

Democrat-Editorial.

Gold closed in New York, on Saturday at 113.

Another of Grant's bowers has got a back-set. Zack Chandler will cease to represent Michigan in the U. S. Senate on the 4th of March next.

The State Legislature adopted a joint resolution on Friday last, to adjourn the session March 18th, and considerable progress was made toward the transaction of business.

The Radicals in Congress now propose to put all their Southern measures through under the gag rule. It is the duty of every Democratic Congressman to be at his post and fight them from now until the 4th of March.

Gen. Crocker, the new Senator from Missouri in a speech to the Legislature on his election declares himself opposed to the unjust extension of patent rights under which agricultural people have to pay three times the value of the articles. The patent system he described as a monstrous monopoly fostered by government.

On the question of whether the court of common pleas would grant a rule to compel the board of examiners to examine Miss Carrie Burnham, in order that she might be admitted to the practice of law at the Philadelphia bar, Judges Pierce and Biddle "desired time to confer." They probably wish to consult with their wives.

The cause of compulsory education is being carried forward in the province of New Brunswick with shot guns. The military have been called out to enforce the Government School Act, against certain resisting French residents. Up to the date of the latest intelligence there has been two violent deaths in this mature rebellion, one of each party.

Mr. Hays, Democratic Representative from Allegheny county, has introduced a resolution calling upon the Committee on Betrenchment and Reform to enquire into the expediency of abolishing the department of pasting and folding and giving it to the lowest bidder. This means business and is a measure of economy which will commend itself to the House. The work can be done for one-fifth what is now paid. We hope the Committee will report in favor of the measure.

We congratulate the people of the country that Andrew Johnson has been elected to the United States Senate.

A wise, honest, fearless man has come into that body, and the rights and liberties of the State and of the people will have a defender with brains, courage, and knowledge. Senator Johnson will meet in the United States Senate thirteen Senators who voted jointly on his impeachment trial. These Senators are Messrs. Wilson, Edmunds, Anthony, Cameron, Conklin, Craig, Ferry, Frelinghuysen, Howe, the two Morrills, Morton and Sherman. He has probably not forgotten the name of one of them.

The desperate tactics adopted by the Republicans in order to coerce the minority into a surrender of their constitutional privileges will be properly appreciated by the country. Their desire, in advance of action upon appropriation bills and other necessary legislation pressing upon their attention, to take up, out of its regular order, a merely partisan measure, pass it, and by virtue of its enforcement manage to put the southern states under military domination. Brute force is brought to bear to enforce this policy. It is to be hoped the majority may be endowed with strength to hold out to the bitter end.

One of the most cheering results of the Senatorial elections in the different States is the defeat of Zach. Chandler in Michigan. He is one of the members of the United States Senate whose infernal Radicalism and utter lack of moral character have of late years brought much reproach upon that once honored and honorable council. That the successor of Judge Chandler to Chandler's seat will be a change for the better no one seems to doubt, and the very best evidence that the former possesses the proper qualifications for this high position is the fact that he was twice elected Chief Justice of Michigan by a unanimous vote.

How do you like it? We made some allusion to the proposed change of the school laws of this State last week, but without the knowledge of the details. We find the committee, as summing to take the thing in charge, met at Pittsburg recently, reported the following proposed revision of the present educational system, into a Constitutional Bureau with the Governor as chief of police. We see no objection to a few very far off ideas, but we are disposed to think that the proposed changes are to be made directly and indirectly, and those who don't get any salary are to be in the hands of the courts. The bill is to be before the legislature for the action of that body and the people, as it is a general bill, will not be appreciated. We shall endeavor to keep our readers posted as we think it is a matter in which they are deeply interested.

The bill provides for the appointment by the Governor of a Superintendent of Public Instruction, whose term shall be four years; the Superintendent to appoint five deputies and a Medical Inspector. The salary of the Superintendent shall be \$5,000, each Deputy \$2,500, the Medical Inspector, \$3,000. A County Superintendent shall be elected by the Controllers of the several districts thereof with an assistant where the population, exclusive of cities and boroughs, reaches

Report of the Constitutional Commission.

The commission appointed by the governor under the act of May 14, 1874, for the purpose of suggesting amendments to the constitution have submitted a report, of which we give a summary. The following changes are proposed:

(1) An additional provision to prevent the resignation of a member of the legislature, pending an inquiry into his conduct by either house which may lead to his expulsion. This is intended to prevent an escape from due punishment by resignation in such cases.

(2) To amend provisions relating to appropriations, as to bring the appropriations for charitable and educational purposes which may be made by a majority vote, and such as require a two-thirds vote, into two inclusive budgets, in order that they may be relatively judicious and their gross amount be kept within proper bounds.

(3) Supplies an omission to fix the power of commissioning judges of the supreme court to fix the time for the beginning of their terms of office.

(4) The third section of art. v., conferring jurisdiction upon the supreme court, is amended to enlarge the powers of the court by declaring, "They shall have original jurisdiction in cases of injunction, where a corporation or public officer is a party defendant, of habeas corpus, mandamus and quo warranto, but shall not exercise any other original jurisdiction."

(5) Prohibits the erection of a judicial district from a single county with a population less than fifty thousand; prohibits the election of and additional law judge in such a district unless the population shall exceed seventy-five thousand provides for special courts when necessary, and the abolition of existing separate districts where the population is less than fifty thousand and also where business does not require their continuance, after the expiration of the terms of judges now in commission therein. Business, not population, is made the basis of the distribution of the courts of the state.

(6) Confirms the powers of associate judges in districts where that office is not abolished, and declares what constitutes a quorum in their absence.

(7) Supplies express power to commission common pleas judges and fix the time when their terms begin.

(8) Strikes from the constitution the clause providing for a "qualified vote" and intended to secure minority representation under art. v., sec. 16.

(9) Provides that the salaries of judges may be increased but not diminished during their terms of office.

(10) Supplies an omission of power on the part of courts to appoint under officers, etc.

(11) Provides that "at the trial of a contested election of a senator or a representative, before a committee of either house a judge of the supreme court, to be assigned thereto by the said court, shall preside, and shall decide questions regarding the admissibility of evidence, and shall, at the request of the committee pronounce his opinion upon the questions of law involved in the trial." This change in regard to the determination of cases of contested elections is intended to remedy a defect in the constitution arising originally from the omission of a word in transcribing it.

(12) Exempts from taxation property owned by colleges, academies and other institutions of learning not used for private gain and hospitals. Art. IX, sec. 1.

(13) Strikes out of sec. 8, art. ix, the phrase, "at any one time," which is a surplusage capable of an inference contrary to the intent of the section, which is to limit the aggregate indebtedness of a city may contract to ten per centum.

(14) Provides for the payment of all fines and penalties by municipal officers into the county treasuries.

(15) Strikes out of sec. 7, art. xv, providing for the election of county commissioners and auditors upon the plan of a limited vote.

(16) Strikes out the provision providing for cumulative voting in elections for directors or managers of corporations—(art. xv, sec. 4)

(17) A verbal amendment of sec. 5 art. xv, to enable a foreign corporation to transact any necessary business not of a permanent nature, without establishing offices in the state.

(18) Strikes out the last sentence of sec. 10, art. xv, as verbiage, and in conflict with section 7, art. xv to prevent "the extension" of passenger railways within city limits without permission of the local authorities.

Suggestions not embodied in actual form are made as to necessary changes for the relief of the supreme court, which is so overburdened with labor that its inability to accomplish all that is required of it amounts to a practical denial or delay of justice. It is proposed that the legislature shall limit writs of error and appeal, except where constitutional questions are involved, to sums not under five hundred dollars.

Municipal debts it is asserted should not be subject of investment by executors, administrators, guardians or trustees. The money of widows, orphans, infants, the insane and others under disability ought not to be subjected to such hazard. The commissioners say: The fourth section of the eight article relating to elections was much discussed. Time has not yet tested the utility of the amendments in this section. From information we have reason to believe there are places where the numbering of the ballots has been omitted; how far the omission will invalidate the entire poll. The requisition is, both a constitutional and a mandatory one. We simply call attention to this.

It is said also that frauds are easily perpetrated, by substituting ballots in handing them for numbering." The proper construction of the power of the legislature as to taxation is discussed and attention invited thereto, as well as to the article relating to new counties, and the prohibition of power to create new offices in counties, cities, etc., except by general enactments.

Special Notices.

CONSUMPTIVES, TAKE NOTICE.—Every moment of delay makes your cure more hopeless, remedy. The amount of testimony in favor of Dr. Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup, as a cure for consumption, for example, all that can be brought to support the pretensions of any other medicine. See Dr. Schenck's Almanac of the highest respectability, who have been restored to health after being pronounced incurable by physicians. Dr. Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup alone has cured many such cases. Evidence will show; but the cure is often promoted by the employment of two other remedies which Dr. Schenck provides for the purpose. These additional remedies are, Schenck's Kidney and Bladder Pills, and Dr. Schenck's Catarrh Remedy. By the timely use of these medicines, according to directions, Dr. Schenck certifies that in any case of Consumption he is cured.

Dr. Schenck is professionally at his principal office, Corner Sixth and Arch Sts., Philadelphia every Monday, where all letters for advice must be addressed.

TABLE SHOWING THE BALANCE OF COLLECTORS' ACCOUNTS FOR COUNTY AND STATE TAXES FOR THE YEAR 1874.

RECAPITULATION: COUNTY. Total amount of Delinquencies, \$37,585.96

Prospectus for 1875.

A NEW ERA IN THE LIFE OF THE "DEMOCRAT"—WHAT IT PROPOSES FOR THE FUTURE—ITS ADVERTISING AND JOB PRINTING FACILITIES—WHAT THE PEOPLE THINK OF IT.

THE DEMOCRAT FOR 1875 is very much enlarged and improved, making it one of the first papers in size and appearance in this section of the State. The only Democratic paper in the County. It is particularly popular for its fearless advocacy of the rights of the masses. Pure and Old Time Democracy, its idealism, but independent of all classes, rings, or jobs. Will stand by the right "though the Heavens fall." Those not of its political faith admire its honest independence. Has more than doubled its circulation in the last five years WITHOUT ANY CANTANVISING.—Is devoted to the interests of the whole people of the county. Will contain interesting matter for all the Merchant, Mechanic, and Farmer—poetry and miscellanea. Increased in size but not in price.—Will be sent postage free, to any subscriber in or out of the county for \$2.00 per year in advance. We now have a Cauterizer who will visit all parts of the County.

ADVERTISING.—THE DEMOCRAT as an advertising medium is indispensable to business men of whatever class, and in many sections of the County, the only medium through which they can reach a large class who need but the proper information to bestow their valuable patronage. Local Advertisers should take into consideration that a circulation, outside of those who are in the County or the vicinity where they may expect patronage, is of no value to them, if it was the New York Herald or some such paper would be the best medium. The cry of "large circulation" is often used when it is of no advantage to the advertiser. We do not make the assertion that our paper is the only medium of value, but that it is the only one by which the advertiser can reach a very large number of families which it is for his advantage to reach. This is frankly acknowledged by some of the best business men of the County, who know from experience. We respectfully request an examination of our rates, as they are reasonable.

JOB PRINTING.—The Jobbing Department of the DEMOCRAT is a specialty. We are constantly adding New Material to our Jobbing Department and intend to keep doing so.—We have power and jobbing presses of the latest and improved style. One of the best recommendations for it is the constantly increasing patronage. Our patients find that we can compete with Binghamton, Scranton, Ithaca, and even New York City, in prices, and also in quality of all kinds of work needed in this locality. We do not propose to work for nothing, but we have a schedule of prices which we strictly adhere to, that invites competition. Neatness, Cheapness, and Promptness are our basis. We respectfully invite the attention of the public and their patronage if we deserve it.

KIND WORDS.—THE DEMOCRAT is an ever welcome visitor, a real household necessity, always containing the local and general news. We particularly admire it for its independence in advocating the rights of the masses. It deserves the success it is meeting with.—J. B. A. H. McCollum, Agent, Montrose, Pa.

The best way to compliment the DEMOCRAT is to let the people read it for themselves. The people like the DEMOCRAT because it exposes wrongs wherever they may be found. We have found it a first-class advertising medium.—Griffis & Steyer, Merchants, Montrose.

Upon the arrival of the DEMOCRAT, (the best paper in Susquehanna County), all other papers are laid aside until it comes from first to last.—E. T. Stephens, Brooklyn.

We consider the DEMOCRAT a first-class medium for advertising. Its advertising columns always appear fresh and clean, and are read by all.—Isbell & Methuën, Jaccars, Montrose.

We have had the DEMOCRAT several years. It knows better each week. We could keep home without it.—Mr. & Mrs. J. J. Knauss, Little Meadows.

We get the same quality of Job Printing at the DEMOCRAT office as at New York City prices, and save express.—A. Lathrop, Prop'r Brick Factory, Montrose.

ANNUAL STATEMENT OF THE RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES OF SUSQUEHANNA COUNTY, FOR THE YEAR 1874.

Made and published in pursuance of an Act of Assembly of the 15th of April, A. D., 1864.

TABLE SHOWING THE BALANCE OF COLLECTORS' ACCOUNTS FOR COUNTY AND STATE TAXES FOR THE YEAR 1874.

RECAPITULATION: COUNTY. Total amount of Delinquencies, \$37,585.96

STATEMENT OF DOG TAX ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR 1874.

FINES AND JULY FEES CERTIFIED TO SHERIFF FOR YEAR ENDING DEC. 31, 1874.

STATEMENT OF UNPAID TAXES FOR THE YEARS 1872 AND 1873.

EXPENDITURES OF SUSQUEHANNA COUNTY FOR 1874, EXHIBITED IN DETAIL.

COMMONWEALTH COSTS, ROAD AND BRIDGE VIEW.

ROAD DAMAGES.

COMMISSIONERS CLERK.

CONSTABLES.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

PROTHONOTARY'S OFFICE.

COUNTY HOUSES AND JAIL—FUEL AND LIGHTS.

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.

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COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.

EXPENDITURES OF SUSQUEHANNA COUNTY FOR 1874, BROUGHT UP.

ASSESSOR.

BASTARD PENITENTIARY.

GRAND AND TRAVELETS, JUDGES.

COURT HOUSE.

GENERAL TOWNSHIP SPECIAL ELECTIONS.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

COUNTY JAIL.

COUNTY BONDS REDEEMED.

STENOGRAPHIC REPORTER.

COUNTY CHIEF AND JANITOR.

STATIONERY.

DANVILLE LUNATIC HOSPITAL.

POSTAGE.

PRINTING.

SHERIFF AND JAILOR.

M. R. HELME, SHERIFF.

STATE TAXES, 1874.

CORONERS INQUESTS AND POST MORTEM EXAMINATIONS.

JURY COMMISSIONERS.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

PROTHONOTARY'S OFFICE.

COUNTY HOUSES AND JAIL—FUEL AND LIGHTS.

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COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.

REGISTRY.

TRIAL APPEALS.

COUNTY SUPERINTENDENT.

CONTRA.

STATEMENT OF COUNTY TREASURY, JAN. 1, 1875.

ADDITIONS REPORT.

COURTS OF APPEAL.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

DISSOLUTION.

BLACKSMITH WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED.

SAMPLES EMPLOYMENT.

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, TINWARE, CROCKERY, DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

UNDER BINGHAMTON PRICES.

SAVE TIME AND MONEY.

FAIRBANKS SCALES.

PHOTOGRAPHY.

THE WYOMING SPRING BO.

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