THE DEMOCRAT.

E. B. HAWLEY & CO., Editors.

Montrose, Wednesday, April 9, 1873.

THE prohibitory liquor claus was adopted by the Constitutional Convention, but since the popular vote upon the question is is proposed to revise it so as to prohibit spirituous liquors only.

SHAME ON SUCH ACTION.—The President of the United States has disgraced himself and insulted the whole army by having his son, Second Lieutenant Fred Grant, "jumped" over the heads of many a gallant soldier, and commissioned as a Lieutenant Colonel, and forced on Gen. Sheridan's staff as an Aid-de-Camp. To do this the gallant Lieut. Col. Forsythe, who fought through the whole war, and who bears honorable scars, had to be re-reduced to his former rank and sent back to his regiment. This, we presume, is *Military* Service Reform.

ANNUITY TO THE DISCOVERER OF PETROLEUM.—A bill passed the House of Representatives at Harrisburg, last week granting old Mr. Drake, the discoverer of petroleum oil in Pennsylvania, an annuity of $1,200 during his life, and $1,000 to his widow in case of his death. Mr. Drake, who is now living at South Bethlehem, poor and paralyzed, spent all his capital, $7,000, in sinking the first well in the oil region. It is a singular coincidence that Capt. Sutter, the first discoverer of gold in California, residing in Litiz, Lancaster county, has become poor, and was recently voted annuity by Congress.

JAMES BROOKS, the one Democratic member of Congress who was compromised in the Credit Mobilier corruption, is said to be hopelessly ill. His indisposition dates from the time of the investigation of that wretched affair. But not one of the ten Radicals, who were equally as guilty as Brooks has *manifested* the slightest touch of remorse. Colfax, who sickened when he smoked a strong cigar, is hale and hearty, and goes junketing about South Bend with admiring and sympathizing friends, bearing Grant's certificate of good character in his pocket. But who is there to mourn for James Brooks? No one.

THE St. Louis *Republican* puts the argument against the policy of the railroad companies in regard to freights in a nut-shell, thus: If eighteen cents is a reasonable charge for transporting a hundred pounds a distance of 468 miles by railroad, is not thirty cents, for carrying that much freight a distance of 98 miles, above all reason? Yet that is what the railroads are doing. The cost on carriage is not affected by distances, but by the proximity of other lines of transportation. To the uninitiated it is a profound mystery how a car load of freight can be hauled 468 miles for half the money it costs to transport it over the same track 60 miles. This is one of the hidden things which the people at this time greatly desire to look into.

GOLD on Saturday is reported 1.18¾, which is but falsely representing the fact that the product of labor, both agricultural and mechanical, has decreased that amount to fill the coffers of the national money gamblers.

When will our government cease its "wrecker" course of holding out false beacons to the people to lure them on to financial ferildom, by asserting as a fact *what is a base lie* upon the very face of it—that a dollar in gold, the standard representative value of labor and produce, is now or ever was worth more than *one hundred cents*—when in fact the National Shylocks are but "shaving" the paper money held by the laboring masses at the damnable rate of nearly twenty per cent. That is to say, the national banks (more fitly named "shaving" shops) pass out in exchange for the real wealth of national labor and produce—paper bearing on the face of it an apparent obligation to pay one hundred cents on the dollars, which in reality is worth to-day but little more than eighty cents. Where is the boasted speedy return to specie payment which was promised us by the President and his satelites as an electioneering dodge to secure a further lease of power to a corrupt and profligate administration? Don't the people begin to think there is a screw loose somewhere?

Butler's Apology Delayed.

Ben Butler, who was chief engineer of the bill that enabled Grant to pocket an additional $25,000 per annum, and allowed each Congressman to thrust his hand into the treasury of the nation and take therefrom $5,000 extra pay, announced that he intended to quiet all the clamor of the newspapers by addressing a letter to the people of the United States. It is well known that Butler has successfully defended many thieves in the criminal courts, and there was much anxiety to learn what excuse he could render for the action of the President and members of Congress. It is now announced that Butler will delay the delivery of the argument in defense of himself and his companions in iniquity until the popular feeling subsides. Bold as Ben is, he does not care to face the storm of popular indignation which has been aroused. There was a time in this country when the people did not forget to inflict proper punishment upon a Congress which had been guilty of a similar act. Scarcely one of those who voted for or took the extra pay was returned. It remains to be seen whether we have lost the virtue which existed among us a few years ago.

A BILL has passed the lower house of the New York legislature, "in relation to the defense of insanity in criminal cases" which provides, that when a jury, on the trial of an indictment for felony, acquit on the ground of insanity, they shall state the fact in their verdict and that the insanity on which the indicted party is acquitted shall be presumed to continue, and the court is directed to confine him in a lunatic asylum for not less than fifteen nor more than twenty years, to be released only by the Governor if in his opinion justice shall so require. Here is a suggestion to the criminal lawyers of our legislature. If the new constitution would give us a Pardon Court, instead of continuing the pardoning power in the hands of the Governor, such a law as this would prove salutary.

THE New York *Sun* calls attention to the fact that President Grant's inaugural puts him abreast of Stephen Pearl Andrews in the opinions he holds relative to the world's progress. The Chief Magistrate does not believe in governing the globe by quarters and smaller sections, but he would have all nations and tribes combined and under one paternal government "pantarch." He would have one language for all human beings who were not dumb, and all their interests regulated from the great electric heart of central jurisdiction. There would then be no bickerings about forms of government nor prejudice concerning the right to regulate local matters by the parties interested in them. No conflict of authority could arise, no wars be possible nor arbitrations necessary; for an army, before which dissensions would die in their birth, would be, doubtless, the first and most important features of the pantarchy. Mr. Andrews may well be congratulated upon having his principles of Universology adopted without salt by one who can prove such an important auxilary. When the machinery of the pantarchy gets in motion those who have originated and assisted the system will be awarded the first places in the all-governing enginery of control. Fortunately Gen. Grant has spoken in time.

STARTLING, BUT TRUE.—Ever since Grant's re-election to the Presidency the National debt has been constantly increasing. The Evening *Herald* says the Treasury officials have been ready with excuses, of course, such as they were, but the people are beginning to look the matter squarely in the face, and to ask why the old time reported decrease is not kept up? That much, if not all of this decrease was a fraud and a blind, is now quite apparent. We all remember during the lively times of last year, when the Groton codfish and calico merchant was issuing greenbacks from the Treasury to the tune of $4,000,000 at a pop, "to move the crops," and carry the Pa. October election. We used to have monthly reports about the public debt which were really splendid. The way that debt was reduced, all the way through the year was a bewildering and delightful surprise—to the spoonies. Even the London editors were astonished at the wonderfully elastic powers and fathomless resources of the Republic. This sort of thing has all passed away now, and the terrible truth is coming out in little grains every month.

President Grant's Inaugural Abroad.

An English *World* correspondent says of the Inaugural, that it has furnished a prolific theme for "chaff" in the London journals. The patronizing manner in which the President expresses his willingness to assist the Creator in bringing about the desirable ends which he claims the American Government is intended to accomplish, is particularly admired; and the contrast between the American republic as he represents it, and the American republic as it appears in the light of the report of the Credit-Mobilier Committee, and of the other discourses of corrupt in which have recently been made at Washington, is dwelt upon with great gusto by the London writers.

Tweed.

The Republicans have a decided majority in the Senate of New York, yet they have not dared to expel Tweed or to investigate his claims to a seat in that body. After permitting months to go by without action they finally let him off with the empty formality of a resignation. The reason for this marked lenity is said to be found in the fact that five of the present Republican Senators were bribed by Tweed to vote for the charter of 1870, under which he perpetrated the great frauds which finally led to his exposure and downfall. It would not have been comfortable for those bribed Senators to sit in judgment upon the man from whom they willingly took bribes three years ago. Unpleasant questions might have been put to them. So Tweed was quietly permitted to resign. The Republican Legislature at Albany is evidently as rotten as the congress at Washington, which it imitates, and we might add the Pennsylvania Legislature at Harrisburg.

Salary, $85,000.

The press of the land teems with denunciation of those members of the late Congress who voted to themselves $5,000 extra pay. And in this they may be all right, as the scandal was perpetrated not in an open, direct way, but by a sneaking of the resolution into the general appropriation bill, where it was thought it could not be so well noticed. But if members of Congress are to be so severely censured for voting money into their own pockets, why do not the journals alluded to apply a portion of the same censure to President Grant, who signed the bill which put into his pocket not alone $5,000, but $25,000 per annum. By doing so he actually is enabled to draw from the United States Treasury full $85,000 per annum, as it has been proven, that taking the amount of money appropriated to pay certain expenses incurred annually at the Presidential Mansion—which formerly came out of the twenty five thousand dollars salary of the President, but which has been shifted on the treasury since the advent of Radicalism—the whole amount drawn to support the President will foot up $85,000 per annum.

Verily! as Wendell Phillips once said, "the days of our good old, former republic are gone forever." Year by year the government approximates to monarchy, not alone in the complete centralization of our system, but in the expense incurred in keeping up in semi-royal state the dictator who sits in the chair of Washington.—*Ex.*

THE Senate has passed a bill allowing the judges of the several courts of the commonwealth who have served twenty years on the bench, half pay during the remainder of their lives, if they retire before they become sixty years of age. The purpose of this bill is to enable superannuated judges to retire from office on a competency. It is certainly a hardship for the aged judge to return to the bar for a livelihood after having devoted the best years of his life to the bench. Whether the effect of this bill will be to give the State more vigor of mind and body in the judiciary, we will not attempt to decide.—Its advocates claim that it certainly would. If it be true that the average judge be superannuated at the age of sixty, it seems to us that it would be better to require him to resign when he reaches that period in his life, and to declare none eligible above that age. In that case judges should be paid such salaries as would enable them to provide for their senile days, so as to avoid the necessity of their return to practice at the bar. No pension or half pay would then be necessary, except in the case of the thriftless and profligate, and they would forfeit all claim thereto by their own improvident lives. Beside, judges are mere mortals, subject to the same temptation as other men, and it is our conviction that the commonwealth would lose nothing by paying the members of its judiciary liberal salaries.

A Brother of Mr. Tonnage Tax.

We may be mistaken, but our opinion is that the biggest steal that has been made since the repeal of the Tonnage Tax aroused the indignation of our people, passed the House of Representatives at Harrisburg, on Wednesday of last week, under the pretense of repealing the tax on "personal property." Had the bill passed, as was intended when introduced into the Senate, reducing the burdens of taxation levied upon the farmer, mechanic, and laborer, it would have met the hearty approval of every citizen of the Commonwealth. But when, under pretense of relieving the overburdened taxpayers of the State, the treasury is robbed of over a million of dollars annually for the benefit of corporations, to use the mildest words possible, it can only be termed a swindle upon the people, a fraud upon the treasury, and must meet the condemnation of the people as a mass.

The bill as introduced originally, relieved the tax-payers of the State on an average, sixty cents each. As passed finally, it repealed the tax known as "personal tax," amounting as we have said to sixty five cents, on the average for each taxable; and also the taxes on "Gross Receipts" as well as the taxes on "Gross Earnings" of corporations, together amounting to eight hundred and five thousand five hundred and seventy-nine dollars.

Sixty five cents for the people!

Eight hundred and five thousand five hundred and seventy-nine dollars for the corporations!

Was ever fraud more palpable?

Was ever thievery more apparent?

Multiply the amount taken off of corporations by eleven and you have a greater amount than the nine million steal figured up. So that in eleven years the corporations save more than that monstrous robbery proposed to take. That was limited to nine millions of dollers, this is unlimited; in twenty years it will amount to over sixteen millions of dollars, out of the treasury of the State and into the safes of soulless corporations that are now oppressing every industry of the State by exorbitant freights and outrageous fares.

By the passage of this bill the Pennsylvania railroad company is exonerated annually of $149,238.58; the Reading of $66,743.91; the Northern Central of $22,260.64; the Lehigh Valley of $44,750.24; the Philadelphia & Erie of $27,823.84, and so on down to every corporation in the State.

And who is to make up this amount? It is you, Mr. farmer, mechanic, and laborer. You, whose taxes are to be thribbled in a few years to replete a Treasury made empty for the benefit of those monopolies.

And this bill taking from the Treasury of the State, $805,579 annually, passed both the senate and the House with but a single vote against it, that of the Senator from Montour, Hon. Thos. Chalfant.—*Bellefonte Watchman.*

The Corner in Gold.

NEW YORK, April 4.—Richard Schell and a number of Wall street brokers propose to institute legal proceedings, it is said, against the Gold clique, to recover $50,000,000 damages alleged to have been sustained by the city and county of New York by the conspiracy with which the clique is charged. An investigation will be also made into the violation of the usury laws by the officers of the national banks and others.

Loss of the "Atlantic."

The shock has come so suddenly upon the country, the particulars of the disaster are so few, that we know little more than that the magnificent ocean steamer the *Atlantic*, of the famous White Star Line, sailing from England to New York, has gone down within twenty miles of Halifax, and within such close proximity to the shore that many of her crew and some passengers swam to land.

What we know of this calamity is, that the *Atlantic* sailed from Liverpool on the 20th of March; that on the eleventh day out her supply of coal was exhausted; that, trying to beat into Halifax harbor for additional coal, she was driven by the strong winds and currents on to the rocky coast of Nova Scotia; that her captain and first officer were soundly sleeping in their cabins when the ship struck upon a rock; that she was almost instantly beaten to pieces, and so, in the darkness, she and six hundred of her passengers and crew went down into the depths of the sea.

All over this country, all over Great Britain, there are anxious friends and kindred whose hearts yearn for intelligence of those who sailed away from Liverpool in her. We know the names of the majority of those who were saved, but as regards those who were lost, many days must elapse before the information is brought home to those who are so profoundly interested. There is no one having friends expected to return from Europe in the *Atlantic*, or about the time of her sailing, who is not full of the most poignant fears concerning their safety.—They know that six hundred souls, each a friend or relative of some one ashore, have been buried forever under the sea, and little more is vouchsafed them to know. It is for thousands here and in England a time of awful suspense and sorrow.

If there is one thing more clearly known to mariners and ship owners than another it is that the present season, from November to April, has been one of unexampled danger to ships upon the sea.—It has been not so much a period of storms as of one great storm, prevailing with greater or less violence all the time. Since the first day of January of the present year over fifty British ships have been wrecked, and thousands of men and women found in their sunken hulks their coffins. If this abnormal condition of affairs should have suggested anything, it certainly should have suggested that every means of safety ought to be provided for every vessel crossing the ocean. Long voyages, dangerous voyages, which were completed only by the mercy of God, have been almost the rule; and those prolonged voyages should have suggested that no vessel be sent out from port unprovided with enough coal for the longest voyage possible. Yet the *Atlantic* was coaled for no more than eleven days, that is for a voyage of ordinary length in the best of weather and smoothest of seas.—We cannot, dare not, believe in the face of this most awful tragedy that the present high price of coal at Liverpool was the reason why the *Atlantic* was so insufficiently supplied, nor can we yet believe that the proper quantity of coal was not shipped in order that more room might be made for an increased number of steerage passengers. This has, however, been suggested as the reason of the inadequate coaling of the *Atlantic*. It may be true; but we will not believe it is until we have confirmation of the fact.—The undisputed evidence, however, remains that a noble vessel, with her six hundred souls, went down in sight of land upon a coast where she had no business to be, and where she would not have been if she had been properly coaled at Liverpool.

Also that other fact remains, that while his vessel was upon a coast renowned for its dangers, and while the lives of a thousand people were in his keeping, the captain of the *Atlantic* was asleep in his cabin, as was also his first officer. The charge of such carelessness as led to the dreadful result of Tuesday is more likely to be brought home to the owners in consequence of their having sent to sea, on the 28th of December, the *Adriatic*, the consort of the *Atlantic*, with two and one-third blades of her screw propeller broken. It is true that the *Adriatic* made the voyage to England successfully, but it is equally true that it was a criminally careless thing to start her, so damaged, upon an ocean voyage in such a season of storms as this has been.

As regards the *Atlantic*, and the more particular causes of her loss, we must await further intelligence. And, we may add, the whole world will be glad to find that her owners or officers were blameless in the matter of her wreck.—*Phila. Inquirer.*

THERE is one trouble about John Charles Fremont that has followed him through life, and will probably furnish material for his epitaph. While possessed of a remarkably clear brain and great mental resources, he is singulary delicent in his knowledge of human nature. He actually does not know one man from another. To this sort of man all the rogues which reach maturity gravity. They fasten upon him like barnacles to a vessel or mosses to a dead log. This is a misfortune, and not an uncommon one; but instead of, being a fault, it is only proof of a kind confiding nature. Of this sort is General Fremont, and some of his friendly rogues are being tried in Paris as a few of them were once tried in Washington. Let us pray for the General a safe deliverance.—*Wash. Capital.*

NOAH WEBSTER, while teaching in the old academy in Goshen in 1782, wrote his celebrated spelling book, of which millions of copies have been sold in this country. The proceeds of this speller, at a royalty of less than one cent a copy, supported its author and his entire family for twenty years while he was writing his American Dictionary.

SOMEBODY who seems to know whereof he affirms says if there is anything that makes a man's angry passions rise, it is to hunt all over the house for a thick pair of pantaloons, or a last winter's coat or vest, and then find it has been traded off to an old-clothes man for a couple of twenty-cent ornaments for the mantlepiece, or used up for carpet rags. Such is married life.

THE case of George O. Evans is to be carried to the Supreme Court, and the Attorney General is preparing a writ of error.

Local Option in Philadelphia.

The *Evening Telegraph* tells its readers how it is operated in the Twenty-Seventh Ward. In order to act in conformity with the opinion of the learned Judges of the law, the citizens of the Twenty-Seventh Ward have united against the sale of intoxicating spirits, and now stand out as champions of local option. The manner in which they follow up this determination is, in the language of the Heathen Chinese, peculiar. Ye thirsty tippler enters a saloon, and with a significant smile asks for a sandwich. The energetic barkeeper produces the dish, and after it has disappeared beneath the belt of our hungry customer, rum and water is furnished gratis. Tippler settles for his sandwich and retires laughing in his sleeve at the excellent ruse adopted to enable the Twenty-Seventh Ward to advocate local option.

Special Notices.

Half Alive.

It is a sad thing to pass through life only half alive.—Yet there are thousands whose habitual condition is one of languor and debility. They complain of no specific disease; they suffer no positive pain; but they suffer no relish for anything which affords mental or sensuous pleasure to their more robust and energetic fellow-beings.

In blue cases out of ten this state of lassitude and torpor arises from a morbid stomach. Indigestion destroys the energy of both mind and body. When the waste of nature is not supplied by a due and regular assimilation of the food, every organ is starved, every function is interrupted.

Now, what does common sense suggest under these circumstances of depression? The system needs nourishing and strengthening; not merely for an hour or two, to sink afterwards into a more pitiable condition than ever, (as it assuredly would do if an ordinary alcoholic stimulant was resorted to,) but radically and permanently.

How is this desirable object to be accomplished? The answer to this question, founded on the unvarying experience of a quarter of a century, is easily given. Introduce new vigor into the digestive organs by a course of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. Do not waste time in administering temporary remedies, but wake the system up by invigorating the fountain head of physical strength and energy, the great organ upon which all the other organs depend for their nurture and support.

By the time that a dozen doses of the great vegetable tonic and invigorant have been taken, the feeble frame of the despondent will begin to feel its benign influence. Appetite will be created, and with appetite the capacity to digest what it craves. Persevere until the cure is complete—until healthy blood, fit to be the material of flesh and muscle, bone and nerve and brain, flows through the channels of circulation, instead of the watery pabulum with which they have heretofore been imperfectly nourished.

Good Words for the Pain-Killer.

We can confidently recommend the Pain-Killer.—*Toronto Baptist.*

It is the most effectual remedy we know of for Aches, Pains, flesh wounds, &c.—*St. Johns News, P. Q.*

We advise that every family should have so effectual and speedy a Pain-Killer.—*Amherst N. S. Gazette.*

Our own experience is that a bottle of Pain-Killer is the best Physician a traveller can have.—*Hamilton Spectator.*

For both internal and external application have found it of great value.—*Chris. Era.*

A medicine no family should be without—*Montreal Transcript.*

Could hardly keep house without it.—*Ed Pedee.*

Should be kept in every house, in readiness for sudden attacks of sickness.—*Chris. Press.*

Never has ever obtained such unbounded popularity.—*Salem Observer.*

One of the most reliable specifics of the age—*Old North State.*

Its power is wonderful and unequaled in relieving the most severe pain.—*Burlington Sentinel.*

An indispensable article in the medicine chest.—*N. Y. Examiner.*

It will recommend itself to all who use it.—*Georgia Enterprise.*

Is extensively used and sought after as a really useful medicine.—*Journal, St John, N. B.*

No medicine has acquired such a reputation; it has real merit.—*Newport Daily News.*

One of the most useful medicines we have used it and dispensed it for the past twenty years.—*Rev. Wm. Ward, Avon.*

The most valuable medicine now in use—*Texas Organ.*

It is really a valuable medicine, and used by many physicians.—*Boston Traveller.*

We always keep it where we can put our hands on it in the dark, if need be.—*Rev. C. Hibard, Burnham.*

One of the few articles that are just what they pretend to be—*Brunswick Telegraph.*

In my mountain travels no medicine is of so universal application as Pain Killer.—*Rev. M. H. Bixby, Burnham.*

Perry Davis & Son,
MAN'F'S AND PROP'S.
136 High St., Providence, R. I., 111 Sycamore St., Cincinnati, O., 377 St. Paul St., Montreal, Canada, 17 Southampton Row, London, Eng.

New Advertisements.

GREAT UNITED STATES TEA CO.,

BURNS & NICHOLS. Ag'ts.

Montrose, Pa.

This Tea is put up in AIR TIGHT TIN CANNISTERS, thereby preserving its full strength, which is certainly a great desideratum.

☞ Call and get a can and try its merits.

BURNS & NICHOLS.

Montrose, April 9, 1873.—3m.

ANNUAL STATEMENT OF THE RECEIPTS AND Expenditures of the Asylum for the Poor of the township of New Milford, for the year ending the 2nd Monday of March, 1873:

RECEIPTS.

Balance in treasury	$ 61 22
Money loaned	2,500 00
Proceeds of Pauper tax	1,095 52
Farm Products Sold	271 07
Stock sold	1 5 23
Mrs. Mulhollan's Pension	120 00
rom Lenox Town ship	50 00
From J. Wainworth estate	317 10—$5,029 19

EXPENDITURES.

Bonds redeemed, J. Baldwin	1,753 39
" " S. Vail	1,053 44
" " H. W. Decker, horse	111 20
Stock sold	31 00
Harvesting	91 00
Treasurer	50 00
Hay bought	78 23
Feed bought	74 10
Seed for farm	51 53
Plaster	8 60
Blacksmithing and wagon repairs	28 40
Taxes	24 60
Farm labor	70 00
Senate trip	6 50
Merchandise	231 81
Out-door relief	82 23
Paid for Mower	94 42
Paid for Horse-Rake	42 74
Repair of Tools	11 00
Physician	12 75
Cows	90 00
Additors	6 00
Undertaker, for two coffins	20 00
Annual Statement	10 00
Interest	120 00
Miscellaneous	7 00
Balance in Treasury	728 33—$5,029 19

VALUATION OF PROPERTY.

Farm	$4,400 00
Personal Property, 2 horses, 7 cows, 2 two-year-old heifers, 3 yearlings, two hogs, 25 fowls, farming tools, household goods, hay, grain, and provisions	1,422 50 —$5,822 50
Outstanding bonds	5,118 00 —$5,118 00

DAVID BUMMERS,
OLIVER LAUTHROP,
DENNIS SHAY,
} Directors.

New Milford, April 9, 1873.—1w.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.

On and after June 10, 1872, trains on the Lehigh Valley Railroad will run as follows:

SOUTH. No. 33.	No. 9.	No. 1.		NORTH. No. 34.	No. 2.	No. 6.
P. M.	P. M.	A. M.		P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
3 45	1 00	9 10	Elmira	12 45	5 13	9 45
3 20	1 39	9 41	Waverly	12 00	5 35	9 00
3 35	1 27	10 03	Athens	11 45	5 22	8 50
4 20	2 05	10 40	Towanda	11 05	4 57	8 10
5 22		11 30	Wyalusing	10 05		7 15
5 43	3 03	11 51	Laceyville	9 40	4 05	6 54
6 14		12 12	Meshoppen	9 23		6 22
6 27		12 2	Mehoopany	9 13		6 25
6 55	3 50	12 45	Tunkhannock	8 43	3 20	5 50
8 05	4 42	1 50	Pittston	7 35	2 33	4 50
8 25	5 10	2 15	Wilkes-Barre	7 00	2 15	4 20
	7 20	4 35	Mauch Chunk		11 45	1 35
	8	5 20	Allentown		10 47	12 30
	8 40	6 05	Bethlehem		10 20	12 00
	9 15	6 35	Easton		10 05	11 35
	P. M.	P. M.			A. M.	A. M.
	10 35	8 20	Philadelphia		8 30	7 45
	P. M.	P. M.			A. M.	A. M.
		9 40	New York		7 10	6 00

No. 32 leaves Towanda at 7 10 a. m.; Athens, 7 50 p. m.; Waverly, 8 05 a. m., arriving at Elmira at 9 00 a. m. No. 31 leaves Elmira at 5 30 p. m.; Waverly, at 6 15 p. m.; Athens, at 6 30 p. m., arriving at Towanda at 7 15 p. m.

☞ Drawing Room Cars attached to trains 9 and 1 running through from Elmira to Philadelphia.

R. A. PACKER, Superintend

New Advertisements.

BLANK LEASES and LAND CONTRACTS for sale at this office.
Also, Notes, Deeds, and all other Blanks.

COUNTY BRIDGE.

The County Commissioners of Susquehanna County will offer for sale, on the Grounds, the BUILDING OF A BRIDGE, known as the Prattsville Creek Bridge, near the Chair Factory, in the township of Middletown, in said County, on

Friday, April 25th, at 2 o'clock, p. m.

THE PLAN OF SAID BRIDGE will be exhibited and specifications read on that day, and can be seen and examined by all interested at the store of Wm. H. Boyd, in Montrose, prior to that time.

All interested in said bridge, or in contracting for the building of the same, will please attend.

BY ORDER OF THE COMMISSIONERS.

Wm. A. Crossmon, Clerk.

Commissioners' Office, Montrose, April 1st, 1873.

LICENSE PETIONS.—Notice is hereby given that in pursuance of an act of Assembly, the following named persons have filed their petitions with the Clerk of the Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace for the county of Susquehanna for license to keep taverns, eating houses, and to sell by measure in quantities not less than one quart, for which they will apply at April Sessions, 1873:

John S Tarbell	Montrose	Tavern License
D A Mecracken	"	"
Elizabeth Gary	Jackson	"
Ambrose Beusour	Susquehanna Depot	"
L D Ketchum	"	"
E R Abbott	"	"
Frank Hoffman	"	Eating House
Thomas J Barnes	Great Bend	Tavern License
G A Willour	"	"
Geo McNamara	"	sell by measure
D Depue	"	Eating House
Geo E Fessenden	Brooklyn	Tavern License
John W Guy	Harford	"
David Willmarth	Lathrop	"

G. B. ELDRED, Clerk.

Montrose, March 26, 1873.

Just Received,

A LARGE AND

WELL SELECTED STOCK OF

WALL PAPERS,

OF NEW DESIGNS AND FRESH STOCK,

WHICH WE ARE SELLING CHEAP!

Call and Examine before Purchasing Elsewhere.

C. P. & A. H. UPTEGROVE.

Montrose, April 2, 1873.—tf.

B. R. Lyons & Co.,

DEALERS IN

CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, MATTINGS, DRUGGETS, TRUNKS, SATCHELS, WALL AND WINDOW PAPER WINDOW SHADES,

Dry Goods, Groceries,

HARDWARE,
RUBBERS,
PAINTS AND OILS,
UNDERTAKERS' WARE,
DR. JAYNE'S FAMILY MEDICINES,
ETC., ETC.

Montrose, Jan. 15, 1873.

Clothing, etc.

1854. 1873.

GUTTENBERG, ROSENBAUM & CO.

CLOTHIERS, MERCHANT TAILORS

AND DEALERS IN

DRY GOODS, MILLINERY & FANCY GOODS, FURS, ROBES, HATS & CAPS, GENTS' & LADIES

FURNISHING GOODS, &C., &C.

Our Assortment of

DRESS GOODS, SHAWLS, CLOAKINGS, CASSI-

MERES, CLOTHS, AND BEAVERS,

Is Complete.

FLANNELS, BED BLANKETS, WOOLEN HOSIERY, NUBIAS, HOODS, MERINO UNDER-GARMENTS FOR LADIES AND CHILDREN, GLOVES, &C.,

In Great Variety.

THREE-BO and UNTRIMMED HATS for Ladies and Children. Everything belonging to the MILLINERY TRADE, Silk and Cotton Velvets in Black and colors, Velvets, Flowers, Ribbons, Feathers, Fronts, Laces, &c., Very Large.

Housekeeping Goods,

Table Linens, Napkins, Towellings, Crash, Muslins, Tickings, Prints, &c., Full in Every Line.

LADIES' FURNISHING GOODS, KID GLOVES, CORSETS, FELT AND HOOP SKIRTS, SHTICKERS, CHIGNONS, HAIR NETS, EMBROIDERIES, & STAMPED PATTERNS, COMPLETE LINES, ZEPHYR WOOSTEDS, GERMAN TOWN WOOLS, CANVAS PATTERNS, All Colors and All Shades.

READY MADE CLOTHING

A SPECIALLITY!

WE MANUFACTURE ALL OUR OWN GOODS, and

MAKE UP CUSTOM WORK TO ORDER

AFTER MEASURE.

We keep a large assortment of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES

BEAVERS, VESTINGS, &c, on hand for that purpose.

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS.

HATS AND CAPS, A Full Line.
GLOVES, TIES, BOWS,
COTTON AND WOOLEN SHIRTS,
COLLARS, KNIT JACKETS,
AND UNDER-GARMENTS,

All Grades and Sizes for Men, Boys, and Large Infants; CARPET BAGS, FURS, TRUNKS, SATCHELS, UMBRELLAS, &C.

We will sell everything in our line as cheap as the next; and GUARANTEE EVERYTHING to be JUST WHAT WE REPRESENT IT TO BE.

We cannot make out a price list of our various kinds of Goods, as they are too numerous to give in one column, but would request all to call and compare prices and quality, and thus be convinced of the truth of our assertions.

GUTTENBERG ROSENBAUM & CO.

Montrose, Nov. 13, 1872.

Hardware.

THIS WAY, GENTLEMEN!

Harpoon

HORSE HAY FORKS!

A. J. NELLIS' PATENT IMPROVED.

Twenty-Two State Fair Premiums Awarded This Fork in Fifteen Months—1869 and 1870.

A1,80

NELLIS'S GRAPPLE PULLY,

An Implement that Every Farmer, Carpenter, Mason, and Painter Should Have.

Revolving

HORSE RAKES

Hand Rakes, Scythes, Snaths, Grain Cradles, Hubs (Hedgers Brand) Axles, Springs, Carriage Bolts, Clips, Bars, (Steel and Iron.)

Monitor

COFFEE POTS.

That always gives an AUTUMN WHISTLE! when the Coffee is Ready for the Table. TRY ONE and you will find the Coffee Always Right!

Axes,	Grind Stones,	Butts,
Picks,	Rasps	Locks,
Saws,	Files,	Knobs,
Draw Knives,	Scythe Stones,	Latches,
Planes,	Oils,	Varnish,
Stoves,	Tin-Ware,	Lamps, &c.

Montrose, July 6, 1872.—tf. BOYD & CORWIN

HUNT BROTHERS, SCRANTON, PA.

Wholesale & Retail Dealers in

HARDWARE, IRON, STEEL, NAILS, SPIKES, SHOVELS, BUILDER'S HARDWARE,

MINE RAIL, COUNTERSUNK & T RAIL SPIKES, RAILROAD & MINING SUPPLIES, CARRIAGE SPRINGS, AXLES, SKEINS AND BOXES, BOLTS, NUTS and WASHERS, PLATED BANDS, MALLEABLE IRONS, HUBS, SPOKES, FELLOES, SEAT SPINDLES, BOWS, &c.

ANVILS, VICES, STOCKS and DIES, BELLOWS, HAMMERS, SLEDGES, FILES, &c. &c.

CIRCULAR AND MILL SAWS, BELTING, PACKING, TACKLE BLOCKS, PLASTER PARIS, CEMENT, HAIR & GRINDSTONES.

FRENCH WINDOW GLASS, LEATHER & FINDINGS, FAIRBANK'S SCALES.

Scranton, March 31, 1873.—1y.

Miscellaneous.

FURNITURE

AT

WILLIAM SMITH'S

Ex'ensive Furniture Warerooms you will find the largest stock of

FIRST CLASS AND COMMON

FURNITURE!

To be found in this section of the country, at his extensive manufactory, and as prices that cannot fail to give satisfaction. He makes the very best

EXTENSION TABLES

In the Country, and WARRANTS them.

UPHOLSTERY WORK

Of all kinds done in the neatest manner

SPRING BEDS

OF VARIOUS KINDS.

PURE NO. 1 MATRASSES,

COMMON MATRASSES.

UNDERTAKING

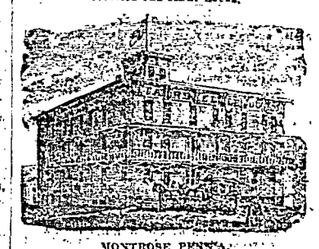
The subscriber will hereafter make the undertaking a specialty in his business. Having just completed a NEW and the most elegant HEARSE in the State, all needing his services will be attended to promptly and at satisfactory charges.

WM. W. SMITH & SON.

Montrose, Pa., Jan. 31, 1872.—m6—tf.

TARBELL HOUSE,

OPPOSITE THE COURT HOUSE,



MONTROSE, PENN'A.

JOHN S. TARBELL, Proprietor.

Eight Stages leave this House daily, connecting with the D. L. & W., the Erie, and the Lehigh Valley Rail ways.

BLATCHLEY'S IMPROVED CUCUMBER WOOD pump. Tasteless, Durable, Efficient and Cheap. The best pump for the least money. Attention is especially invited to Blatchley's Patent Improved Bracket and Screw Drop Check Valve, which can be withdrawn without removing the Pump or disturbing the joints. Also, the Copper Chamber which never cracks, and will outlast any other. For sale by Dealers everywhere. Send for Catalogue and Price List.

TRADE MARK REGISTERED.

CHAS. G. BLATCHLEY, N. P.
238 Commerce St., Phila., Pa.

November 6th, 1872.—No. 6—6m.

Insurance.

BILLINGS STROUD.

General Insurance Agent,

FIRE, LIFE AND ACCIDENT INSURANCE,

Montrose, Pa.

Hartford Fire Ins., Co., Capital and Surplus		$3,000,000
Home Ins. Co., N. Y., Capital and surplus	"	$1,000,000
Royal Ins. Co. Liverpool	"	$10,000,000
Liverpool, London & Globe	"	$30,000,000
Franklin Ins. Co., Phil'a	"	$3,500,000
Ins. Co. of North America	"	$2,250,000
Pennsylvania Fire	"	$1,121,000
Ins. Co., State of Penn'a	"	$600,000
Union Mutual	"	$400,000
Lycoming Fire	"	$6,000,000
Williamsport Ins. Co.	"	$110,000
Anthracite, Phila's	"	$500,000
National,	"	$300,000

LIFE.

Conn. Mutual Life Ins. Co.,	Assetts	$35,000,000
American Life, Phil'a,	"	$3,500,000

ACCIDENT.

Travelers Ins. Co., Hartford, Capital and Surplus		$2,000,000
Railway Passengers	"	$350,000

The undersigned has been well known in this county for the past 15 years, as an Insurance Agent. Losses sustained by his Companies have always been promptly paid.

☞ Office first door east from Banking Office of W. H. Cooper & Co., Turnpike st., Montrose, Pa.

BILLINGS STROUD, Agent,

CHAS. H. SMITH, Solicitor.

Montrose, May 15, 1872.