Democrat--Local.

Arrangement of Mails.

VIA RAILROAD:

	Arrives.	Departs.
Tunkhannock, (Daily,)	7 00 p m	12 15 m.

VIA STAGES:

Montrose Depot, (Daily,)	6 00 p m	6 20 a m
New Milford, (Daily,)	10 00 a m	1 30 p m
Springville, (Daily,)	9 45 a m	2 00 p m
Brooklyn, (tri weekly,)	6 00 p m	8 00 a m
Jackson Station, (tri weekly,)	7 00 a m	7 00 a m
Binghamton, (via S. Lake, (tri weekly))	6 00 p m	7 00 p m
Meshoppen, (tri weekly,)	10 00 a m	4 00 p m

The New York, (via Montrose Depot,) New Milford, Tunkhannock, and Wyalusing are daily.

The Franklin Station mail runs Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays.

The Binghamton mail, (via Silver Lake,) runs Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

Friendsville mail runs Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays.

The Meshoppen mail runs Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays.

ADDITIONAL STAGES:

A Stage leaves daily for Montrose Depot at 1 p. m., and returns at 4 p. m.

A Stage leaves daily for New Milford at 7 20 a. m. and returns at 3 30 p. m.

E. C. FORDHAM, P. M.

Montrose Railway

Arrangement of Trains. To take effect on Monday, Nov. 23d, 1874.

Down Trains STATIONS.	Up Trains NORTHWARD. A. M.	P. M.
7 00	Montrose	10 40	6 00
7 10	Allen's	10 25	5 45
7 13	Cool's	10 20	5 40
7 20	Hunters	10 15	5 35
7 25	Dimock	10 05	5 25
7 32	Tyler's	9 55	5 15
7 40	Springville	9 45	5 05
7 45	Lynn	9 35	4 55
7 55	Avery's	9 25	4 45
8 00	Lemon	9 15	4 35
8 20	Lobeck	9 05	4 25
8 30	Marcy's	8 55	4 15
8 45	Tunkhannock	8 40	3 55

Trains connect at Tunkhannock with P. & N. Y. R. R. going north and south.

JAMES. I. BLAKSLEE, Pres't.

New Advertisements.

Eagle Drug Store—A. B. Burns.
Administrator's Notice—estate of Timothy Collins
Great English Sweeny Specific.
New Price List—Webster the Clothier.
New Goods—Read & Stroud.

BUSINESS LOCALS.

Clairvoyant Examinations—Dr. Butterfield.
Salt—Griffis & Sayre.
Boots and Shoes—Read & Stroud.
Flour—Griffis & Sayre
Clothing—Cheap John.
Chesapeake Nails—Griffis & Sayre.
Tobacco—Griffis & Sayre.

Notes About Town

Order is heavens first law and it has never been repealed

The Episcopal Mite Society at the house of E. J. Welds to morrow (Thursday) evening.

Mr James C Tyler has just completed a new plank walk along his lot on Chestnut street.

Methodist Mite Society at the house of Register and Recorder Tiffany next Friday evening. May 7th

One of our young married women says that her husband is like a tallow candle. He will smoke when he goes out.

We will give the secretary's report of the Grange corn discussion and that of the Susquehanna Agriculture meeting, next week. It was unavoidably crowded out this week.

M S Dessauer, managing partner of the firm of Guttenberg, Rosenbaum & Co., is in New York this week. On his return look out for a great deal of new goods, and plenty of them.

It has been discovered that there is a remarkable resemblance between baby and wheat, for it is first cradled, then thrashed, and finally becomes the flower of the family.

The editor of the *Republican* says that we have got a candidate for Judge this fall. In as much as he assumes to know who it is and we don't it must be Homer. "Oh! It's dre'full surfless."

The whole mania of the times is upon orthography, but we think orthoepy ought to receive some attention. We will give a prize to anyone who will tell us what word is always pronounced wrong even by our very best scholars.

The "Probabilities" of May are, that we had a passenger storm Saturday night, snow squalls all day Sunday, and were blown from the north all day Monday. Hadn't the young ladies of some society better get up a "spell" of weather

There is a very fine job of grading being put on Depot street, opposite the residence of Wm H Boyd. The elevation in front of the M E church is being moved into that hollow, the great improvement of both places. Let the good work go on

We think it would be well for some one to move the Town Council to take an airing down Chenango street, some dark night. They would certainly have business the next day, doctoring shins unless their feet are larger than the holes in the walk and their shins, tougher than the pine plank in that locality.

The dedication ceremonies of the new M. E. church will take place on Sunday, May 16th. Bishop E G Andrews D. D., will preach the Dedatory Sermon at 10½ o'clock a. m., and Rev B I Ives D D., of Auburn, N. Y., will preach in the evening Revs. I T. Walker, Alexander and Judd will also be present. On Saturday evening there will be a farewell meeting held in the old church, Rev. A. D. Alexander presiding at 7½ o'clock.

We have to announce an additional manufacturing establishment in Montrose. D. Brewster (everybody knows "Dan") has started a hay rake manufactory near his dwelling and delivered six barns in Bridgewater or any other location he chooses. He at present is using the building rented by the Town Council, which is very large and roomy, but the roof leaks. We think the Town Council had better call upon him for rent. It would assist in raising *gas* for our street lamps

There was an act passed last winter and has become a law, empowering the burgess and town council of any borough, that is not already provided, to levy a water tax, not exceeding four mills on the dollar of assessed valuation, over and above all other taxes. This must, however, be submitted to a vote of the people, a majority of such vote deciding the question. The tax can be used only for the purpose for which it is levied which places it under the control of the voters. It may be well to look into this matter a little and see if it would be best to apply this force pump to supply our town with water works.

We dropped into the Furniture Ware Rooms of W W Smith & Son, and there we saw a chamber set, of their own manufacture, which is certainly an anomaly. It is manufactured from elm and the timber was cut from one tree by the manufacturer. Its workmanship is excellent and in addition it has some of the most natural designs in graining and knots that we ever beheld. With a very little imagination you can see a varied number of representations of animals and other pictures, all delineated in the natural grain and formation of the wood We venture to say that another such a one is not to be produced in this section of the country It will well pay any one a trip to examine it

The "Day we Decorate" comes on Saturday, May 29th, this year. We suppose a resolution will be passed calling upon Wm. J. Turrell, President of the Soldier's Monument Association, to call a meeting to see if something can't be done toward fulfilling the pledge of building a fitting memorial to the memory of the "Boys in white" which drew some $800 out of the people in this county for that purpose and which has been in the hands of the Treasurer, Wm H Cooper, for some eight or nine years; then they will strew a few fading flowers over their graves and adjourn; the President will never call a meeting, and the *Republican* will tax the subscribers that "the money is on interest" without naming the "rate" and another year will be considered "Decorated." Where is the moral pluck of the "Boys in Blue?"—When a comrade of low estate, at the front, did not obey orders, he was brought up, sentenced, and "bucked." We would recommend something of this sort to be applied to the high toned officials of the Soldier's Monument Association, at the next Decoration Day meeting.

Return of Spring.

Glad season, with thy changing skies,
And sun, and showers, and blithsome strain,
I hear thy waking melodies,
And welcome thy return again.
Earth, disentombed, thy presence feels
With resurrecting pulse and thrill,
And life, reviving, slowly steals
With vivid sheen o'er vale and hill

Unlocked from Winter's ice-embrace,
Exultant of their liberty,
In overflowing triumph race
The tributaries to the sea.
The crownless forests soon will fling
Their leafy pendants to the breeze,
And birds, in joyful chorus, sing
Among the verdant, waving trees.

Ah, Spring! how like thy gleams and glow,
The looks of maidens void of guile,
Whose tears, if they should chance to flow,
Are followed with a sunny smile.
But in thy train of vernal blooms,
And thy soft, gushing symphony,
I miss some gone to earthly tombs,
Whose voices were so sweet to me;

Whose eyes of light, and brows so fair,
O'er which dark locks streamed lovingly,
And they were *here*—alas! now *there*,
Beneath the marble, cyprus tree.
I see the forms among the flowers,
I hear their tones in zephyr's swell,
And fain recount the golden hours,
That o'er them flew, remembered well.

Yet, thou Restorer, gentle Spring.
Of many fond and cherished things,
I would not wish, if thou couldst bring,
Them back again with seraph wings.
For them, so beautiful and bright,
Who seemed so formed for perfect bliss,
Another sphere of pure delight,
Were meeter far than one like this.

And yet, how sad to think that they,
Whose angel feet this turf once pressed,
Have passed to other realms away,
And left this world so much unblest.
But, Spring, I would not mar thy song,
Nor weep a single flower to stain,
For sorrows not to thee belong,
And brief are glories of thy reign.

G. W. LYON.

Grange Mite Society.

A Grange Mite Society will be held at the house of F. H. Hollister, in Dimock, on Thursday evening, May 13th 1875. The visitors will devote themselves to eating warm sugar, and the mites will be applied to establish a Grange library.

Fires Last Week.

Last week seems to have been quite an extraordinary one for fires. On Monday night, April 26th, a kerosene lamp, which had been left for the night, exploded in the store of Wm. Buffum, in Friendsville, this county. Mr. Buffum was aroused and ran to the store, when he succeeded in putting out the flames, which were already getting well under way. In the attempt Mr. B. had his hair, clothing and flesh badly burned, but hopes to be himself again in due time.

About 3 o'clock Thursday morning, April 29th, the house of Mr. Parks, in North Bridgewater, was totally destroyed with its entire contents, excepting two beds on which the family were sleeping. The building was insured for $1,700; furniture, $500.

On Friday afternoon about 3 o'clock, the house of T. G. Williams, in the edge of Franklin township, was discovered by one of the neighbors to be on fire, the family being absent at the time. But few things were saved. The fire originated in some way in the chimney.—This was the old Williams homestead, had been but recently repaired and its loss is a heavy one to Mr. Williams, both financially and otherwise.

Wilkesbarre Jottings.

Cold heat.

Now shed hair.

But don't unflannel.

And cub idto the garded Baud.

Beware of colicky cucumbers, (also nitro glycerine.)

Yes, soon the gentle *galerucea vittata* will revel among the succulent shoots of the *cucumis sativus* and *cucurbita pepo*.

Or, in other words, the pesky squash bug will hump himself up and feed like a ring vampire, on the squash and cucumber leaves.

Now clean out your cellars—bury your dead cats, chickens and troubles—fix your front gates, purchase half a dozen extra pair of hinges and be happy.

Italians ranging from two and one half to sixty years old are now musicking through our streets and the deaf old lady on the opposite corner grins with delight and piously exclaims "Spring hez cum."

Saturday Light the Jubilee Singers, the Wilmington Warblers, the Colored Nightingales, the African Blackbirds, the Ethiopian Delineators of pure American music, held forth at Music Hall, under the auspices of the Y. M. C. A., to a full house.

The strike still continues, and lawlessness is on the increase. The trouble is apparently no nearer a solution than it has been from the start. The expense to the State (tax payers) for the maintenance of the little standing army will no doubt reach half a million of dollars, ere it is ended—the daily expense being about $5,000.

Wilkesbarre, April 26, 1875.

Wedding Anniversary.

The 40th wedding anniversary of Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Conklin, of Dimock, Susq'a county, Pa., was celebrated at the old homestead on Thursday, April 29th, 1875, in the way of a surprise gotten up by their eight children, all being present, Mr. and Mrs. D. G. Carey, of Middletown, N. Y., Mr. and Mrs. John McCoy, of Springville, Mr. and Mrs. P. C. Conklin, of Dimock, Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Conklin, of Bridgewater, Mr. and Mrs. H. S. Conklin, of Forest Lake, Mr. and Mrs. W. M. Hall, of Jessup, Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Conklin, of Dimock, and Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Bacon, of Tunkhannock, Wyoming county, Pa.

All assembled at a stated time and place, drove in one line up to the old homestead and found the happy couple busily engaged in their usual domestic affairs, not expecting the surprise that came upon them. It was met with tears of joy and peals of laughter.

The first greeting being over the couple were dressed in the becoming attire as was the case forty years ago. Then they were escorted into an adjoining room where there was a table laden with beautiful and costly presents from each of their children and companions. After their eyes were feasted to their hearts content there was an artist in readiness to take the photograph of the happy couple standing on the piazza, surrounded by their family, after which they were escorted to the dinning room, where waited a bountiful table spread and prepared by the children. After satisfying their appetites they were dismissed, each one going his way leaving their parents feeling very happy over the proceedings of the day. A remarkable fact is that the family, consisting of the aged couple, their sons and sons-in-law, their wives and children, numbering forty-three, there has not been but three deaths in the time, they being small children. COM.

The Rights of Passengers.

How far a passenger may stick his arm out of a car window and be sure of an action for damages against the railroad company, if the member is broken or cut off, is something which interests every traveler. A judge recently decided as follows in a case involving this question: First. If the jury shall find that the plaintiff was injured by being struck on his arm by a pillar of said bridge when his arm was resting on the sill of the window of the car, and was not outside the line of said car, then the jury shall find their verdict for the plaintiff for such damages as they will find he has sustained from said injury. Second. But if the jury shall find that when the plaintiff's arm was struck by the bridge it was outside the line of the car, and would not and could not have been struck if it had not been so outside, then the plaintiff cannot recover damages, unless the jury shall find that his arm was thrown out of said car window by a sudden lurch or the swinging of said car caused by the rapid speed at which the train was run, or if the jury shall further find that said speed was dangerous at this point of defendant's road. Third. That if the jury find for plaintiff, then in estimating the rule of damages they are to consider his health and condition before the injuries complained of as compared with his present condition, in consequence of the said injuries, and whether they are in their nature permanent, and how far they are calculated to disable him from engaging in those business pursuits for which, in the absence of such injuries, he would have been qualified, and also the physical and mental suffering to which he had been subjected by reason of the said injuries, and to allow such damages as in the opinion of the jury will be a fair compensation for the injuries he has suffered.

Susquehanna County Council.

To the officers and members of the Susq'a County Council P. of H.:

Your Executive Committee have found to a considerable extent, that the objects of our organization are not fully understood by our farmers who should and would become members thereof if instructed therein, and also that many of our members even, do not realize the true mission and merits of our work, we have therefore thought best to "rise to explain," and though our explanation may not be after the latest fashion of language, which is mainly used to cover up and befog or conceal the true meaning, yet we hope so far as we may go it will be plain and to the point with "malice toward none but good will to all."

Our organization being peculiarly a farmer's organization, we cannot admit others to the ranks. Other professions, trades and business have their organizations to advance the interests of their special calling and some of them hesitate not at any means or use of money to carry out their objects. The farmers looking over the ground and realizing the principle that in union there is strength and that in knowledge there is power and seeing that in their hitherto isolated lives, necessitated in a measure by their peculiar calling, they have been a prey to all money making men and designing politicians, saw the necessity of a farmers organization for self protection, for advancement in knowledge, for social gatherings, for mutual good and out of that has grown the Grange with its vast membership—its power for the benefits of its members and the good of the whole country if rightly conducted and properly managed.

If only those engaged in agriculture are permitted to membership, that cause and its advancement will remain the prime object of the organization. If others engaged in other pursuits or with other interests at heart are admitted, our councils and objects will be divided and a house divided against itself cannot stand. —Our platform or declaration of principles are for the farmers, our ritual with its beautiful lessons is only for those engaged and interested in agricultural pursuits and though not admitting other than farmers to membership we do not mean thereby that we are antagonistic to all the other interests and will wage a warfare thereon, for we realize that when other industries are prosperous in the same ratio is propered the farmer, but we also have learned that unless we work for our own interests no one will do the work for us. The cart will remain in the rut unless we put our own shoulders to the wheel and lift it out. Being thus banded together, united by the strong tie of agriculture as stated in our declaration of purposes, we shall endeavor to develop a better and higher manhood and womanhood among ourselves. To embrace the comforts and attractions of our homes and strengthen our attachments to our pursuits. To reduce our expenses, both individual and corporate. To buy less and sell more. To diversify our crops. To discountenance the credit system. We shall constantly strive to secure entire harmony, good will, vital brotherhood among ourselves and to make the order perpetual. We shall earnestly endeavor to suppress personal, local sectional and national prejudices, all unhealthy rivalry, all selfish ambition. Faithful adherence to these principles will insure our mental, moral, social and material advancement. Objects and aims worthy of any organization coming from the people—carried out by the people to its full fruition of hope and promise, it must end only in blessing for the whole people.

"We proclaim it among our purposes to inculcate a proper appreciation of the abilities and spheres of women, admitting her to membership and position in our order." Believing in the principle that women were designed to be the help meet for man, not his servant merely to minister to his wants, nor his mistress to domineer over him but his co-equal, in intellect, we have cheerfully given to her the same privilege within the Grange accorded to man.—Within the Grange she learns how to conduct the business affairs of life, and mingling with her peers she gains confidence in her own powers, so that if left as many are with the cares and management of an estate she knows how to handle it properly and ceases to become the prey of her lawyers or her next best friend,—many times her worst foe. With her presence in our midst, our meetings become a series of social re-unions, continually exercising a powerful and restraining influence for good. That any evil can grow out of an organization where in our mothers and sisters, our wives and daughters are a component part is simply absurd, and yet, evil minded people who know no good of themselves and judge others by their own uncleanly natures, charge the organization with communion, free love principles, Tilton affirmities, etc., from which may the good Lord deliver us as he has of those, thus far, that follow after the shadow, not seeing the substance of good things afar off.

"We emphatically and sincerely assert the oft repeated truth that ours is not a political or party organization."

It is not necessary to dwell upon the foregoing truism—knowing as we do the composition of our Granges, men of all parties being united therein, it was wild in any one to bring within our walls a partisan matter, nothing so soon would bring about the wish of our foes; our quick and permanent dissolution. By joining the Grange we do not cease to be citizens, nor cease to take an interest in all that relates to the welfare of our country. "The principles we teach underlie all true politics, all true statesmanship, and if properly carried out will tend to purify the whole political atmosphere of our country." The greatest good to the greatest number should be our study and all questions that relate thereto should be freely and calmly discussed and the best means arrived at to carry out the principles thereof.

To see that our representatives are competent and faithful men who will stand by our industrial interests and are men that the office has sought and not men that have sought the office, is our desire and aim and can be faithfully looked after and carried out without any being partizans in any sense of the word. Let us so educate the masses and reduce the official salaries, that this seeking after office shall become a thing of the past, a precedent to shun and not to follow.

We wish "to discountenance the credit system." It is not necessary to say a word in favor of this self evident beneficial proposition.—The credit system is one of our worst foes, leading to extravagant habits of living urged on by the wily tradesman, "Oh never mind, take it along, I'll charge it." Pay day surely comes, and then the Sheriff, and sold out, tells the sad ending of poor credit, credit is dead and ought to be buried. A retired merchant of our county town said a few days ago, "The cash system pay as you go, is the true system, but if I should live over my business life again, I'd follow the credit system, notwithstanding the bad debts, and the losses thereby, I could charge more for goods and make more in the end." That's it, make more. That's the object, a huge fortune piled up in the shortest time possible, who cares who pays the fifer only so I can dance.

The poor public must be wheedled and coaxed and purred and patted while I out of their hard earnings lay up my thousands, and then how many a one is there that suffers for the comforts of life, through the failure of some one who had borrowed all the little capital they possessed, "their credit was good" at high rate of interest too, so high in the end that principle and interest went up out of sight and to the sorrow and suffering of the lender has never come down. 'Twere better had credit been buried. It is left for us to perform the sad rite, let us do it with befitting ceremonies, remembering the virtues of the system, its charity and loving kindness when rightly exercised between man and man we'll drop a tear as we bury it out of our sight and erect the monumental stone, but still remembering its long suit of curses, we'll bury it so deep that for it there shall be no life to come, no resurrection day!

"For our business interests we desire to bring producers and consumers, farmers and manufacturers into the most direct and friendly relations possible."

Knowing that thereby we obtain a better price for our products, the consumer really paying the less therefor, and we obtaining directly from the manufacturer our implements at, to us, much cheaper rates, and still the mechanic getting the same or better prices for his labor. The cheapening of all articles and products tends to the greater consumption thereof, thereby increasing production and thus keeping the wheels of trade and labor moving faster and faster as the work goes along. The day is coming when the other Industrial classes will join with us in the good work and then let other opposing interests stand from under.

"We wish to avoid litigation as much as possible by arbitration in the Grange."

A national example of the benefits thereof we have in the great arbitration at Geneva.—And if it is a grand and glorious principle for nations to follow, to the immense saving of life and treasure, why not just as grand for individuals? And if by our example we can establish this principle as a rule to govern our actions and get our neighbors to abide thereby, our order will not have been formed in vain, but it will be a great and lasting monument of our usefulness.

Not that we are opposed to Lawyers. Men learned in the law are and will be in demand. Webster when applied to by a would be student and asked if the profession was not already filled, replied, "Plenty of room in the upper story." The upper story is not yet crowded. We need men *learned in the law* at home as well as in the halls of legislation, that laws may be passed that shall be constitutional, that shall pass the the scrutiny of Executive officers and Supreme courts, but 'tis not necessary, or at all desirable, that said halls shall be filled with them, enough to fill part of the judiciary committees are sufficient—the other members are best for the public interests that they be selected from the business pursuits of life. Men learned in their professions, handicraft, or daily pursuits. Men knowing their wants and capable of expressing them and knowing enough, (rare accomplishment) of stopping when they have said enough. We need men learned in the law at home as Judges, as Counsellors, men who shall use the knowledge they possess to protect the wronged, to prevent useless litigation, to aid in punishing crime not in defending it, in fact to make the profession an honorable one and not a nursery for political tricksters, lobbiests of all grades from Credit Mobilier and Pacific mail down to getting divorce cases through legislative halls.

"We are opposed to excessive salaries, high rates of interest and exorbitant per cent. profits in trade."

The industrial or producing class being the only one that adds real wealth and value to the country, it follows that in the end, all the taxes paid for governmental purposes, the salaries of professional men, the interest required and collected by the money brokers, the profits in trade, the fees of the lawyers, come from the hard hands of the laboring classes. In fact we little realize what a burdensome tax the aristocratic non producing class is upon the one that furnishes the wealth of the world, through the sweat and toil of labor.

The salaries of our public officers are by far too much. Why is it that as soon as a man is elected to fill some office that his services at once become of such great value, while previous to his election two dollars per day was considered by himself and others as full and fair pay for the amount of talent he possessed.

Our motto is "live and let live," and we are willing to give to merchants fair profits and would like fair dealing at their hands. They cannot do business and live without making something off of their sales.

We are opposed to high rates of interest for it needs no argument or hunting up of statistics to prove that the farmer cannot afford to pay over four per cent. for money to successfully carry on the business of agriculture, and three per cent. is the maximum rate that most political economists agree upon as the farmers' rate of interest Our national banking system makes us pay a double rate, interest upon interest and the sooner we insist upon the removal of the stupendous fraud and evil the sooner will we see all branches of industry revive and the prices of our farms increase to something of their actual value. Cover it up as you will we have to pay this heavy interest, come in what form and shape it may. How shall we dodge it if we cannot mend it? Live more economically, more within our means, don't run in debt, if in debt get out as soon as possible, even it we have to sacrifice somewhat in so doing, deal only with men that will deal fairly with us, concentrate our business with few parties. Elect men to office who shall know enough to vote only on one side of a question and that the right one. Make the representative responsible to his constituents, and discharge him at once from duty if he fails to meet it.

"We wage no warfare with railroads or other transportation companies." "We are not enemies to capital, but we oppose the tyranny of monopoly."

Railroad and other transportation companies can be of incalculable benefit to the country and still pay a fair dividend to the stock holders. The great trouble with all corporations and in fact with most of men is they want to get rich at once. A competence gained by a long life of probity and honorable dealing is too old fashioned now-a-days. The day has dawned when the profits of labor and trade shall be more equally divided. There should be no warfare between capital and labor, their interests are the same, labor of all kinds should be better paid, should command better prices, capital being satisfied with less per cent. profit, thereby more nearly equalizing the division of the proceeds giving, it may be, the less grand fortunes to the few but by far the more comfortable, happy homes to the many. The better chance for the education and improvement of the masses in the end tending to the betterment of the whole.

Finally, "we propose meeting together, talking together, working together, buying together, selling together and in general, acting together for our mutual protection and advancement." This is the whole cream of the matter and the more perfectly we carry out the above, the more abundantly shall we reap the full benefits of our organization. In thus acting and working together we shall not alone be benefited, the whole community will share therein. Such has already been the case.

Having thus gone over the objects and aims of our organization and stated some of the facts that have come under our observation, we believe that by carrying out these principles we are laying a foundation, sure and steadfast, that shall assist in building up our order and making it as we desire *perpetual*, and asking from the Council their careful consideration of the same and adoption, if satisfactory, we remain,

Yours fraternally,
No. 172, J. C. MORRIS,
No. 289, G. L. CONWIN, } Ex. Com.
No. 152, L. P. MACK.

May 1, 1875.

Business Locals.

BLANK School Orders, together with all other Blanks at this Office.

SMOKERS
Get the genuine "Durham," at old prices of
18w4 GRIFFIS & SAYRE.

HORSE BILLS AND CARDS printed at the DEMOCRAT office in the best style and at reasonable prices.

SALT! SALT!!
GENUINE Ashton Salt at lowest Prices.
May 5, 1875.—4w GRIFFIS & SAYRE.

THE BEST Assortment of Boots, Shoes and Slippers to fit and suit everyone at reduced prices. READ & STROUD.
Montrose, May, 5, 1875. 18w2

FLOUR! FLOUR!!
We are now running another large stock of choice brands of Four. For good quality and low prices call on GRIFFIS & SAYRE.
Montrose, May 5, 1885. 18w4

HAVE you seen the $8 50 Cassimere Suit of Clothes at Cheap John's, (Post's building) it not go and ask to see it, it is cheaper than the cheapest.
Montrose, May 5, 1875. 18tc

"CHESAPEAKE" NAILS!
We are selling the celebrated "chesapeake" nails, best in market. A large stock of all kinds on hand, and to be sold at the lowest price. GRIFFIS & SAYRE.
Montrose, May 5, 1875. 18w4

BEST JOB PRINTING
AT THE LOWEST RATES!
We are continually adding new material to our office, and with our *Large Stock of Job Type and Four Printing Presses we Defy Competition* both in Price and Quality, either in Plain Black or Colored Work. HAWLEY & CRUSER.

CLAIRVOYANT EXAMINATIONS FREE.
There is no subject that requires so much study and experience as the treatment of chronic diseases. The astonishing success and remarkable cures performed by Dr. Butterfield, are due to the gift of clairvoyance, to the lifelong study of the constitution of man, and the curing of diseases from natural remedies. Cures the worst forms of Scrofula, Catarrh, Piles, Female Weakness, Asthma, Kidneys or Bladder. Will be at the Cafferty House, Binghamton, Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, June 3d, 4th, and 5th, 1875. 18-3

NOTWITHSTANDING the cry of hard times and a scarcity of money, C. F. Sisson & Co., Binghamton, are doing a much larger business than ever before. They are successors to the oldest and best known Dry Goods House in the city. The great secret of their success is in dealing fairly and squarely with everyone; by representing every kind of goods just as they are, and by selling the very best class of goods in market, at prices to bring them within the reach of everybody. We have a much larger and finer stock of Dry Goods than ever before, and we would take great pleasure in forwarding samples of anything in our line to anyone desiring them.
Binghamton, May 5, 1875—tf.

BLANK Leases, Contracts, Sheep Blanks and other blanks newly printed at this office.

FRESH CLAMS
Have commenced arriving at the Keystone Saloon. GEO. C. HILL.
April 21, 1875.—tf.

CLOVER SEED! CLOVER SEED!!
Clover Seed large and small at
PORTER & NICHOL'S
Montrose, March 17, 1875.

FLOUR! FLOUR!!
The best Flour at reduced prices at
PORTER & NICHOL'S.
March 17, 1875.

PHOTOGRAPHS.—Pictures taken in all the latest styles. Old pictures copied and enlarged. Also a splendid lot of frames for sale cheap, at G. W. DOOLITTLE'S.
Montrose, June 10, '74.—tf.

WAGON FOR SALE.
A platform spring wagon for sale. Enquire of C. M. READ.
April 28, 1872. 17w2

IMPORTANT TO ASSIGNEES.
E. N. Willard, Register in Bankruptcy, has issued an order making the "First National Bank" of Montrose, the only legal depository for all Assignee funds in Susquehanna County.
Montrose, April 28, 1875. 17tf.

THE PAST WINTER has been one of unusual severity. Stock of all kinds, do not appear to be doing as well as usual. Those who have tried it, say, it pays many times over to give their stock, at this season of the year, a few papers of Taylor's Condition Powders. They can be obtained of any dealer in medicines.

WANTED.
A situation as Book Keeper in a mercantile or manufacturing establishment. Would also engage as clerk for a time. For particulars and reference apply to, or address
F. E. BEEBE,
16w4 New Milford,
April 21, 1875.* Susq'a co., Pa.

NOW IS YOUR TIME
To buy goods cheap at Isbell & Melhuish's.—Will sell for the next 30 days at 5 per cent. above cost. A good opportunity for all who want anything in silver ware or jewelry.
☞ Some goods will be sold less than cost.
ISBELL & MELHUISH.
Montrose, April 7, 1875.—tf.

THE FIRST PREMIUM MILK PAN.
Fifteen per cent. more butter made by using *Iron Clad Pans.* Read what they say:
BAINBRIDGE, N Y., August 10, 1874.
Messrs. Bunnel & Brown: The Pans that I bought of you are all right. They save a vast amount of work, and we get all the cream in bad weather. We make just as good butter in July and August as we did in June. We have running water around them all of the time. I would not do without them for three times what they cost me if I could not get another set. They are just what every butter maker should have, and will when they get their eyes open. Yours truly,
N. A. HUMPHREY.
These Pans can be seen at Hayden & Clement's
JOHN HAYDEN, General Agent,
April 21, 1875. New Milford, Pa.

TARBELL HOUSE,

OPPOSITE THE COURT HOUSE,

MONTROSE, PENN'A

JOHN S. TARBELL, PROP'R.

Nine Stages and Hacks leave this House daily, connecting with the Montrose Railway, the Lehigh Valley Railroad, and the D. L. & W. Railroad.
April 1st, 1875.—tf.

Carver & Pratt.

MILLINERY.

THE LATEST PARISAN NOVELTIES, just received at

CARVER & PRATT'S.

First class CUSTOM WORK done here.

LADIES' FURNISHING GOODS, NOTIONS, AND TRIMMINGS.

Including everything pertaining to

A FIRST-CLASS STOCK.

GOOD TWO-BUTTONED KIDS FOR 90c. A PAIR.

Prices and Goods to please all.
CARVER & PRATT.
No. 21 Court St., Cor. Water St.
Binghamton, N. Y., April 21, 1875.

MARRIAGES.

PAYNE—TUCKER—In Jackson, April, 20, 1875, by Rev. A. O. Sterns, Mr. Leicester Payne and Mrs. Diana Tucker, both of Jackson.

TINSMAN—EMMONS—At the Presbyterian parsonage, in Brooklyn, Pa., April 22, 1875, by Rev. Geo. Spaulding, Dennis Tinsman and Martha Emmons, both of Dimock.

BOLLS—HALSEY—On Wednesday afternoon, April 21st, at the Baptist parsonage, by the Rev. Dr. Chesshire, James Bolls, of Franklin Forks, to Miss, E. Halsey, of Franklin.

ADAMS—BACON—At the house of Geo. W. Sterling, in Brooklyn, April 25, by Rev. J. H. Weston, Mr. Emmett G. Adams, and Miss Sarah M. Bacon, both of Scranton.

HAWLEY—ELDREDGE—On the 21st inst., at the residence of the bride's parents at Lake Minnetonka, Hennepin co., Minn., by the Rev. W. W. Satterlee, Mr. Arthur A. Hawley, of Mankato, Minn., son of the late C. P. Hawley, of Gibson, this county, to Miss Genevieve S. Eldredge.

DEATHS.

WALKER—In South Gibson, April 30, Eliza J. wife of John W. Walker, aged 27 years and 10 days.

RIPENBURG—At Meshoppen, Jan 1st, Mrs. Sarah, wife of James Ripenburg, aged 69 years, 9 months and 20 days. E

PETTIS—In Elk Hart, Indiana, March 25th, George W. Pettis, aged 37. He was formerly a resident of Montrose.

OAKLEY—In New Milford, April 11, 1875, Allie R. Oakley, only child of Emory and Laura A. Oakley, aged 4 years, 5 months, and 7 days.

JEWELL—Suddenly, on the evening of February 23d, of malignant scarlet fever, Nellie A., only child of R. D. and I. E. Jewell, and wife of Albert Smith, aged 19 years, 9 months, and 12 days.

LESLIE—In Harford, on the morning of the 24th of March, 1875, Mr. John Leslie, in the 67th year of his age.

Mr. Leslie was for many years a resident of Harford township, and by occupation a farmer. As a business man, neighbor and citizen, he was first among the residents of Harford township. Naturally of an unobtrusive disposition, yet his manly qualities, far outweighed many others who announce their coming with pomp and pageantry.

The Markets.

New York Produce Market.

Reported Every Week Expressly for THE MONTROSE DEMOCRAT by Rhodes & Server, Produce Commission Merchants, 59 Walnhall Street, New York.

New York, Friday, May 30, 1875.

BUTTER.

Receipts for the last six days, 14,879 pkgs.—There is a fair demand for choice grades of butter either new or old, and as the supply of such grades is not plenty prices continue to be held with confidence. Other grades are held with more steadiness, as holders appear to be under the impression that prices are as low as they will be.

Firkins, fine, selected	20	@	22c
" , fair to prime	18	@	19c
Tubs, choice new made	20	@	22c
Tubs, good to prime	17	@	19c
Tubs, fair to good	15	@	16c

CHEESE.

Receipts for the last six days, 13,130 boxes.—The export demand cannot be called active for either old or new cheese, shippers are disposed to look for bargains rather than secure all the offerings. It takes something exceptionally choice to bring over 16c. either old or new.

State Factory, fine	15½	@	16c
State Dairies	10	@	14c
State Factory, fair to good	12	@	15c

EGGS.

Receipts for the last six days 27,384 packages The advices from the West this morning indicate light supplies, and holders were inclined to be pretty steady in their views at 16½c. for best marks, though a few were offering at 19c.

State and Penn	16	@	16½c
Western choice brands	16	@	16½c
Southern		@	16c

DRIED FRUITS.

Apples continue dull and rather favor buyers. Peeches peeled dull and easier. Unpeeled a shade weaker. Blackberries dull.

State Apples, quarters	8	to	8½c
Peaches, peeled, state	25	to	26c
Blackberries	8½	to	9c
Raspberries, new	30	to	c

POULTRY.

There is very little change to note in poultry. Fresh dressed turkeys are not plenty and those that are received are not of a desirable quality.

Turkeys, State, prime, small	23	to	24c
Chickens, Jersey prime	22	to	23c
Ducks, Jersey, prime	25	to	27c

MEATS AND STOCK.

There is a trifle feeling in calves to-day, both live and dressed

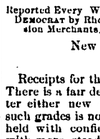
Live Sheep	5½	to	7½c
Live Calves, State prime	6½	to	7c
Calves, dressed fair to prime		to	c

POTATOES.

There is a better enquiry for choice varieties of potatoes and prices are generally held firm. New Florida potatoes have arrived and are offering at about $8 00 per barrel.

Early Rose in bulk, per bbl	2 25	to	2 50
Peachblows " " "	2 00	to	2 50

Centaur Liniment.



There is no pain which the Centaur Liniment will not relieve, no swelling they will not subdue, and no lameness which they will not cure. This is strong language, but it is true. They have produced more cures of rheumatism, neuralgia, lock jaw, palsy, sprains, swellings, caked breasts, scalds, burns, salt rheum, ear-ache, &c., upon the human frame, and of strains, spavin, galls, etc., upon animals in one year than have all other pretended remedies since the world began. They are counter-irritant, all-healing, pain relievers. Cripples throw away their crutches, the lame walk, poisonous bites are rendered harmless, and the wounded are healed without a scar. The recipe is published around each bottle. They sell as no articles ever sold before, because they do just what they pretend to do. Those who now suffer from rheumatism, pain, or swelling deserve to suffer if they will not use Centaur Liniment, white wrapper. More than 1000 certificates of remarkable cures, including frozen limbs, chronic rheumatism, gout, running tumors, etc., have been received. We will send a circular containing certificates, the recipe, etc., gratis, to any one requesting it. One bottle of the yellow wrapper Centaur Liniment is worth one hundred dollars for spavined or sweenied horses and mules, or for screw-worm in sheep. Stock-owners—these liniments are worth your attention. No family should be without them. "White wrapper family use;" Yellow wrapper for animals. Sold by all Druggists.—50 cents per bottle; large bottles, $1.00. J. B. ROSS & Co., 53 Broadway, New York.

Castoria is more than a substitute for Castor Oil. It is the only *safe* article in existence which is certain to assimilate the food, regulate the bowels, cure wind colic and produce natural sleep. It contains neither minerals, morphine or alc