THE DEMOCRAT.

E. B. HAWLEY & CO., Editors.

Wednesday, June 25, 1873.

THERE is nothing like plain English or speaking. Butler says Brownlow is an old fool, and Brownlow retaliates by saying that better men than Butler have been hanged.

SOME of our exchanges are complaining because Grant's salary is so high—being $137 a day. Well freights are high, tariffs are high, taxes are high and Grant himself is high pretty often, according to the temperance people. Altogether these are high old times.

IN a letter from Florida Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe says: "With suitable instruction, alligators may yet be seen in the Legislature. They certainly would not be more grasping and voracious than many in the situation; and there is a fine openness about their manner of doing things that is prepossessing."

THE Washington *Capital* gives a sad account of the Americans sent out from America to fill places in the Japanese Government, and mentions the case of Mr. E. Peshine Smith, who called on the Peruvian Minister in a state of intoxication, improperly attired, and accompanied by a Japanese girl in men's clothes.

THE New York *Sun* takes a disrespectful journal to task for saying that John A. Bingham the Credit Mobilier and back grabbist has at least one qualification for the mission to which he has been oppointed by Grant namely, blatherskité. This the *Sun* thinks, does injustice to Grant's latest choice. Bingham has other qualifications and among them is a capacity to drink more Bourbon whiskey without getting drunk than any other citizen, not excepting Gen. Grant himself. Let us be just to all our foreign ministers.

WE have been told repeatedly by stump speakers and others that this is (or was) "the best government the sun ever shone upon," and now the present administration has given us another view of the matter, that it is the easiest government to run the world ever saw. It requires only one man to run it, as Secretary Fish is to-day the only person connected with the executive department that remains at Washington. Poor Ulysses is obliged to go to Long Branch to recuperate his functions, so as to be able to draw double salary. It is a very heavy draft for so "cheap a boss."

AN exchange, on the strength of special telegram to the effect that Grant and family have moved to Long Branch, indulges in the following neat satire:—"Since the adjournment of Congress Mr. Grant has been visiting east and west, and until Congress meets he will tarry by the sea side. Some very mean people have grumbled at the doubling of the President's salary by the back pay bill, but they ought to know that an Administration cannot be run at Long Branch for less than double the money that is required to run it at Washington, where all of Mr. Grant's predecessors in office were foolish enough to remain the year round attending to their duties. There is reason in everything."

GENERAL GRANT is the wickedest man connected with the salary grab. It was wholly concocted to cover his scheme for a doubling of his already more than sufficient pay. If he had been doing a losing business at $25,000 a year during his first term, he well understood it before he laid his plans for a second nomination, and should not have entered the campaign; but it is absurd to suppose his salaries were insufficient for his legitimate necessities, comforts and even luxuries as President of the United States. He committed a gross breach of faith with the people in signing the bill which increased his compensation, and violated, too, the spirit of the Constitution, which says his salary shall not be increased during the time for which he was elected President.—*San Francisco Examiner.*

False and Recklessly Displayed.

The Albany *Argus* comments with natural indignation upon the ostentatious display made by the arrival of the President's household at Long Branch, when eight furniture wagons transported the luggage from the railroad station to the house, followed by five carriages and nine or ten horses, for pleasure taking. This magnificient, the *Argus* thinks accounts for the President's signature of the salary grab bill; but it is mistaken in supposing that this display is all made at the expense of the Chief Executive. It fails to notice the fact that many of the articles thus brought to Long Branch were not the President's property, but belonged to the nation, and were removed from the White House and its surroundings without due regard to the rights of the real owner. Gen. Jackson is credited with the remark that the man who trades upon borrowed capital should break.—Whether the saying is correctly applicable to legitimate business transactions, or not, there is no question of its correctness when applied to political or official displays; and no one can gainsay the gross impropriety of President Grant carting away from the White House to Long Branch the nation's property for the mere purpose of ostentations—beggarly ostentations—display and assuming the peacock strut of monarchical rulers.

A "Protective" Tariff.

Our next issue of the DEMOCRAT will be subject to the postage embargo, which our subscribers will understand is *five cents per quarter*, or ten cents for six months. While each of our subscribers is only subjected to this small sum of so many cents, we are mulcted by this law in more than that number of dollars each quarter, for postage on our exchanges.—This may be classed, emphatically, as a legitimate outgrowth of that "important local issue" a *high protective tariff* which our neighbor, of the Montrose *Republican* says he has descanted upon with such independence, force and talent, and we are not desirous of accusing him of misrepresentation. The object of this law would seem to be to centralize into the hands of the metropolitan journals a monopoly, to the detriment of the country press, and "protect" them by a tariff of postage, unknown before in the history of our young Republic, and which, perhaps should not be unexpected in a "back pay," thieving, Radical Congress. If it had any other signification, it was equally mercenary and corrupt, and was enacted to punish the people through their watchmen, the country press, for demanding the repeal of the franking privilege which was being prostituted to the basest of political purposes, and robbing their treasury to enrich a Congressional banditti, who already were paid more than their services were worth. By this means they may have supposed that the people would cry "enough," and compromise by allowing them to reinstate that law, for a relief from this. Without pondering closely upon the subject, the people of the country may think that they are not particularly interested in this matter, as they can drop their home paper, and take a city paper, and thus escape the burden, and punish the government by not paying the "tariff." This very idea is just what the enactors of this law desire them to entertain, and we are quite certain that the people are too intelligent to be caught in this trap. We wish to say right here, that every community, where a local paper is published, has more at stake in the success of that paper than the editor himself. When a blow is struck at your local champion, your home paper, you will find in case of its failure, that it is struck at you. There is no man, or class of men, who are competent to assume the duties of your local champion, as an editor, who are not also qualified to maintain themselves in some other manner. The "workman is worthy of his hire," and we speak for ourself, that when it shall become necessary to ask our patrons for that support, in a begging and beseeching way, which we now feel that we can demand, as justly due for value received, we shall most assuredly seek some other occupation. Just independence we admire in others, and we claim to have some in our own organization. Our advice to our patrons is to pay not more than six months' postage, which is ten cents, for if we mistake not, the next Congress will find that they are more indebted to the people of the country, and their home press, than to any other source, and that they have begun at the top to build a chimney to fumigate their corruption, which must ultimately fall upon them of its own weight.

THE Cincinnati *Commercial* says:—There is a terrible outcry because the farmers of Illinois, who are fighting the railroads, made a stand and elected their candidate in a judicial election. Well, the railroads have been looking after judicial elections for a long time. A great number of judges on the bench are owned by railroads. Hundreds of others are running up and down the country on free passes given them with the purely business purpose of affecting their decisions favorably to railroad interests. Why should not the farmers own a few judges? There is not a railroad man of large intelligence in the country who does not know that the great corporations have their representatives in the lowest and the highest caucuses, and as keen an eye on the election of judges as on that of members of Congress, and it is popular knowledge that the Supreme Court of the United States was, in the opinion of the Chief Justice himself, packed in a railroad interest.

Grant.

The occupant of the highest office of the country it would be imagined would be governed by some little sense of what he owed to the feelings of decent people, when he was exposed to public view; but Gen. Grant don't appear to have any such idea of the eternal fitness of things, or else his gross appetites have so gotten the mastery of him, that he is a very slave to their power.

The Indianapolis *Sentinel* in speaking of this matter, so annoying to every American citizen who keeps himself out of the gutter, gives day and dates, place and circumstance, as follows.

For instance, in Chicago, the President attemped to receive the guests at a reception given him at the Pullmans. He was so ladened with liquor that he could not recognize a friend, and his condition was so plainly recognized by the guests that the ladies were forced to keep away from him. This is no heresay. The disgraceful and humiliating fact can be and is attested by hundreds of the best citizens of Chicago, and even Mayor Medill who has always championed the President, was forced to admit his gross misconduct. It serves no particular purpose to make these grievous exposures, but it may convince the people that this business of leaping to the party lash is asking too much, under what purports to be a Republican form of government. If the people under the dictation of a party may be forced into electing a drunkard, where is the line to be drawn? What manner of creature will next be fastened upon us.

Now if this man had been the choice of that party which the double-refined Radicals delight to style "the dirty Democrats," how shocked would the pure and moral Radicals have been; but now with the boot on the other leg, they convert habitual drunkenness into Bright's disease of the kidneys, in order to endeavor to enlist popular sympathy for their unfortunate leader.

Grant's habits have been those of a drinking man since he entered the Army from West Point; and they have continued in the same line, with intervals of lessening duration, ever since.

Subverting the Foundations.

If we may believe the Hon. Mr. Dawes, of Massachusetts, "the patriotic mind of the country" was severely "shocked" the other day by occurrences in connection with the ceremony of decorating the graves of soldiers in various parts of the country. For at several places in the South, as we learn, the surviving friends and relatives of confederate soldiers were premitted to decorate the graves of their dead on the day and hour appointed by the Grand Army of the Republic for the regular decoration day ceremonies. Worse than that—more shocking still to the patriotic mind—in several places the graves of Union and Confederate soldiers were strewn with flowers indiscriminately by the survivors of both, so that no one would have supposed, looking upon these ministrations of bloom, beauty and fragrance, that the dead died fighting or the living had ever been estranged. Especially was the patriotic mind shocked in St. Louis, where the veterans of the Union and Confederate armies marched side by side to lay their floral offerings upon the graves of the Blue and the Gray alike. A Union officer delivered the oration; a Confederate colonel made a brief speech pleading for genuine peace, mutual forgiveness and fraternal feeling; Finch's equisite poem, "The Blue and the Gray," was red, prayer offered, and then 14,000 graves, Federal and Confederate, White and colored, were sprinkled with flowers of a tender and beautiful remembrance, and not one was passed unhonored. It was at the very hour when these ceremonies were passing that the Hon. Mr. Dawes, of Massachusetts, was saying that "the decoration of the graves of rebels soldiers would shock the patriotic mind of this country. They were indeed brave; they dared, they suffered, and died like heroes, but it was in a cause which did not command the approval of mankind. They fought against, while these fought for, free institutions, and universal manhood. To decorate their graves with those of Union soldiers would, therefore, be to blot out the distinction in the causes of which each laid down his life—between loyalty and disloyalty, patriotism and treason, between the arm uplifted to save and that raised to destroy. It would blot out, too, all distinctions in actions of men, and confound right with wrong, unturning the very base of society itself."

Not quite so shocking to the patriotic mind, but yet having the essential quality which the Massachusetts statesman defines as subversive of the foundations of society, was the transaction at Mobile, where, upon the conclusion of the usual address in honor of the Union dead, a beautiful boquet of flowers, in which the blue and gray were intermingled, was received with a card which red thus: "The Mobile cadets of the Confederate army honor the memory of those who, though their enemies in war, were men, and brave enough to do their duty."

Ah! how soft, and silly and sentimental we are. For we are not statesmen. We are only human and fallible. And this sort of recognition of a common humanity and a universal brotherhood in these converging currents of sympathy and affection makes us forget that we are blotting out all distinctions in the actions of men and confounding right with wrong. From our poor common point of view—the view point of the average man uncultured in statesmanship—we look very tenderly on such scenes as those at St. Louis and Mobile. We seem somehow to forget our differences and our anger, our strife and war and blood, and to think kindly of those we lately hated. We are so weak and so childish, that we see it all with moist eyes and talk about it in low and tender tones, that are not the tones of Mr. Dawes, and then we forget—forget utterly—that we are viewing with complacency the confounding of right with wrong and the subversion of the foundations of society. Ah! well indeed for us that we have statesmen among us whose emotions are held in subjection to their intellectual perceptions—men like Hawley, of Connecitcut, who, during the last Congress, protested against the payment of pensions to the rebel survivors of the war of 1812, because that tended to confound right with wrong; men like Boutwell, who saw infinite danger in "clasping hands across the bloody chasm;" or like Dawes, who with the great gifts of this oratory under the June sky of Massachusetts flings in nature's face his stern rebuke of nature's careless chemistry that scatters buds and blossoms, fragrance and verdue, over the Union and the Rebel dead alike, confounding right with wrong, and blotting out all distinctions between patroitism an treason. Let us be thankful for such statesmanship. Else we should go round, like careless nature, decorating all our graves alike, forgetting passion and resentment, letting the *vis medicatrix* gently close our wounds and heal our scars, blotting out distinctions, subverting society. Rude awakening from a tender mood it may be, harsh and strident interruption of the sweet offices of charity and love; but let us drum down the lute and stiffen up the revival of dead and buried hates. We are not children; let us be men, and angry, unforgiving men, lest we subvert society.

And God, in mercy to us, grant that the white winged angel, as she turns her face away from a Christian people who forget Christ's life, may not see the crouching form of Greed and Avarice and Lust of Power, of Bigotry and Cruelty, Rapacity and mad Ambition, lurking behind the misty shape that under the name of Patriotism keeps alive the embers of a burned out hate.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

The Modocs.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 13.—A dispatch from Boyle's Camp, June 11, states that the captive Modocs are to be taken to Fort Klamath, where the Commission will sit to try them. Some of the wounded troops have already been sent. It is generally thought that Bogus Charley, Hooker Jim, Steamboat Frank, and Shacknasty Jim, having volunteered aid to capture Jack, will escape punishment. Those noted for murder will be forwarded to Alcatraz. Jackson's troops will start for Kalmath this evening for the reception of the Modoc captives.

A dispatch from Jacksonville, Oregon, says that General Ross, of the Oregon volunteers just arrived, denies that the massacre of Modoc prisoners was committed by the Oregon volunteers and says that they had other and better chances for the murder of the prisoners, if they desired.

A Communist to be Prosecuted.

It is announced that the Minister of Finance will prosecute Gustave Courbet for the recovery of the sum expended by the Government in the restoration of the Vendome Column. Courbet was the chief instrument of the Commune in destroying the Column.

Conference With the Pope.

LONDON, June 14.—It is said Ex-Queen Isabella is about to proceed to Rome to confer with the Pope upon the prospects of the Bourbon family in Spain.

Emperor William Ill.

LONDON, June 15.—The Emperor William continues seriously ill. Private advices represent his condition alarming.

To Be Transported at Last.

PARIS, June 13.—The Government has decided to immediately transport Henri Rochefort to New Caledonia.

The Pope in Excellent Health.

ROME, June 14.—The Pope has completely recovered from his late indisposition.

Special Notices.

THE CONFESSIONS OF AN INVALID,

PUBLISHED AS A WARNING and for the benefit of YOUNG MEN AND OTHERS who suffer from NERVOUS DEBILITY, LOSS OF MANHOOD, etc., supplying the means of self-cure. Written by one who cured himself after undergoing considerable quackery, and sent free on receiving a post-paid directed envelope.

Sufferers are invited to address the author,

NATHANIEL MAYFAIR,
Box 157, Brooklyn, N. Y.

June 18th, 1873.—m6

MEDECINAL POISONS ON THE WANE

The patriarchs took no mercury, no bismuth no iodine, no bromide of potassium, no strychnia, no quinine. Happy old gentlemen! they did not even know of the existence of these "specifics," and yet they lived until it seemed as if Death had forgotten them. Their medicines were herbs and roots. They have left this fact on record, and the world seems to be now taking note of it and returning to the first principals of medication. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, the purest and most efficacious vegetable restorative of the day, is the most popular. Thousands of persons who only a few years ago believed implicitly in all all the poisons which figure in the pharmacœpia, now pronounce this palatable tonic and alterative an all-sufficient remedy for dyspepsia, nervous debility, constipation, billious complaints, headache, intermittent fevers, and all the ordinary disturbances of the stomach, the liver, the discharging organs and the brain. The time is not far distant when most of the powerful and venomous drugs now so recklessly administered by practioners of the "heroic" school, in cases that might easily be controlled by milder treatment, will be utterly discarded by all philosophical physicians.

As it is, the thinking public, who are generally ahead of the professionals, have already put the dangerous preparation aside and adopt Hostetter's Bitters in their stead as a safe and excellent household medicine, adapted to almost every ailment except the organic and deadly contagious diseases. For more than twenty years this famous restorative and preventive has been annually strengthening its hold upon the public confidence, and it now takes the lead of every advertised medecine manufactured in this country.

THAT FAVORITE HOME REMEDY,

PAIN-KILLER,

Has been before the public over THIRTY YEARS, and probably has a wider and better reputation than any other proprietary medicine of the present day At this period there are but few unacquainted with the merits of the PAIN-KILLER; but, while some extol it as a liniment, they know but little of its power in easing pain when taken internally; while others use it internally with great success, but are equally ignorant of its healing virtues when applied externally.—We therefore wish to say to all, that it is equally successful, whether used internally or externally. It is sufficient evidence of its virtues as a standard medicine to know that it is now used in all parts of the world, and that its sale is constantly increasing. No curative agent has had such a wide spread sale or given such universal satisfaction.

DAVIS' PAIN-KILLER is a purely vegetable compound, prepared from the best and purest materials, and with a care that insures the most perfect uniformity in the medicine; and while it is a most effective remedy for pain, it is a perfectly safe medicine, even in the most unskilful hands.

It is eminently a FAMILY MEDICINE; and by being kept ready for immediate resort, will save many an hour of suffering, and many a dollar in time and doctor's bill.

After over thirty years trial, it is still receiving the most unqualified testimonials to its virtues, from persons of the highest character and responsibility. Eminent Physicians commend it as a most effectual preparation for the extinction of pain. It is not only the best remedy ever known for Bruises, Cuts, Burns, etc., but for Dysentery, or Cholera, or any sort of bowel complaint, it is a remedy unsurpassed for efficiency, and rapidity of action. In the great cities of India, and other hot climates, it has become the standard medicine for all such complaints, as well as for Dyspepsia. Liver Complaints, and all other kindred disorders. For Coughs and Colds, Canker, Asthma, and Rheumatic difficulties, it has been proved by the most abundant and convincing testimony to be an invaluable medicine.

We would caution the public against all imitations of our preparation, either in name, or style of putting up.

New Advertisements.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE, Whereas letters testamentary to the estate of David Green, late of Bridgewater, deceased, have been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same, are requested to present them without delay.

DAVID A. GREEN.
JEFFERSON GREEN, } Executors.

Bridgewater, June 25th, 1873.—w6

New Advertisements.

SECRETARY'S REPORT OF GREAT BEND BORO. SCHOOL.

Amount of Indebtedness, June, 1872,		$1,200 00
" Cash in hands of Treasurer,	$ 87 76	
" Cash rec'd from all sources,	1,709 49	
		$1,797 25
Am't Paid Teacher's Wages,	$973 50	
for fuel & contingencies,	111 78	
interest and repairs,	162 50	
on debt,	300 00	300 09
cash on hand,	308 88—1,797 25	
Am't of Indebtedness June 17, 1873,		900 00
Less amount cash in hands of Treasurer,		308 88
		591 12

ATTEST: A. B. WHITING, Sec'y.

June 25, 1873.—2w*

SUBSCRIBE

FOR THE

MONTROSE DEMOCRAT,

TERMS:

$2.00 per year.

Miner & Coats

DEALERS IN

FLOUR, GROCERIES,

and

PROVISIONS,

MAIN STREET,

Montrose, Pa.

June 25, 1873.—tf.

Ayer's
Hair Vigor,

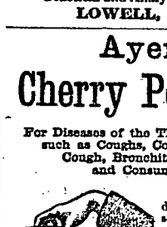
For restoring to Gray Hair its natural Vitality and Color.

A dressing which is at once agreeable, healthy, and effectual for preserving the hair. *It soon restores faded or gray hair to its original color, with the gloss and freshness of youth.* Thin hair is thickened, falling hair checked, and baldness often, though not always, cured by its use. Nothing can restore the hair where the follicles are destroyed, or the glands atrophied and decayed; but such as remain can be saved by this application, and stimulated into activity, so that a new growth of hair is produced. Instead of fouling the hair with a pasty sediment, it will keep it clean and vigorous. Its occasional use will prevent the hair from turning gray or falling off, and consequently prevent baldness. The restoration of vitality it gives to the scalp arrests and prevents the formation of dandruff, which is often so uncleanly and offensive. Free from those deleterious substances which make some preparations dangerous and injurious to the hair, the Vigor can only benefit but not harm it. If wanted merely for a HAIR DRESSING, nothing else can be found so desirable. Containing neither oil nor dye, it does not soil white cambric, and yet lasts long on the hair, giving it a rich, glossy lustre, and a grateful perfume.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co.,
Practical and Analytical Chemists,
LOWELL, MASS.

Ayer's
Cherry Pectoral,

For Diseases of the Throat and Lungs, such as Coughs, Colds, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis, Asthma, and Consumption.



Among the great discoveries of modern science, few are of more real value to mankind than this effectual remedy for all diseases of the Throat and Lungs. A vast trial of its virtues, throughout this and other countries, has shown that it does surely and effectually control them. The testimony of our best citizens, of all classes, establishes the fact, that CHERRY PECTORAL will and does relieve and cure the afflicting disorders of the Throat and Lungs beyond any other medicine. The most dangerous diseases of the Pulmonary Organs yield to its power, and even a confirmed Consumption, cured by this preparation, are publicly known, so remarkable as hardly to be believed, were they not proven beyond dispute. As a remedy it is adequate, on which the public may rely for full protection. By curing Coughs, the forerunners of more serious disease, it saves unnumbered lives, and an amount of suffering not to be computed. It challenges trial, and convinces the most sceptical. Every family should keep it on hand as a protection against the early and unperceived attack of Pulmonary Affections, which are easily met at first, but which become incurable, and too often fatal, if neglected. Tender lungs need this defence; and it is unwise to be without it. As a safeguard to children, amid the distressing diseases which beset the Throat and Chest of childhood, CHERRY PECTORAL is invaluable; for, by its timely use, multitudes are rescued from premature graves, and saved to the love and affection centered on them. It acts speedily and surely against ordinary colds, securing sound and health-restoring sleep. No one will suffer troublesome Influenza and painful Bronchitis, when they know how easily they can be cured.

Originally the product of long, laborious, and successful chemical investigation, no cost or toil is spared in making every bottle in the utmost possible perfection. It may be confidently relied upon as possessing all the virtues it has ever exhibited, and capable of producing cures as memorable as the greatest it has ever effected.

PREPARED BY

Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.,
Practical and Analytical Chemists.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.

Clothing, etc.

THE PLACE TO BUY
ALL KINDS OF DRY GOODS,
READY-MADE CLOTHING,
HATS, CAPS, BOOTS & SHOES,
IS AT E. McKENZIE & CO.'S.

{MERCHANT TAILORING in all its branches.}

{BLACK ALPACAS a specialty.}

Montrose, May 28, 1873.

INTERESTING TO EVERYBODY

IN WANT OF

DRY GOODS, CLOTHING

Carpets,

MILLINERY GOODS, HOUSE-KEEPING GOODS, HATS & CAPS, ETC., ETC.

At the Popular Store of

Guttenberg Rosenbaum & Co.

You will find a

New Stock of Ready-Made Clothing.

New Suits for Boys,
New Suits for Youths,
New suits for Men.

New Stock of Cloths for Custom Work.

New Cassimeres,
New Coatings,
New Vestings.

New Stock of Dress Goods.

New Black Silks,
New Silk Warp Poplins,
New Linen " "
New Colored Alpacas,
New Black "
New Grenadines,
New Organdies,
New Wash Poplins,
New Linen Dress Goods,
New Dress Goods in Variety.

New Stock of White Goods.

New Mercieles and Piques,
New Swiss Mells,
New Plain and Striped Nainsooks,
New Barred and Striped Jaconette,
New Drapery Muslins,
New Nottingham Laces,
New Mercieles and Honey Comb Quilts,
New Linen fabric Damask
New Linen Towels and Napkins, etc.

New Stock of Millinery Goods.

New Trimmed Hats for Ladies.
New Trimmed Hats for Misses and Children.
New Untrimmed Hats in Great Variety.
New Flowers
New Ribbons,
New Turqua Silks,
New Laces, Blonds, etc., etc.

New Stock of Shawls.

New Skirts and Corsets.
New Kid Gloves and Lisle Thread, do.
New Embroideries & Laces.
New Marcelles Trimmings and Fringes.
New Parasols and Fans.
New Hosiery and Gutions.
New Hair Switches and Braids.
New Linen Collars and Cuffs.
New Lace Collars and Puffings.
New Collarettes and Puffings.
New Ladies Ties and Bows.
New Fichus and Scarfs.
New Dress Trimmings, etc.

New Stock of Carpets.

New Oil Clothes.
New Matts.

New Stock of Domestics.

New 11-4, 10-4, 8-4, 4-4 Sheetings,
New Lines of Prints.
New Percales,
New Ginghams.

New Stock of Cassimeres.

New Cottonades,
New Linens for Mens' and Boys' Wear.

New Stock of Gents' Furnishing Goods.

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

Ready-Made Clothing, and Garments Made to Order, [after measure,] 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.
M. S. DESSAUER, Managing Partner.

Montrose, May 14, 1873.

GREAT UNITED STATES TEA CO.,

BURNS & NICHOLS, Ag'ts.,

Montrose, Pa.

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

Furniture And Cabinet Ware Store,

In R. S. Scott's Building,

GIBSON, SUSQUEHANNA COUNTY, PA.

Near Co-Operative Store, formerly known as S. S. Ingall's Store.

JUST RECEIVED A LARGE STOCK OF

FURNITURE AND CABINET-WARE,

WHICH I OFFER FOR SALE.

A. C. SWEET.

Gibson, Pa., June 18th, 1873.—w4

NEW GOODS.

The undersigned having refitted, refurnished and restocked the store, formerly occupied by R. Kenyon, Jr., at Lawsville Centre, are now prepared to furnish the people with as desirable variety of

DRY GOODS!

GROCERIES!!
BOOTS & SHOES!!
HARDWARE!!
CROCKERY! &c., &c.

As can be found elsewhere, and at as Desirable Prices

O. M. Crane.

Lawsville Center, Pa., March 26, 1873.

REMEMBER OUR NEW STOCK OF CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, ETC. WE WILL NOT BE UNDERSOLD.

The Latest Styles in MILLINERY GOODS, Received Daily, in Season.

New Advertisements.

MONTROSE BOROUGH.—NEW LAW.

A SUPPLEMENT

To an act to erect the town of Montrose in the county of Susquehanna into a borough, approved March twenty-nine, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-four.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same,* That from and after the passage of this act the town council of said borough of Montrose shall have full power to regulate the roads, streets, lanes, alleys, common sewers, public squares, common grounds, foot walks, pavements, gutters, culverts, and drains, in said borough, and the heights, grades, widths, slopes, and forms thereof, and shall have all needful jurisdiction over the same to require and direct the grading, curbing, paving, and guttering of the side or foot walks by the owner or owners of the lots of ground respectively fronting thereon, and to cause the same to be done on failure of the owners thereof within the time prescribed by general regulation to be made by said town council, and to collect the cost of the work and material with twenty per centum advance thereon from said owners, as claims and by law recoverable under the provisions of the law relative to mechanics' liens; and the particulars of such labor and materials, the names of the actual or reputed owner or owners, as also of the occupier or occupiers of the premises for the time being, shall be set forth in a statement to be filed within sixty days after such expenses shall have been incurred.

SECTION 2. That all laws or parts of laws inconsistent herewith be and are hereby repealed.

W. ELLIOTT, Speaker of the House of Rep's.
GEO H ANDERSON, Speaker of the Senate.

APPROVED the seventeenth day of May, Anno Domini, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-three.

J. F. HARTRANFT.

May 28, 1873.—4w

A MYSTERY EASILY SOLVED.

A

New Stock of Goods at the "Head of Navigation."—

A. N. BULLARD is constantly receiving large additions to his stock of *GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS* at his old stand at the head of Navigation, where any man, woman, or

CHILD

can find the very best articles that can be

FOUND

in any grocery house in the town. The old system of slow sales and small profits is

DEAD

or ought to be, and in its stead the better system of quick sales and small profits, and by selling for ready pay only, there will be no bad debts to make up from good customers. Call

IN

and examine my goods and prices, and see if they do not compare favorably with any other house in

MONTROSE.

A. N. BULLARD.

Montrose, April 30, 1873.—tf.

Uncle Sam's Favorite Child!

Elgin Watches the Best in the World!
Ag o su pl constantly on h nd.

CALENDAR, AND OTHER CLOCKS!

Jewelry.

SOLID SILVER AND PLATED WARE

Fine Table Cutlery, Diamond Spectacles, and a general assortment of Musical Merchandise, Sheet Music, and the very best Violin Strings.

All at L. B. ISBELL'S.

Montrose, May 7, 1873.

For Sale.

Real Estate for Sale.

The Subscriber offers for sale the following Real Estate, to wit:

The Farm

known as "Robert Moore Farm," situate in Bridgewater township, Susquehanna Co., Pa., about two miles east of Montrose Borough, containing 130 acres of excellent grass and grain land, about 25 acres of timber, a good farm house and outbuildings, a fine orchard of choice fruit, well watered, and adapted for dairying purposes. Stock, dairy fixtures, and farming utensils, will be sold with the Farm if desired, unless previously disposed of.

Also, a House and Lot,

situate in the Borough of New Milford, Susquehanna County, Pa., pleasantly located on the Main street, near the centre of the town. Lot 84½ feet front, a good convenient two-story dwelling, a good sized garden spot, and a convenient well of good water.

Also a Farm of Fifty Acres,

one fourth of a mile from the borough of New Milford, 25 acres improved, and the balance well timbered principally with chestnut and hemlock. A good 30x40 feet barn, and a thrifty young orchard.

Also, the Hotel Property

known as the CHAMBERLIN HOTEL, in Gibson Hollow, Susquehanna Co., Pa., containing 90 acres of land, mostly improved, with Hotel, Wagon Barns and outbuildings. Convenient either as a hotel or for farming and dairy purposes.

Also a Distillery

for the manufacture of Cider Brandy, in good running order, lately occupied by R. C. Vail, deceased, and about 60 perches of land adjacent to the aforesaid Hotel property.

Terms

made easy to suit the purchaser, upon good security.—For particulars inquire of E. B. Hawley, DEMOCRAT Office, Montrose, Pa., or of the subscriber on the Robert Moore Farm, Bridgewater, Pa.

JOHN GAVITT.

April 30, 1873.—tf.

Drugs and Medicines.

ABEL TURRELL,

DRUGGIST,

Montrose, Penn'a.,

is continually receiving NEW GOODS, and keeps continually on hand a full and desirable assortment of genuine DRUGS, MEDICINES, CHEMICALS, Paints, Oils, Dyestuffs, TEAS, Spices, and other groceries, stoneware, wall paper, glass-ware, fruit jars, mirrors lamps, chimneys, kerosene, machinery oils, tanners' oil, neatsfoot oil, refined Whale Oil, oil for lanterns, oil for sewing machines, Olive Oil, Sperm Oil, Spirits Turpentine, Varnishes, Canary Seed, Vinegar, Potash Concentrated Lye, Axle Grease, Trusses, Supporters, Medical Instruments, Shoulder Braces, Whips, Guns, Pistols Cartridges, Powder, Shot, Lead, Gun Caps, Blasting Powder and Fuse, Violin Strings, Bows, etc. Flutes, Fifes etc., Fish Hooks and Lines, Bar and Toilet Soaps, Hair Oils, Hair Restorers, and Hair Dye, Brushes, Pocket Knives, Spectacles, Silver and Silver Plated Spoons, Forks, Knives, &c., Dentist Articles, a general assortment of

FANCY GOODS, JEWELRY, and PERFUMERY.

All the leading and best kinds of

PATENT MEDICINES.

The people are invited to call at the Drug and Variety Store of ABEL TURRELL.

Feb. 1, 1873. Established 1848.

THE EAGLE

DRUG STORE.

BURNS & NICHOLS, PROPRIETORS.

SIGN OF THE GOLDEN EAGLE AND MORTAR,

Brick Block, Montrose.

We desire to say to the public that our store is well stocked with Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Varnish, Brushes, Combs, Perfumery, Fancy Articles, proprietary and patent preparations, and all other articles usually kept in first class drug stores. We guarantee our goods genuine and of the best quality, and will be sold at *low prices for cash.* Respectfully Yours,

A. R. BURNS,
AMOS NICHOLS.

Montrose, Feb. 27, 1873.