shocked at Old Reginald's dishonesty that not only did he decline to corroborate his story, but actually, and I think very propdentified him as an accompli

And Old Reginald was also sentenced to penal servitude, and he and the Honest Burglar worked for many years together on the same works, and had many opportunities of talking the matter over from its moral social and political point of view.

The Montrose Democrat.

R. B. HAWLEY, EDITOR.

MONTBOSE, PENN'A WEDNESDAY, MAY 3, 1871.

"DEAD 18SUES." It has become a dogmatical maxim with the solons of the Radical party, to parade before the people the mazy illusion that they are the only progressive party, and that their heretical doctrine that the glorious Magna Charta, which was conceived in the blood of our Revolutionary fathers, and reduced to the practical science covenant with Hell and in league with the devil," and might do for the "old fogy" chip of State in days of unequalled prosperity, but that all such "issues are dead." We notice even that some of our Democratic politicians who get their ilk from a the cue, and attempt to gain popularity by the same cry of "away with dead issues," which demonstrates the fact most clearly, that, "evil communications corrupt good manners." What is meant by "dead issues?" We ask those who flaunt this people of this nation, the true meaning.

gles for sectional predominence that the Honesty, fitness and moral worth are was to maintain the dignity of the Conblood and treasure were poured out treduction of all proper credits, many of feeling and zeal, unparalleled in the collectors of internal revenue, and that war the people under that partisan cination, necessity, surrendered many of their personal and state rights, altho' under, protest, into the hands of their Executive, and the very Constitution which was assumed to be maintained was ignored as a present emergency under the pretext that when peace should again encompass our borders it would be reinstated. Five years of peace have passed under Radical rule and we charge upon the political demagogues who have manipulated the peoples' rights, for their own base purposes, that they have not only refused to release the nation from the galling fetters of tyranny imposed upon them under military sway and the plea of necessity, but have been constantly usurping, one after another, their constitutional liberties, until the danger of a military dictator, now surrounds us. Well and truthfully may Radicalism raise
the cry of "dead issues," for these are the
issues that led our forefathers to rise in
their might and forswear allegience to a
government that usurped their rights

without profit to maintain itself.

Our agriculturalists, while paying
theavy taxes on all they consume, either
to the government or to monopolists, find
the prices for their own products so rethe prices for their own products so reduced that honest labor is denied its reto duced that honest labor is denied by inwithout just representation. Glad in- ward, and industry is prostrated by inwithout just representation. Glad in-deed would the Radical usurpers be if 000 acres of public lands which should they could pacify the restive masses, with have been preserved for the benefit of the the cry of "dead issues" until they can people, have been voted away to great strike the last guarantee of personal freedom, and republican government from the nation's archives. True Democracy may submit peaceably to the powers that be, and bide the time when the down trodden masses may speak in thunder tones at the ballot box, but never until the only true and living issue, the reinstating of the Constitution and a republi-can form of government which has been force the fourteenth amendment and for made null and veid by a Radical "Rump other purposes, congress has conferred Congress," aided by a would be military usurper, shall be decided. As well might by which the liberties of the people are the Holy Bible are "dead issues" to modern progressive Christianity, as to say that the pure principles of Democracy principles; and carry back to our Nation-

-Gold was quiet on Saturday and nearly steady, the only fluctuations throughout the day being 1111 and 1111. The opening and closing figures were

scenter.

TO THE PEOPLE. ADDRESS BY THE DEMOCRATIC MEMBERS *of Congress.

lowing address to the people of the Uni- the issues of war, to obstruct the return

of States:

Our presence and official duties at states, because it is thus that they seek to ted States: Washington have enabled us to become divert the attention of the country from acquainted with the action and designs of those who control the radical party, and administration of public affairs, and the we feel called upon to utter a few words of warning against the alarming strides they warning against the alarming strides they have made towards centralization of powers in the hands of congress and the executive. The time and attention of the radical administrations have expended have made towards centralization of pow-er in the hands of congress and the exec-ntive. The time and attention of the radical leaders has been almost wholly directed to devise such legislation as will, imposed by the constitution has checked formally announced as a candidate for reelection. The declarations of his selfish supporters have been echoed by a subsidized press, and a discipline of party has already made adhesion to his personal for-tunes, the supreme test of political fealty. The partisan legislation, to which we reof a republican form of government by fer, was decreed and shaped in secret cauthe pure minds of the Washingtons, cus, where the extremest counsels always Jeffersons, Hamiltons, and Monroes, is "a dominate, and was adopted by a subservient majority, if not with the intent, cer-tainly with the effect to place in the hands of the President power to command his Democracy who guided our prosperous own nomination, and to employ the arby incrupulous radical leaders that the chip of State in days of unequalled prosury, navy and militia at his sole discregreat democratic and conservative party tion, as a means of subserving his personfew of the Metropolitan journals take up country, is considered in connection with It is to protect and perpetuate the rights the one and attenut to gain popularity the violent utterances and rash purposes which every freeman chooses; to revive ation should be entertained. when labor is depressed, and every material interest is palsied by oppressive taxabefore the world to explain, and tell the tion, the public offices have been multiplied beyond all precedent to serve as instruments in the perpetuation of power. With the advent of the present party Partianship is the only test applied to in power came one of the severest strug- the distribution of this vast patronage. world ever saw, and the "then living is- openly discarded in favor of truckling subsue," as proclaimed by the Radical leaders Hence enormous defalcations and wide spread corruption have followed as the stitution, and resent an unwarrented in natural consequences of this pernicious sult to the national flag, and a nations system. By the official report of the secat the feet of its rulers, with a unanimity millions of dollars remain due from exanals of history. During four years of no proper diligence has ever been used to collect them. Reforms in the revenue and postal system, which all experience demonstrates to be necessary to a frugal administration of the government, as well as a measure of relief to an over burdened people, have been persistantly post poned or artfully neglected, Congres low adjourns without having attempted to reduce taxation, or to repeal the glarng impositions by which industry is crushed and impoverished. The treasury is over-flowing, and an excess of \$80,000,-000 of rvenue is admitted, and yet ininstead of some measure of present relief a barren and delsuive resolution is passed by the senate to consider the tariff and excise systems bereafter, as if the history of broken pledges and pretended reme dies furnished any better assurances for

> without profit to maintain itself. have been preserved for the benefit of the people, have been voted away to great corporations, neglecting our soldiers, and enriching a handful of greedy speculators and lobbyists, who are thereby enabled to throw or set at defiance the constituted authorative of the processors and comparing a most depression of the constituted authorative of such state, the unlawful combinations named in the preceding section of this act shall be organized and armed, and so numerous and powerful as to be able, by violence, to either oversions and comparing the constituted authorative of such state, and of the United States. exercise a most dangerous and corrupting influence over state and federal legisla tion. If the career of these conspirators be not checked the downfall of free gov-

future legislation than experience has

done in the past. Ship building and the

ernment is inevitable, and with it the elevation of a military dictator on the ruin of the republic. the most despotic power upon the executive, and provided an official machinery we say that the principles and teaching of menaced, and the sacred right of local which gave us "liberty and the pursuit of theories of an institution, and the conhappiness" under a wise Constitution, are struction given by these radical interprenot as living issues to-day as in the days ters to the fourteenth amendment, is to of '76. We must return to those first use the language of an eminent senator [Mr. Trumbull] of Illinois, " an annihilation of the states." Under the last enal shrine, the gods of liberty, and pure forcement bill, the executive, may, in his democracy, or republican government will discretion, thrust aside the government protection surely prove a failure, and some aspiring of any state, suspend the writ of tion regularity government in the governme habeas corpus, arrest its governor, impris-"military usurper" will wield a Kingly on or disperse the legislation: silence its judges and trample down its people under the iron heel of his troops. Nothing is left to the citizen or state which can any Nothing is proce longer be called a right. All is changed into mere suffrance. Our hopes for redress are in the calm good sense, and the sober second thought of the American records. We call upon the restaurant of the court, be in complicity with any such combinations or conspiracy; and every such juror shall, before entering upon any such in open court that he has never, indirectly consider the court of the court that he has never, indirectly consider the court of the court, be in complicitly such combinations or conspiracy; and every such juror shall, before entering upon any such combinations or this act who shall, in the judgment of the court, be in complicitly with any such combinations or conspiracy; and every such juror shall, before entering upon any such combinations or conspiracy; and every such juror shall, before entering upon any such combinations or conspiracy; and every such juror shall, before entering upon any such combinations or conspiracy; and every such juror shall, before entering upon any such combinations or conspiracy; and every such juror shall, before entering upon any such combinations or conspiracy; and every such juror shall, before entering upon any such combinations or conspiracy; and every such juror shall, before entering upon any such combinations or conspiracy; and every such juror shall, before entering upon any such combinations or conspiracy; and every such juror shall, before entering upon any such combinations or constitutions.

violation of the rights of any portion of the people secured under the constitution, or any of its amendments. Let us, in conclusion, enruestly beg of you not to Washington, April 20.—The Demo-aid the present attempts of radical parti-crats in Congress have just issued the fol-sans to stir up strife in the land, to renew

\$1,200,000,000 on ordinary purposes alone, being within \$200,000,000 of the in their view, best preserve their ascendin-cy, and no regard for the wise restraints poses in war and in peace during the seventy-one years preceeding June 30, 1862. their reckless and desperate career. The not including in either case the sum paid President of the United States has been upon principal or interest of public debt upon principal or interest of public debt. It is trifling with the intelligence of the people for the radical leaders, to pretend that this vast sum has been honestly expended. Hundreds of millions of it have been wantonly squandered. The expenditures of the government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1861, were only \$62,000,000; while for precisely the same purposes civil list, army, navy, pensions and Indians, \$164,000,000 were expended during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1870. No indignation can be too stern and no scorn too severe for the assertions of the union has or can have sympathy al ambition. When the sad experience with disorders of violence in any part of Bedford of the last two years, so disappointing to the country, or in the deprivation of any the hopes and generous confidence of the | man of his rights under the constitution. of those who control the President's pol- in all hearts the feeling of triendship, aficy, it is not surprising that the gravest fection and harmony, which are the best apprehensions for the future peace of the guarrantees of law and order; and to At a time throw around the humblest citizen, wherever he may be, the protecting Ægis of those safeguards of personal liberty which the fundamental laws of the land assume. that we invoke the aid of good men in the work of peace and reconciliation. We invite their generous co-operation, irrespective of all former difference of opinion, o that the harsh voice of discord may be ilenced: that a new and dangerous sectional agitation may be checked; that the burdens of taxation, direct or indirect, may be reduced to the lowest point consistent with good faith to every just, national obligation, and with a strictly eco-nomical administration of the government, and that the states may be restored in their integrity, and true relations to our Federal Union."

The Force Bill.

We give below the main features of the Ku-Klux bill as passed by Congress, the emainder being only to enforce the Fourteenth Amendment and protect negroes at the polls.

Sec. 3. That in all cases where the insurred tion, domestic violence, unlawful combinations or conspiracies in any state shall so obstruct of hinder the execution of the laws thereof and of the United States, as to deprive any portion or class of the people of such state of any of the rights; privileges, or immunities or protection named in the constitution and secured by this act, and the constituted authorities of such state shall either be unable to protect, or shall, from any cause, fail in or refuse protection of the people in such rights—such facts shall be deemed a denial by such state of the equal protection of the laws to which they are entitled under the constitution of the United carrying trade, once sources of national states; and in all such cases, or whenever any pride and prosperity, now languish under a crushing load of taxation, and nearly such insurrection, violence, unlawful combination or conspiracy shall oppose or obstruct the two of the United States, or the due execution every other business interest is struggling thereof, or impede or obstruct the due course o justice under the same, it shall be lawful for the any person who shall be arrested under the pro-visions of this and the preceding section shall be delivered to the marshal of the proper dis-trict, to be dealt with according to law.

ities of such state, and of the United States within such state, or when the constituted authorities are in complicity with, or shall convive at, the unlawful purposes of such powerful and armed combinations; and whenever, by reason of either or all of the causes aforesaid, the conviction of many offenders and the provision of th the conviction of such offenders and the presen vation of the public safety shall become in such district impracticable, in every such combina-tions shall be deemed a robellion against the government of the United States and during other than prisoners of war, and to the penalty for refusing to obey the order of the Court, shall be in full force so far as the same are applicable to the provisions of this section: Provided further, That the President shall first have made proclamation, as now provided by law, commanding such insurgents to disperse; And provided also, This the provisions of this section shall not be in force after the end of the next

regular session of congress.

Esc. 5. That no person shall be a grand or petit juror in any court of the United States upon any inquiry, hearing or trial of any suit, proceeding or prosecution based upon or arising under the provisions of this act who shall, it shall descent the first search in the state of the court is far and the state of the court is far and the state of the court is the state of the state of the court is the state of the court is the state of the court is the state of the s

Legislative Apportionment. Below we give the Apportionment of the State into Senatorial and Assembly Congress at Brussels. districts, together with the number of taxables in each district, as passed by the Legislature.

DISTRICTS Philadelphia Chester and Delaware Lehigh and Carbon Berks Dauphin and Lebanor Dauphin and Lebanon : :
Luzerne, Monroe and Pike : :
Bradford,Busqueh'a, Wayne, Wyom
Lycoming, Montour, Columbia, Sulii
Cameron, McKcan, Potter, Tioga
Snyder, Perry, Northumberland :
Clinton, Cambria, Clearfield, Elk umberland and Franklin : nimeriand and Frankin : : idams and York : : : ledford, Fulton, Blair, Somerset lentre, Juniata, Mifflin, Huntingdor llegneny : : : : ndiana and Westmoreland 25,658 Fayette and Greene : : :
Bever, Butler, Washington :
Clarion, Jefferson, Armstrong, Forest
Lawrence, Mercer, Venango : Crawford : : : : Erie, Warren : : :

DISTRICTS TAXA- MEM Franklin Berks : Allegheny : Clinton, Lycoming, Sullivan Cumberland : 11,649 Crawford Elk, Cameron, Jefferson Pike, Wayne : Schuylkili Snyder, Union squehanna, Wyoming Huntingdon awrence York 8.024

lontgomery

Death of Hon, James M. Mason This distinguish Virginia statesman died near Alexandria, in that State, on the evening of the 28th ult. James Murray Mason was the grandson of Colonel George Mason, the first of the family who rose to prominence in this country, and was born in Analostan Island, Fairfax county, Virginia, on the 3d of November, 1798. He received a good education, which was completed at the University of Pennsylvania, in Philadelphia, where be graduated in 1818. He then studied law at the college of William and Mary, in Virginia, and was admitted to the bar in 1820. At an early age he turned his attention to the subject of politics, and was chosen to represent his district in the Virginia House of Delegates in 1826, a position in which he immediately exhibited those traits of character which were conspicuous in after life. He was twice re-elected to that position. In 1837 he Austria, contradicts the report, in the tered the United States Senate, as succes- ferred to Constantinople. He states that sor to Schator Pennypacker, serving by he is going to visit Turkey and Greece, successive re-elections until the outbreak and will return to Vienna. of the war, the last term for which he had been elected not expiring until 1863. For Joint Committee to inquire into the Kuseveral sessions he acted as Chairman of Klux outrages, eight are Democrats, there the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, in which position he was frequently tors. The Committee will meet on the 10th Southern States in the late outbreak, Mr. | During the first session of the XLIId | Mason followed his State, and was appointed a Commissioner from the Confederate government to England | The confederate government vessel created a decided sensation at the it on the part of the Executive." the continuance of such rebellion, and within the limits of such district which shall be so under the sway thereof, such limits to be prescribed by proclamation, it shall be lawful for the President of the United States, when in his large ways the result of the United States, when in his large ways the result of the United States, when in his large ways the result of the United States, when in his large ways the result of the United States, when in his large ways the result of the United States, when in his large ways the result of the United States, when in his large ways the result of the United States, when in his large ways the result of the United States, when in his large ways the result of the United States, when in his large ways the result of the United States, when in his large ways the result of the United States, when in his large ways the result of the United States, when in his large ways the result of the United States, when in his large ways the result of the United States, when in his large ways the result of the United States, when in his large ways the result of the United States, when in his large ways the result of the United States, when in his large ways the result of the ways the result of t tween the two governments they were released, and proceeded to their destination. At the close of the war, Mr. Mason re-lived in retirement in his native State. the Chief of Police for force to put him The wife of Mr. Mason was a member of in the White House, which he claimed as were practical and useful, rather than showy and brilliant. He was well informed upon political matters, and belonged to the old school of Virginia statesmen, whose wisdom, foresight and patriotism were conspicuously displayed in the early history of the country. The public life of Mr. Mason was unsullied by an act reflecting upon his personal purity or integrity, while in all social relatious he was kind, genial and blameless.

The National Teachers' Association. The meeting of the National Teachers' Association for the present year will be

Foreign Gleanings. -Difficulties have arisen in the Peace

-People are fleeing from Paris at the rate of two thousand a day.

-The cable reports the death of Thalberg, the celebrated pianist. -The workmen of Paris, on Saturday, issued a revolutionary address.

-More prisoners released by the Germans have just arrived in France. -The imprisoned Archbishop of Paris

is reported to have been released -The wounded soldiers of the late war

as well as civilans have been impressed in Paris. -Fort d'Issy has been abandoned, the garrison becoming panic-stricken and

mutinous. -M. Thiers is charged with using A gentleman was in the habit of calling Prussian weapons of warfare against the at a neighbor's house, and the lady had

their prisoners. -The Lower House of the Austrian

Reichsrath has ratified the naturalization treaty with the United States. -On Saturday a Masonic procession half a mile long planted their banners on

the ramparts of Paris under a heavy fire. -Throughout all of Friday and Saturday the forts south of Paris were vigorously bombarded, and the Nationals prepared

-The troops of the Commune are represented to be only twenty-five thousand in number and rapidly falling off owing again.' to the murderous fire of the enemy's Tha guns. -The Napoleonists consider that the

Versailles Assembly does not represent the popular will, and that when present strife is ended it will be necessary to consult the people anew on the question of government

Mississippi Crevasse.

NEW ORLEANS, April 24.—Assistant State Engineer Hatch, writing yesterday from Bonnet Carre crevasse, says, now six hundred to six hundred and fifty feet wide, and a vast volume of water rushes through with a roar like thunder, piling itself up in the middle in the form of ble man. But why do you ask that quesan arch, of which the centre is five or six feet higher than the sides.

The torrent bas cut its channel through the front Battue and far out into the fields to a fool; and I wanted to know who to the depth of probably forty feet, while steadily foot by foot the great levee crum-bles into its boiling waters. The closing of this crevasse is beyond the range of possibilities, so the next best thing is to prevent, if possible, the widening of the Business Matters. breach. A continuous sheet of water extends from here to lake Pontchartrain and for many miles above and below. This disaster is great and deplorable, but is beyond reach of remedy, as every one who has seen it admits.

Louisville, April 24 .- The crevass which occurred in the levee of the Mississippi river at Bonnet Carre Point, abov New Orleans, some days ago, has been gradually increasing in extent until it is now entirely beyond control. It was last evening 650 feet wide and eighteen feet The danger to the city of New Ordeep. The danger to the city of New Or-leans, the Jackson milroad and our telegraph lines are very serious.

NEW ORLEANS, April 24.—A dispatch vasse has been gradually increasing in ex- and otherwise ornamenting the premises tent until it is now entirely beyond control. It is nearly 1,000 feet wide and from twenty to thirty feet deep. The entire of Mr. Crossmon that it would hardly be recog-The damage to property is incalculable.

New Orleans, April 29.—The Bonnet Carre crevasse is over twelve hundred feet wide. There is no change in the situation

Washington Matters.

Mr. Jay, the American Minister to Of the twenty-one members of the

but little headway with the business before it. It is said the President will ask improvements in the condition of our streets. for it an extension of time.

Patrick McGinness recently applied to his office, having been elected by the people. A change was deemed advisable for him, and he was shipped to Rhode is-

land. Senator Sumner is about the only Senator who will not leave Washington prior to the special session. He is overhauling the questions involved in the treaty to be submitted to the Senate by the Joint High Commission. It is said that the Joint High Commission has made such progress with the austions before it, that its labors will be concluded by the last of April-

LEGAL TENDER ACT CONSTITUTIONAL The decision of the Supreme Court on the cases involving the constitutionality of the Legal Tender act of 1862, will be announced in open court May 1st. The decision has already been made, it is said,

Wind What You sor

It is always well to avoid saying every thing that is improper : but it is especially so before children. And here parents, as well as others, are often at fault. Children have as many ears as grown persons, and they are generally more attentive to what is said before them. What they hear, they are very apt to repeat, and as they have no discretion, and not sufficient knowledge of the world to disguise anything, it is generally found that children and fools speak the truth. See that littleboy's eyes glisten while you are speaking of a neighbor, in language would not wish, to, have repeated. loes not fully nuderstand what you mean, but he will remember every word; and it

will be strange if he does not cause you to blush by its repetition. A gentleman was in the habit of calling insurgents.

—The soldiers of the Versailles army from his calls. One day, just after she are accused in Paris of shooting some of had remarked to him, as usual, her happiness from his visits, her little boy entered the room. The gentleman took him on

his knee and asked: "Are you not glad to see me, Matty?"
"No sir," replied the boy.

"Why not, my little man?" he contin-

"Because mother don't want you t

come," said Matty. Here the mother became crimson, and ooked daggers at her little son. But he saw nothing, and therefore he replied:
"Because she said, yesterday, she
wished that old bore would not call here

That was enough. The gentleman's hat was soon in requisition, and he left with the impression that "great is the truth and it will prevail."

Another little child looked snarply in the face of a visitor, and being asked what she meant by it, replied:
"I wanted to see whether you had:

drop in your eye; I heard mother say you had frequently." A boy once asked one of his fathers guests: "Who lives next door to you?"

and when his namewas given, asked if he was not a fool? "No, my little friend," replied the guest

"he is not a fool, but a very sensi-Because," replied the boy, "mother

lived next door to you."

Local Intelligence.

Read Guttenberg & Rosenbaum's Advertisement. They are not afraid to advertise ex-This tensively because they well know its good of-

-Sayre Brothers announce the Improved Hubbard Mower. Now ready at their shop. -Also the revolving Horse Rake.

-Dr. W. W. Smith dentist gives notice ard of his place of business.

Improvements.

-A. J. Brewster is raising up his dwelling, enlarging his cellar, and otherwise greatly improving it. Billings Strond has made a very marked

mprovement in the property lately purchased from Bonnett Carre to-night says the cre- of S. F. Lane, by ditching, draining, painting -John R. Raynsford has so changed the appearance of the building and lot lately bought

country for miles is one vast sea of water. nized. It is nearly completed so that he will -Dr. Gardner has commenced the foundation for a large barn 40 by 84 feet, as a hotel barn for the Exchange Hotel kept by C. M. Koon. The timber is nearly framed, and the lumber on

the ground. It will be completed in a short -Jefferson Griffis has his dwelling nearly com-

-Through the energy of Rev. L. B. Ford, the oastor, the Baptist church has undergone a modern in its appearance. The Desk and pews have been materially changed and very finely cushioned, and grained, and the whole aspect of the room is vastly improved.

-Alarge amount of other repairing and im-

have seen in many a day, were purchased by tables, and those who had not, sat down beside erate government to England. The seiz-ure of Mr. Mason and his associates by ate on the 10th of May, "to act upon us (the boro) last week of N. P. Wheaton of United States officers on board a British such communications as may be made to Franklin, and they are in the hands of Mr. Henry Sherman our street Commissioner, who The Mexican Claims Commission makes has commenced the work of "mending our ways" and we may look for some wholesome

Fire in Bridgewater.

A barn belonging to Robert Kent, of Bridge water, about two miles from Montrose, was totally destroyed by fire on Mondoy night last. together with its contents, consisting of hay grain of all kinds, and all his farming tools, and seven head of fat cattle. The flames were first observed about nine o'clock in the evening, bu when under such headway as not to be contro able. The loss is estimated at \$7,200 to \$1,500. Mr. Kent has all his other buildings insured except this barn, which he considered old and omitted to insure. The fire must have caught from some unaccountable source, as no one had been near the barn with anything that could ignite.

Montrose Railroad.

A meeting of Stockholders of the Montros Railroad was held at Springville, on Thursday, April 27th, for the purpose of organizing the

A Sneak Thief.

A young sneak thief on Friday morning last who was enjoying the hospitality of Mr. J. H. Webster of Franklin township by being allowed to stay all night, arose about 8 o'clock, extracted twenty-five dollars which he saw Mr. Webster place in a trunk at the foot of his bed and safely decamped with his booty. He is described as having curly black hair, dark eyes and apparently about twenty years of age.

Fire at Uniondale. On Saturday night, April 22, the store in Unioncale this county, belonging to Potter & Ketchum, under the firm name of Geo. D. Potter & Co., was utterly destroyed by fire. None of the goods, books, or any thing about the store were saved, as the fire had completely enveloped the building before it was discovered The Post Office and its contents, which was kept in the store were also burned, and about \$40 or \$50 in money and stamps. It is conjectured that the fire originated from the stove pipe in the upper room, as they had been burning a wood fire until quite a late hour in the evening. The loss is estimated at \$7,000 or \$8,000. There was an insurance on the stock of goods for \$4,000 and \$5,00 upon the store build-

"New Milford Item."

The following we clip from the Northern Pennsylvanian of last week:

"Of the 33 Pennsylvania State Senators 18 are lawyers and 2 farmers, and of the 100 Representatives 25 are lawyers and 18 farmers, and not one "typo." This is probably the first instance on record in which printers have not been found in bad company. We are proud that the craft have some respect for themse The above statement is the most "neutral" on politics of anything we have lately seen, and

coming from "the spiciest local paper in North-ern Pennsylvania" makes it still more ponderous. As there are quite a number of printers in the Legislature, and Democrats at that, would it not be well enough for Mr. Gailer to more fully explain himself so that his readers may be a little better posted? In his "strict adherence" to local matters be undoubtedly referred to the Town Council of New Milford Boro, or his "neutrality" on politics will be considered gross ignorance.

Large Eagle Caught

There had been seen for some little time provious a very large Eagle hovering about in West Dimock, which had been several times shot at, and on Monday, April 24th, was caught alive on the farm of H. N. Crisman where he is said the other day, that you were next door now on exhibition. His eagleship proves to be of the forked tail species, and of foreign extraction, as none of the kind are natives of this part of the country. Although a prisoner and at the mercy of his captors, he seems to fall back upon his dignity and importance as the king of the feathered race and utterly refuses a personal examination, or even measurement of the extent of his wings, and no one yet has felt safe in attempting it. He is judged to measure 8 feet from tip to tip. The idea suggests itself that he is cognizant of the effort which "the great bird fancier," Grant has been making to stretch the pinions of the "American Eagle" from the Pacific to San Domingo and he does not propose to be "stretched."

Odd Feilow's Day.

With odd Fellows, the 26 of April has beome the grand holiday of their order and is celebrated as a day of Thanksgiving. Last Wednesday, was the 52nd anniversary of the order and the brothers and sisters of the Lodge in Montrose hoped to have the interest of the occasion greatly increased by the presence of General Grant and Hon Schuyler Colfax, but were unfortunately a little too late in extending their invitation, they having already accepted one from Lafayette Indiana. The public prints announce that the day was celebrated at the latter place in an enthusiastic manner; that the President, Vice President, Senators of the United States and many distinguished men were present and that the address of Mr. Colfax was one of his ablest efforts.

But the disappointment caused by not secur ing the presence of these distinguished gents, did not dishearten the brothers and sisters here. pleted. It takes rank among the first dwellings Providence smiled on them in giving them one brothers set up tables in their spacious and ellegant Hall, and the sisters! how they did thorough repairing inside, and become quite provide biscuit, loaves and piles of cake, in endless variety, cold meat, canned fruits, cheese elegant butter, cream, tea and coffee for excellence nowhere surpassed the best dishes were brought and laid upon the cloths of snowy whiteness and liberally interspersed among them in choice vases, were bequets of rare beauty

and fragrance. A little after 6 o'clock all was ready; those who had wives took scats beside them at the their mothers, sisters, sweethearts or whoever chanced to be their right or left supports. All heads were devotedly bowed, as the clergyman asked a blessing, and straightway all proceeded to the consideration of the subject before them, in a manner that evidently meant business. There was hurrying to and fro among the fair volunteer waiters, but no delays, confusion or ishap, no upsetting of dishes, or emptying cups of tea or coffee in each others laps, but the faces of all-were beaming with joy, and a more social happy company is rarely assembled around a thanksgiving board. Thus half an hour or more was spent, when the tables were cleared and removed, to leave the room in readiness for the exercises of the evening-meanwhile two agreeable and unexpected surprises were effected in the presentation of handsomely ornamented loaves of cake, one to a brother; and the other to a sister, each of whom were mable to express their emotions except briefly

n thanks. Over the centre of the Hall, was suspended the simple but beautiful banner of the order. while the walls were adorned with paintings trimmed with evergreens. An ex-judge, one of the oldest members of the Lodge, officiated throughout the day being 114 and 1145. The opening and closing spread of the great part of the present year will be and the proper than the call my one seems and the proper than the proper t as President, and the exercises were opened Company. Notwithstanding the storm, there and closed with prayer by the Chaplain. Sever-