# Democrat--Editorial.

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

Gold closed in New York, on Saturday at 116¼.

Nothing but a constitutional amendment or a stretcher will take Grant out of the white house.—*Chicago Times.*

The Pennsylvania Republicans are a logical crowd. They approve the administration of Grant as "among the most brilliant achievements in the annals of the country," and then turn around and say that they don't want any more of his achievements.

"We should have brought about a reunion by which, under the policy of reconstruction, we would have been enabled to reform the abuses that have grown up during the course of a long war, and especially those abuses in reference to some of the men who held office under the Government, and from whom we have suffered a great deal."—[Henry Wilson, Vice President.]

There are indications of an adjustment of the differences between the Pennsylvania and Baltimore and Ohio railroad companies. The war has been so destructive that its cessation will be marked by a rapid appreciation in the value of railroad property. It is to be hoped that any settlement agreed upon will be of a permanent nature.

"I would not accept a nomination if it were tendered, *unless it should come under such circumstances as to make it an imperative duty,*" says President Grant in his amusing "third term" utterance. "I swear," said old Parkinson, in a paroxysm of the demoralizing misery which follows a debauch, "I swear I'll never touch another drop of liquor—*unless I'm sick or want some.*"—*Baltimore Gazette.*

When the government was removed to Long Branch the mission of Red Cloud, Spotted Tail and the other Sioux chieftans at Washington came to an untimely end. The President seemed determined to run the Indians over to the tender mercies of Delano, and the savages, having experience of Delano, were equally determined not to come to an understanding with him. If the failure of these negotiations results in an expensive war it will not be difficult to fix the responsibility for it.

Tweed's old companions, in the days of his power, are all scattered, some in prison and some in exile, and one of them has just died a drunkard's death in Paris. "Jim" Sweeny wore as big a diamond as any of them, and was counted a good fellow among the boys: but retribution overtook him with the rest of the gang, and he ended his days in a strange land, a wretched, forsaken sot.—Ill-gotten gains sometimes don't prosper. It would be as well for imitators of Tammany to make a note of this.

The Ohio Republicans have nominated ex-Governor Hayes for Governor, together with a full ticket on a hard money, protection, and anti-third term platform, though the last named plank is but loosely nailed on. Grant's administration, with its errors and iniquities in all their flaring grossness, was heartily endorsed. The Democrats will probably nominate their present excellent Governor, Allen, who, with any effort at all, can beat his opponent out of sight.

The indictment of the United States court at New York, on a charge of smuggling, of the members of the great house of H. B. Claflin & Co., would be startling if we were not used to custom house sensations. It looks a little bad for the Claflins on first sight, but the whole revenue system is so confused and utterly rotten that innocent parties are about as likely to be charged with evading the laws as guilty ones, and we shall wait to hear more before we assume the guilt of a respectable *firm of merchants*, whose character is at least somewhat better than that of the New York custom house gang.

With the exception of the demonstration against the third term, a topic thrust upon the attention of the Republican party, the declaration and nominations of the Lancaster convention have fallen as dead and spiritless upon the popular apprehension as the reports of the cotton market or the price of mess pork. We have the customary predictions of November victory, as we had last year, and always have; but no radical prophet seems inclined to give a reason for the faith that is in him. The Philadelphia *North American* has made the nearest approach to it. It says the republican party has reduced their state debt. In September the rejuvenated democracy will give these dry bones such a shake as will at least put some noise in the old anatomy.

The Harrisburg *Telegraph* congratulates itself that Hon. E. Cowan is safely housed in the tents of the Democracy. It pays Mr. Cowen the compliment of a special disfavor which it might have extended to thousands of other gentlemen who were members of the Republican party in the day when talent and capacity for administration made it a power in the land. The system of exchanges which has been carried on between political parties in this country for late years may gratify such sheets as the *Telegraph* which prefer Butler, Cessna, Hartranft, and Rawle before Cowan, Curtin, Adams, Schurz and Foster, but it furnishes a rare occasion when the gratification is mutual when we are rid of unsound members we are better off without and are reinforced with such talent, integrity, and statesmanship as made the success of the Republican party practicable and the loss of which will finally disrupt it.—*Patriot.*

The sale of postage stamps during the month of April, was the largest ever known in a single month, amounting to 83,600,000.

"Some people think because the influence of some rebel officers has been secured in Congress, that bad consequences may be the result. This I conceive to be a great error in judgment, and a great mistake with reference to the character of those representatives of the South."—[Henry Wilson, Vice President.]

The New York *Times* says one of the oddest things connected with the outtalk about the Beecher trial is the confident assurance now given by all the avowed advocates of Mr. Beecher that the jury intend to give a verdict for the defendant How have they found that out? Great boasts are made of holding a meeting at the Academy of Music in Brooklyn to celebrate the "acquital" of Mr. Beecher, while in New York no building smaller than the Hippodrome will answer the purpose. There is to be a great testimonial to Mr. Beecher, including a set of his Tilton letters, printed on vellum. All this is very well, but what we should like to get at is, how does it happen that one side in the case is so sure of the verdict, and how was the unanimity of the jury so satisfactorily secured?

D. C. Forney, esq., was at the Lancaster Convention and he gives in his newspaper, the *Sunday Chronicle*, of Washington, a racy and entertaining account of the proceedings. He describes the manner in which the ablest men of the Republican party of Pennsylvania have been driven into retirement until the entire organization has been usurped by an oligarchy of mediocrability and thoroughly corrupt in its aim. In concluding his letter he sums up the result of his observations as follows:

"I am very much mistaken in my knowledge of Pennsylvania politics if the effect of some of the things forced through this Convention will not be to create dissension in the Republican party. The 101 men who protested against White wanted a Republican on the ticket—that is, a Republican who had at least voted for Mr. Lincoln in 1860; this they did not get, and they keenly felt the slight. Nay, they freely deplored the blunder. If the Democratic leaders had any sagacity, which they have not, they could turn the effects of this Convention to splendid advantage, if not a great victory. Let us wait and see."

It is poor consolation in adversity to know that we are *not* alone in our misery; such as it is, however, our iron manufactories may take it to themselves. The depression of the iron trade is general throughout the world. The production of pig iron in Scotland was less in 1874 than in any of the last twenty years. At one time there were only thirty two furnaces blowing out of 132 erected, and the production was 400,000 tons less than in 1870. Russia, notwithstanding its activity of railroad building imported only 5,221,100 pounds of rails, against 7,119,000 in 1873. In Prussia the large works of Krupp has discharged some thousand workmen, and the Borsig manufactory of engines at Berlin—the *most extensive* in Germany—has had to protect itself by taking a similar course Last month the largest Austrian manufactory of engines, Sigl, dispensed with 2,000 hands, for the reason that it had neither orders nor working capital. The Government, however, in true Austrain fashion, remedied both misfortunes by advancing capital to the works, and by causing some of the railroads to give extensive orders for rolling stock.

## *HOMER'S BRACE OF FACTS.*

The Montrose *Republican* last week (June 7th) contained the following:

"Take the county pap away from E. B. and he would howl about that "Ring" of which he is now silent. Try it, and see. No "Ring" troubles him when he has a lion's share in it.

The Montrose *Republican* this week (June 14,) contains this contradiction:

"The editor of the Montrose DEMOCRAT, whose chronic disability to make a correct statement has become well known is trying to get up a feeling of hostility against the County Commissioners because a sale for the protection of the County Records is to be put into the Court House."

Nothing is more certain than the saying that "murder will out" or in other words, that a guilty party will, nine times out of ten, do or say something that will show his guilt, and lead to his conviction. Homer in his anxiety to cover up the guilt of the "Court House Ring," and to interpose a disclaimer as to the existance of any such combination, has convicted himself and the ring by his contradictory statements. Last week, having exhausted every other defense and failed, he attempted a flank movement upon E. B. Hawley, by saying that the DEMOCRAT did not and would not criticise the County Commissioners who (he implied) had formed a ring with said Hawley as ring master, to rob the county and put the "pap" into the till of the DEMOCRAT office. On being told that such a statement was so palpably ridiculous as to serve as an acknowledgement of the guilt of the "Ring" and finding that the Commissioners, who conclude that Homer had better say as little about gobbling the county "pap" as is convenient for him to do, would be likely to demand an explanation of a very grave charge, Homer reverses his muzzle this week, and signs a libel, acknowledging his statement of last week to be false and asserts a new "bugaboo." by proclaiming that we are attacking this same Commissioner "Ring" which he exposed last week in order to "get up a feeling of hostility" against them, on the "County safe" business.—What Homer will say next week, is beyond the power of human imagination to forestall. We will wait with patience for the sequel. Such floundering, such catching at straws such insanity and ridiculous contradiction were never before seen in the Montrose *Republican* even, as are now used to whitewash the Ring. "Oh it's a fearfull shiftless."

## *GRANT'S BID.*

In his letter making a bid for a Third Term, Grant says it "was beneath the dignity of his office" to tell the people whether or no he intended to use the vast patronage at his command to perpetuate his power. How has he borne himself hitherto, that the dignity of his office should suddenly appear so great in his eyes? On what particular occasion did he take pains to show the country that he respected the proprieties which ought to hedge in his exhaulted station?

Was it when he visited New York for the first time after his inauguration, and sauntered into a theatre arm-in-arm with Jim Fisk?

Was it on the eve of Black Friday, when he took himself off to a little town in Pennsylvania, remote from telegraphic and railroad communication, after leaving directons with Boutwell not to sell any gold till he got back?

Was it when he sent his indecent brother-in-law across the water to represent our Government at the Court of Denmark?

Was it when he permitted Jay Gould to pay for him the thousand dollars which he had subscribed to the fund raised to lift the family of the faithful Revlins out of abject poverty?

Was it when he rewarded with the best offices in his gift the men who had bestirred themselves to raise gifts of horses and houses and money for him just before he entered upon the Presidency?

Was it when he closed the doors of the White House and made his way to the seaside that he might devote to idle and desolute pleasure the best months of the year?

Was it when he haggled with Congressmen for exorbitant appropriations for the "expenses of the Executive Mansion," and managed to get enough under that head to keep him in clover without eating into his salary.

Was it when he sent Casey down to New Orleans to manage the Custom House, control the party, and reduce the State of Lousiana to a province?

Was it when he found the chair of the Chief Justice vacant and attempted to fill it by the appointment of a disreputable and ignorant adventurer in politics?

Was it when he disregarded the rebuke of the Senate and restored that adventurer to the place that he had disgraced in the head of the so-called Department of Justice?

Was it when he permitted himself to be advertised as the chief attraction at the opening of a new seaside hotel, and appeared promptly in company with Boss Shepherd, making an unseemly exhibition of himself in return for a free lunch?

Was it when he went out of his way in an annual message to praise the work of the Boss and his King, when he knew that the work was neither more nor less than highway robbery?

Was it when he became a party to the secret issue of five millions of greenbacks on the eve of an important election, that a clique of gamblers in Wall street might make enough thereby to enable them to contribute largely to the corruption fund which was employed to wrest Pennsylvania from the control of the majority in October, 1872?

Was it when he lobbied in the corridors of the Capitol when his first term was drawing to a close, and beseeched the faithful to double his pay, and assured them of his co-operation in case they saw fit to help themselves to a few millions in the shape of a salary grab?

Was it when he found a constitutional adviser in the person of Columbus Delano, and approved the policy whereby the Indian Ring were enabled to steal sixteen millions in five years?

Was it when he entered into a compact with thieves of Arkansas to overthrow the constitution of that state, or when Congress balked his designs and he pensioned the chief conspirators on the government as office holders?

Was it when he found places for Congressmen repudiated by the people who has sustained his wicked demand for the autocratic powers contemplated by the Force bill?—*Utica Observer.*

Phil Sheridan is forty-seven years old.

Whittier, the poet, has a cane made from a piece of Barbara Fritchie's house in Fredrick City.

Edgar Poe is to have a monument which will be surmounted by a raven in marble, and will bear the following inscription: "Edgar A. Poe, born Jan. 19 1811; died Oct. 7, 1840; author of 'The Raven.' My tantalized spirit here blandly reposes."

### The Third Term Question.

HON. REVERDY JOHNSON'S CRITICISM OF THE PRESIDENT'S LETTER.

The New York *Herald* of a few days ago publishes the annexed letter from Hon. Reverday Johnson, addressed to the editor of that paper:

BALTIMORE, MD., June 2, 1875.

*My Dear Sir*: One of your correspondents informs me that you wish me to say to you what I think of the President's letter of last Saturday, the 29th ult, known as the "third term letter." This I proceed to do. There are several matters contained in the letter that have no direct and a very slight indirect bearing upon the question. What sacrifices, if any, the President may have made in accepting his first nomination or his second have nothing to do with his election for a third term. And whatever abuse he may have been subjected to during the time that he has held the presidency is equally irrelevant. Although it is no doubt true that his conduct has been subjected in some instances to harsh and unjust criticism, yet, as he admits, "in the light of subsequent events," his conduct on some occasions was subject to fair criticism, he has not always been unjustly dealt with. What those occasions were he omits to say. Were they in his recommendation for the passage of the "force bill" and the suspension of the habeas corpus, his approval of the conduct of the military at New Orleans in expelling a portion of the Legislature of that State, and in the yet more flagrant wrong if one more flagrant could be committed, in the recommendation made to Congress in his message relative to Arkansas, a recommendation in principle absolutely destructive of the right of the people of every State to change their constitution? But these wrongs are not pertinent at all to the general question of the election of a President for a third term, except as they bear upon his fitness for that office.

What the President says is this, that there is nothing in the constitution to prohibit it, and that it can only come before the people by a proposition to amend the constitution. The precedent, no matter how long established, and no matter what may have been the character of the men by whom they were established, as patriots and as statesmen of unsurpassed ability and no matter how universal has been their sanction by the people, these precedents should, in the President's view, have no influence upon the people now or hereafter or upon the determination of him who may have occupied the office or two terms. For he tells us that it may happen in the future history of the country (and this may be the case during the balance of his present term) that to change an Executive because he has been eight years in office will prove unfortunate, if not disasterous." It is certainly true that the people are at liberty to elect to a third term; but until the time of President Grant not only did no one of his predecessors, who had held the office for two terms, give the most distant hint that he wished or would accept the office again, but, as far as I am advised, no individual citizen or journalist ever proposed or suggested it.

That a constitutional prohibition does not exist is no proof that the usage of prohibition is not and should not be considered as conclusive. It is idle to say that *in a government like ours long and* uninterrupted usage can safely be disregarded. The power of the veto on the part of the crown exist in England, but it has not been exercised since 1692.—And yet it is a power which Mr. Justice Blackstone says "is a most important and indeed indispensable part of the royal prerogative." It may with truth be said that now, when it has been so long disused that its exercise by the crown would produce a fearful ferment in the kingdom Such, in that law abiding country, is the conclusive force and effect of usage.

The idea of the President that the safety of the country may demand the re election of a President for a third term in my opinion, is an idle conceit, having *no other support* but the most egregious vanity. Of this vanity he himself seems to partake, since he says that he "would not accept a nomination if it were tendered, unless it should come under such circumstances as to make it an imperative duty." Who is to judge whether the duty to accept is an imperative one. It can only be the man himself. May he not well conclude that a nomination by a convention is conclusive as to the duty? The safety of the country he may really think requires his continuance in office and that his own opinion upon the point, if he has one, is established by the action of the convention, and by this process of reasoning he may be re-elected for as many terms as life is spared him.—I think it may, with perfect justice be, said that if the convention which framed the consitutin had anticipated the enormous extent of the official patronage when in time would necessarily be vested in the President, that they would have limited the official term to six or eight years and have rendered the incumbent ineligible.

The question which is now agitating the public mind is whether President Grant shall be elected to a third term.—Does his letter solve it? It may be so practically, because I believe that he will hardly receive the vote of a single State. The voice of Pennsylvania, as spoken by her recent convention, which has forced the President to write the letter, is, judging by all the signs of the times, concurred in by an immense majority of the republican party in every State in the Union. The President, indeed so far as he is personally concerned, seems to regard it as a mere matter of dollars and cents and it may perhaps be legitimately inferred that if the salary which he now receives should be secured to him as a retiring pension he would gladly leave the office at the end of his present term and return to that home "where the balance of his days might be spent in peace and the enjoyment of domestic quiet," and without any apprehension that the peace and safety of the country are not as safe in the hands, of his successors as they had been in his own, and this belief I have no doubt the public will fully share.

I remain, with regard, your obedient servant.

REVERDY JOHNSON.

## TELEGRAPHIC.

### Patrons of Husbandry

WASHINGTON, June 11.—The headquarters of the National Grange of the Patrons of Husbandry, which ever since the organization of the order in 1868 have been in Washington, will probably be removed to Louisville, Kentucky, in a short time. At the last annual session of the National Grange at Charleston, S. C., in February last, the executive committee was charged with the selection of a new point for the headquarters It was expected that St. Louis would have been chosen. Kentucky stands No. 5 as regards the number of Granges, having 1,559. Indiana leads the list with 2,027 Granges, Missouri has 2,026; Iowa, 2,004 Illinois, 1,584, and Kentucky 1 559. The total number of Granges in the United States is 23,500, with an estimated agregate membership of 1,500,000. The official history of the order, just published by secretary, shows that the total receipts from 1868 to 1871, inclusive, were less than $5,000, while the receipts last year were $216,381. The order at present has $69 00 in cash on deposit at the financial agency in New York.

### Woman Work at the Fabiction.

The woman's centennial committee are endeavoring to have erected at fairmount Park a seperate building which is intended to be exclusively used for the exhibition of woman's handiwork. To insure the success of this enterprise, $30,000 must be guaranteed within a month and the amount must all be forthcoming by the 1st of January next. Mrs. Gilespie the president of the women's executive committee, is at present actively engaged in appealing to the women of America to assist her in this laudable work.

### The Commission of the Sioux.

WASHINGTON, June 11.—A telegraph was received to-day from Hon. Abraham Comingo, of Missouri, accepting the appointment as one of the commissioners to treat with the Sioux. General Terry has been selected on the part of the army. Bishop Havens has been tendered an appointment, but he has not yet signified his acceptance. Senator Allison and Rev S. D. Hinman having accepted, there is only one more commissioner to be appointed.


DR. SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP, SEA WEED TONIC, AND MANDRAKE PILLS.—These medicines have undoubtedly performed more cures of Consumption than any other remedy known to the American public. They are compounded of vegetable ingredients, and contain nothing which can be injurious to the human constitution. Other remedies advertised as cures for Consumption, probably contain opium, which is a somewhat dangerous drug in all cases, and if taken freely by consumptive patients, it must do great injury; for its tendency is to confine the morbid matter in the system, which, of course, must make a cure impossible. Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup is warranted not to contain a particle of opium: It is composed of powerful but harmless herbs, which act on the lungs, liver, stomach, and blood, and thus correct all morbid secretions, and expel all the deceased matter from the body. These are the only means by which Consumption can be cured, and as Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup, Sea Weed Tonic, and Mandrake Pills are the only medicines which operate in this way, it is obvious they are the only genuine cure for Pulmonary Consumption. Each bottle of this invaluable medicine is accompanied by full directions. Dr. Schenck is professionally at his principal office, corner Sixth and Arch Streets, Philadelphia, every Monday, where all letters for advice must be addressed.


## New Advertisements.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

In the estate of Lambert Smith, late of Lawsville deceased letters of Administration on the said estate having been granted to the undersigned all persons owing said estate, are requested to make immediate payment, and all persons having claims against said estate are requested to present them without delay.

T. L. SMITH, Administrator.

June 19, 1875.—6w24

ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENT.—Receipts and expenditures of the Montrose Graded School for the year ending June 7, 1875.

RECEIPTS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Gross amount of the tax duplicate for school purposes | $3,513 53 |
| Cash from former Treasurer | 132 18 |
| Tuition from adjoining districts | 651 46 |
| State appropriation | 339 45 |
| | $3,616 62 |

EXPENDITURES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Paid teachers' salary | $2,252 00 |
| " Refunding order for tuition | 21 68 |
| " Bond and interest | 273 14 |
| " Janitor, ringing bell, and cleaning | 123 30 |
| " Fuel | 214 63 |
| " Printing and Advertising | 39 25 |
| " Repairs on building | 236 14 |
| " Salary of Secretary | 33 34 |
| " Salary of Treasurer | 33 34 |
| " Collecting, or allowance to the tax payers | 86 17 |
| " Examinations | 14 00 |
| " Crayons &c | 14 81 |
| Balance in the Treasury | 167 72 |
| | $3,616 62 |

WM. H. JESSUP, President.

B. THATCHER, Secretary.

We the undersigned, Auditors of the Graded School of Montrose, Pa., having carefully examined the above account of the Treasurer, and find them correct the best of our knowledge and belief.

A. B. BURNS, CHARLES H. SMITH, ISAAC HAMLIN, } Auditors.

Montrose, June 12, '75.—162w24

ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS and Expenditures of Wm. J. Malford, Treasurer of the borough of Montrose, from April 12 1874, to May 1st, 1875.

RECEIPTS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Amount received from late Treasurer | $ 95 73 |
| " " sale of oxen | 180 50 |
| " " fines, Chas. Avery esq. | 10 00 |
| " " " A. W. Bertholf, esq. | 5 00 |
| " " Judgment of E P. Stamp | 32 87 |
| " " Henry C. Tyler, Collector | 1,676 27 |
| | $2,000 37 |

EXPENDITURES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Paid G. P. Fordham no bill | $ 30 63 |
| G. P. Fordham, Auditor's fees | 3 00 |
| G. F. Fordham, lamps, fixtures, posts, &c. | 264 18 |
| G. F. Fordham, gasoline, &c | 8 65 |
| Henry C. Tyler, Secretary | 10 00 |
| Henry C. Tyler, making two duplicates | 3 00 |
| Henry Sherman, labor and materials, Street Commissioner | 639 99 |
| G. S. Bush, borough oxen | 25 00 |
| James Morris, repairing engine No. 2 | 25 00 |
| M. S. Wilson, land, widening street | 30 00 |
| Wm. Haughwout, repairing engine house roof | 72 00 |
| F. A. Case, council fees | 25 00 |
| A. L. Post, for stone | 1 50 |
| G. P. Beebe, for salt | 103 50 |
| John J. Young, walk | 213 33 |
| E. C. Fordham, oil for hose, &c | 39 50 |
| John A. Howell, police | 100 50 |
| Frank Newton lighting lamps | 27 00 |
| C. C. Halsey, labor in street | 3 00 |
| S. A Hempstead, labor | 6 55 |
| O. M. Crandall, Naptha | 7 00 |
| D. C. Fordham, lumber | 4 63 |
| Sayre & Horton, repairing tools | 9 00 |
| S. H. & D. Sayre lumber | 17 69 |
| John S. Tarbell, labor, hay, fence posts, wood, &c. | 32 26 |
| N. R. Cole, making fence for E. H. Lesler | 16 16 |
| Hugh Mitchell, pound rent | 15 00 |
| J. R. Raynsford, coal | 33 91 |
| Cash Balance in Treasurer's hands | 35 91 |
| | $2,000 37 |

We the undersigned, Auditors of the borough of Montrose, Pa., having carefully examined the above account of the Treasurer, find a balance in his hands April 10, 1875, of $35 91.

A. B. BURNS, CHARLES H. SMITH, ISAAC HAMLIN, } Auditors.

Montrose, June 10, 1875.—1w24.


PUBLIC REPORT

—OF A—

POLICEMAN.

I have not enjoyed good health for several years past yet have not allowed it to interfere with my labor. Every one belonged to the police force knows the inconvenience of being obliged to labor when the body from debility, almost refuses to perform its daily task. I never was a believer in dosing with medicines; but having heard the Vegetine spoken of so highly, was determined to try it, and shall never regret that determination. As a tonic (which every one needs at some time) it surpasses anything I ever heard of. It invigorates the whole system; it is a great cleanser and purifier of the blood. There are many of my acquaintances who have taken it, and all unite in praise of its satisfactory effect.

Especially among the aged class of people, it imparts to them the one thing most needful in old age—lights of calm, sweet repose, thereby strengthening the mind as well as the body. One aged lady, who has been suffering through life from scrofula, and has become blind from its effects, having tried many remedies with no favorable result, was induced by friends to try the Vegetine. After taking a few bottles, she obtained such great relief that she expressed a wish for her sight, that she might be able to look upon the man who had sent her such a blessing.

Yours respectfully,

O. P. H. HODGE, Police Officers Station 6.

Boston, Mass., May 9, 1871.

HEARTFELT PRAYER.

ST. PAUL, Aug. 22, 1864.

H. R. STEVENS, Esq.:

Dear Sir:—I should be wanting in gratitude, if I failed to acknowledge what the Vegetine has done for me. I was attacked about eleven months since with Bronchitis, which settled into Consumption. I had night sweats and fever chills; was distressed for breath, and frequently spit blood; was all emaciated, very weak, and so low that my friends thought my case hopeless.

I was advised to make a trial of the Vegetine, which, under the providence of God, has cured me. That he may bless the use of your medicine to others, as he has to me, and that his divine grace may attend you in the heartfelt prayer of your admiring, humble servant,

BENJAMIN PETTINGILL.

P. S.—Mine is but one among the many cures your medicine has effected in this place. B. P.

MAKE IT PUBLIC.

SOUTH BOSTON, Feb. 9, 1871.

H. R. STEVENS, Esq.

Dear Sir—I have heard from very many sources of the great success of Vegetine in cases of Scrofula, Rheumatism, Kidney Complaint, Catarrh, and other diseases of kindred nature. I make no hesitation in saying that I know Vegetine to be the most reliable remedy for Catarrh and General Debility.

My wife has been troubled with Catarrh for many years, and at times very badly. She has thoroughly tried every supposed remedy that we could hear of, and with all this she has for several years been gradually growing worse, and the discharge from the head was excessive and very offensive.

She was in this condition when she commenced to take Vegetine; I could see that she was improving on the second bottle. She continued taking the Vegetine until she had used from twelve to fifteen bottles. I am now happy in informing you and the public (if you choose to make it public) that she is entirely cured, and Vegetine *accomplished the cure after nothing else would.* Hence I feel justified in saying that Vegetine is the most reliable remedy, and would advise all suffering humanity to try it, for I believe it to be a good, honest, vegetable medicine, and I shall not hesitate to recommend it. I am, &c., respectfully yours,

L. C. CARDELL,

Store 451 Broadway.

Vegetine acts directly upon the causes of these complaints. It invigorates and strengthens the whole system, acts upon the secretive organs, allays inflammation, cleanses and cures ulceration, cures constipation, and regulates the bowels.

HAS ENTIRELY CURED ME.

BOSTON, Oct. 1870.

MR. STEVENS:

Dear Sir—My daughter, after having a severe attack of whooping cough, was left in a feeble state of health. Being advised by a friend she tried the Vegetine, and after using a few bottles was fully restored to health.

I have been a great sufferer from Rheumatism. I have taken several bottles of the Vegetine for this complaint, and am happy to say it has entirely cured me. I have recommended the Vegetine to others, with the same good results. It is a great cleanser and purifier of the blood; it is pleasant to take, and I can cheerfully recommend it.

JAMES MORSE, 364 Athens st.

Sold by all Druggists Everywhere.

June 9, '75.—4w.



ADVERTISING: CHEAP: Good: Systematic.—All persons who contemplate making contracts with newspapers for the insertion of advertisements, should send 25 cents to Geo. P. Rowell & Co. 41 Park Row, New York, for their PAMPHLET-BOOK (ninety-seventh edition,) containing lists of over 2000 newspapers and estimates showing the cost of advertisements taken on for leading papers in many States at a tremendous reduction from publishers' rates. Get the Book. 2-y1

LARGE LOT OF FRESH SEEDS JUST RECEIVED, by LYONS & DRAKE.

Montrose March 17, 1875



FROM OVER THE OCEAN!

A. B. ROTHCHILD & CO.'S

ROYAL

VICTORIA MENAGERIE!

Asio-African Caravan

—AND—

CONTINENTAL CIRCUS!

WILL EXHIBIT AT

Montrose, Saturday, June 19th,

WHICH NEW TRANS-ATLANTIC CANDIDATE FOR PUBLIC FAVOR

after achieving such an English and Continental Reputation as to officially obtain the distinguished recognition of Her Most Gracious Majesty, Queen Victoria, has been transported to the Great Republic by special steamer, at enormous expense, and will, during the present season be introduced in its

Grand Double Divided Pavillions

to American approval, preparatory to its location in Philadelphia during the Great Centennial Exhibition, and pending the erection of a permanent Colossal and Superb Zoological Garden and Amphitheatre for that purpose, *at a contract expenditure of* $2,000.

The Most Notable New Departure

attempted in amusements in the New World, its

MAGNIFICENT MENAGERIE MARGEREE

canopies a collossal and costly duplication of the famous Zoological Gardens of London, presenting

Savage Nature's Monster Mirror

reflecting living lessons from the double golden hairs, in which may be studied and admired the most complete and perfect collection of carnivorous and gramnivorous captives ever congregated since the Flood.—Including a

CARAVAN COLLEGE OF BRUTE SCHOLARS!

and the most astounding illustration of animal magnitude and training upon earth, is

The Cyclopean Asiatic Rhinoceros,

"HIMALAYA,"

Positively the only living rhinoceros on exhibition in America, and such a moving mountain of pachydermous flesh that ten of the strongest flemish draught horses are required to move him.

THE MOST UNIQUE AND THRILLING ARENIC INNOVATION EVER PRESENTED

in this, or any age are the incredible performances, acts and antics of this

EDUCATED IRON-CLAD SOVEREIGN

of the Indies, in Circus Ring at each exhibition.

AN INNUMERABLE FIELD AVIARY OF GORGEOUSLY PLUMAGED AND LANGUAGE GIFTED BIRDS!

A COLONY OF MONSTER BABOONS, ACTING APES AND MIMICKING MONKEYS!

*A ROYAL RING OF*

Circus Celebrities,

Constituting a peerless concentration of Great Arenas Beyond Cencure.

New Foreign Faces and American Favorites!

In supreme artistic competition and stellar rivalry for the Olympic laurels.

The greatest number of the greatest Riders, Leapers, Equilibrists, Contortionists, Gymnasts, Jugglers and general performers ever assembled in either Hemisphere, and illustrating the signal triumphs of equiestrianism and the highest and purest attainments of graceful and courageous physical developement.

The Huge Highway Holiday Parade

—OR—

Procession of Nations!

LED BY

Prof. FRANCISCHINI'S

Goldstream Silver Cornet Band!

IN THE GORGEOUS

*GOLDEN CHARIOT OF ST. GEORGE,*

Exceeds in massive splendor a dozen Roman Triumphs and gives outward evidence of the mastodonic inside resources of the

FOREIGN FIELD FAVORITE!

See it and circulate the Good News that the

GREAT SHOW

IS COMING!

Menagerie Doors open at 1 and 7 o'clock. Circus performance commencing 1 hour later.

ADMISSION, 50Cts.

Children under 9 years, 25Cts.

WILL EXHIBIT AT

*NICHOLSON, Friday, June 18,*
*MONTROSE, Saturday, June 19,*
*TOWANDA, Monday, June 21.*



S. PILLMAN & CO. POST'S BUILDING. CHEAP JOHN

PERSONS VISITING OR RESIDING in Montrose, will find it to their interest to visit the Store of S. Pillman & Co., (Cheap John) and Examine their stock of Goods just received, and constantly to arrive during the season. WE GUARANTEE TO SAVE YOU 25 per cent., in the purchase of the following goods:

Ready-made Clothing for Men, Boys and Youths.

Ladies' Suits ready-made in Great Variety.

EMBROIDERIES, HAMBURG EDGES, EDGINGS, &c., etc., C. CUTTS, CASSIMERES, COTTONADES, KENTUCKY JEANS, &c., SHAWLS, SHAWLS, PARASOLS, UMBRELLAS, HOSIERY OF ALL KINDS, LADIES & MISSES FANCY STRIPES, &c., KID GLOVES, THE BEST QUALITY ONLY $1.00 PER PAIR.

Full Assortment of Millinery Goods, viz:—RIBBONS, LACES, FLOWERS, ORNAMENTS, BUCKLES, SILKS, HATS AND BONNETS, TRIMMED AND UNTRIMMED, OF LATEST STYLES, FOR LADIES AND MISSES.

Calicoes, new styles, best quality, 8 cts. per yard. Good heavy Bleached and Brown Muslin, 10 & 12 cts. Black and Colored Alpacas, 25 & 30 cts. Our stock of Dry Goods is now full and complete, and also our Boy new stock full and complete, and we defy competition.

Coat's and Clark's Spool Cotton, 5 cents a Spool.

Don't fail to give us a call and you will be convinced that you can save money by purchasing from us

Five per cent discount will be allowed on bills from $10 to $20; 7½ per cent. on bills from $20 to $50. Be sure and ask for your discount.

Respectfully yours, S. PILLMAN & Co. (Cheap John) H. R. ROSENTHAL, Salesman. Post's Building

Montrose, June 2d, 1875. 22


## New Advertisements.


SPRING & SUMMER

1875.

NEW GOODS,

NEW GOODS,

NEW GOODS.

Guttenberg, Rosenbaum & Co.

is the place where you will find the best assortment, newest styles, and lowest prices in

DRY GOODS, MILLINERY GOODS, READY MADE CLOTHING, HATS, CAPS, CARPETS, &C.

House Furnishing Goods.

EMBROIDERIES, Lace,

ALPACAS, (Black and Colored,)

DRESS Goods of all Descriptions,

QUILTS and Table Spreads,

UMBRELLAS and Parasols.

ATLANTIC A Sheeting, and other popular Brands,

ARTS Ribbons, Flowers and Straw Goods,

Table Linen, Toweling, Napkins,

TERS English and French Crepes,

Rushings and Rufflings,

Shawls, Shawls, Shawls,

FLANNELS, (White and Colored),

FOIL Cloths and Matting,

RUSSIA Leather and Morrocco Satchels,

BELTS, Scarfs, Handkerchiefs, corsets,

BARGAINS American and Imported Black Silks,

Rugs, Lap Robes and Dusters,

Gloves, Silk, Lisle Thread,

Alexandre and Boudlers best Kids,

Insertings and Edgings,

Nansooks Swiss Mulls, Bishop Lawns,

Suspenders, Collars, Cuffs, Scarfs, Ties, &c., &c.

In short we keep a very Extensive Stock of above mentioned goods and many more. We buy ours largely for cash, are therefore enabled to sell at as CLOSE FIGURES as any party. Please call and convince yourselves of the fact.

Merchant-Tailoring

carried on as usual. Large assortment of

NEW SPRING CASSIMERES, COATINGS, &C., &C.,

FOR

Custom Work.

GUTTENBERG, ROSENBAUM, & CO.

M. S. DESSAUER, Managing partner.

Montrose, May 19th, 1875.



THE CELEBRATED TROTTING STALLION

GENERAL SHERMAN,

Will stand the ensuing season at the stable of Jared Baker, Brooklyn Centre, Pa., From April 10th to August 1st, 1875, except Saturdays, when he will be at the Hotel Stable of M. J. Harrington, Montrose.

General Sherman is a dark chestnut, with dappled spots, silver mane and tail, stands 16 hands high, is 9 years old, and weighs 1200 pounds. He is an Andrew Jackson horse, sired by old Andrew Jackson, and he by old Kimble Jackson, of Long Island, and his dam was the celebrated Goldwire Mare,—making a very fine cross

This Horse can trot a 2:40 Gait,

was never trained a day in his life, and is considered by all good judges to be the fastest trotting horse of his size in the State.

TERMS,—Twenty-five dollars to insure. Persons parting with mares before foaling will be held responsible for the pay. JARED BAKER.

Brooklyn, April 7, '75.-3m.

HUNT BROTHERS, SCRANTON, PA

Wholesale & Retail Dealers in

HARDWARE, IRON, STEEL, NAILS, SPIKES, SHOVELS

CARPENTER'S HARDWARE,

*MINE RAIL, COUNTERSUNK & T RAILSPIKES, RAILROAD & MINING SUPPLIES, CARRIAGE SPRINGS, AXLES, SKEINS AND BOXES, BOLTS, NUTS and WASHERS, PLATED BANDS, MALLEABLE IRONS, HUBS, SPOKES, FELLOES, SEAT SPINDLES, BOWS, &c.*

ANVILS, VICES, STOCKS and DIES, BELLOWS HAMMERS, SLEDGES, FILES, &c. &c.

CIRCULAR AND MILLSAWS, BELTING, PACKING TACKLE BLOCKS, PLASTER PARIS, CEMENT, HAIR & GRINDSTONES, FRENCH WINDOW GLASS, LEATHER & FINDINGS FAIRBANK'S SCALES, &c.

SAW MILL PROPERTY FOR SALE.

The property lately owned by B. M. Fox,

SAW MILL, HOUSE, BARN, SIX ACRES OF LAND,

can be purchased very low, by immediate application to

D. D. SEARLE, Montrose, or E. L. GARDNER, Scranton.

May 26th, 1875.—4w.

A. W. COOLEY,

Carpenter and Builder,

MONTROSE, PA.

CONTRACTS to erect structures of all kinds, in any section and complete them in every detail. Marble and Slate Mantles, Sash, Blinds, Doors, and Window Frames, furnished to order. Stair-Building and building paper made specialties. Employ none but experienced workmen. Shop near the Methodist Church.

Montrose, January 20, 1875.-6y