THE DEMOCRAT.

E. B. HALLEY & CO., Editors.

Montrose, Wednesday, April 16, 1873.

THE chief reason for executing criminals in public is the supposed salutary effect on the beholder. By way of illustrating this effect, a negro named Harry Young, alias Charles Williams, after witnessing the execution of a murderer in Washington city on the 28th ult., went right off and murdered Mr. Hahn, a Virginia drover, the same evening. There is reason to believe that he spotted his victim in the crowd about the gallows and shadowed him from that time on till the deed was done and the booty secured.

THE great central idea of Christianity the resurrection of the Savior of mankind, was celebrated in an appropriate manner in most of the churches of the city Easterday.

In the Catholic and Episcopal Churches the services were of a truly imposing character and the attendance unusally large.—After the penitential season Easter comes, as spring after a long winter, and buds of hope, joy and gratitude spring forth in all hearts. These seasons, if rightly considered, are events which give all persons a higher platform on which to act, and hence communities are benefited by their lessons and discipline.—*Age.*

AT the last Presidential election, the Grant-Pinchback officers reported the returns from Baton Rouge, Louisana, thus: Grant, 3,350: Greeley, 1,204.—This showed a most decided Radical majority in Baton Rouge. But the charter election was held in that city on the 7th instant, and the Radicals did not have sufficient confidence in their vote to put up a ticket, so that the McEnery ticket was elected without opposition. Could a stronger proof be adduced of the falsity of the so-called "count" of the Kellogites? Yet President Grant keeps Kellogg and his friends in power, and thus tramples upon the rights of the people, the voice of the majority expressed through the ballot-box.

AT the late charter election in Albany New York, the Democrats carried the city by fifteen hundred majority. In noticing the result the Albany *Argus* says: "The result in the several wards proves how strongly and indignantly the people condemn the gerrymandering of the districts by the Legislature of 1872, whereby the Republicans fashioned the bounds to suit themselves, in violation of every principal of fairness It made no difference to them whether one ward had four-fold more territory or population than its neighbor. The only question that entered into their scheme was how to carry a majority of the sixteen against an aggregate Democratic majority of fifteen hundred." This they failed to do at the last election. Still, the attempt to legislate a minority into a majority remains to blacken and blast the character of those who concocted and carried out the scheme. The Apportionment bill of this State is of a similar character, and intended for like dishonest purposes, and it may produce the same effect if suffered to become a law.

Divorces.

The great number of divorces granted during the present session of our legislature has attracted attention. Heretofore no bills were so hard to pass through as those annulling the marriage contract. This year the rule appears to have been reversed and divorce bills seem to have slipped through in large numbers as easily as local bills of the most trivial character. A well informed correspondent, who seems to have taken pains to secure correct information, declares that "some of the divorce bill which have been passed presented no grounds for legislative action and most of them would have been rejected by the courts." It is high time the right to pass divorce bills was taken away from the legislature by constitutional limitation. The marriage tie should only be dissolved by the courts for good reasons after proper judical investigation, with full notice to both parties

A NEW YORK correspondent speaking of lucky ventures says:

Robert Bonner was extremely lucky in getting hold of the *Ledger*. He was working at the case for $15 or $20 a week, I have been told, when the owner of the paper, who called it the *Merchant's Ledger*, determined to give it up that he might devote his entire time and attention to a press he had invented, and which he supposed would supplant Hoe's. Bonner, as the story goes, was unwilling to lose his weekly salary, and consequently, made an offer to the publisher for the property The offer was accepted, and the *Marchant's Ledger*, having a circulation of but 3,000, passed into Bonner's hands, and the adjective of the name was dropped. The commercial sheet R. B. resolved to convert into a journal of miscellaneous reading, and to this end he secured the services of "Fanny Fern" (Mrs Parton), then a new literary light, at the rate of $5,000 per annum—she agreeing to write for nobody else. The experiment, successful beyond expectation, led to other engagements of a similar sort, and to the foundation of Bonner's fortune. When the proprietor of the *Ledger* dies, newspaper publisers ought to erect a monument over his grave in the memory of the Apostle of Advertising, as he certainly has been. He is probably worth more than $1,000,000, and he has expended more than half that sum in advertising. He has paid $3,000 for a single advertisement, and $40,000 for a week's advertising. He set the fashion of using printer's ink munificently, and verily has he had his reward.

MARK TWAIN has written a letter with no fun, but much good sense in it, recommending the use of rafts instead of boats on sea-going vessels. He says:

But a life raft is a different thing.—All the people you can put on it cannot swamp it. The sort of life-raft I have in my mind is an American invention, consisting of three inflated horizontal rubber tubes, with a platform lashed on top. These rafts are of all sizes, from a little affair the size of your back door, to a raft 22 feet long and six or eight feet wide. As you remember, no doubt, two men crossed the Atlantic from New York to London, some years ago, on one of these rafts of the latter size. That raft would carry one hundred and twenty men. Nine such rafts would have saved the *Atlantic's* one thousand souls, and these rafts (fully inflated and ready for use) would not have occupied as much room on deck as four of her lubbery boats; hardly more than the room of three of her boats, indeed.

IN England they have a habit of sending to jail grocers and liquor dealers who sell unwholesome and adulterated compounds. At Clerkenwell recently, one George Brown advertised cheap tea at eighteen pence a pound. A chemical analysis proved that the stuff contained numerous ingredients, including iron filings, but not a leaf of Souchong, Young Hyson, Bohea, or any other variety of tea plant. Brown was arrested and when examined by the magistrate, he indignantly asked what kind of tea the public expected for eighteen pence. He was sent to jail for six months. In Pennsylvania there is a statute which punishes with fine and imprisonment any person who shall sell adulterated or unwholesome articles of food or drink, or who shall adulterate any food or liquor for the purpose of sale. But while the most villanous adulterations of every description are exposed for sale every day to poison the people, punishment for the offense is seldom heard of.

THE St. Louis *Democrat*, administration, says of the steal: We record with great pleasure the fact that Senator Schurz declined to receive the $5,000 of back pay voted by the last Congress; and with equal pleasure we record a similar fact in favor of Vice President Wilson. But we confess to more concern for the future than for the past of this increased pay. When all is told about the money refunded, it makes an honorable record for those who refund it, but it only reduces by a trifle the amount of a steal which will at any rate foot up a million and a half. Let those who have got the money keep it, and much good may it do them. We object, however, to having the steal repeated at every future Congress, and therefore we insist upon agitating the question of repeal as an issue in all future campaigns, until accomplished. Mr. Erastus Wells, member from the Second District of this city, promises to introduce a bill on the first day of the December session to reestablish the old rate of $5,000 per annum. By so doing he will entitle himself to the applause of the country, and the man who vote against him may bid farewell to public life.

Connecticut.

Grantism, the Credit Mobilier, the Retroactive Salary bill, the Caldwell and Pomeroy cases, and various other acts of like character, proved too much for the back of the party camel in Connecticut. It broke at the late election, and Hon. Charles R. Ingersoll, the Democratic candidate for Governor, was elected by four thousand majority. His opponent was a strong party man. He could command the support of all the party managers.—He was aided by the general government in all possible ways. All the strength of the State administration was exerted in his behalf. Money was poured into the State from Boston, New York and other places to defeat the Democratic ticket.—But all these appliances proved worthless against the wrath of an aroused and indignant people. The masses in Connecticut during the last session of Congress saw the Radical party with its mask off, and were anxious to put upon record their repudiation and detestation of the dishonest acts of that party and its leading men. Hence they voted for Mr. Ingersoll and defeated his opponent. When it is remembered that since 1856 the Democrats have only carried Connecticut three times, and then by small majorities, the importance of the present victory, and the significance of the large majority can be properly estimated.—It is a signal rebuke to the men who are ruling and disgracing the country at Washington, and points to a change in public sentiment, which will produce still more extended results of the same agreeablee and important character. In the matter of Congressmen, the result is less satisfactory. The delegation will stand three Radicals and one Democrat. But among the Radicals is General Hawley, who opposed all the dishonest acts of the last session, and is therefore, not in communion with his party, Ex-Governor English is beaten by a small majority in the Second district, which is a special misfortune, as he would have adorned the halls of national legislation both by his intellect gifts and his high moral character. In Barnum's district, the Democrats acted in their usual manner, and he is re-elected by a good majority. The contest for the Legislature was close, resulting in the Democrats having the lower House by a majority of ten or twelve.—On the whole, the triumph in Connecticut is a solid one, and cannot fail to produce important results in other states.—The issues were fairly made up between the party which robbed the public treasury and defended the thieves, and the honest men of the State, and the popular vote is in favor of the latter by four thousand majority. This is the true significance of the late election in Connecticut.

THE address of Governor M'Enery, of Louisiana, to the people of the several states, has been transmitted to the Kentucky legislature by Governor Leslie. He reviews the situation of affairs in Louisiana and says:

"Their cause is our causes; for their danger is our danger. The bitter cup which they drink to-day may be soon commended to our lips. To abandon her is to abandon the common cause of state rights. It the great wrong which has been perpetrated against her shall pass unchallenged and unredressed now, it may serve as a precedent to render resistance to similar encroachments more difficult in the future."

In conclusion Governor Leslie says:

"I therefore recommend that a respectful but earnest and solemn protest against the unwarantable interference of federal authority in the state of Louisiana, to which your attention has been called be prepared and uttered by the general assembly of the state of Kentucky, in a suitable form to be laid before the congress of the United States, and that our senators be instructed and our members in the house of representetives be requested to give all proper aid in supporting the appeal proposed to be made by the people of Louisiana for a redress of their grievances."

A Statesman Speaks.

In the Senate on Friday Carl Shurz emerged from his long retirement from debate, and made a speech in favor, first, of the vacation of his seat, and if that failed, the expulsion of the corruptionist Cadwell. He said:

It is time we should face the dangers which threaten the Republic. It has no monarchical traditions, no pretenders of historic right to distrub its repose and to plot its overthrow. It is not likely to succumb to the shock of force. But there have been no republics whose original constitution was as healthy as ours, but died after all of the slower disease of corruption and demoralization, and the day of constitutional life and anarchy of power which always go hand in hand with them. It is time for us to keep in mind that it requires more to make and preserve a republic than the mere absence of a king, and that when a republic decays its soul is apt to die first, while its outward form may still last. I hope and trust that we are still far from that point, but no candid observer will deny that there are symptoms of a movement in that direction. But there are symptoms also which inspire the hope that the down ward movement may soon be checked, and that the checking has already commenced. What is our office under circumstances like these? This is the Senate of the United States. When the American people struggle against the power of corruption, their Senate should march in the front rank to lead the advancing column. Their Senate should at least hold high its standard of purity and honor, which is to restore the waning confidence of the citizen in the integrity of the law makers. Whatever personal disagreements, whatever quarrels of party may divide us, this is higher than party, and in this at least the Senate of the United States should be unanimous.

Disgraceful Legislation.

HARRISBURG, April 10.—It is deemed advisable to explain that under the manner in which legislation is conducted at Harrisburg it is practically impossible to know what has been done and what has been left undone. The system is in every way objectionable, and appears to have been designed to favor concealment, trickery and fraud. It is sufficiently bad to assert the fact that laws to govern the people have been made day after day, by simply reading their titles, but to this must be added the announcement that even if harmless at first, they are liable to be so manipulated at almost every stage of their passage as to completely lose their identity. The committee which are presumed to consider the bills before they are presented to the two Houses are of no account. No amount of vigilance will avail either a member or reporter to detect a change or fraud in a bill, for how is it possible if the document is not read to know what it contains, or what changes are made in it? The printing and filing of bills is of no service, for with two thousand of them on the desk it is folly to attempt an analysis. During the present week the scene attending the passage of bills was utterly disgraceful. Noise, confusion, misunderstanding and recklessness prevailed. The Legislature was transferred from a deliberative body into a crowd of eager men competing with each other to go through certain forms necessary to secure "the passage" of bills. The dangers of such a mode of legislation are plain. The results, (for which the reporters of the press respectively decline to be held responsible,) are not yet apparent.

Important if True.

A correspondent of the Mobile *Register* writing from Washington says:

"Every step the President has taken since the 4th of March has militated against him. His interference in behalf of a political clique in Louisiana, his fixing of his brother-in-law Casey upon the senate, after he had promised to demand the resignation of the collector at New Orleans, with other things of lesser moment, have set the politicians to looking about them for another candidate for 1876. Casey's renomination has sowed seeds of dissention in the senate, which will produce startling changes in the republican ranks of that body ere twelve months have elapsed. It has been widely announced that Morton and Conkling are contending for the leadership of the senate; but they have a greater prize in view.—Both are Presidential aspirants, and Conkling having assumed to speak for the administration, Morton has been thrown into virtual opposition to it.—The result will be that inside of a year Morton will leave Grant, and will take with him a goodly following: for do not rats desert a sinking ship? Two years hence there will be a large opposition majority in the house of representatives. It matters not what those who are to compose this majority may call themselves; whether democrats, conservatives, liberals or republicans, they will be ranged against the administration. The wires that are even now being laid will then be in full operation, and the work of President making will go briskly on. Let us glance at the leading aspirants.

"Vice President Wilson has already fixed longing eyes upon the White House. He hopes to conciliate the south, whose people he has abused and libelled, and counts largely upon the negro votes.—Senator Morton, as a representative of the great and growing west, overshadows his eastern rival, Senator Conkling. The latter is doomed to fall with Grant, a fate the shrewder western politician will avoid. Speaker Blaine is perhaps stronger than either of those mentioned; abler and a more adept wire puller. He would have the support of many who now consider themselves democrats, and is the favorite candidate among the representatives of the press here. Butler has intimated that the White House, and not a seat in the United States senate, is the goal of his ambition. He considers the governorship of Massachusetts a stepping stone to that Presidency, and is to make a vigorous fight for the former position this fall. Certain republican journals have suggested Elihu B. Washburne, of Ill., as a candidate for the Presidency in 1876; but a sixteen years' lease of the office ought to suffice that state. The contest is apparently to be beteween the east and the west, with the chances in favor of the former. The south is not taken into consideration, and a democratic candidate has not even been whispered of as yet.—It is impossible to look four years ahead and discount a political struggle, but just at present Blaine appears to be the coming man."

The Elections.

Democratic Success Everywhere.

HARTFORD, April, 8.—Returns from every town in this State give Haven, Republican, 39,200, and Ingersoll, Democrat, 44,900; Smith, Temperance, 2,091; Ingersoll's majority, 3,609. In the First Congressional district Hawley Republican, is re-elected by 1,332 majority. In the Second district Kellogg, Republican, has 587 majority. In the Third district Starkweather, Republican, has 1,521 majority. In the Fourth district Barnum, Democrat, has 1,440 majority. The Republicans have one majority in the State Senate, and the Democrats a majority of 12 to 18 in the house.

CINCINNATI, April 8—All returns for this city are now in except two precincts, which are Democratic. Johnson, Democrat, for Mayor, has 992 majority. Warridgton, Reyublican, for City Solicitor, has 479 majority. Campbell, Republican, for Prosecuting Attorney, 521 majority. Kessler, Republican, for Police Commissioner, 418 majority. The Democrats and Liberals will elect the entire remainder of their ticket by 500 to 1,200 majority.

Democratic Victory in Albany.

ALBANY, April 8.—In the election for minor local officers to-day, the Democrats elected their candidates by 1,500 majority.

Election in Indiana

CINCINNATI, April 8.—The election at Evansville, Indiana, resulted in a Republican success, seven out of twelve Councilmen being elected.

Election in Colorado.

DENVER, Col., April 8.—General F. M. Case, citizens' candidate for Mayor, was elected yesterday.

Democratic Victory in Keokuk, Iowa.

ST. LOUIS, April 8.—The Democrats of Keokuk, Iowa, elected their Mayor yesterday.

THE pardon of the repeater Brown is thus alluded to by the Boston *Post*:

Pennsylvania has certainly made an honest effort through Mr. Randall, one of her Representatives, to have the scandal imposed upon her by the President in pardoning Brown, the repeater, explained. But the Chief Magistrate, so the Attorney General informs the country is too high for investigation and responsible to no one in the exercise of the pardoning power. Consequently he can snap his fingers at those who have questioned the propriety of his clemency towards the Philadelphia criminal. To such a reliable man in the Republican party as George W. Childs, whom it will neither do to offend nor admit into the secrets of Administrative policy, General Grant has made the statement that he was deceived in regard to the case of Brown by misrepresentations made to him by certain petitioners; but to those who have followed the instances where he has been conveniently credulous before, the excuse will appear like a very hackneyed subterfuge. The removal from office of Mr. Smith, the District Attorney who convicted Brown, will hardly be accepted as a natural method of expressing sincere regret at the mistake he had made, but rather the consummation of a party pledge which was only half fulfilled when he exercised his irresponsible prerogative. The President has formed a strong attachment for judiciously dispensed mercies as means to certain well-defied ends. The power consorts with his love of absolutism, and may frequently be more effective and less dangerous than another form of winning support frequently practised by less fortunate officials.

SINCE his famous response to one of his complaining constituents, with regard to the salary steal, Mr. Butler has been in daily receipt of letters from others of his constituents requesting him to forward to them the percentage which he admits to be due to the taxpayers on this account. Butler replies promptly in each instance, but, instead of franking the letters, places a postage stamp on them. The letters are worded thus:

APRIL 1, 1873

DEAR SIR: You will find your three cents on the outside of this letter.

Yours truly,
B. F. BUTLER.

THE sentiment already awakened on this subject [the salary steal] is so strong that retribution is not likely to stop with the punishment of the guilty. The people will not be content with calling their plunderers to account. Already the cry of "repeal" is heard. The increased salary is too high, and must be reduced—the blot upon honest legislation is too black and must be wiped out. This is the way opinion is tending. It may, or may not, arise so high as to enforce its decrees.—But its threatenings are ominous, and all who are in peril should take timely warning.—*Davenport Gazette.*

Spring Freshets.

WILKESBARRE, April 8.—The river is twenty-two and a half feet high, and is still rising. No damage has been caused here yet.

WILLIAMSPORT, Pa., April 8.—The river has been on the stand since last evening, at nineteen feet. The river above is reported falling. The logs have stopped passing the boom, and no further damage is apprehended. It is estimated that five million feet of logs escaped yesterday. They are being stopped by the booms below. Not many will get further than Northumberland.

SUNBURY, Pa., April 8.—The river rose eight inches during the night, and is still rising very slowly. Reports from the north indicte a flood. A majority of the logs that escaped from the Williamsport boom were caught by the boom situated two miles above Sunbury. The track of the Danville, Hazleton and Wilkesbarre Railroad is washed away at the upper end of this place, and no train passed out this morning.

EASTON, April 8.—The Deleware river is seventeen feet high, but is not rising any. The Lehigh is four feet and falling.

POTTSTOWN, Pennsylvania, April 8.—The river here is very full, and is still rising.

CHICAGO, April 8.—Accounts from the interior of the State say that the recent rain storms have been the heaviest that have been experienced for years. The lowlands are covered with water, and all the streams are overflowed. Considerable damage is apprehended in some localities.

ALBANY, April 8.—Canal officials report much damage from floods to the Chemung, Crooked Lake and Genessee Valley canals.

NEW YORK, April 8.—Dispatches from the interior of the State report the rivers very high and much land submerged.—There is a great flood at Norwich and Sherburne, and all trains are stopped on the Utica, Chenango and Susquehana Valley Railroad.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., April 8.—The heavy flood in the Genessee river has caused damage along to bridges and the lake The railroad lines in Western N. Y., all suffer considerably.

NORWICH, N. Y., April 8.—The Chenango river is very high and travel is interrupted on the New York and Oswego Midland Railroad. Some parts of the track are three feet under water. No trains passed over the road to-day between Norwich and Binghamton. Much damage is reported to the trade near Oxford, N. Y.

PORT JERVIS, N. Y., April 8.—Trains on the Montecello and Port Jervis Railroad are stuck in the mud caused by slides. The road will probably be opened by Thursday.

THE Deleware river is very high, and all the flat lands on the banks are submerged.

ST. LOUIS, April 8.—The Mississippi river has risen ten feet since Saturday, and is still rising at the rate of three inches per hour. All the upper streams are high, and destructive floods are looked for. Rain has fallen all day, but to-night there is a prospect of clear weather.

ST. LOUIS, April 8.—The rise in the Mississippi was so rapid last night, that a large amount of freight on the levee was submerged, and much of it will be lost. All the tributaries of the upper rivers are very high. The Illinois river is expected to overflow its banks. At Hannibal, Missouri, the river has risen eleven feet.

ROCHESTER, 1:50 P. M.—The only person known as yet to have been drowned is William Pratt, aged 17 years, son of L. A. Pratt, merchant, of this city. His companion escaped by seizing the coat of a man who was pulled out by those on shore.

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 nine 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 assimulation of the food, every organ is starved, every function interrupted.

Now, what does common sense suggest under these circumstances of depression? The system needs tonning 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. Infuse 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 recuperating 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 dyspeptic 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, etc.—*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 Voice.*

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

No article ever obtained such unbounded popularity.—*Salem Observer.*

One of the most reliable specifies 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; have used it and dispensed it for the past twenty years.—*Rev. Wm. Ward, Auburn.*

The most valuable medicine now in use—*Tenn., 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. Hibbard, Burmah.*

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, Burmah.*

Perry Davis & Son,
MANF'S AND PROP'S.

133 High St., Providence, R. I., 111 Sycamore St., Cincinnati, O., 377 St. Paul St., Montreal, Canada, 17 Southampton Row, London, Eng.

New Advertisements.

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

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE. Letters testamentary to the Estate of Eliza Ann Low, dec'd, late of Auburn twp., Susquehanna county, Pa., have been granted to the subscribers, all persons indebted to the said estate, are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims or demands agaist the estate of the said decedant, to make known the same without delay.
G. R. WHITE, Executor.
Auburn Centre, April 16, 1873.

FARMERS DAIRYMEN, AND BUTTER BUYERS!

Pack Your Butter in

WESTCOTT'S RETURN BUTTER PAIL!

Approved and recommended by the leading authorities of our country on dairying, and acknowledged by all butter dealers to be the very best package in use.

Butter packed in this Pail brings 5 to 10 cents more a pound in the New York City Market than the same quality in any other package

Dairymen, send for a Circular! Dealers, send for a Price List! We are the sole manufacturers of

WESTCOTT'S RETURN BUTTER PAIL!

and also manufacture very extensively

BUTTER FIRKINS, HALF-FIRKIN TUBS, 25 POUND BUTTER PAILS, WELL BUCKETS, &C., &C.

Our Goods are marked with our name, and are for sale by any first-class dealers.

SILSBY BROS.,
Belmont, Allegheny Co., N. Y.
Principal Warehouse, Binghamton, N. Y.
April 16, 1873.—3m.

Something New!

CARPETS,

CARPETS,

CARPETS,

AT THE STORE OF

Guttenberg Rosenbaum & Co.

Just Received and Selling Cheap.

ALSO, NEW SPRING STYLES OF

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, COATINGS, ETC.,

[FOR CUSTOM WORK,]

CONSISTING OF A VERY EXTENSIVE VARIETY OF BEST IMPORTED AND DOMESTIC MANUFACTURE.

CALL AND LEAVE YOUR MEASURE FOR A NEW SPRING SUIT OF CLOTHES!

SPRING STYLES OF

Hats and Caps.

NEW GOODS ARRIVING DAILY AT

Guttenberg, Rosenbaum, & Co.'s

Montrose, April 16, 1873.

GREAT UNITED STATES TEA CO.,

BURNS & NICHOLS, Agts.

Montrose, Pa.

This Tea is put up in AIR-TIGHT TIN CANISTERS, thus 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.

COUNTY BRIDGE.

The County Commissioners of Susquehanna County will offer for sale on the Ground, the BUILDING OF A BRIDGE, known as the Brooklyn 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.

Sheriff's Sales.

SHERIFF'S SALES—BY VIRTUE OF writs issued by the Court of Common Pleas of Susquehanna County and to me directed, I will expose to sale by public vendue, at the Court House in Montrose, on Friday, April 18, 1873, at 2 o'clock, p. m., the following pieces or parcels of land, to wit:

All that certain piece or parcel of land situate in the township of Auburn, in the county of Susquehanna and State of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows, to wit: On the north by lands of Clark Darling and Turner Baldwin, on the east by lands of William Bonker, on the south by lands of Loren Snow and —— Doyle, and on the west by lands of E. Worth, containing 60 acres of land, be the same more or less, with the appurtenances, one log house, a few fruit trees, and about 10 acres improved. (Seized and taken in execution at the suit of J. H. Bagley assigned to Eliza Weston vs. Thomas Avery and David Avery.)

ALSO—All that certain piece or parcel of land, situate in the township of Jessup, in the county of Susquehanna, and State of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows, to wit: On the northeast by lands late the estate of A. Sherman, dec'd., and J. W. Sandile, on the southeast by lands of Isaac Boiles, on the southwest by lands of J. B. McKeeby, and on the northwest by lands of A. McKeeby, containing 60 acres, be the same more or less, with the appurtenances 1 frame house, one frame barn, one orchard, and about 50 acres improved. (Taken in execution at the suit of A. O. Warren vs. Charles Perkins and Christian Davis, and John Tubbs, assigned to B. G. Camp, vs Charles Perkins and Christian Davis.)

ALSO—All that certain piece or parcel of land situate in the township of Rush in the County of Susquehanna and State of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a point on a public road, thence along said road 80 perches to a corner on the lines of H. W. Wheaton's land, thence along said Wheaton's line north 87 degrees east 131 7-10 perches to a corner on line of E. Osborn's land, thence north 3 degrees west 101 2-10 perches to a corner, thence south 87 degrees east 125 7-10 perches to a corner on Cronk's land, thence south 3 degrees west 21 2-10 perches to a corner, thence south 87 degrees east 6 perches to the place of beginning, containing 83 acres and 81 perches of land, be the same more or less, with the appurtenances, 1 new two-story dwelling house, 1 barn and other out-buildings, an orchard, and about 65 acres improved. (Taken in execution at the suit of Abel Turrell vs. Hiram Osborn.)

ALSO—All that certain piece or parcel of land situate in the township of Springville in the county of Susquehanna and State of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows, to wit: On the north by lands of N. W. Button, on the east by lands of W. O. Button, on the south by lands of James Decker and W. O. Button, and on the west by lands of N. G. Lewis and Amos Button, containing 100 acres of land, be the same more or less, with the appurtenances, 1 frame dwelling house, 1 barn, 1 log house, some fruit trees, and partly improved. (Seized and taken in execution at the suit of Geo. W. Weidman assigned to L. S. Little vs. R. A. Sutton.)

ALSO—All that certain piece or parcel of land situate in the township of Auburn in the county of Susquehanna and State of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows, to wit: On the north by lands of James Lott, on the east by lands of Wm. N. Jennett, on the south by lands of Milton Harris, A. D. Tewksbury and John Setzer, and on the west by lands of John Setzer, containing about 4 acres of land be the same more or less, with the appurtenances; 3 dwelling houses, 1 barn, 1 new store house, a good orchard, and all improved. (Seized and taken in execution at the suit of A. J. Gerrison vs. P. G. Cory, James P. Benninger and William White.)

☞ Take Notice—All bids must be answered on the day of sale.

M. B. HELME, Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Montrose, March 22, 1873.

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.

ALSO

NELLIS'S GRAPPLE PULLY,

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

Revolving

HORSE RAKES

Hand Rakes, Scythes, Snaths, Gra'n Cradles, Iron, (Anchor Brand) Axes, Springs, Carriage Bolts, Crow Bars, (Steel and Iron.)

Monitor

COFFEE POTS

That always gives an ALARM 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,	Scyth Stones,	Latches,
Points,	Oils	Varnish,
Stoves,	Tin-Ware,	Lamps, &c.

Montrose, July 5, 1871.—tf. BOYD & CORWIN

HUNT BROTHERS, SCRANTON, PA.

Wholesale & Retail Dealers in

HARDWARE, IRON, STEEL, NAILS, SPIKES, SHOVELS, TRIMMERS 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 26, 1873. 1y

Miscellaneous.

FURNITURE

AT

WILLIAM SMITH'S

Extensive Furniture Warerooms you will find the largest stock of

FIRST CLASS AND COMMON

FURNITURE!

To be found in this section of the country, of his own manufacture, and at 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 newest manner

SPRING BEDS

OF VARIOUS KINDS.

PURE NO. 1 MATRASSES,

COMMON MATRASSES.

UNDERTAKING

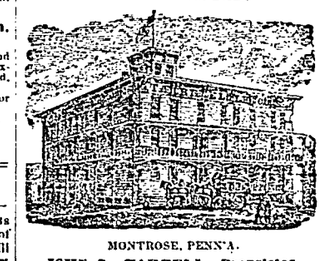
The subscriber will hereafter make Undertaking a specialty in his business. Having just completed a NEW and the most elegant HEARSE in the State, all needing his services will be attended to promptly and at satisfactory charges.

WM. W. SMITH & SON.

Montrose, Pa., Jan. 31, 1872.—no5—tf.

TARBELL HOUSE.

OPPOSITE THE COURT HOUSE,

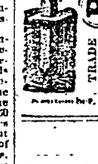


MONTROSE, PENN'A.

JOHN S. TARBELL, Proprietor.

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

Dec. 6, 1870—tf



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 New 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.

CHAS. G. BLATCHLEY, M'F
596 Commerce St., Phila., Pa.

Philadelphia, Dec. 18th, 1872.—No. 52.—1y

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,		$4,000,000
Royal Ins. Co. Liverpool	"	$10,000,000
Liverpool, London & Globe	"	$20,000,000
Franklin Ins. Co., Phil'a	"	$3,250,000
Ins. Co., of North America	"	$2,250,000
Pennsylvania Fire	"	$1,124,000
Ins. Co., State of Penn'a	"	$600,000
Union Mutual	"	$400,000
Lycoming Fire	"	$0,000,000
Williamsport Ins. Co.	"	$110,000
Anthracite, Phila's	"	$300,000
National, "	"	$300,000

LIFE.

Conn. Mutual Life Ins. Co., Assetts		$23,000,000
American Life, Phil'a.	"	$1,500,000

ACCIDENT.

Travelers Ins. Co., Hartford, Capital and Surplus		$2,000,000
Railway Passengers		$250,000

The undersigned has been well known in this county, for the past 17 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 23, 1872.