me from May until November or Christmas; have known him since; knew of no young man that bore a better character than he did.

Thomas Rafter, sworn.—Reside in Scranton; work for D. & H. Co., as mail carrier, or freight agt., have known Pat Irving three or four years; saw him at work for Sanderson—character good.

Wm. H. Rose, sworn.—Resid in Scranton; am minor; known Irving since 1870; was with Sanderson; Irving worked for gas and water company at Scranton city also; he lived in my neighborhood; never heard any thing mish in his character in any form. [The defense here closed the evidence. The prosecution announced that they had no further testimony, and the court declared the evidence in this case closed.]

WEDNESDAY EVENING.

R. B. Little occupied about an hour and a half of Wednesday evening, in citing law to the Court and Jury, in which he principally argued that the fact of killing, proved by the prosecution either by direct or circumstantial evidence made, a *prima facia* murder in the first degree, and the burden of proof was upon the defense to show a lesser crime in order to entitle them to any lower verdict. [The Court being requested by Defendant's counsel to charge the jury differently, affirmed their proposition, which was that a killing was only *prima facia* of murder in the second degree, and that the prosecution must show a premeditation on the part of the accused by facts or circumstances in order to warrant a conviction of murder in the first degree, and that the defense must show a less crime in order to reduce it to voluntary manslaughter.]

Thursday E. L. Blakeslee made the opening speech in summing up on the part of the Commonwealth, which occupied about three hours. C. Smith of Scranton, followed on the part of the defense and J. B. McCodum closed, each speaking about three hours, after which court adjourned till Friday morning.

FRIDAY.

The day was nearly all occupied by James E. Carmalt, district attorney, who made a very laborate summing up of the testimony after which Judge Streeter in a remarkably clear and pointed charge, occupying not more than half an hour, gave the case into the hands of the jury, at about all past four o'clock. At about half past seven o'clock, the bell to the Court House again rang and the jury returned to the Court-room, and rendered a Verdict, that DANIEL O'MARA AND PATRICK IRVING ARE GUILTY OF MURDER IN THE FIRST DEGREE. The roll of the jury man was called by the clerk, and each one for himself declared "guilty of murder in the first degree." A motion for a new trial was made by defendants counsel, which is to be argued before Judge Streeter today. (Wednesday.)

The jury before dispersing to their several homes, prepared the following resolution.

Resolved, That the jury tender their thanks to J. S. Farber for the sumptuous entertainment while boarding at his house (by order of the Court) during the trial of Daniel O'Mara and Patrick Irving, and to the editors of the county papers for papers sent us to our room.

As a matter of general interest, the following statement of the names, ages, birth-place, &c., of the Court, Jury, and Tip-staves who attended them, has been prepared:

JUDGES.

Hon. F. B Streeter, President Judge. Residence, Towanda; age, 54; born in Harford, Susquehanna county member of the Episcopal church; married.

Hon. J. H. Cook, Associate Judge. Residence, Susquehanna Depot; aged 42; born in Jackson, Susquehanna county, Pa.; Methodist; married.

Hon. J. W. Chapman, Associate Judge. Residence, Montrose, Pa.; aged 69; born in Brooklyn, Susquehanna county, Pa.; No Sectarian; married.

JURORS.

H. B. Wood, Farmer. Residence, Lathrop; aged 36; born in Strafford, Orange county, Vt.; Universalist; married.

O. T. Smith, Furniture Dealer. Residence, Susquehanna Depot; aged 32; born in Tioga, Tioga co. N. Y.; Methodist; married.

W. P. Gardner, Farmer. Residence, Lenox; aged 56; born in Abbington, Luzerne co., Pa.; Baptist; married.

G. G. Woolward, Farmer. Residence, Gibson; aged 40; born in Gibson, Susquehanna co. Pa.; attendant of the Presbyterian church; married.

A. B. Hill, Farmer. Residence, Silver Lake; aged 59; born in Saybrook, Litchfield co. Conn.; attendant of the Presbyterian church; married.

A. Baldwin, Gentleman. Residence, Montrose; aged 65; born in Bridgewater, Susquehanna co., Pa; Baptist; married.

R. Westgate, Manufacturer. Residence Herrick; aged 41; born in Clifford, Susquehanna county, Pa; attendant of the Presbyterian church; married.

N. J. West, Farmer. Residence, Ararat; aged 55; born in Jackson, Susquehanna county, Pa; Congregationalist; married.

H. S. Griswold, Watchmaker. Residence, Susquehanna Depot; aged 30; born in Harford, Susquehanna county, Pa.; Episcopalian; single.

G. B. Smith, Farmer. Residence, Lathrop; aged 34; born in Lathrop, Susq. co., Pa.; Methodist; widower.

N. R. Comfort, Farmer. Residence, Harmony; aged 34; born in Harmony, Susquehanna co., Pa.; attendant of the Methodist church; married.

L. T. Birchard, Farmer. Residence, Forest Lake; aged 38; born in Forest Lake, Susquehanna co., Pa; attendant of the Presbyterian church; married.

TIPSTAVES.

C. Sherman, Montrose. Aged 48; born in Bush, Susquehanna county, Pa.; attendant of the Methodist Church; married.

L. W. Birchard, Montrose. Aged 63; born in Bush, Susquehanna county, Pa.; attendant of the Presbyterian church; married.

A Missouri paper says: "The custom of putting powder in kicks of wood for your neighbor to speak is an old and barbarous one, and when we passed by a house the other morning, and saw the family shivering out in the yard over a broken stove, and heard the children crying for their breakfast, our heart was filled with bitter reflections on man's inhumanity to man."

If you wish to travel cheaply, patronize those railroads which advertise to carry their passengers "through without change."

"Maggie's" sweetheart in these hard times is a French lady gymnast whose arms are as big as a circus poster.

THE DEMOCRAT,

E. B. HAWLEY & CO., Editors.

Wednesday Jan. 28th, 1874.

Gold closed in New York, on Monday night last, at 111¼ per cent.

The cormorant carpet-baggers have increased the debt of Alabama $28,000,000. Of this $18,000,000 consists of endorsements to railroad speculations. Alabama suffers almost as much financially as South Carolina and Louisana, though the misrule has not been so openly corrupt and audacious.

The elecaion bill, after undergoing important modifications by the judiciary committee of the house, was read the first time in that body Saturday morning last. William B. Mann and Barry White will hardly be able to recognize their bantling by the time the house gets through with it.

A DISPATCH from Greensboro, N. C., announces the death of the Siamese Twins on Saturday morning Jan. 17th. CHANG was partially paralyzed last fall, since which time he has been fretful and strongly addicted to drinking liquor as a means of alleviating his suffering. As soon as it was discovered that CHANG was dead, ENG became terribly shocked and raved wildly for a while, at times exhibiting signs of great mental aberation. This attack was followed by a deadly stupor. In two hours from the death of CHANG, ENG died. The deaf mute children of deceased express their sorrow and bereavement in the most pitiful manner.

The following story is told by the New York *World* to illustrate the relations of the western farmers to the railways which carry their grain to market. The story is put in the mouth of a delagate from Montana. Mr. Delagate says: "When I first crossed the plains, in going over a little mountain stream somewhere in the Rocky Mountains—I think it was on the Lander cut off, a stream so narrow that I could have jumped its width in five jumps I saw two horses ferried over, and the emigrant being destitute of money with which to pay the toll, the ferryman kindly took one of the horses to pay for the toll of both."

A WASHINGTON correspondent says in reference to the President's salary:

A Senator who was in conference with the President states that Mr. Grant will return to Congress without his signature, the bill repealing salary steal, accompanying it with a recommendation that it be reconsidered, and an amendment added reducing the pay of the Chief Executive to $25,000 a year, he agreeing to forego his constitutional right to the increase.

When he does this he will have disappointed his friends and the country, and prove beyond debate that public opinion is a reality, which it was able to penetrate his thick hide. We shall see.

The Postmaster General, in reply to a resolution of the Senate with regard to the franking priviledge, etc., says that there is one restriction which he never advised, and which, in his opinion, might be safely removed, and, that is, the provision which forbids the free transportation of weekly newspapers within the counties of their publication, as heretofore authorized by law. The grounds upon which this recommendation is made are: First, that such papers are so evenly distributed over the entire extent of the country, and confined to lines of transit so short that they have never been known to impede the distribution and transportation of the mails; and, secondly, that the amount of postage levied upon them at present collected, while affording but a trifling revenue to the department, is yet heavy enough to be severely felt by their proprietors and patrons, and to obstruct the dissemination of local intelligence. Good reasons may also be given in favor of a free exchange between newspapers.

Poisonous Compound.

The Grand Jury of New York have set a good example in making indictments against many of the sugar and syrup refiners for using poisonous and other deleterious substances in putting up their syrups. The accused claim that a misconception of the business and the chemicals employed has led the jury into error, but the latter have pressed the matter upon the Health Commissioners for thorough investigation. The crusade thus commenced against poisonous adulteration, or, as in many cases, is *substitution*, should be vigorously followed up in every direction, for it has long been notorious that compounds are sold under fraudulent representations, which are, slowly perhaps, but certainly, sapping the vitality, the intellect and the morals of every community. We hear of cases every day in which some maddened wretch has committed some outrageous crime; does any one profess to believe that the fatal fluid he imbibed was that which it was sold for? that, in a word, the man was intoxicated. Certainly not. We are all aware that a chemical poison had induced insanity. In other directions the people are cheated out of the nutriment which the genuine article would have afforded, by being supplied with a worthless imitation. There is a wide field for investigation and it has become a most criminal traffic to tolerate in the continuance of such frauds. *Fiat lux.*

Legislative "Digest Grab."

It has been customary for the Legislature to vote each of its members a copy of Purdon's Digest every session, to be paid for by the State. This seems to us like the "Legal Association" plan, for attorney's to secure a library. The House passed a bill providing for this "grab," but the Senate, last week, refused to follow its example. Senator Fitch we see was in favor of the bill, and even moved an amendment, to include "Beitles Digest of Corporations" also. Perhaps he had Purdon's already. Our opinion of this manner of securing a library, is the same as that expressed upon the "Legal Association." The true way is to provide by general law for the purchase of a certain number of volumes for the use of the legislature to be placed on the table of each house and in charge of the librarian. In succeeding years it will be necessary only to provide the supplements or additional volumes. There is no propriety in a member carrying away a Purdon every session. If he wants one let him buy it. The era of deadheadism of all kinds is passing away.

Confirmation.

Morrison R. Waite, of Toledo, Ohio, President Grant's third nominee for Chief Justice of the U. S. Supreme Court, was last Friday confirmed by the Senate by a vote of 65 yeas; nays none. Nine Senators, among whom was Charles Sumner did not vote. Mr. Waite has never been a Judge and his selection for official position compares well with that of the other mediocrities that President Grant has gathered around him. Mr. Waite has been a lawyer in Toledo, and has been counsel for some important railroad corporations. He was never heard of outside his own narrow sphere until his appointment by Messrs. Evarts and Cushing as one of the counsel for the United States before the Geneva Arbitration Tribunal. Williams, Grant's first selection, was and is largely interested in Jay. Cook's Northern Pacific railroad. The Laundalet affair killed him. Cushing, the President's second choice, has been confidential counsel of Jay Cook since the rise of the latter to wealth. A letter written to Jeff Davis at the commencement of the Rebellion settled his case. Now it is understood that General Grant is in sympathy with all the great railroad corporations; so much so that he thought proper to make Jay Cook's failure a matter of especial condolence in his annual message to Congress. It is strongly suspected that the nomination of Waite, like those of the two previous, was made in Cook's interest. Jay Cook—desperate as his condition and circumstances are—is still in hopes of special legislation in furtherance of his schemes. He also wants a Supreme Court in his favor. Has Grant done what he could to give him this?—*Oswego Gazette.*

Judicial Assumption.

The presumption of two Supreme Courts, twice attempted in the year 1873, and twice rebuked by the people in the most signal manner, ought to furnish lessons on this subject that would answer the judiciary for this century at least. We have scarcely had time to consider the enormity of the attempt of the Supreme Court of our own State upon the liberties of the people, and its memorable rebuke, when we are told of a similar case in Texas. In that State, the Legislature, with the acquiescence of all parties, reduced the time of voting from *four days* to *one day*. All parties went into the contest under the new law—candidates nominated, and the canvas went on with spirit. But our pleasant friends, the Radicals, were badly beaten, and the late Governor, one Davis, determined he "would never give it up so,"—and bestowed himself with great energy to keep his place. He said he "would treat the election as if it had not been held," as the annointed Stevens once made poor old Mr. Ritner do in Pennsylvania. Then he called on the Supreme Court to declare the new election law "unconstitutional" and then he asked Grant to send him troops to maintain the usurping decision promised to him by the Supreme Court of Texas. The decision was given, as ordered and desired, as was done here in Pennsylvania, but Grant got stubborn—he thought he had better not interfere, and he refused to send the troops. For this we have already expressed our heartfelt thanks and gratitude. So Governor Davis retires with his Supreme Court decision in his pocket, and his successor (elected by some 20,000) is inaugurated. Let all judges who feel like following the example of the two courts named consider the results in Pennsylvania and Texas.—*Pittsburg Post.*

Resolutions For Buncombe.

The house of representatives at Washington, says the Harrisburg *Patriot*, has grown so restive under the usual Monday's infliction of Buncombe resolutions that it has at last abolished the nuisance by the adoption of a new rule. Under the old rule any member on Monday of each week could offer a resolution on any conceivable subject, and on a motion to suspend the rules obtain a yea and nay vote. With this vote his object was accomplished. Monday was generally consumed in sacrifices to Buncombe. No cheaper or more convenient plan for the manufacture of a little political capital could be invented. On Monday last the members were brought to book by a resolution of this kind on the currency question, though the vote itself afforded no means of ascertaining the probable action of the house on any practical measure relating to the subject. Two weeks ago a majority of the house voted on all sides of the currency question in response to a series of these resolutions, at one time voting for Kelley's scheme of inflation by interchangeable bonds, at another for Holman's resolution of General Hawley against both. This nonsense was stopped on Tuesday by the adoption of a rule which requires a majority of the house to second a proposition before a vote can be taken. There will be an end of these Monday resolutions on all sorts of subjects for the amusement of the country, unless intended to reach some immediate and practical subject of legislation.—When a resolution for clap trap is offered a majority can defeat the purpose or its author by refusing to put it before the house. What the country wants is the actual and practical work of necessary legislation without concerning itself about the abstract opinions of Jones and Smith in regard to finance and currency. When the representatives put their names to the record in the making of laws which affect the public interests it will be time enough to examine the lists of yeas and nays. These resolutions, gotten up in dextrous forms of words for the sake of personal or party capital, are unworthy of the serious concern of the representatives and the people, and congress has done well by abolishing them.

Letter From New York.

NEW YORK, January 14, 1874.

FAVORITE DEMOCRAT:—Though I see the account of yesterday's fray, in one of the morning papers, headed "A Small Riot quelled," it was a war no less than the conflict of a multitude, claimed by its leaders to have been twenty thousands, with sixteen hundred police, a part of them mounted, raging from eleven o'clock, a.m., to five or six o'clock, p. m. It does not appear from the accounts that a gun was fired or a life lost; but there were hard blows of clubs, stones and hammers from one side, and of official batons on the other, to effect of bloody heads and broken limbs. Thirty to forty of the mob were arrested in the commission of overt violence and carried captive to the Seventeenth Precinct Police Station; thence to Police Court, where, in default of $1,000 bail to each, they were committed to jail. The continuation of the conflict through much of the day, and at so many points was by persistent attempts of the mob to rescue the captives. Reported nationalities of the prisoners show 20 Germans, (bad for the German reputation for good citizenship so generally accorded:) 5 Irish; 5 Americans; 2 French; 2 Poles; 1 Swede; 1 Italian.

The mob movement had been rising for months, incited by German and French Internationals and French Communists, of the Red Flag; and vagabond Irish and Americans having no occupation for honest living, seeking subsistance in pretence of procuring concessions in favor of the working men from the Municipal Government, or in failure of this to proceed to violence and plunder. Their demands upon the Government could not be complied with, but by violation of law, and were of course refused. With a view to the execution of their threats of violence they notified a meeting of *The Unemployed* to take the vindication of their cause into their own hands, in Tompkins Square, (the large open space between Avenues A. and B., and 7th and 10th streets,) yesterday at 11 o'clock, from whence it was intended the movement to violent assault should proceed. The police issued prohibition of this meeting.—In defiance of this, the assemblage gathered, menacing defiance to the police force mustered for dispersing it. A police-man was knocked down and struck on the head with a hammer—and the battle thus began went on to the dispersion of the mob from the Square, and the process and results already mentioned. One of prisoners, who carried the Red Flag, being asked what right he, a foreigner, had to come here and make disturbance, answered, that he is a *Citizen of the World*, recognizing no nationalities,—which means that he is autocrat of the world, claiming rule absolute in the execution of his own will. This is simply the assumption of the French Communists, and European and American Internationals. It is the assumption that operated the Guillotine of the French Revolution, and committed the latter Parisian atrocities, the marks of which still appear in the blackened walls of Tuilleries and Hotel de Vile, and in other devastations not yet rebuilt or obliterated.

The day of such general excitement and extensive conflict and violence in its process, opened with an event less public, but more terribly tragic. A palatial residence, just fitted up with furnishings at a cost of a hundred thousand dollars, it is said, becomes in effect the pyre for sacrifice of three of the five lives of the family; the father, Joseph Stiner, aged 97 years; the mother, Mrs. Stiner, aged 55 years; and the daughter, Miss Stiner, aged 21—the son and younger daughter escaping from the burning house. Mr. Stiner was a Hebrew millionaire, the great tea-merchant, whose name is on many a branch establishment throughout the city. His new residence, a mansion of great elegance in structure and sumptuousness of finishings, was at 60th street, near 4th Avenue. The fire was first discovered at six o'clock, yesterday morning, and so rapid was its progress, that the young Mr. Stiner's escape was through flames to the door, and the younger daughter's from a window out from which flames were bursting. Mr. Stiner, senior, aroused from sleep, leaped from the window of his bedroom on second story, and fell, striking his head against a wall at the bottom, causing instant death. Mrs. Stiner, from complete exhaustion and dropsical disease, was detained in her bed, smothered, and burned to death, and the daughter, at her bedside, refusing to leave her mother, perished with her—an example of filial devotion and self-sacrifice. To what avail the acquisitions of a life-long career of commercial gain! Millions—and this ending to them! To the question for the origin of the fire, is given the wonted answer: "Defective flue"—the house heated from a large furnance by two tubings.

A telegram from Belfast, Ireland, brings to view again "Prince Harrie," (alias Genet) of our great but dissolved Metropolitan Ring. Since reported visions of him, immediately following his escape, in Westchester County, on Long Island and at Montreal, he seemed to have "vanished into the insane," as Carlyle might have said—where, as it is proved by telegram, if true, he was simply making the passage of the Atlantic—by politeness of our Sheriff and Deputy, who in the substantiality of prisoners in jail, fill in effect the place they so politely, so loyally we may say, allowed the Prince to *decline*. Very polite, Sheriff and Deputy, indeed! Instead of taking their prisoner ignominiously to jail, from conviction in Court, to the unpalatial cell of Tombs-prison, they took him to a sumptuous restaurant, and duly regaled with best cheer, they attended him abroad at large in the city, and to his own residence for habitation and lodging. Too polite to follow him to his bed-room, restrained by feelings of delicacy "the Deputy says, he himself took his lodging in another part of the house." Awaking next morning at seven, not meeting his prisoner about the house, he made search in the out-buildings—and lo! there to was absence of him."—And the tender Deputy "shed tears," for if when he came into Court, at the hour appointed for the sentence to be pronounced on the culprit—escaped and only these Sheriff-tears in place—tears, which so far from subjection to sentence should plead forgiveness. But in spite of the tears, Sheriff and Deputy were themselves consigned to prison for contempt of Court in their extra politeness to the Prince. And there was forfeiture of bonds to the amount of a good many thousands on other indictments than the one on which he had been convicted. And further, it is told, the Grand Jury are likely to find indictment against the Sheriff, to meet him with farther trouble at his coming forth from the month's imprisonment for contempt of Court.—Verily, the way of transgression is hard. The way of our great "Ring" has proved a "hard road to travel." Will fingers itching for plunder of public treasuries be admonished? Behold! the evidences, that justice is not extinct in the Earth.

UNO BUSS.

Our experience, and the history of the past eighteen centuries, inclines us to the belief that no matter how well you treat a shot gun, nor how you bring it up, it will bang the stuffing out of you the first time it gets a chance.

Husband—"Why don't you wear hair and things, and dresses, and look like other women?" Wife—"What! and have everybody say, 'what a pity that handsome woman married that ugly little man. Oh, no!"

Boston Boys are called hub bubs.

TWO FOES OF HEALTH.

Cold and damp are inimical to health, and we generally have an unwholesome combination of the *two* at this season. They penetrate the skin and integuments and affect the muscular, glandular and nervous organizations, producing rheumatism, neuralgia, chills and fevers, and where there is a tendency to dyspepsia or liver complaint, provoking an attack of indigestion or biliousness. The best advice that can be given under such circumstances is to keep the external surface of the body warmly clothed, and to keep the internal organs in vigorous working order with the most wholesome and genial of all tonics, Hostetters Stomach Bitters. Gradually but constantly this famous invigorant is supersedding the adulterated liquors of commerce, as a medical stimulant and corrective, in all parts of the country. It will be a happy day for humanity, and it will surely come, when this pure restorative shall have taken the place of raw spirits as a stimulant in all our public and private hospitals. It is not, however, merely a harmless substitute for the fiery stimulants referred to. Its stimulating properties are not its chief merits, although in this regard it surpasses all the unmedicated products of the still, domestic or imported. The powerful influence it exercises over the torpid and toueless stomach, the disordered liver, the constipated bowels, and the relaxed nerves, render it a positive specific in dyspepsia, liver complaint, intestinal constriction, nervous weakness, hypochondria, rheumatism and sleeplessness. All chronic complaints are aggravated by a cold, moist atmosphere, and it is therefore particularly necessary for those who are afflicted with ailments of this nature, whatever their type may be, to meet this predisposing cause of sickness with a wholesome antidote. Hostetter's Bitters should be taken daily at this season by all persons laboring under chronic ailments that tend to weaken the system.

New Advertisements.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE!

Four and three quarter acres of land, situate near Jones' lake, a few rods from the new Depot, with a new house and barn thereon. No pains spared in making it a first class house, also forty or more fruit trees thereon, beginning to bear. Will sell part or whole to suit purchasers. Terms easy. Any person wishing to buy, please call on James E. Carmalt, or the proprietors.

H. C. BURGESS, AND
ALEXANDER H. SMITH Jr.,
Montrose, Pa.

January 28, 1874.—tf

H. BURRITT,

Would call attention to his New Stock of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

Now on sale, in new

DRY GOODS,

LADIES' DRESS GOODS, BLACK AND COLORED ALPACAS, NEW STYLE OF PRINTS, SHAWLS, WATER PROOFS, FLANNELS, BALMORAL, AND HOOP SKIRTS, VELVETS, HOSIERY, HEAVY WOOL GOODS, CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, PAPER HANGINGS, BUFFALO AND LAP ROBES, FURS, HATS AND CAPS, BOOTS AND SHOES, HARDWARE, IRON, NAILS, STEEL, STOVES AND GROCERIES, ETC.

In great variety, and will be sold on the most favorable terms, and lowest prices.

H. BURRITT.

New Milford, Jan. 28th, 1874.

The Atlantic For 1874.

H. O. HOUGHTON & Co., 219 Washington St., Boston.
(THE RIVERSIDE PRESS, Cambridge.)

HURD AND HOUGHTON, 13 Astor Place, N. Y.,

Beg to announce to the old friends of this established magazine that they receive it from its former proprietors with the intention of keeping it in all respects at the level of its old reputation, and to improve it from time to time, as they have opportunity.

It will be printed in new type throughout, and great pains will be taken to give it a fresh and attractive appearance typographically.

The editorial management will be as heretofore, and the corps of writers, from whom articles have been engaged and who are regular contributors, includes the names of

LONGFELLOW, LOWELL, ALDRICH, PARTON, WHITTIER, HOWELLS, WARNER, OWEN, HOLMES, BAYARD TAYLOR, WILLS, EGGLESTON.

There will be able criticism upon Current Literature, Art and Science.

PRUDENCE PALFREY, by T. B Aldrich, author of Marjorie Daw, is the title of the Serial Story begun in the January number.

A SERIAL STORY by W. D. Howells, will begin in an early number.

PERSONAL REMINISCENCES, by J. Whittier, will cover an essential period in our history; and

LIFE IN THE CONFEDERATE STATES, by a Confederate, will be an inside view of recent history.

MR. WARNER'S SAUNTERINGS in the British Provinces, begun in the January number, will be continued in subsequent ones.

LOCAL TAXATION IN THE UNITED STATES, the article by David A. Wells in the first number of the year, will be followed by others from the same hand on questions of Finance and Political Economy.

MOSE EVANS: A TALE OF THE SOUTHWEST, by W. M. Baker, author of "The New Timothy," and "Inside," will continue for the present.

CHAPTERS OF AUTOBIOGRAPHY, by Robert Dale Owen, will cover Mr. Owen's life as United States Minister at Naples, and his views of Spiritualism.

CHARLES WARREN STODDARD, Author of "South Sea Idylls," will relate the Records of a Player's Experience in California.

STUDIES OF ENGLISH AND AMERICAN SOCIETY will be given by E. S. Nadal; and James Parton will furnish Historical and Social Studies.

JAPANESE SKETCHES AND STORIES will be told by the traveller, Edward H. House, and

CRITICISMS OF GERMAN AND FRENCH NOVELISTS, Turgenieff, George Sand, Auerbach, Cherbuliez, Balzac, and others, will be made by Thomas Sergeant Perry, one of the authors of the "North American Review."

This list of names and articles will be added to from time to time, as it is intended to keep the ATLANTIC open to the best contributions from every quarter, and no effort will be spared to make it the leading American Magazine.

TERMS.—$4.00 a year, in advance; two copies, $7.00; five copies, $16.00; and $3.00 for each additional copy.—Single or specimen copy, 35 cents; St. Nicholas, the successor to "Our Young Folks," sent for $3.00 a year.

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The Atlantic Monthly and Every Saturday 8.00
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LARGEST AND BEST ASSORTMENT OF

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OF ALL KINDS,

At the Lowest Prices of any Store in Southern New York.

All Goods Sold are WARRANTED as Represented.

E. D. ROBINSON.

Nov. 872—1yr

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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 neatest manner.

SPRING BEDS

OF VARIOUS KINDS.

PURE NO. 1 MATRASSES,

COMMON MATRASSES.

UNDERTAKING

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

WM. W. SMITH & SON.

Montrose, Pa., Jan. 21, 1872.—noS—tf.

TARBELL HOUSE.

OPPOSITE THE COURT HOUSE,

MONTROSE, PENN'A.

JOHN S. TARBELL, Proprietor.

Nice Stages Leave this House daily, connecting with the Montrose Railway, the Lehigh Valley Railroad, and the D. L. & W. Railroad.

April 1st, 1873.—tf.

FURNITURE WARE!

EVERYTHING NEW AND STYLISH!

AT P. J. DONLEY'S

50 Washington St., Binghamton,

Consisting of everything numerable in that business. Repairing promptly done.

UNDERTAKING

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PRICES REASONABLE, Satisfaction guaranteed.

Binghamton, N. Y., August 20, 1873.—1y.

V. BECKHOW & BROTHER,

General Undertakers

AND

DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF COFFINS, CASKETS, ETC.

GREAT BEND, Penn'a

ALL ORDERS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

April 19, 1873.—tf

V. BECKHOW & BRO.

Miscellaneous.

THE BOTTOM

Has Fallen Out of

DRY

GOODS

—AT—

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January 14th, 1874.

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Montrose, Feb. 10, 1873.