The Montrose Democrat.

E. B. HAWLEY, EDITOR.

MONTROSE, PENN'A:

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 8, 1871.

"Left alone in his Shame."

A correspondent of the Wyoming *Democrat*, relates the following incident:

"As there is considerable discussion on the temperance question, and as to the best mode of correcting the evils resulting from the use of intoxicating drinks, I will give an incident which illustrates the course recently adopted by two young ladies from this place, in the case of their two partners, at the late celebration of Washington's birthday at Laceyville, which was attended by some young people from this place. The affair was a pleasant and agreeable one in every respect, except the fact that two of the young men from here, made rather too free use of the "critter," and got out of gear. Their lady partners not wishing to remain with them while in that condition, found means to help themselves home, and left the young "bloods" to bear the jests and ridicule of their companions."

The above is an example worthy of imitation by every young lady who finds herself in like circumstances. Until character is made a passport that admits young men into the society of ladies, we shall have just such a state of social debauchery as is now extant over the country. As long as young ladies will reserve their smiles, and rather court the society of what is termed "fast young men," which is but a fashionable name for the dessipated and debasing libertine, virtue will seek in vain for a lodgement among our social relations. The excuse that a young lady must have some society, and that she does not intend to unite her fortune with such a character, but that "he will do to flirt with" is a gauze too thin to obscure the depraved tastes of the modern "girl of the period." How oft do we hear it said by young ladies, of a young man, who has sterling virtue enough to stear his youthful bark aloof from the wrecking shoals of dissipation, "he is a good fellow, and when I marry I would like such a man," but he is considered by them a little too green for present use.

Young ladies may throw around themselves a grand halo of affectation, and profess all the queenly attributes of their sex, yet when they will give the least patronage to a modern "fast young man" true modesty and virtue do not govern them, and that deformed hump of society "social evil" will still invade our hearthstones, and that heavenly jewel, virtue, will go begging about our streets.

☞ Henry D. Cook the well known Banker of Washington city, has been nominated Governor of the District of Columbia by President Grant.

Coal Famine.

No settlement of affairs in the coal mining troubles has been consummated, no prospect of any arrangement by the parties interested. The State Legislature has started out its slow "nag" to put in an appearance of action in the matter, but corporations have owned and manipulated legislation heretofore, and preparations trate the big nine million steal in their interests, hence no immediate relief need be looked for in that direction. Governor Geary and the advocates of "Protection" declare that "the workman is worthy of his hire." Let them demonstrate it in the case of the famishing miners and suffering poor, by a summary check upon soulless corporations, and, Hoffman like, if need be, let him call out the military, as was done upon the Erie Railway, and not allow them to distract the business of the whole country, and cause an undue amount of suffering.

Ready Made Speeches.

In the New York *World*, a Mr. Peter Smithers offers to write speeches for Congressmen, of the following varieties and for the prices named:

I beg to submit a short list of prices, from which no reduction can possibly be made:

Short, sensible speech on any subject	50
Short, sensible speech, full of facts.	75
Short, sensible speech, with quotations from Cicero, Tacitus, &c.	$1.00
Ordinary common-sense observations (strongly recommended for private business), each	10
Anti-Santo Domingo speech (very pungent.	50
Protection speech (great sacrifice).	05
Protection speech, with statistics	06
Protection speech a la Butler (very personal	10
Speech on foreign policy	25
Speech on foreign policy, with insults to England	30
Speech on the currency (ordinary).	50
Speech on the currency, very superior (quite unintelligible).	75
House of Representatives jokes per dozen.	10

Quotations, sarcasms, epigrams, and personalities of all descriptions at equally low prices. An allowance made on taking a quantity.

N. B.—Carpet-baggers will please bear in mind that the above terms are cash. Absolutely no trust!

Smithers may be an imaginary character, and the above but a joke, yet this trade is a reality. The Congressional *Globe* of the Thirty-seventh Congress, contains two speeches identically the same, which the honorable gentleman bought from the same man, and he cheated them.

Death of Thomas H. Burrowes.

Thomas H. Burrowes, president of the Agricultural College of Pennsylvania, died at four o'clock on Saturday afternoon, Feb. 25, aged sixty-seven years. Mr. Burrowes possessed a vigorous and highly cultivated mind, and did much in furthering the interests of the common school system in the State. He was also prominently identified with politics in the earlier part of his life and was secretary of the commonwalth from December 15, 1835, to January 15, 1839, under Governor Ritner. In 1860 the late Governor Packer appointed him State superintendent of common schools, which position he held until 1863, displaying eminent ability during his entire term.

Mr. Burrowes was the first superintendent of orphans' schools in the State, having been appointed by Governor Curtin during the last year of his administration. He was also for many years the able editor of the "Pennsylvania School Journal." In February, 1869, he was appointed to the presidency of the State Agricultural college, in which capacity he served until his decease. Mr. Burrows was a native of Lancester county.

RULLOFF!

STAY OF PROCEEDINGS AND WRIT OF ERROR GRANTED.

Judge Rapallo, of the Court of Appeals, gave a hearing for a stay of proceedings and writ of error in the case of Rulloff, in N. Y. city, Tuesday, the 28th, and after a patient hearing of the case, granted a stay of proceedings and writ of error, the case being put down for argument before the Court of Appeals March 15th. The following report from the N. Y. *Sun* of Wednesday, gives the decision of Judge Rapallo:

The Court of Appeals having referred the application of Rulloff's counsel for a writ of error and stay of proceedings to the Hon. Charles Rapallo, one of the Judges, George Becker, Esq., of Binghamton, and the Hon. Charles L. Beals, of Hudson, for the prisoner, and P. W. Hopkins, Esq., District Attorney of Broome county, for the people, argued the case Tuesday before Judge Rapallo, in this city. Mr. Becker opened the proceedings with a powerful compact, and eloquent argument. Mr. Hopkins followed with a rambling, but dangerous rejoinder, and Mr. Beals closed with a brief reply, distinguished for its high-bred deference to the indications, which the Judge had thrown out in the course of the proceedings. A running fire of discussion then ensued, in which Judge Rapallo exhibited such a complete mastery of all the elements of the case that his decision, with the stringent condition imposed on the counsel for the prisoner, gave full satisfaction. We append the decision in full.

JUDGE RAPALLO'S DECISION.

The People vs. Edward H. Rulloff.

RAPALLO, J.—The prisoner was convicted of murder in the first degree at the Court of Oyer and Terminer, held for Broome county on the 12th day of January, 1871. The case was removed by writ of error to the Supreme Court, and the conviction there affirmed on the 21st of February instant. An application is now made to me for the allowance of a writ of error from the Court of Appeals with a stay of proceedings. And the counsel for the prisoner, and District Attorney of Broome county have been fully heard on this application.

The allowance of the writs of error to be of any avail necessarily involves the granting of a stay of proceedings, as the prisoner is

SENTENCED TO BE EXECUTED

on the 3d day of March next, and the next session of this Court does not begin until the 15th.

The question to be determined is whether the prisoner shall have an opportunity to be heard in this Court upon the exceptions taken in his behalf for the decision of the Court before which he was convicted.

If the points raised by three exceptions were manifestly frivolous, or so well settled by prior adjudications as to be free from doubt, I should deem it my duty to deny the application.

But it appears from the bill of exceptions that several of the points are material and some of them novel, and without discussing them here, or expressing any opinion as to the correctness of the decisions sought to be reviewed, I think that they are not so entirely free from doubt as to justify me in

REFUSING THE PRISONER

this being a capital case, it is more consistent with the orderly administration of justice and the true interests of the community that they should be solemnly adjudicated, then that they should be summarily disposed of on this application.

Neither the heinousness of the offence or the sufficiency of the evidence to justify the findings of the jury relieves this Court af their duty, when substantial error is alledged of examining whether the prisoner has been convicted according to law. But public justice requires that in case he shall be found to have been so convicted, the execution of the sentence should not be delayed any longer than is absolutely necessary for such examination.

This court will convene on the 15th day of March, and I have concluded to

ALLOW THE WRIT AND STAY,

on condition that the counsel for the prisoner sitpulate forthwith to file the writ and enter an appearance for the prisoner, and to accept notice of argument for the 15th day of March, 1871, and to cause the return to the writ of error to be filed with the clerk of the Court of Appeals on or before the 15th day of March, 1871, and to furnish the printed cases to the Court and District Attorney, and proceed with the argument at the opening of the court on the 15th day of March, 1871, or as soon thereafter as the court shall be ready to proceed with the case. The case to be placed at the head of the day calendar for the 15th of March.

PRISONER'S COUNSEL MUST BE READY.

If the counsel for the prisoner shall fail to appear or to proceed with the argument the counsel for the people are to be at liberty to move for judgment of affirmance by default.

George Becker and Chas. L. Beals, for prisoner; P. W. Hopkins, for the people.
Feb. 03, 1871.

Republican State Convention.

The Republican State Convention has been postponed until May the 17th. The Philadelphia Sunday *Transcript*, gives a sufficient and satisfactory reason for the postponement of the meeting. It says:—

"The true cause was that certain gentleman were afraid that the meeting of the Conventon at present would result in the passage of a resolution in opposition to the mammoth Railroad Bill already prepared and about to be introduced in the Legislature."

The Bill referred to is the nine million steal.

LIABILITIES OF RAILROAD COMPANIES.—The supreme court of California has recently decided that when a railway company runs its road through a field without building a fence to prevent animals from getting on the track, it is bound by an implied promise to pay the owner of the land for any of his cattle that may be killed on the road through want of a proper fence. The court says that it is the right of the owner of the land to pasture his cattle and horses in his fields, and that the law does not regard it as negligence on his part if he pastures them in a field traversed by a railroad.

—A royal commission has condemned the British iron-clad "Water-Witch," and pronounced the iron-clad "Hotspur" unsuitable for ocean voyages.

The Platform of Imperialism.

The legislation of the party in power during the last five years, afford a fair index to the views and purposes of the men who mould its policy and control its organization. The acts of the national Congress and the manner in which those acts have been enforced by the executive, furnish forth the platform on which the mis-called "Republican" party must stand in the coming State elections and in the presidential campaign of 1872. The varnish to be laid upon this platform by artfully drawn resolutions of nominating conventions, cannot gloss it over so as to conceal the rotten planks of which it is constructed. It is built from the decayed timbers of the European system, and its foundation is a mosaic of the deceit of Napoleon, the greed of Bismarck and the absolutism of Alexander II.

1. The party in power has given the central government unlimited control of the financial affairs of the country. The Secretary of the Treasury possesses an electric battery which at a single touch of his hand may shock the whole country into a financial panic. His department has been made the centre of the monetary system, from which is directed the vast machinery of that system throughout the length and breadth of the land.

2. That party has wrested from the States and the people the power to regulate popular elections and conferred it upon the central or federal authority.

3. It has subjected States and districts to military rule in times of profound peace.

4. It has established a large standing army which is now used mainly by the federal administration in the suppression of free elections.

5. It has fastened upon the people a system of internal taxation which authorizes the federal administration to pry into the private business of every citizen through the agency of hordes of useless officials paid out of the national treasury.

6. It has brought the federal government into conflict with the States, in granting charters to corporations, and has rendered so powerful the corporations which it has thus created, by subsidies in lands and moneys, as to enable them to override and trample out those created by the States.

7. It has established a tariff which enables the federal power to subsidize local and special interests at the expense of a large majority of the people.

8. It has attempted to place the control of the railroads and the telegraphs of the country in the hands of the federal government.

9. It has proposed to rob the States and the people of the power to regulate their schools, and to vest it in the federal authority.

Such are some of the materials of which the platform of the imperialists is composed. It is thoroughly un-American, from beginning to end. It is constructed entirely on the European plan. In order that a candidate shited to this platform may be placed upon it, the present incumbent of the presidential office will, of course, be nominated. When this is done, let his supporters act like honest men, throw off their thin though tawdry republican disguise, and make their loudest battle-cry, *Vive l' Empereur!*—*Harrisburg Patriot.*

How Scarlet Fever is Spread.

The scarlet fever prevails in every section of the country, in a most malignant is spread, from the British *Medical Journal* will be of interest to our readers:

The enormous mortality from scarlet fever which appears in the Registrar General mortality bills, is now a constant and increasing quantity. It is assuming proportions which are alarming, not the less so because they are largely increased by individual carelessness. It has always been a source of great mortality, and in the absence of any means of checking its progress, such as we possess in vaccination for small pox and by attention to the water supply and drainage for cholera and some forms of pythogenic fever, it becomes the more necessary accurately to investigate the means by which it is spread. These may be summed up chiefly in a few words. It is spread by personal carelessness, by neglect, and by recklessness of individuals as to the public safety.

Scarlet fever is propagated from person to person by culpable ignorance and criminal neglect. Cleanliness and general sanitary regulations are of no use in mitigating the serverity of the disease, but are no bar to its propagation. Let us take the experience of one London physician during the last week and it will easily explain how scarlet fever is now being spread. He tells us that he has become cognizant of the following cases during that time. Travelling by rail, he was requested not to put down the window as a little boy in the carriage was not very well. The boy was on his way home from school where scarlet fever had broken out, and on examining him, the eruption was fully evident. A clergyman brought into his room a lad, not to consult him about the land, but inadvertently. He was about to take him into the country. This lad had just recovered from scarlet fever, and was in the disquainative stage of convalescence, shedding about those scales which are so highly infectious, and are enough to poison the whole population. His washer-woman had scarlet fever in her family; he ascertained that it was conveyed by the clothing of a scarlet fever patient, sent to the wash by the friends without any caution. These are all acts of the most culpable and dangerous negligence. Scarlet fever is one of the most intensely and continuously contageous diseases. From the outset of the disease till the completion of the subsequent process of peeling off the skin, the patient, his clothing and discharges, the light scales which are diffused in the atmosphere from his peeling surface-skin, are pregnant with poison. Not only should he be carefully isolated; not only should his clothing and all that comes in contact with him be carefully and thoroughly disinfected; not only should his body be anointed, as Dr. Budd has recommended, with oil to limit the aerial diffusion of the epidermal scales; but the utmost care should be exercised by the persons attending him not to become carriers of this virulent and subtle poison. To send to the laundress garments as fatal as those of Dejanira, to expose in public carriage or a crowded waiting-room the fertile sources of a deadly and volatile poison, are terrible offenses against the public safety. They are constantly and carelessly committed; and it is thus that scarletina is spread.

—Prince Federick Charles has been appointed commander-in-chief of the army occupation in France, with his headquarters at Rheims.

THE LEGISLATURE.

HARRISBURG, FEB. 24.

In the Senate, Mr. Turner offered the following resolutions, which were adopted:

WHEREAS, Cheap fuel and cheap food are essential to the progress and well-being of the State; and Whereas, Cheap freights are essential to cheap fuel and cheap food; and Whereas further, Some of the railroads created by the State, mainly for conveying the anthracite coal of Pennsylvania to market, have advanced freights so that the cost of coal doubled to the consumer, and the public threatened with the total loss of this indispensable article; therefore,

RESOLVED, That the governor be and is hereby requested to procure from the attorney general of the commonwealth, and furnish to this body, at the earliest possible moment, an opinion upon the powers of railroad companies to impose such rates of frieght.

In the House, Mr. Ellis, of Schuylkill county, introduced the following bill in reference to the coal famine troubles, and it was referred to the Ways and Means Committee:

SEC. 1. Be it enacted, &c., That in addition to the taxes now imposed by law, hereafter every railroad, canal or other transportation company doing business within this Commonwealth shall, at the same time and in the same manner as is provided by the general tax law of 1868, make return to the Auditor General; said returns shall particularly state the number of tons of anthracite coal carried and moved by said company or corporation during the three months ending on the first day of that month; and the said company or corporation owning or managing said railroad, canal or other transportation company shall pay to the State Treasurer for the use of the Commonwealth, the following taxes to wit: Upon all anthracite coal carried upon or over their respective lines of transportation as follows, whenever any said railroad, canal or other transportation company shall charge for toll, transportation, motive power, car service, or for any matter or thing done, furnished or performed, in connection with the carrying or transporting of anthracite coal, sixteen mills per ton per mile of two thousand two hundred and forty pounds on all grades not over twenty-feet to the mile, one mill per ton per mile and one additional mill per ton per mile for every additional mill or fraction thereof per mile charged by said company or corporation over and above the sixteen mills; and when the grade is greater than twenty-eight feet to the mile, for every mill or fraction thereof charged in excess of eighteen mills per ton per mile, one mill per ton per mile, provided that all tax paid by the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company on coal carried or transported over or on any of the railroads or canals owned or operated by said Company be applied to the Miners' Hospital and Asylum of Schuylkill county.

Foreign Gleanings.

—Paris is fast resuming its ordinary appearance.

—Emperor William is about to return to Prussia.

—Paris was evacuated by the Germans on Friday.

—Several of the Paris newspapers have resumed publication.

—The French soldiers interred in Belgium.

—The Second Prussian Army Corps has commenced to march homeward.

—All restrictions upon persons passing in and out of Paris have been removed.

—The Prussian forces that occupied Paris have withdrawn from behind the Seine.

—Serious disturbances have occurred at Angers, several persons being killed and wounded.

—Bourbaki's forces now in Switzerland will commence moving back to France on Wednesday.

—To-morrow the headquarters of the Emperor and Von Moltke will be removed from Versailles.

—A Bordeaux despatch says, upon leaving that city, it is probable that the Assembly will go to Fontainbleau.

—It is officially announced that a treaty of commerce between Italy and the United States has just been signed.

—Several of the members of the "Radical-left" have gone to Paris, and there is talk that some contemplate resigning.

—Thiers declines to make a treaty of commerce with Germany, on the ground that it is necessary for France to imitate the United States, and restore an equilibrium by high tariffs.

TOOTHACHE IN DUMB ANIMALS.—It must be dreadful when poor dumb animals suffer from toothache. Every one has read how Chance, the elephant, at the old Exeter Change, in England, went mad from it; and it is popularly supposed that it is often a cause of madness in dogs, and I really think it very probable. The poor brutes seek the sympathy and aid of their masters; for I have known a poor old cat come to me moaning, until it drew attention to its teeth. A surgeon who was visiting at the house first suggested the cause of the animal's discomfort, and one person, more skilled than others, possibly, in the management of our dumb companions, drew a tooth which was rather loose, and at once relieved the poor creature.—*Good Health.*

—A convict in the Indiana penitentiary asks a pardon for the following reasons:

"It is true I have only 11 months longer to serve, but it is now thought that our present superintendent will be removed and a Democrat put in his place, consequently we fear we will have a hard time under a Democratic superintendent, as the convicts are principally Republicans."

THE VALLEY INDEPENDENT.—Messrs. R. H. Thomas and A. H. Brink have purchased the *Valley Democrat*, which has been published at Mechanicsburg by Mr. T. F. Singiser. These gentlemen intend to publish an independent journal under the name of the *Valley Independent*. We are sorry to lose Mr. Singiser from the workers in the Democratic cause.

SCIENCE.—It is now claimed by many scientific minds that the cooling processes going on in the earth since the creation, will ultimately cause the earth to swallow up every drop of water upon its surface, which would end all animal life. Then should we not cultivate all rational physical enjoyment. Our health and our palates procures the most, and J. Monroe Taylor,s Gold Medal Saleratus is a strong auxiliary to both.

CONGRESSIONAL SUMMARY.

SENATE, Feb. 28.—The House bill to authorize the duplication of registered bonds in certain cases was amended and passed. A large number of pension bills were passed. The House bills to Prevent Cruelty to Animals while in transit by railroad, or other means of transportation, occupied the remainder of the morning hour. It then went over, and the Army Appropriation bill came up. An amendment was adopted, directing the Secretary of the Treasury to pay to the Pacific Railroad Companies one-half the amount due for transportation, &c., At 5 P. M. the Senate took a recess. In the evening session the consideration of the Army bill was resumed.

HOUSE.—In the House a joint resolution for the printing of 245,000 extra copies of the Agricultural report for 1870 passed. A bill to amend the Liquor law for the benefit of vinegar manufacturers passed. Mr. Dawes called up his motion to reconsider the vote by which the Omnibus bill was tabled. The motion was agreed to. Mr. Dawes then moved the original bill as reported by the committee, omitting all appropriations for new public works and buildings except that for League Island. The substitute was then passed. A bill to promote the construction of the Cincinnati and Southern Railroad was passed. On motion of Mr. Wood the rules were suspended and a bill passed repealing the duty on foreign coal. Mr. Butler moved to suspend the rules and pass a bill to protect Southern "loyalists," but the necessary two-thirds did not vote in the affirmative. The Senate amendment to the Philadelphia Centennial bill was concurred in. The Senate amendments to the bill to allow the issue of duplicate registered bonds was agreed to. The Senate bill giving effect to the various grants of lands in Nevada passed. Adjourned.

SENATE, March 1.—The Senate suspended the sixteenth and seventeenth joint rules imposing restrictions on the business within three days of the end of the session. The resolution to continue the investigation of the Special Committee on alleged outrages committed in the South was adopted; an amendment offered by Mr. Casserly requiring the publication of the proceedings was previously rejected. The Army Appropriation bill was taken up. Mr. McDonald's amendment for the payment for quartermasters and commissary stores furnished by "loyal" citizens of the South was adopted. The report of the Conference Committee on the Indian Appropriation bill was received. Mr. Davis objected to it on account of its prohibition against Indian treaties. After further debate the report was concurred in. The House resolution repealing the duty on coal was received, but Mr. Vickers opposed its second reading. The consideration of the Army bill was then resumed. Mr. Sanlsbury opposed its passage on the ground that the President was using the military forces improperly. The bill was then passed, and the Senate took up the Naval Appropriation bill. After disposing of twenty pages the Senate took a recess. In the evening session the consideration of the Naval Appropriation bill was resumed.

HOUSE.—A motion to correct the journal so as to show that the action of the House, in non-concurring in the Senate amendments to the Postoffice Appropriation bill, and sending them to a Committee of Conference, was made final, by a vote to reconsider, and lay on the table. Resolutions were adopted to pay Messrs. Rogers, of Tennessee, and Eggleston, of Ohio, contestants for seats, $2,500 and $3,000, respectively. A bill passed, providing that no tax shall be imposed upon any undistributable sums added to the contingent funds of insurance companies, or on uncarned premiums. The House then proceeded to the calendar, and a number of Senate private bills were passed. Several motions to suspend the rules and take up bills on the calendar, were defeated, the necessary two-thirds not voting in the affirmative. The rules were suspended, and the fallowing bills passed: A substitute for the Senate bill granting land for a railroad from the western boundary of Minnesota to the Winnepeg district of the British Dominions, and the Senate bill to provide for a government building in Trenton, New Jersey. The conference report on the Indian Appropriation bill was received, and after explanation, was agreed to. The calendar was again taken up, but after voting down several motions to suspend the rules, the House adjourned.

MAGAZINE NOTICES.

BALLOU'S MAGAZINE FOR MARCH.—The March number of Ballou'sMagazine is is sued,as sprightly, as fresh and good as ever. The contents are varied, for there are stories, sketches, poetry and historical articles, matter for old and young, and in such profusion, that every patron must be satisfied that more than an equivalent is given for the money that Ballou's Magazine costs. The following are in its contents: "Public Soup-Houses," "Chinese Scenes and Things;" "Shakspeare's Seven Ages;" "A Sleighing Song;" "A Leap in the Dark;" "A Night's Adventure in Chili;" "Witchcraft;" "A White-Faced Bear," by Kit Carson, Jr.; "Curious Matters;" "The House-keeper;" "Facts and Fancies;" "The Snow-Slide"—Humorous Illustrations. The terms for this excellent magazine are only $1,50 per year, or 15 cents single copies. For sale at all the perodical depots in the country. Thomes & Talbot, 63 Congress St., Boston, are the publishers.

NEW AND VALUABLE SEEDS GIVEN AWAY. We have received from N. P. Boyer & Co., of Parkesburg, Chester Co., Pa., samples of Imported Norway Oats, Alsike Clover and Chester County Mammoth Corn; they generously offer to send sample packages free to all Farmers who send stamps to pay postage. Messrs. N. P. Boyer & Co., are the Largest Importers of Thoroughbred Stock and Choice Seeds in the United States, and as there is so much bogus Norway Oats and other Seeds being sold, they wish to give every Farmer in the country a chance to test their Genuine Seeds, free of charge. We hope all our farmer friends will avail themselves of this generous offer.

—Forty Years' Experience have tested the virtues of *Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry*, and it is now generally acknowledged to be the *best* remedy extant for pulmonary and lung disease; embracing the whole range from a slight cold to a settled consumption. Were it not for its *merits*, it would long since have "died, and made no sign."

AMONG THE INDIANS.—Lieut. Herndon tells us that no tribes of aboriginees are found in the deepest forests of South America, from the Andes to the Atlantic coast, that do not have and use Doct. Ayer's medicines and Lowell cottons. "Tremont," "Suffolk," "Boott," are seen stamped in large red and blue letters upon their garments, while Ayer's Pills and Cherry Pectoral are among the treasures of their habitations. Their native soil furnishes them all their food and most of their remedies, but they suffer from some afflictions which must have the interposition of higher skill. [Sentinel, Liberty, Va.

Local Intelligence.

Business Matters.

—Dissolution of the firm of Parmeter and Shelp. New firm, Joseph and David Parmeter.

—Mercantile appraisment of Susquehanna county, Urbane Hall appraiser, is publish this week with notice of a Court of appeal to convene at Montrose, April 18th, 1871.

—Maurice McDonnell, of Silver Lake, announces Farm for sale, see advertisement.

—Bridgewater Supervisors give notice of a road letting at the house of Charles Sprout, Saturday, April 15.

—Letters Testamentary, in estate, Jeremiah Meacham, Alfred Baldwin executor.

—C. C. Daley, of Brooklyn announces his for sale. See advertisement.

The following Austion sales are announced by Bills and Advertisement.

—A. Reynolds, on the Wm. L. Post farm, Montrose, Thursday March 23.

—D. D. Tiffany on the farm of E. S. Cool, Bridgewater, Tuesday March 14.

—James Cooney Middletown, Monday March 20th.

—H. S. Hitchcock, Franklin, Monday March 20th.

Railroad Meeting.

A meeting of the Montrose Railroad Commissioners was held at Tunkhannock, the 28th ult. There were present, Hon. B. Parke, Chairman; B. F. Blakeslee, G. E. Palen, S. B. Sayre, A. Griffis, H. C. Tyler and C. L. Brown the Secretary. Upwards of $9,500 were reported as collected on the subscriptions.

It was resolved that application should be made for an extension of the charter for two years, and for a reduction of the capital stock to $500,000.

The question of a narrow, or three feet guage, which is now being considered by railroad men in various parts of the country was discussed. The meeting adjourned to meet again at Springville on the 21st March, 1871, at 1 o'clock p. m.

Serious Accident.

On Monday afternoon last while Georgie Jessup, youngest son of Wm. H. Jessup, Esq., of this Boro, a lad six or seven years of age was riding up Main Street, he was thrown from the horse's back, near C. M. Koon's Hotel and very severely injured, leaving him insensible for a little time. Upon examination no bones were found broken and hopes are entertained of his speedy recovery.

Fireman's Election.

At a special meeting of Rough & Ready Fire Company No. 1, held Monday evening March 6th the following officers were elected for the ensuing term: Foreman, S. G. Pache; 1st. Ass't, D. A. McCracken; 2d. Ass't, F. G. Wonder; Secretary, C. M. Stark; Treasurer, A. B. Burns; Pipemen, A. P. Keeler, Geo. C. Hill; Wardens, Wm. H. Jessup, Daniel Sayre, Amos Nichols, H. C. Jessup.

The election passed off pleasantly and we think at the close the "sore headed" were in as good spirits as those who have the honor of offices.

Old "Rough & Ready," has always sustained her good old name in the past, and it will be her greatest endeavor to do so in the future.

Entertainment.

The Baptist Sabbath School will give an entertainment at the Audience Room in the Baptist church on Monday evening next. The main exhibition will consist of scenes in Bible Lands, and Statuary, displayed by the powerful optical instrument Marry's Sciopticon, and music by Sunday school scholars. The Entire proceeds will be applied to refurnishing the church.

Dead Letter Office.

The dead letter office is one of the most curiously interesting branches of the government, and the cause of it, or the necessity for such institution, is a mystery. It is impossible almost to conceive of the carelessness, stupidity, and ignorance by which more than 68,000 letters were intrusted to the post-office in a single year, for which no designation could be found, in consequence of inaccuracies, imperfections, and fatal omissions in direction—upward of 3,000 having no address whatever. And the mystery is the more remarkable when it is considered that these letters contained money to the amount of at least $100,000, in small sums generally, and checks, drafts, etc., to the amount of $3,000,000 more. This property was of course returned, or most of it, upon information obtained by opening and examining the letters at the dead-letter office.

Fire in Auburn.

On Saturday, Feb. 25, the barn of Thomas Donlin, was consumed by fire. The fire originated in the stable, by the lantern falling among the bedding. Hay, grain, wagons, and farming tools, were consumed by the flames. Loss, $700; partly insured.

A Young Thief.

A boy six or seven years of age while playing in front of J. B. Sherwood's jewelry store, took the opportunity while Mr. S. was in an adjoining store, to slip in and take a watch hanging upon a rack. He was followed home and the watch recovered. He told his mother he found the watch on the walk at Webb's store. This is a pretty early start in crime. Parents cannot be too careful of the influences of a street education for boys. Business at home is the only safe remedy.

Dead Dog.

"Should you have the misfortune to lose your dog by death, just let the editor of the *Montrose Democrat* know the fact, and he will get you up a nice obituary notice, with a few lines of original *doggerel* thrown in. It is suggested that the dog obituary department will prove the most interesting in his paper, and that if he continues to cultivate his muse every time a canine friend deceases, he may yet become one of our most voluminous poets."—*Montrose Republican.*

It is suprising in these days, that we cannot express our views, or give a little moral dissertation even upon dogs without hitting somebody in the Radical ranks. From the tone of the above, our article last week, advising young ladies to beware of "rat-and-tan pups" must have kindled a flame in the *Republican* office. We cannot account for it unless the editor has worked his feelings up to believe that we meant that "pup" that was sent by express to General Grant, and that he is called upon, as a Radical *hound*, to bark at it. Perchance some bosom friend among the "softer sex" has enlisted him as her knight of the quill. Whatever the case may be, if we have fashioned a garment that fits the editor of the *Republican*. President Grant, or "any other man" *he* must wear it, and if any of the aforesaid "pups" should die in consequence of it, his mourning friends can send off his body and *get it stuffed.*

A Call.

Having attended the School exhibition that took place at the Montrose Graded School at the close of the last term, and, as the money was to be used in purchasing necessaries for the School, I thought I would drop in and see if they had made any improvement; and, indeed I was agreebly surprised to see that they had.

On the stage where stood an old stand with a few books on it, I beheld a handsome bookcase, apparently well filled with books. At the side off the book case hangs a beautiful painting, "The Landing of the Pylgrims." On the South side of the room hangs an other very fine painting, "The Home of the Deer." Over the door, is a beautiful motto, "God Bless Our School." Having examined all the pictures I proceeded to the book case to take a look at the books. But alas! my hopes were disappointed. What I imagined to be good and useful books to the school, viewing them from the distance I found on examination to be a set of worthless "Annals of Congress." But on the bottom shelf I espied ten volumes of "Chambers Encyclopedias" new, and handsomely bound, also a full set of "Encyclopedia American," old but still useful. The rest of the shelves were filled with those horrible "Annals of Congress."

But what puzzled me the most was how Prof. Berlin managed to buy so much for the $45 or $50, cleared at the exhibition, but as I did not want to be too inquisitive, I did not ask him, consequently, it remains a mystery to me still. Now, there is but one thing more to be done to crown the success of this exhibition and, that is, for the good people of Montrose to put a few of their "stamps" together and buy some good books to take the place of those useless "Annals of Congress" which I am told Prof. Berlin placed there to fill the vacancy and will remove them with the greatest of pleasure at any time that they will bring other books to take their place. Will the residents of Montrose respond? I pause for a reply.

LIBRO. NEEQUE.

Ways by which People get Sick.

Eating too much and too fast and swallowing imperfectly masticated food. By taking too much fluid during meals. Drinking poisonous whisky and other intoxicating drinks. Keeping late hours at night and sleeping too late in the morning. Wearing clothing so tight as to relax circulation. Wearing thin shoes. Neglecting to take sufficient exercise to keep the hands and feet warm. Neglecting to wash the body sufficiently to keep the pores of the skin open. Exchanging the warm clothing worn in a warm room during the day for light costumes and exposure, incident to evening parties. Starving the stomach to gratify a vain and foolish passion for dress Keeping up a constant excitement, freeting the mind with borrowed troubles. Employing cheap doctors and swallowing quack nostrums for every imaginary ill. Taking meals at irregular intervals.

In Memoriam.

At a regular Communication of Great Bend Lodge No. 338 A. Y. M., held Feb. 28th, 1871, the Committee appointed to draft Resolutions upon the Death of Wm. C. Ward, Esq., of New Milford, Pa., reported the following which were unanimously adopted, with instructions that the Secretary forward a copy of the same to the family of the deceased and also to the county papers for publication.

Whereas, "Death" with his mysterious wand has caused an alarm at the door of our Lodge and thrown a gloomy shadow over our hearts in the removal of our departed Brother,

Resolved Therefore, first, That in the death of Wm. C. Ward, Great Bend Lodge No. 338 A. Y. M., has lost one of its most consistant members.

Resolved second, The memory of his virtues shall linger in our remembrance and reflect its shining luster beyond the portals of the tomb and though the clay be scattered and broken, the earthern vase which has contained precious odors shall loose none of its fragrance.

Resolved third, The widow and the fatherless have the sympathy of our hearts, and as we submit to the dispensation of Providence and find comfort, so shall they in the assurance that "Our loss is His eternal gain." This life has ended in a large reward.

Resolved fourth,

As Brethern of the craft,
We shed a tear of grief,
O'er our beloved friend, bereft
Of life—a sad relief.

Kind Heaven, let angels wing
Their way to earth again
And waft a soul—the guest we bring,
To bliss—e'er to remain.

As we the grave behold,
And lift our thoughts above,
And mourn our loss, as yet untold
And raise him still in love

Ira N. Pardee,
D. C. Brown,
L. E. Colsten, } Com.

Great Bend, Pa. Feb, 28, 1871.

Weather Report Ending March, 4,'71

DAY.	TIME.	DEG.	WIND.	WEATHER.
Sunday,	7	39		cloudy.
	12	43		"
	9	40		"
Monday,	7	33	N. W.	"
	12	36	"	"
	9	27	"	"
Tuesday,	7	16	N. E.	"
	12	23	"	"
	9	32	"	"
Wednesday,	7	34		clear.
	12	50		"
	9	39		"
Thursday,	7	33		cloudy.
	12	47		"
	9	37		"
Friday,	7	49		rain.
	12	54		cloudy.
	9	31		"
Saturday,	7	29		"
	12	35		"
	9	36		clear.

MARRIAGES.

BAKER.—SLADE.—In Benton, Feb. 9, 1871 by Rev. —— Glover, Mr. A. B. Baker of Fleetville, Pa., and Miss Hettie Slade, of Franklin, Susqua. Co., Pa.

RISLEY.—SMITH.—In Rush, Feb. 11th, by Eld. H. H. Gray, Mr. Henry Risley, of Dimock, Susqua. Co., Pa., and Miss Lydia V. Smith, of Jessup, Susqa., Co., Pa.

DEATHS.

MORRIS.—In Montrose, Pa., on Saturday, Feb. 25, Lenny Morris, aged 7 years.

ROAD LETTING.—The Supervisors of Bridgewater will meet at the house of Charles Sprout, on Saturday, April 15th, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of letting the making of a road from his house to a road leading from Montrose, past Myron Baldwin's, one mile and ten rods in length.

H. BREWSTER,
Z. M. BREWSTER,
JAMES CALPH, } Supervisors.

Bridgewater, March 8, 1871.—3w.

FARM FOR SALE.—On the old Milford and Owego road, one half mile east of the Universalist Church, in Brooklyn, containing eighteen acres, with house, barn, and shop, all in good repair, for particulars, enquire of the proprietor on the premises.

C. C. DALEY.

Brooklyn, March, 8, 1871. 3w.

DISSOLUTION.—The firm of Parmeter & Shelp, recently engaged in the Meat Market business, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The books and accounts of the firm are in the hands of B. Thatcher for immediate collection.

PARMETER & SHELP.

The business will be conducted hereafter by the undersigned, who will try to please all who may give us a call.

JOSEPH & DAVID PARMETER.

March 8, 1871. 3w.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—Letters Testamentary in the estate of Jeremiah Meacham, late of Montrose, Susquehanna County, deceased, having been granted to the subscriber, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and all persons having claims against said decedent will present them without delay.

ALFRED BALDWIN,
Executor.

Montrose, March 8, 1871.—6w.