

THE DEMOCRAT.

PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY MORNING AT MONTROSE, SUSQUEHANNA COUNTY, PA., BY HAWLEY & CRUSER, EDITORS & PROPRIETORS.

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.

E. B. HAWLEY. W. C. CRUSER.

THAT USURY BILL.

Our Legislature has adjourned and the usury bill, which originated in the House, and was passed to third reading, was laid on the shelf among other bills of the kind, to gather dust till another session. This was a bill in the interest of the masses, and like most of those, was handled about with legislative tongs, for a while, so that a few politicians might place themselves upon the record, to carry out their personal schemes with their constituents, and then slaughtered for the benefit of the shysters. Had the bill been championed by a single honest supporter, it might have been so pressed upon the legislature as to have made it politically unhealthful for the representatives of the people to have refused to have carried out their will, for the popular feeling in the state to-day, is ten to one in favor of such legislation. Never in the history of any nation, until that of ours, was the medium of exchange, the representative of labor and its productions, money, an interest bearing commodity. Under the former banking system, bank bills represented gold and bankers were obliged (by law) to keep gold or silver in their vaults sufficient to redeem those bills, which was the basis of their banking capital. What would the people of this country have thought if the banks then had demanded six per cent. interest upon this gold and silver, their capital, in addition to the lawful interest for the use of their bills? This is precisely the privilege allowed them by congress now. The bonds, against you, the people, upon which every dollar of the banking capital is based, and upon which every bank bill is issued which is loaned to you, is drawing five or six per cent. from you in interest, paid by you in gold as taxes, and when you pay lawful interest in this state, you pay six per cent. more, making an aggregate of ten or twelve per cent. by law, for the use of each dollar in money. Is not this enough of itself to enslave the manufacturing and producing classes? But when shysters add to this any where from ten to fifty per cent. it then becomes downright annihilation. We say as we have said many times before, that this oppression of labor and production, must be limited by stringent legislation or the principles of Republican government and free and equal rights under its laws, will give place to a moneyed aristocracy, based upon principles of landlord and tenant, a worse condition than a limited monarchy. The corrupt politicians who have not only robbed the nation of its financial prosperity but also of that "sacred honor" laid upon its alter by the fathers of 1776, talk long and loud about the "great intricacy of the financial question" when they should simply substitute trickery for "intricacy." The trickery has been, and is now, to legislate the financial control of the nation into the hands of a few who will farm it out to their "post traders" as they may deem most profitable to them, virtually rolling us back to the oppressive "stamp act" under King George. This financial question, to an honest man, is as simple as an A B C primer and can be answered in a few words. Let the principle of "equal rights" take the place of "class legislation." The power to oppress, be it in the hands of a tyrannical ruler or a bond holding shlock, must be restrained by stringent and wholesome legislation. It is high time the masses began to organize for self defense. And as Patrick Henry said one hundred years ago, you must not lie supinely on your backs until the enemy has tied you hand and foot.

The York Daily reports that just before the train bearing the congressional visitors to the Centennial left that place, Senator Cameron introduced Senator Conkling from the rear platform of the last car, to the assembled crowd. Mr. Conkling said that he did not appear because he thought the crowd wished to see him, but because he was ordered to do so by their senator, Mr. Cameron, and

that in the senate they were all taught to obey him. That may prove to be a rather unfortunate speech for the New York candidate for the Republican nomination for the Presidency. There are some people in the Republican party who are not anxious that any man whom senator Cameron can order around shall occupy the presidential chair.

Gold closed in New York, on Monday at 1.12 1/2.

Three-Card Monte Men Beaten.

OMAHA, May 9.—The suit brought by Thurston, a gambler, against the Union Pacific railroad company for ejection from the cars by employees on account of his known profession, went to the jury last night, and to day they rendered a verdict of \$147, the amount paid for a ticket, which had never been returned to him.

The result of this case, tried in the United States Court, is to the effect that railroad companies, for the protection of passengers, have the right to eject three-card monte men from the train.

Trug Bill Against Belknap.

WASHINGTON, May 9.—The grand jury of the criminal court of the District of Columbia to-day found a true bill of indictment against Belknap. The indictment sets forth that he was secretary of war on June 16, 1873, at which time certain proceedings were pending in relation to the appointment and retention in office of the trader at Fort Sill, and that he received the sum of \$1,000 from Calph P. Marsh with interest to have his decision and action on the question pending influence and appointed John S. Evans as post trader in consideration of having received said sum. The additional counts charge him with receiving \$1,500 for the same purpose on November 4, 1873, January 22, 1874, April 10, 1874, May 24, 1875, and November 5, 1875, and \$750 January 15, 1876.

The Molly Maguires.

A bombshell was recently exploded in the camp of the Molly Maguires in Schuylkill county, by the sudden arrest of twelve or fifteen prominent men who are charged with being implicated in the assassinations committed in that county last year. A man named James in McParlan, alias McKenna, of Pinkerton's detective force, managed to worm himself into the affections of the Molly Maguires a long time ago and after awhile joined the order and for a year or more continued to live and act with them. Recently he lodged information against the parties spoken of above and one of the most exciting trials which ever took place was commenced at Pottsville on Monday. The testimony of McParlan, the detective, is intensely interesting. He gave the signs, grips and secrets of the "Ancient order of the Hibernians," and said that Patrick Collins, one of the present commissioners of Schuylkill county, was "Body-master" in the Order, and attended its conventions. President Gowen of the Reading railroad, in arguing a point connected with the presentation of testimony said in effect that Collins would be called before the court to account for certain visits he had made through the coal regions, and asserted that the court house was full of "Mollies," and that a man named Condon, of Palo Alto, had been appointed night watchman of the jail where the prisoners were confined. Considerable excitement was caused by Mr. Gowen's assertions.

In the course of his testimony Mr. McParlan stated that from remonstrances received from the division and conventions outside the county he had learned that the acts and practices of the order in Schuylkill county, which had become a society for the perpetration of crime and the protection of criminals, were not those countenanced and approved by the order generally outside of Schuylkill county.

The Commonwealth declared themselves ready to prove that at a county convention of the order held in July, 1875, at Tamaqua, in the house of Carol, now on trial, at which meeting Riorty, another of the prisoners, was present, the rival claims of two of the members of the order to having murdered Gower James, in Shenandoah city, in 1874, were presented to the convention for adjudication; that the dispute was settled by it, and the party adjudged to have committed the crime was paid out of the treasury of the order a reward of upwards of one hundred dollars.

Detective McParlan was severely cross examined. On being questioned as to the numerous coal breakers set on fire since 1874, he said he discovered the plot to burn the Helfenstein breaker; also some of the Philadelphia and Reading railroad cars. While acting in the capacity of Secretary of the order a discussion arose at the meeting as to who should obtain the reward for killing James. A man named Hurley claimed the reward, which was also claimed by Lawler and Morris. He (McParlan) was appointed one of a committee to investigate whether Hurley was the murderer of James or not, and he reported that Hurley was entitled to the money. Mollies also attempted to release the prisoners Kelly and Doyle from the Mauch Chunk prison. McParlan told them he would fetch men himself to effect their release, and in this way delayed the attempted rescue, and at the same time made arrangements with his superior officer, Superintendent Franklin, of Phil-

adelphia, and Capt. Linden, his assistant, to select men to kill Jones, McParlan was selected as one of them. He, in order to get out of committing the murder, suggested that he would go ahead to clear the way, but his real object was to inform the police authorities so as to have him and his party arrested, to save Jones's life; but he was too late, Jimmy Kerrigan and his accomplices had already started on their bloody mission.

adelphia, and Capt. Linden, his assistant, to select men to kill Jones, McParlan was selected as one of them. He, in order to get out of committing the murder, suggested that he would go ahead to clear the way, but his real object was to inform the police authorities so as to have him and his party arrested, to save Jones's life; but he was too late, Jimmy Kerrigan and his accomplices had already started on their bloody mission.

Opening of the International Exhibition.

PHILADELPHIA, May 10.—The opening of the Centennial Exhibition was happily a greater success than could have been anticipated. The weather, which was rainy early in the morning cleared by 9 o'clock, and became delightful by 10. The crowd in attendance may fairly be estimated at about fifty thousand people. Perhaps twenty thousand more were outside the enclosure, a circumstance which shows to how many persons fifty cents is a serious consideration. It also suggests the wisdom of lowering the price of admission, at least on certain days. The time for opening the gates of the grounds had been set at 9 o'clock, only invited guests to be admitted to the space allotted for the ceremonies, and others—whoever came with half a dollar—to the unreserved portion of the premises. Promptness was so general that great multitudes gathered at the gates and clamored before the opening, which was a quarter of an hour late. The Main Building, Machinery Hall, Memoria Hall, and the ground between them comprised the reserved space, and the deadheads who were admitted thereto numbered from eight to ten thousand. In front of Memoria Hall a large platform was apportioned to the distinguished guests each section of seats being placarded and at the front was the place for speakers to stand. Close in front of the platform were seats for newspaper representatives. Across the space alongside the Main Building, and facing the platform, were tiers of seats for the orchestra and the singers. Every square foot of room between the Main Building and Memoria Hall, except the parts marked for specified occupation was covered by half-past nine o'clock. The sun hitherto blackly overclouded came out with sudden brightness at about that time, hanging the scene at once from sombreness to brilliancy. A less comfortable change was from coolness to heat.

The ceremonies began, according to promise, at a quarter past ten, with music by an orchestra led by Mr. Theodore Thomas. The tunes, in their order, were the national airs of the Argentine Republic, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Denmark, France, Germany, Great Britain, Italy, Netherlands, Norway, Russia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, and for the United States, "Hail Columbia."

THE ARRIVAL OF DISTINGUISHED PERSONS.

The playing lasted until 11 o'clock and by reason of hubbub was audible only at times, except to those who were close to it. The concourse was more interested in watching the arrivals of persons accorded seats on the platform, and picking out familiar faces. The Emperor of Brazil chanced to come just as his country's "Hymno Brasileria Nacional" was being played. He was vigorously cheered as he walked carelessly to the front of the platform and when he reached the rail he took off his hat, bowed and smiled. His wife was with him, but she avoided scrutiny to some extent by slipping into an inconspicuous chair. Dum Pedro's private secretary was greeted with laughter but he did not seem to know it. His personal appearance was what amused the spectators. To a round body and a jolly, red face, he added a hat of strange shape and evidently antiquity—such a hat as is seldom seen, except on the 17th of March—a silk hat with a broad brim, a low crown, and uncounted dents. Mr. Wm. M. Everts was received with applause; and so were President Hawley of the Centennial Commission, Governor Hartranft and some of the Senators. Considerable amusement was caused by the sudden appearance of Frederick Douglass—who had in some way worked his way through the crowd, and was helped over the ropes by officers and conducted to a seat on the platform. He was greeted with cheers. The Governors and Senators had the control of seats on the platform, the diplomatic corps were next in order of conspicuousness, and the Representatives and Commissioners next. A few bright uniforms were worn, but dress suits of black were, most common. Women in light colored clothing helped to make the scene lack less brightness.

Two immense bronze figures of winged horses are mounted on pedestals facing Memoria Hall, and as many men and boys as they could hold climbed to perilous perchs thereon. A stalwart fellow tried to make the difficult ascent and was pushed back by those who did not wish to be crowded. He fought hard for a hold, and succeeded amid tumultuous cheering.

THE PRESIDENT'S ENTRY.

Following that diversion was the entry of Grant and his Cabinet. The orchestra was then playing Riego's Spanish national hymn, though Mr. Esch showed no signs of noticing the appropriateness Grant advanced to the rail, and when cheering began uncovered his head and bowed. How long or hearty the plaudits would have been if left to spontaneity it is impossible to say, for General Hawley stepped quickly forward, shouted "Three

cheers for the President of the United States," and conducted the cheering with sweeping strokes of his hat. The responses were all that could have been desired. There were several cries of "Bristow" as the members of the Cabinet took their seats. Grant and Dom Pedro shook hands and as they stood talking occupied the attention of the people until the last of the national airs was finished. The music had been well played, but had commanded little attention.

It was 11 o'clock when Mr. J. B. P. Dixey, the master of ceremonies, waived his handkerchief for the music to cease, "Hail Columbia" having been repeated until everything was ready for the next thing in the programme—the first public performance of Wagner's "Centennial March."

"The audience will please give their attention," shouted General Hawley, "while the Rev. Simpson invokes the divine blessing."

Bishop Simpson stepped to the rail, lifted his right hand and prayed in a clear, distinct voice. The praying occupied ten minutes, and seemed longer to those who, having struck devotional attitudes at the start held out to the end. There was, however, perfect decorum, despite the length of the Bishop's petition.

Then came the first of the ceremony that aroused genuine enthusiasm—the singing of Whittier's hymn to music by Mr. John K. Paine by a strong chorus, with organ and orchestral accompaniment. Hearty cheering followed the singing, to which close attention had been given. That filled out the time until half-past eleven o'clock.

Mr. John Welsh, President of the Centennial Board of Finance, next made a speech, presenting the building to General Hawley, representing the Centennial Commission, which therat assumes control of the Exhibition, and General Hawley responded. "The Centennial Commission accepts with grateful thanks, the trust imposed."

A cantata's words by Mr. Sidney Lanier and the music by Mr. Dudley Buck, was then sung.

The two verses preceeding the last were sung as a solo by Mr. Myron W. Whitney whose powerful bass voice could be distinctly heard and the words understood in every part of the assembly. He was applauded until the necessity of a repetition was apparent, and then he sang the verses again. The numerous chorus singers gave the rest of the cantata effectively.

General Hawley presented the Exhibition to the President of the United States in an appropriate speech, which was responded to by the President.

Advertisements New This Week.

N. F. KIMBER, Carriage Maker, Picture Framer, and Upholsterer, a few rods from Phinney's Hotel, near M. E. Church.

NEW MILFORD MACHINE SHOP. All kinds of machinery made, or furnished to order. Repairing promptly attended to. JULIUS SHULTZ. New Milford, May 17, 1876.—17.

ATTENTION FARMERS. The highest market price paid for Calves, Lambs, Butter, etc. etc. WE BUY BY THE POUND. Will be in Montrose every Tuesday, during the season, commencing May 23, 1876. SLATER & ROE. May 17, 1876.—6.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—The undersigned having been appointed an auditor by the Orphan Court of Susquehanna County, to distribute the funds remaining in the hands of W. W. Williams, administrator of the estate of Alonzo Walker, dec'd., will attend to the duties of his appointment at his office in Montrose, on Friday, June 9th, 1876, at one o'clock p. m., at which time and place all persons interested will present their claims or be forever debarred from coming in on said funds. F. I. LOTT, Auditor. May 10, 1876.—4w.

WEBSTER'S NEW PRICE LIST.

SPRING AND SUMMER OF 1876.

- Look at the following which speaks for itself. Heavy cottonade pants.....\$ 75 Stout wool-mixed pants..... 1.50@2.25 Good all wool pants..... 2.00@4.00 Imported cassimere pants..... 4.75@7.00 French Doeskin pants..... 4.75@ 7.50 Stout workmen's suits..... 7.00@10.00 Fancy merino cassimere suits..... 7.00@10.00 Merino Silk mixed suits..... 5.00@10.00 Harris cassimere suits..... 12.00@15.00 Knickerbocker and plaid suits..... 10.00@15.00 Black frock coats..... 5.00@ 8.50 Imported black frocks..... 9.00@12.00 Fine black cloth vests..... 1.75@ 3.75 White linen vests..... 1.00@ 3.00 Boys Suits with knipe pants, 3 to 9 years. Cotton suits..... 1.75@ 3.50 Mixed cassimere suits..... 3.50@ 5.50 Al wood cassimere suits..... 4.50@ 7.50 French worsted suits..... 7.00@ 9.50 Boys' suits with long pants, 9 to 15 yrs. Cottonade suits..... \$ 3.00@4.50 Mixed cassimere suits..... 4.00@5.00 Fancy plaid suits..... 5.00@ 7.00 French worsted suits..... 8.00@12.00 Youths' Suits from age 15 to Men's sizes. Stout everyday suits..... \$ 5.00@ 9.00 Good cassimere suits..... 7.50@11.00 Mixed cassimere suits..... 6.00@ 9.00 Fancy plaid suits..... 8.00@12.00 6.00@11.00

Furnishing Goods.

- Good working shirts.....\$ 1.00 50 Fine white bosom shirts..... 1.00 50 Good rubber overcoats..... 1.00 50 Good rubber overcoats..... 1.00 50 Good rubber overcoats..... 1.00 50 Good rubber overcoats..... 1.00 50 Good rubber overcoats..... 1.00 50

And all other goods in proportion. The above are prices that other concerns do not offer. They are cash prices and made to bring people from a distance. It will pay a man to drive forty miles to buy a suit of clothes at my store.

WEBSTER, The Clothier. 62 and 64 Court Street, Binghamton, April 19, 1876.

SHOE SHOP.

I have just opened a shoe shop in Seattle's new building on Broadway, where I am prepared to make all kinds of gentlemen's boots, shoes, and gaiters, of all the latest styles of work, and best material and workmanship. Repairing neatly done. Invaluable patches put on. ROBT. GILLILAND. Montrose, May 10, 1876.—17

HAYDEN & CLEMENTS,

Dealers in STOVES, TIN, COPPER & SHEET IRON WARES, HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS, AND BUILDERS HARDWARE, &C.

Agents for BLANCHARD, BARTLET & CO., SASH, BLINDS, DOORS, WINDOWS, CORNICE MOULDINGS, &C.

which we will sell at Blanchard, Bartlet & Co's prices. NAILS, SCREWS, LATCHES, BUTTS, SASH AND BLIND FASTENERS AND HINGES, HOES, FORK SHOVELS, RAKES, WIRE GOODS, &C.

Special inducements on Fans, Pails, Coolers, and all Dairying Goods.

IRON OLAD, FIRST PREMIUM, MILK PANS. (JOHN HAYDEN, General Agent.)

OTSEGO COUNTY LUMBER, PLAT-FORM, SPRING AND BUG-GY WAGGONS. Uneurpassed for Style and Durability.

We have recently added to our selection of Stoves THE CENTENNIAL COOK,

made by Rathbone, Sarg & Co., Albany N. Y., and the Grand Base Burning Parlor Stove, and Cornard Cook Stoves, manufactured by Purry & Co., Alban, N. Y. We also keep the celebrated

DIAMOND BASE BURNING AND FEARLESS COOKING STOVES.

Rathbone, Jewett & Ransom, Bangor, with Copper Reservoirs and Nickel Mountings of the latest improved patterns. Repairing promptly done and orders for jobbing solicited. HAYDEN & CLEMENTS. New Milford, May 12th, 1876.—17.

Legal.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—IN

the estate of Reuben Fuller, late of Hartford 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. IRA FULLER, Administrator. May 10, 1876.—6w.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE. In

the estate of James McDonnell, late of Pottsville, 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.—6w

ASSIGNEE'S NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that James Martin of Bridge-water, has made a assignment, for the benefit of his creditors, to the undersigned, and all persons indebted to him, are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims to present them duly attested 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. E. L. COOL, WM. H. JONES, Assignees. May 3d, 1876.—3w.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—The Under-

signed an auditor appointed by the Orphan Court of Susquehanna County to distribute the funds remaining in the hands of C. F. Reed, Exr 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 6th, 1876, at 2 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. CROSSMAN, Auditor. May 3d, 1876.—6w

TARBELL HOUSE.

OPPOSITE THE COURT HOUSE. MONTROSE, PENN'A.

JOHN S. TARBELL, Prop'r.

Nine Stages and Hacks leave this House daily, connecting with the Montrose Railway, the Lehigh Valley Railroad and the D. L. & W. Railroad. April 1, 1876.

DR. LIVINGSTONE.

The fine bred Stallion Dr. Livingstone, owned by L. T. Birchard, bred by G. Z. Peopolly, Oswego, New York. Stud by (imported) Sweetwater Dam, a high bred trotting mare from the South, will stand for a limited number of mares at the Eckman Hotel stable, Montrose, Pa., on Saturday of each week. Lettanyville of Thursday of each week. Terms to insure \$15. In trace money, due March 1st, 1877. Parties returning with mares will be held for insurance money. Mares having their fast in foal can be returned to her at the following season free. For blood, style, and action, he can't be surpassed in Northern Pennsylvania. L. T. BIRCHARD. Birchardville, May 10, 1876.—3d

ROAD LETTING.

The Supervisors of Silver Lake will let the contracting of a new road on the line between the towns of Mayes and Thomas Hartner, on the 1st day of June 1st, 1876, at 2 o'clock, p. m., in the ground. CHAS. H. HENRY, Supervisor. LORRAN & SONS, Auctioneers. J. J. DONOVAN, Agent. May 3d, 1876.—3w