

[Continued from first page.]

36,000 or more, yielding some 109,000 lbs. of wool. The live stock was then valued at about three and a quarter millions of dollars. The grain product in 1873 of wheat, rye, corn, and buckwheat, was about 570,000 bushels. Of oats near 650,000, potatoes 280,000 bushels.

The last report of our manufactures is the census of 1870. They then numbered in all 376, with an invested capital of six and a half millions of dollars; yielding a balance over material used, and wages paid, of over one and a quarter millions of dollars. They were mostly if not altogether connected with our agricultural interests. Forty of these were run by steam, and 155 by water power.

The first census taken here was in 1820 which showed a population of about 10,000, nearly eight tenths of whom were farmers. Although at that date there were no spinning or weaving factories here, there was manufactured in the county of woolen cloth 52,762 yards—a testimony and proof of the industry of our mothers. The number of the taxable inhabitants in 1821 was 2,081 and the valuation of taxable property but little over one million. At the census of 1870 the population was about 38,000, and the valuation at aforesaid nearly 4,000,000. Our population at this time is estimated at 40,000, and the actual value of real and personal property is not less than \$16,000,000—although the assessed value for taxation is much less.

The railroads running through parts of our county are:

The Erie which crosses the north-eastern corner, extending a distance of some 20 miles

The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, which crosses from north to south near the centre of the county.

The Jefferson, running through some of the eastern townships.

The Montrose (narrow gauge) railway leading from Montrose (our county seat) southward to Tunkhannock. Other routes have been examined and roads projected through the western and northern parts of the county, the making of which is awaiting more prosperous times.

There are about 50 churches and meeting-houses for religious worship in the county, belonging to or used by the various denominations of Christians. Though none are what in this age would be considered grand or costly, yet as to number, accommodations, and comfort, they are believed to be as fully equal to the needs of the population as are those of our rural sister counties.

Before the organization of the county, most of the families residing here took one or more of the newspapers published weekly at Wilkesbarre; the most popular of which was the *Gleaner*, edited by Charles Miner, whose essays, "From the desk of poor Robert the Scribe," and "History of Wyoming," prove him a writer of more than common ability and merit. In 1816, a newspaper was commenced at Montrose; and since then by change of name, and addition some 30 have been issued in the county. There are now five weekly journals issued in the county; some of which have a large circulation for rural county papers. Secular, literary and religious journals from the cities, are largely patronized by our population.

Although no white men dwelt here until after the close of the Revolutionary war, yet among our early settlers were some 150 soldiers of the war of independence. Patriotism inherited from their pilgrim ancestry, was a leading trait and virtue of the pioneers of this county; which though scarcely organized, furnished a goodly number of soldiers to the war of 1812. In the late struggles for the preservation of the Union, this County furnished some 2500 soldiers to the Union army at least one-third of whom were killed, wounded, or ruined in health in the service. A monument is being raised to their memory.

The patriotism and services of our men were nobly seconded, if not equalled by the zeal and labors of our women; the mothers, wives, sisters, daughters, and friends of the soldiers; in gathering, supplying and distributing such things as were necessary to prepare them for entering the service, and also to minister to their needs while in the army, or laid by in the hospitals. As a part of the thirty millions of private contributions in the Northern States for the care and comfort of our soldiers, our county with its 30 aid societies claims credit for over \$20,000. These rivulets of benevolence and kindness flowing out from hearts warm with affection for the soldiers, and love for the country, did much to lighten the toil and assuage the suffering during the war, and their fertilizing influence may yet be seen in the floral gifts and ceremonies of Decoration day: The fragrant product of bruised and bleeding hearts, yielding plants of grace and fruits of righteousness.

The early settlers of this county were generally intelligent, having received from their Pilgrim ancestry what was then considered a fair common education; well learned and understood. Not a few had studied deeper, especially in the higher branches of mathematics, and were well-read in history. They generally read their Bibles, which with a few books of Puritan theology and history they had brought with them. A good deal of attention was paid to the home instruction of the children, and as soon as a sufficient number could be gathered within a two mile circuit, a school was commenced, either in a spare room of a dwelling or in a log school house under the care and tuition of one of the settlers, or an elder son or daughter. Hence all the children

were taught, under the vigilant eye of the parents, who employed and paid the teacher; often visited the schools, listened to the lessons and marked the conduct of the children. Under this regime the schools were undoubtedly better governed, if not as well taught, as since the establishment of our common school system, where parents have unwisely (as it is thought by many) handed over their supervision of schools to teachers employed by a board of school directors upon the exhibition of a certificate of competency to teach certain branches.

The common school law was, however, cheerfully adopted by this county, and its provisions have been carried out with as great fidelity as the circumstances of the people would permit. The last published report of the School Department shows for Susquehanna county 288 schools, 10,371 scholars, and an expenditure of over \$72,000 for the year ending June, 1875. An examination of the report shows that in education our county is gradually advancing, though yet far below what it should be. The teachers are not, as a class, as competent and well trained as they should be; nor have they in general the proper views of the object and end of teaching. Mere knowledge—book learning—is not the chief end of education. The mind is not like an empty dish, to be merely filled, nor like a sponge, merely to take in and absorb. It is a living agent, in a measure dormant while untaught, waiting to be stimulated to action, to be fed and trained that it may be developed by thinking and self culture and then send out light from its own inherent nature and strength. Mere teaching, even perfecting the pupils in the common branches of learning, does not cover the duty and responsibility of the teacher. Without moral endowment intellect, however brilliant, like a meteor shot from its path, often goes blazing down to ruin. The great end of teaching is to make good, moral, upright citizens: honest, truthful, temperate and patriotic. Virtue is the health of the soul as health is the virtue of the body.

Our system of common schools is purely American; capable of producing if rightly and fully carried out in its true spirit the best and richest intellectual fruit. It comes from the people, is supported by the people, controlled by the people, and for the benefit of the people. It is the Nursery of that intelligence which is the life of liberty; the pillar which is to support us as a free nation.— Let it be watched and cared for by the people with wakeful interest and vigilance. Let us see to it, that neither bigotry, nor superstition, nor ignorance shall lay the vandal hand upon it, either to mar its beauty, destroy its influence, or pollute the pure stream which it is intended to send forth.

And now, standing near the top of our County, having a large part of it beneath our gaze, let us throw our minds back along its history. Its dark forest only here and there dotted by a log cabin, the smoke from which gave notice that it was the dwelling of a self denying family, poor in this world's goods, though rich in hope of better days, true and strong in faith of a rest hereafter. Cheerfully toiling to secure the mere necessities of life and carefully instructing their children. All communication with the outer world even with the relations they had left, difficult and uncertain. About 1805 a post boy rode on horseback from Wilkesbarre to Great Bend and return, once in two weeks, carrying mail matter and newspapers. Soon thereafter roads were opened for ox sleds, no wheeled vehicles were seen for many years.

Now look and behold the change, The forest gone and in its place smiling fruitful fields. The cabin has given place to neat and comfortable if not costly dwellings. Roads and bridges made, streams harnessed to Mills and Machinery clattering and hammering here and there as needed. Schools and Churches established—a swarming population enjoy all the necessities and many of the luxuries of life.

Extending our vision and looking over our Union, what do we behold as changes marking the past century, or even the past life of our country. From a mere handful, now a people numbering over 40,000,000 skilled in all arts; rivaling if not excelling the old world in the invention and production of most of the necessary and useful articles; the western wilds subdued and made an inexhaustible granary of other lands. The then weak colonies, now a nation, the equal in all except population of the foremost kingdoms of the earth, and in this our centennial year the cynosure of the world, the object of special interest; the resort of distinguished representatives of all civilized lands, with their products and inventions for exhibition and comparison.

How looking out upon the world, the discoveries, inventions and improvements, largely our own, within the past century, make it an era unprecedented in the world's history. The current of events is seen rushing along, sweeping away the rubbish of ages and cutting channels for the flood tide of progress in all that ministers to the comfort and convenience of society and the upbuilding and improvement of the race in all lands. We can only glance at a few of the more prominent of these discoveries.

Heat and steam, the great working, moving power, are made to do the work of millions of men in mills and machinery, and almost annihilate space in traveling. Light flowing since the creation of the sun, so softly as to hardly awaken an infant, now as a faithful artist pictures whatever we desire, the likeness of our family and friends, the landscape of

our homes, and glimpse of the Heavenly bodies.

Electricity, formerly known as the dreaded lightning, has been caught and tamed; not only works as a chemist in the laboratory and health restorer in the sick chamber, but by means of wire and cable arms, writes and sends our thoughts and messages; bringing back answers thereto from every quarter of our globe.

Our mother earth has been more extensively and profitably subdued and tilled by means of labor saving machinery unknown 50 years ago; rock ribbed hills and mountains barren on the surface and unnoticed as worthless, have been pierced, and disemboweled, supplying coal for fuel, oil for light, silver and gold for currency and ornament, each adding comfort as well as increased wealth to our country and the world.

The building of railroads has immeasurably added to the convenience of mankind and the development of wealth.

The whole world has been enlightened and humanized. Slavery has been abolished in Great Britain, America and Russia, and is fast dying out, even in the dark corners of the earth.

The Bible, the only authentic early history of our race, has been published in every language of man. Nearly 200 million copies of it have been scattered over the world; carrying to every nation the revelations of God's will, the glad tidings of redemption and the glorious hope and assurance of a life to come.

A momentary glance along the corridor of the future.

As a part of our common country we are entering upon the second century of our national life. The first has passed—"detraction cannot obscure its glories, nor repentance wash out its stains." Our dangers and responsibilities are very different from those of our fathers. They were poor, we are rich. They were weak we are strong. They were few, we are many. Their dangers were from without ours from within.

The Temple of our country's liberty, like that of Zerubbabel, was "reared in troublous times" and in the midst of enemies. Its foundation stones were moistened with blood; its walls were sanctified with prayer—it is the home—the sanctuary of freedom. Let us see that it is not polluted. The worship of self, the love of power, the lust for gold—the loss or feebleness of faith, the disregard for law both human and divine; the rotting out of public virtue and conscience and the strife for office for its spoils and influence are the perils to which we are exposed. They are more dangerous than foreign foes.

Our fathers, who founded our government and for the first half century of its existence held its offices and administered its functions, were the servants of the people, and served for their benefit and the good of the country, not for the enriching of self or family from the office. Where shall such like men now be found? Like Washington, who would receive no compensation as Commander, beyond his actual expenditures. Like Jefferson, who declared in the first Congress, in 1775,—"The whole art of Government consists in the art of being honest," and who though a decided partisan and elected in a warm party contest, yet before offering a Commission to anyone (for no worthy man then sought office by application or electioneering) inquired:—"Is he honest? is he capable?"

Is it not only vain, but almost a mockery, to dilate upon the wisdom and virtue of these great and good men and yet, in electing men to succeed them in office, pay little regard to honesty, ability, and personal character? Does any one, knowing the machinery of party politics of our day, believe that either of these men, if now living, would be prominent or popular as politicians in any party? Would either have suffered himself to be interviewed by a political spy in the garb of a newspaper reporter, and give his views of agitating questions for publication?— Would they have answered the questions, given the pledges, endorsed the platforms or attended the nominating conventions, as candidates now do, to obtain nomination or secure an election to office? If not, they would remain along with the thousands of worthy and capable men of our day—private citizens until called for.

It is not to be credited that our race in this favored land, has become so deteriorated or universally demoralized, that good, safe, honest, and capable men are not to be found if sought for. God has His best gift—honest, truthful men, who do not worship Mammon, or pretend to be what they are not—judges and legislators who cannot be bribed; officers who will not sell their patronage or influence; bankers and clerks who will not embezzle or steal the funds deposited with them; men such as Moses was directed to select as officers—"Able men, such as fear God; men of truth, hating covetousness." If sought for, such men can be found.

To-day let us look back upon what has transpired in our nation and country in deep and healthful gratitude to God for the blessings and the prosperity He has bestowed and we have enjoyed and look forward with confidence and faith for His guidance, protection, and aid in the future.

We now commence another century, and though we cannot foretell all its events we know that— "Earth's empires will rise and fall, oh Time! like breakers on thy shore; They rust and fall upon the rocks of doom, go down and be no more. The Sun, the Moon, and starry worlds, that gem night's radiant brow; Still light our world for other eyes, a hundred years from now.

OUR FATHER! to whose sleepless eyes, the past and future stand  
An open page; like babes we cling to Thy protecting hand.  
Change, sorrow, death are naught to us, if we may safely bow  
Beneath the shadow of Thy throne a hundred years from now."

Business Cards.

H. D. BALDWIN, M. D., HOMOEOPATHIC Physician and Surgeon, has located himself at Montrose, where he will attend promptly to all professional business entrusted to his care.—Office in Carmal's building, second floor, front. Boards at Mr. E. Baldwin's. Montrose, Pa., March 19, 1875.

DR. W. W. SMITH, DENTIST.—Rooms at his dwelling, next door north of Dr. Halsey's, on Old Foundry street, where he would be happy to attend all those in want of Dental Work. He feels confident that he can please all, both in quality of work and in price. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M. Montrose, Feb. 11, 1874—11

VALLEY HOUSE, GREAT BEND, Pa. Situated on the Erie Railway Depot. Is a large and commodious house. Has undergone a thorough repair. Newly furnished rooms and sleeping apartments, splendid tables, and all things comprising a first class hotel. HENRY ACKERT, Proprietor. Sept. 10th, 1873.—11

BILLINGS STROUD, FIRE AND Marine Insurance Agents. All business attended to promptly on favorable terms. Office first door east of the bank of Wm. H. Cooper & Co., public Avenue, Montrose, Pa. [Aug. 1, 1869.] BILLINGS STROUD. July 17, 1872.

THE PEOPLE'S MARKET, PHILIP Hahn, Proprietor. Fresh and Salted Meats, happy to cook, Bologna Sausage, etc., of the best quality, constantly on hand, at prices to suit. Montrose, Pa., Jan. 14, 1873—11

EDGAR A. TURRELL, COUNSELLOR AT LAW, 100 Broadway, New York City. May 12, '75.—(Feb. 11, 1874.—11)

LITTLE AND BLAKESLEE, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Montrose, Pa. Office opposite the Tarbell House. R. B. LITTLE, GEO. P. LITTLE, E. L. BLAKESLEE. Montrose, Oct. 15, 1872.

A. W. COOLEY BUILDER, STILL ON THE TRACK! Every style of buildings erected, and everything furnished, at GREATLY REDUCED PRICES. Contracts cheerfully furnished. Staff building a specialty. None but experienced workmen tolerated. Jan. 30, '75. Montrose, March 22, 1875.—31

W. B. DEANS, DEALER IN Books, Stationery, Wall Paper, Newspapers, Pocket Cutlery, Stereoscopic Views, Yankee Notions, etc. Next door to the Post Office, Montrose, Pa. W. B. DEANS, Sept. 30, 1874.

EXCHANGE HOTEL, M. J. HARRINGTON wishes to inform the public that having rented the Exchange Hotel in Montrose, he is now prepared to accommodate the traveling public in first-class style. Montrose, Aug. 23, 1873.

H. BURRITT, DEALER IN STAPLE and Fancy Dry Goods, Crockery, Hardware, Iron, Stoves, Drugs, Oils, and Paints, Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, Furs, Buffalo Robes, Groceries, Provisions, &c. New Milford, Pa., Nov. 6, '72—11.

JOHN GROVES, FASHIONABLE Tailor, Montrose, Pa. Shop over Chandler's Store. All orders filled in first-class style. Cutting done to order on short notice, and warranted to fit. Montrose, June 30, '75

DR. D. A. LATHROP, ADMINIS-TRATOR Electro Thermal Baths, at the Foot of Chestnut street. Call and consult in all Chronic Diseases. Montrose, Jan. 17, '73.—no3—11.

LEWIS KNOLL, SHAVING AND Hair Dressing, Shop in Searle's new building, below Express Office, where he will be found ready to attend all who may want anything in his line. Montrose, Pa. Oct. 13, 1869.

F. T. PURDY, MANUFACTURER of wagons of all kinds. Also makes a specialty of wood work for sale. Repairs promptly attended to. Uses only best stock, and aims to make only first-class work. [April 26, 1876.]

DR. W. L. RICHARDSON, PHYSICIAN and Surgeon, attends his professional services to the citizens of Montrose and vicinity. Office at his residence, on the corner east of the Foundry. [Aug. 1, 1869.]

SCOVILL AND DEWITT, ATTORNEYS AT LAW and Solicitors in Bankruptcy. Office No. 49 Court Street, over City National Bank, Bangor, Me. Wm. H. Scovill, JEROME DEWITT. June 18th, 1873

EAGLE DRUG STORE, IS THE place to get Drugs and Medicines, Cigars, Tobacco, Pipes, Pocket-Books, Spectacles, Yankee Notions, &c. Brick Block, Montrose, Pa. A. B. BURNS. Montrose, Pa., May 8th, 1875.

L. F. FITCH, ATTORNEY AND Counsellor-at-law, Montrose, Pa. Office as heretofore, below and west of the Court House. Montrose, January 27, 1876.—11

M. A. LYON, SUCCESSOR TO A. A. Tarbell, dealer in Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Paints, Oils, Dye-stuffs, Teas, Spices, Fancy Goods, Jewelry, Perfumery, &c. Montrose, May 19, 1875.

J. C. WHEATON, CIVIL ENGINEER and LAND SURVEYOR. P. O. address, Franklin Forks, Susquehanna Co., Pa.

A. O. WARREN, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Montrose, Pa. Collections promptly attended to. Special attention given to Conveyancing and Orphan's Court practice. Office on Public Avenue over First National Bank, Iron. [March 29, '76.]

F. I. LOTT, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Montrose, Pa. Collections promptly attended to. Special attention given to Conveyancing and Orphan's Court practice. Office on Public Avenue over First National Bank, Iron. [March 29, '76.]

WILSON J. TURRELL, SURVEYOR. Having had 20 years experience in the business, will continue to attend to calls in my profession. Montrose, Pa., Sept. 16, '75.—11

W. W. SMITH, CABINET AND Chair Manufacturers, Front Main Street, Montrose, Pa. [Aug. 1, 1869.]

D. W. SEARLE, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Office over the Store of M. D. Searler, in the Brick Block, Montrose, Pa. [Aug. 1, '69.]

GRIFFITH & SAYRE, DEALERS IN Hardware, Iron, Nails, Housefurnishing Goods, Groceries and Provisions, Wood, Stone, Japanned and Pressed Tin Ware, &c., &c. March 15, '76.

J. B. & A. H. MCCOLLUM, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Office over W. H. Cooper & Co's Bank, Montrose, Pa. [June 10, 1871.—11]

B. O. CAMP, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Montrose, Pa. Office over Wm. H. Cooper & Co's Bank. Montrose, Pa., Jan. 6th, 1876.—11

GILBERT S. JOHNSON, ATTORNEY Address, Montrose, Pa. March 29, 1875.

E. O'NEILL, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Office over A. B. Burn's Drug Store, Brick Block, Montrose, Pa. [June 9, '75.—11]

AMI ELY, AUCTIONEER, Address, Brooklyn, Pa. June 14, 1874.

Business Cards.

DR. ELLEN E. MITCHELL, PH.D. Medical College of the N. Y. Infirmary, then resident physician for a year in the Woman's Hospital in N. Y.; after four years' practice in Fon du Lac, Wisconsin, has located in Montrose. Special attention given to diseases of women and children. Office at the foot of Main Street, in the old David Post home-stead. Montrose, Dec. 15, 1875.—2m\*250

L. S. POTTER, DENTIST WISHES to inform the people of Montrose and vicinity, that he is permanently located, in the second story of E. P. Stamp's new building, opposite Cooper's Bank. All kinds of Dental Work done in the best manner. N. B.—Nitrous Oxide, Laughing Gas, given for the painless extraction of teeth. Montrose, April 5th, 1876.—11

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

NEW MILFORD MACHINE SHOP. All kinds of machinery made, or furnished to order. Repairing promptly attended to. JULIUS SHULTZ, New Milford, May 17, 1876.—11

W. M. A. CROSSMOR, ATTORNEY at Law. Office over the First National Bank, Montrose, Pa. W. A. CROSSMOR. Montrose, April 19, 1876.—11

S. PILIMAN & CO., FIRST NATIONAL Bank Building, Montrose, Pa. Dealers in Dry Goods, Clothing, Millinery Goods, Boots & Shoes, &c., &c. [April 28, '76.—11]

Banking, &c.

BANKING HOUSE OF WM. H. COOPER & CO., MONTROSE, PA.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS DONE.

COLLECTIONS MADE ON ALL POINTS AND PROMPTLY ACCOUNTED FOR AS HERETOFORE.

DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN EXCHANGE FOR SALE.

UNITED STATES & OTHER BONDS BOUGHT AND SOLD.

COUPONS AND CITY AND COUNTY BANK CHECKS CASHED AS USUAL.

OCEAN STEAMER PASSAGE TICKETS TO AND FROM EUROPE.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON SPECIAL TIME DEPOSITS, AS PER AGREEMENT WHEN THE DEPOSIT IS MADE.

In the future, as in the past, we shall endeavor to transact all money business to the satisfaction of our patrons and correspondents.

WM. H. COOPER & CO., Montrose, March 10 '75.—11. Bankers.

THE SUSQUEHANNA COUNTY AGRICULTURAL WORKS, Having been reorganized under the firm name, and style of Susquehanna County Agricultural Works, limited,

R. JEWETT, Pres. W. H. COOPER, Treas. D. SAYRE, Secretary.

Are now prepared to furnish, on short notice,

Stationary Engines, CIRCULAR SAW MILLS, TURBINE WATER WHEELS,

And do all kinds of mill and job work promptly and satisfactorily, at low rates. We manufacture and have on hand a large assortment of

PLOWS OF IMPROVED PATTERNS.

CAULDRON KETTLES of different styles, ADJUSTABLE BARN DOOR HANGINGS, MEADOW ROLLERS, BLACKSMITHS' FORGES POTS and GRATES, DOG POWERS for churning, One and Two Horse POWERS and THRESHERS, of the latest and best patterns, &c., &c.

Montrose, March 1, 1876.

Marble Works!

Should call the attention of the Public wanting ANYTHING IN THE MARBLE LINE to OUR WORKS at SUSQUEHANNA DEPOT, PA.

Being the only Marble Works in the County.

All Work Warranted as Represented OR NO SALE.

YOU CAN SAVE MONEY By calling on us.

WILLIS DeLONG, H. A. COLVIN, genl. Searle's Depot, Pa., April 14, 1874.