

THE DEMOCRAT

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B. HAWLEY. W. C. CRUSER.

Gold closed in New York, on Monday at 1.13.

The vote in the state senate on the finance bill last Friday, was a shameful but significant confession that the republican majority are opposed to any and all reforms in the management of the state treasury.

The Democrats of Binghamton have selected Mr. John Rankin as their candidate for Mayor and P. P. Rogers for Justice. We notice also that our old friend John Blanding, formerly of this county, is on the ticket for assessor.

The proposition of the Hon. Sam. J. Randall to adopt the eight hour rule in the departments at Washington is resented by the employees. This is adding at least two hours to their average of daily service. Like Charles Lamb they make up for going late to their work by coming away early.

Eighteen members of the Louisiana legislature testify that United States Senator West paid them money for voting for his election. A similar case will be made out against Senator Bruce, of Mississippi. As to Spencer, of Alabama, his case turns out to be so bad that his expulsion will be the first of the lot.

The Argentine republic has appropriated \$53,000 for the purpose of displaying the products of its people at the centennial exposition. It has also authorized the expenditure of \$20,000 to defray the cost of a work descriptive of the country, which is being published in four different languages. There will be over 30,000 articles placed on exhibition from this country alone.

The National Grangers have leased sixty acres of land for their grand encampment near Philadelphia. They will charge only \$2 per day for board. The new building is to be lighted with gas, and supplied with hot and cold water. Shares of \$50 each are to be issued to the amount of \$200,000, no member being permitted to take more than one share. This sum is expected to cover the cost of the enterprise.

The Perry county Democrat which is owned and edited by Hon. John Magee, ex-member of Congress, publishes a telling article in regard to the vicious practice of compromising with government defaulters. It gives a table containing the names of fourteen prominent defaulting collectors of internal revenue, with the amount due from each, the amount released through compromise and the dates of the letters written by Secretaries of the Treasury approving such compromises. The total amount owed to the government by those fourteen collectors was \$1,604,075 25, of which \$1,231,604 77 was released and thus lost, leaving only \$372,470 52 to be restored to the Treasury. There is no apparent reason why most of this stolen money should not have been recovered from the sureties.

They have unearthed a young Pilgrim-Tweed gang in Cumberland county, according to the Carlisle papers. It is charged that thousands of dollars have been stolen from the treasury during the last year by county officials. Ex-Treasurer L. H. Orris and John Floyd, Commissioners' Clerk, are the parties immediately implicated, and their operations present the most varied assortment of petty peculation. Bills of a few cents were enlarged by adding three or five dollars to them, and absent jurors were speculated on extensively, making an aggregate of some thousands of dollars. Looking over the expedients adopted to plunder a few hundred dollars, by enlarging scores of bills, making detection inevitable either sooner or later, it is difficult to decide whether the plunderers were mainly fools or knaves. The Democracy of old mother Cumberland must cleanse their household of such officials, unless they propose to give the Republic a free passage, with their baggage checked through, for a year or two.

We were about to swing our hat and give the house of Representatives at Harrisburg, three cheers for blocking out the old custom of stealing a copy of Purdon's Digest from the state, each year, by an appropriation for the purpose of buying one for each member. It was brought up before that body last week and voted down, but before we can get our paper to press with a commendatory allusion to it, we are jogged on the other corner by the fact that a motion is before the house to reconsider the vote by which the resolution was lost. We have no doubt that a large number of the members need some of the information that is contained in this book, but their constituents, that sent them there ought to be to the expense of furnishing this knowledge instead of the state. We presume a copy of "Robinson Crusoe" or "Gulliver's Travels" would do them just as well as there was the same money in it. They had better add the resolution of the Wisconsin Legislature which is to purchase a copy of Webster's Unabridged, in connection with Purdon, and then they can set up a small law office when their term expires, for if they reconsider and pass the resolution, their constituency will most assuredly be in fault if they ever get an opportunity to buy another with the people's money.

The House yesterday passed finally the bill revising the revenues of the State sinking fund. It transfers from the fund to the general revenue account, two-thirds of the corporation taxes for the present year, to enable the treasury to pay its present obligations, leaving more than enough to meet the interest on the debt and pay over half a million annually of the principal. The bill has some very wholesome restrictions on the officers of the sinking fund relative to monthly exhibits of the condition and whereabouts of the fund which the Senate will do well to accept. Senators need not be admonished, after the earnest criticisms of the more independent journals of all parties within the last few years that the people not only wish, but imperatively demand, just restraints upon the misuse of public funds. There can be no good reason for withholding the deposits of the State from either officials or the people, and monthly exhibits should be made mandatory. One feature of the House bill was doubtless dictated by the best purposes, but it involves the adoption of a most pernicious and always dangerous system. We allude to the clause requiring the purchase of bonds. It opens a wide field for speculation, relieves the Treasurer of his just responsibility, and would compel the State to buy her own indebtedness at a premium, when it can all be paid at its face. The true policy is to so legislate as to have no large surplus fund to tempt the cupidity of the Treasurer or the extravagance of the Legislature. In the management of our State finances there is safety only in poverty. Let taxes be reduced and the treasury depleted, and the corrupt treasury system will be ended.—Phila Times.

GROW FOR CONGRESS.

The Hon. Galusha Grow, who has settled down in Susquehanna county in his old district, is suspected by his political rivals of looking out for another term in Congress. They say that is what accounts for his sudden "flop" from Greeley and Buckalew in 1875. Galusha never loses sight of the main chance.—Harrisburg Patriot.

We are inclined to think our contemporary of the Patriot is correctly informed for we understand that at a meeting in Philadelphia, a few weeks since, the Court decided that Grow should have it. What the jury, composed of the electors of this district, will do, is not so certain for the Radical politicians of our county conclude that if there is anything that baffles Omniscience at the present time it is to tell which one of the Ring will be disposed of next, by being sent into a quiet private life. Mr. Grow has had time to rest, but we are inclined to think that the people will be afraid that his old malady will return in a more dangerous relapse if he should be put into a position where he would be exposed to Ring influence again. The congressional aspirations of "the late Court House Ring" wish Galusha was now in Texas or some other warm climate, instead of rusticated in Susquehanna county for his political recovery. If he should succeed in fastening himself upon the Ring ticket for congress next fall we predict that the people will see to it that his carpet bag is all packed and his fare paid for—Texas in November next, believing it to be for their political health if not for his. It is reported that Mr. Grow is very humble in his aspirations and will take a nomination to the lower house of the legislature if he can't fasten on any where else. He is said to be very thirsty.

TRUE CHRISTIAN CHARITY.

Never perhaps in the history of the country was there so great an opportunity for the exercise of true Christian charity, in mind, body, and estate, as at the present time. It is true that God has seemed to temper the winds of the winter thus far to "the shorn lamb," and that thousands who have been shorn of labor and the means of support, have been able to piece out their "measure of meal and cruse of oil" much longer than if the usual severity of this climate had demanded a good part of their means for fuel, yet He, who said of the true Christian, "by their fruits ye shall know them," will call many to a rigid account for the golden opportunities to dispense these fruits. There are persons in Montrose as well as in every other town of its size, whose pride would naturally keep them from even broaching the fact to their best friend, yet who are actually in need of indispensable necessities. Those like Jay Cooke & Co., may fail for their millions and still live in princely style; but when the poor working man, who produces more real value to the country in one year than such as Jay Cooke & Co. have done in all their lives, fails to find employment, the only source of sustenance for himself and family, it becomes, not a mere loss of a surplus of coupons and bonds, but an actual struggle with want, and their condition is largely owing to the dishonest, wild and gambling speculation of such bankers and brokers, and their sweat and toil these are now enjoying in their spacious palaces. There are those whose munificent hands relieve the suffering household, but much more of the kind can be dispensed. The days of the falling manna are past, except as it falls from the hand of the genuine follower of Christ, the embodiment of all charity. He who prays for the poor to be clothed and fed, and accompanies this prayer by presenting the necessary food and raiment is truly a Christian; but he who prays that it may fall from Heaven without these good works, if he be able to render them, is a hypocrite.

JUDICIAL SALARIES.

We heartily advocate economy in State and National expenditures, but at the same time we realize the fact that there may be such a thing as economy out of place. When the work to be done for the state is of the ordinary kind that anybody can perform, such as carrying brick or mixing mortar for some public building, it is eminently proper to let the work to the lowest bidder, but when intellectual skill and judicial integrity are wanted it pays to pay a good price for a good article. It is possible that if the office of Judge were put up at auction to the lowest bidder men could be found for less money than is now paid, or perhaps there are those who would do the work for nothing, but would it be policy to accept their services? The office of Judge is a responsible one and requires ability of a high order, and the most unswerving fidelity on the part of the incumbent. When competent men are found it is ill judged economy to pinch them down to the lowest figure that will allow them to live. It may be that the aggregate amount paid to the Judges of the State is sufficient, but the division is unequal. The pay of the various Judges ought to be in some degree proportioned to the amount of work performed. Outside of Philadelphia and Allegheny, however, the county Judges are nearly all placed on the same footing as regards salary, although some are required to do three times as much work as others. In counties like Susquehanna, Tioga and other agricultural districts the work of the Judges seldom exceeds eight weeks in the year and often less, while the work is of that ordinary kind that does not require so much study and research as much of the intricate business that arises in mining, manufacture and commercial districts. A single important equity case may require more labor than a week's ordinary work on the Bench, and it is this class of cases that more frequently arise in cities and districts where there are extensive mining and manufacturing interests and large amounts of capital are employed. The measure of the value of a Judge's salary in any particular county should in some measure be graduated by the earnings of lawyers at that Bar and by the cost of living. It is well known that the earnings of a first-class lawyer in such counties as Luzerne and Schuylkill are much more than in the small agricultural counties because larger interests are involved in litigation. It also costs more to live in such counties, and it is not unreasonable to suppose that a Judge can save as much at the end of a year on a salary of \$5,000 in Luzerne or Schuylkill as he could on a salary of \$5,000 in Luzerne or Schuylkill. To give the Judges in these counties the same salary would actually be giving more to the Judge of the smaller county, saying nothing about the "greater amount of work done by the other. In fixing the salaries of the Judges the Legislature should take these matters into consideration and distribute the pay in some proportion to the work.—Scranton Times.

Jeff Davis made a prodigious mistake if he wanted the applause and favor of the Blaines and Butlers and Mortons of the country. If he had just declared for the carpet-baggers in Mississippi after the war as Alcorn did, he could have been welcomed to the Senate by Morton and Hamlin any time. If he had insisted that there is nothing in the constitution the laws, or in a sound public policy to forbid a third term for the Presidency, he could have crossed legs with the guerilla and had the keepers of Andersonville, Libby and Saalsbury who have not yet been hung or driven from the country, in comfortable official position along with Mosby's Confederate free-booters. If he had joined Lee's chief lieutenant, Longstreet in 1863, in declaring that Democracy had staked all its issues on the war and lost he could have hung up his hat in an Collector's office on the Gulf, and been inducted into office with Morton waving the flag of fraternity and forgiveness over him. If he had given a Republican understanding to reconstruction with his unknown statesman and unstarred soldier, Ackerman it is an even chance that he could have got back into the Cabinet, and if he had stumped his State or any of his adopted States for scoundrelisms of the South Carolina Mosese stripe, as did Governor Orr, who was first in the field as a Confederate soldier and last in the Jeff Davis' Senate, Morton would have moved his confirmation as foreign Minister. To think what chances Jeff Davis has lost; but then he always was obstinate, selfish and consistent only in his dream of the triumph of treason. Being a fool in that way, and of all the brood of Confederates the undermost of the under dogs, with out sceptre, power or friends, Blaine bounces him with a courage that, rivals the heroism of the stalwart policeman who missed the pug-nacious burglar in his ambition to capture the peanut boy. Two men have foolishly, fatally blundered, and history will write their name about in this wise.—James G. Blaine: Jefferson Davis.—Times.

JEFF DAVIS' MISTAKE.

There is nothing quite so amusing in the current literature of the day, as the glorification of Radical journals over the "parliamentary victories" gained by Mr. Blaine and other distinguished Radical statesmen of the House of Representatives. To one uninitiated, it would occur that Mr. Blaine was revolutionizing the country and controlling its legislation. But when one comes to examine the statute books and the proceedings of Congress, we fail to find wherein Mr. Blaine is perceptibly moulding the legislation of the country. The whole scope of his great victory is that he delays the passage of a bill granting universal amnesty, a just measure, and one that will be eventually passed, as it should be. Mr. Blaine being in the minority, possessed the advantage that the minority always have, of delaying action, or putting the majority to a temporary disadvantage. The bill, in the shape it was before congress, required a two-thirds majority to secure its passage, and less than two-thirds favoring its passage, it failed to pass. That is all there is in Mr. Blaine's wonderful victory. But one would suppose after reading the Radical newspapers that Mr. Blaine had really done something wonderful, and something for which the American people ought to be sufficiently grateful to elevate him to the Presidency. But Mr. Blaine's parliamentary victory is already, and in the future will continue to be, barren of good results. His "victory" does not elevate him in the good opinion of the people, but on the contrary, has already depreciated him and the depreciation will continue. He has shown himself unable or indisposed to regard the Union as an entirety in feeling; and instead of being ready and willing to bury all the wrongs and crimes and errors of the past, by whomsoever committed, out of sight forever, he digs open the grave and parades the skeleton in the halls of congress, invoking passion and hate, instead of solving forgotten wrongs, that better unity and renewed patriotism may be reaped.

PARLIAMENTARY VICTORIES.

Such men, be they from the North or the South, are no longer able to command the respect and support of even a respectable portion of the American people. The people both of the South and the North remember that fifteen years ago they followed where this class of men led, through a sea of blood and long years of woe and suffering, and they are not disposed to repeat the terrible experiment. Even the pretext of the old time sectionalism no longer exists, and every true patriot in the land is willing to accept its removal as a full compensation for the terrible and bloody struggle between the North and the South.—Slavery is dead and buried—it was the only question that ever fatally divided the American people—and in its passion and every passion and every prejudice that grew out of the long contest that finally culminated in a war in behalf of long cherished convictions held in the North and South respectively. The right or the wrong of these convictions can no longer be made a question in American politics. Not one, but every question was decided by the war, and the North has no right to dig them up and discuss them on one side any more than the South has on the other. The mission of the patriot and statesman of to-day is to cover up this unhappy question and forget the passions that it inspired, and the man who digs open its grave, on any pretext whatever, in search of an issue, is guilty of the foulest treason against patriotism that can be committed. We expect no man, be he from the North or South, who invades the tomb in search of fuel to once more kindle the fires of sectional hatred in a Union, which henceforth must truthfully know no North, no South, no East and no West, but a common Union of sovereign States—"distinct as the billows, yet one as the sea"—each perfect in its own sphere, and all forming a harmonious whole, in which no distinction, founded upon past differences, present status or present possibilities, shall be permitted to exist, or tolerated in discussion in national council. But Mr. Blaine's parliamentary victory consists in the sole fact that he has put himself on record as a pronounced sectionalist and one who is determined that the issues of the past shall not be forgotten, but kept alive and fanned into a consuming flame like that which desolated the land fifteen years ago. And to crown all, Mr. Blaine put himself on record for the express purpose of securing the Presidency of a Union which he declares shall be a Union in name but hot in sentiment. How many more such victories intervene between James G. Blaine and political annihilation?"—Pittsburg Post.

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Advertisements New This Week. ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—IN the estate of Nathan R. Stark late of Springville township, Susquehanna County, Pennsylvania, dec'd. Letters of Administration in the said estate having been granted to the undersigned, all persons owing said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and all persons having claims against said estate are requested to present them without delay. DATED Feb. 2, 1876.—W. STARK, Administrator. SOMETHING NEW. A BOOT & SHOE SHOP has just been opened over F. B. Chandler's store. All kinds of work made to order. Repairing done on short notice. After having nearly 15 years experience in the business, I feel confident I can please all who may give me a call. C. E. UPTGROVE, Manager. MONTROSE, Feb. 2, 1876.—11. CLOSING OUT AT COST! The subscriber will sell goods at cost for cash, during the month of February, and in order to reduce their stock as low as possible. Those having un settled accounts will please settle the same as soon as possible. JAMES MARTIN & SON. Dimeok, Feb. 2, 1876.—11. OUR NATIONAL CENTENNIAL A Lecture by the Rev. E. A. Warriner, on Friday, February 11th, 1876, at 8 o'clock p. m., at the house of Mr. Daniel Bayre. Tickets, 50 cents. MONTROSE, Feb. 2, 1876.—2v. H. ROSENTHAL, Auctioneer, Will sell at public sale, commencing Friday, Feb. 4th, 1876, at 11 o'clock a. m., and continue until sold, in the store formerly occupied by E. P. Stamp, in Montrose, a large and well assorted stock of MEN'S AND BOYS' BOOTS AND SHOES, LADIES' MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S SHOES. Sale positive and without reserve. Terms: cash for all bills of \$10, or under, and six months credit with interest and approved security on bills over \$20. Country merchants as well as private families will find it to their interest to attend this sale, for there are some first class goods, and all warranted, consigned to me for sale, being part of a large stock of one of the leading Eastern Factories. Remember these goods are all warranted as represented. Day sales commencing at 11 o'clock a. m., evening sales at 7 p. m. H. ROSENTHAL, Auctioneer and Appraiser. MONTROSE, Feb. 2, 1876.—11.