Democrat--Editorial.

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

Gold closed in New York, on Saturday at 117¼.

Grant voted the Democratic ticket until he was elected President. Hartranft's first Republican vote was for himself, and now comes Rawle, another renegade Democrat. No wonder McClure wanted one Republican on the ticket.

The means discovered in France for the extermination of the phylloxera or grape louse consists in strewing upon the ground underneath the plants a small quantity of the sulphocarbonate of potash. With the first rain this substance is carried into the soil and destroys the insects without injury to the grape vines.

The Washington *Reporter* spitefully says that Gov. Curtain has made himself ridiculous by declining an honor which nobody proposes to confer on him. We think Gov. Curtin's conduct compares very favorable with that of President Grant whose aspirations for unlawful preferment have compelled his party to demand the withdrawal of his pretensions.

The radical conventions held in Pittsburg on Tuesday the *Post* says were the "most disorderly, disgracefull and outrageous ever held in Allegheny county." The proceedings were so violent that they had to be tempered by the interference of the police, a nomination for sheriff was not effected in consequence. The republican papers admit that these initial troubles point to defeat at the ballot box.

What became of the Radical Prohibition County Committee which was advertised to meet with the circus on Saturday last? The Montrose *Republican* says the circus was here but not one syllable about the Committee. "Mum is the word" with the "conspirators." Perhaps they have not completed the *ante mortem* examination of the County Safe or it may be they have got into it. We will go up and see before our next issue.

Over a million of dollars in the State Treasury on the 1st of January according to the State Treasurer's report. Only $1 76 in it on the 1st of April, and the Legislative and other debts of the State unpaid. The investigating committee denied access to the books, and explanation as to what came of the funds doggedly refused. Not a Radical paper has a word to say about it, and yet this very State ring has the impudence to meet and declare in favor of a "rigid accountability of public officers," and the Radical papers the effrontery to assert that their party will stand by its declarations. If the tax-payers are fools enough to believe any such stuff, they ought to re-elect Hartranft, hoist Rawle into office to cover the stealings in the State Treasury department, and then hurrah for Radical good times and Radical taxes.—*Bellefonte Watchman.*

The third-term twitter of the republican party, in its efforts to forestall the President's damaging canvass for a renomination, is well illustrated by an anecdote for which we are indebted to the humorist of the *Detroit Free Press.* A colored woman called at the police court and wanted her husband arrested for throwing her over a fence. She stated that the fence was seven feet high, and his honer knew that her husband was a small man weighing not over 120 pounds while she weighed nearly 200.

"I don't believe your story," he replied.

"It's de solemn truf," she continued, rolling up her eyes.

"I tell you he couldn't have thrown you over a fence seven feet high."

"Couldn't he?"

"No, madam, it's an absurd story."

"Well, mebbe he couldn't," she replied after a moment, "but he will if he ever gets a chance, and I want him put behind the bars!"

George O. Evans is dead, and the *Patriot* comments thus: The death of George O. Evans has caused a renewal of discussion in regard to the robbery of the public money in which he was concerned. The pertinacity with which he witheld the names of the confederates was most remarkable. But there never was greater laxity in the pursuit of knowledge than that exhibited by the state officers in the Evans case. Mr. Evans's reticence was not the insuperable bar to the recovery of the stolen money on the part of the commonwealth. It was the guilty knowledge and connivance and the guilty division of the spoils among persons influential in the affairs of administration that made it possible for Mr. Evans to bar the door to disclosure, but only so long as others keep closed doors to inquiry. It is not at all likely that Mr. Evans has carried any secret connected with his defalcations into the grave with him. But it is likely, in the good time coming when the people are enabled once more to settle their accounts with the agents of the Republican party, that the dead man's memory may be in some slight measure vindicated and the odium he bore for the sake of others laid on their own proper shoulders.

BOSS TWEEDS DISCHARGE.

The discharge of Boss Tweed by the unanimous decision of the court of appeals of New York after an imprisonment at Blackwell's Island of nineteen months rested on the substantial ground that punishment cannot be accumulated by separate sentences on the different "counts" of an indictment. In the case of Tweed there were four different counts to each of which there were fifty-five divisions. The jury found him guilty on two hundred and four different branches of the same offense and the court sentenced him on thirteen of them to as many years' imprisonment. Had sentence duly followed all the counts on which Tweed was convicted, his term of imprisonment would have extended to two hundred and four years, which sufficiently demonstrates the absurdity of Judge Davis' interpretation of the law and the soundness of the decision of the court of appeals.—According to this decision Tweed had been in prison seven months beyond the term which the law imposes for his offense. That the opinion was anticipated by the learned counsel for the state of New York is shown by the fact that they were prepared to arrest him on a new suit at the moment of his discharge.—This decision in New York should not be lost upon some judges in Pennsylvania who have been in the habit of inflicting vindictive punishments by accumulating them on different counts of the same indictment. The New York court of appeals declare that such punishments are not in accordance with the spirit of the law.

A feeble attempt has already been made to manufacture party capital out of this Tweed case by the impudent and unscrupulous charge that the decision of the court of appeals was governed by political influences. It is only necessary to say in answer to this that the New York court of appeals contains some of the ablest and most upright jurists in the state and is nearly equally divided between the two political parties. The responsibility for his discharge must therefore be shared in equal degree by them both. While it will be generally regretted that Tweed escapes with so brief a term of imprisonment few persons, whether lawyers or laymen, will undertake to dispute the wisdom and justice of this decree of the court of appeals. But his punishment is not yet ended. The arch municipal robber will have no repose or security for the enjoyment of his plunder. Already warrants are in the hands of the officers for his arrest on other charges, and the witnesses, his accomplices in crime, are prepared to confront him.

The vast wealth which he had accumulated by his robberies has been attached, and the civil suits which have been commenced, will sweep away the last dollar. Should he obtain bail and make his escape with any portion of his swag, those who have prosecuted him to conviction have proved the means of reaching him in whatever civilized land he may fix his retreat. By the recent civil remedies act of the state of New York provision is made for the recovery of the money wherever Tweed and his associates may seek to hide it away. In few civilized countries will the courts resist the restoration of these vast sums obtained by shameful municipal robbery even where the laws jealously protect the fugitive from prosecution on a criminal charge. Thus whether they may seek to invest their plunder in real estate or public securities they will be subject to constant anxiety and alarm unless they fly to regions where civil tribute do not exist, and there they will be compelled to undergo new dangers in the effort to save their booty. When harassed by criminal and civil suits on every hand, and when finally stripped of the last dollar of that ill gotten wealth, in the profuse and vulgar display of which consists the greatest enjoyment, next to the exercise of corrupt political power, Tweed will realize a punishment for his crimes far more intense than that from which he has escaped. Then when overwhelmed by the hatred of the citizens whom he has plundered, and when abandoned even by those who shared his booty and courted him in the heyday of prosperity, he will find liberty more irksome than confinement, and he will sigh to return to his cell on Blackwell's Island and resume the motley garb of a convict.—*Harrisburg Patriot.*

A Nut for Grangers, Soldiers, and Working Men.

The New York *Sun*, an independent Republican paper, shows in the following extract how certain radical officials have, for the benefit of corporations, swindled the farmers, soldiers, and others, in Western lands. It is not only in the Interior department, that this favor has been shown corporations and the people swindled, but in every department of the government. It has been the rule governing radical officials from the highest to the lowest, and it can only be stopped by a complete cleaning out of the officers of every radical rascal in the land. The *Sun* says:

"The Patrons of Husbandry in Cherokee county, Kansas, have issued a memorial to members of the order throughout the country which will have the effect of giving Brother Harlan of the Washington *Chronicle* an unenviable reputation among its members, and as the Grangers in Iowa are numerous and influential, the circulation of the document may seriously interfere with his plans for an election to the United State Senate from the State. Cherokee county includes nearly one-half of the Cherokee neutral lands, now known as the Joy purchase. The manner in which the title to these lands, through the trickery of Harlan when he was Secretary of the Interior, was passed to Mr. Joy, has heretofore been exposed to the Sun. The Grangers in their circular say that prior to June 10, 1868, more than 20,000 souls had located their homes on this tract, which includes 1,250 square miles, having received assurances from two Presidents and many members of Congress that their homestead rights should be extinguished. More than three-fourths of the Settlers were Union soldiers during the war. Notwithstanding all this, through the sharp practice of Harlan, assisted by Subsidy Pomeroy and others, an Indian treaty was made assuming to pass the title of this tract, the homes of 20,000 people included, to James F. Joy representing a railroad company, and these helpless settlers find the fruits of years of industry swept away to satisfy the greed of a soulless corporation, unless they will pay twelve dollars an acre a price beyond the means of the most of them for farms to which their labors has given the chief value. If the people of the United States fully understood the wrongs that have been heaped upon Western settlers by the iniquitous management of the Interior Department during the past ten years, there would be no limit to the popular indignation."

The Montrose Railway Extention.

The following letter from Mr. Charles H. Tutton, the surveying engineer employed to find a practicable route for the Montrose railway extention to this place, speaks for itself:—*Susquehanna Gazette.*

WILKESBARRE, PA., June 10, 1875.

Messrs Samuel Falkenbury, C. M. Gere and others:

GENTLEMEN—Agreeably to instructions received from you, I have made an examination of the route of the Montrose and Susquehanna Railroad, and beg leave to report as follows:

Observations were begun at Susquehanna on the 3d inst. The following routes were examined far enough to discover their impracticability:

1. Starting from the Erie track at a point near the mouth of Drinker creek, thence up the left brench of said creek via S. M. Esterbrook's and others' to Page pond, and thence down Salt Lick creek to New Milford. This route was pursued for three miles, when, the barometer showed an elevation of 600 feet, on a grade of 200 feet per mile, it was abandoned.

2. Starting from the same point and following the right branch of Drinker creek, &c. The grades on this line would also average over 150 feet per mile so far as pursued, hence it was also abandoned.

3. Starting From the Erie track at a point near the railroad bridge across the Susquehanna, thence down the left bank of the Susquehanna, &c., known as the Summersville rout. This route was pursued until its uselessness was apparent.—The grades would not be insurmountable as far as examined, but the route would lie by the side of the Erie and Delaware Lackawana and Western railroads, thus bringing it into too direct competition.—There would also be considerable expenditure of money crossing ravines, &c.

4. Starting from the same point, thence via Canavan's and Brush's mill ponds, Nicholas Lawrence's and East lake; thence down the right branch of Salt Lick creek to New Milford. This route finds its only objection in the fact that it is impossible to get down to a level with East lake from Lawrence or Warner summit, which would involve a grade of 400 feet per mile.

The rout finally decided upon as offering the least objection to grades, with a minimum cost, is the following: Starting from a point on the Erie railroad track, about 500 feet from the MacCallum arch, bridge, or, more preferable, from a point on tue hillside immediately opposite to it, and above Main street, thence via Canayan's and Brush's mill ponds to Warner summit; thence via Nichonas Lawrence's through the Brush farm to Bradford's corners; thence nearly along the public road leading to New Milford to Norman Tingley's; thence down the left branch of Salt Lick creek, crossing it near the junction of the left hand branch from East lake; thence down the left hand bank of the creek to New Milford, reaching this place at a point near the graveyard south of Phinney's hotel.

The grades and distances over this part of the route are, approximately as follows:

Erie track to Warner Summit, 3 1-2 miles; ascending grade, 170 feet per mile. Warner Summit to Bradford's Corners, 2 miles; ascending grade, 26 feet per mile. Bradford's Corners to Norman Tingley's, 1 3-4 miles; descending grade, 95 feet per mile. N. Tingley's to New Milford, 3 miles; descending grade, 106 feet per mile; or starting from the hillside above the Erie track as above spoken of, Hillside to Warner summit, 3 1-4 miles; ascending grade, 125 feet per mile.

At New Milford the most desirable plan seems to be to cross directly from the graveyard to a point on the hillside on the left bank of Mitchel's creek, near E. Robins'. This will give an over-grade crossing over the Deleware, Lackawena and Western Railroad track, besides involving less expense in right of way and operating, with but a small difference in first cost.

The route will then be to Montrose as follows: Up the left bank of Mitchel's creek to —. Harding's; thence up a small hollow formed by springs rising near Heart lake; thence to the right, or west, side of Hart lake; thence via L. Gardner's and L. Chamberlin's to Crane's Summit, and thence on an uniform grade line to connect with the terminus of the Montrose Railroad.

The grades and distances on this end of the route will be as follows: New Milford to Hart lake, 4 1-3 miles; ascending grade 125 feet per mile. Hart lake to L. Gardner's, 1 mile; ascending grade 30 feet per mile. L. Gardner's to L. Chamberlin's 2 miles: nearly level.—L. Chamberlin's to Crane Summit, 1 mile; ascending grade 70 feet per mile; Crane Summit to Montrose Railroad, 1 mile; ascending grade 70 feet per mile. Total distance estimated—Susquehanna to New Milford, 10 1-2 miles; New Milford to Montrose, 8 1-4 miles, or 18 3-4 miles total.

I think it will be possible to reduce all of these grades somewhat in the location although without an actual location being made it is difficult to say definitely that such is the case.

The maximum work on any one mile will occur at New Milford, which will probably cost $20,000. The other miles may run up as high as $8,000 each.—Probably the work from Montrose to New Milford will not exceed an average of $2,000 per mile, nor the rest of the Susquehanna end over $4,000; or, say for the whole road an average of $4,000 per mile, or $86,500 total cost.

The average cost of the Montrose Railroad per mile was $3,800, but the country was more favorable.

A few words on broad (4 feet 8 1-2 inches) gauge roads as compared with narrow gauge may not come amiss. Taking the location of the Montrose Railroad and making a detailed calculation of the cost of a broad gauge over a narrow gauge, so far as relates to graduation and masonry, the narrow gauge road-bed, ready for the track, costs just two thirds of the amount required for the broad gauge, over exactly the same location.—All the other details were in nearly the same proportion.

Freight cars on the narrow gauge average about 11,000 pounds each, and flat cars about 9,000 pounds each—say 10,000 pounds all around. Broad gauge cars average 20,000 pounds for both; but even assuming it as low as 18,000 pounds as three narrow gauge cars carry 21 tons, while two broad gauge cars carry but 20 tons, the difference in favor of narrow gauge is three tons of dead weight in 20x18=38 tons of broad gauge road.

Narrow gauge passenger cars will carry 36 passengers, with 15,000 pounds weight of car, or 420 pounds per passenger, with as much comfort as a broad-gauge car carries its 46 passengers with a weight of car of 38,000 pounds, or 675 pounds per passenger. The saving per passenger in dead weight is apparent.

This comparison is very brief, but is within limits. A closer comparison will still give more favorable results for narrow gauges.

Permit me here to say a word in reference to grades and engines. From tabular statements kindly furnished me by the Baldwin Lecomotive Works, extract the following: An engine of the ordinary type, built for the Denver and Rio Grande Railroad, 10 wheeled, coupled, with four coupled drivers on each side, cylenders 14x16 inches, drivers 40 inches diameter, total weight 50,000 pounds, weight on drivers 44,000 pounds, carries the following loads: On a level, 1,600 tons; on a 100 feet grade, 149 tons; on a 125 feet grade, 100 tons: on a 150 feet grade, 70 tons. This supposes the track straight. About two-thirds of these will be found to be the practical loads, exclusive of weight of engine and tender.

The style used on the Montrose Railroad are nearly as the following one:—Cylenders, 11x16; drivers, 36 inches; total weight, 35,000 pounds; on drivers, 30,000 pounds; load on 100 feet grade, 100 tons, two thirds of which, or 66 tons, is the load actually drawn by the Montrose engines up a continuous grade of 97 feet per mile for 4 miles at a speed of 15 miles per hour. This gives a net weight of freight of about 40 tons. These engines have three drivers on each side.

A passenger engine of the Firlie type, or, as better known in this country by the name of "double heades," total weight 30,000 pounds, with 20,000 on drivers; cylenders, 9x16 inches, and drivers 40 inches in diameter, carries 84 tons on a grade of 100 feet, or 50 tons on a grade of 125 feet.

In regard to the working of such heavy grades, I here present a few such as are at present worked:

Montrose Railroad, 97 feet per mile for 4 miles; Pennsylvania Central Railroad, 95 feet per mile for 9 3-4 miles; Portland and Ogdenburg Railroad, 98 3-4 feet per mile for 10 1-3 miles, average—maximum grade being 116 feet per mile; same railroad as above, 107 feet 8 miles; Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad, 105 for 10 miles; Brenner Railway (in Europe.) average grade for 22 1-2 miles is 114.9 feet, maximum, 132 feet per mile; same railway average, 118.8 for 14 miles; Pacific Railroad, 105 feet per mile; Baltimore and Ohio, 116 feet per mile; Soemmering, 132 feet per mile; road from Turin to Genoa, 6 miles of 246.6 feet per mile; Lehigh Valley, 133 to 145 feet per mile; a railroad in India, 143 per mile; Mauritius, 195 feet per mile; in South America, from 160 to 211 feet per mile; and one on the Jeffersonville, Madison and Indianapolis Railroad for 1 1-5 miles, of 320 fet per mile; temporary track to Virginia central Railroad had grades of 296 feet per mile; Chesapeake and Ohio, temporary, 308 feet per mile; Baltimore and Ohio, temporary, 350 feet per mile.

All of these grades have been successfully worked, and many of them—in fact all, except those marked temporary—are still working, showing that the 170 foot or 125 foot grade is not inadmissable, even though undesirable.

In conclusion, I would return my thanks to Messrs. Post, Pope and Brush, of Susquehanna, and Mrsars C. L. Brown and J. S. Tarbell, of Montrose, for valuable assrstance.

Respectfully submitted,

CHAS. H. TUTTON.

Appropriations Made and Officers Created by the Last Congress.

There has just been prepared and printed, in accordance with law, by the Secretary of the Senate and the Clerk of the House of Representatives, statements showing appropriations made at the last session of Congress, officers created, and those officers the salaries of which have been increased, with the amount of such increase during the same period. The total amount of appropriations, as officially announced, is $179,166,209.09.—Of this amount the largest sum $27,000,000 is for the post office, $27,000,000 for the army, $17,000,000 for the navy; $26,000,000 for sundry civil expenses, $18,902,236.99 for legislative judicial and executive expenses, and $5,360,554.55 for Indian service. Over a hundred and fifty new officers were created, but none of them are of much importance. Among them are three new agents at the Alaska Seal Fisheries, a Deputy Comptroller of the Currency and a Deputy Second Comptroller.

TELEGRAPHIC.

A Lively Shake-up in Ohio and Indiana.

INDIANAPOLIS, June 18.—A slight shock of earthquake was felt here this morning at about 9 o'clock. Buildings were shaken to a considerable extent, and in some instances, windows rattled. The following reports will show the effect at various other points in this State and Ohio: At Anderson, Ind., a very strong shock was felt, shaking all the buildings in the town. At Jeffersonville, Ind., it was felt quite sensibly. At Vincennes, Ind., the shock was very heavy. At Union Indiana, it was only slight. At Terre Haute, Lafayette, Peru, Longsport, Kokomo, Argos and Richmond, Ind., it was not felt at all. At Anna, Ohio, six miles north of Sidney, on the Dayton and Michigan Railroad, it cracked all the houses, knocked down chimneys and disturbed goods on the shelves in stores.—At DeGraff, Ohio, the shock was very strong, jarring the buildings to their foundations. At Urbana, Ohio, buildings were swayed so that they could be seen to move.

THE SHOCK FELT AT CHICAGO.

CHICAGO, June 1.—A slight shock of earthquake was felt in various parts of this city between the hours of 9 and 10 o'clock this morning, but no damage was done in any quarter.

CINCINNATI SLIGHTLY SHAKEN.

CINCINNATI, June 18.—The earthquake which disturbed the country north of here, this forenoon, was felt here in different portions of the city, but in a slight degree only.

Destructive Fire in Pittsburg.

PITTSBURG, June 19.—Early this morning a fire broke out in the machine shops of James Forum & Son, in the rear of the stories Nos. 146 and 138 Wood street. The shops, which were six-story brick buildings, were entirely destroyed. Their loss on stock and buildings is estimated at $65,000. The insurance is unknown.

The adjoining buildings, occupied by Wheeler & Wilson sewing maching company, and B. Thalheimer, wholesale dealer in gentleman's furnishing goods, were damaged, but to what extent is not yet known. The stock of the latter was badly damaged by water, as was also that of M'Callum Bros., carpet dealers. The total loss will probably reach $100,000.

Resuming Work.

POTTSVILLE, June 19.—During the week a large number of collieries have resumed work, and many others are preparing to commence on Monday. The men in the vicinity of St. Clair and Minersville continue to strike, being unwilling to go in at the reduction, though it is predicted they will go to work during the coming week. The military continue on duty at Mahanoy City and Shanendoah, and will not be withdrawn until the public safety is assured. There have been no serious disasters during the week.

A Large Fire in Grand Rapids.

DETROIT, June 19.—A disasterous fire occured at Grand Rapids this afternoon, destroyed the entire business portion of West Bridge street, besides many other buildings, and involving a loss of about $150,000. A heavy gale was blowing at the time. The entire fire department had been called out to a fire in the extreme southern part of the city; consequently the flames made a great headway before any attempt could be made to check them, one whole block having been destroyed before the engines arrived. The flames swept eastward, consuming the Hovey, Turner, Martin and Hubbard blocks. About sixty buildings (mostly two story) were burned, the lower stories being occupied for business purposes and the upper by families. The progress of the flames was so rapid that the occupants of the houses had barely time to escape with their lives, saving nothing else. The heaviest loosers are Lewis Martin, Scribner Brothers, D. & J. Arnott, Thom & Scott, A. J. Rose and Parmenter & Thurman. The total insurance is estimated at from $50,000 to $60,000. It is impossible to give a list of the losses and insurances to-night.

The Kansas Grain in Splendid Conditinon.

KANSAS CITY, June 20.—From parties just returned, as well as from letters and telegrams received, it appears that the crop prospects in Kansas were never known to be as good as now. Large farmers in the western portion of the State are telegraphing here for harvest hand, and complain that they cannot get men enough to harvest. The harvesting in Southern Kansas has commenced, and the average is immense. Some of the comparatively new counties claim a million bushels of wheat, and a rough estimate of wheat for the southwestern part of the State is four or five million bushels. This enormous amount will be more than duplicated in the West and other sections. The great fear is that hands enough cannot be obtained to harvest the crop. Special dispatches from central Missouri, as well as from other parts outside the grasshopper belt, are equally encouraging. In the grasshopper belt an enormous average of corn has been planted more by fifty per cent than any previous year, and the frequent rains and hot sunny days which have prevailed for a week or more have raised high hopes of a big corn crop.

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.

JOB WORK AT THIS OFFICE, CHEAP!

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE—Letters testamentary, of estate of Eliza A. Gregory, late of Brooklyn, dec'd 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.

AMI ELY, Executor.

Brooklyn, June 23, 1875.* 25w6

FINANCIAL STATEMENT OF FRANKLIN School District for the year ending June 7, 1875.

RECEIPTS.

State appropriation	$ 173 31
Balance on hand from last year	229 24
From Collector	1,885 56
From other sources	9 00
Total	$1,307 11

EXPENDITURES.

For purchasing grounds	$ 25 00
Building and furnishing houses	595 00
Repairs	20 00
Teachers' wages	837 00
Contingencies	27 24
Fees of Collector and Treasurer	57 74
Salary of Secretary	25 00
Total	$1,636 98
Cash on hand	170 13

J. H. MUNGER, President.

Attest: F. A. SMITH, Secretary.

Franklin June 16, 1875—2w. 25

THE ASSIGNEES OF S. H. & D SAYRE OFFER FOR SALE

HUBBARD'S

IMPROVED MEADOW LARK

MOWERS!

One hundred Dollar Mower for Seventy-five Dollars. Every Mower Warranted! The cheapest and best.—Save time, save, money, save annoyance, by buying home manufacture.

Manufactured and for sale by

S. H. & D. SAYRE, for Assignees.

Montrose, June 23d, 1875. 1t25

STATEMENT OF BRIDGEWATER SPECIAL TAX for 1874, as Audited June 14th, 1875.

RECEIPTS.

Amount of duplicate	$1,328 48
Exonerations	11 35
Total	$1,337 13

EXPENDITURES.

Collectors percentage	$ 69 35
Treasurer's percentage	26 85
Paid Town Clerk	15 00
Paid Auditors	6 50
Paid on road bridges and incidental expenses	1,219 28
Amount in Treasurer's hands	50 65
Total	$1,387 13
Present indebtedness of Township	$149 63

We the undersigned auditors of Bridgewater do certify the above to be correct.

WM. L. BEEBE, GEO. H. BALDWIN, M. E. BUSH, } Auditors.

L. C. SMITH, Clerk.

STATEMENT OF ROAD TAX

BRIDGEWATER, June 7th, 1875.

Amount of Road Taxes for 1874	$2,230 69
" " " worked	2,239 12
" " " unworked	91 77

We, the undersigned Auditors of Bridgewater, do certify the above statement to be correct.

WM. L. BEEBE, GEO. H. BALDWIN, M. K. BUSH, } Auditors.

L. C. SMITH, Clerk.

AMOUNT OF DOG TAX FOR 1874.

Amount Assessed for '874	$168 00
Exonerations	29 00
Balance	$139 00
In Treasurer's hands from 1873	43 12
Whole amount	$184 12
Damage done to Sheep	$273 75
Paid Town clerk	$ 6 50
Collector's percentage	6 95
Treasurer's percentage	8 63
Auditors	1 50
Orders	129 13
Total	$147 71
mount in Treasurer's hands	36 36
Amount unprovided for	89 63
	$273 75

We, the undersigned auditors of Bridgewater, do certify the above statement correct and true.

WM. L. BEEBE, GEO. H. BALDWIN, M. K. BUSH, } Auditors

L. C. SMITH, Clerk.

Bridgewater, June 14. 25

New Tailoring Firm

IN MONTROSE.

The undersigned having formed a co-partnership under the firm name of

MORSE & YOUNG,

they would respectfully announce to the citizens of Monrose, and vicinity, that they have opened a

First-Class Tailoring Establishment,

on South Main Street, two doors below Smith's Furniture Rooms, where they will be pleased to see all their old friends.

Cutting done for men and boys. Making boy's clothing a speciality. Both work and fits guaranteed. Having had large experience in the business we shall study to please.

S. B. MORSE, HENRY YOUNG.

Montrose, June 23d, '75.—2w. 25

FOREST LAKE COMMON SCHOOL DISTRICT.—Receipts and Expenditures for 1874-5. Tax rate, 7 mills on the dollar of valuation.

RECEIPTS.

Gross of tax duplicate		$996 82
Deduct exonerations	$25 22	
Deduct Collector's commission	12 34	67 56
Net amount of tax received		$929 26
Add State appropriation received		183 31
Add balance on hand from last year		200 42
Total of receipts		$1,312 91

EXPENDITURES.

Paid Teachers	$832 00
Paid for fuel, repairs and contingencies	151 10
Paid to adjoining districts for tuition	43 00
Paid to Treasury percentage	20 82
Paid to Secretary, for services	15 00
Total expenditures	$1,061 92
Balance on hand	$250 99

L. T. BIRCHARD, President.

Attest: A. A. GRIFFIS, Secretary.

Forest Lake June 23d, 1875. 25

ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENT OF AUBURN School District, for school year of 1874.

William C. Lowe, Treasurer, in account with District.

Dr.	
To cash in Treasury, June 1, 1874	$ 638 85
To cash received from Collector	2,877 93
To State appropriation	373 76
	$3,890 54
Cr.	
Paid salaries of teachers	$1,426 54
For new school buildings and lots	1,829 50
For fuel and repairs	235 56
For furniture	55 83
Room Rent	36 00
Pennsylvania School Journal	6 25
Publishing statement for '73 and '74	8 50
Miscellaneous expenses	27 45
Secretary's salary	35 00
Treasurer's commission	32 51
	$3,693 13
Balance in Treasury	197 41

C. W. PIERSON, Secretary. W. H. MING, President.

Auburn, June 19, 1875—1w* 25

SPRING & SUMMER

Goods,

Just Received

—BY—

WILLIAM HAYDEN.

STAPLE & FANCY DRY GOODS, BOOTS & SHOES, READY-MADE CLOTHING, HATS & CAPS, &C.

Dress Goods, a good assortment. Prints, all the new and fancy patterns in the market. White Goods a great variety.

BLEACHED AND UNBLEACHED SHIRTING, COTTONADES, DENIMS, TICKS, STRIPE SHIRTING, LINEN TOWELING, CARPET WARP, &C.

BOOTS & SHOES,

The largest stock in town. First class goods at less prices than can be bought of any other parties in the place.

HATS & CAPS.

all the latest styles.

READY-MADE CLOTHING

a full line, and good goods well made and trimmed.

Call and Examine my stock before purchasing elsewhere. I will not be undersold for the same quality of goods, by any one in or out of town.

Butter shipped. Prompt returns at the highest market price, sales guaranteed, bills cashed as soon as received.

WM. HAYDEN.

New Milford, June 24, 1875.—tf. 22

The Place to Get Your

DRUGS & MEDICINES

IS AT

M. A. Lyon's,

Where you will find a full assortment of Pure Drugs & Medicines, Chemicals, Dye Stuffs, Jewelry, Perfumery, Violins and Violin Strings, Fancy Goods, Yankee Notions, Pocket Books, Cigars Tobacco, Fine Toilet Soaps, Brushes, Table Cutlery, Solid Silver Spoons, Plated Spoons, Knives and Forks, Guns, Pistols, Amunition, Shoulder Braces, Trusses, Medical Instruments, Dental Materials, Lamps and Lamp Chimneys, Teas, Spices, Baking Powder, Sea Moss Farine, Gelatine, Tapioca, etc., etc

A full assortment of Machine Oils and all kinds of Varnish, kept constantly on hand.

We are selling our Wall Paper at cost, and are also Closing out our Glassware at a Very Low Figure.

Get a can of our Mixed Chemical Paint, ready for use, and do your own painting.

With our large stock of goods, we feel confident that everyone visiting Montrose, will find it for their interest to call and examine for themselves before purchasing elsewhere.

Montrose, June 9, 1875.

TAYLOR'S FAMILY MEDICINES.

Pain and Lameness relieved in a short time by the use of Taylor's Celebrated Oil. The great Rheumatic and Neuralgic Remedy. This medicine is not a cure all, but is warranted to cure more of the ails and illsto which flesh is heir than any other medicine ever discovered. Give it a trial if you do not find it so, it costs you nothing. It may be used with the utmost advantage for any kind of Pain, Lameness, Wounds or Sores upon man or beast. Will not smart the rawest wound or sore. Full directions for use around each bottle. Ask your Merchant for a free vial. No Cure—No Pay.

Taylor's Cough Syrup or Expectorant, for all Throat and Lung diseases. Is very pleasant to the taste and contains nothing injurious. Try it, and stop that cough and take the soreness from your Throat and Lungs. Ask your Merchant for a free vial. No Cure—No Pay.

Taylors Condition Powders for all kinds of stock and poultry. Warranted the best renovator of the system of run down or diseased stock that has ever been discovered. Try them for all diseases incident to the brute creation. Directions for use around each package. No Cure—No Pay.

All the above medicines for sale by Abel Turrell and Burns & Nichols, of Montrose, and all Druggists and Dealers throughout the country.

H. BROWNING TAYLOR.

Octo ber 24, '74.—1y. 1m—al—1m.

HUNT BROTHERS, SCRANTON, PA

Wholesale & Retail Dealers in

HARDWARE, IRON, STEEL, NAILS, SPIKES, SHOVELS & BUILDER'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, FAIRBANE'S SCALES.

HERRING & FARREL,

257 Broadway N. Y

MANUFACTURERS OF ALL KINDS OF

Fire and Burglar Proof

SAFES.

The oldest and most reliable firm in the United States. They took the prize medal awarded at the

WORLD'S FAIR AT LONDON!

All Safes are warranted free from dampness and corrosion.

BILLINGS, STROUD, Agents.

Montrose, May 6 '74.—1f.

S. PILLMAN & CO. CHEAP JOHN

POST'S BUILDING.

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 OTHS, 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 other 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) Post's Building

H. R. ROSENTHAL, Salesman.

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, Laces,
Alpacas, (Black and Colored,)
Dress Goods of all Descriptions,
Quilts and Table Spreads,
Umbrellas and Parasols,
Atlantic A Sheeting, and other popular Brands,
Ribbons, Flowers and Straw Goods,
Table Linen, Toweling, Napkins,
English and French Crepes,
Rushings and Ruffings,
Shawls, Shawls, Shawls,
Flannels, (White and Colored),
Oil Cloths and Matting,
Russia Leather and Morrocco Satchels,
Belts, Scarfs, Handkerchiefs, corsets,
American and Imported Black Silks,
Raggs, Lap Robes and Dusters,
Gloves, Silk, Lisle Thread,
Alexandrie and Boudiers 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 cure largely for cash, are therefore enabled to sell at as CLOSE FIGURES as any party.