication, to the several papers of the county, also to the *Keystone Good Templar* and the *Tunkhannock Republican*.

A Committee appointed to take into consideration the advisability of holding a Temperance Celebration at Great Bend, on the coming Fourth of July, reported the following, which was adopted:

Resolved, That this Convention recommend an appropriate Temperance Celebration by our Order, at Great Bend, on the Fourth of July next, and that the G. W. C. T., S. B. Chase, is hereby invited to preside over and furnish suitable speakers for that occasion.

In conformity with expressed desires of those bodies, delegates were elected to attend the Luzerne-Wyoming, and the Bradford District Conventions viz:

Geo. W. Mackey, of New Milford, and Alf. W. Larrabee, of Great Bend, to the Luzerne-Wyoming, and S. Langdon, to the Bradford Convention.

The greater portion of the second day's session was devoted to the reports of delegates, committees, and officers, presentation of and discussion upon resolutions, locating the place for the next Convention and election of officers for the same, unfinished, routine, and miscellaneous business, etc. By action of the Ninth, the Tenth Quarterly District Convention will convene in the Baptist Church, at North Jackson, on Tuesday, Sept. 8, 1870, at 10 o'clock, A. M. The following are its officers:

W. C. T., S. B. Chase, Great Bend.
W. V. T., Mrs. G. S. Shoemaker, Montrose.
W. S., Geo. W. Mackey, New Milford.
W. T., Ann Whitney, North Jackson.
W. Chap., Rev. G. B. Rogers, Brooklyn.
W. M., Frederick Tucker, Jackson.
W. D. M., Miss P. J. Wright, Lathrop.
R. H. S., Laura Wilmot Susquehanna Depot.
L. H. S., R. A. Patterson, New Milford.
P. W. C. T., Geo. C. Brundage, South Gibson.

Good Templars of the County.—As the pilgrim of old looked to the leading star to guide him on his weary way, so the friends of Temperance throughout the State are looking to us for example. We have long claimed the Banner, and in professions, if not in practical results, have shown ourselves well worthy of the high position.

We have accomplished much, but nothing, comparatively, to what we might accomplish if we would but hurl our combined force of three thousand members against the morbid public sentiment which now prevails. A specific object, and a force united in sentiment and determination and placed in an aggressive position, could not be ignored, or fail to be recognized as a reigning and vice checking moral and social power.

The chanting of loud and sentimental odes, the oft repeating of standard battle-cries, and a grand and glittering display of purple and gold, may be well enough in their own and appropriate spheres; yet, without patient, persevering, and practical labor, they will do no more toward reforming the poor inebriates, or moulding a healthy public sentiment, than the whistling of the winds among the trees of the forest.

A cause unworthy of labor is unworthy of success: therefore, if that for which we are supposed to be laboring is not of vital importance, if the ends to be attained do not justify the means exercised; and if it is not Heaven-approved, and well worthy of the life-labor of men, let us quietly and calmly bury the banner, cover our battle-flag with the ashes of forgetfulness, and ever hereafter rest upon our oars, with the proud consciousness of having been victims of the greatest hallucination ever known since the advent of frail and sinful man upon this terrestrial spheres. One of our greatest foes is our own inactivity; and we have received our hardest blows from the rebounding of our own folly.

Our own intemperate actions have furnished our opponents with their ablest and only available arguments; and the vantage ground thus surrendered cannot be regained by earnest and judgment-tempered WORK.

Therefore, let us be up and doing while the day lasts, and as we plant, so shall be our harvest.

Mindful, then, of the shortness of life, and the greatness of our glorious cause, and humbly depending upon "Him who doeth all things well," and is mindful of even the sparrow's fall, let us perform every known duty, and at last the dark cloud will be driven away and the sunbeams of Temperance shine clear, bright, and beautiful, to go down no more forever.

C. E. WHITNEY, *Dist. Sec'y.*

Susquehanna Depot, Pa., June 10, 1870.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

—Paris ate 2,758 horses last year.

—The Montgomery Fair is to be held next Saturday at Norristown.

—Grant don't seem to be the "government" so much as Old Abe used to be.

—Seven cheese factories have recently been started in Delaware county.

—The viceroy of Egypt expects to realize about $10,000,000 by the sale of lands along the Suez canal.

—Spotted Tail and Red Cloud, chiefly demand clothing and rations, and in this are very like ordinary political chiefs.

—New Hampshire has several members in her Legislature who cannot write their names, all Republicans.

—The Rads shouldn't stop writing obituaries of the Democratic party. New York will need several thousands yet.

—Grant's advice two years ago was, beware of old politicians; but he seems to have changed fighting on that line.

—Brigham Young, having become tired of the many false reports circulating about him, says he is aged 60, and has 16 wives and 53 children.

—In Berks County the collection of taxes in the various townships is awarded to the lowest bidder.

—five families left Fulton county recently for Texas, where they propose establishing large stock farms.

—Harry Mix, Esq., of Towanda, has a horse valued at $12,000. His stables are said to be the finest of any in this section of the State.

—A clergyman in Pennsylvania complains that he has received nothing for this year's salary but a currycomb, a keg of varnish and two dozen clothes pins.

—Charles Dolbert caught a club recently in the Lehigh, near Allentown, which is fifteen inches in length.

—Dr. John Hemmerly, residing in Albany township, Berks county, who is in the 81st year of his age, worked two days on a public road last week.

—The rolling mill of the Catasauqua Manufacturing company resumed operations a few days since with a full force, at a reduction in wages of ten per cent.

—The luxury of being the Keystone State is an expensive one. Pennsylvania pays more income tax than Illinois, Michigan, Indiana, Iowa and New Hampshire combined.

—A grave-digger in Marysville, California, having become crazy, was found in the cemetery resurrecting his former interments.

—A Chicago publican evades the Sunday law by hanging up a contribution box "For the Orphan's Home." Any one contributing fifteen cents thereto is given a free drink.

—A new stamped envelope and newspaper wrapper will be out the 1st of July. Those "no stick" stamps may then be dispensed with.

—Ben Wade says he is tired of public life, and wants his pipe, cider, and easy-chair by the fire-side.

—Whittemore threatens terrible exposures of certain Radicals if he is kept out of Congress much beyond Tuesday.

—When Forney advocates any political measure everybody falls to wondering how much printing is connected with it.

—Since it seems to be conceded by all that Grant didn't write the Cuban message, the Chicago *Times* starts the new question: "Was Grant sober enough to sign it, or was this done also by proxy?"

—A Southern newspaper describes the daily life of the freedman: "He gets a large melon, cuts it in two and scoops out the inside; one half he puts on his head, he sits on the other half and eats the middle."

—According to Dawes it has, in the last two years, cost the people $200,000 to run regularly elected Democrats out of Congress.

—Governor Alcorn, of Mississippi, appointed W. G. Henderson to a judgeship on the recommendation of a former slave of the aspirant.

—The time fixed for the adjournment of Congress is July 15, but it is expected that the Senate will endeavor to extend the time fifteen days.

—The Cincinnati *Chronicle* predicts that the Ohio Democracy will name Senator Thurman as their preference for the Presidential race in 1872.

—Twenty of the twenty-four Representatives in Congress from Pennsylvania are candidates for re-election this fall.

—In Italy, when a young man joins the brigands, his friends say he has gone into politics. Here they speak right out in such cases, and say he has joined the Radicals.

THE QUESTION SETTLED.—Those eminent men Dr. Jas. Clark, Physician to Queen Victoria, and Dr. Hughes Bennett, say that consumption can be cured. Dr. Wistar knew this when he discovered his now widely known Balsam of Wild Cherry, and experience has proved the correctness of his opinion.

☞ A Democratic member of the House proposes to advocate Whittemore's admission on the following grounds: This is a representative Government, and Congress has no right to dictate to the people whom they shall select to represent them. The house branded Whittemore as a thief, and with that brand upon him he went back to his constituents. They have re-elected him. The inference is that in his district the thieves are in a majority. But the House has no right to say that these thieves can not be represented. Whittemore must have his seat.

Literary Notices.

The July number of Demorest's Monthly Magazine has an unusually large and elegant display of the Summer Fashions, with over six illustrations, and three steel engravings, together with entertaining literary matter, popular music, popular music, and other beautiful features, and so eloquently and artistically got up as to make it emphatically the Model Magazine.

Demorest has also outdone all others in his liberal offer of valuable premiums. A new and extraordinary list is given in the July number, which is very attractive, among which is a fine gold watch, valuable alone, priced at eighteen dollars and worth $3.00 to be given as a premium to each new subscriber. Yearly $3.00. Address

DEMOREST'S MONTHLY,
838 Broadway, New York.

☞ Demorest's Young America is as sparkling as ever. The July number, just received, is a fair specimen of this most popular and best juvenile [illegible] sketches, anecdotes, talks to its readers, correspondence, music, puzzles and numerous illustrations, and a chromo of the meadow-lark, furnish a rich mental feast for Young America. The new list of valuable Premiums for yearly subscribers is perfectly astonishing; in fact, most of them are worth more than the full subscription price, $1.50. Do not fail to see the July number of Young America. Address,

W. JENNINGS DEMOREST,
838 Broadway, New York.

LIVE MORMONS.—*Life of the Mormons; or, Twenty Years Among the Latter Day Saints. By J. H. Beadle, editor of the Salt Lake Reporter. Published by the National Publishing Co., Philadelphia, Pa.*

—This is not a sensational work, but it is by far the most fascinating book we have read for a long time. It deals with the strangest and most fearful state of morals known to the world, and furnishes more information upon the subject of which it treats than any other in print.

The author, Mr. Beadle, is well known to the public as editor of the Salt Lake Reporter, and Uta correspondent of the Cincinnati Commercial. His letters from Utah were more generally read than those of any other writer, and fully warrant us in predicting for this elaborate and carefully written work, a large and rapid sale.—The book is full of the most absorbing episodes and incidents of Mormon life and mysteries, as well as of solid and practical information. The high praise which it has received from a number of members of Congress and government officials, by whom its publication was urged as a duty to the country stamps it as one of the most powerful and startling works ever written.

The book is handsomely illustrated and issued in fine style. It is full of interest to every one; for, besides its historical features, and its mass of sound information, it goes deeply into the mysteries and crimes of Mormonism. The chapters devoted to their religion are brilliant and startling. Will be read with the greatest interest, and we are very certain that the account of the strange life which forty years initiated into the Mormon faith, is not exceed in interest by anything we have yet seen. It shows how obscene and degrading those rites are; how female modesty is outraged in them, and how licentiousness is taught as a part of their religious creed; with odd sketches of the Devil, showing the Mormon idea of Mother Ev's temptation.

Every man should add to his country, to inform himself upon this great question which must be met and settled at no distant day, and no better opportunity could be offered than this book presents. It is for sale by subscription only, and agents are wanted in every county.

MARRIAGES.

ROBERTS—JEFFERS—By Rev. A. O. Warren, Mr. O. D. Roberts, of Hopbottom, to Miss Mary Ann Jeffers, of Lenox.

LEWIS—FENTON—In the M. E. Church, in Brackneyville, June 15, 1870, by Rev. C. V. Arnold, Mr. James C. Lewis, of Apolacshin, Pa., to Miss Jennie E. Fenton, of Silver Lake, Pa.

DEATHS.

WARNER—In Lenox, July 21, 1870, Jacob Warner, in the 85th year of his age.

The deceased was one of the noble heroes who entered the service of our country during the late war, and acquitted himself honorably in the charge to. He belonged to the 12th N. Y. regiment, and while in the service doubtless endured exposures which brought on consumption, and death.

ESTATE NOTICES.

ESTATE OF DAVID MATTHEWS, late of New Milford township, Susq'a co. dec'd. Letters of administration upon the estate of the above named decedent having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make immediate payment, and those having claims or demands to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

CLARISSA MATTHEWS, Adm'x.

New Milford, June 22, 1870.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—The undersigned, appointed an Auditor by the Orphans' Court of Susquehanna county, to distribute the funds in the hands of the administrator of the estate of Catharine Bruyer, deceased, will attend to the duties of his said appointment at his office, in Montrose, on Thursday, July 14th, 1870, at one o'clock, p. m., of said day.

A. H. McCOLLUM, Auditor.

Montrose, June 22, 1870.

ESTATE OF JOHN ANEY, late of Lathrop township, Susquehanna county, Pa., deceased.

Letters testamentary upon the estate of the above named decedent having been granted to the undersigned, notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same, to present them duly authenticated for settlement to the undersigned.

WILLIAM ANEY, Ex'r.

Lathrop, June 8, 1870.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

The undersigned, an auditor, appointed by the Orphans' Court of Susquehanna County, to distribute the fund in the hands of the administrator of the estate of Ignatius Dougherty, dec'd, will attend to the duties of his appointment at his office in Montrose, on Wednesday the 13th day of July, 1870, at one o'clock, P. M., which time all persons interested are required to present their claims or be forever debarred from coming in on said fund.

W. D. LUSK, Auditor.

Montrose, June 8, 1870.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

The undersigned, an auditor appointed by the Orphans' Court of Susquehanna county, to distribute the fund in the hands of the administrator of the estate of Patrick M'Gavin, dec'd, will attend to the duties of his appointment at his office in Montrose, on Monday, the 11th day of July, 1870, at 1 o'clock, p.m., at which time and place all persons are required to present their claims or be debarred from coming in on said fund.

J. E. CARMALT, Auditor.

June 1, 1870.

Special Notices.

☞ **The Living Machine.**—Infer the main spring of a watch and every portion of the works become disordered. The human stomach is to the human system what that elastic piece of metal is to a chronometer. It influences the actions of the other organs, and controls, to a certain extent, the whole living machine. The comparison may be carried far; for as the weakness or other imperfections of the main spring is indicated on the face of the time piece, so also is the weakness or other disorder of the stomach betrayed by the face of the invalid. The complexion is yellow or faded, the eyes are deficient in lustre and intelligence, and there is a worn anxious expression in the whole countenance which tell as plainly as written words could do, that the great nourishing organ, whose office it is to minister to the wants of the body, and to sustain and renew all its parts, is not performing its duty. It requires renovating and regulating, and to accomplish this end Hostetter's Stomach Bitters may be truly said to be the one thing needful. The broken main spring of a watch may be replaced by a new one, but the stomach can only be repaired and strengthened, and this is one of the objects of the famous vegetable preparation which for eighteen years has been waging a successful contest with dyspepsia in all its forms. As a specific for indigestion it stands alone. When the resources of the pharmacopœia have been exhausted, without, at best, doing more than mitigating the complaint, a course of this wholesome and palatable, yet powerful, stomachic effects a perfect and permanent cure. In all cases of dyspepsia or liver complaint, as well as upon the stomach and bowels, the Bitters act with singular distinctness, regulating and invigorating every secretive and assimilating organ on which bodily and mental health depend.—June.

☞ **Wire Railing.** WIRE GUARDS, For Store Fronts, Asylums, &c. Iron Bedsteads, Wire Webbing for Sheep and Poultry Yards, Brass and Iron Wire Cloth, Sieves, Fenders, Screens for Coal Ores, Sand, &c., Ruby Glass, Cloth for Spark Arresters, Landscape Wires for Window, etc. Paper Makers' Wires, Ornamental Wire work, etc. Every information by addressing the manufacturers, McWALKER & SONS, No. 11 S. Sixth St., Philadelphia.

☞ **The Confessions of an Invalid.**—Published for the benefit of young men and others who suffer from Nervous Debility, etc., supplying the means of self cure. Written by one who cured himself, and sent free on receiving a post paid directed envelope. Address,

NATHANIEL MAYFAIR,
Box 1818,