

# THE DEMOCRAT.

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**HAWLEY & CRUSER**  
EDITORS & PROPRIETORS.  
At two Dollars per Year in Advance.

TO ADVERTISERS:—The Democrat as an advertising medium is unsurpassed in this section. It reaches the Farmer, Mechanic, and business man. Its circulation is constantly increasing, and its advertising rates reasonable. Rates will be given at our office or by mail.

JOB PRINTING:—Our office is supplied with four printing presses, together with a large variety of type, borders, fancy inks, etc., with which we are prepared to do work in the best style and at prices lower than any competitors in any section. Samples shown and estimates cheerfully given at our office. Work ordered by mail will receive prompt attention.

S. B. HAWLEY. W. C. CRUSER.

It may turn out after all that Mr. Blaine's plan of investigating himself was as wise as it was safe. His statement before the house was very clear and apparently explicit, but in some quarters there is still incredulity. Ex-Representative James F. Wilson, of Iowa, a gentleman whose word will go as far as Mr. Blaine's in any part of the country, and a man who stands as high in the regard of his party as Mr. Blaine, states that he ascertained by an examination of the books of the Union Pacific railroad and by inquiry that Col. Scott when president of the company gave his note for \$64,000 to Morton, Bliss & Co., indorsed by the Union Pacific company. Instead of paying the note when it became due, Col. Scott turned over to the Union Pacific company \$75,000 of Little Rock and Fort Smith bonds and the company paid the note. Mr. Wilson says he heard that the \$64,000 had been paid to Mr. Blaine, and on inquiring of him Mr. Blaine said that the Little Rock and Fort Smith bonds belonged to a constituent of his who wanted them sold and that he (Blaine) had sold them to Col. Scott and paid the money over to his constituent. Mr. Blaine denies that he told Mr. Wilson anything of the kind but Mr. Wilson declares that he did, and that he is ready to so testify before a congressional committee. If Mr. Wilson is ready to testify he ought to have the opportunity and should not be deprived of it for fear he may hurt Mr. Blaine's chances at Cincinnati. Both he and government director Harrison appear to have such a ground of certainty to stand upon that they remain unconvinced by Mr. Blaine's late speech. Both these gentlemen are persons of such credit that their assertions cannot be brushed aside by declamation. Their testimony must be submitted to the test of careful examination and cross-examination and the sooner the better. If the gentleman from Maine escapes unscathed from such an ordeal he may safely plume his wings for higher flights.

It is truly excellent and admirable work which Archbishop Williams, of Boston, has taken upon himself in connection with the affairs of Patrick Donohue of the Boston Pilot who lately fell into bankruptcy. Donohue, besides running his newspaper had been carrying on a private banking business receiving on deposit in sums ranging from \$25 upwards the savings of hard working men and woman who put entire trust in his integrity. The amount of these deposits from laborers mechanics, servants, wash-women and needlewomen reached according to the published list as high as \$73,000, and their losses resulted in an incalculable amount of sorrow and suffering. Into the ears of Archbishop Williams and his priests their pitiable tales were poured and he began to cast about for some way of relieving them. After a time he offered to purchase the Pilot put \$30,000 into its business and raise more money in its behalf. We now learn that after consummating its purchase, the Archbishop proposes to pay every dollar due to the poor people who deposited money with the former proprietor. This is a noble deed, which will be appreciated not only by the beneficiaries, but by the people at large. The Archbishop has set an example which some other people connected with banking institutions would do well to follow. He was in no way responsible for the affairs of the Pilot, and even after purchasing it he was in no wise bound to pay the debts of its proprietor. He has by his course honored himself become more endeared than ever to thousands of the people of Boston, and won the respect of all men who can appreciate a good deed.

What fools these Democrats in Congress are for investigating Radical corruption. The more they are exposed the more certain become the Radical chances for success. At least this is what the organs tell us.

Gold closed in New York on Monday at 138.

Day by day as the house committees of investigation at Washington advance their knowledge of the ins and outs of republican administration there are new evidences of trepidation in the ranks of the opposition. The power of the courts has been invoked to shield unwilling or stubborn witnesses. The records of the departments are withheld by executive order. Mr. Clapp, the government printer, who admits that he has squandered and misappropriated the public money, has invented a new device for protecting himself from further annoyances. He has informed the house committee who have been examining his accounts that he is an officer of the senate and that the house has no jurisdiction over his acts. From Mr. Clapp up to the President a profound conviction has lately obtained that the lower house of congress is a body prone to the exercise of dangerous powers and altogether too inquisitive about matters connected with the disbursement of public money. The impeachment of Mr. Belknap and a radical razeving of appropriation bills will in good time do much to confirm this opinion and intensify the opposition of office holders to democratic ascendancy.

John Morrissey is bolting the nomination of the New York democrats as usual. The democracy of New York do not possess the powers of deglutition to bolt the chief gambler of the country and he proposes to repeat his accustomed performance of conspiring with republican thieves for the defeat of the party of which he professes to be a member. What business John Morrissey has in a democratic convention, or what reason he can assign for his anger at being excluded therefrom, passes the comprehension of most people. He ran on the republican ticket for senator last year in New York city and of course cannot claim recognition by the democrats after that act of deliberate treachery. The New York democracy may well congratulate themselves on their "good riddance of bad rubbish."

What an energetic official John Davenport was. In 1872 he receipted for the following sums of money to be used in detecting and punishing crime against the United States: That is to arrest Democrats and keep them away from the polls under terror of Jimmy O'Briens gangs of rounders. July 13, \$5,000, Sept 26, \$10,000; Oct 11, \$5,000 Oct 20, \$3,000. This was about half that he received that year, in addition to from \$200,000 to \$300,000 paid directly from the Treasury to his deputies.

The Republicans in the several State Legislatures as well as in Congress wait to go home. They say the longer the session the greater the damage to the party. The great complaint some time ago was that the Democrats were fooling away their time. It now turns out that on the contrary it was just the reverse. There are some people very hard to please.

Belknap would like a postponement of his trial until December and the Republican politicians generally would be well pleased if his desire in this regard could be fulfilled. But the motion made by his counsel before the High Court of Impeachment has failed and the trial will soon go on.

Morton is going to have a committee appointed to investigate Thomas Jefferson. He is satisfied that it is more to the interest of the Radical party to investigate the dead Jefferson than the living Grant.

**Why Lincoln Was Assassinated.**  
Among the chosen friends of John Wilkes Booth's boyhood was a dashing chivalrous young man named Jno. Y. Beal whose home was in the beautiful Shenandoah Valley not far from Winchester. Damon and Phyllis were not more attached to each other than were Booth and Beal. Beal was Southern in his sympathies, and planned raids on northern cities, and at last was captured at or near Buffalo tried for piracy on the Northern lakes, and sentenced to be hanged on Bedloe's Island.

One afternoon, in the city of Washington, while Beal was under sentence of death, there alighted from a carriage two men, who walked into the rooms occupied by Washington McLean of Cincinnati, who was at this time in Washington in the interest of his business. These men who called were Senator Hale of New Hampshire and John Wilkes Booth. Booth was anxious to save the life of Beal, his chum and confidential personal friend. He had interested Mr. Hale in his behalf.

They importuned McLean to go with them to the President, as a Democrat—as a friend of Booth—as a man who had much influence with Mr. Lincoln, and to vouch with Mr. Hale for any promise

Booth might make in return for this great favor to him. After a protracted interview McLean accompanied Hale and Booth, in a carriage to the residence of John W. Forney, who was then in bed, the hour being late. Forney was awakened from his sleep and told the object of his call. His sympathies were enlisted, as he was always ready to serve his friends.

It was an hour or more past midnight when Hale, McLean, Forney and Booth were driven to the White House. The guard, at the request of Forney admitted the carriage to the grounds. Mr. Lincoln was called from his sleep, and there, in the dead of night, he sat and listened to the prayers of Booth and the endorsements of those who came with him to ask the favor of Executive clemency.

The interview lasted till 4 o'clock in the morning. It was one of tears, prayers, and petitions. There was not a dry eye in the room as Booth knelt at the feet of Lincoln, clasped his knees with his hands, and begged him to spare the life of his friend who, in serving the ones he loved, had come to the door of death.

Booth told all. He told how, long before, in a fit of passion to do some bold deed, he had joined in a conspiracy to abduct the President and to hold him a hostage for the release of certain military prisoners who were Booth's friends, and who, it was thought, were to be shot. He told of the meetings they had held at the house of Mr. Surratt, and that all of that plan had fallen to the ground long before. He offered his service at any time and in any place or capacity, free of cost and fearless of consequences. The eminent gentlemen who were there with him joined the request that the prayers of Booth should be granted, and that Beal should be pardoned.

At last President Lincoln, with tears streaming down his face, took Booth by the hands, bade him rise and stand like a man, and gave him his promise that Beal should be pardoned. He asked the party to depart that he might gain rest for the work of the morrow, and said the official document that they asked for should be forwarded at once to United States Marshal, Robert Murray, in New York, and through him to the officials charged with the execution of Beal.

After breakfast, Lincoln informed Seward, Secretary of State, what he had done or promised to do. Seward said that it must not be; that public sentiment in the North demanded that Beal should be hung. He declared that to pardon Beal would discourage enlistments lengthen the war, and insult the sentiments that called for blood. He chided Lincoln for making such promises without asking the advice of his Cabinet, or advising with himself, Seward, on State policy. As the argument grew contentious, Seward declared that if the conduct of the war was to be trifled with by appeals for humanity he should go out of the Cabinet and use his influence against the president, and should charge him with being in sympathy with the South. Lincoln yielded and Beal was executed. The reaction on Lincoln's nervous system was such that for days he was far from well.

The effect on Booth was terrible. He raved like a madman, and in his frenzy swore that Lincoln and Seward should both pay for the grief and agony he had been put to. From the death of Beal Booth brooded vengeance for that which he considered a personal affront. His rage took in Seward, and he engaged Harold, Atterholt, and others to avenge Beal's death by killing Seward, while he, Booth, wreaked human vengeance on the President.

At last came the hour. Booth killed Lincoln. His friends and relatives or avengers of Beal tried their best to kill Seward, and when they left him stabbed, bleeding, and limp as a cloth, as he rolled over behind the bed whereon they found him, they supposed their work was completely done.

Our story is told. We have given the truth of history, and told exactly why Abraham Lincoln, the humane President of the United States was killed.

## Advertisements New This Week.

GOODS! GOODS!

Wm. Hayden

Has just received an

ENTIRE NEW STOCK OF MEN'S, BOYS' AND YOUTHS' CLOTHING,

At prices to suit the hard times.

MEN'S SUITS, \$6 TO \$25  
BOYS' & YOUTHS' \$5 TO \$10

Also a fine line of

DRY GOODS, HATS & CAPS, BOOTS AND SHOES, YANKEE NOTIONS, FANCY GOODS,

Cheap for cash. No charges for showing our goods.

Wm. Hayden  
New Bedford, May 24, 1876.

# ATTENTION COMPANY! \$1,000 Bounty. "WAIT FOR THE WAGON."

1,000 MEN WANTED, ARMED!

with Greenbacks, to buy the best made, easiest-running, and most durable Wagon ever made for the money.

THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT OF PLATFORMS, OPEN AND TOP BUGGIES AND PHATONS, EVER OFFERED TO THE CITIZENS OF NORTHERN PENNSYLVANIA.

Particular attention is called to our Standard Platforms. We claim to make the best Family and Farm Wagon combined, ever offered for the money. Each Wagon Warranted as represented. We employ none but experienced mechanics. Selecting best of stock for cash and pay cash for labor, and we have reduced the prices, as follows:

No. 1. Platform 1 1/2 Spoke, 1 1/2 Axle, 1 1/2 Springs, 2 Seats, - \$115 00 Add for Trimming, \$5 to \$8; Break \$7.	No. 2. Platform 1 1/2 Spoke, 1 1/2 Axle, 1 1/2 Springs, 4 1/2 Leaves, Drop-tail board, 2 Seats, - \$125 00 Add for Trimming, \$5 to \$8; Break \$7.	Top Buggies, Piano Box or Shell body or Broad Box, with Enamel Cloth, Top and Damask Lining, Patent wheels, - \$100 00 Rubber Top, Broad Cloth Trimming, \$125 00
We claim this the most convenient and durable and cheapest wagon in the market.		Phatons, Leather top and Broad Cloth Trimming Patent Wheels, - \$200 00
Open Buggies, prices range from \$100 to \$150 00 according to trimming and painting, &c.		Lumber Wagons, prices down to \$50 00 for a 5x10 pipe box, and \$35 for 3 1/2x11 box. Add for Break, \$5, set Whiffletrees and Neck Yoke, \$10. Each Wagon to be warranted as represented.
Piano Box, Trimming of Broadcloth, finely painted, Patent Wheels, Steel Tire, Rubber Apron, Oil Cloth, fully warranted, - \$140 00		Manufacture at Springville, and Repository on Public Avenue, Montrose, Pa. If you desire to purchase, examine our stock, and if none are on hand to suit, we can make to order at same price.

D. D. SEARLE, Proprietor.

Montrose, May, 3d, 1876.

## GREAT EXCITEMENT IN MONTROSE

AT THE  
New Store and New Firm

## WEEKS, MELHUISE & CO.

DRY GOODS.

CLOTHING, WATCHES AND JEWELRY,

Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes.

The Largest Stock of  
SILVER WARE.

Kept in Northern Pennsylvania,

And at the Lowest Prices.

TABLE CUTLERY,  
POCKET KNIVES, POCKET BOOKS,

VIOLINS, STRINGS, &c., &c.

Watches, Jewelry, &c., repaired by

F. D. MELHUISE,

Practical Watchmaker and Jeweler, successors to Lebel & Melhuish. We have a large stock of Material, new parts, &c., which enables us to do work more perfect and promptly than ever.

at prices lower than ever known before in Susquehanna County. Not excepting prices before the war.

NO REMEMENTS!

Everything New and Fresh at Popular Prices.

3600 yards of best prints in market, sold during the past fall on racks, at 6 p.c. per yard, and still there is more to follow.

Don't be deceived by others in trade who represent our goods of inferior quality but come and examine for yourselves. Prices greatly reduced but quality maintained. Montrose, April 24, 1876.

## FOR SALE.

Billiard outfit for sale cheap. Two tables with the necessary fixtures. Address, E. S. WARNER, Montrose, Pa. May 3d, 1876.

## E. BACON, WILL HEREAFTER

finish the citizens of Montrose and Vicinity with first-class Bread, Biscuit, Rolls, Pies, Cakes and Cookies, Tarts, &c., &c. Parties and Weddings supplied, and quality guaranteed. Dining Rooms up stairs, where also, Cakes will be found ready to satisfy the cravings of the inner man. Montrose, May 3d, 1876. E. BACON.

## MONEY WANTED.

Two Notes for sale, \$500 each, having four years each to run, and disposed of them so that purchaser can realize eight per cent. for money invested. Security undoubted. For information apply to E. B. Hawley, editor Democrat. May 3, 1876.—Sw.

## FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.

A Farm of 146 acres, near Port Crane, Broom Co., N. Y. Sixty acres cleared, good buildings—nearly new. Will sell on reasonable terms, or exchange for property in Binghamton. Address, S. MILLS KEY, Binghamton, N. Y. May 3d, 1876.—2w

## FARM FOR SALE.

A farm for sale of 180 acres in Silver Lake. Well watered, timber, good cleared buildings, &c., convenient to church, school, &c., &c. ALLEN J. SHELDON, Sheldon P. O., Susquehanna Co., Pa. April 19, 1876.—4

## ROAD LETTING.

The Supervisors of Silver Lake will let the contracting of a new road on the line between the farms of Sayres and Thomas Hartnett, on Thursday, June 1st, 1876, at 2 o'clock, p.m., on the ground. CHARLES DELHANTY, LORENZO STONE, J. DONOVAN, Supervisors. May 3d, 1876.—5w

## AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—The Under-

signed having been appointed by the Orphans' Court of Susquehanna County to distribute the funds remaining in the hands of C. F. Read, Executor and Trustee of the estate of Joseph Backus, dec'd., will attend to the duties of his appointment at his office in Montrose on Monday, June 5th, 1876, at 3 p.m., at which time and place all persons interested will present their claims or be forever debarred from coming in on said fund. WM. A. CROSSMON, Auditor. May 3d, 1876.—5w

## AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—THE UNDER-

signed having been appointed by the Court of Common Pleas, of Susquehanna County, an Auditor to distribute the funds in the hands of the Sheriff, arising from sale of real estate of Henry Griswold, Trustee of the Episcopal Church of Susquehanna Depot will attend to the duties of his appointment at the office of Wm. A. Crossmon, in Montrose, Monday June 19, 1876, at one o'clock, p.m., at which time and place all persons interested, must present their claims or be forever debarred from coming in on said fund. W. B. CROSSMON, Auditor. May 2d, 1876.—4w

## BINGHAMTON

BOOK BINDERY.

P. A. HOPKINS & SONS, PROPRIETORS,  
No. 41 Court Street, 2d Floor, Binghamton, N. Y.

ALL STYLES OF BINDING

AND BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURING

AT REASONABLE PRICES.  
Binghamton, May 2d, 1876.—5w

## ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

In the estate of James McDonnell, late of Rush, Pa. 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. CATHERINE McDONNELL, JAMES McDONNELL, ALEXANDER McDONNELL, Administrators. May 3d, 1876.—5w

## ASSIGNEES' NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that James Martin of Bridge-water, has made an assignment for the benefit of his creditors, to the undersigned, and all persons indebted to his estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims to present them duly tested for settlement. The notes and accounts will remain in our hands for payment till the 1st of June, after which they will be placed in the hands of our attorney for collection. F. L. GOOL, WM. H. JONES, Assignees. May 3d, 1876.—5w

## BUSINESS CHANGE.

The firm of E. Bacon & Co. having been dissolved, I will continue the

## Confectionery Business,

At the old stand. I am prepared to furnish

FRUITS AND BUTTS,

At wholesale and Retail Prices.

FRESH SUPPLY CANNED GOODS,

Constantly on hand.

LARGE ASSORTMENT OF TOYS, &c. &c.

Montrose, May 3d, 1876.

E. C. BACON.

## IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT.

C. & A. CORTESY,

DRY GOODS,

—AND—

MERCHANT TAILORING.

AT OUR NEW STORE,

No. 31 Court Street.

We would respectfully announce to the public that we have removed to our new and spacious store, No. 31 corner of Court and Water streets and are filling it with a new stock of goods that we just arrived. Our stock of Dress Goods, Shawls, &c., are of the very best quality and styles and purchased for cash when the market was most depressed.

In the line of Fancy Goods, Hosiery, Gloves, Hair Goods, Ribbons, etc., our stock is unsurpassed. We have also opened a Department of Merchant Tailoring and have just purchased a large stock of the latest styles in the line of Cloths, Cassimeres, etc., and the very best quality. We have employed to take charge of this Department, Mr. T. D. TAYLOR, a leading and most successful tailor in the city, and who always guarantees a perfect fit. Mr. Taylor did the lecting of the cloths, cassimeres, shawls, etc., for his department, which shawls partly all that we have the latest and most fashionable styles.

We cordially thank our patrons for past favors and promise them and the public generally that we are prepared to supply anything in our line at the lowest prices.

We solicit your patronage.

C. & A. CORTESY.

Binghamton, April 15, 1876.