

THE DEMOCRAT.

PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY MORNING, AT MONTROSE, SUSQ'NA CO., PA., BY HAWLEY & CRUSER, EDITORS & PROPRIETORS.

At two Dollars per Year in Advance.

TO ADVERTISERS.—This Democrat as an advertising medium is unsurpassed in this section. Its circulation is constantly increasing, and its advertising rates reasonable. Advertisements will be given our office or mail.

JOBS PRINTING.—Our office is supplied with four fine presses, together with a large variety of type, galleys, and all the latest improvements in printing, and at prices lower than any other establishment in this section. Samples shown and estimates cheerfully given at our office. Work ordered by mail will receive prompt attention.

B. HAWLEY. V. C. CRUSER.

Gold closed in New York, on Monday at 133.

"When this cruel war is over," what will poor Blaine do then?

Probably not more than 100 Radical officials and leaders were convicted last week.

There are ten war vessels carrying 199 guns now at the Brooklyn navy yard and all of them in a condition for immediate service.

If Minister Schenk's salary is reduced he can fall back upon draw poker for a livelihood, but what will the other chaps do?

The revenue collected on gypsum last year was \$7,000, and it cost \$200,000 to collect it. At this rate how long will it take to redeem specie payments?

Hon. Heister Clymer of this State, has been chosen Chairman of the Democratic National Campaign Committee, with headquarters at Washington.

The Democratic National Committee will meet in Washington on the 22d day of February to fix the time and place of holding the next National Convention.

From Rome comes the intelligence that the Turkish government is ready to accept the mediation of the great powers on the basis of the note of Count Adrassy.

Mr. Babbitt, the eminent soap man of New York, had \$500,000 stolen from him and did not know it. The reason such a hole could be made in his bank account without distressing him is because he advertises extensively.

The associated coal companies, having resolved to suspend mining anthracite coal from February 7 to March 11, state that this is done on account of diminished consumption in consequence of mild weather. The retail dealers counting on the usual severe weather, had bought full stocks, and now of course hold large supplies. The miners are also refusing to work at the wages offered. The price of coal had not been lowered as yet, but the rate hitherto had been to raise rates from ten to twenty-five cents each month of the winter season—a thing which has not been done yet this season.

Gen. Beauregard's application for the removal of his political disabilities is purely a matter of business. He is likely to become an office-holder under the state, and he wants his mind free from harassing doubts about eligibility. This scientific French gentleman went into the war of the rebellion very much as he is desirous of going out of it. It was a matter of business with him, and he improved a lively business man. His conduct since the termination of hostilities has so far as we know been unexceptionable. He accepted the situation readily, and has turned his attention to enterprises intended to hasten the recuperation of the south.

It is said that the Pennsylvanians in Washington are quite angry about the selections of Cincinnati over Philadelphia as the next place of meeting for the Republican national convention. The rejection of the hospitalities of the Centennial city is accredited to Mr. Morton's influence, who packed the committee on the subject and through the votes of himself, six other senators, United States Treasurer New, of Indiana, serving as proxy for Wyoming, and another friend as proxy for Colorado, put the convention where it would do himself and his friends the most good. The third members on the committee were for Philadelphia and it is thought this city would have been selected had it not been for Wm. H. Kemble, the Pennsylvania member of the committee who it is charged by Philadelphia deserted his friends at the request of Mr. Cameron, who said to the Philadelphians that he did not want to antagonize Mr. Morton.

In Plymouth Church, last Friday night, Beecher delivered a long address defending himself against what he termed aspersions cast upon his character by the letter of Judge VanCott to Mrs. Moulton.

A movement is on foot to secure the rejection of Mr. Lear as Attorney General. It is said that the opposition comes from certain rings in Philadelphia. If what is urged against Mr. Lear is true, it is a pretty good reason why he should be confirmed.

The Republican Garfield, of Ohio, has a hard money article in the Atlantic Monthly for February, and the Republican Henry Carey Baird, of Pennsylvania, will have a soft money article in the March number. "When doctors disagree," etc.

There is a rumor that the war in freight rates, which has just been adjusted among the railroad companies by the surrender of the Grand Trunk and Vermont Central lines which were quitting under the others, is to be renewed for passenger traffic. The Pennsylvania railroad company is said to be making formidable preparations for carrying passengers and carrying them cheaply during the centennial year.

Stokes' attempt to get out of Sing Sing on a writ of habeas corpus has failed, the Judge refusing the writ. Stokes' claim is a novel one. He was in jail a year or more before his sentence to Sing Sing, and claims that this should count as a part of the sentence imposed. It is hardly to be supposed that good lawyers would gravely urge such a claim as this, but the intention of Stokes probably was to get down to New York and stay as long as possible as a variation of the monotony of prison life. We would naturally suppose that Stokes would be exceedingly thankful that he saved his neck, and yet though he got off with a few years imprisonment, he is not happy. It is astonishing how much it takes to satisfy some people.

The Harrisburg Patriot must have heard from Susquehanna county when it says: There is terrible squirming at every prod of the democratic probe into the extravagant system of public expenditure which is the outgrowth of republican administration. As long as there is grand talk about economy it finds as zealous advocacy in administration organs as elsewhere. But when it comes to the point of action it appears that no department of the government can be shorn of any part of its annual appropriation without provoking outcry and opposition. Retrenchment is declared to be amercement. Neither the army, the navy nor diplomatist must have their wages cut down to the measure of the strained purse of the nation. If heed is given to this clamor legislation with a view to lessening expenditure will be impossible. The true policy is to bring back the country at once to a limit of expenditure proportioned to its present capacity for payment without distress. If mayhap any injury is done by an unwise frugality in any particular direction, nothing is easier than to repair the error. But mistakes in the direction of extravagance are irreparable.

We have a Democratic brother from Maryland who has seen Blaine's amendment and gone one better. The new article which Mr. O'Brien proposes to include in the Constitution not only provides that no public money shall be appropriated for sectarian schools, but that no "minister or preacher of the Gospel, or of any religious creed or denomination, shall hold any office in connection with the public schools of any State." That is doing pretty well, but it is not all that Brother O'Brien proposes. He wants to have it laid down not only that "no State shall make any law respecting an establishment of religion," etc., but that "no minister or preacher of the Gospel, or of any religious creed or denomination, shall hold any office of trust or emolument under the United States or under any State." Grant and Morton and Blaine and the rest of them might as well stop now. They can never hope to trump higher than O'Brien. His plan does sound a little like a burlesque, and as we notice that Mr. O'Brien was educated at St. Mary's College, it is possible that he may be accused of some wicked Jesuitical designs against Brother Haven and other pious statesmen of Mr. Grant's own crowd; but, if we are going into this business, we might as well go all the way and it would be difficult to do it up more thoroughly than O'Brien has done. Philadelphia Times

THE COUNTY DEBT.

The commissioners' board, we understand, intend to pay off our jail bonds by using the taxes for that purpose. Whether the percentage of taxation is to be increased or the "five mill" levy to be used for its legitimate purpose only, we are not informed, but we agree with them in the idea that the sooner we pay the debt, the better. We are necessitated, now, to take things as they are, and as they might have been. It certainly is better for the people to pay the principal at once, than to allow the debt to accumulate at 8 or 10 per cent. interest. That which is ruinous to an individual is equally so to the taxpayers of the county. The DEMOCRAT can claim the credit of probing the wound the masses have received from the blunderbuss of their official servants and of discovering the hidden bullet that the present official surgeons are preparing to extract, notwithstanding the stout denial that any such wound existed, by the shattered Ring and its quack editor of the Republican who has most certainly exposed his ignorance, and cast a deep cloud over his honesty. We are vindicated in every statement we have made. The county is in debt \$18,500 which is bearing interest at 8 per cent. per annum and the "jail tax" increase of levy which was levied for the purpose of paying off the debt has been collected steadily every year since.

The present board of commissioners go into office with their eyes open, and the people also have had some of the mist wiped from their spectacles, hence there is no use of any further concealment in the matter. The only thing for the commissioners to do is to find out the exact condition of the county indebtedness, and inform the people in plain terms and not in blind numerical calculations and sporadic statements. They are paid to do this at the rate of \$2.50 per day for actual service rendered, and so long as concealment of any honest transaction, however minute, brings no money into their pockets, and so long as it is the right of the people to know and the imperative duty of their official servants to render such information, the present board will lose no dignity by rendering such information in the most explicit terms possible.

We learn that the commissioners intend to issue new bonds all of which shall mature next year, and at which time, they propose to discharge the entire debt. We conclude they also intend to remove the "jail tax" increase, from the tax duplicates. This is a correct basis. We do not know as the board of commissioners or their clerk desire any suggestions from us, neither do we stop to enquire, but we feel like making a few, hence we shall do so without charging any fee for counsel.

We are desirous, and the masses will second the motion, that all jobs about the Court House shall be conducted in a frank and open manner hereafter. Any other course will create suspicion, however honest the intentions may be. If the bonds are to be issued the duty of the commissioners is to make the best terms they can for the county. To do this they should give notice that they will issue bonds of five hundred or a thousand dollars each, payable at specified times, and invite competition so as to reduce the rate of interest. There is no farther need of paying 8 per cent. on these bonds. That "Ring" law does not compel the present commissioners to pay that, and if the right course be taken, which is the above, the money can be obtained at 7 per cent. if not at six. The commissioners are bound to make the best terms possible for the county. We already hear a Ringing in the air, that the commissioners ought not to be bothered with the letting of this money out on small bonds, but that they should let it all in a lump to one party.—Is there any one so blind who cannot discern a financial ring in this? It simply means that certain parties can command a loan of \$18,000 and only they and competition will be effectually shut out. The commissioners should step very high so as not to stumble over such snares as these. It may have been considered all right in the past to have it fore-ordained who should drive the nails, spread the paint, furnish the safe and build \$600 out-houses about the Court House, but it will be a little unsafe at this time to apply that kind of political doctrine to the county jail debt, in loaning money. If money can be saved by letting the loan to thirty-six men of \$500 each or eighteen of \$1,000 each, it is the duty of the commissioners to save that amount, even if it is not very large. They should be as provident of the public fund as of their own personal effects.

With that loyalty in which partisan rancor is so nicely blended with the cast of patriotism the Pottsville Telegraph grieves that the Spencers, Sypfers, Abbotts and Pattersons are becoming rapidly supplanted by southern men of ability character and integrity in congress. It is natural enough that the Telegraph should prefer this wretched spawn of reconstruction to the true representative men of the south. It confesses that the effect of reconstruction was to put the white men of the south in a position of at least partial subordination to the despised race whom they are wont to rule.

In the assertion of their superior intelligence and in vindication of their rights the southern people have shaken off this subordination to the negroes under which they were placed in the vindictiveness and fury of radical reconstruction. This is what accounts for the present southern representation in congress, and it is what accounts for the grief of the Telegraph. Because the people of the south have patiently and peacefully asserted their rights as freemen the cry of "rebels" is raised against them. The Telegraph prefers that they should remain in subordinate to the negroes, and continue to be misrepresented in congress by the Pattersons, Sypfers and Spencers. We on the contrary rejoice that the true representative men of the south are taking their places in congress. Ex-Speaker Blaine has fixed the present number at sixty-one. Radical organs, in a habitual spirit of exaggeration, have raised the figure to one hundred. But in the interest of sound and wholesome representative government the more of them the better.

A few days ago the legislature of Louisiana chose Mr. Eustis, one of the representative men of the state to the vacant seat in the senate of the United States for which Pinchback has been for nearly three years a claimant. Pinchback is the product of that fraudulent legislature which was created by the bayonet out of the midnight decree of the drunken Durell. Eustis, who is a man of culture and ability, represents the intelligence and we believe the political majority of the state. Pinchback, on the other hand is a representative of all that is vile and brutal in the politics of the country. If the Telegraph prefers Pinchback the bogus senator to Eustis, the true representative of Louisiana that is a question of political morals which it must decide for itself.—Harrisburg Patriot.

The Democracy of Chicago have been holding a meeting for consultation and reorganization, and from the meagre accounts which have reached us we judge that a spirit of patriotic earnestness was manifested which augurs well for a favorable result in Illinois in the Centennial contest.

Ex-Senator Lyman Trumbull was present and made a speech, charging the Administration with mismanaging public affairs, fostering corruption, and bringing ruin and bankruptcy upon thousands in all parts of the country. He said: "For one I am not in favor of any scheme for the resumption of specie payments which is to be brought about by the accumulation and hoarding of gold in the Treasury of the United States. I look upon such an accumulation of money in the Treasury Department as dangerous to liberty, and there are better ways of restoring the specie standard than by converting the Department of the Treasury into a great bank. Why has not the Republican party, if really in favor of a sound currency, taken steps long ago to bring it about, instead of adding in a time of peace to the volume of irredeemable paper? Republican leaders have had control of the finances of the country during ten years of power, and have shown themselves incompetent to give the country a sound currency. It is time they get out of the way and the power was intrusted to other leaders to devise some means of rescuing the country from the financial embarrassment which the corruption, incompetency, and blundering of the Republican party has brought upon it. That party is responsible not only for having debauched the civil service and mismanaged the finances but it has also disregarded the limitations of the Constitution and usurped for the Federal Government powers destructive of the rights of the States and subversive of the liberty of the people. The remedy for the evils under which the country is suffering is to be found in a reform of the civil service, the election of honest men to office, and the administration of the Government in strict conformity to the Constitution." The Hon. James R. Doolittle also made a speech. He acquiesced in the term ideas, and thought Gen. Sherman

would be the next candidate for President; and that the power which would nominate him would recreate the office of General of the Army and place Grant in it for life. This he thought, was the movement on foot. He wanted them to organize against this military domination which was threatening our republican institutions.

Advertisements New This Week.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE. The subscriber will sell the following valuable Real Estate, At a Very Low Figure. One first-class Dairy Farm, stock and farming tools in the township of Bridgewater, 2 1/2 miles from Montrose, containing 180 acres. At \$90—One farm in Burrows Hollow, Gibson twp. of 98 acres and an extensive cider mill and distillery. ALSO—A house and lot in New Milfordboro.

TERMS MADE EASY. For particulars address the subscriber at Montrose, or call at his residence in Bridgewater. JOHN GAVITT. Bridgewater, Jan. 26th, 1876.

"A Complete Pictorial History of the Times." The best, cheapest, and most successful Family Paper in the Union.

Harper's Weekly. ILLUSTRATED.

Notions of the Press. Harper's Weekly is the ablest and most powerful illustrated periodical published in this country. Its editorials are scholarly and convincing, and its cartoons are all of full weight. Its illustrations of current events are all of a high order, and are prepared by our best designers. With a circulation of 150,000, the Weekly is read by at least a million persons, and its influence as an organ of public opinion is simply tremendous. The Weekly maintains a positive position, and expresses decided views on political and social problems.—Louisville Courier Journal.

Its articles are models of high-toned discussion, and its pictorial illustrations are often corroborative arguments of no small force.—N. Y. Examiner and Chronicle.

Its papers upon existing questions and its illustrations help to mould the sentiments of the country.—Pittsburg Commercial.

Harper's Weekly stands at the head of illustrated journals in the United States, in circulation, editorial ability, and pictorial illustration.—Ladies' Repository.

TERMS: Postage free to all subscribers in the United States. HARPER'S WEEKLY, one year, \$4.00. \$4.00 includes payment of U. S. postage by the publishers.

Subscription to HARPER'S MAGAZINE, WEEKLY, and BAZAR, to one address for one year, \$10.00; or two of Harper's periodicals, to one address for one year, \$7.00; postage free.

An extra copy of either the Magazine, Weekly, or Bazar will be supplied gratis for every Club of Five Subscribers at \$4.00 each, in one remittance; or, Six Copies for \$20.00, without extra copy; postage free. Back numbers can be supplied at one time. Prompt attention will be given in Harper's Weekly to the illustration of the Centennial International Exposition.

Newspapers are not to copy this advertisement without the express order of Harper & Brothers.

Address HARPER & BROTHERS, New York. Jan. 26, 1876.

THE GREAT REPUTATION which Vegetine has attained in all parts of the country as A Great and Good Medicine, and the large number of testimonials which are constantly being received from persons who have been cured by its use, are conclusive proof of its great value. It is recommended by physicians and apothecaries. As it is a Blood-Purifier and Health-Restorer, it has no equal. Vegetine is not prepared for a fancy drink made from poor liquors, which debilitates the system and tends to destroy health instead of restoring it.

CANNOT BE EXCELLED. Mr. H. R. STEVENS.—Dear Sir—Most cheerfully add my testimony to the great good you have already received in favor of your great and good medicine, Vegetine, for I do not think enough can be said in its praise, for I was troubled over such bad coughing spells that it would seem as though I could never breathe any more, and Vegetine has cured me; and I do feel that I can never again think of a good medicine like Vegetine, and I also think it one of the best medicines for coughs and weak stinking feelings at the stomach, and advise everybody to take the Vegetine, for I can assure them that it is one of the best medicines I ever saw.

MRS. L. GORE. Cor. Magazine and Walnut Sts., Cambridge, Mass.

THOUSANDS SPEAK. VEGETINE is acknowledged and recommended by physicians and apothecaries to be the best purifier and cleanser of the blood yet discovered, and thousands speak in its praise who have been restored to health.

Report from a practical chemist and apothecary. Boston, Jan. 1, 1874. Dear Sir—This is to certify that I have sold at retail 15 1/2 dozen (182 bottles) of your Vegetine since April 12, 1870, and can truly say that it has given a most satisfactory of any remedy for the complaints for which I have recommended it. I ever sold, scarcely a day passes without some of my customers testifying to its merits on themselves or their friends. I am perfectly cognizant of several cases of Scrofula Tumors being cured by Vegetine alone in this vicinity.

Very respectfully yours, A. G. HARRIN, 103 Broadway.

To H. R. STEVENS, Esq.

WHAT IS NEEDED. Boston, Feb. 13, 1871. Mr. H. R. STEVENS.—About one year since I found myself in a feeble condition from general debility. Vegetine was strongly recommended to me by a friend who had been much benefited by its use. I procured the article, and after using several bottles, was restored to health, and discontinued its use. I feel quite confident that there is no medicine superior to it for those complaints for which it is especially prepared, and would cheerfully recommend it to those who feel that they need something to restore them to perfect health.

Respectfully yours, U. L. PETTINGILL, Farm of S. M. Pettengill & Co., No. 10 State St., Boston.

GIVES HEALTH, STRENGTH, AND APPETITE. My daughter has received great benefit from the use of the Vegetine. After declining health was a consequence of it in all her friends. A few bottles of the Vegetine restored her health, strength and appetite.

N. H. TILDEN. Insurance and Real Estate Agent, No. 49 Sears Building, Boston, Mass.

The above quick, but, honest statement conclusively shows the quick and thorough cleansing effects of the VEGETINE in scrofula.

VEGETINE is acknowledged by all classes of people to be the best and most reliable blood purifier in the world. Sold by all Druggists, Everywhere.