THE DEMOCRAT.

E. B. HAWLEY & CO., Editors.

Montrose, Wednesday, May 21st, 1873.

THE Constitutional Convention adjourned yesterday until next fall.

"TRIAL by jury shall be as heretofore" is the noble declaration of the Constitution as it is, the Constitutional Convention wisely adhered to it. Mr. Cuyler, Mr. Purviance and Mr. Alricks vigorously opposed any change.

THE New York *Tribune* says that it is understood that the Hon. Rosco Conklin can be Chief Justice if he chooses, but hesitates because that office is a "finality." Which is to say that he wants to be President. But he may be one, or both, or neither.

NEW YORK, May 15.—The clerk of the Court of Appeals this morning signed the writ staying the proceedings in the case of Edward S. Stokes. This will bring the case immediately before the court, and as it requires only fourteen days' notice under the rules to bring the case on for hearing, it will no doubt be heard and decided before the court takes a recess in June.

THE radicals of Maine are reduced to such a strait in seeking an available candidate for governor, that they propose to nominate ex-Governor Kent, who was elected in 1840, and whose success started the ball for the Whigs in the Harrison campaign. There is nothing left to the Maine radicals from which to manufacture political thunder except the tradition embodied in the old campaign song which sets forth that

"Maine went, hell-bent
For Governor Kent,
And Tippecanoe and Tyler too."

A PROPOSITION involving an important change in the Judiciary system of the State, was adopted in the Constitutional Convention in Committee of the whole on Wednesday. The office of Associate Judge is abolished, and each county containing 30,000 inhabitants is made a seperate judical district in which a judge learned in the law is to be elected by the people. Counties containing less than 30,000 inhabitants are to be attached to other counties contiguously situated in the formation of judicial districts. This will be an improvement on the old system, provided the judges "learned in the law" elected under the new constitution are not modeled after the pattern of some of those now on the bench to whom the plainest statutes seem to be unknown or enigmatical.

Pennsylvania's Humiliation.

The discussion of the Free Trade issue now proceeding in the newspapers, gives opportunity to certain organs of the sham republican party in this state to repeat the oft-mouthed catch-words of the demogognes who from time to time have made the tariff a political hobby. These sapient journals imagine that what was a good card twenty-years ago must even now win the trick. They regard public opinion in Pennsylvania on the tariff question as so firmly fixed in favor of protection, that they deem it quite unnecessary to argue that question. They throw the facts and logic of political economics to the dogs and content themselves by charging upon their adversaries in politics what they stupidly imagine the people regard as a wicked political heresy, to wit, belief in and sympathy with the doctrine of Free Trade. In their opinion—to formulate after the lawyers—Protection *versus* Free Trade, is *res adjudicata* in the judgement of the sovereign thinkers of Pennsylvania. Perhaps they will discover themselves mistaken some of these days. The Editor of the Montrose *Republican* attempted to flay us out a short time since. He is welcome to all he can make.

THE USURY FIASCO.

Notwithstanding the heavy lubber lifting which Gov. Dix of New York in his message gave the proposition to repeal the usury laws of that state, backed by the wolfish clamor of a few of the metropolitan journals in the interest of the Shylocks and a long desperate and strong pull at the people with petitions in every school district in the state, sugar coating the thing in the most approved style of modern financial abortionists, yet the Legislature has defeated every attempt by a very large majority. Last week a bill came up before that body which raised hope in the mind of the Lynx-eyed capitalist but like all others looking to the fettering and oppression of labor and manufacturing interest by allowing the extortionist free plunder, it met the fate of all previous ones. Their representatives, (unlike ours in the last legislature of Pennsylvania) feared the wishes and just indignation of their constituents more than they did the members of the legislature and its lobby. What better evidence need we, of the wholesomeness of such a law that has been demonstrated by its workings in our neighboring sister state for the last twenty years and more, a state so similar to ours in its conditions and necessities of protection to its agricultural and mechanical interests? After repeated attempts by the commercial Shylocks their last and most powerfully combined and desperate onset, headed by the chief executive of the state (an old "war horse" and "stager" beside,) finds them completely vanquished and the field still in the hands of the true source of wealth to any country, the laboring masses. "Ignorance is bliss" as well to the money "coyotes" as to their victims, but let the knowledge of such a just and salutary law as that of New York be experienced in any state which is cursed with heartless "curbers" and flint faced Shylocks and nothing but strategy and legislative misrepresentation can again enthrall them.

We have been delayed in applying the fuse to the mine that must inevitably blow up the plotters against the laboring masses in this state, but the time must come and is not far distant when their "mangling rooms" and "back offices" will need thicker curtins to shield their infamous deeds from proper punishment, unless abandoned. Let us have no leaders in this contest who need the bayonet behind them to keep them in the ranks but let them be court martialled at the ballot box, and sent to the rear. Like the people of our sister state the masses hold the key to solve this question if they will only be equal to the occasion.

Beer War.

Under this caption the Boston *Post* prints an editorial which affords an insight into the workings of prohibition in Massachusetts. It seems that in that State, notwithstanding the stringent prohibitory law in force there, the stronger alcoholic drinks, such as whiskies, brandies and wines, are to be had at all the hotels, while that essence of mildness, lager beer, is strictly tabooed. For the edification alike of the friends of temperance and the rest of mankind, we append the remarks of the *Post*, as follows:

The seizure of brewers' teams in the streets, and the twitching off of the drivers and dragging them to the headquarters of the State Police, are the opening acts of the Prohibitionists in their war upon the inoffensive beverage known to the community as lager beer. On the same day with this act of legalized violence the Prohibitionists themselves assemble in a public hall of the city, and demand of the city authorities that they shall join actively with their special force the State Police in this work of seizure and arrest. Flushed with their incipient success, they already presume to lay claim to the entire local power within the Commonwealth for carrying on a conflict which discovers no opponents. It deserves to be remarked that the brewers and bottlers, at their meetings, advocate no measures that are not fully warranted by the laws of the State. They intend to defend their business to the last, for it is one that involves many millions of capital, and is regularly taxed for revenue by the General Government. And the sight of an unoffending driver of a brewery wagon, pulled from his seat, taken before a Judge, and fined twenty dollars, and ordered to find surety in five hundred more for merely having been caught at work in his honest vocation, is not one calculated to quiet their natural indignation.

There was no need of the Prohibitionists' meeting to indicate the spirit of the framer of this petty tyranny known as the Beer act. In all legislation it bears off the palm as the most contemptible, both in its aim and mode of execution.—A mild, harmless, fermented drink, again and again certified by science to be nutriously stimulating, while scarce perceptibly alcoholic, it has been pursued with greater rancor by the Prohibitionists and their supporters in the Republican party than the traffic in alcholic drinks themselves. The potent wines and liquors are to be had at all the hotels without obstruction from this State police servant of Prohibition, while inoffensive lager is chased up and down the streets by men who were clothed with power by the Legislature for this specific act. It is forcibly taken from the wagons in bottles as well as in kegs, and honest drivers are carried off as prisoners to Court on the charge of crime. The brewers may prudently recommend, as they do, the strict execution of the law, well satisfied that it will thus soonest disgust an intelligent community with its folly. Nor do they intend that those who are responsible politically for the passage of this act shall finally escape the consequences of it. They ought not Both the law and its authors and abettors are to be subjected to the last tests of judgment; and when the next election is over there will in all probability be witnessed such a clearing of the political docket as has not been seen in Massachusetts for many a year.

A Terrible Situation.

HALIFAX, N. S., May 12.—This community was startled to-night with the intelligence that a terrible explosion had occurred in Drummond colliery, Pictou county, at one o'clock to-day. Manager Dunn, Assistant Manager Richardson and forty of the workmen were in the pit when the explosion took place.

The greatest excitement prevailed above ground after the fearful occurrence and crowds of people for miles around came rushing to the scene of the disaster, and saw one of those heartrendering scenes which is described by eye witnesses as something harrowing beyond all conception, the recollections of which will never fade from the memory.

Mothers, wives, sisters, children and friends crowded around the burning pit mourning pitifully the terrible fate of those below, their heartrending cries being heard for a long distance.

Every effort has been and is being made to rescue the men, but so fruitlessly, and it is feared they have all perished.

The fire up to this time (nine p. m.) is still raging, although every endeavor is being made to put it out.

Assistance from Pictou and New Glasgow, where great excitement prevails, is at hand, and strenuous exertions are being made to subdue the conflagration.—This city is much excited over the news of the calamity.

HALIFAX, N. S., May 15.—A gentleman who returned from the burning colliery at Pictou says: Relays of men have been at work since yesterday filling up the slopes and air shafts with clay.

The fire still burns as fiercely as ever. He went within a few feet of the mouth of the shaft from which blue sulphurous flames were ascending twenty or thirty feet.

The roar from the burning mine was something terrific. Dense volumes of smoke continue to ascend from several air shafts.

The causes that led to the disaster are not as stated owing to the strike of the miners, but to powder having been permitted to be used in one of the beds worked by a minor named Robert Allport, who insisted upon using it unless he received higher rates for cutting without it.

At the inquest yesterday the evidence showed recklessness or carlessness in the work of supervision of the miners in dangerous parts of the mine.

It is the universally expressed belief of the mining engineers and others who are acquainted with the topography and characteristics of the colliery, that every one of those poor men who were in the mine when the explosion took place are now dead, and this intelligence reaching the waiting ears of the relatives who survive, and robbing them of their last hope, has stunned frantic grief into apathetic despair. The woman, now that the first convulsion of frenzy has passed away, stand wringing their hands in silence or wander aimlessly about, breaking into low mans more heertrendering to hear than their first shrill cries of anguish when they rushed from their homes to the mouth of the pit in which the protectors of their homes lay burning to death or smothering in mephitic gas.

The disaster is even greater than was at first reported, and the suffering entailed by it unparelled by any similar event ever recorded in this section of the country. Instead of forty men having been in the pit when the explosion occurred it is now known that there were at least sixty within it.

Since the opening of navigation the three colleries of Westville have been in full operation, with the exception of a few days during which the workmen were on a strike. They resumed work on Tuesday, a satisfactory arrangement of the difficulties having been reached between them and their employers. At about half past eleven o'clock in the morning, while the men were in the pit, an explosion of gunpowder set fire to the slope.—While the men were on strike the mines were closed and the coal gas or fire damp had accumulated in large quantities.—The slope continued to burn for half an hour, when the flames came in contac with the fire damp and an explosion ensued, which, however, was not loud, and did not immediately attract much attention from those who were above ground; but it was not long before the cries of the men in the pit were heard coming up from the base of the air shaft calling for aid.

As soon as this was known, people came running from all directions, and the men in the other colleries also came to the assistance of the men in the pit.—It was impossible to draw them up without going down after them, and to perform this hazardous task four brave men volunteered. Their names were Edward Burns, Abram Guy, John Dunn, and a man named Glenright. The people stood by with bated breath while these heroes went down into the abyss. They had not gone far when a second and deafening explosion took place, by which Burns and Guy were instantly killed and Dunn so badly lacerated that he died after lingering a few hours.

A scene which baffles description followed this awful calamity, by which it was rendered almost certain that all of the men confined to the hole must have met sudden death, if they had not already been suffocated, killed by the flames or blown to atoms by the bursting gas.—Women fainted, and strong men felt the blood curdle in their veins; shrieks of anguish rent the air as from hearts from which the last hope had gone. After the explosion five men had made their way out of the pit, and reported that on their way up they had passed the bodies of some of their companions lying on the g ound uninjured, as far as they could see, but stupified by the smoke and gas.

It was not then known how many nor precisely what men were in the mine, and the women, followed by the terrified children, ran hither and thither in agony of mingled hope and terror, questioning all whom they met about their husbands, and, hardly waiting for an answer, rushing on to question others. Their cries, wringing of the hands, and hungry eyes were heartrendering. They begged to be allowed to enter the pit alone. Would no one save their husbands! And there were men who stood by with tearful faces when their comrades were burning to death beneath their feet, and they not stirring hand or foot to rescue them.—The women were crazed with terror. The men were doing all they could, but all was hopeless. It was almost certain that the men of whom the survivors had spoken, even if only stupified when their bodied were passed, had been killed by the second explosion.

The Indians.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 16.—The following has been received here:

CAMP SOUTH OF TULE LAKE, LAVA BEDS, May 13, 1873.—The Modocs now are entrenched in the crater, butte or ma a lava beds approximating some little, southeast of this camp and distant from fifteen to eighteen miles.

Capt. Hasbrouck is camped within watching distance of the enemy with 210 m n where he awaits the arrival of Colonel Mason, who yesterday morning started from Capt. Jack's old stronghold with 170 men. He took a southeasterly course. It is intended that the two commands should be united under Colonel Mason and he will hold the Indians at bay until Morton's command is forwarded and the scout is made around the southern boundary of the lava beds by way of Ticknor roads.

A MEETING was recently held in London, the object of which was to recommend the disestablishment of the English Church from State control.

CIRCUS COMING—Will be advertised in our next issue.

Special Notices.

"BON-TON FLIRTATION SIGNALS,
Sent on receipt of 25 cents. Unique Printing and Publishing House, 36 Vesey Street, New York.

AGENTS WANTED everywhere to sell our new and novel Embroidering Machine. Send for illustrated Circular, to McKee Manufacturing Company, 309 Broadway, New York.

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$20 Portable Family Sewing Machine on 30 Days' Trial. Many advantages over all Satisfaction guaranteed, or $20 refunded. Sent complete, with full directions.—Beckwith Sewing Machine Co., 343 Broadway, N. Y.

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An Important Invention. It retains the Rupture at all times, and under the hardest exercise or severest strain. It is worn with comfort, and if kept on night and day, effects a permanent cure in a few weeks. 50@3 cheap, and sent by Mail which requested. Circulars free, when ordered by letter sent to The Elastic Truss Co., No. 683 Broadway, New York City. Nobody uses Metal Spring Trusses; too painful; slip off too frequently.

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FOR ALL WHO ARE WILLING TO WORK. Any person, old or young, of either sex, can make from $10 to $20 per week, at home day or evening. Wanted by all. Suitable work sent to any locality, and any reason of the year. This is a rare opportunity for those who are out of work, and 'out of money, to make an independent living, no capital being required. Our pamphlet, "HOW TO MAKE A LIVING," giving full instructions, sent on receipt of ten cents. Address,
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MEDICAL BLUNDERS.
From the period when surgeons applied their weapons instead of wounds to the present wide-awake age, the medical profession has often unwittingly taken side with Disease in its conflicts with the human system.—Even yet, in spite of the teachings of centuries of experience, some physicians believe in exporting their patients, already seriously exhausted by sickness, with powerful evacuents, emetics, salvients, cantharidal plasters, or the lancet. But, providentially, public intelligence is ahead of these medical fossils, who belong of right, to the era of the Crusades! That powerful ally of nature in its warfare with the causes of sickness Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, has opened the eyes of the masses to the paramount importance of increasing the vital strength of the body when menaced by disease.—They understand that when the atmospheric conditions are adverse to health, it is wise to reinforce the system with a wholesome tonic and stimulant, and thus enable it to combat and repel the depressing influence of an inclement temperature. If the constitutional and animal powers were always thus recruited in the presence of danger, the mortality from consumption, bronchitis, chronic rheumatism, &c., would be much less than it now is. The causes which produce croup, colds, quinsey, diptheria and catarrh seldom affect a strong and active vital system; and of all vitalizing preparations, Hostetter's Bitters has proved the most efficient. It is not claimed that this standard tonic is a specific for lung and throat maladies, as it is for dyspepsia, liver complaint and intermittents, but it is unhesitatingly asserted that it is the best known safeguard against all the atmospheric elements of disease.
May.

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MANUFACTURED BY PERRY DAVIS & SON IS THE BEST FAMILY MEDICINE OF THE AGE!
And why it should be always kept near at hand:
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6th. Pain-Killer has proved a Sovereign Remedy for Fever and Ague, and Chill Fever; it has cured the most obstinate cases.
7th. Pain-Killer as a liniment is unequaled for Frost Bites, Chilblains, Burns, Bruises, Cuts Sprains, etc.
8th. Pain-Killer has cured cases of Rheumatism and Neuralgia after years standing.
9th. Pain-Killer will destroy Boils, Felons, Whitlows Old Sores, giving relief from Pain after the first appplication.
10th. Pain-Killer cures Headache, and Toothache.
11th. Pain-Killer will save you days of sickness and many a Dollar in time and Doctor's Bills.
12th. Pain-Killer is a purely Vegetable preparation, safe to keep and to use in every family. The simplicity attending its use, together with the great variety of diseases that may be entirely eradicated by it, and the great amount of pain and suffering that can be alleviated through its use, make it imperative upon every person to supply themselves with this valuable remedy, and to keep it always near at hand.
The Pain-Killer is now known and appreciated in every quarter of the Globe. Physicians recommend it in thier practice, while all classes of society have found in it relief and comfort. Give it a trial!
Be sure and buy the genuine. Every Druggist, and nearly every Country Grocery throughout the land keep it for sale.

New Advertisements.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—The undersigned, an Auditor appointed by the Court of Common Pleas of Susquehanna County, to distribute the funds in the Sheriff's hands arising from the sale of real estate of John Barker, will attend to the duties of his appointment at his office in Montrose, on Wednesday, June 18, 1873 at one o'clock, p m., at which time and place all persons interested in said funds must present their claims or be forever debarred from coming in on said fund.
B. L. BALDWIN, Auditor.
Montrose, May 21th, 1873.

Attention, Horsemen!

GENERAL SHERIDAN.

I OFFER TO THE STOCK-RAISERS
of this section the services of the Superior Stallion, "GEN. SHERIDAN," at a very low price, until July 1st, and in doing so I do not offer a young untried horse, who cannot prove his ability to transmit his good qualities, but a horse whose stock has proved itself to be good, and partaking largely of the sire's good qualities. I do not claim a Gilt Edge Pedigree for him, written to order, but only such a pedigree as I can prove by undoubted and disinterested testimony. My horse was raised on the Bela Jones farm, in Bridgewater. His dam was a large black mare, named "Lucy," (owned and driven by Daniel Searle for twenty years), which was sired by the unequalled stallion of his day, "Montrenl," which horse was procured at an expense of $1,000 by a company of well known men in Montrose, to improve the stock of Horses in our county. The dam of Lucy was sired by the "Old Bliss Horse," a pure Messenger, well known in this section by all old residents. Gen Sheridan was sired by a bay Morgan Stallion, brought to this county from Vermont by Mr. Griffith, of Montrose, who will testify that he was a direct and well known descendant of the Original Justice Morgan. My horse is black, stands 15 hands high, and weighs, in condition, 1,000 pounds. He is the best road stallion in Northern Pennsylvania, and unequalled for style and symetry. A perfect model of a perfect horse, and his colts are all good stylish travelers. The horse is perfectly kind in and out of harness. Any one wishing to see his stock can do so by calling at the Lake Farm, or on Daniel Stewart, East Bridgewater, Edwin Hill, South Bridgewater, Munson Peck, Franklin, and others. Colts are large, and take back from his dam and her sires.

Farmers, remember that "Gen. Sheridan" is the only stallion living that has any of Montrenl's blood in him. He has as much Messenger blood as any horse in the country.

There is as pure a "Morgan" as there is in America, all of which I can prove by living witnesses in Montrose. Also, that he is the surest foal-getter in the county.

Also, remember that not one horse in one hundred that is kept as a stallion of the best blood is capable of transmitting to his get even his own good qualities. And that my horse has proven his ability to so transmit his own and his sire's good qualities.

TERMS.—Single service, $5, (cash at service.) To insure, single mares, $10, payable Feb. 1, 1874, or owners of mares must return mares to me as proof that they are not with foal. Those parting with mares before that time, will be holden for insurance money. Accidents at risk of owners. Pasture furnished for mares from a distance at reasonable charge.

Gen. Sheridan will stand (until July 10,) at the Lake Farm, one mile from Montrose, at the outlet of the lake, where he will be found every night from 4 o'clock, p. m., until 9 a. m. next morning, except Mondays and Saturdays, when he will remain at the stables all day. Any one wishing his services within five miles of the stables, can have him brought to their place by giving notice.
R. S. SEARLE.
Montrose, May 21, 1873.-2w.

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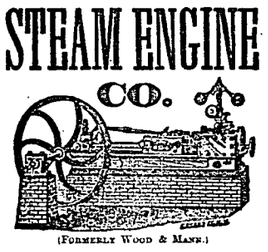

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New Hats and Caps,
New Ties and Scarfs,
New Shirts, Collars, and Cuffs,
New Linen Wrappers,
New Trunks and Satchels,
New Umbrellas, etc.

The Latest Styles in MILLINERY GOODS, Received Daily, in Season.
REMEMBER OUR NEW STOCK OF CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, ETC. WE WILL NOT BE UNDERSOLD.
Ready-Made Clothing, and Garments Made to Order. A Specialty.

We buy our goods in large quantities FOR CASH—a great share of them are from recent Auction sales in New York, and were bought at bottom prices.
WE DEFY ALL COMPETITION, in any form, whether in or out of town. Having been established in this place for nearly twenty years, we can with pride refer to our past record for fair dealing.
GUTTENBERG, ROSENBAUM, & CO.
N. S. DESBARLATS, Manager.
Montrose, May 14, 1873.

New Advertisements.

HAND BILLS
PRINTED AT THIS OFFICE.

FLOUR AND SEED.
100 BARRELS OF FLOUR!
And 100 Bushels of
CLOVER AND TIMOTHY SEED!
The Subscriber would inform the good people and farmers of this vicinity that he has 100 barrels of flour, and 100 bushels of Clover and Timothy Seed, at the store of H. J. Webb, in Montrose, which he will sell on NINETY DAYS' CREDIT!
C. D. LATHROP.
Montrose, May 7, 1873.—3w.

HO! YE DAIRYMEN!
Geo. Palmer
Would respectfully inform the farmers that he is now prepared to deliver his
Improved Wheel Churning Machines
On Short Notice.
All orders by mail promptly attended to. Price, delivered, $5.5, at the shop, $13.
Address, GEO PALMER,
Little Meadows, Susquehanna Co., Pa.
May 14, 1873.-6w.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.

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

SOUTH. No. 35.	No. 9.	No. 7.		NORTH. No. 34.	No. 2.	No. 4.
P. M.	P. M.	A. M.		P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
2 45	1 00	9 10	Elmira	12 45	6 23	9 45
3 20	1 30	9 45	Waverly	12 00	5 35	9 00
3 35	1 37	10 00	Athens	11 45	5 25	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 45	3 05	11 50	Laceyville	9 43	4 05	6 51
6 14		12 19	Meshoppen	9 20		6 22
6 22		12 3	Meshoppen	9 13		6 25
6 55	3 50	12 45	Tunkhannock	8 42	3 20	5 56
8 00	4 42	1 50	Pittston	7 25	2 32	4 50
8 22	5 00	2 15	Wilkes-Barre	7 00	2 15	4 20
	7 30	4 35	Mauch Chunk		11 45	1 35
A. M.	8 28	5 50	Allentown	A. M. 10 47		12 20
	8 40	6 05	Bethlehem	10 30		12 10
	9 15	6 35	Easton	10 05		11 35
	10 30	8 20	Philadelphia	8 30		7 45
	P. M.	9 40	New York	7 00		9 00
		P. M.		A. M.		A. M.

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 a. m.; Athens at 6 30 p. m., arriving at Towanda at 7 15 p. m.

Drawing Room Cars attached to trains 2 and running through from Elmira to Philadelphia.
R. A. PACKER, Superintend

PAINTS AND OILS,
A FINE STOCK AT
B. R. LYONS & Co.'s.
Montrose, May 14, 1873.

CARPETS,
CARPETS AT 30 CENTS AND UPWARDS.
—Less than N. Y. Prices—
May 14, '73. For Sale by B. R. LYONS & Co.

SUGAR, TEA, COFFEE,
and other
Groceries
At Low Figures at
B. R. LYONS & CO.'S.

WALL AND WINDOW PAPERS.
A LARGE STOCK,
AND NEW PATTERNS RECEIVED EVERY WEEK, DIRECT FROM THE MANUFACTORY.
On Sale by
B. R. LYONS & CO.
May 14, 1873.

SPOOL THREAD.
COATS, CLARK'S O. N. T., & JOHN CLARK'S SPOOL THREAD—WHITE, BLACK, & COLORED—FROM No. 8 TO No. 130, AT 75 CENTS PER DOZEN.
For sale by
B. R. LYONS & CO.
Montrose, May 14, 1873.

MONTROSE BORO. STATEMENT.

Montrose, April 7, 1873.

HENRY SHERMAN,
STREET COMMISSIONER, ACCOUNT FOR 1872.

To amount of Duplicate	$ 888 50
Cash received on side walks	38 33
Balance due H. Sherman (order)	69 53
	$ 996 86
CONTRA.	Cr.
By amount paid for work on Streets, Lumber, and work on cisterns, tax and feed for oxen, blacksmithing, use of trucks, &c	496 55
130 days work (Sherman)	390 00
Services, on 4th of July, nail polls, etc	6 00
Exon rollers	6 33
Commissioners	47 29
	$ 996 86

Tax payers desirous of seeing Bills, can do so by calling upon the Secretary of the Town Council.
The above account has been examined by me and found correct, as above stated.
C. M. GERE, Burgess.
HENRY C. TYLER, Secretary.

WM. J. MULFORD, TREASURER, IN ACCOUNT WITH MONTROSE BOROUGH FROM APRIL 1ST, 1872, TO APRIL 7TH, 1873.

To cash of H. C. Tyler, Collector		$ 109 23
" " C. Avery, Esq., Fines		12 00
" " J. F. Shoemaker, Esq., Fines		5 00
" " C. J. Whipple, Poundage		15 00
" " C. M. Gere, Circus License		6 00
" " John A. Howell, Dog Tax		40 00
" " For Oxen Sold		200 00
		$1,238 23
CONTRA.		Cr.
Cash on hand	$	11 62
By paid C. C. Halsey, (order)		2 00
" Wm. Wheelock, "		60 00
" Henry C. Tyler, "		5 30
" C. M. Gere, "		6 00
" Raynesford & Mitchell, (order)		18 00
" Hose Carriage, No. 2		300 00
" J. F. Shoemaker, "		2 00
" " "		2 70
" D. F. Austin, "		9 00
" Wm. J. Turrell, "		6 00
" John A. Howell, "		9 00
" Raynesford & Mitchell, "		55 00
" J. Lyons, "		144 00
" C. J. Whipple, "		59 15
" F. A. Case, "		25 00
" B. O. Camp, "		54 00
" D. A. Lathrop, M. D., "		6 00
" C. Cushman, "		11 62
" John A. Howell, "		26 21
" Robert Strange, "		25 00
" H. M. Bennett, "		9 35
" A. Lathrop, "		6 00
" C. J. Whipple, "		15 00
" M. M. Mott, "		3 00
" B. Hathaway, "		10 00
" J. W. Lescare & Co., "		75 40
" Raynesford & Mitchell, "		15 00
" S. H. Sayre & Brother, "		24 67
" E. C. Fordham, "		19 95
" S. A. Mitchell, "		10 00
" J. H. Fletcher, "		50 00
" F. A. Lyons, "		1 25
" D. D. & L. Searle, "		25 75
" E. White, Jr., "		75
" G. P. Fordham, "		8 60
" F. B. Chandler, "		20 63
" Wm. J. Mulford, "		486
" A. P. Keeler, "		3 00
Cash on hand		42 82
	$	1,238 23

We, Auditors of the Borough of Montrose, having examined the order account and vouchers rendered, do find the same correct, and a balance in hands of Wm. J. Mulford, Treasurer, of $42 82.
C. H. Smith,
G. P. Fordham, } Auditors,
A. N. Bullard,

Borough of Montrose, April 8, 1873.

ORDERS OUTSTANDING AND UNREDEEMED.

Robert Strange	$200 00
Henry Sherman	172 53
F. B. Chandler, No. 6	20 00
J. Lyons	200 00
H. H. Frazier, Nos. 4 and 84	17 00
W. H. Boyd & Co., No. 9	13 50
J. F. Shoemaker, No. 18	6 00
Henry C. Tyler, No 29	10 00
Hugh Mitchell, No. 30	15 00
Henry Sherman, No. 31	69 53
C. J. Whipple, No. 34	59 15
D. F. Austin, No. 43	9 00
John A. Howell, No. 53