Democrat--Editorial.

Gold closed in New York, on Saturday at 114¼.

A Meeting of the Democratic State Committee, will be held at the Bolton House, Harrisburg, Penna. on Thursday, the 4th of March, 1875, at 3 o'clock P. M. to determine the time and place of holding the next State Convention for nominating candidates for the offices of Governor and State Treasurer.

The last throes of an expiring Congress shows the desperation of corrupt party leaders, who intend to retain by *force*, that power which it is apparent "the will of the governed" is determined to deny them. On Saturday night the lower house of Congress passed the Force Bill, by a vote of 135 nays to 114 yeas.—The Senate will undoubtedly Sanction it. This gives Grant power to suspend the sacred safe guard of American liberty in time of peace, the writ of *Habeas Corpus*. The simple question to be settled now, by the people, is whether Republican government is a failure. Patience!

At the election held on Tuesday of last month five new members of the State Legislature were chosen to fill vacencies occasioned by the death of five members elected at the last November election. Of the deceased three were Democrats and two Republicans. Those elected are all Democrats, making a farther gain of two Democratic members, as follows:

In the second Philadelphia district, James L. Marshal, Democrat, was elected in place of Wm. H. Fagan, deceased Democrat; in Berks county Joseph B. Conrad, Democrat, was elected in place of Dr. Batdorf, Democrat; in Centre county W. K. Alexander, Democrat, was chosen in place of S. S. Wolf, Democrat; in Washington county, Mr. Birch, Democrat was elected in place of Judge Forrer, Republican.

The Harrisburg *Patriot* comes to us printed upon new type, has a new head, and is changed and very much improved in its make up. We have been lead by certain charges made against the *Patriot*, to scrutinize its course very closely, and we are satisfied that it is not only very ably edited but that it is as free from political frailties and as bold a defender of pure Democratic principles as any paper in the state. We have always noticed that upon every important question of the day it boldly and at once, takes a stand upon the one side or the other. We have a few times deemed it our duty to differ with it upon certain points, but we have been lead to respect it for its frankness. We rely upon it wholly for the latest news from the State Capitol and our obligations are due. We had with satisfaction this last evidence of increasing prosperity.

On Monday, February 22d, while the house was hearing read the Farewell Address of General Geo. Washington, declining to be a third term candidate, the State Senate proposed a resolution instructing our United States Senators from this State to vote for the Texas and Pacific railroad subsidy, which amounts to about $70,000,000.

We notice that our member Mr. Watson voted for it. We agree with the editor of the Bloomsburg *Columbian* in saying that this is the most magnificent and unpardonable steal now on the carpet.—To take that immense sum from the Federal treasury at a time when the President is urging Congress to replenish it, to save it from bankruptcy, by imposing a high tax upon the essential necessaries of life, including tea, coffee and sugar, does seem to be the height of oppressive legislation. And this Texas Pacific is only the fore-runner. If it succeeds there will be a dozen or more roads of equal merit asking the same aid, and the navigation companies will renew their efforts to the same end. Finally it will require an amount equal to the present National debt to satisfy these cormorants. Of course the pockets of Congressmen and Legislators are enriched by this jobbery, and hence the success of the measures, as exhibited in the Credit Mobilier, Pacific Mail, and other investigations. Until the people put their stern veto upon every man who supports such projects, there will be no end to them.

Our thanks are due Senator Watson for the Senate File of three bills, two of which were reported by him from the Judiciary (General) committee, known as bills No. 158 and 159. No. 158 is an act providing for the making and repairing of public roads. It is upon the moneyed tax plan, that the making and repairing of roads shall be done by contract made upon due notice being given of the day of such letting of the contracts, to the lowest and best bidder. It is similar, in fact, to some suggestions which appeared in the DEMOCRAT two or three years ago. We consider it a very proper bill and believe that it would secure better roads at cheaper prices than the present system. We give the act elsewhere in full, for the consideration of our readers.

Bill No. 159, also reported by Mr. Watson, is an act to "secure a stricter accountability of certain public officers in the counties of the commonwealth." It is quite lengthy and we have not yet had time to carefully peruse it, but we are ready to hold up both hands for any legislation that will "secure a stricter accountability," of some certain public servants, not only in the county but in the state and nation. We are in the condition, on this subject, that the old maid was, who prayed for the Good Lord to send her a husband, and on hearing the "hoo! hoo!" of an owl in the distance, answered with alacrity, "Oh, Good Lord, anybody! anybody!" Anything that will tend to deliver us from present official rascalities shall meet our hearty approval.

The other bill sent us by Mr. Watson, was reported by Mr. McClellan, and is an act to fix the standard weight of bark for tanning purposes. It proposes to make dry bark, chestnut oak, and white oak, 2,000 pounds per cord. Hemlock, black-oak, red-oak and birch, 2,240 pounds.

Hon. Hendrick B. Wright, of Pennsylvania, writing to Col. J. Thos. Scharf, in regard to some notice in his "Chronicles" of Mr. Polk's nomination to the presidency of the United States at the Democratic convention held in Baltimore in 1844, says:

"In connection with this fact I wish to state to you an anecdote concerning the telegraph. At that date, May 29, 1845, the only telegraph in the United States was from Baltimore to Washington. I was the president of the convention.—We nominated Silas Wright as vice president of the United States, and the convention directed me to notify him of his nomination and learn if he would accept it. I sent a dispatch and he answered it immediately that he declined the nomination. The convention, however, refused to consider the information as authetic. They could not be made to understand this way of communication, and adjourned the convention over to the next day to enable a committee to go to Washington by rail, where Mr. Wright was, and get at the truth of the fact. So we adjourned over, and on the next day the committee came back with the same answer we had received by wire. And so incredulous were the majority of the body, that, after the final adjournment most of us went up to the telegraph office to see the wonderful invention, and even when the wires were put in motion at our suggestion, the delegates shook their heads and could not but think the whole thing a deception.

The New County Bill.

House bill No. 41, providing for the establishment of new counties, is one of the immediate subjects of consideration in the Legislature. The bill as reported from the committee provides—

(1) That when fifteen hundred qualified electors, residing in one or four contiguous counties shall present a petition to the Secretary of the Commonwealth setting forth the boundaries of certain territory in which they are resident, containing four hundred square miles and twenty thousand inhabitants, and the lines of which do not approach within ten miles of any county seat of a county from which territory is to be taken, and declaring that they desire the erection of a new county out of such designated territory, the Secretary of the commonwealth, Auditor General and Secretary of Internal Affairs shall appoint three commissioners to make a sworn report upon the facts set forth in the petition that may be presented.

(2) If the commissioners make a favorable report an election is to be held, after proper advertisement in all the counties affected, at which the qualified electors in the territory from which the new county is to be formed, shall vote for and against the proposition. The election is to be held at the usual polling places, by the officers of election then in office and conducted in the usual manner. If two-thirds of the votes polled are for the new county, the Governor is to issue his proclamation declaring it.

(3) At the first general election thereafter the citizens of the new county elect three commissioners to locate a county seat and public buildings, after due advertisement and deliberation. Three county commissioners to be appointed by the State authorities until the holding a general election; and the election and qualification of their successors. The establishment of courts and certification of causes and suits pending to the courts of the new county are provided for as well as the recording of all liens and mortages, etc., the division of election districts, the Senatorial and Congressional apportionment of the new county, and other necessary arrangements resulting upon a change of county lines and the creation of a new jurisdiction.

(4.) The last section provides "that the property and taxable inhabitants of any portion of the territory of the proposed new county, after its erection, shall continue liable for the payment of its proportionate share of indebtedness of the county from which such portion of territory shall have been taken, existing at the time of the erection of such new county, and the same shall be levied, assessed and collected in such territory after the erection of such new county the same as if the said new county had not been erected until such share of said debt shall have been fully paid."

Some provision for the erection of new counties is necessary. In one or two instances where new counties are proposed we do not doubt the increased taxation arising from the erection of new buildings an the support of new officials would be more than compensated by the advantages resulting from division. The House bill is a fairer measure than is usually presented for legislative consideration.—While it leads toward the facilitation of division within constitutional restrictions the two thirds vote required and the continued liabilities for indebtedness incurred before the act of seperation, are features of fairness which will recommend it to support.—*Patriot.*

The Treasury Inquiry.

We trust, says the Lancaster *Intelligencer*, that the state Assembly will no longer delay taking the necessary measures to insure a thorough examination of the manner in which the affairs of the state treasury have been managed by those who of late years have had them in charge.—Very serious charges have been made concerning the misuse of the moneys of the state, and a very general belief exists that a small ring of men have for a long while been fattening on the use, which their uninterrupted possession of the treasury has given them, of the state funds. Now for the first time in many years the Republican administration of the offices of the state is interrupted, and while they still hold the treasury their political opponets will shortly possess the office of auditor general and now control the assembly. This, therefore, is the opportunity of the people to have the affairs of the treasury examined and the truth or falsity determined of the allegations of corruption existing in them.

The committee of the House has reported that ample authority exists for the inquiry has suggested that it be made in conjunction with the auditor general, who of himself, it declares, has abundant power to investigate the subject. A resolution has since been introduced for the appointment of a committee of seven members to examine the accounts of the last three state treasurers. This resolution was temporarily laid on the table but we are told will shortly be pressed to its passage.

The adoption of this or some other adequate measure of inquiry ought to be no longer delayed. If the house should adjourn without adopting the most complete measures for the discovery of whatever may have been wrong in the treasury management of the past, it will cause our party to be held responsible for a large share of the iniquity of these transactions, for it will give good occasion for the assertion that we are afraid that the investigation will develope the complicity of Democrats in the spoliation of the state, and will show that influential members of our party are as deep in the mud, as Republicans are in the mire. This charge has already been heard and is now again encouraged by the unnecessary delay which has taken place in authorizing the proposed inquiry. We of course do not believe that it is true, but so much has been said to the people about the combination of leading members of the two parties in rings formed to fleece the public and and enrich themselves, and so much of truth is known to exist in this statement, so far as the corrupt politicians of Philadelphia are concerned, that it will not be reasonable to expect that the same suspicion will not attach to influential politicians of the state, if any hesitation should be observed among the members of the legislature to comply with the people's demand that the treasury shall be thoroughly investigated. No Democratic member can afford to show any reluctance to institute the fullest inquiry.—Nor, indeed, do we well see how any Republican member can do so who is not willing to stand convicted of a desire to cover up the wrong-doings of men simply because they are members of his party It is true party wisdom to throw no obstacle in the way of the detection of rogues who may be using the party power to subserve their criminal purposes; for no party can endure to say to the people that it breeds and protects thieves and is willing to hide them from discovery. If the members of the Democratic party who are placed in control of its conduct will but appreciate this truth and be honest and bold enough to act upon it, our days of power may be expected to be long in the land. In this treasury inquiry the Democratic members are not subjected to the temptation which the Republican members experienced, since they do not as we trust and believe, have reason to fear the discovery of Democratic delinquencies; but even though they do, the inquiry should be unhesitatingly set on foot, that the guilty may be discovered and punished.

The Sovereigns of Industry.

During these times of financial depression, says the *Scientific American*, when the great industries of the country are languishing and labor is everywhere out of employment, diminished incomes are the rule and economy the virtue most in demand. To those whose incomes are still liberal, though never so much less than heretofore, the problem of adapting expenditures to receipts is comparatively simple. They have merely to cut off a few luxuries more or less, to pinch their pride a trifle, it may be, but with no risk of trenching on the actual necessaries of life either for themselves or their families For the great mass of working men, however—men whose wages never greatly surpassed the cost of living—the problem is not so simple. To strike of luxuries would help but little, not many luxuries falling to their share even in the best times. To lessen the amount of their purchases means to eat poorer food, or less of it, wear cheaper clothing, and live in poorer houses; in short, to submit to evils, not to practice economy. The usual door of escape from the ills of poverty, hard work and more of it, is closed by the general stagnation of industry. Men are fortunate if they get any work, at reduced prices at that. How then can they manage to live? There is but one way, and that is by increasing somehow the purchasing power of money, so that the little they now have may go as far as the larger sums they have been used to—a hopeless undertaking, it might seem, for men without capital and with no influence in financial circles—but so it did not seem to the working men of New-England, spurred on by that most efficient sharpener of the wits, necessity.—The problem was to make $2 buy as much as $3, prices remaining the same. A glance at the conditions of trade will suffice to make plain the efficiency of the means adopted. During the flush times before the collapse of 1873, money was plentiful, business brisk, and profits large. Consequently, the race of middle men multiplied enormously. Between the miller and the mechanic, the price of a barrel of flour increased fifty per cent. or more by passing through half a dozen hands, each charging roundly for the nominal and, for the most part, uncalled-for service rendered. In like manner, the cost of nearly every other article of food or clothing was similarly advanced. With high wages and plenty of work, the consumer was able to pay the extra charges; but when the easy times were past, his lessened wages left small margin for the support of go betweens. The machinery of trade had become so cumbrous and costly that it was a burden rather than a convenience. Its excrescences had to be cut away; and this the working men of the East have set out to do, holding suicidal as well as foolish to pay half a dozen large profits on each article they buy, when they can be served as well for a single small advance on prime cost. For example, a hundred laborers want each a barrel of flour. By going to the retail grocer they can get such an article as they desire at the rate of ten or twelve dollars a barrel. On the other hand, by clubbing their funds and buying a carload at the mill, the same grades of flour can be got for seven or eight dollars a barrel, transportation and delivery included. So likewise with nearly every other standard article; by jumping the needless middle men and buying for cash at first hand, the purchasing power of wages may be immensely augmented without doing injustice to any one. It is but a short and natural step from temporary combinations for mutual benefit to permanent organization. This step has been taken, and under the somewhat grandiloquent title of "Sovereigns of Industry," the new organization is drawing together the working men of the Eastern States with a rapidity rivaling the development of the Grange throughout the West. Thus far the Sovereigns have stuck to their original idea of mutual helpfulness in supplying the necessaries of life to the members of their several councils. It is to be hoped that they will continue to do so, avoiding strenuously the political follies of the Grangers. It would be a pity if the power which the order is capable of yielding for the economical advancement of the great army of manual and mechanical workers of the country should not be developed to the uttermost, as it can be only by the most stringent repression of party schemers. Various plans of operation are adopted by different councils, according to the number of members, their place of residence, and the local advantages for buying. The chief object being to make the most of the money they have to spend, with the least inconvenience or risk, it is a common practice to avail themselves of the machinery of trade already established in their neighborhood, taking care, however, to pay no exorbitant profits. An arrangement is made with one or more dealers in each department to throw the trade of the council into their hands, in consideration of a special discount on regular retail prices, a concession which favored dealers can well afford to make in return for an assured cash custom, without the cost of advertising or other outlays for attracting customers. Every three mouths the council receives the bids of dealers desiring its trade, and elects will offer the greatest inducements, all things considered. Tickets of membership are then issued, the exhibition of which entitles the bearer to the stipulated discount on all goods purchased during the ensuing quarter.—In all cases the council takes pains to secure trade circulars and lists of wholesale prices current, from which to estimate the justness of the charges of their local dealers. If the members can do better by ordering their supplies from the producer or the wholesale dealer, the local dealers lose their trade altogether. In many cases large dealers undertake to fill the orders of councils at a slight advance on wholesale rates, delivering to the appointed purchasing agents the articles in seperate parcels as required by the members, thus enabling the mechanics of the most out of the way village to command as favorable terms as the market will afford. Where the purchases are considerable and tolerably regular, it has been found a very satisfactory way to hire a cheap store-room and appoint one of the members storekeeper of the council to distribute the purchases as called for, on certain evenings of the week. At the regular meetings, the members elect the amounts of the several articles required, which are purchased in bulk, and of course on more favorable terms than in seperate parcels. By this plan, most of the advantages of co-operative stores are secured with none of the risks. In several States it has been found advantageous (experimentally, at least) to mass the trade of the order, or a great portion of it by appointing a general purchasing agent through whom the supplies for the councils are ordered, the superior advantages of such a buyer more than offsetting the cost of the increased machinery. An idea of the rapid spead of organization may be gained by the rate at which the order has grown in Connecticut. The first council with seven members, was organized Feb. 26, 1874. In May a State council met, with a membership of 1,200. By August this number was more than doubled, and at the meeting of Dec. 8 forty-seven councils, with a membership of over 5,000, were represented. To-day there are probably near 10,000 of the more thrifty mechanics and laborers of the small State of Connecticut thus banded together for mutual benefit in trade.—Thus far the estimated saving to each member is thirty per cent. of his purchases through the agency of the order—certainly an amount worth considering.—Such a sensible and practicle "strike" for an increase of wages is something new in the annals of industry. Besides the State councils, a national council has been organized. It will hold its session for 1875 probably before this reaches the eye of the reader. For what practicle purposes the session will be held does not clearly appear to outsiders. We can only hope that it will take no action to complicate the objects of the order, as National councils are apt to be ambitious, and the temptation to use a popular organization for political purposes is hard to be resisted; if indulged in, ruin is inevitable.

An adverteer called for a small boy in want of a place, and the same night found a baby in a basket on his doorstep.

Garibalda's plan for improving the Campagna involves the construction of a canal, and he proposes that the 20,000,000 francs wanted for the fortification of Rome should be spent on this canal.

John Bright is described as still fine-looking. His thick snow white hair, brushed back from his forehead and face, and flowing in heavy, vigorous locks, has added a sort of grandeur to his countenance.

The Incoming Senate.

The United States Senate, which will convene in special session on the 5th of march next, aggreeably to the proclamation of the President, will comprise forty one Republicans, twenty-eight Democrats and four Republicans or Independents, as follows (Republicans in Roman, Democrats in Italics, Independents in small capitals):

ALABAMA.
George E. Spencer. *George Goldthwaite.*
ARKANSAS.
Powell Clayton. Stephen W. Dorsey.
CALIFORNIA.
Aaron A. Sargent. NEWTON BOOTH.
CONNECTICUT.
Orris S. Ferry. *Wm. W. Eaton.*
DELEWARE.
Eli Saulsbury. *Thomas F. Bayard.*
FLORIDA
Simon B. Conover. *Charles W. Jones.*
GEORGIA.
T. Mason Norwood. *John B. Gordon.*
ILLINOIS.
John A. Logan. Richard J. Oglesby.
INDIANA.
Oliver P. Morton. *Jos. E. McDonald.*
IOWA.
George G. Wright. Wm. B. Allison.
KANSAS.
John James Ingalls. James M. Harvey.
KENTUCKY.
John W. Stevenson. *Thos. C. McCreery.*
LOUISIANA.
John R. West.
MAINE.
Lott M. Morrill. Hannibal Hamlin.
MARYLAND.
Geo. R. Dennis. *W. Pickney Whyte.*
MASSACHUSETTS.
Geo. S. Boutwell. Henry L. Daws.
MICHIGAN.
Thos. F. Ferry. L. P. CHRISTIANCY.
MINNESOTA.
Wm. Windom. S. J. R. MCMILLEN.
MISSISSIPPI.
James L. Alcorn. Branch K. Bruce.
MISSOURI.
Lewis V. Bogy. *F. M. Cockrell.*
NEBRASKA.
Phin. W. Hitchcock. A. S. Paddock.
NEVADA.
John P. Jones. W. M. Sharon.
NEW HAMPSHIRE.
Aaron H. Cragin. Bainbridge Wadleigh.
NEW JERSEY.
F. T. Frelinghuysen. *T. F. Randolph.*
NEW YORK.
Roscoe Conklin. *Francis Kernan.*
NORTH CAROLINA.
Matt. W. Ransom. *A. S. Merrimon.*
OHIO.
John Sherman. *Allen G. Thurman.*
OREGON.
James K. Kelley. John H. Mitchell.
PENNSYLVANIA.
Simon Cameron. *Wm. A. Wallace.*
RHODE ISLAND.
Henry B. Anthony. A. E. Burnside.
SOUTH CAROLINA.
Thos. J. Robertson. John J. Patterson.
TENNESSEE.
Henry Cooper *Andrew Jenson.*
TEXAS.
M. C. HAMILTON. *Samuel B. Maxey.*
VERMONT.
Geo. F. Edmonds. Austin F. Morrill.
VIRGINIA.
John W Johnson. *Robert E. Withers.*
WEST VIRGINIA.
Henry G. Davis. *A. T. Caperton.*
WISCONSIN.
Timothy O. Howe. ANGUS CAMERON.

P. B. S. Pinchback, elected to the Kellogg dynasty in Louisiana, has not yet been admitted to his seat, and there are some doubts as to his ever being successful in attaining it.

New Road Law.

The following bill was reported by Mr. Watson, Judiciary, (General) and read February 24, 1875:

AN ACT Providing for the making and repairing of public roads in the different townships of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

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 hereafter the supervisor of any township or road district on receipt of a notice in writing from any number of taxpayers representing one-half of the taxable property of said township, requesting him so to do shall after having given at least two weeks' notice of the time and place by advertising in two newspapers, one published in the county seat of the county in which the respective township is situated, and the other published nearest the township and by putting up at least six written or printed notices, in as many of the most public places in each of the townships within the month of March of the same year in which the notice is written is given, and every fifth year thereafter give out by public outcry to the lowest and best bidder, the making and repairing of all the existing public roads in the respective townships, for a term of five years, and in one lot where there are not more than twenty miles of road in the township and in two lots where there are more than twenty miles of road as aforesaid. All new roads required to be made from time to time, shall be let in the same manner, and the contractor or contractors, shall in addition to making, be required to keep them in repair until the next general letting or sale.

SECTION 2. The payments under the contracts provided for in the first section of this act, shall be made in monthly instalments in proportion to the whole amount of the contract under the direction of the board of auditors of the respective townships as provided by law, and the supervisor shall be required to view and inspect the aforesaid public roads at least twice in each month and make a report to the auditors of their condition, and should the contractor fail to comply with the conditions of his contract it shall be lawful for the auditors to decline making monthly payments until the roads are put in a satisfactory condition. *Provided*, That in case of a disagreement between the contractor and supervisor and auditors, it shall be the duty of the court of quarter sessions on petition of the contractors to appoint three viewers to examine the road and upon the receipt of the report of them or a majority of them the court shall render such a decree as it may seem proper.

SECTION 3. Each purchaser of roads shall be required to execute a contract with the auditors of the township and shall before entering upon his duties file in the office of the clerk of quarter sessions a bond approved by the auditors of each township respectively with sufficient security with double the amount of his contract or contracts for the faithful performance of his or their duties to make or keep the roads in good repair, and save and keep the township harmless from damages in consequence of accident from neglect to make, repair and keep the roads in good condition, and every such contract and bond shall be subject to the approval of the respective court of quarter sessions.

SECTION 4. If the lowest bidder at a road sale should fail to furnish security as provided in the third section of this act within five days from the date of sale then the next lowest bidder shall be notified and allowed five days from date of notice to furnish security, and execute the contract, or, if the second lowest bidder shall also fail to furnish security required, then the third lowest bidder shall be notified and allowed a further period of five days to furnish security as aforesaid. If the three lowest bidders fail to comply with the requirements of this act by furnishing satisfactory security then, and in that case a re-sale shall be had as provided in section first of this act.

SECTION 5. The supervisors shall receive a compensation for their service, not exceeding two hundred and fifty dollars per annum, to be determined by the auditors of the respective townships.

SECTION 6. No township officer shall be a contractor of roads or be interested directly or indirectly, in any road whatever, and no bidder at the regular sale who fails to furnish the required security shall be permitted to bid at a second sale rendered necessary by his failure to furnish security as aforesaid.

SECTION 7. Any violation or neglect of any of the provisions of this act by any contractor, supervisor, auditor or other township officer, shall be deemed a misdemeanor and may be prosecuted by indictment and upon conviction shall be punished by fine or imprisonment or both at the discretion of the court.

SECTION 8. On and after the passage of this act each township shall annually elect but one supervisor.

SECTION 9. That all acts and parts of acts of the General Assembly inconsistent herewith be and the same are hereby repealed.

Special Notices.

DR. SCHENCK'S STANDARD REMEDIES

The standard remedies for all diseases of the lungs are SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP, SCHENCK'S SEA WEED TONIC, and SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS, and, if taken before the lungs are destroyed, a speedy cure is effected.

To those three medicines Dr. J. H. Schenck, of Philadelphia, owes his unrivalled success in the treatment of pulmonary diseases.

The Pulmonic Syrup ripens the morbid matter in the lungs; nature throws it off by an easy expectoration, for when the phlegm or matter is ripe a slight cough will throw it off, the patient has rest and the lungs begin to heal.

To enable the Pulmonic Syrup to do this, Schenck's Mandrake Pills and Schenck's Sea Weed Tonic must be freely used to cleanse the stomach and liver. Schenck's Mandrake Pills act on the liver, removing all obstructions, relax the gall bladder, the bile starts freely, and the liver is soon relieved.

Schenck's Sea Weed Tonic is a gentle stimulant and alterative; the alkali of which it is composed, mixes with the food and prevents souring. It assists the digestion by toning up the stomach to a healthy condition, so that the food and the Pulmonic Syrup will make good blood; then the lungs heal, and the patient will surely get well if care is taken to prevent fresh cold.

All who wish to consult Dr. Schenck, either personally or by letter, can do so at his principal office, corner of Sixth and Arch Sts., Philadelphia, every Monday.

Schenck's medicines are sold by all druggists throughout the country.

New Advertisements.

Public Sale.

The undersigned will offer at public sale at his residence in Forest Lake, on

Monday, March 15th,

at 12 o'clock, the following property: Two cows, one mare with foal, one shoat, one buggy and harness, a lot of farming and mechanic's tools and a general assortment of household goods too numerous to mention.

TERMS:—All sums under $5 cash, over $5 eight months credit with interest and approved security.

WILSON J. TURRELL.

March 3, 1875.-pd. 9-3

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE OF REAL ESTATE IN ARARAT TOWNSHIP.

Pursuant to an order of the Orphans' Court of Susquehanna County, the undersigned administrator of the estate of S. H. Campbell, dec'd, will sell, at public sale on the premises, on

Tuesday, March 30th, 1875,

at one o'clock p. m. the following described lot of land to wit: All that certain lot of land situate in the township of Ararat, County of Susquehanna and State of Pennsylvania, described as follows: Beginning at a beech, an original corner of four tracts; thence along the warrantee line of Connelly McCauseland and Alexander Mellins, north 68¾ degrees west 106 perches to a post and stones; thence south 46¾ degrees west 161 perches to stones in warrantee line of Wm. Forbes; thence south 43¾ degrees east 100 perches to a post, a corner of Truman Ogden's lands; thence by said Ogden's lands north 49 degrees east 161 perches to the place of beginning, containing 104 acres, more or less.

TERMS:—$50 on day of sale; $500 on final confirmation, and the balance one year thereafter, with interest.

S. R. CAMPBELL, Administrator.

Ararat, March 1, 1875. 9-3

FARM FOR SALE CHEAP.

The subscriber offers his farm for sale, situate in Franklin township, Susq'a county, Pa., a desirable place containing 42¾ acres, 30 acres improved, the balance well timbered, a two story house, barn with underground floor and stabling, all new, an orchard of about 50 trees. The land is of first quality, good for grain or grass, in a good state of cultivation, well watered and on main road within ¼ mile of J. L. Merriman's store, school house, post office, and about 40 rods of church. The stock and farming tools will be sold with the place if desired. Any one desirous of such a place will find it to their advantage to call before the first of April.

TERMS very easy. Apply personally or by letter to W. H. TRAVIS, Uniondale, Susq'a co., Pa.

9-4 March 3, 1875.

A BRAVE BOOK!!

"What Woman Should Know."

A Woman's Book about Women, by a Woman, (MRS. E. B. DUFFEY.)

The only work of the kind ever written by a woman It is a necessity in every household, its entire novelty and eminent practicalness creates an immense demand. Notwithstanding the delicate subjects necessarily treated, it is written in such a brave pure style as will not offend the most fastidious. Lady agents never have had such an opportunity to make money and do good. Terms and sample sheets mailed free on immediate application.

8w9 J. M. STODDART & CO., Philadelphia.

Public Vendue.

The undersigned Executrix of the estate of Gid Peck, deceased, will sell at public sale on the premises late of Gid Peck, deceased, in New Milford Township, on

Thursday, April 1, 1875,

commencing at 10 o'clock a m., the following property to wit: One lumber wagon, 1 buggy wagon, 1 horse wheel rake, 1 fanning mill, 1 cultivator, 1 harrow, plows, and all farming tools of every description; dairy fixtures of all kinds, including a large number of pans and pails; stoves, tables, chairs, beds and bedding, and all the household furniture, &c., belonging to said estate.

TERMS:—All sums under $5 cash; $5 and over, four months credit, with interest and approved security.

Also, at the same place, pursuant to an order of the Orphans' Court of Susquehanna county, the said executrix, will sell at public sale on the premises, all that certain farm or lot of land, late of Gid Peck, deceased, situate in the township of New Milford, County of Susquehanna and State of Pennsylvania, described as follows, to wit: Bounded on the north by lands of Esq. Ayres estate and F. W. Boyle; on the east by lands of E. A. Johnson A. B. Smith, H. Burritt and John Boyle; on the south by lands formerly of Robinson; on the west by lands of R. J. Vaile and M. Wiseman; containing one hundred and fifty-seven acres, more or less.

TERMS made known on day of sale.

ZABY F. PECK, Executrix.

New Milford, March, 3, 1875. 9-3

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

Pursuant to an order of the Orphans' Court of Susquehanna county, the undersigned, administrator of the estate of Eale Dopp, dec'd, will sell, at public sale, on the premises, in Herrick Township, on

Monday, March 29th,

at one o'clock p. m., the following described lot of land to wit: All that certain lot of land situate in the township of Herrick, County of Susquehanna, and State of Pennsylvania, described as follows: Beginning at a stake and stones in corner of John Roger's land, thence south 47½ degrees, east 101¼ perches to stake and stones in corner with Eugene A. Dopp; thence north 43¾ degrees, west 68 perches to stake and stones; thence south 47½ degrees west, 70 perches to stake and stones; thence north 43¾ degrees west, 46 perches to a Beech tree; thence south 47½ degrees west 31¼ perches to a black cherry tree; thence south 43¾ degrees east 136 perches to the place of beginning, containing 65 acres, more or less.

TERMS:—$50 on day of sale; $500 on final confirmation; and the balance one year thereafter, with interest.

S. R. CAMPBELL, Administrator.

Herrick, March 3, 1875. 9-3

STEAM ENGINE FOR SALE.—The subscriber has a second hand, 30 horse power, engine with heavy balance wheel, and all in complete running order. Will be sold cheap, having no use for it. Particulars can be had by seeing or addressing,

B. C. HANDRICK, Springville, Pa.

Feb. 17, 1875.—3m*.

New Advertisements.

Authorized Capital, - $500,000 00
Present Capital, - - 100,000 00.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK, MONTROSE, PA.

WILLIAM J. TURRELL, *President*
D. D. SEARLE, *Vice President.*
N. LENHEIM, - - *Cashier.*

Directors.

WM. J. TURRELL, D. D. SEARLE,
A. J. GERRITSON, M. S. DESSAUER,
ABEL TURRELL, G. V. BENTLEY,
G. B. ELDRED, Montrose, Pa.
E. A. CLARK, Binghamton, N. Y.
E. A. PRATT, New Milford, Pa.
M. B. WRIGHT, Susquehanna Depot, Pa.
L. S. LENHEIM, Great Bend, Pa.

DRAFTS SOLD ON EUROPE.

COLLECTIONS MADE ON ALL POINTS.

SPECIAL DEPOSITS SOLICITED.

Montrose, March 3, 1875.-tf

What is Vegetine?

IT is a compound extracted from barks, roots and herbs. It is Nature's Remedy. It is perfectly harmless from any bad effect upon the system. It is nourishing and strengthening. It acts directly upon the blood. It quiets the nervous system. It gives you good sweet sleep at night. It is a panacea for our aged fathers and mothers, for it gives them strength, quiets their nerves, and gives them Nature's sweet sleep—as has been proved by many an aged person. It is the great Blood Purifier. It is a soothing remedy for our children It has relieved and cured thousands. It is very pleasant to take; every child likes it. It relieves and cures all diseases originating from impure blood. Try the VEGETINE. Give it a fair trial for your complaints; then you will say to your friend, neighbor, and acquaintance, "Try it, it has cured me."

RELIABLE EVIDENCE.

The following unsolicited testimonial from Rev. O. T. Walker, formerly pastor of Bowdoin Square Church, Boston, and at present settled in Providence, R. Island, must be deemed as reliable evidence. No one should fail to obscure that this testimonial is the result of two years' experience with the use of VEGETINE in the Rev. Mr. Walker's family, who now pronounce it invaluable:

PROVIDENCE, R. I., 164 Transit Street.

H. R. STEVENS, Esq:

I feel bound to express with my signature the high value I place upon your VEGETINE. My family have used it for the last two years. In nervous debility it is invaluable, and I recommend it to all who may need an invigorating, renovating tonic.

O. T. WALKER,
Formerly Pastor of Bowdoin Square Church, Boston.

THE BEST EVIDENCE.

The following letter from Rev. E. S. Best, Pastor of the M. E. Church, Natick, Mass., will be read with interest by many physicians; also those suffering from the same disease as afflicted the son of the Rev. E. S. Best. No person can doubt this testimony, as there is no doubt about the curative power of VEGETINE.

NATICK, MASS., January 1st, 1873.

MR. H. R. STEVENS:

Dear Sir—We have good reason for regarding your VEGENTENE a medicine of the greatest value. We feel assured that it has been the means of saving our son's life. He is now seventeen years of age; for the last two years he has suffered from necrosis of his leg, caused by scrofulous affection, and was so far reduced that nearly all who saw him thought his recovery impossible. A counsel of able physicians could give us but the faintest hope of his ever rallying; two of the number declaring that he was beyond the reach of human remedies, that even amputation could not save him as he had not vigor enough to endure the operation. Just then we commenced giving him VEGETINE and from that time to the present he has been continuously improving. He has lately resumed studies, thrown away his crutches and cane, and walks about cheerfully and strong.

Though there is still some discharge from the opening where his limb was lanced, we have the fullest confidence that in a little time he will be perfectly cured.

He has taken about three dozen bottles of VEGETINE, but lately uses but little, as he declares he is too well to be taking medicine.

Respectfully yours,
E. S. BEST,
MRS. L. C. BEST.

PREPARED BY

H. R. STEVENS, Boston Mass.

Vegetine is Sold by all Druggists,

EVERYWHERE.

THE CONFESSIONS OF AN INVALID, published as a warning and for the benefit of Young Men and others who suffer from NERVOUS DEBILITY POSS OR 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.
P. O. Box 153, Brooklyn, N. Y.

October 7th, 1874.—6m.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—The undersigned, an Auditor appointed by the Orphan's Court of Susq'a Co., to distribute the funds in the hands of A. H. McCollum esq., administrator of the estate of Reuben Reynolds, late of Bridgewater deceased, will attend to the duties of his appointment at his office in Montrose, on Wednesday, March 24th, 1875, at 1 o'clock, p. m., at which time and place all persons interested will make known their claims or forever debarred from coming in on said fund.

B. L. BALDWIN, Auditor.

Montrose, Feb. 24th, 1875. 8w4.

Undertaking.

THE undersigned will make Undertaking a SPECIALTY in their business.

All needing their services will be promptly attended to. Satisfaction guaranteed. P. & H. MATHEWS.

Friendsville, Pa., February 24, 1875. 8-tf

AUDITOR'S NOTICE. The undersigned having been appointed an Auditor, by the Orphans' Court of Susquehanna County to distribute the funds in the hands of Elliot Aldrich, executor of the est. of Nathan Aldrich, dec'd., will attend to the duties of his appointment at the office of Fraser & Crossmon, in Montrose, on Monday, March 22, 1875, at 1 o'clock, p. m. at which time and place all persons interested in said fund must present their claims, or be forever debarred from coming in on said fund.

WM. A. CROSSMON, Auditor.

Montrose, Jan. 27, 1875.—4w.

Blacksmith Wanted.

THE undersigned having a good Blacksmith shop near Choconut Post Office, is desirous of engaging a good Blacksmith, or will rent the shop. Also a Hotel property for rent or sale. Address

JAMES DONLEY.

Choconut, Pa., January 27, 1875.-3wp

Dissolution.

THE partnership formerly existing under the firm name of PITCH & WATSON, having expired by its own limitation, Dec. 31st, '74, was dissolved at that date. The books, notes, and accounts of the late firm, remain in my hands, and parties indebted are requested to call and settle.

L. F. PITCH.

Montrose, January 27, 1875.-4w4

The Best Home Music Books.

PIANO AT HOME, 4 Hand pieces. Large collection of popular pieces. Most excellent practice, and most entertaining to play.

RITTER'S HISTORY OF MUSIC, 2 Vols. Each $1.50. Condensed from 500 books, and is terse, complete, interesting and a most useful book of reference in musical families.

CLARKE'S NEW METHOD, For REED ORGANS is still the leading Method in point of sale, is enlarged, improved, and in every way keeps up its high reputation. Price $2.50.

ORGAN AT HOME, $2.50. The largest and best collection of popular Reed Organ music. 200 pieces; large pages, well filled.

RIVER OF LIFE, New Edition, 35 cents. Full of the sweetest of Sabbath School Songs.

All books sent post-paid, for retail price.

OLIVER DITSON & Co., CHAS. H. DITSON & Co., Boston, 711 B'dway, N. Y.

1-tc [May 20, 1874.—1y.]

New Store in Brackney, Pa.

THE undersigned wish to announce to the people of Brackney and vicinity that they have on hand a stock of

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARDWARE, TINWARE, CROCKERY, DRUGS and MEDICINES,

Second in quality to none. We have opened business with a view of supplying the people of this section, and will guarantee goods as represented, and at or

Under Binghamton Prices!

Our expenses being much lighter than those of Binghamton merchants.

**