Democrat--Editorial.

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

Gold closed in New York, on Saturday at 116⅝.

We hope every one of our readers will carefully read the article in another column entitled "Our Currency," and pass it to your neighbor also.

The Radical rogues are after Senator Booth of California. They look on him as a traitor for saying: "When parties represent honest differences of opinion upon living political questions they are just and proper; when the questions between them are obsolete, they are useless; when they serve to prevent the consideration of present issues, they are obstacles, when they perpetuate hatred and sectional strife, they are evils; when their machinery falls into the hands of the few to be employed for selfish purposes and to defeat the popular will, they are corrupt and oppressive; when the machinery of both or either can be indifferently manipulated by the same men in the interest of private gain and corporate greed, they are rotten and ought to be destroyed."

MEETING OF THE DEMOCRATIC COUNTY COMMITTEE.

In pursuance of previous notice, the Democratic County Committee met at the DEMOCRAT office, on Saturday last.—The attendance was large, and the members enthusiastic. E. B. Hawley, chairman, called the meeting to order and stated the object of the meeting. E. O'Neill, esq. was elected secretary.

The question of when to hold the next County Convention was first presented, and discussed, and a unanimous conclusion arrived at to hold it on Monday September 20th 1875, and the townships to elect delegates on Saturday, Sept. 18th.

The election of delegates to the next state convention to be held at Erie, Sept. 8th, was next in order. The chairman stated that T. J. Ham of Honesdale, had been chosen by Wayne county as senatorial delegate from the senatorial district of Wayne and Susquehanna, and on motion, the committee acquiesced in the election of Mr. Ham.

On motion J. H. Dusenbury, of Great Bend, and E. B. Hawley of Montrose, were elected Representative delegates to the state convention from Susquehanna county.

A district vigilance committee was then appointed, after which the committee adjourned to meet at the call of the chairman.

E. O'NEILL, Secretary. E. B. HAWLEY, Chairman.

HOW RADICAL OFFICIALS THRIVE.

There was once a Pennsylvania legislator who laid by $30,000 in one session. When he was asked how he managed this with a salary of $1,000, he said he saved it by doing without a hired girl.—*Exchange.*

That was a pretty thrifty law-maker, but he is nothing in the way of saving to our State Treasurer. His name, as every body knows, is Bob Mackey, and he is a financial manager of the "Cameron ring." When Robert was elected by Cameron—just as he recently elected Hawle—to take charge of the people's money, he was so poor that the balence at the banker's would not have bought a crusader a chance to smell a pint of Monongahela forty miles off. But Robert was thrifty, and as economical as Cameron himself; and yet Robert wasn't mean; not a bit of it. He only got $5,000 per year, which is a good deal of money in the hands of a thrifty man, and out of this he has lived as befitted the Treasurer of the State, has paid off several old debts like an honorable man; subscribed many thousands annually to the "Cameron ring" corruption fund; taken $40,000 stock in the Pittsburg Commercial; lost $160,000 through his friend Yerkes in Philadelphia; paid for a brown stone residence in one of the fashionable streets in the Quaker City; and when he drives out, does so behind a $1,800 span of horses on Broad Street. And all since 1868 out of a salary of $5,000. It is not likely he has accomplished all this as the honest member alluded to above did, by "doing without a hired girl." More likely Robert has the same gift as the boy who applied to a merchant for work.—The merchant said he really could not afford to hire any additional help. "But" said the honest boy, "I don't want much wages, I'm very lucky and always find more than my wages." We think the people of Pennsylvania had better get rid of State Treasurers that "find more than their wages."—*Erie Observer.*

PANTOMIME ADMINISTRATION.

The Republican press and politicians have flattered themselves that the quietude and importance of Gov. Hartranft's administration should leave no hold for adverse criticism, and that he would go through the campaign as a maggot goes through a cheese, a progress of obscure and patient industry that invariably meets with its own reward. There is a great amount of worldly wisdom in these expectations; but the campaign of 1875 is a most unfortunate time for their realization. The policy of letting the craft of state drift, in order that nobody should be able to find fault with the steering, has resulted badly. When Gov. Hartranft came into office the state was in the hands of plunderers. His election was darkened by questions of financial dishonor which kept from his side, honest Republicans who saw no credit in a victory under his banner. No public man with a proper sense of official responsibility, could have assumed position as Gov. Hartranft did without clearing up all the clouds which beset his rising sun. He followed the extravagant Geary, who furnished him a pattern on which it was easy to improve. All the inducing reasons that occur in an honest and laudible ambition for public renown and faithful performance of official obligations impelled Gov. Hartranft to the reform of abuses of which no man in the state was better informed. But he was fraudulently elected by a cabal and he has paid it back by subserviency, the quiet subserviency that has kept his administration in leading strings. The result has been that the extravagance of Hartranft has overtopped the extravagance of Geary. Every year during his administration until 1875, when the new constitution intervened, the expenses of the goverment were increased, and in 1874 they were thirty per cent. higher than when he came into office and two hundred per cent. higher than under democratic administration. This has not been done at the recomendation of Gov. Hartranft.—He is not a recommending man. But it has been done by his privity, with his acquiescence, with the consent of his written signature, and to his personal advantage and emolument. The only time in his official career in which he has departed from his policy of non-interference was when he attempted in 1873 to stay the hand of the people in arresting the march of expenditure by the restrictions of the new constitution. The renewal of candidacy necessitates the tearing away of the mask which seperates the actual man behind it from the gaze of the people. With the mask down, Governor Hartranft appears to be what he is, the "patient log-man" for the ring bonfire.—From the day he accepted office he has served the men that made him governor. If he is re-elected it is their victory.—They will renew their attacks upon the treasury and he will renew his undemonstrative character as a pantomime governor whose whole stock in trade is that he has been eminently successful in doing nothing himself while the rats of the ring have gorged themselves behind the scenes.—*Patriot.*

Our Currency.

HOW WEALTH IS UNEQUALLY DISTRIBUTED.

During the course of the recent annual address delivered by Mr. David A. Wells, of Connecticut before the Social Science Association, in Detroit, that gentleman went on to recite the nature and function of money, which he called "the greatest labor-saving machine ever invented," and the reasons why mankind had universally adopted gold and silver as measures of value and mediums of exchange. He then continued: Here we have been wiser these ten years, and have used an instrumentality of the most imperfect and fluctuating character. The result has been as if we had made cloth with a machine which spun coarse threads one day and fine the next, or dealt with a trader whose yard-sticks varied from twenty-four to thirty-six inches whose bushels this week held 2,000 cubic inches, next week only 1,800. During the past year our greenback dollar has fluctuated in value from day to day within a range of from 1 to 6 per cent., and the prices of all commodities, especially of those which are regulated by the prices in foreign markets—our tea, sugar, coffee, coton silk, iron, steel, hats, cloth, &c.—have all likewise varied proportionately. The merchants and manufacturers, buying and selling, endeavor to protect themselves against these fluctuations, and generally succeed by adding the difference to the price, and something more in the way of margin or insurance, the advance in gold in large operations being immediately allowed for to the extent of even a sixteenth of 1 per cent. But the individual who exchanges the money received for his labor for any of these commodities in small quantities can never compensate himself for the fluctuations in its purchasing power.—This he does not realize till at the end of the year or quarter he discovers that his income or wages have not brought him quite as much comfort or happiness as he has anticipated. We have $759,000,000 of this irredeemable and depreciated currency in circulation, and up to the present it has been difficult to make the people realize that every mill that these obligations fall in value below that of coin must be made good by a tax—that whenever these legal tenders fluctuate 1 per cent. an opportunity is afforded for $7,500,000 to change hands without value received. Were this loss due to a variation in the length of the yard-stick or the capacity of the bushel the masses would soon protest, but in the case of money, justice and loss are infinitely greater, they are indifferent. The yearly aggregate of the loss thus inflicted every year upon the classes that can least protect themselves is greatly in excess of the interest on the public debt. Hence we can fully appreciate the saying of Webster, that of all the contrivances for cheating the laboring classes none has been more effectual than that which deludes them with paper money. It is the most effectual of inventions to fertilize the rich man's field with the sweat of the poor man's brow. But serious as are these material influences of the national sanction of economic errors their moral influences are even more important. The fiction of paper money creates the instability of values, the disturbance of relative values, the insecurity of operations—the uncertainty of results which are the conditions of the gaming table; and to-day as a nation we play *rouge et noir* in all that we do. This may be legal; it is none the less penal. From it proceed the characteristics of the time—speculation, idleness, extravagance of living, discontent with moderate and slow gains, haste to get rich and the spirit of trading as distinguished from the spirit of production. Add to all this the influences of laws for the collection of revenues which impose burdens on the industry for the benefit of some other, and tax one man because he is honest or cannot conceal his property, while exempting another who is cunning or willing to forswear himself, and we have added to the disposition of gaming a sense of wickedness and injustice. Bad economic laws, above all artificial agencies, create a necessity for evasion, concealment and lying. Every one is sensible of the influence of these laws, and resists in proportion to his strength but no one resists it completely. We have all, during the past twelve years, been demoralized by these laws, and as a nation, we are to day very far from being as honest as we were before the war and its great necessities fell upon us.

In conclusion, Mr. Wells summed up the results of our economic progress since 1869 as follows: We have increased the power of production with a given amount of personal effort throughout the country at least 15 per cent., possibly 20. We have increased the cost of living to the masses to the extent of from 30 to 50 per cent. It is entirely within the power of society to effect a remedy adopting agencies whose simplicity and effectiveness long experience has proven beyond all controversy. But herein lies the difficulty. Like Naaman, we are anxious to be cleansed but like him expect to be called upon to do some great thing, and are apt to be disappointed when we are told that the simplest measures will prove the most effectual. In point of natural resources we have all we can desire.

To make these productive of boundless abundance there must be industry and economy on the part of the individual and on that of society, a guarantee that every man shall have an opportunity to exert his industry and exchange his products with the utmost freedom and the greatest intelligence. When society has done this we shall have solved the problem involved in the relations of capital and labor so far as the solution is within the control of co-operative human agency, for giving to each man opportunity, conjoined with freedom and intelligence, we invest him as it were with crown and mitre, and make him sovereign over himself.

The Myth of Morgan's Murder.

Not long ago the Masons had an immense celebration and procession in New York City, and straightway on the heels the old story of Morgan's treachery to the order was resuscitated, and the old tale of his arrest, imprisonment, solemn trial and awful, because unknown, death dwelt upon and made plain with the usual amount of rhetorical glamour and inconsistency.

Years ago, however, the story of Morgan's murder by the Freemasons was most effectually disposed of by no less a person than Morgan's own son. Instead of being mysteriously butchered, the father lived nearly thirty years after his abduction, and finally died, in corpulence and contentment, at Van Dieman's Lands where he was the editor of a newspaper called the *Advertiser*, which still survives him, and where in a pleasant way he used to refer to the stories told of his horrible killing in the United States, and the various modes of torture that had been accorded to his executioners as the means whereby he was taken out of the world.

According to the statement of young Morgan, his father was arrested after the exposure of Masonry came out and held some time a prisoner, and finally released upon the condition that he should leave the country forever. He accepted with alacrity the proposition made to him, and was accomplished by a Masonic committee as far as Quebec. Here he entered the British navy, and in two months sailed direct for England. Morgan in some way got a discharge from the service, and settled in Van Dieman's Land. His son was a resident of San Francisco at the time this information was communicated concerning his father's whereabouts. Once every two years the son visited the father and for a while after this official and emphatic statement was published, the story of the father's murder, died. At intervals, however, it breaks out afresh and goes the rounds of all the newspapers. It is mete now to let the antidote go with the poison.—*St. Louis Democrat.*

Governor Tilden differs from most L. L. D's in that he has earned the degree his Alma Mater has just bestowed upon him. As a Doctor of Laws he has had a brief but an extended practice. In his six months of office his vigorous methods of practic have saved many valuable laws from apparently fatal attacks, have eradicated dangerous symptoms from others, and have laid several scores in their graves. So that Dr. Tilden of Yale can hardly claim to be a homeopathist. When he can't cure he kills.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

NEW YORK, July 9.—A game of base ball between the Mutuals and Atlantics to-day resulted in a victory for the former by a score of 9 to 2.

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.

FARMERS TAKE NOTICE!

Best market price, paid in cash, for

CORN, RYE, AND OATS,

at the Montrose Steam Mill.

D. A. MOON, Superintendent.

Montrose, July 14, 1875.—tf.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, in accordance with the provisions of Section 2d. of the Act of Assembly, approved April 29th, 1874, entitled an Act "To provide for the incorporation and regulation of certain corporations." That application will be made to the Court of Common Pleas of Susquehanna County, at August Term, 1875, for a Charter of Incorporation of The Susquehanna County Farmers' Mutual Life and Fire Association. The objects of said Association are to protect its members from loss by fire, and to assess its members to pay a certain sum to the representatives of a member in case of death.

LICENSE PETITIONS.—Notice is hereby given that, in pursuance of an Act of Assembly, the following named persons have filed their petitions with the Clerk of Quarter Sessions of the Peace, for the County of Susquehanna, for licenses to keep taverns and for wholesale dealers in said County, for which they will apply at August Sessions, 1875.

Montrose,	John S. Tarbell	Tavern.
"	M. J. Harrington,	"
"	A. B. Burns,	Sell by Measure.
"	I. N. Bullard,	" "
"	M. A. Lyon,	" "
Gt. Bend Boro,	Michael Kilrow,	Tavern.
"	Henry Ackert,	"
"	R. O. Bedell,	"
"	Richard Stack,	Sell by Measure.
"	T. D Eastbrook,	" "
"	Thomas Connolly,	Eating house.
Susq'a Depot,	W. W. Brown,	Tavern.
"	C. G. Chidsey,	"
Susq'a Depot,	Wm. G. Leslie	"
"	Dennis Casey,	Sell by Measure.
"	Charles Kirk,	Tavern.
"	W. D. Kecklbum,	"
"	Joseph Allen	Eating house.
"	Eliza McGraugh,	Eating House.
"	J. W. Walker,	" "
"	Frank Hoffman,	" "
"	Allen McClure,	" "
"	John P. Kent,	" "
"	James Burns,	Sell by Measure.
Clifford,	O. P. Phinney,	Tavern.
"	John W. Roberts	"
Harmony,	Silas Winters,	Tavern.
Lathrop,	David Wilmarth,	"
"	G. W. Reese,	Sell by Measure.
Silver Lake,	Dennis Mahoney,	Tavern.
Dundaff,	A. H. Ayres,	"
Harford,	John W. Gow,	"
Brooklyn,	G. E. Fezzenden,	"
New Milford,	Wm. Jay,	"
"	P. Finley,	"
"	Ainey & Williams,	Sell by Measure.
"	J. Dickerman,	" "
Herrick,	Edward Moody,	Eating House.
"	John M. Meyers	Tavern.
Thomson	John O'Brien	Eating House.
"	Charles Dickinson	" "
Friendsville boro.	Mary McNamara	" "
"	Ann Tierney	" "
"	John Foster	Tavern.
"	Philip Ryan	"
Springville,	Jeremiah Stephens,	"
"	P. E. Brush	"
Gibson,	S. R. Holmes,	"
Dimock,	I. C. France.	"
Jackson,	Delos Roberts	"
Auburn,	Theodore Lisaberry	"
Lanesboro,	H. H. Hobart,	Tavern.
Lenox,	A. F. Snover,	"

DAVID SUMMERS, Clerk.

Montrose, July 14, 1875.

STATEMENT OF THE FINANCES OF NEW MILFORD twp., School District for the year ending June 7th, 1875.

RECEIPTS.

State Appropriation	$ 320 53
Balance as per settlement, 1874	321 14
Duplicate for School and Building, gross	1,836 63
Total	$2,487 29

EXPENDITURES.

Teachers wages	$1,424 63
Repairs	265 83
Fuel, &c	119 83
Ex. to Collector's	70 20
Collectors per centage	80 12
Treasurers' per cent	38 14
Auditors' Printing and Blanks	9 75
Secretary and Visiting School	30 00
Fourteen Writing Charts at $5 each	70 00
Penn'a School Journal	6 25
Total	$2,120 75
Balance in Treasury	$ 366 54

J. W. WALKER, President.

Attest: O. LATHROP, Secretary.

New Milford, July 14th, 1875.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT OF BRIDGEWATER School District, for 1874, ending June 7, 1875

H. M. WILLIAMS, Treasurer.

	Dr.
To amount of duplicate	$1,931 41
" State appropriation	291 92
" note of A. Stone	191 32
" cash receiv'd from E. L. Cool	49 37
" " " " C. H. Ketchem	10 30
Total	$2,477 32
Cr.	
By orders paid	$1,800 91
" exonerations	98 34
" Collectors percentage	91 68
" Treasurers percentage	36 01
Amount in Treasurer's hands	450 40
Total	$2,477 32

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

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

Bridgewater, July 14, 1875.—2w.

HALL'S

VEGETABLE SICILIAN

HAIR RENEWER.

This standard article is compounded with the greatest care. Its effects are as wonderful and satisfactory as ever. It restores gray or faded hair to its youthful color. It removes all eruptions, itching and dandruff; and the scalp by its use becomes white and clean. By its tonic properties it restores the capillary glands to their normal vigor, preventing baldness, and making the hair grow thick and strong. As a dressing nothing has been found so effectual, or desirable. Dr. A. A. Hayes, State Assayer of Massachusetts, says of it: "I consider it the best preparation for its intended purposes."

Buckingham's Dye,

FOR THE WHISKERS.

This elegant preparation may be relied on to change the color of the beard from gray or any other undesirable shade, to brown or black, at discretion. It is easily applied, being in one preparation, and quickly and effectually produces a permanent color which will neither rub nor wash off.

MANUFACTURED BY

R. P. Hall & Co., Nashua, N. H.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS IN MEDICINE.

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

Estate of Ephriam Smith, late of Franklin, dec'd, Wm. H. Smith, Executor.
Estate of Solomon McKeoby, late of Jessup, dec'd; H. Aldine McKeoby, Administratrix.
Estate of Martha J. Westfall, late of Oakland, dec'd; Charles Beebe, Executor.
Estate of Ebenezer Blanchard, late of Gibson, dec'd; Eli Barnes, Administrator.
Estate of Jacob Underhill, late of Susquehanna County, dec'd; J. E. Carmalt, Trustee.
Estate of Joseph Carlin, late of Auburn, dec'd; John F. Carlin, Executor.
Estate of Abiatha Millard, late of Bridgewater, dec'd; Mary R. and A. L. Millard, Administrators.
Estate of Susanna Brotzman, late of Auburn, dec'd; John H. Carter Administrator.
Estate of A. N. Pickering, late of Clifford, dec'd; Joel R. Bennett, Administrator.
Estate of Mary E. Ballard, late of Ararat, dec'd; A. M. Overfield, Administrator.
Estate of Catherine R. and Ezekiel Main, minors; David Shay, Guardian.
Estate of Lillie M. Rogers, minor, J. M. Baldwin, Guardian.
Estate of Guy A. Tiffany, minor; L. F. Pitch, Guardian.

That the accountants have settled their accounts in the Register's Office in and for the county of Susquehanna, and that the same will be presented to the Judges of the Orphans' Court, on Thursday, August 12, 1875, for confirmation and allowance.

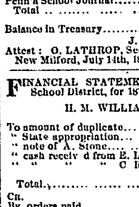
H. N. TIFFANY, Register.

Register's Office, July 14, '75.

Ayer's Cathartic Pills,

FOR ALL THE PURPOSES OF A FAMILY PHYSIC,

CURING



Costiveness, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Dysentery, Rheumatism, Gout, Neuralgia, Headache, Erysipelas, Piles, Rheumatism, Eruptions and Skin Disease, Biliousness, Liver Complaint, Dropsy, Tetter, Tumors and Salt Rheum, Worms, Gout, Neuralgia, as a Dinner Pill, and Purifying the Blood.

are the most congenial purgative yet perfected. Their effects abundantly show how much they excel all other Pills. They are safe and pleasant to take, but powerful to cure. They purge out the foul humors of the blood; they stimulate the sluggish or disordered organ into action; and they impart the health and tone to the whole being. They cure not only the every day complaints of every body, but formidable and dangerous diseases. Most skilful physicians, most eminent clergymen, and our best citizens, send certificates of cures performed and of great benefits they have derived from these Pills. They are the safest and best physic for children, because mild as well as effectual. Being sugar coated, they are easy to take; and being purely vegetable they are entirely harmless.

PREPARED BY

Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell Mass.,

Practical and Analytical Chemists.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS IN MEDICINE.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION of the First National Bank at Montrose, in the State of Pennsylvania at the close of business, June 30, 1875.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	$ 96,876 08
Overdrafts	945 81
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation	75,000 00
U. S. Bonds to secure deposits	15,062 98
Due from other National Banks	7,361 01
Due from State Banks and bankers	4,548 27
Real estate, furniture, and fixtures	3,841 67
Current expenses and taxes paid	1,115 70
Premiums paid	11,594 88
Checks and other cash items	20 76
Bills of other National Banks	778 00
Fractional currency (including nickels)	380 65
Legal-tender notes	3,540 00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5 per cent. of circulation)	1,350 00
Total	$225,413 22

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$100,000 00
Other undivided profits	4,009 70
National Bank notes outstanding	67,500 00
Individual deposits subject to check	$46,270 83
Demand certificates of deposit	4,314 29
Time certificates of deposit	1,000 00
	51,585 02
Due to other National Banks	992 93
Due to State Banks and bankers	1,415 57
Total	$225,413 22

State of Pennsylvania, County of Susquehanna, s. s.

I, N. L. LENHEIM, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

N. L. LENHEIM, Cashier

Subscribed and sworn before me this 12th day of July, 1875. L. SEARLE, Jr., Notary Public.

CORRECT—Attest:

W. M. J. TURRELL, G. B. ELDRED, A. J. GERRITSON. } Directors.

Montrose, July 14, 1875.—1w.

ANNUAL STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES of Gibson township, Pa., for the year 1874, made and published in pursuance of an Act of April, 1874.

SAMUEL R. HOLMES, CURTIS HOVEL, AND H. M. TINGLEY, DR.

To road tax duplicate, 1874	$1,209 80
Contra Cr	
By road tax worked	$1,154 95
" " unworked, charged over	54 05
" " exonerated	80
	$1,209 80

S. E. KENNEDY, TREASURER. DR.

To balance from 1873	$ 368 52
" balance on duplicate 1873	430 16
" amount of " 1874	483 91
	$1,282 59
Contra Cr	
By amount of orders redeemed to March 2, 1875	$ 761 00
Amount of commission paid Collector, 1873	52 40
Amount of commission paid Treasurer	20 00
Balance uncollected on duplicate, 1874	150 91
Balance in hands of Treasurer, March 1, 1875	318 19
	$1,282 59

S. E. KENNEDY, TREASURER, GIBSON DOG TAX DR.

To balance of duplicate, 1873	$ 16 96
" amount of " 1874	154 50
	$ 171 46
Contra Cr.	
By amount of orders redeemed to March 1, 1875	$ 22 08
Balance uncollected on duplic. for 1874	52 23
Amount of Exonerations	1 50
Balance in hands of Treasurer, March 1, 1875	95 65
	$ 171 46

S. E. KENNEDY, TREASURER, GIBSON SCHOOL DISTRICT. DR.

To balance in Treasury, March 1 '74	$ 834 74
Amount of duplicate, 1874	2,412 00
" State appropriation, 1874	260 61
Balance due on duplicate, 1873	205 29
	$3,712 64
Contra Cr.	
By amount of orders redeemed	$3,611 26
Amount of exonerations for 1873	44 00
" " commission paid Collector, 1873	6 94
Amount of commission paid Treasurer	25 00
Balance in hands of Treasurer, June 7, 1875	330 56
Balance due on duplicate, 1874	244 88
	$3,712 64

GEO. WOODWARD, R. W. GELATT, GEO. S. SMILEY, } Auditors.

C. A. KENNEDY, Clerk.

Gibson, July 10, 1875.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE. The undersigned having been appointed an Auditor, by the Orphans' Court of Susquehanna County to hear and report on exceptions filed to the partial administration account of John H. Mills executor of The estate of Henry Mills deceased, will attend to the duties of his appointment at the office of Fraser & Crossmon, in Montrose, on Tuesday, August 3, 1875, at 1 o'clock, p. m. at which time and place all persons interested in said fund must present their claims, or be forever debarred from coming in on said fund.

WM. A. CROSSMON, Auditor.

Montrose, July 14, 1875.—4w.

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

RECEIPTS.

State appropriation	$ 292 00
Balance a fund from last year	2 01
From Collector	1,829 10
Tuition from Graded School	22 28
From I. M. Jones—J. P. fines	10 00
Total	$2,175 42

EXPENDITURES.

For furnishing houses	$ 129 65
Repairs	925 10
Teachers' wages	1,211 40
Fuel and Contingencies	252 30
Fees of Treasurer	49 16
Tuition paid to Gibson and Lenox	30 17
Total	$2,597 38
Amount due Treasurer	$ 321 96

E. C. HARDING, President.

Attest: WATSIN JEFFERS, Secretary.

Harford, July 11, 1875.— 28

FINANCIAL STATEMENT OF THE SCHOOL DIRECTORS of Gibson of the amount of taxes levied and how expended, for the year ending June 7, 1875

SCHOOL DIRECTORS.

To amount of duplicate, 1874	$2,412 00
State appropriation, 1874	260 61
	$2,672 61
Contra Cr.	
By amount of orders paid teachers	$1,212 23
Orders paid for building &c	705 00
" " land &c	315 00
" " fuel	167 17
" " repairs	44 96
" " furnishing houses	35 00
Exonerations on duplicate, 1873	44 00
Commission to Collector, 1873	66 94
Salary paid Secretary, 1873	14 00
" " " 1874	14 00
Commission paid Treasurer, 1874	25 00
Exonerations on duplicate, 1874	18 20
	$2,662 59
Balance June 7, 1875	10 02

WM. H. POPE, President.

C. A. KENNEDY, Secretary.

Gibson, July 14, 1875.

SHERIFF'S SALES.—BY VIRTUE OF WRITS issued by the Court of Common Pleas of Susquehanna County and to me directed, I will expose to sale by public vendue, at the Court House in Montrose, on Friday, Aug. 6, 1875, at 1 o'clock, p. m., the following pieces or parcels of land, to wit:

All that certain piece or parcel of land situate in the township of Auburn, in the county of Susquehanna and State of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows, to wit: On the north by lands of H. Farrel and John Bushnell, on the east by lands of N. Crisman, on the south by lands of M. Kerrigan, and on the west by lands of Wm. Flin, containing in all about 44 acres, and about 25 acres improved, with the appurtenances. (Taken in execution at the suit of Stanley N. Mitchel, assigned to G. B. Eldred, vs. John O'Neill.

ALSO—All that certain piece or parcel of land situate in the township of Lathrop, in the county of Susquehanna and State of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a post and stones the northwest corner thereof, thence by lands of B Hinckley south 86¾ degrees east 61¾ rods to a post and stones, thence by lands of Daniel Wood's estate south 3¼ degrees west 19 and 56-100 rods to a post and stones, thence by lands of P.S. Bronson north 86¾ degrees west 61¾ rods to a post and stones, thence by lands of Mrs. A. M. Bronson north 3¼ degrees east 13 and 16-100 rods to place of beginning, containing five acres more or less. Also, all that other piece of land situat as above, bounded and described as follows, to wit: On the east by the public road, and on the north and west by lands of Elisha Lord's estate and on the south by lands of —— Brownson, containing two acres of land, strict measure, with the appurtenances, one house, barn and some fruit trees. (Taken in execution at the suit of P. S. Bronson, use of A. J. Gerretson, vs. Peter Mermon.

ALSO—All that certain piece or parcel of land situate in the township of Appoloon, in the County of Susquehanna and State of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows, to wit: On the north by lands of L. W. Barton, on the east by lands of Garrett Shaney, on the south by lands of W. Hand, and on the west by lands of G. Shaney and P. O. Shaunesy, containing abt 50 acres of land, more or less; with the appurtenances, one house, barn, orchard, and mostly improved. (Taken in execution at the suit of L. W. Barton vs. Catharine O'Shaunesy, Administratrix of Patrick O'Shaunesy, deceased.

ALSO—All that certain piece or parcel of land situate in the township of Clifford, in the County of Susquehanna and State of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a post and stones on the northeast corner of lands now or lately belonging to John R. Lake, thence north 46 degree east 135¾ perches to line of lands belonging to G. L. Morse, formerly owned by M. Meylert, thence by the same north 45 degrees west 33 perches and 4 links, thence south 45 degrees west 138¾ perches to public road, thence by the same south 43 degrees east 85 perches, and from thence to place of beginning, containing 50 acres of land, and about 20 acres improved, with the appurtenances, one dwelling house, and barn. (Taken in execution at the suit of Woodbury Coit, assigned to John Stuart, vs. P. G. Rolls.

ALSO—All that certain piece or parcel of land situate in the township of Herrick, in the County of Susquehanna and State of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows, to wit: It being a part of a tract of land in warrantee name of Charles Wharton, beginning at a corner of land late of now owned by Osmer Carpenter north 46¼ degrees west 88 perches to a corner, thence south 44¾ degrees west 88 perches to a corner, and thence north 45¾ degrees east 91 perches to the place of beginning, containing 116 acres and 7 perches, with the appurtenances, house and barn, and about 50 acres improved. (Taken in execution at the suit of Horatio S Pierce vs. Henry J. Purrell.

ALSO.—All that certain piece or parcel of land situate in the township of Lathrop, County of Susquehanna and State of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows to wit: The south half of lot No. 107 Thomas D. Cope tract of land, beginning at a post and stones the northwest corner thereof and the southeast corner of a piece of land conveyed by the said Cope to Wm. E. Lindsey and extending thence east 129 and 4-10 perches along the southern boundary of land conveyed by said Cope to W. E. Lindsey and to Andrew J. Freeman to a post and stones the northeast corner thereof, and the southeast corner of land conveyed by said Cope to said Freeman, thence along the dividing line between lots No. 107 and 108 43-10th perches to a post and stones corner in the exterior boundary line of said Thomas D. Cope's tracts, thence along last mentioned boundary west five and eight-tenth perches to a post and stones corner in said boundary, thence south along said boundary 36 and two-tenths perches to a post and stones corner in said boundary, thence west 128 and six tenth perches to a post and stones the southwest corner thereof, thence north along the sub-dividing line between lots No. 107 and 108 40 and five-tenth perches to the place of beginning, containing about 63 and eight tenth acres, more or less with the appurtenances, one house and barn, and about 50 acres improved. (Taken in execution at the suit of G. W. Bentley vs. Bartholomew Lally.

ALSO—All that certain piece or parcel of land situate in the township of Brooklyn, in the County of Susquehanna and State of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows, to wit: On the north by lands of A. C. Sperry, on the east by lands of J. H. Chapman and P. Tiffany estate, on the west by lands A. C. Sperry, and on the south by lands of O. A. Eldridge, containing about 12 acres of land, more or less, and nearly all improved. (Taken in execution at the suit of W. J. & S. H. Mulford Executors of S. S. Mulford, dec'd, and Geo. P. Little vs. G. B. Rogers.

ALSO—All that certain piece or parcel of land situate in the township of Great Bend, in the County of Susquehanna and State of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows, to wit: On the east by the Susquehanna river, on the north by lands late of Harvey Hall, on the west by lands formerly owned by Simmons and John Scotten, and on the south by lands of James Green, containing 123 acres of land, be the same more or less, about 100 improved, with the appurtenances, one story and a half dwelling house, one barn and shed, small orchard &c. Also, one other piece or parcel of land and situate as above and bounded and described as follows, to wit: On the north by lands of the McKinney estate, on the east and southerly side by lands of Case, on the westerly side by the turnpike road, containing one acre of land be the same more or less, with the appurtenances, one frame dwelling and all improved. (Taken in execution at the suit of D. D. Searle, vs. W. P. Dayton, (administrator of estate of Elias Dayton, dec'd.)

ALSO—All that certain piece or parcel of land situate in the town of Auburn, in the County of Susquehanna and State of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows, to wit: On the west by lands of David W. McCain, on the east by lands of Patrick Garvin, on the south by lands of Joseph White, and on the west by lands of Elisha Kinney, containing 85 acres of land, more or less with the appurtenances, two frame houses, one barn, and other out buildings, one orchard and other fruit trees, and about 60 acres improved.—(Taken in execution at the suit of N. P. Cornwall, vs. O. E. Picket.

ALSO—All the defendant's right, title and interest in nine undivided twentieths of all that certain messuage or parcel of land lying and being in the township of Clifford, county of Susquehanna, and State of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows to wit: Beginning at a corner in the Lackawanna Turnpike road, a corner of a lot surveyed for William Woodman, thence across the Lackawanna river north 45 degrees east 59 and 5-10 perches to a corner in the warrant line of John Beach and Samuel Meredith no. 2, thence along said line north 43¾ degrees west 41 and 8-10 perches to a corner in line of lot surveyed for Carpenter and Rounds thence south 46¾ degrees west 13 perches to another corner thereof thence north 44 degrees west 101 perches to warrant line thence south 47¾ degrees west 250 and 5-10 perches to corner of lot no. 41 of M. Meylert's allotment of the Meredith lands thence along line of lots number 41 and 40 south 46 degrees east 181 perches to corner in line of lot of No. 10 in Meylert's allotment aforesaid thence along west line of lot No. 10 south 2 perches to a corner of number 9 and 10 thence along line of No. 9 and 10 east 344 and 7-10 perches to the Lackawanna Turnpike as aforesaid and thence by the several courses and distances of said Turnpike in a northerly direction about 100 perches to the place of beginning, containing 415 acres and 21 perches strict measure being parts of tracts of lands in the warrantee names of John Beach and Philip Beach, together with the appurtenances. Also in one equal undivided one-eighth part of all that certain piece or parcel of land situate in Clifford township county of Susquehanna and State of Pennsylvania