



HARVEY SICKLER, Publisher.

"To Speak his Thoughts is Every Freeman's Right."

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Tunkhannock, Pa. Life-size Portraits painted from Ambrotypes or Photographs—Photographs Painted in Oil Colors.

Portrait, Landscape, and Ornamental Painting. In Oil or Water Colors, and in all branches of the art.

HUFFORD HOUSE. TUNKHANNOCK, WYOMING CO., PA.

THIS ESTABLISHMENT HAS RECENTLY been refitted and furnished in the latest style. Every attention will be given to the comfort and convenience of those who patronize the House.

BOLTON HOUSE. HARRISBURG, PENNA.

The undersigned having lately purchased the "BEHLER HOUSE" property, has already commenced such alterations and improvements as will render this old and popular House equal, if not superior, to any Hotel in the City of Harrisburg.

WALL'S HOTEL. LATE AMERICAN HOUSE, TUNKHANNOCK, WYOMING CO., PA.

THIS establishment has recently been refitted and furnished in the latest style. Every attention will be given to the comfort and convenience of those who patronize the House.

MEANS' HOTEL. TOWANDA, PA.

The MEANS HOTEL, one of the LARGEST and BEST ARRANGED Houses in the country—is fitted up in the most modern and improved style and no pains are spared to make it a pleasant and agreeable stopping place for all.

FOR SALE CHEAP, PLATFORM SPRING WAGONS.

NOTICE. All persons indebted to me, by note, judgment, or book account, are requested to make payments immediately and save cost.

3000 Yds. DELAINES for 15 cts. per yard, at C. DETRICK'S.

5000 Yards Best Prints, for 12 1/2 cts per yard, at C. DETRICK'S.

Latest News.

Late arrival of New Goods. Great Bargains at the New Store of C. Detrick, in S. Stark's Brick Block, AT TUNKHANNOCK, PENN'A.

Having just returned from the City, I am now opening an entire New Stock of FALL GOODS,

and one of the largest and richest assortments ever offered in this community. Consisting of RICH AND FANCY COL'D DRESS SILKS,

FRENCH AND ENGLISH MERINOS, EMPRESS AND PRINCESS CLOTHS, POPLINS, PAREMETTES, BLACK AND COLORED ALPACAS WOL, ARMURE, PERKIN AND MOUSLLET DELAINS, IMPORTED AND DOMESTIC GINGHAMS, PRINTS, of Best Manufactures and Latest Styles.

Ladies Cloths and Sacqueings, Cloths, Casimires, Vestings, Traws, Satinetta, Cottonades, Drills, Denims, Ticks, Checks, Stripes, Shettings, Shirtings, Bleached & Brown, Shawls, Hoods, Furs, Ladies' Reticules, Shopping Bags and Booklets, TRUNKS, VALISES and TRAVELING BAGS, Latest Styles.

Kid, Silk, Lisle Thread, Cotton Gloves, Hosiery, Notions, Toilet and Fancy GOODS, FANCY SOAPS, PERFUMERY, &c., &c., &c.

Black and Colored Velvets, Ribbons, Ruffles, Frills, Fringes, Braids, Beads, Ball and Bugle Trimmings.

A Large quantity LATEST STYLE HOOP SKIRTS, and COSETTES, direct from Manufacturers, at greatly reduced prices.

FLANNELS all Colors and Qualities.

READY MADE Clothing, AND GENTS Furnishing Goods.

HATS AND CAPS of Latest Styles.

CALF, KIP, and HEAVY, BOOTS & SHOES. Ladies', Misses', and Children's Kid, Prunelle Morocco and Gait Garters, Shoes, and Slippers, Wall and Window Paper, Curtains & Curtain Fixtures, Carpets, &c., &c., &c.

Clubs, China, Glass, and Stone Ware, Tinware, made expressly for this Trade, and warranted to give satisfaction, 20 per cent. Cheaper than the usual rates in this section.

Nails, Spikes, Iron, Horse Shoes, Nail Rods, Paints, Putty, Window Glass, Kerosene Oil, Hall, Parlor, Stand, and Hand Lamps, Lanterns, Lamp Chimnies, Shades, and Burners.

COAL, ASHTON, TURK ISLAND, & BBL. SALT FLOUR, FEED, MEAL, BUTTER, CHEESE, LARD, PORK, HAMS, and FISH, SUGAR, TEA, COFFEE, SPICES, SYRUP, & MOLASSES.

WOOD & WILLOW WARE, ROPES, CORDAGE, BASKETS, BROOMS, PAILS, TUBS, WASH BOARDS, CARPET SWEEPERS, BRUSHES, of all kinds, PATENT MEDICINES, DRUGS, and DYES, FLAVORING EXTRACTS, &c., &c., &c.

These goods have been selected with great care to suit the wants of this community, and will be sold as heretofore, at the lowest living rates for cash or exchanged for country produce at market prices. Thankful for the past liberal patronage, I shall endeavor by strict attention to my business, to merit a continuance of the same, and will try to make the future still more attractive and beneficial to customers.

C. DETRICK.

Poetry.

ULYSES.

Who rode the pony round the ring, Though pony tried his lead to fling, Pleasing papa with this great thing? Ulyses.

Who left the army in disgust, Who bought a wooden farm on trust, And sold his wood and took his bust? Ulyses.

Who drove the Hebrews from his camp, Into the Alligator swamp Where every thing was dark and damp? Ulyses.

Who, worthy at those faithless Jew, Who kept Pa's share of cotton due, All further permits did refuse? Ulyses.

Who licensed chap that would divide With father Jesse, Argus-eyed, Who claimed the hair and eke the hide? Ulyses.

Who was it played an interim For Johnson, and bamboozled him, By re-instating Stanton grim? Ulyses.

Who takes his pay in solid gold, And asks that all who bonds do hold, Be paid in sterling coin and old? Ulyses.

Who has no tongue, no words, no speech, Who knows no principles to teach, Yet hopes the height of power to reach? Ulyses.

Such a Love Letter.

We have read love letters heretofore, and mayhap, have written one or two; but for sublimity we never saw anything to compare with the following which we clip from an exchange:

"MY DEAR SALLY:—Every time I think of you my heart flops up and down like a churn dasher. Sensations of unutterable joy caper over like young goats over a stable roof, and thrill thro' it like spanish needles through a pair of tow linen trousers. As a goshin swimmer with delight in a mud puddle, so swim I in a sea of glory. Visions of ecstatic rapture, thicker than the hair of a blacking brush and brighter than the hues of a humming bird's pinions, visit me in my slumber; and borne on their invisible wings, your image stands before me, and I reach out to grasp it, like an old pointer snapping at a blue-bottle fly. When I fast belched your angelic perfections I drank in bewilderment, and my brain whirled round like a tumble bug in a glass tumbler. My eyes stood open like cellar doors in country towns, I lifted up my ears to catch the silvery accents of your voice. My tongue refused to wag, and in silent admiration I drank in the sweet infection of love, as thirsty man swallows a tumbler of hot whisky punch. Since the light of your face fell upon my life, I sometimes feel as if I could lift myself by my boot straps to the top of a church steeple.—Day and night you are my thought.—When Aurora, blushing like a bride, rises from her sunshiny couch, when the joy bird pipes his merriment in the apple tree when the spring breeze, when the chattering of a shrill clarion heralds the coming morn; when the awakened pig awakes from his bed and grunts and goes forth for his morning refreshments; when the drowsy beetle wheels his drowsy flight at sultry noon-tide, and when the howling cows come home at milking time, I think of thee: and like a piece of gum elastic my heart seems to stretch clean across my bosom. Your hair is like the mane of a sorrel horse powdered with gold; and the brass pins skewered through your waterfall fill me with unbounded awe. Your forehead is smoother than the elbow of an old coat, and whiter than seventeen hundred linen. Your eyes are glorious to behold. In their liquid depths I see legions of little Cupids battling and fighting like cohorts of ants in old army crackers. When their fire hits me full on my manly breast, it permeates my entire anatomy, like as a load of bird shot would go through a raton apple.—Your nose is from a chunk of Parisian marble, and your mouth puckered with sweetness. Nectar lingers on your lips like honey on a bear's paw, and myriads of un-fledged kisses are there ready to fly out and light somewhere like young blue birds out of the parents nest. Your laugh rings on my ears like the windharp's strings, or the bleat of a stray lamb on the hillside.—The dimples on your cheeks are like bowers in beds of roses, or like hollows in cakes of home made sugar.

I am dying to fly to your presence, and poor our the burning eloquence of my love, as thrifty housewives pour out the hot coffee. Away from you, I am melancholy as a sick cat. Uncouth fears, like a thousand minnows, nibble at my spirits, and my soul is pierced through with doubts as an old cheese is bored with skipper.

My love for you is stronger than the smell of old butter, Switzer cheese, or a kick of a mule; it is purer than the breath of a young cow, and more unselfish than the kitten's first caterwaul. As the song bird lingers for the light of day, the cautious mouse for fresh bacon in the tray, a lean pup bawlers after new milk, so I long for thee.

You are fairer than a speckled pullet; sweeter than a Yankee doughnut fried in sorghum molasses; brighter than the top knot plomage on the head of a muscovy duck. You are candy kisses, pound cake, and sweetened toddy altogether.

If these remarks will enable you to see the inside of my soul, and me to win your affections, I shall be as happy as a wood-

pecker in a cherry tree, or a stage horse in green pasture. If you cannot reciprocate my thrilling passion, I will die away like a poisoned bedbug, and in coming years when the shadows grow long from the hills, and the philanthropic frog sings his evening hymn, you, happy in another's love, can come and drop a tear, and toss a clod upon the last resting-place of— JAKE *****

THE STATE DEBT.

Radical Hypocrisy and Deception.

HARTRAFF'S ANSWERS TO GALUSHA'S CATECHISM NOT IN ACCORD WITH THE AUDITOR GENERAL'S REPORT.

The Radical State Committee have printed a "shorter catechism" upon the subject of the State debt, to which Gen. Harttraff makes responses. We give the Committee the benefit of an insertion of the whole matter in our columns, as follows:

Union Republican State Central Committee Rooms, No. 1105 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, Aug. 4, 1868.

Dear Sir: Please furnish, at your earliest convenience, with such official information as may be in your possession relative to the following questions:

First. How much was the total debt of the State, Jan. 1, 1860?

Second. How much was the total debt January 1, 1868?

Third. To what extent during this period has taxation been abated or repealed?

Fourth. What amount of extraordinary expenses have been paid by the State during the period?

Very respectfully, Yours, GALUSHA A. GROW, Auditor General's Office, Harrisburg, Aug. 6, 1868.—Hon. G. A. GROW, chairman, &c.

Dear Sir: In answer to yours' of the 4th inst. I annex statement of public debt at the close of the fiscal year 1860, and at this date:

Total State Debt, Nov 30, 1860 \$36,979,847.50

Total State Debt, Aug. 6, 1868. \$3,651,637.47

On this amount the interest is stopped on \$551,641.13, and the amount redeemed on presentation, the funds being on hand for its payment.

The tax on real and personal estate has been reduced as follows:

The net amount charged to the counties annually from 1862 to 1865, was \$1,657,304.33

The net amount chargeable to the counties annually for 1866, 1867, and 1868, 313,222.10

Annual reduction, \$1,344,082.14

Extraordinary expenses to a large amt' have been paid during these years for military services, &c., the items of which you will find in the annual reports from this office from 1861 to 1867, inclusive.

Respectfully yours, J. F. HARTTRAFF, Auditor General.

This looks very well on paper, but unfortunately for General Harttraff and Mr. Grow, the public records show that the Radical party, instead of applying the people's money to the payment of the State debt, have squandered it for other purposes.

Gov. Geary, in his last annual message, states that the total State debt in 1866 was \$35,622,052.16. Auditor General Harttraff, in his annual report for 1867, says that the amount in the treasury on the 30th of November 1867, "applicable to payment of balance of overdue loans," was \$2,937,978.55. Now, if during the intervening year, from 30th of Nov. 1866 to the 30th Nov. 1867, the Radicals had not increased the State debt, it would have stood at the latter date at the precise sum of \$32,684,073.71, which we arrive at thus:

State debt Nov. 30, 1866, \$35,622,052.16

Deduct balance in treasury applicable to payment of overdue loans, Nov. 30, 1867, 2,937,978.55

\$32,684,073.61

But instead of this sum, the Auditor General fixes the debt on the 30th of Nov '67, at \$34,766,431.22, and in his reply to Grow says that on Aug. 5, '68 it was \$33,651,637.47. Now we have shown that if the debt had not been increased during '67, it would have been but \$32,683,073.61 or \$967,563.86 less than General Harttraff says it was on the 5th of Aug. '68, proving that the debt has increased nearly one million since 30th Nov. '66.

But we do not stop here. The Constitution provides (art. XI, sec. 4) for the creation of a Sinking Fund, to be applied to the payment of the principal and interest of the State debt. In accordance with this provision of the Constitution, the Democratic Legislature of 1858, enacted a law providing for the creation of a Sinking Fund. It is this enactment that has enabled the Radicals to do what little they have done toward paying off the debt and to disperse with the tax on real estate. If they had carried it out faithfully and honestly, as will be shown, they could by this time, have cancelled the entire debt of the State. This act (see Purdon's Digest, page 914) provides as follows:

"For the purpose of paying the present indebtedness and the interest thereon, and such further indebtedness as may hereafter be contracted on the part of the Commonwealth, the following revenues and incomes are hereby specifically appropri-

ated and set apart, to wit: The net annual income of the public works that now are, or may hereafter be owned by the Commonwealth, and the proceeds of the sale of the same heretofore made and yet remaining due or hereafter made, and the income or proceeds of sale of stocks owned by the State, and all revenues derived from the following sources, to wit: From bank charters and dividends. Taxes assessed on corporations and all the sources of revenue connected therewith.

The tax on taverns, eating houses, restaurants, distilleries, breweries, retailers, pedlars, brokers, theatres, circuses, billiard and bowling saloons, ten pen alleys and patent medicine licenses.

On theatrical, circus and menagerie exhibitions.

On auction commissions and duties.

On writs, wills, deeds, mortgages, letters of attorney and all instruments of writing entered of record on which a tax is assessed.

On public officers and all others on whom a tax is levied.

On foreign insurance companies.

On enrollment of laws.

On pamphlet laws.

On loans or money at interest.

All fines, forfeitures or penalties. Revenues derived from the public lands. The excess of militia tax over expenditures.

Militia tax. Tonnage tax paid by railroads. Escheats. Collateral inheritance tax. Accrued interest.

Refunded cash, and all gifts, grants of bequests, or the revenue derived therefrom, that may be made to the State, and not otherwise directed."

The receipts at the Treasury from these sources, as per the statements of the auditor general's office, from 1860 to 1867 inclusive foot up to the enormous sum of TWENTY FIVE MILLION, THREE HUNDRED AND FORTY SEVEN THOUSAND, SEVEN HUNDRED AND FIFTY ONE DOLLARS. We give the receipts for each year as follows:

1860 \$2,028,044.84

1861 1,774,002.88

1862 2,432,430.16

1863 2,501,181.13

1864 3,097,978.68

1865 4,251,955.76

1866 4,237,915.54

1867 5,024,232.01

\$25,347,751.00

Now, these twenty five millions and upwards ought, under the law, to have gone into the Sinking Fund, and to have been applied to the reduction of the State debt. If they did not go there and were not so applied, where did they go and to what were they applied? This is a question which the people will ask the Radical officials, and to which they will demand an honest and straight forward answer.

Subtract this sum from the amount of the State debt as it stood in 1860, and instead of \$33,651,637.47, which, according to General Harttraff, is the sum of the debt at present, there would remain but \$1,622,096.50, thus:

State debt in 1860 \$37,969,847.50

Amount set apart for sinking fund since 1860 25,347,751.00

\$12,622,096.50

Instead of this, General Harttraff assures us that during the eight years of Radical administration, the debt has been decreased but \$4,218,207.03, showing that upwards of TWENTY ONE MILLIONS of the receipts of the sinking fund have been used for other purposes than the reduction of the State debt. Will somebody explain what those purposes were and whether those twenty one millions have gone? Meanwhile, let it be remembered that from taxes upon personal and real estate, from war loans, from payment by the United States, and from other sources of revenue, as per reports of the auditor general's office, there were received at the treasury since 1860, \$13,107,531.91. Add this sum to that which should have been set apart for the Sinking Fund, and we have a total of receipts at the Treasury, exclusive of loans, since 1860, of \$38,455,282.91. The war loan under the acts of April 12 and May 15, 1861, increased these receipts to \$41,930,282.91, or to nearly double the amount of the State debt in 1860. Out of these receipts of nearly SIXTY FIVE MILLIONS, not quite four and a half millions have been refunded into the Sinking Fund for the reduction of the State debt!

General Harttraff informs Mr. Grow that "the interest is stopped on \$551,641.13 of the State debt." But he conveniently forgets to state that upon the bulk of the debt the rate of interest has been increased from 4 1/2 and 5 to 6 per cent. Further the greater portion of the State loan was at 4 and 4 1/2 per cent. interest. Now \$25,311,180 of these loans are at 6 per cent, allowing an increase of interest upon that sum payable annually by the State of \$253,111.80

Gain to the State per annum by exemption of \$551,641.13 from interest, 51,098.46

JACOBIN LITERATURE IN DOG DAYS.

July and August are the months in which dogs and cats commonly go mad.

One who reads the Jacobin newspaper concerns during these months, will perceive the verification of this fact in a great deal of frothing about Horatio Seymour.

He will learn therefrom many things about Horatio Seymour that no one ever learned before.

He will learn that Horatio Seymour was born with double rows of teeth; and that his first lively performance was to bite off the nurse's little finger because she had a brother in the army.

That he grew up a deceitful young rascal, who bamboozled "good little boys" into the belief that swallows might be caught by putting Onondago salt on their tails.

That he cut the throats of six school fellows, extracted their livers and sold them to a sausage-maker.

That he studied law because lawyers succeeded better in rascality than any other people, excepting those who get war contracts or places in the revenue service.

That he joined the church in order to gratify a personal grudge against the worthy rector, who he afterwards drowned in the Herkimer river, by tying a large stone to his neck.

That he is "a sneaking, deceitful, specious, heartless, adroit," unscrupulous, conscienceless, guileful, juggling, insidious, designing, faithless, double-tongued, dissimulating, hypocritical, perjurer, knavish, cunning, subtle, obdurate, base, profligate, corrupt, brutal, unrighteous, atrocious, abominable, unmitigated, damnable, and improper "villain,"—one of your praying, canting, &c., &c., "rascals, who play for evil," &c., &c., "never had the courage to do bad," &c., &c., "act with a defiant front; but who end-avors to purge himself and deceive," &c., &c., "the world by sniveling," whining, caterwauling, &c., &c., "his prayers to Heaven, in which he does not believe as an offset to the infamy," &c., &c., &c., &c., "of which he is full."

That he entered into a conspiracy with S. J. Tilden, Jeff Davis, Belle Boyd and Henry Clay Dean to murder A. Lincoln and desecrate the grave of Ann Rutledge, "six miles north bearing a little west of New Salem;" and that he never forgave Wilkes Booth for interfering and spoiling his nice little arrangement.

That he is crazy—crazy as a loon, as a March hare, as a bed bug—in brief, as crazy as General Sherman was when he said the rebellion could not be put down by an army of seventy five thousand men; and that the very wonderful "method in his madness" is proof positive that he expects to be more crazy.

That he is the identical red-handed rebel who fired the first gun; who tore down the Federal flag; who was alluded by Gen. Dix when he said, "shoot him on the spot;" who starved Federal prisoners at Andersonville; who would not send troops to the rescue of Pennsylvania when she was invaded; who played the devil generally at Fort Pillow; who set fire to a New York orphan asylum; who seduced Grant to take his first drink; who dared to express opinion that Mr. Lincoln was not the Government; who declined to become on Mrs. Government's dear friends by presenting her with camel's hair shawl; who raised an objection to Mr. Lincoln's little "bell; who said the laws ought to be obeyed alike by rulers and people; and who was guilty of unpardonable treason in setting an illustrious example of obedience and patriotic devotion of the civil law, as Governor of New York.

These are some of the surprising things that people who read Jacobin newspaper concerns during the dog-days will learn concerning Mr. Seymour.

The list need not be continued, because it will be found in extenso in all the Jacobin prints, to the exclusion of much more important and interesting matter.—Chicago Times.

A SCHOOL BOY'S COMPOSITION.

Corn are of two kinds. Vegetable and animal. Vegetable corn grows in rows and animal corn on toes. There is unicorn, capricorn, corn-dodgers, field horn, and toe corn, which is the corn you feel the most. It is said, I believe, that gophers like corn; but persons having corns don't like to "go for," if they can help it. Corns have kernels, and some colons corns. Vegetable corn grows on ears, but animal corn grows on the feet at the other end of the body.

Another kind of corn is acorn; these grow on oaks, but there is a hoax about the corn. The acorn is a corn with an indefinite article, indeed. Try it and see. Many a man when he has a corn, wishes it was an acorn. Folks that have corns sometimes send for a Doctor himself is corned, he would probably do so well as if he isn't.

The doctors say corns are produced by tight boots or shoes, which is probably the reason why when a man is tight they say he is corned. If a farmer manages well he can get a good deal of corn on one acre, but I know a farmer that has one corn that makes the biggest acher on his farm. The biggest crop of vegetable corn a man raises is the better he likes it, but the biggest crop of animal corn he raises is the he does not like it. Another kind of corn is "corn-dodger." The way it is very simple, and it is as follows (that is if you want to know): You go along a street and meet a man; you know has corns, and is a rough character, then you stop on the toe you know has the corn on it, and see if you don't have occasion to dodge. In that way you will find out what corn dodgers.

Wise and Otherwise.

The auctioneer's epithet:—Gone! The photographer's:—Taken from life!

A Floral Swell.—The dandelion—the first that lambs are not afraid of.

A Vocalist says he could sing "Way down old Tar River," if he could only get the first.

An editor describing a church in Minnesota, says:—"No velvet cushions in our pews; we don't go in for style. The fattest person has the softest seat."

WHAT'S AND WHENCE.—What is the difference between a school master and a railroad conductor? One trains the mind and the other minds the train.

What is that which is perfect with a