The Montrose Democrat.

E. B. HAWLEY, EDITOR.

MONTROSE, PENN'A:

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 16, 1870.

THE ELECTIONS.

ALL RIGHT.

THAT "DEMOCRATIC EARTHQUAKE!"

DEMOCRATIC GAINS IN ALL THE STATES.

WHITE MEN MUST RULE AMERICA.

We are prepared to report as we anticipated that a terrifying shock was experienced by the trembling denizens of the Radical harem on Tuesday the 8th, thro'out the length and breadth of eighteen States, varying of course in its intensity from natural causes.

NEW YORK.

The Empire State again declares for the pure principles of Democracy, by reelecting Gov. Hoffman by a majority of 35,000, and a Democratic Legislature to assist him. New York city, which, like Philadelphia, was insulted by the presence of Federal soldiers, under the flimsy pretext of preventing fraud, has given the administration a marked rebuke, by giving 52,089 majority for Hoffman, electing the whole city and county ticket, and Democratic Congressmen in all the districts. There is a gain of from three to five Congressmen in the State. This must declare that the old Empire State will stand firmly upon a Democratic basis, invulnerable alike by Federal bullets or black and Radical votes. Hoffman's majority in 1868 was only 27,946, showing a good increase in his majority this year.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Even in this State where Radical monstrosities have been born and reared to the destruction almost of every appearance of Constitutional liberty, the walls of Radical corruption were opened by the shock produced by the great power of pure Democracy, so that light pours thro' them in that dark State, the land of blue laws and witches. The Radical governor was elected in 1868 by 68,855 majority: in the same year Grant had a majority of 77,000. The Radical majority for Claflin in 1869 was 23,405. At this time the whole majority is only 7,845. Our Radical friends cannot hurrah much at the result in the old Bay State.

MARYLAND.

The election in Maryland was for members of Congress, and the Democrats have elected their candidates in all the districts. A clean sweep.

ALABAMA.

In Alabama the entire Democratic State ticket is elected. The Democrats elect four Congressmen, and the Republicans two.

VIRGINIA.

The Democrats elect seven Congressmen in Virginia, and the Republicans two.

TENNESSEE.

In Tennessee the Governor and all the Congressmen elected are Democrats. A clean sweep.

DELAWARE.

The Democrats have swept the State of Delaware, electing their Governor and Congressman.

KENTUCKY.

In Kentucky the Democrats have elected all their Congressmen in the whole nine districts.

LOUISIANA.

The Democrats elect two Congressmen in Louisiana and the Republicans three. A Democratic gain.

NEW JERSEY.

In New Jersey the Democrats elect two Congressmen, and the Republicans three.

RHODE ISLAND.

This unfortunate little State under the lead of Sprague & Co., still clings to her idols, but with reduced majorities.

ILLINOIS.

According to the latest reports, there is a gain of three members of Congress in Illinois, which gives a Democratic majority in the Congressional delegation.

MISSOURI.

B. Gratz Brown is elected Governor over McClurg, radical, by 30,000 majority. The Democrats also gain several members of Congress.

NEVADA.

Nevada has elected a Democratic Governor for the first time since the State was organized.

From the States of Michigan, Minnesota, Arkansas and Wisconsin, the returns are too meagre upon which to base an opinion as to definite results.

— A Radical journal says that "the jobbery of the rich is the robbery of the poor," is an axiom. If not originally axiomatic, the Radical party has demonstrated it to a certainty worthy of adoption.

Radical Ciphering.

It is amusing to see the Radical press cipher on the elections this fall, and endeavor to keep up the drooping spirits of their party, by promulgating very abstruse and intricate mathematical problems, so intricate that no one can comprehend them. They say the "Radical vote was not out, it never is on congress, but the Democratic vote was. All we have got to do is to get the vote out in 1872 to ensure our success." This is certainly a very sage conclusion. There is one State that has voted where the Radical vote was out this fall, and the only one that gives a Radical triumph, and that is in South Carolina. We wonder that our cotemparary of the Montrose "Republican" does not give the cheering news to his readers. It would be of more interest perhaps than "earthquakes" just now. We propose to deal in facts hence will not attempt to suppress it or take any undue advantage of our opponents. By the persuasive application of Grant's "Marines" sent to intimidate white voters from going to the polls, a large portion of whom refused to have any thing to do with the election, they have elected a negro lieutenant governor, and four negro congressmen, besides several white "niggers." This is purely a Radical victory, and well worthy the party that has brought it about. In New Jersey by the addition of 9,000 negroes they have gained one Congressman and secured the continuation of their United States Senator which comprises the *summum bonum* of all their success. With the use of the federal soldiers, the people's treasury, and their negro allies, they cannot feel much flattered by the endorsement of their acts by the people. The Radical press will be obliged to cipher by Daboll's rule of "double position" to get the people out to vote for military usurpation negro equality and corruption The following is the result of Democratic "ciphering," which the official returns will not vary but little, and undoubtedly will increase, in the States that voted on Tuesday the 8th:

CONGRESSIONAL GAINS.	DEM.	RAD.
New York	4	
New Jersey		1
Virginia	1	
Tennessee	7	
Michigan	1	
Illinois	1	
Wisconsin	1	
Missouri	2	
Alabama	2	
Arkansas	2	
Florida	1	
Total	22	1

The Radical press must not only learn to subtract from their vote that "is not out" but they must also add the difference to the whiteman's party which is the place it can be found.

☞ There is enough Democratic gain of Congressmen already certain to reduce the Radical majority in the 43d congress to 19 and it will undoubtedly be less when the official vote is known. The majority of the Radicals in the present congress is 104. With the negro accretion to their ranks, this is a stunning rebuke to the party leaders who have lain aside constitution law and precedent, and in its stead substituted, military power and negro equality, to impose their rule upon the people. Can our Republican friends cipher out the cause?

"Got the Vote Out,"

There were fifteen Radicals in Columbus Ohio, who worked hard to get one darkey to the polls and then after all, the ungrateful *child* voted the Democratic ticket. If negroes, for whom they, have disgraced both the executive and legislative government, will desert them, can they wonder that "their vote is not out?" They will find their delinquent voters recorded with, honesty and Democracy.

Pennsylvania's Importance.

A correspondent of the Philadelphia *Inquirer* a Republican paper thus speaks of the lesson which President Grant has learned by the late election, and the fact that he is the next Radical candidate for President, and his acknowledgment that the Keystone State alone can save him in 1872.

"If Grant now makes a selection from Pennsylvania either Attorney-General Akerman, Secretary Fish or Postmaster Creswell will have to be retired. All three represent States which will, in all probability, vote for the Democratic candidate in 1872, and the Paesident being now openly a candidate for re-election, is on the alert to secure Pennsylvania without whose vote he has, within the last week, for the first time conceded he could not be re-elected."

☞ We have had several answers to our problem, which we gave last weeek. We have one answer which is correct but we will not give it yet, as we would like to hear from more of our young mathematicians upon the subject.

☞ Some Indiana youths returning from a ball compelled every one they met to dance for their amusement, till they met a kindred spirit, who pulled a revolver and made them dance for his amusement an hour or more. Then they went home.

☞ Gold on Saturday was active and stronger, opening at 111⅝, falling to 111½, and closing at 111⅝, a further advance of ⅛. A sale of $1500, American gold, was reported at the Board, at the high figure. Sterling Exchange, 121¼ a 122.

— Grant has lost heavily in prestige in the West among his own party by reason of his quarrel with ex-Secretary Cox. No wonder the General is paralyzed in the attempt at "retaliation" on his ex-Secretary.

— The bloodthirsty Ku Kluxes, captured and unmasked in Mississippi last week, were found to be freedmen of the purest coal-scuttle hue.

The Resignation of Secretary Cox.

General Jacob D. Cox, late Secretary of the Interior, has done himself the justice to make public the correspondence between himself and President Grant, touching the former's resignation of his place in the Cabinet. The revelations made by this correspondence are truly most extraordinary in their character, and show beyond cavil that the administration is in the hands of the most reckless, unscrupulous and desperate men that ever disgraced the country, since the honesty of a Cabinet minister, and his fidelity to the trust reposed in him, is made the cause of his practical removal from the councils of the government.

General Cox leaves the Cabinet an honored citizen, while President Grant retains his position a disgraced Chief Magistrate, and at his present rate of descent, will, in less than a year, be even beneath the contempt of the sycophants who now —"bend the pregnant hinges of the knee. That thrift may follow fawning."

In speaking of the causes that led to his resignation, General Cox says: "My views of the necessity of reforming the civil service have brought me more or less in collision with the plans of our active political managers, and my sense of duty has obliged me to oppose some of their methods of action through the department. I have no doubt whatever that public sentiment will sooner or later sustain these efforts as what I regard needed reforms, but I ought not to overlook the fact that for the present they involve oppositions which it may not be for the interest of this administration to provoke; and as my personal tendency is to be rather more than less persistent to the course to which I am committed I deem it my duty to place in your hands my resignation of the office of Secretary of the Interior, to take effect as soon as you can conveniently determine upon my successor."

What were those reforms of which General Cox speaks? We cannot answer better than by giving the following correspondence from the Secretary to Hon. J. W. Clendenning and a committee of Pennsylvania black mailers, who made a raid upon this Department, for the purpose of raising a corruption fund to perpetuate the Radical ascendancy in this State. It is as follows:

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 28, 1870.

DEAR SIR: In accordance with your request I forward herewith a roll of the officers and employees of this department. In doing so I beg to repeat what I said to yourself and Mr. Platt viz: That in my efforts to bring about an improvement of the civil service in this department, I hold it to be absolutely essential that it should be understood by the clerks and employees that they hold their places subject to removal for lack of efficiency or integrity, and that no subscriptions to political funds or show of political zeal will secure their retention if capacity or industry be lacking.

Mr Platt assured me, and I understood you to agree with him, that the list was only desired in order to give your committee the opportunity to invite such as felt entirely free to do so to contribute to support the work your committee is undertaking and not to impose any tax upon any one. Knowing as I do that many of our clerks have all they can do to make a bare existence out of their salaries, I should be entirely unwilling to have the application put upon any other basis or even if I did not think as I do, that any compulsory assessment would be a political immorality and produce infinitely more mischief than benefit. We can do more real service to the Republican party by raising the standard of qualification among civil employes and putting each clerk upon his merit alone for appointment or promotion, than by expenditure of many times the amount of money they could possibly afford to contribute.

Very respectfully your obedient servant.

J. D. COX, Secretary.

Hon. J. W. Clendenning, Secretary of the Congressional Republican Committee.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTEROR,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 8, 1870.

SIR: I am in receipt of your letter of yesterday (marked personal), wherein you request that permission be granted your committee to call upon the Pennsylvanians in this department for the purpose of soliciting purely voluntary subscriptions from those feeling able and willing to give for the aid of your association.

Permit me to say, in reply, that this is the third application of this sort received by me from your association, and that to each I have returned the same reply, viz: That the permission was granted with the sole condition that the subscriptions should be really voluntary, and that the association should not attempt in any manner to visit any penalty or hostility upon any who may feel unable to subscribe to their funds, or who may choose another channel for their aid.

You are not mistaking in assuming that I feel a very deep interest in the success of the Republican cause throughout the country: that I beg to assure you that it is in interest of the cause that I have opposed every form of assessment upon the salaries of officers as a mode of raising funds for the political purposes.

I sincerely believe the attempt made this year to levy such assessments have already hurt the party many fold more than the assessments, if collected, could help it.

The Republican party is appealing to the country to support it for the honesty and economy of our administration among other things. I regard a civil service reform which shall put the employees of the departments, in respect to the matter of your letter, upon the rule indicated by Mr. Webster, when Secretary of State in 1841, as being essential to an honest and thrifty administration of this department, and I have deeply regretted to see what I regarded as a danger of losing the substance of political success for the shadow.

The Republican party will preserve its power and prestige only by continuing to be the party of the right, and needs to be exceedingly cautious of innovations in wrong directions, like the one I have alluded to.

Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
J. D. COX, Secretary.

W. A. Short, Esq., Chairman of Committee, &c., Pennsylvania Republican Association.

The positions taken by General Cox in these letters led to his expulsion from the Cabinet, and his letter of resignation clearly stated that because the Executive gave him no aid in his attempts to preserve honesty and purity in the Cabinet and the Administration, he was compelled to resign his position. And Grant accepted this resignation upon the face of it, saying in so many words that he would not only not aid in reforming the public service, but desired to part company with any Cabinet minister who was in favor of it.

We appeal to the annals of American history to find a parallel case, wherein a Cabinet minister is turned away simply because it was charged and proven that he was *an honest man*. This most imbecile of all American President says in response to Gen. Cox's justly indignant letter of resignation: "As suggested by you, it will be accepted, to take effect upon the completion of the Annual Report of the Department, now being prepared to accompany my message to Congress. In parting company, permit me to say that I highly appreciate the zeal and ability you have ever shown in the discharge of your official duties." He could not even accept the Secretary's resignation without tendering him a vulgarly boorish and gratuitous insult. "Appreciates the Secretary's zeal in the discharge of his official duties!" while at the same time he had weakly consented to his practical dismissal for carrying his zeal so far as to demand and enforce honesty in his Department. Had General Cox consented to the wholesale plunder of his Department, there would have been no necessity for his resignation. But striving to be honest, resulted in his being driven out of the Cabinet. He carried with him, however, the last vestige of honor and official honesty that clung to the Administration. There is still room for further discussion of this most extraordinary subject.—*Pittsburg Post.*

The Weather.

The weather still continues; it is likely to continue for some time. We do not remember a period of our existence when we have not had weather. The weather is classic, historical, and cosmopolitan. It is to be found everywhere, and at all times. We do not know what we should do without it. We would have to shut ourselves in from the world, like Achilles in his tent, if the weather did not come to our rescue, like the pioneer of the wilderness, to open a path of conversation with friends and strangers. It is a topic with which we are all so familiar that we have no hesitation to introduce it; those who cannot read the figures of the barometer, have "that within" which tells them that to-day is warmer than yesterday, and yesterday was colder than the day previous—and this fact they communicate to all their acquaintance. Not that said acquaintance need such information, nor does Mr. Smith prove himself any wiser than his neighbors in having discovered the state of the weather. But it is an intimation that Smith desires to be agreeable; that he wishes to enter the domain of conversation; and as Brown is a stranger to him, and he knows not whether he is French or German, Chaistian or Pagan, Democrat or Republican, he dare not trench on any of these grounds, and the only popular theme left which is sure will not give offence, is the weather. It is a fruitful topic, breaking down the barriers of conventional reserve, opening the mystic gates to the illimitable fields of discussion, which when once entered, you may roam at will, leading to any infinity of pleasures—the races, the river, fruits and flowers; fashion and follies; philosophy and fun, all of which can only be approached through the weather. On the street, in the counting-house, the parlor, the railway carriage, the park, at the german, the opera, or at a dinner in a fashionable watering place hotel, it is a second Beau Nash, introducing strangers and making every one feel at ease with his neighbor, where otherwise gloomy reticence or absolute silence would preside, and render existence merely miserable.—*Ex.*

Fire Beneath the Earth's Surface.

The late earthquake calls attention to facts like the following, touching fire in the coal mines. When barely ignited, and all communication with the external air is not entirely cut off (and some imperceptible fissures are quite sufficient to prevent this,) then the devouring element pursues its course, without interruption.

Near Mauch Chunk, Penn., is a burning coal mine, which has been on fire many years. At Brule, near St. Etienne, there is a coal mine which has been on fire from time immemorial. Other burning coal mines are cited in France, for example, those Decazeville, in Aveyron, and of Commentry, in the department of Alier.

In the carboniferous basins of the Saarbruck and Silesia, there are likewise coal mines which have been on fire for a long time. In Beligium, between Namur and Charleoi, at a place called Falizolle, the fire has been alight for many years.

In the environs of Dudley, England, was formerly a coal mine on fire. The snow melted in the gardens as soon as it touched the ground. They gathered three crops a year. Even tropical plants were cultivated; and as in the island of Calypso, an eternal spring prevailed. In another Staffordshire colliery, the firing of which dates years back, and which is called by the inhabitants "Burning Hill," it was noticed as at Dudley, that the snow melted on reaching the ground, and that the grass in the meadows was always green.

Look Out for Them.

The following is from the Owego *Gazette*, and it may be of interest to farmers and others in this vicinity:

"A number of farmers in this county have been victimized by the agent of a patent gate, to the tune of two hundred dollars each, in the following manner. The agent gives the farmer the right of the town, with the privilege of selling farm rights, for $10, together with the right of use on his own farm, giving a deed of the same, properly signed and stamped. The agent then gets the farmer to sign his name to an agreement, which is nothing more ner less than a promisory note, and goes away. After a time the note falls due, and an officer from another county comes on to collect the note, and the farmer then finds that he has been duped. Upon consulting a lawyer, the farmer is informed that the best way is to pay the note and save expense."

—They have an "anti-gong-and-bell-ringing and steam whistle-exterminating society" in Springfield, Massachusetts. The members are pledged never to eat hash in a hotel addicted to gongs, will not attend a church furnished with a bell and make all their journeys on velocipedes rather than patronise whistling locomotives.

—Napoleon is the author of a novel the manuscript copy having been found among his papers.

Mrs. Grant and Mrs. Cox.

Some of the newspaper articles criticising President Grant's action in favoring the corrupt assessment schemes of leading radicals, were written by Mr. Fisher, the Patent Commissioner, a brother-in-law of Secretary Cox, who resisted the corruption. A Washington correspondent of the New York *Herald* says:

"Madame Secretary Cox, after perusing one of these Fisher articles, cut it out and enclosed it to Mrs. Grant, anonymously. Unfortunately for Mrs. Cox, however, she accidently put the obnoxious article in an envelope bearing the family monogram of Cox, and of course Mrs. Grant immediately knew whence it came. Further, she recognized the caligraphy of Madame Cox, from whom she had received letters; therefore, when Mrs. Grant glanced over the article she naturally felt indignant, and put it into a Grant envelope with the simple, cutting words, 'Returned to Mrs. Cox with the compliments of Mrs. Grant.' Since then the two ladies, I am informed, have not spoken."

Foreign.

—Rumors exist of a rupture between Bismark and Von Beust.

—The completion of the Mont Cenis tunnel is promised for December.

—The Crown Prince of Prussia has been made Field Marshall of Russia.

—The Italian Government declares that it is not unfriendly to the Pope.

—Considerable excitement exists over the contemplated bombardment of Humbug.

—Bismark has issued a circular, giving his version of the recent armistice negotiations.

—Rumors in dilpomatic circles make it seem that Prussia repudiates the Paris Treaty of 1865.

—Gambetta is accused of intriguing with the Orleanists to secure their restoration at the sacrifice of the Republic.

—Over seventeen hundred prisoners captured at Orleans, arrived at Tours on Saturday and were received with harsh demonstration on the part of the citizens.

What it Costs.

While we hear so much about the economy of Grant's administration and the enormous reduction of the public debt each month, an examination of the public expenditures does not warrant the assertion that everything is working admirably and economically.

Take, for instance, the public expenditures for October, which are as follows:

Civil and Miscellaneous	$5,018,236.31
War	4,993,541.58
Navy	1,904,826.33
Indians and Pensions	1,881,423.53
Total	$13,798,028.75

This expenditure, as enormous as it is, is below the average monthly expense of running the government on an economical plan, if this is the economical style in which a Radical administration runs the government, it might be well to substitute a little Democratic extravagance and let the people try that.

—Another Joan of Arc seems to have arisen in France, but she is called the Maid of Tours. It appears that, like her illustrious prototype, she claims to have been called by God to clear France of her invaders. Her eloquence is said to be very persuasive, and hundreds are enlisting under her banner. This is all very well, so far as it goes, but the Maid of Tours, we imagine, will find it somewhat harder to drive the Prussians out of France than did Joan of Arc the English. Circumstances have changed since then, and superstition, which worked so much for the Maid of Orleans, will hardly do as much for the Maid of Tours Nevertheless, we shall be glad to see her succeed, and if she can win for herself as high a niche in the Temple of Fame as her celebrated sister of long gone years, she will achieve a triumph that will, mayhap, conduce to the advantage of the aspiring women of her sex, in this country, in a political way. At least, they wouldn't be backward about bragging of it. So, go in Maid of Tours!

Powder Mill Explosion.

The Luzerne Powder Company's mill and dry houses at Wilkesbarre, were destroyed by an explosion Thursday morning last. It is thought the explosion in the dry houses was caused by sparks from the clothes of a man who ran there for refuge. Some freight cars standing on the railroad track were shattered. Thomas Burns, engineer, was so badly injured that he died soon after, and Oscar Shoemaker was severely burned. The company loses $10,000.

VALUABLE INVENTION.—Messrs. Mathias Huber and John Kaye, Jr. of East Coventry township, Chester county, have taken out a prtent, dated October 27, 1870, for Preserving Eggs. The Patentees claim that eggs can be kept fresh and sweet for an indefinite period at a cost of about only one-fourth of a cent per dozen. Two eggs—one of which has been preserved since December, 1869, and the other from April last—were left at this office to test. We are a good judge of eggs, we are, and can testify that the process as applied to those two eggs was a decided success—*Mont. Ledger.*

Another Democratic Congressman in Indiana.

A re-count of the vote in one of the precincts of the 14th Congressional District in Indiana, made in the presence of the Republican Inspector and Township Trustees, by two Democrats and two Republicans, elects Gooding, the Democratic candidate, by eleven majority over Judge Wilson, Republican.

☞ King William was crowned on the 16th of October, 1861. In an address delivered on the 15th he said: "The rulers of Prussia receive their crown from God. To-morrow, therefore, I shall take the crown from the Lord's table and place it on my head, This is the meaning of the expression "King' by the Grace of God, and therein lies the sanctity of the crown which is inviolable." At the appointed time the King placed the "golden round of sovereignty" upon his own head, with the remark, "I wear the crown by the favor of God, and nobody else."

☞ Be wise to day, 'Tis madness to neglect a cough or, cold, however slight. Consumption may follow, and through *Dr. Wistar's Balsom of Wild Cherry* has frequently cured this much dreaded disease, it almost invariably cures the primary diseases of the throat, lungs and chest, where other remedies fail.

— The internal revenue collections for the last fiscal year were $1,685,560,107, an excess of $25,532,119 over those of the preceding year. New York pays the largest sum—$36,361,55. Ohio next with $19,563,763. Illinois, Pennsylvania and Massachusetts follow in the above order. All the States pay less than $10,000,000 each.

☞ In Massachusetts John Q. Adams, though defeated by Governor, is elected representative from Quincy. His father rotated from the White House to Congress.

☞ Hon. Columbus Delano, of Ohio, now Commissioner of Internal Revenue, has been appointed Secretary of the Interior, in Place of General Cox, resigned from disgust with the conduct of the President.

—A New Hampshire man burned his woods up smoking a coon in a tree.

COUNTY COMMITTEE.

Auburn—G. L. Swisher.
Ararat—L. A. Baldwin.
Apolacon—Patrick Walsh.
Bridgewater—R. S. Searle.
Brooklyn—C. J. Lathrop.
Clifford—J. C. Decker.
Choconut—M. J. Golden.
Dimock—C. C. Mills.
Dundaff boro—J. C. Olmstead.
Forest Lake—A. B. Griffis.
Franklin—J. C. Wheaton.
Friendsville—James Mead.
Gibson—George Milliken.
Great Bend boro—A. B. Whitmg.
Great Bend tp—T. D. Hayes.
Herrick—E. R. Barnes.
Harmony—H. Hobart.
Harford—L. T. Farrar.
Jessup—J. B. McKeeby.
Jackson—T. W. Clinton.
Lenox—Sylvanus Titus.
Lathrop—Wm. Stanton.
Liberty—Richard Bailey.
Little Meadows—Thos. O'Dowd, Jr.
Middletown—Owen Smith.
Montrose—C. M. Gere.
New Milford tp—Elliot Aldrich.
New Milford boro—Wm. Hayden.
Oakland—J. Stevens.
Rush—Thomas Redding.
Springville—R. T. Handrick.
Susquehanna—A. W. Rowley.
Silver Lake—Timothy Sullivan.
Thomson—Chester Stoddard.

NEW YORK PRODUCE MARKETS.

Corrected weekly by William Hodsdon, 231 Fulton St., New York.

Week ending Nov. 15, 1870

Butter, pail	40@45
" firkin	35@37
Cheese, dairy, per lb	13@14
" factory "	14@15
Eggs, per doz	20@22
Flour, per barrel	4.75@6.45
Corn meal, 100 lbs	2.20@2.30
Wheat, per bushel	1.20@1.50
Rye "	95@1.00
Oats "	51@55
Corn "	89@90
Hops, crop of 1870	16@30
Beef, sides, per lb	10@14
Hogs, "	9@12
Potatoes, per bbl	2.00@3.00
Tallow "	9@10

Railroad Time Tables.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA and WESTERN RAILROAD. Summer Arrangement May 10, 1869.

TRAINS LEAVE

WESTWARD. Mail train. A. M.	Passngr train. A. M.	STATIONS.	EASTWARD. Mail train. P. M.	Passenger train. P. M.
8.00		New York*	5.00	
11.15		New Hampton	1.36	
12.05		Manunka Chunk	12.40	
12.20		Delaware Dine.	12.23	
3.45	11.00	Scranton	8.15	5.05
4.51	12.45	Nicholson	7.23	3.40
5.13	1.00	Hopbottom	7.08	3.13
5.33	1.40	Montrose	7.15	4.15
6.36	2.10	New Milford	6.51	3.45
6.45	2.20	Great Bend	6.35	3.20
P.M.	P. M	*Foot of Liberty-st.	A.M	P.M

Read Upward | Read Downward

R. A. HENRY,
General Pass. and Ticket Agent.

nov 17

ERIE RAILWAY.

1,300 miles under one management—860 miles without change of coaches. Broad gauge, double track route to all points west, north-west and south-west. New and improved Coaches are run through without change to Rochester, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Cleveland, and Cincinnati.

On and after Monday, June 13, 1870, Trains will leave Binghamton at the following hours, viz:

GOING WEST.

2.55 a. m. Night Express, (Mondays excepted)
8.22 a. m. Night Express, daily.
6.10 a. m. Mail Train, Sundays excepted, for Buffalo, and Dunkirk.
3.28 p. m. Elmira Accommodation, Sundays excepted.
5.05 p. m. Day Express, Sundays excepted.
7.15 p. m. Express Mail, Sundays excepted.
2.55 p. m. Way Freight, Sundays excepted.
1.20 p. m. Emigrant Train, daily for the west.

GOING EAST.

2.27 a. m. Night Express, Sundays excepted.
7.11 a. m. Cincinnati Express, Mondays excepted.
11.05 p. m. Day Express, Sundays excepted.
7.20 a. m. Accommodation Train, daily for Susquehanna.
10 15 a. m. Elmira Mail, Sundays excepted.
5.45 p. m. New York Mail, Sundays excepted.
10.22 p. m. Lightning Express, daily.
9.10 a. m. Way Freight, Sundays excepted.

BAGGAGE CHECKED THROUGH.

☞ A revised and complete "Pocket Time Table" of Passenger Trains on the Erie Railway and connecting lines has recently been published, and can be had on application to the Ticket Agent of the Company.

L. D. RUCKER, Gen'l Sup't. WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass'r Agt.

June 23, 1870.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.

On and after Sept. 20, 1869, trains on the Lehigh Valley Railroad will run as follows:

DOWN TRAINS.

Leave Waverly Junction R. R. W.	8.40 a. m.	8.20 a. m.
Athens	8.52 "	8.02 "
Towanda	9.30 "	11.25 "
Laceyville	10.55 "	2.19 p. m.
Skinner's E'y	10.57 "	2.27 "
Meshoppen	11.16 "	3.00 "
Mehoopany	11.34 "	3.20 "
Tunk'hock	11.53 "	4.45 "
L. & B. Junc.	12.35 p. m.	7.15 "
Pittston	1.25 "	7.30 "
Wilkes Barre	1.45 "	8.40 "
White Haven	3.08 "	11.33 "
Mch Chunk	4.20 "	1.53 "
Allentown	5.45 "	"
Bethlehem	6.00 "	7.30 "
Easton	6.30 p. m.	7.58 "
Philadelphia	8.25 "	"
Ar. at New York	9.25 "	10.20 "

UP TRAINS.

Leave New York	6.55 p. m.	12.00 m.
Philadelphia	7.45 "	1.43 p. m.
Easton	10.00 "	3.25 "
Bethlehem	10.30 "	4.00 "
Allentown	10.45 "	4.20 "
Mch Chunk	12.00 m.	5.45 "
White Haven	1.05 p. m.	6.58 "
Wilkes Ba'e	2.50 "	8.15 "
Pittston	3.10 "	8.35 "
L. & B. Jun.	3.20 "	8.45 "
Tunk'hock	4.21 "	"
Mehoopany	4.49 "	"
Meshoppen	4.57 "	"
Skinner's E.	5.15 "	"
Laceyville	5.18 "	"
Towanda	6.38 "	"
Athens	7.20 "	"
Ar. at Waverly Junction, R. R. W.	7.35 "	"

☞ No change of cars between Scranton and New York, or between Scranton and Philadelphia.

Nov. 8, 1869.

DENTISTRY.

All those in want of false Teeth or other dental work should call at the office of the subscribers, who are prepared to do all kinds of work in their line on short notice.

Particular attention paid to making full and partial setts of teeth on gold, silver, or aluminum plate; also on Weekoff's cast composition; this we believe preferable to any of the cheaper substances now used for dental plates.

Teeth of young persons regulated, and made to grow in natural shape.

The advantage of having work done by permanently located and responsible parties, must be apparent to all.

All work warranted. Please call and examine specimens of plate work at our office, over Boyd & Co's hardware store.

W. W. SMITH & BROTHER.

Montrose, Aug. 18, 1869.—tf

The Montrose Democrat

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Brooklyn—John C. Lee, Jas. H. Sterling.
Bridgewater—Danl. M. Tiffany, Edgar Tyler.
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Dundaff—Henry Brownell, Nelson Coleman.
Franklin—Edward L. Beebe.
Gibson—Raymond Sweet.
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Herrick—Philo Burritt.
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Harmony—Jacob Schlager.
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Liberty—Robert M. Caswell, Rufus Fish.
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Oakland—James Lovett, Wilber D. Stoddard
Rush—Jacob Cronk, Lorenzo Williams.
Susquehanna Depot—Samuel Falkenbury.
Springville—Cyrus W. Bard.

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Apolacon—Jos. Beebe.
Ararat—Robert H Duinn.
Bridgewater—Lorenzo Beach, Francis Tingley
Brooklyn—James M Newton, Chas. E. Perigo, Hother Reynolds.
Choconut—Michael Behan.
Clifford—Seward E Miller.
Dimock—Lyman Blakeslee, Sumner Deans, Austin B Lathrop, Loren Newton, Urbane Smith, Volney N Young.
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ASSOCIATIONS:

Warren Chapter, No. 180, meets at Masonic Hall on Thursday of each month on or before full moon.

Warren Lodge, No. 240, A. Y. M., meets at Masonic Hall the first Wednesday of each month on or before full moon, and the second Wednesday thereafter.

Montrose Lodge No. 151, I. O. of O. F., meets at Odd Fellows Hall every Tuesday evening.

St. John's Encampment, No. 50, meets at Odd Fellows Hall the 2d and 4th Friday each month.

Rebecca Degree Lodge, No. 7, meets at Odd Fellows Hall the first and third Friday each month.

Montrose Lodge, I. O. of G. T. meets at Good Templars Hall every Monday evening.

Good Samaritan Temple of Honor, No. 16, meets at Good Templars' Hall the 3d Friday of each month.

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