

THE DEMOCRAT.

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

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

National Democratic Ticket.

FOR PRESIDENT, SAMUEL J. TILDEN, OF NEW YORK. FOR VICE PRESIDENT, THOMAS A. HENDRICKS, OF INDIANA.

Democratic County Ticket.

For Congress, HON. JOSEPH POWELL, Of Bradford County. For Senator, EUGENE B. HAWLEY, Of Montrose. (Subject to Senatorial Conference.) For Representative, H. W. TYLER, Of Jackson. WAKEMAN C. HANDRICK, Of Jessup. For Prothonotary, ALEXANDER W. ROWLEY, Of Susquehanna Depot. For Jury Commissioner, STEPHEN E. CARPENTER, Of Harford. For Auditor, COLUMBUS C. MILLS, Of Dimock.

For ought we, or the people of this district may know, G. A. Grow may have his railway stock and lands in Paris, as it appears that when he draws checks for wedding presents he draws them upon that popular French city.

The latest campaign scandal charges Governor Hayes with deliberately stealing four hundred dollars, belonging to a soldier's mother. The statement is made circumstantially, one General Brown and Chaplain Harper, of a West Virginia regiment, furnish the evidence. Well, there may be fools here and there who will stop to read and give some credence to such absurd political roboracks, but "the dem total" of all such violations of propriety and truth, must help rather than injure the Republican candidate for President. There is not an intelligent citizen of the Union, of either party, who does not know that two more blameless gentlemen than Rutherford B. Hayes and Samuel J. Tilden have never been presented for the Chief Magistracy of the nation, and the personal defamation of either is simply a waste of indecency.

Gov. Hendricks has broken silence and made a dignified and telling speech at Shelbyville on Saturday. His reply to Morton's coarse attack upon him is in capital taste and certainly puts the great Republican leader at a disadvantage, while his review of the condition of the country is dispassionate to a degree that is most uncommon in political addresses. Now that Hendricks is on the stump himself, it will be rather unsafe for the reckless organs to repeat the disloyal utterance imputed to him which he never either believed or delivered. It looks as if there might be a liberal amount of loose fur flying about in Indiana for about five weeks to come.

Mosby is at his old trick of dressing up his guerrillas in the federal uniform. The other day he used the extraordinary influence he possesses with Grant to secure the appointment of one of his gang, named Griawold, to an \$1800 clerkship in the treasury department. In his St. Albans speech Mr. Wheeler expressed great sympathy with the crippled union soldiers who he falsely asserted had been dismissed by the democratic majority of the house. What will he and his friends say now to this appointment of one of Mosby's murderous guerrillas who never stood up in a fair fight during the war? His appointment is made, too, simultaneously with the dismissal of fifty or sixty treasury clerks under the act of congress among whom are several of the wounded union soldiers for whom the radicals expressed so much sympathy.

GROW ON THE DEFENSIVE.

In private conversation a short time since we said that we were ready to publish anything Grow had to say over his own signature. A friend of his has seen fit to address him upon his "Texas proclivities," and we are happy to give below the result of this correspondence. It would have been more manly to have addressed the communication to us personally, but we have the letter and are informed that it is genuine and we freely give it a place.

GLENWOOD, Aug. 31, 1876. H. G. SEAMON, ESQ., DEAR SIR:—Your card just received. I own no land in Texas, and have no interest in any railroad in that state or any where else. I have no interest of any kind whatever that would be affected in any way by the passage of what is known as the Texas and Pacific Bill, by Congress or by other Legislation.

It is a bad condition in which any man is placed who asks for office, that he is obliged to disclaim any personal interest in anything, to convince his would be constituency, that he would not be bribed by it, should they elect him. It has been supposed that official servants will sink personal interest, and only represent the interest of those who elect them, notwithstanding they might be personally, otherwise interested. Mr. Grow seems to be of the opinion that it is strictly necessary for him, to convince the people of this district that he has no personal interest contrary to theirs, in order to ensure them that he will honestly represent them should he be called upon to do so. He has adopted his own defense and we are willing to accept it and give the greatest publicity to it.

On this same line of defense Mr. Grow might say with recorded truth, that he has no interest in any lands or railroads in Susquehanna county of "any kind whatever that would be effected in any way by the passage of what is known as the Texas and Pacific Bill, by congress or by any other legislation." In proof of this he might cite documentary evidence, that in 1872 he was paying tax in this county on \$300 money at interest. From that time until since he has been sitting on a dry limb in Glenwood waiting for the congressional carcass to come along he has not paid one dollar of tax in this county, until this year. And he is only assessed for \$3,000 money at interest now. So far as what appears of record he has not one particle of real estate or railroad stock in this county or district. If he has any private arrangement in railroad stocks or lands, with "Grow Brothers" in this county, there is also the same evidence that he has the same private arrangement in regard to lands and Pacific Railway stock in Texas. Mr. Grow has seen fit to open these enquiries by his own defense and we give him notice that we shall strive to pursue them to the development of the truth.

RETRENCHMENT.

Thirty million dollars is the amount of reduction made by the Democratic house in the expenditures of the government for one year.

In the estimation of magnificent statesmen like Belknap and Robeson, who have been used to flinging about the money of the people by the million, this is of course, a mere bagatelle. So vast were the ideas of the Republican statesmen of Grant's cabinet that they fixed their estimates of the expenditures for the next year at \$203,000,000. But the house brought them down in their reckoning by appropriating \$147,000,000, fifty-five million less than their estimates of what would be necessary to carry on the government, and thirty millions less than the actual appropriations by a Republican congress for last year.

In spite of the sneers of the radical politicians who are accustomed to handling large amounts of public money, thirty millions made a good round sum. A man died in New York the other day whose estate was reckoned at thirty millions, the earnings of a long life of remarkable skill, industry and success. This is the most colossal fortune ever accumulated in this country. Yet a Democratic house has saved to the American people a sum as great as its entire amount in one session of congress. This is a saving of a million and a half dollars on the interest of the public debt. It is a saving of more than half the amount that was annually required for the whole expenditure of the government under the administration of James Buchanan. More than this, the reduction of thirty millions in public expenditure for one year is the beginning of an era of retrenchment which, under the

administration of Tilden, is to lift the heavy burdens from the necks of the people and restore prosperity to the country.

A great British statesman has said that the removal of the burdens of taxation "gives wings to a nation." This reduction of thirty millions in public expenditure is the redemption of a pledge of economy on the part of the Democratic house and an earnest of what is to come. What enhances the merit of this reduction of expenditures is the fact that it was wrung from Grant's administration, from a Republican senate, and from a greedy and unscrupulous lobby, all arrayed in fierce opposition. It was only after repeated conferences extending over weeks and months that the senate yielded to the reductions made by the house. In this way every appropriation bill was fought to the bitter end, and when passed they were sent back with the reluctant signature of President Grant accompanied by his censure of the representatives of the people for reducing the public burdens. Expenditures having thus been reduced to the amount of thirty millions after this obstinate struggle, the next steps will be the reduction of the taxes which bear with such crushing weight upon the industry and enterprise of the people, and the restoration of a sound currency. This is the great work which the people by their ballots will entrust to the administration of Samuel J. Tilden, who has given to his fellow citizens the most substantial proof of the ability, integrity, and courage that are requisite for its performance.—Patriot.

TILDEN DURING THE WAR.

The following from Manton Marble, was received by Congressman Hewitt at Washington on the 5th inst.:

NEW LEBANON, N. Y., Aug. 15.—To Hon. A. C. Hewitt, House of Representatives, Washington: Your telegram received and shown me. Although Mr. Tilden was for ten years previous to the war and during the war in private life, his position in regard to the war was never open to the slightest doubt. He had been early educated to condemn the doctrine of nullification and secession. He had foreseen the danger of the civil war when many derided it, and did all he could to avoid it, but when it arrived he took an open and decided support in favor of the Government's enforcing its jurisdiction and averting a dismemberment of the county. He attended a meeting of the 20th of April, 1861, and again on the 22d of April the meeting of the members of the New York bar. He soon after addressed a regiment setting out for the front. He attended the presentation of colors to the 79th Highlanders, and afterward afforded that regiment special aid and service; to say nothing of frequent contributions elsewhere.

His attitude throughout the war was that of a man disapproving of the military management and the inflation financial policy adopted by the administration, because they tended to prolong the war and increase its sacrifices. Nevertheless, he sustained the arm of the government. Every utterance of his during the whole war was in accord of his position. Every statement to the contrary about any single act or expression is totally false. Some of his speeches I heard myself, particularly a great speech which he made before the delegation at the Chicago Democratic Convention of 1874. I was bearer of a message from him to General McClelland, advising him to discard the objectionable words in the platform which were also discarded in the subsequent platform of the New York Democratic Convention.

I have possession of the original manuscript of a declaration which was prepared in October, 1862, to be used to define the position which he thought it ought to take, and which it did take. I select this from among many expressions for its brevity. It is as follows:—"And now, if anything could reach the Southern people through the journals of our metropolis I would say to them that in no event can the triumph or the conservative sentiment of New York in the election mean consent to disunion either now or hereafter. Its true import is the restoration North and South, of that constitution which had secured every right, under whose shelter all had been happy and prosperous until you madly fled from its protection. It was your act, which began calamitous civil war. It was your act which disabled us, as we are now disabled from shaping the policy or limiting the objects of that war. Loyalty, as we maintain the rights of the Government. We will not strike down its arm as long as

yours is lifted against it. That noblest and greatest work of our wise ancestors is not destined to perish. We intend to rear once more upon the old and firm foundation its shattered columns and to carry them higher toward the eternal skies. If the old flag waves in the nerveless grasp of a frantic but feeble faction to whom you and not we abandon it—if we, whose courage you had tried, when we stood unmoved between fanaticism and folly from the North and South alike will once more bear it onward and aloft upon the towers of the constitution, invincible by domestic as by foreign enemies, within the Union, we give you the constitution you profess to revere, renewed with fresh guarantees of equal rights and equal safety. We will give everything that local self-government demands, everything that a common ancestry of glory, every thing that national fraternity or Christian fellowship requires; but to dissolve the federal bond between these States, to dismember our country, whoever else consents, we will not. No! never! never!

Is Samuel J. Tilden a Reformer?

MR. TILDEN A VERY SUPERIOR DEMOCRAT. In discussing Tilden the Times suddenly became seriously alarmed lest Mr. Tilden should fail to receive the nomination, and again took to singing his praises louder and more boisterously then ever.

It is evident that a very large number of Democrats in this State are in favor of nominating Mr. Tilden as their candidate for Governor. \* \* \* \* \* We cannot positively promise Mr. Tilden our support should he run for Governor this year, but this we will say, that he is so far superior to the ordinary run of Democratic candidates in this State that we do not believe any Democratic Convention can be got together to nominate him.

A CANDID ADMISSION.

And although it hardly seems credible the Times did actually make the following candid admission in its editorial columns on September 11, 1874, respecting the motives that impelled Mr. Tilden to assist in riding New York City of the Tammany thieves. "No one ever supposed that Mr. Tilden acted from interested motives in 1872."

TWEED AND THE CANAL PLUNDERS OPPOSED MR. TILDEN.

The Times and the Republican Press generally do not scruple in the present Presidential canvass to connect Mr. Tilden's name with the Tammany Ring or with the Canal Ring. What excuse will the Times proffer for having published this editorial?

Mr. Tilden has been opposed solely on the ground that he assisted to fasten personally upon Tweed, in a court of law, the proof of his guilt. There has been no other objection urged to him. The Republicans could well afford, from a party standpoint, to stand by and see him rejected. \* \* \* \* \* On the other hand, we must all admit that Tilden is not supported by the canal plunderers.

AFTER THE NOMINATION.

The New York Democratic Convention made an end of its work yesterday, by nominating Mr. Tilden for Governor. Mr. Tilden is a highly respectable candidate, and no man in the state who wishes to see the return of the democratic party to power need be ashamed for him.

MR. TILDEN, STILL A VERY NICE MAN, BUT CAN'T BRAT DIX, OH! NO!

The Republican State Convention met at Utica on September 23, 1874, and renominated Gen. John A. Dix as its candidate for Governor. The following morning the Times commented on the circumstance as follows:

Here, then, our readers have before them the Republican ticket and platform for the present year in New York State, and we make no rash prediction when we say that it will prove to be the winning ticket. Mr. Tilden is a very respectable man, but who would dream of electing him Governor in preference to General Dix?

A SLIGHT CHANGE PERCEPTIBLE—THE TIMES BEGINS TO WEAKEN.

The Democrats of New York State have so seldom presented a candidate of good personal character to the community that we may not feel surprised at the pride which they now take in exhibiting Mr. Tilden. \* \* \* \* \* There is every motive for working energetically against the Democrats in New York State. \* \* \* \* \* It is not Mr. Tilden, but the men behind Mr. Tilden whom the public have to fear.

Re-Assembling of the Democratic Convention.

ALBANY, N. Y., September 4.—The following call has just been issued: The Democratic State Convention, which met in Saratoga on Wednesday, August 30, is hereby requested to reconvene on Wednesday September 13th at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Governor in place of Horatio Seymour declined. (Signed) D. M. MOORE, JR., E. K. APPAR, Secretary.

"The Only Remedy."

Indianapolis Sentinel says: Elsewhere in our columns will be found General Kilpatrick's doleful strain of "reliable information" to the Republican nominee for President. In addition to that at the same time and place, General Kilpatrick left an unfinished letter not addressed, which reads as follows:

GRAND HOTEL, INDIANAPOLIS, Aug. 21, 1876.

DEAR SIR: I have just returned from a tour through four counties in Indiana, and I never saw people more in earnest in any election, but I desire to say to you that in my opinion this State is lost to us unless the only remedy is soon applied and that is this—

Here General Kilpatrick evidently broke down and the "only remedy" was not divulged. Why not try Helmbold's Buchu?

EFFECTS OF THE CONFESSION IN WASHINGTON.

[Special dispatch to the World.]

WASHINGTON, August 23.—The publication in the World of Kilpatrick's letter to Hayes on the situation in Indiana, and the subsequent acknowledgment of its genuineness have created a genuine sensation among the politicians here. The Republicans are dismayed, call it letting out and its acknowledgment both pieces of political bungling, admit that is a terrible aid to the Indiana Democracy, and very generally admit that Indiana is lost to the Republican party.

Gold closed in New York on Monday last at 109 3/4.

Advertisements New This Week.

AGENTS MAKE \$18 A DAY.

Our large life-like STEEL ENGRAVINGS OF THE PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATES sell readily. Send for circular. N. Y. ENGRAVING CO., 35 Wall Street, Box 3226, N. Y.

CENTENNIAL BARBER SHOP!

Call and see your old citizen and barber—over E. J. Webb's store, where you can get shaving and hair cutting done in the most approved manner on short notice. Prof. L. B. WILLIAMS, Montrose, Sept. 6, 1876.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—THE UNDER-

signed having been appointed by the Court of Common Pleas of Susquehanna County, an Auditor to distribute the funds remaining in the hands of the Assignees of Samuel K. Smith will attend to the duties of his appointment at his office in the Borough of Montrose, on Saturday, the 14th day of October at 1 o'clock, p. m., at which time and place all persons interested, must present their claims or be forever barred from coming in on said fund. J. G. CROSSMAN, Auditor. Montrose, Sept. 6, 1876.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

The undersigned overseer of the poor of the township of Harford are desirous of apprenticing to responsible parties, three girls aged respectively eight, ten and eleven years, until they shall arrive at the age of eighteen years. Also two boys, aged respectively six and twelve years, until they shall arrive at the age of twenty-one years. Application must be made to JACOBSON KINGLEY, Overseer of the Poor and J. G. HITCHKISS, of Harford. Sept. 6, 1876.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—THE UNDER-

signed having been appointed by the Court of the Orphans Court of Susquehanna County, to distribute the funds remaining in the hands of E. B. Tutbill and A. G. Brush, adm'rs of the estate of nos. B. Stoddard, dec'd, will attend to the duties of his appointment at his office in St. Bond Village, Saturday, Oct. 17th, at one o'clock, p. m., at which time and place all persons interested will present their claims or be forever barred from coming in on said fund. W. D. LUSK, Auditor. Sept. 6, 1876.

GOODS! GOODS!

Wm. Hayden Has just received an

ENTIRE NEW STOCK OF MENS', BOYS' AND YOUTHS' CLOTHING,

At prices to suit the hard times.

MENS' 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 Milford, May 24, 1876.—41.

H. BURRITT,

Would call attention to his New Stock of

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS!

Now on sale, in new

DRY GOODS,

LADIES' DRESS GOODS, BLACK AND COLORED ALPACAS,

NEW STYLE OF PRINTS, SHAWLS, WATER-PROOFS, FLANNELS, BALMORAL, AND HOOP

SKIRTS, VELVETS, HOSIERY, HEAVY WOOL GOODS, CARPETS, OIL

CLOTHS, PAPER HANGINGS, BUFFALO AND LAP ROBES, FURS, HATS

AND CAPS, BOOTS AND SHOES, HARDWARE, IRON, NAILS,

STEEL STOVES AND GROCERIES, ETC.

In great variety, and will be sold on the most favorable terms, and lowest prices.

H. BURRITT. New Milford, May 1st, 1875.

JOB WORK

AT THIS OFFICE, CHEAP