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JOB PRINTING:—Our omce is supplied with four printing presses, together with a large variety of type, borders, lancy 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.

#### BUSINESS CARDS.

#### ATTORNEYS.

ITTLES AND BLAKESLEE. ATtorneys at Law, Montrose, Pa. Office opposite the Tarbell House.

R. B. LITTLE, GEO. P.LITTLE, E.L.BLANSLEE. Montrose, Oct. 15, 1872.

I. LOTT, ATTORNEY AT LAW Montrose, Pa. Collections promptly attended to. Special attention given to Conveyancing and Or: phans' Court practice. Office on Public Avenue over First National Bank, back. [march 29, '76.]

SCOVILL AND DEWITT, ATTOR-neys at Law and Solicitors in Bankruptcy. Office No. 49 Court Street, over City National Bank, Bing-Wm. H. Scovill, JEROME DEWITT. namton. N.Y. June 18th, 1873

EDGAR A. TURRELL.

COUNSELLOR AT LAW. No. 170 Broadway, New York City. May 12, '75.—(Feb.11, 1874.-1y)

O. WARREN, ATTORNEY, AT A. Law, Bounty, Back Pay, Pension and Exemption Claims attended to. Office first oor below Boyd's Store, Montrose. Pa. [Aug. 1, '69.] F. FITCH, ATTORNEY AND Councellor-at-law Montrose, Pa. Office as heretofore, below and west of the Court House.

Montrose, January 27, 1875.—1y.

WM. A. CROSSMON, ATTORNEY at Law. Office over the First Nation Montrose, Pa. W. A. Chossmon. Bank, Montrose, Pa. Montrose, April 19; 4876.—tf.

D. LUSK, Attorney and Counsellor at Law, Montrose, Pa. Office over Montrose, Dec. 13, 1876y1.

B. & A. H. McCOLLUM, AT torneys at Law. Office over W. H. Cooper & Co's Bank, Montrose. Pa. May 10, 1871.—tf

O'NEILL, ATTORNEY. AT Brick Block. Montrose, Pa. [June 9, '75.—tf]. W. SEARLE, ATTORNEY AT D. Law, office over the Store of M. Dessauer in the Brick Block, Montrose Pa. [Aug. 1, '69.]

#### PHYSICIANS.

D. BALDWIN, M. D., HOMEOpathic Physician and Surgeon, has located
himself at Montrose, where he will attend promptly to
all professional business entrusted to his care.—
Description of the control of the control of the care.
Boards at Mr. E. Baldwin's.
Montrose, Pa., March 10, 1875.

DR. W. L. RICHARDSON, PHYSIcian and Surgeon, tenders hisprofessionalservices to the citizens of Montrose and vicinity. Office at his residence, on the corner east of the Foun-[Aug.1, 1869.

E. SNYDER, M. D., HOMEO Pa. Cffice at the Union Hotel. Aug. 23, 1876.-tf

# DENTISTS.

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 manuer.

N. B.—Nitrous Oxide, Laughing Gass, given for the painless extraction of teeth.

Youtrose, April 5th 1876—tf Montrose, April 5th, 1876 .- tf

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 see 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—tf

# DRUGGISTS.

M. A. LYON, SUCUESSUR 10.

Chemicals, Paints, Oils, Dye-stuffs, Teas, Spices, Fancy Goods, Jewelry, Periumery, &c.

Monsrose, May 19, 1875. A. LYON, SUCCESSOR TO

PAGLE DRUG STORE, IS THE place to get Drugs and Medcines, Cigars, Tobacco, Pipes, Pocket-Books, Spectales, Yankee Notions, &c. Brick Block A. B. BURNS.

Montrose, Pa., May 5th, 1875.

# HOTELS.

VALLEY HOUSE, GREAT BEND Pa. Situated near the Eric Railway Depot .-Is a large and commodious house. Has undergone a thorough repair. Newly furnished rooms and sleepingapartments, splendidtables, and all things comprising a first class hotel. HENRY ACKERT, ing a flist class hotel. Sept. 10th, 1873.-tf.

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-alconomics. first-class style. Montrose, Aug. 28, 1878.

# MEAT MARKETS.

MONTROSE MEAT MARKET, Public Avenue. First-class meats always on hand at reasonable prices. Sausage, Poultry, &c., in season. The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited. WALLACE HEWIT. Montrose, Jan. 1, 1877.

THE PEOPLE'S MARKET, PHILlip Hahn, Proprietor. Fresh and Salted Meats, Hams, Pork, Bologua Sausage, etc., of the best quality, constantly on hand, at prices to suit.

Montrose, Pa., Jan. 14, 1873.-1y

# SURVEYORS.

J. C. WHEATON,

CIVILENGINEER AND LAND SURVEYOR,
P.O. address, Franklin Forks,
Susquehanna Co., Pa.

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TUSTICES AND OTHER BLANKS AT THIS OFFCE.

STAND BY THE RIGHT AT ANY COST.

VOL. 34.

#### MONTROSE, PA., FEB. 7, 1877.

MISCELLANEOUS CARDS. W. COOLEY, BUILDER,

STILL ON THE TRACK! Every style of buildings erected, and everything furnished, at GREATLY REDUCED PRIORS. Contracts cheerfully furnished. Stair building a specialty. None but experienced workmen tolerated. jan.20,'75.

Montrose, March 22, 1876.-8y1

BURRITT, DEALER IN STA-ple and Fancy Dry Goods, Crockery, Hard-ware. Iron, Stoves, Drugs, Oils, and Paints, Boots and Shoes, Hats and Cape, Furs, Buffalo Robes, Gro-ceries, Provisions, &c. ceries. Provisions, &c.
New Miltord. Pa., Nov. 6, '72-tf.

W. A. TAYLOR will hereafter turnish to the people of Montrose and to the people of Montrose and vicinity. Oysters by the pint, quart or gallon. Also oysters prepared in every style. Dining rooms over R. C. Bacon's store, south Main Street.

Jan. 10, 1877.

W. A. TAYLOR.

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

BILLINGS STROUD, FIRE AND Life Insurance Agent. All business attended to promptly, on fair terms. Office first door east of the bank of Wm. H. Cooper & Co., Montrose, Pa. Jan. 1, 1877. BILLINGS STROUD.

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.

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 finest-class [april 26, 1876.]

OUIS KNOLL, SHAVING AND hair Dressing. Shop in Searle's new building, below Express Office, where he will be found ready to attendall who may want anything in his line.

Montrose Pa. Oct. 13, 1869.

NEW MILFORD MACHINE SHOP All kinds of machinery made, or furnished to order. Repairing promptly attended to.

JULIUS SHULTZ. New Milford, May 17, 1876.-1y,

GRIFFIS & SAYRE, DEALERS IN Hardware, Iron, Nails, Housefurnishing Goods, Groceries and Provisions, Wood, Stone, Jappaned and Pressed Tin Ware, &c., &c. march 15, '76.

W. SMITH, Chair Manufacturers. Footon Mainstreet, [aug. 1, 1869.] W. SMITH, CABINET AND Montrose, Pa. ALILBERT S. JOHNSON. AUCTIONEER Address, March 29, 1876. Montrose, Pa

MI ELY AUCTIONEER, Address Brooklyn, Ps. June, 14 1874.

BANKING.

BANKING HOUSE

WM. II. GOOPER & GO., MONTROSE, PA.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS DONE

COLLECTIONS MADE ON ALL  ${ t OINTS}$  AND PROMPTLY ACCOUN TED FOR AS HERETOFORE.

Domestic and Foreign Exchange for sale. United States and other Bonds bought and sold. Coupons and City and County Bank Checks cashed.

OCEAN STEAMER PASSAGE TICK ETS TO AND FROM EUROPE.

INTTREST ALLOWED on special time Deposits, as per agreement.

In the future, as in the past, we shall endeav or to transact all money business to the satisfaction of our patrons and correspondents. WM. H. СООРЕК & CO.,

Montrose, March 10 '75.-tf. Bankers.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK

Of Montrose.

CASH CAPITAL \$100,100, SURPLUS FUND, 89,000.

REMOVED

To their new and commodious Bank Building Public Avenue

> Transacts the business of MERCHANTS, FARMERS, And Others.

"CORRESPONDENTS." New York, First National Bank; Philadelphia, Phila

WM. J. TURRELL. PRESIDENT. N. L. LENHEIM, CASHIER Montrose, March 25, 1876.

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NOTE THIS!

We are doing all kinds of

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In as GOOD STYLE, and at

LOWER PRICES THAN ELSEWHERE,

AT THIS OFFICE.

N. B.—Blanks on hand or printed to order.

WILL THEY SETTLE IT?

Before the Joint Commission had fairly settled to its work, the Republican organs began to cry out "there has been no election by the people" and that the tribunal whose decision the whole country had been led to believe would be final, and result in declaring who had been elected and of right should be inaugurated President. Not so, these Radical organs say: The Commission can only examine as to whether the election in three or four of the states has been such as to entitle those states to any voice in the election of a President, and if not, neither of the two candidates can have a

majority of the electoral vote. The object and intent of all this outcry is to force the whole matter back upon Congress and compel them to elect in the manuer heretofore practiced, i. e. the House to elect the President and the Senate the Vice President. This then is the last hope of men already driven to desperation. From the infliction of a bybrid in the shape of a President and Vice President of opposite political opinions. we fervently pray, Good Lord deliver us The history of all such administrations has universally been unfortunate, not to say disgraceful, and we can hardly imagine a worse condition of affairs than would result from a division in the na-

tional councils at a time like the present. country is for peace and quiet and when Tribunal especially to settle the difficulty of thankfulness was noticed on all sides: Quiet, however, does not suit the conspirators at Washington, so with a refinement of cruelty unknown even to the Spanish Inquisition, the victim, our unhappy country, is again sought to be put upon the rack and fresh tortures added by a prolongation of the suspense, which has been and still is, fatal to the business interests of the gountry. That the Tribunal now deliberating has the power tomake a full settlement of all matters in digpute, and that their finding will be accepted as a finality we have, however, not the slightest doubt and we shall stand ready to say "well done," be their verdict what

A bill was introduced early in the past week providing for a session of the Fortyfifth Congress on the 5th of March, following a precedent set at the opening of both of Mr. Grant's terms. A large nnmber of interests now pending before Congress and wholly unable to obtain consideration, much less passage, during the present session entertain the hope that s probability of success may be found in a new session and a clean calender. In addition to this motive, Congressmen are anxious to be in Washington in the opening days of the Administration to participate in the distribution of the patron age. The majority in the next Congress is so small and harmonious action so important that many of the leaders of the present Congress have deemed it advisable to meet and organize before any possible causes of disagreement shall have arisen. The success or failure of thi measure is largely if not entirely dependent upon the decision of the Electoral Commission.

From present appearances the new Senete of the United States will be composed of 38 Republicans, 33 Democrats, and 2 Independent Republidans—Judgo Davis this direction for several years, and acand ex-Governor Saunders, of Nebraska -who will propably act with the Democrats. There will be two contested seats for Louisiana and one for South Carolina, and if Senators Booth, Christiancy, Wadleigh, Patterson, and Angus Cameron vote for the admission of the Democratic elaimants to seats from South Carolina, the Democrats will have 38 members upon whom they can rely if the Senate is full. So we will still be able to hold the Radicals even.

Governor Wells appears to have felt the hard times severely. He had a whole State's vote to sell, title guaranteed, and Cameron did not want to bny any more than did Morrissey or Hewitt. And the price only a million! Now Wells has lost his stock in trade and isn't likely to get trusted for more.

NO. 6

RIGHT OF PASSENGERS TO A

SEAT. In the case of Barnet Le Van against the Pennsylvania Railroad company, in court of common Pleas at Philadelphia, the facts are given as follows: The plaintiff in November, 1868, purchased at Harrisburg a ticket from the defendants for passage to Philadelphia, the train on which he was to take passage being known as the Cincinati express. When the train reached the station at Harrisburg it consisted of but two passenger cars, an ordinary car and a smoking car. The plaintiff asserts that he was constitutionally unable to ride in the smoking car, and the other car was full. The plain. tiff was afflicted with a disease which made standing for any length of time positively injurious to him, and as some other cars were added to the train at this place, he asked permission of the brakesman, and was directed by him to enter one of them, a sleeping car, where he found a seat. When the conductor took up his ticket 'he demanded \$1,50 extra for the privelege of riding in the car, which plantiff refused to pay, alleging that his ticket entitled him to a seat, and that there were no seats elsewhere on the train. The conductor afterward put plaintiff off the train about eight miles from Lancaster. He walked to Lancaster, and, in the long walk, his disease, as The supreme demand of the whole he alleges, was aggravated to such an extent that he has never entirely recovered, the announcement of the creation of a from the effect of it. Le Van's suit for damages has been pending for eight years. which threatened to be our destruction On the trial the company's version of the was made, a sense of relief and a spirit affair was that the conductor allowed the plaintiff to remain in the sleeping car until there were seats vacant in other parts of the train; that shortly after the train left Middletown the conductor requested him to take one of these seats and he refused, whereupon the train was stopped and he was ejected. There was no force the defendants claimed, used on the plaintiff except the mere laying on of hands so that he should not seem to as sert to his being put off the train. I was the duty of the plaintiff, his honor said, to accept the seat offered in the ordinary car, if such had been actually offered him, and that the conflicting ver sions of the affair must be reconciled by the jury. The jury after a deliberation

> **\$8,500 damages.** "As you were!"-Such is the latest army order. General Crook has returned from his Indian campaign, and General Sherman has broken up a jolly lot of square and round dances by ordering the army of occupation in, Washington back to the coast and frontier. Sitting Bull of the sons of the forest has gathered his scalps and retired, and Sitting Bull Morton has been scalped by Captain Jack Conkling and Hit-him-in-the-eye Ed munds, and the war-whoop of Cameron no longer resounds through the Oity of Magnificent Distances. As you were men of war-peace has come, and come to stay!

> of over two hours, returned a verdict of

President Grant in his latter days has developed as much locquaciousness as any of the rest of our modern statesmen and is fast losing all claim to the title of "the silent man." In his last Surday talk, he remarked that the present ten dency of political parties in this country is toward a complete reorganization. H said: "I have observed a movement in cept the reaction of 1874 as an indisput able evidence of it." Strange that he should accept as evidence what has since been proved by an absolute demonstra-

It is estimated that the audacious attempt of the thieves to steal Hayes into the Presidential chair has cost the country. in the stoppage business, in the enforce-How long will the people tolerate the conspirators to curse the country with their presence?

James S. Courtwright, ex-county treasurer of Luzerne county, was sentenced on Saturday last, to two and one half years in the prison of that county, for embezzlement.

THE FLORIDA RETURNS.

In the case of Florida the president of the senate laid before the joint conven. tion of congress three sets of election returns. First, the returns of the Hayes electors, certified by Gov. Steams, next the returns of the Tilden electors, with the certificate of the actual vote of Florida by the Attorney General of the State, and last, the returns of the Tilden electurs in duplicate with the certificate of Gov. Drew. The first return rests on the fraudulent and illegal action of the board of state canvassers. On the day after the November election Chandler and his fellow conspirators sent telegrams to Gov. Stearns insisting that Florida must be held at any price and promising money and troops for the purpose. The returning board then proceeded to perform the work assigned them. In four counties 1,505 democratic votes were rejected and 448 Republican votes, so as to make 1,056 votes for Hayes and thus count him in by a small majority. The fraudulent action of the Florida canvassers at the same time gave a majority for the Republican candidate for governor, the Stearns who certifies the Hayes electors, and for both the Republican candidates for Congress.

The Democratic candidate for governor then applied to the Supreme Court of the state which, though composed of a majority of Republicans, could not help declaring the action of the board illegal, and ordering them to correct the returns of the four counties in accordance with the decree. The decree of the court related only to the election of state officers, but the board of canvassers reversed the whole return including that for electors. As the state officials were lost by the decision of the Supreme Court they were resolved to save the electors for Hayes in accordance with the instructions from Washington. In reversing the returns of the four counties they insisted on figur. ing up a Republican majority in a countyžin which they returned a Democratic majority in the former count, and thus manufactured a majority for Hayes in defiance of the order of Supreme Court.

As the Hayes electors were about to meet on the morning of the sixth of December they were served with a writ of quo warranto issued by the circuit court under which was tried the issue between the Tilden and Hayes electors. Both set of electors met on the 6th and cast their votes for their representative candidates. Meanwhile the trial of the quo warranto proceeded and was brought to a close by a decision of the circuit court that the. Haves electors were not legally chosen and therefore not qualified to act, and that the Tilden electors were legally chosen and qualified to vote. Upon this decision rests the validity of the second return.

As soon as the new state officials of

Florida entered upon their duties and the legislature assembled a law was passed under which the new board of canvassers declared the result of the election in accordance with the decision of the circuit and supreme courts. Another act was passed in which the proceedings of the old returning board were declared illegal and the Tilden electors pronounced duly chosen. At the same time the governor was instructed to issue certificates to the Tiiden electors, with lists of voters and other proper documents, and transmit the same to the president of the senate of the United States. This is the third return which caused such surprise to Sargent, Kasson and the other Republican managers when presented on Thursday last in the joint convention of the two houses. The pleasantry with which Kasson alluded to it in the electoral commission was too much forced to conceal his alarm at the importance of its bearing on the decision of the question. If the commission should enter into an investigation of the returning board in the light of the decision of the Supreme Court of Florida there will be no hope of the success of the Republican claim. But the commission may take the decree of the court and the action of the Legislature, with the certificate of the lawfully chosen governor, as sufficient proclamation of the will of the people of the state and in this case the Republican claim is equally hopeless. The only prop of the cause of Hayes is the action of the Florida returning board, which has been dement of bankruptcy and pauperism, one clared null and void by the Supreme hundred thousand millions of dollars. | Court, the Circuit Court, and the Legislature of the state.—Harrisburg Patriot.

Speaking of the electoral bill, the London Telegraph says: "This, at all events, is better than fighting over the results of the ballot-box, and may reassure those here who doubted whether the Americans had not lest the Anglo-Saxon habit of compromise. It is clear they have not."