Democrat--Editorial.

Circulation Increasing TWICE as Fast as any Paper in Northern Pennsylvania.

Gold closed in New York, on Saturday at 115¼.

The government officials in New York city were assessed $30,000 for the Connecticut campaign.

A committee of the Masschusetts Legislature are considering the expediency of incorporating "fidelity insurance companies," to insure the personal honesty of officers, public or private, under bonds of other special obligation for the faithful administration of their offices.

Cincinnati was not behind Connecticut, and doubled her Democratic majority of last year. Reports from all parts of Ohio, where elections for city, township and town officers were held, indicate that the State will give not less than 25,000 majority next year.

The legislature of Illinois has repealed the compulsory education law of that state. New York might as well. It is a dead letter on her statute books. A democratic people do not believe in having their children stuffed like sausages, either with politics, religion or any other education.

Adjutant-General Bingham, of the state of Missouri, has discovered frauds in the issue of certificates of debt on the part of the state for war services during the civil war. One regiment was "certificated" to the extent of $100,000 of service never performed, and other frauds are intimated.

General Hawley, who swallowed and circulated the Bonanza outrage stories of "bacon" Hays of Alabama; the Centennial advocate and fervid orator, has stepped down and out of Congress. The tidal wave struck him in the midst of his usefulness and carried him to a watery grave.

The Milwaukee *News* is authority for the rather apocryphal story of three young frogs that were found enclosed in a solid block of ice in a well. The ice and frogs were placed in a tub near the fire, and soon after the frogs were discovered sitting on the edge of the tub gleefully chirping their spring songs.

If Connecticut is lost to Grant he doubtless derives comfort from the reflection that Louisiana still remains, and cannot be taken from him by any such device as the ballot as long as the bayonet is kept at the throats of her people. The superiority of the bayonet over the ballot is thus made apparent to the dullest comprehension.

The organs are proclaiming very virtuously that the Cameron excursion to Mexico has no political significance, but is undertaken purely for pleasure. Why do they not give equal prominence to the fact that this "pleasure excursion" is taken in a government vessel provisioned at the expense of the United States.—*Detroit Free Press.*

The returns from the state of Michigan as they straggle in are not of an assuring kind for the republican party.—It is now believed that the democrats have elected ten of the twenty one circuit judges who were voted for and that the general vote in the state shows a democratic gain on the remarkable election of November, 1874.

All is quiet in the Schuylkill region, and strong hopes are entertained that there will be no violence in Luzerne. The miners emphatically deny that they are considering the question of submitting to the reduced basis, but, in the face of all that is said as to their power of endurance, we still hope for a final solution of the problem within the month.

We are fully determined now to smoke the editor of the Montrose *Republican* out of his den on the "third term" question, or else make him dig deeper than he ever did before to hide himself away. He is undertaking the senatorial Local Option tactics by trying to be on both sides of the question at once, but the people have had about all the political clowns of that character that they will patronize.

The Democrats of Connecticut did well on Monday; but not as well as they could. There were tie votes in three assembly districts—East Haddam, Columbia and Redding. Special elections were held on Tuesday which resulted in the choice of democrats in all three districts—in East Haddam by 30 majority. Columbia 14, and Redding 11. This makes the house of representatives stand 136 democrats; 106 republicans and 2 independents.

The N. Y. *Graphic* nominates Gov. Tilden for the Presidency. This is not a good send off, but indicates the tendency of public sentiment to some extent. If Tilden convicts the State robbers as he did the city thieves, he will undoubtedly be the central figure in the Presidential canvass. He more nearly represents old Hickory, in his style of dealing with corruption in high places than any man since his day. It does look as if Tilden was the coming man, and that such a man is needed in the Presidential chair is certain.

There is food for thought in this paragraph from the Boston Herald. "Those people who think it impossible for President Grant to get a nomination for a Third Term have not looked at the figures. There will be 369 votes in the Convention. Of these the 16 Southern State will have 138. Grant could get all these to-day, and 48 more would give him a majority. He would undoubtedly be the strongest candidate on the first ballot were the Convention to be held next week."

The managers of our local spelling matches make a mistake in the use of technical and obsolete words and foreign names, if they really have orthographical improvement in view. They will find it much more profitable and instructive to use common English words. It is no test of a speller's capability to fail to spell correctly a word that he would not hear used in a century of conversation with the most learned.

Reports from the wheat growing regions of the country are generally to the effect that the wheat presents a very favorable appearance notwithstanding the length and severity of the winter. The snow afforded it protection and it was not subjected to the numerous freezes and thaws which are always so destructive to the wheat crop. Hence there is at presents every indication of a fair, if not bounteous harvest, which is invariably the herald of more prosperous times for, after all, substatial prosperty rests upon the shoulders of the agricultural classes. Their prosperty or depression leaves its impress upon the whole community.

The editor of the Montrose *Republican* consoles himself upon the late elections, and especially the Waterloo defeat in Connecticut, by using the logic of one of old, who told Noah in the time of the flood, to go on, with his old ark for it wouldn't be much of a shower after all. He also reminds us of the old lady who desired to show her christian resignation in times of affliction, and, on hearing that her husband had fallen and broken his neck, said with great apparent calmness that "she was thankful it wasn't any worse." Homer says this week:

"On the whole, taking all the Spring elections together, Republicans have no great cause for discouragement, though it is evident that the Democracy are much elated by their successes."

Here is a mild estimate of the President's qualifications for a third term. It is from the Boston *Courier*: "A President who takes gifts, who sits aloft, thwarting the will of the people, and dreams of an indefinite extension of his lease of power through the continuance of anarchy in the Southern half of the Union, should be ineligible even to a second term. Freedom itself is worthless without order and an honest intelligent National administration. Grant has never had a Cabinet capable of administering the affairs of a great government. He has had an unconquerable aversion to any body bigger than a head clerk.—The personnel of the Government of the smallest State in Europe would put ours to blush."

It has been a hard fight and a long one, but it's of no use, and Mr. Tweed may as well surrender unconditionally at once. He went to prison to save several millions of real estate, hoping for a pardon after things would blow over; but matters have grown worse and worse. the toils have grown thicker instead of relaxing, and now he is likely to be stripped of his stolen wealth and die in jail. Suit has been instigated by the city to recover all the real estate held by him when the exposure began, and, with Ingersoll pardoned to testify, and the profound conviction of the justice of the claim, no jury would hesitate to make the restitution to the extent of all the property that can be found. If Tweed has not lost all his cunning he will come down, like Scott's coon, without waiting for the fire.

We have not heard so much lately as we used to hear about President Grant paying the public debt out of his own pocket. In fact he has apparently given up that praiseworthy practice, which at one time gained him so much credit, and his admirers will rejoice to learn, from the monthly statement published to-day, that he has resumed it. At least there is an apparent decrease of some three and a half millions since the last statement. About two millions of this however, can be accounted for by the retirement of legal tenders, under the recent law, to the extent of four-fifths of the additional issue of national bank circulation. Beyond this the favorable showing is due to an increase of coin in the Treasury. The currency balance is down next to nothing.—*Phila. Times*

Developements connected with the late frauds in the post office department at Washington point to a higher game than the thieves already exposed. Jerome J. Hinds it appears is a familiar friend and confident of Senator Spencer of Alabama. They are old army comrades. Hinds was a captain in the regiment of which Spencer was sutler. They lived together in the same house at Washington. Through Spencer's influence Hinds was made a commissioner in bankruptcy, and afterwards Marshal for the Northern and Middle District of Alabama. The Postmaster General appears in this mail contract discovery to have struck upon a perfect mine of fraud, with ramifications ranging up and down the whole list of carpet baggers. A correspondent says if the game is properly pursued "five or six millions of dollars can be saved the government and a whole corridor of cells in the penitentiary can be filled with convicted thieves."

HOMER IS SILENCED.

The Bradford *Reporter* avers that the Louisiana policy of Grant has been sustained by the country though from what source it gathers this interesting and consoling conclusion is beyond our conception. It may be that the extremely thin coating of whitewash applied by the Senate resolution has been construed to mean something of this kind; but when it is considered that the popular vote of the country has most emphatically destroyed any such illusion, it is not apparent why or how the opinion of one branch of the national Legislature should negative or even effect this verdict. Perhaps it is all plain to the *Reporter*, but to us it seems rather barren and not a congratulatory position for the President.

In another article the *Reporter* rather rakes weak-kneed Repnblicans and very squarely takes grounds in favor of a third term, as may be gathered from the following extract.

"It is too early yet to say who should be the candidate of the Republican party for the President, in 1876. Gen. Grant has twice led that party to victory, having been called upon by the people to be its standard-bearer. Is it too much to say that a combination of circumstances might arise which would point him out as clearly the best and most available candidate for 1876, as in 1868 and 1872? Where, then, is the wisdom of following a cue given by those who hate and fear him above all living men, and whose greatest apprehension is, that he may possibly be at the helm of government for another four years?"

Homer's "third term" question has answered itself. The Montrose *Republican* and the Bradford *Reporter* are both now open advocates of third terms. The *Reporter*, out and out, and the *Republican* by its silence.

OFFICIAL PLUNDERING.

When the Democratic House meets, the people may expect some startling exposures of the way things are managed and millions were stolen in the misnamed department of Justice presided over by Attorney General Williams. It is now coming to be pretty generally understood that the bogus Southern outrages of last year were not only intended for political effect, but to afford an opportunity to rob the National Treasury. We will take the case of one of the Arkansas districts, for instance, and compare the costs of marshals, district attorneys, special counsel, clerks, commissioners, rents and all other items of expense in all the New England States. During the last fiscal year they were as follows:

Maine for all these items	$13,357 83
New Hampshire, for all these items	8,507 69
Vermont, for all these items	13,918 36
Massachusetts, for all these items	43,736 45
Rhode Island, for all these items	11,736 12
Connecticut, for all these items	6,493 97
Total	$102,619 83

Compare this result with the fraudulent charges in Arkansas for a single district:

L. H. Roots, Mrshal, 14 months	$403,266 49
Deduct New England, six States	102,619 83
Excess	$301,216 66

In every other southern district the same system of plunder has been carried on, to an extent as yet unknown. But Mr. Williams' system is doomed to an early exposure.—*Pittsburg Post.*

SPRAGUES' FARM.

In the state which was long known as "Spragues' Farm" but which since the failure of that firm has become the exclusive property of their business rivals, Brown and Ives, an election for governor was held the other day in which the world at large seems to have taken little interest. It would be no honor for the democrats to win a political victory in a state whose laws surround the voter with the most odious tests and whose elections are marked with flagrant and undisguised corruption. Up to 1845 Rhode Island had no other form of government than the charter which was granted to the colony by King Charles II. The constitution which succeeded was little improvement on the royal charter. It makes a property qualification for voting and a property as well as a nativity test for office. No foreign born citizen is eligible but all native negroes can hold office if they possess the property qualification.—The contest on Wednesday was mainly between the liquor and anti-liquor factions of the republican party. The vote for governor was nearly equally divided between the candidates of these rival factions, but the democratic candidate receiving enough votes to prevent an election by the people, there will be a new trial in which the lowest candidate will be dropped. This narrows the contest between the liquor and anti-liquor factions of the republican party, the result depending altogether on the orders which may be given by Brown and Ives to their obedient subjects.

BLAINE AND THE PRESIDENCY.

We beg Mr. Blaine to consult his almanac, and anchor it in his memory that it is just ten years ago since the armies of rebellion surrendered to the power of the Government, and that it is just about seven years since the Republican party entered upon one of its grandest National campaigns under the inspiration of a leader whose platform was "Let us have Peace!" He should charge his memory with the fact that when President Grant came into power one of his first acts was to honor Lee's chief lieutenant, General Longstreet, with a most responsible and lucrative office; that the insurgent soldier was charged with a cabinet portfolio, and sat in the highest political councils of the nation; that Moseby became the trusted counsellor at the White House; that for a full decade the Republicans have administered the Government and carried its policy of reconstruction to its consummation, and that in 1872 the whole nation, by solemn deliverance of every political organization, declared the issue of the war formally and irrevocably accepted as settled. If he could just get these rather important historical truths once fixed in his recollections, he would save himself from the pitiable spectacle he presented before a political club in New York on Thursday evening, when he repeated the tail end of one of his old sectional speeches of half a dozen years ago, and supposed that he was saying something worthy of a statesman. When he talks about any political party advocating "the cause which ten years ago laid down its arms at Appomattox," he tests both the credulity and respect of an audience to the utmost. True, it was late in the evening and after refreshments but if there is one thing that the people of the country are likely to desire in the next President, it is that he shall talk as sensible after dinner as after church, and Mr. Blaine would do well to begin now. *Philadelphia Times.*

CONNECTICUT.

The administration editors who were induced to believe that the tremendous efforts of the administration and liberal expenditure of money would secure a victory in Connecticut, or at least a reduction of the democratic majority, in spite of the popular repugnance, had got themselves ready to shout lustily over a great reaction in political sentiment.—Having prepared to "pucker" for the reaction they have not got their mouths in shape yet for another tune. The figures of the election utterly confound them. The vote is the largest ever cast in the state, reaching 100,886. Governor Ingersoll's majority over all is 6,684. His plurality over Green is 9,482. Last year his majority was 1822 in a total vote of 91,688. There is thus no excuse for this signal defeat on the ground of absenteeism.

Nor does the prohibition vote, which has served so often to explain radical defeats, help to account for this result in Connecticut. In 1874 the vote of the prohibitionists was 4,960 in the state.—This year it has declined to 2,674, or nearly one half, under the operation of the causes which have reduced the strength of that faction in other states. The vote of the republican candidate for governor is increased by upwards of two thousand prohibitionists who voted for their own candidate last year. Yet Governor Ingersoll has a majority of upwards of six thousand. We, of course, take it for granted that the prohibitionists voted for the party and the candidates who have constantly catered for their votes. So it is evident from these figures that the democracy of Connecticut have triumphed in a fair field, and on clearly defined issues, over the combined elements of opposition, over Grantism, moderate republicanism represented by General Hawley, and prohibitory liquor fanaticism.—The intelligent people of Connecticut have repudiated the whole of them.

GRANT'S THIRD TERM.

A correspondent of the Philadelphia *Times* has the following on Grant's determined third term project:

As I predicted two days ago, the policy of the administration will henceforth be one of relentless proscription of all leading Republicans who do not favor the whole policy and ambition of the President, including the third term. The Grant organs here and the home organs of Cameron in Pennsylvania, edited by his private secretary, who is paid by the government, having led off in the work of hunting down Blaine, Hawley, Phelps, Foster, Dawes and all those who do not bow abjectly to the third-term programme. It is openly declared by those who speak for the President, that there shall be no more distractions of the party by the "Independents;" that they shall all be compelled to go to the rear at once and be treated as outside the pale of party favor. Morton is absent in New Orleans, and Cameron is also junketing along the sea cost on government rations, but it is proclaimed that they will fall into line as soon as they return. Morton must do so or yield the leadership absolutely to Conkling, and Cameron must obey or loose his position as Chairman of Foreign Relations and his control of Pennsylvania patronage besides. Many will incline to revolt, but when it is evident that they cannot make the issue inside of the party, but must go, like Schurz, and Fenton and Trumbull in 1872, outside of the fold most of the Senators will yield a sullen obedience and the President will triumph. The special friends of Grant say that the best possible result for the Republican party is to loose the elections generally this year, as it will prove the absolute necessity of taking him as the candidate in 1876. They give up Ohio as lost, and they do not regard Gov. Hartranft with favor. His intrusion into the Presidential arena last year was an offence that has never been forgiven, and his defeat next fall will be grateful news to all about the White House. It is now no longer possible to question the President's purpose to make the race for the third term, and those who still doubt it but display their want of ordinary political sagacity.

Death of a Miser.

The Baltimore *American* notes the recent death in that city of a man whose economical habits entitle him to a lofty niche in the world's gallery of misers.—His name was Henry Breamer, and shortly before his death he announced to a friend that during his whole life he had never given away a cent, nor spent one when it was not absolutely necessary.—Some four years ago he married a third wife, who is a young woman, but unlike most men in their dotage had held her well in hand and compelled her to work in a factory. Her weekly earnings were regularly turned over to Breamer, who attended personally to all household matters and bought the food they lived upon. About six years ago he bought a second hand pine coffin from an undertaker which piece of furniture was stored away in the upper part of the house until it should come into use. A few days before dying he told his wife that his funeral expenses must not exceed $10, and he decided that his mortal remains could be carried to the graveyard by two or three men much cheaper than they could be in a hearse.—On making inquiry it was found that it would cost about $12 to employ six men to convey the miser's body to the grave, and rather than pay that, hired a wagon for $5 to do the job. The night before his death Breamer sent for a barber and was shaved, as the operation would have cost $1 if postponed until after death, which before it cost but ten cents. The funeral consisted of a furniture wagon containing the remains, and eleven friends and relatives of the deceased, who followed along on foot. The faithful wife of the dead man carried out his instructions to a letter, and the total amount attending the funeral amounted to $8.75.—Breamer had during his life managed, by quiet economy and abstinence, to scrape together a considerable amount of wealth estimated at $30,000. He made a will leaving the property to his son in India and his wife but cautioned him to use it carefully.

At a dinner party a lady once asked Dr. Johnson if he liked children. Don't know ma'am. Never ate any, replied the doctor.

A Penitentiary Genius.

The Baltimore *Sun* says:—Adolph Lawrence, in the Maryland Penitentiary whose term for horse stealing expired on the 4th of March, and who is now serving an additional three months for an adroitly planned and successfully carried out escape from the prison in 1870, has proved himself a man of no ordinary talent. When the keeper came to his cell one morning in that year, the figure of a man with outstretched hand presented the customary check with which each prisoner is designated, and it was not for some time after discovered that the prisoner was gone, that the figure was a dummy made of clothing, and that the hand was an excellent imitation in plaster of paris. He was shortly after recaptured and has since been one of the best men and at the same time has turned his attention in a direction which is likely to prove remunerative, at the same time that an honorable and usful life in the future is opend to him. He is employed in the shoe department and some time since invented an attachment to shoe-stitching machines, which is very simple and fills a want long felt. Through the board of directors the invention was patented and a sale of the right for New York made to a large manufacturing house in New York City for $600. The invention has gained the good opinion of many in the trade, and it is believed that when the man is at liberty he will at once secure a competency in the sale of rights to use and the royalty upon his invention. Efforts to secure his release are stated to be strongly seconded by the board of directors.

Telegraphic.

A GREAT FEAT.

LONDON, April 9.—Paul Boynton will attempt to cross the channel to day in his life-saving dress. He is to start from Dover at three a. m., and expects to reach Bolonge between three and four p. m.—A dispatch from Dover reports the weather favorable, the sea calm and wind northeast. The queen and Minister Schenck have directed dispatches to be sent wishing Boynton success. Many representatives of the press will accompany him in a steamer. The currents will probably oblige him to make a zizzag course of fifty miles, although the direct distance is only twenty seven. An experienced pilot will direct Boynton. The feat attracts great attention. Visitors will come from Paris to witness the arrival, among them many Americans.

FORTY HOUSES DESTROYED BY FIRE.

TITUSVILLE, April 11.—A fire at Milerstown this morning broke out in Bluesine's confectionery and faro bank which in two hours, destroyed forty buildings.—It is impossible at present to give the losses, but they will not be less than one hundred thousand dollars. The most important losses were M'Kinney Bros. & Galey's building, the Oil Producer's and Oilmen's national bank, J. M. Bride's drug store, A. Tolman's paint store and the Hagan opera house. The other buildings were mostly saloons and small tenements The insurance is small.

TERRIBLE TORNADO.

LITTLE ROCK, April 9.—The storm last evening prostrated the telegraph wires in all directions, A number of houses were blown down and five persons killed and several wounded. About the same hour a storm struck Tequarkana unroofing the public school building and fatally injuring a child and slightly injuring several others. Rain fell in torrents flooding streets throughout the city.

EMIGRANTS WESTWARD BOUND.

OMAHA, April 9.—The number of emigrants westward bound the present season is unprecedented, 9,300 have left here since March 1. Upwards of 1,000 were delayed here yesterday for want of cars but were sent on special trains to-day.

SHIP CARPENTERS' STRIKE.

CHICAGO, April 9.—The ship carpenters of this city are on a strike for $3 per day wages, instead of $2.50, the present price. The bosses claim that business is dull they cannot afford the advance, and the result is that work is at a stand still.

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 these 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.

Marble Works!

We would call the attention of the Public wanting

ANYTHING IN THE MARBLE LINE

to OUR WORKS at

SUSQUEHANNA DEPOT, PA.,

☞ Being the only Marble Works in the County. ☜

All Work Warranted as Represented

OR NO SALE.

YOU CAN SAVE MONEY

By calling on us.

WILLIS DeLONG.

M. A. COLVIN, Ag't.

Susq'a Depot, Pa., April 14, 1875.-1y.

GOOD NEWS. CHEAP JOHN GOOD NEWS

Has come to town and can be found in POST'S BUILDING, next to Miner's Grocery, where he will sell the following goods, with others too numerous to mention, at TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT. LESS THAN ELSEWHERE in this or any other place.

READY-MADE CLOTHING, DRY GOODS, HATS AND CAPS, YANKEE NOTIONS. AND FURNISHING GOODS,

LADIES' AND MISSES' UNDERWEAR. LADIES' AND MISSES' FULL SUITS. LADIES' WRAPPERS, ETC.

Our Stock of the above goods is fresh and new, bought for cash, and will be sold for the same at a small profit. Give us a call before purchasing elsewhere. All kinds of Country Produce taken in trade.

SPECIAL.—We will always keep on hand a Large and Fine Stock of

MILLINERY GOODS--Trimmed and Untrimmed!

Work done right here in our store, by experienced milliners. Orders promptly attended to.

Montrose, April 14, 1875.-1y. ☞ AUCTION EVERY SATURDAY. ☜

New Advertisements.

MASONRY.

Anyone wishing to have any kind of mason work done

IN A FIRST-CLASS MANNER

and at moderate prices will do well to call on E. A. Robbins, of New Milford, for any kind of work in that line.

Address E. A. ROBBINS, New Milford, Pa.

April 15, 1875. 15w3

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE OF REAL ESTATE IN AUBURN.

In pursuance of an order of the Orphan's Court of Susquehanna county, the undersigned, Administrator of the estate of James Murtagh, dec'd, will sell at public sale on the premises on

Monday, May 10th, 1875,

at 1 p. m., the following described lot of land, to wit: all that certain lot of land situate in Auburn, Susquehanna county State of Pennsylvania, described as follows: On the north by lands of Mrs. Catherine Thayne and Milton Harris, on the east by lands of Milton Harris, on the south by lands of Michael Moldoon, on the west by lands of G. R. White, containing 84 acres, more or less.

TERMS—$200 down on day of sale, $1,000 on final confirmation and the balance in six months thereafter with interest.

E. O'NEIL, Adm'r.

April 14, 1875. 15w3

GRAND OPENING

OF

SPRING GOODS

AT

H. & W. T. Dickerman's,

NEW MILFORD, PA.

MORE GOODS, A BETTER VARIETY, AND AT LOWER PRICES,

THAN EVER OFFERED IN THE CO. BEFORE.

We Wish it Distinctly Understood that we do a Cash Business and WILL NOT BE UNDERSOLD! We will Duplicate any Bill you may buy in Binghamton or elsewhere, and save you your expenses.

WE HAVE JUST OPENED SEVERAL CASES OF NEW

SPRING STYLE DRESS GOODS

AND IN

COTTON GOODS A LARGE STOCK

VERY LOW.

WE HAVE THE

LARGEST STOCK OF CLOTHING

Ever placed on Exhibition in the town, Newest and Nobbiest, and at Prices Way Down!

OUR BOOT AND SHOE Department is Complete. Of Ladies' Wear we make a Specialty. Shoes for the Baby, the Misses, the Matron, and the Easy Shoe for the Old Lady.

☞ A HUNDRED STYLES OF HATS & CAPS, ALL NEW! ☜

—ALSO—

A LARGE STOCK AND NEW PATTERNS IN WALL AND WINDOW PAPERS!

We have our Large Store filled with new goods of the newest styles. Come and see us. You will find the boys at home, happy to see you, and ready to make good all they advertise.

H. & W. T. DICKERMAN.

New Milford, April 14.—15-4.

KIDNEY COMPLAINT.

Probably there is no complaint that afflicts the human system, which is so little understood at the present time, as some of the varied forms of Kidney complaints.

There is no disease which causes such acute pain of more alarming in its results than when the kidneys fail to secrete from the blood the uric acid, and other poisonous substances, which the blood accumulates in its circulation through the system.

If from any cause the kidneys fail to perform the functions devolving upon them, the cumulations are taken up by the absorbents and the whole system thrown into a state of disease, causing great pain and suffering, and very often immediate death. Hence the importance of keeping the kidneys and blood in a healthy condition, through which all the impurities of the body must pass.

PAIN IN THE BACK.

There is no remedy known to medical science which has proved itself more valuable in cases of Kidney Complaints than the VEGETINE. It acts directly upon the secretions, cleanses and purifies the blood, and restores the whole system to healthy action.

The following extraordinary cure of great sufferers, who had been given up by the best physicians as hopeless cases, will speak for themselves, and should challenge the most profound attention of the medical faculty, as well as of those who are suffering from Kidney Complaint.

THE BEST MEDICINE.

EAST MARSHFIELD, Aug. 22, 1870.

MR. STEVENS: Dear Sir—I am seventy-one years of age; have suffered many years with Kidney Complaint, weakness in my back and stomach. I was induced by friends to try your VEGETINE, and I think it the best medicine for weakness of the Kidneys I ever used. I have tried many remedies for this complaint, and never found so much relief as from the VEGETINE. It strengthens and invigorates the whole system. Many of my acquaintances have taken it, and I believe it to be good for all the complaints for which it is recommended. Yours truly,

JOSIAH H. SERMAN.

PRONOUNCED INCURABLE.

BOSTON, May 20, 1871.

H. R. STEVENS, Esq.: Dear Sir—I have been badly afflicted with Kidney Complaint for ten years, have suffered great pain in my back, hips and side, with great difficulty in passing urine, which was often, and in very small quantities, frequently accompanied with blood and excruciating pain.

I have faithfully tried most of the popular remedies recommended for my complaint; I have been under the treatment of some of the most skillful physicians in Boston, all of whom pronounced my case incurable. This was my condition when I was advised by a friend to try the VEGETINE, and I could see the good effects from the first dose I took, and from that moment I kept on improving until I was entirely cured, taking in all, I should think, about six bottles.

It is indeed a valuable medicine and if I should be afflicted again in the same way, I would give a dollar a dose, if I could not get it without.

Respectfully, J. M. GILE.

501 Third Street, South Boston.

NEARLY BLIND.

H. R. STEVENS: Dear Sir—In expressing my thanks to you for benefits derived from the use of VEGETINE, and to benefit others, I will state:—

When eight or nine years old I was afflicted with Scrofula, which made its appearance in my eyes, face and head, and I was very near blind for two years. All kinds of operations were performed on my eyes, and all to no good result. Finally the disease principally settled in my body, limbs and feet, and at times in an aggravated way.

Last Summer I was, from some cause, weak in my spine and kidneys, and it was at times very hard to retain the urine. Seeing your advertisement in the Commercial, I bought a bottle of VEGETINE, and commenced using according to directions. In two or three days I obtained great relief. After using four or five bottles I noticed it had wonderful effect on the rough, scaly blotches on my body and legs. I still used VEGETINE and the humorous sores one after another disappeared until they were all gone, and I attribute the cure of the two diseases to VEGETINE, and nothing else.

If I am ever affected with anything of the kind again I shall try VEGETINE as the only reliable remedy. Once more accept my thanks, and believe me to be, Very respectfully, AUSTIN PARROTT.

Dec. 1, 1872. No. 25 Gano St., Cincinnati, Ohio.

Diseases of the Kidneys, Bladder, etc., are always unpleasant, and at times they become the most distressing and dangerous diseases that can affect the human system. Most diseases of the Kidneys arise from impurities in the blood, causing humors which settle on these parts. VEGETINE excels any known remedy in the whole world for cleansing and purifying the blood, thereby causing a healthy action to all the organs of the body. 14—1m

Vegetine is Sold by all Druggists.

Legal Advertisements.

SHERIFF'S SALES.—BY VIRTUE OF WRITS issued by the Court of Common Pleas of Susquehanna County and to me directed, I will expose to sale by public vendue, at the Court House in Montrose, on Friday, April 16, 1875, at 2 o'clock, p. m., the following pieces or parcels of land, to wit:

All those two pieces, parcels, or lots of land situate in Forest Lake, in the County of Susquehanna and state of Pennsylvania, the first piece bounded and described as follows: Beginning at southeast corner of Polly Patch's lot in the line of James E. Patch's land, thence south 4 degrees west, on said line and the highway, 12 perches to a corner standing in said Pach's wall, thence north 66¾ degrees west, 40 perches to a post and stones corner, thence north 4 degrees east 12 perches to a corner in Chester Lincoln's line, thence along said line and Polly Pach's south 66¾ degrees east 40 perches to the place of beginning, containing 3 acres, more or less, with the appurtenances, one house and outbuildings, and all improved. The second piece bounded as follows: Beginning at the centre of highway in the line of Isaac Brallsford on the Pond creek road along the lands of said Brallsford north 40 degrees east 31 and eight-tenths perches to a post, thence north 50 degrees west 5 perches to a post, thence north 40 degrees east 3 perches to a post, thence north 50 degrees west 6 and five-tenths perches to a post, thence north 19 degrees east 25 and six tenths perches to a post, thence north 75 degrees west 22 and three-tenths perches to a post the north-east corner of said Willard Weston's other lot, thence south 13 degrees east, along the pond 33 perches to a post, thence north 83 degrees west 11 perches to the centre of the highway, thence south 7 degrees east along centre of the highway 40 perches to the place of beginning, containing 5 acres and 116 perches, be the same more or less, with the privilege of raising his dam two feet, with the appurtenances, one saw mill, dwelling house, barn and all improved. [Taken in execution at the suit of Willard Weston, use of E. L. Gardner, vs. Benj. M. Fox and Reuben Spaulding.

ALSO—All that certain piece of land situate in Lenox township in the county of Susquehanna and state of Pennsylvania, bounded as follows: On the north by lands of Wm. Rees, on the east by the Brooklyn and Lenox turnpike (now town road,) and on south and west by lands of the heirs of John Yonge's estate, containing 4 acres of land, be the same more or less, with the appurtenances, one frame house, and all improved. [Taken in execution at the suit of E. M. Tiffany vs. Anson Blowers and Fanny Blowers his wife, and G. W. Rees vs. Anson Blowers and Fanny Blowers his wife.

ALSO—All that certain piece or parcel of land situate in the township of Springville, in the county of Susquehanna and state of Pennsylvania, bound d as follows: On the north by lands of Giles G. Rogers and Daniel Thomas, on the east by public highway and John Teel, on the south by lands of S. S. Thomas and G. L. Taylor, dec'd, and on the west by lands of Franklin Brooks containing 63 acres of land more or less, with the appurtenances, two dwelling houses, barn and shed attached, corn-house, and other out buildings, an orchard, and about 60 acres improved. [Taken in execution at the suit of Riley & Lathrop vs. C. M. Brooks.

TAKE NOTICE.—All bids *must be arranged* on the day of sale. M. B. HELME, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Montrose, March 24, 1875.

ANNUAL STATEMENT OF MONTROSE AND BRIDGEWATER POOR ASYLUM, for the year ending March 8th, 1875.

RECEIPTS.

Balance in hands of Treasurer	$335,99
Montrose duplicate	494 83
Bridgewater "	642,77
Hay sold	118,42
Butter sold	545,83
Other products sold	164,29
	$2,302 12

EXPENDITURES.

Provisions	$251 73
Clothing	66 70
Blacksmithing	17 62
Coal and Plaster	35 97
Percentage to Collectors	59 86
Excoriations	16 96
Taxes	29 86
Help on farm	73 50
Publishing statement and order book	14 50
Liberty township and court costs in case of George Hawley	197 75
Extention table and coffin	20 50
Justice of the Peace and Judges of Election	11 25
Repairs on wagon	13 00
" Mowing Machine	18 86
Making cider	7 70
Bull	25 63
Insurance	31 50
Grass seed	8 75
Outside relief	200 25
Miscellaneous	135 10
Steward	403 29
Directors	100 00
Physician	79 70
Treasurer	15 00
Secretary	35 00
	$2,000 00
Balance in hands of Treasurer	302 12
	$2,302 12

VALUATION OF PROPERTY.

Real estate	$5 700 00
Personal	2,475 43
	$8,175 43

Inmates of Asylum.—Males, 4; females, 2; total, 6.

A. H. PATRICK, J. F. GARDNER, S. B. ROGERS, } Directors

Montrose, March 31, 1875.

REGISTER'S NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to all persons concerned in the following Estates, to wit:

Estate of Lyman Ely, late of Brooklyn, deceased; Isaac VanAuken, Executor.

Estate of Caleb Burdick, late of Herrick, dec'd; J. T. Ellis, Adm'r.

Estate of Newel Keeler, late of Middletown, dec'd; Mary Keeler, Adm rx.

Estate of Robert Whiting, late of Silver Lake, dec'd; William North, Executor.

Estate of Edwin B. Bennet, late of Gibson, dec'd; Wm. Pickering, Adm'r.

Estate of Edward Davis, late of Franklin, dec'd; W. C. Smith, Adm'r.

Estate of Elias Gilson, late of Dimock, dec'd; Miles Bennet and P. A. Stephens, Adm'r.

Estate of O. L. Carpenter, late of Ararat, dec'd; Ponel Carpenter, Adm'r.

Estate of Joel Terrell, late of Forest Lake, dec'd; Wilson J. Turrell and H. F. Handrick, Adm'rs.

Estate of Samuel W. Truesdell, late of Liberty, dec'd; Rollin B. Trufsdell and Kirby March, Executors.

Estate of Daniel Wood, late of Lathrop, dec'd, D. F. Wood, Executor.

Estate of James Summers, late of New Milford, dec'd Horace A. Summers and Elliot Aldrich, Executors.

Estate of Jonathan Taylor, late of Lanesboro, dec'd; J. D. Lyons, Adm'r. D. R. N, C. T. A.

Estate of Stephen J. Carey, minor; John Buck, Guardian.

Est. of John H. Carey, minor, John Buck, Guardian.

Estate of Martin Newman, late of Little Meadows dec'd; Thomas Warner, Executor.

Estate of Henry Mills, late of Jessup, dec'd; John H. Mills, Executor.

That the accountants have settled their accounts in the Register's Office in and for the county of Susquehanna, and that the same will be presented to the Judges of the Orphans Court, on Thursday, April 15, 1875, for confirmation and allowance.

H. N. TIFFANY, Register.

Register's Office, March 17, '74.

ASSIGNEE'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that D. A. Titsworth, of the township of Brook yn, County of Susquehanna, and State of Pennsylvania, has assigned all his estate, real and personal, to Geo. P. Little, in trust, for the benefit of his creditors. All persons, therefore, indebted to said D. A. Titsworth, will make payments to said Assignee, and those having claims or demands will present them without delay.—The books and accounts will be at the store at Brooklyn Centre for two weeks, after which time, they will be at Montrose.

GEO. P. LITTLE, Assignee.

Montrose, March 31, 1875.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE. Whereas letters of administration to the est. of H. S. Hartley late of Lenox, Pa., deceased, have been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same, are requested to present them without delay.

FANNIE HARTLEY, Administratrix.

Montrose, March 10, 1875. w6-10

EXECUTRIX'S NOTICE—Letters testamentary to Estate of Geo W. Park, late of Franklin, deceased, having been granted to the subscriber, all persons indebted to the said estate, are requested to make immediate payment, and all persons having claims against said decedent will present them without delay.

W. C. SMITH, Executor.

Upsonville, March 17, 1875 11w6

LEGAL BLANKS at this office.

Legal Advertisements.

MERCANTILE APPRAISEMENT.

Dealers in merchandise, etc., in Susquehanna County, take notice, that, in pursuance of the several Acts of Assembly of this Commonwealth