

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

BUSINESS CARDS.

ATTORNEYS.

LITTLES AND BLAKESLEE, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Montrose, Pa. Office opposite the Tarbell House.

F. I. LOTT, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Montrose, Pa. Collections promptly attended to. Special attention given to Conveyancing and Orphan's Court practice.

SCOVILL AND DEWITT, ATTORNEYS AT LAW and Solicitors in Bankruptcy. Office No. 49 Court Street, over City National Bank, Birmingham, N. Y.

EDGAR A. TURRELL, COUNSELLOR AT LAW, No. 170 Broadway, New York City.

O. WARREN, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Bountz, Back Pay, Pension and Examination Claims attended to.

F. FITCH, ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW, Montrose, Pa. Office as heretofore, below east of the Court House.

W. M. A. CROSSMON, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Office over the First National Bank, Montrose, Pa.

W. D. LUSK, Attorney and Counsellor at Law, Montrose, Pa. Office over First National Bank.

J. B. & A. H. McCOLLUM, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Office over W. H. Cooper & Co's Bank, Montrose, Pa.

O'NEILL, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Office over A. B. Burns' Drug Store, Brick Block, Montrose, Pa.

D. W. SEARLE, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Office over the Store of M. Deussen, in the Brick Block, Montrose, Pa.

PHYSICIANS.

H. 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.

DR. W. L. RICHARDSON, PHYSICIAN and Surgeon, tenders his professional services to the citizens of Montrose and vicinity.

E. E. SNYDER, M. D., HOMEOPATHIC Physician and Surgeon, New Milford, Pa. Office at the Union Hotel.

DENTISTS.

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.

DR. W. W. SMITH, DENTIST, Rooms at his dwelling, next door north of Dr. Haley's, on Old Foundry street, where he would be happy to see all those in want of Dental Work.

DRUGGISTS.

M. A. LYON, SUCCESSOR TO Abel Turrell, dealer in Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Paints, Oils, Dye-stuffs, Teas, Spices, Fancy Goods, Jewelry, Perfumery, &c.

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

HOTELS.

VALLEY HOUSE, GREAT BEND, Pa. Situated near the Erie Railway Depot. Is a large and commodious house. Has undergone thorough repair.

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.

MEAT MARKETS.

MONTROSE MEAT MARKET, Public Avenue. First-class meats always on hand at reasonable prices.

THE PEOPLE'S MARKET, PHILIP Hahn, Proprietor. Fresh and Salted Meats, Hams, Pork, Bologna Sausage, &c., of the best quality, constantly on hand, at prices to suit.

SURVEYORS.

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

PRINTING.

QUICK, CHEAP, NICE. Job Printing at This Office.

JOB PRINTING of all kinds at this Office at low prices. TRY US.

The Democrat.

STAND BY THE RIGHT AT ANY COST.

VOL. 34. MONTROSE, PA., FEB. 14, 1877. NO. 17.

MISCELLANEOUS CARDS.

A. W. COOLEY, BUILDER, STILL ON THE TRACK! Every style of buildings erected, and everything furnished, at GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

H. BURRITT, DEALER IN STAPLE and Fancy Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Iron, Stoves, Druggs, Oils, and Paints.

W. A. TAYLOR will hereafter furnish to the people of Montrose and vicinity, Oysters by the pint, quart or gallon.

W. B. DEANS, DEALER IN Books, Stationery, Wall Paper, Newspapers, Pocket Outlets, Stereoscopic Views, Yankee Notions, &c.

BILLINGS STROUD, FIRE AND Life Insurance Agent. All business attended to promptly, on fair terms.

JOHN GROVES, FASHIONABLE Tailor, Montrose, Pa. Shop over Chandler's Store.

F. T. PURDY, MANUFACTURER of wagons of all kinds. Also makes specialty of wood work for sale.

LOUIS KNOLL, SHAVING AND Hair Dressing. Shop in Searle's new building, below Express Office.

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

GRIFFIS & SAYRE, DEALERS IN Hardware, Iron, Nails, Housefurnishing Goods, Groceries and Provisions.

W. W. SMITH, CABINET AND Chair Manufacturers. Foot of Main street, Montrose, Pa.

M. C. SUTTON, AUCTIONEER, Choconut, Pa. Feb. 7, 1877.

GILBERT S. JOHNSON, AUCTIONEER, Address, Montrose, Pa. March 29, 1876.

A. M. ELY, AUCTIONEER, Address, Brookly, Pa. June 14, 1874.

BANKING.

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 and other Bonds bought and sold.

OCEAN STEAMER PASSAGE TICKETS TO AND FROM EUROPE.

INTEREST ALLOWED on special time Deposits, as per agreement.

WM. H. COOPER & CO., Bankers. Montrose, March 10 '75.-1f.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK of Montrose. CASH CAPITAL \$100,100. SURPLUS FUND, \$9,000.

REMOVED To their new and commodious Bank Building on Public Avenue.

Transacts the business of MERCHANTS, FARMERS, And Others.

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

WM. J. TURRELL, PRESIDENT. G. B. ELDRED, ACTING CASHIER. Montrose, March 25, 1876.

PRINTING. NOTE THIS! We are doing all kinds of JOB PRINTING.

IN AS GOOD STYLE, and at LOWER PRICES THAN ELSEWHERE, AT THIS OFFICE.

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

THE WEEK.

At the close of the secret session of the Electoral Commission last Wednesday, the injunction of secrecy was removed, and the following action made public.

Ordered, that no evidence will be received by the commission which was not submitted to the joint convention of the two houses by the President of the Senate, with the different certificates, except such as relates to the eligibility of F. C. Humphreys, one of the electors.

Yeas—Justices Bradley, Miller and Strong; Senators Edmunds, Frelinghuysen and Morton; Representatives Garfield and Hoar—8.

Nays—Justices Clifford and Field; Senators Bayard and Thurman; Representatives Abbott, Hunton and Payne—7.

This was a division on the party line, and was hailed by Morton and Garfield as an evidence that it is to be a party fight, from first to last.

Immediately, however, Representative Abbott offered the following. Ordered, That in the case of Florida this commission will receive the evidence relating to the eligibility of F. C. Humphreys, one of the persons named in certificate No. 1, as an elector.

On this proposition Justice Bradley took the Democratic view of this question, and the resolution was adopted.

Yeas—Justices Bradley, Clifford and Field; Senators Bayard and Thurman, and Representatives Abbott, Hunton and Payne—8.

Nays—Justices Miller and Strong; Senators Frelinghuysen, Edmunds and Morton, and Representatives Garfield and Hoar—7.

Under these rulings the case was argued for the Republicans, by Mr. Wm. Everts, and for the Democrats by Chas. O'Connor, when the case was taken under advisement by the commission until Saturday, when the following decision was reported to the two Houses.

"ELECTORAL COMMISSION, WASHINGTON, Feb. 9, A. D. 1877. 'To the President of the Senate of the United States, presiding in the meeting of the two Houses of Congress: 'Under an act of Congress entitled 'an act to provide for and regulate the counting of the votes for President and Vice-President and the decision of questions arising therefrom for the term commencing March 4th, Anno Domini 1877; the Electoral Commission mentioned in said act having received certain certificates and papers purporting to be certificates and papers accompanying the same of the electoral votes from the State of Florida, and the objections thereto submitted to it under said act, and now report that it has duly considered the same pursuant to said act, and has decided and does hereby decide that the votes of Frederick C. Humphreys, Charles H. Peirce, William H. Holden and Thomas W. Long, named in the certificate of W. L. Stearns, Governor of said State, which votes are certified by said persons, as appears by the certificates submitted to the Commission as aforesaid and marked number one by said Commission, and herewith returned are the votes provided by the Constitution of the United States; and that the same are lawfully to be counted as herein certified, namely, four votes for Rutherford B. Hayes of the State of Ohio for President, and four votes for William A. Wheeler of the State of New York for Vice-President.'"

"The Commission also has decided and hereby decides and reports that the four persons first before named were duly appointed electors in and by said State of Florida. The ground of this decision stated briefly as required by said act, is as follows:

"That it is not competent, under the Constitution and the law as it existed at the date of the passage of said act, to go into evidence *alunde*, the papers opened by the President of the Senate in the presence of the two Houses to prove that other persons than those regularly certified to by the Governor of the State of Florida, in accordance to the determination and declaration of their appointment by the Board of State Canvassers of said State prior to the time required for the performance of their duties, had been appointed electors, or by counter proof to show that they had not; and

that all proceedings of the courts or acts of the Legislature or the votes of the electors on the prescribed day are inadmissible for any such purpose.

"As to the objection made to the eligibility of Mr. Humphreys the Commission is of opinion that, without reference to the question of the effect of the vote of an ineligible elector, the evidence does not show that he held the office of Shipping Commissioner on that day when the electors were appointed.

"The Commission has also decided and does hereby decide and report that as a consequence of the foregoing, and upon the grounds before stated, neither of the papers purporting to be certificates of the electoral votes of said State of Florida numbered two and three by the Commission, and herewith returned, are certificates or the votes provided for by the United States and that they ought not to be counted as such.

"Done at Washington the day and year first above written.

"S. F. Miller, W. Strong, J. P. Bradley, G. F. Edmunds, O. P. Morton, F. E. Frelinghuysen, J. A. Garfield, G. F. Hoar, Commissioners.

"The question being on the adoption of the report of the Commissioners it was decided in the affirmative. Yeas, 8; Nays, 7." The members not signing the report, voting against its adoption.

In the Senate on Saturday, a resolution affirming the decision of the Commission was passed by a strict party vote.

The House postponed action until Monday when a resolution not to proceed with the count in conformity with the decision, but to substitute the name of the Democratic electors, was adopted by a vote of 158 to 103.

The Joint Committee then reassembled and certificates of the following States were read and the result announced without objection, viz: Georgia 11 votes for Tilden and Hendricks; Illinois 21 for Hayes and Wheeler; Indiana 15 for Tilden and Hendricks; Iowa 11 for Hayes and Wheeler; Kansas 5 for Hayes and Wheeler; Kentucky 12 for Tilden and Hendricks. The State of Louisiana was then reached and the presiding officer presented three certificates, two of which were signed by Kellogg and certified to the election of the Hayes electors and the other was signed by McEnery and certified to the election of the Tilden electors.

The certificates were read and objections were made to the counting of either of the votes. The Senate then withdrew and the House took a recess.

Commenting upon the action of the Joint Tribunal in the Florida case and the just indignation which is felt by Democrats at the partisan character of its first important decision, the Harrisburg Patriot says:

"If the Democrats have been deceived in this commission, theirs is not the fault. The creation of the tribunal was a triumph over the conspiracy, and if the judges composing it are incapable of rising above the spirit of party, the Democrats who expected better things of them are not to be blamed. It was earnestly believed that the commission by its impartiality of judgment would be able to solve this momentous question, and that its members would earn a niche in history for a great and patriotic service to their country. But if Morton and Garfield, the unscrupulous politicians, have found their counterparts in Miller and Strong who are equally ready to perform the degrading service of party, the fault is in the judges and not in the people who confided in their wisdom and integrity.

This Tribunal was instituted to inquire into the rights of two great parties and to do justice to them. By adhering to the technical rules that prevail in a court of quarter sessions, it has given encouragement to fraud. Instead of collecting the proofs necessary to ascertain the real choice of the people; of inquiring whether the constitution and laws were obeyed in the operations of the returning boards, and of determining whether the truth has been crushed under a mountain of fraud, the commission has thus far evaded the issue before the country. If the duty of the commission was not to put forth its whole power to ascertain the

popular will why was not the counting of the electoral vote left to Vice President Ferry? He could count the votes on his fingers as well as Strong and Bradley. Of what use were the laborious investigations of committees of congress if their reports are to be piled up in the crypts of the capitol to serve only as silent proofs of the success of a gigantic scheme of fraud and corruption in the government of the Republic? The august commission has decided to hear neither reports nor witnesses, neither the decision of state courts nor the acts of state Legislatures, but merely to confine its investigations to ascertaining whether the grossest frauds and forgeries upon the ballot have been covered over with the decency of legal forms. On this technical ruling of a commission who dared not look fraud in the face, in order to defeat a great wrong to the republic, Florida was Monday recorded for Hayes. Louisiana comes next before the Tribunal appealing for justice against a fraud which has had no like in the history of this or any other free country."

FIELD ON THE DECISION.

In the debate last Saturday on the resolution "not to proceed with the count," Mr. Field of New York said, when after the late election the President sent a committee to Louisiana and other States to see a fair count, he did so because he held that no President of the United States could afford to be inaugurated by fraud.

When this session of Congress began, the majority of the House acted in the same spirit and sent Committees throughout the Southern States to get at the exact truth, and now we are to be told by sustaining this decision that the gentlemen all went South on a fool's errand and now will the Republican party attempt to install a falsehood in the Presidential chair.

The decision of the Tribunal is against all precedent and all rule; the decision of the Tribunal means that the certificate of the Governor of a state upon the action of a canvassing board is to govern the case, unless the state had through its course, reversed the action before the vote of the electors was actually cast. Now all that we know is that the canvass of the vote was not concluded until three o'clock in the morning.

The electors met and cast their vote at twelve o'clock of the same day; and in the nine hours between three and twelve o'clock the state of Florida was expected to take action. The votes of these men were no more legal than if the commanding officer of the troops in Florida had sent four of his soldiers to occupy the State House and had cast the vote for Hayes and Wheeler; and yet we are told that there is no power to reverse the action. An offer was made to the Commission to produce evidence of fraud, but it was not allowed; now see, the effect of this refusal. He held in his hands the record of the courts of Florida showing that Pearce, one of the electors, was a convicted felon. They were not allowed to offer proof of the fact. If the vote of Florida elects at all, the vote of this convicted felon will elect Hayes to the Presidential office. The decision of the Tribunal was unworthy of respect. The Presidency has never yet been won by fraud, and if it is now, it will be ruinous to the men and the party perpetuating them."

The World regards the decision in the Florida case as a plain attempt to supersede the sovereignty of the people, and says: "It does not impeach the title of the duly-elected Tilden electors of Florida. It does not clear the title of the Hayes electors of Florida. It simply affirms the right of the Hayes electors to have their impeached votes counted under a clouded title towards making Mr. Hayes President of the United States."

The contest in the Louisiana case will be over the legality of the returning board itself, the law calling for five members and the four members who acted refusing to fill the vacancy. It was claimed that there has been no canvass of the votes and that no electors have been appointed.

Prominent democrats say that the commission has adopted a line of procedure that must throw out the vote of Wattle, the Oregon postmaster.

It is now plain to be seen how money can be made by a little delay. In 1803 the United States bought Louisiana for \$15,000,000. By waiting seventy-three years \$14,000,000 might have been saved, for in 1876, J. Madison Wells sent out his brokers offering to sell it for \$1,000,000. Now let the Radical Press show up Thomas Jefferson in his true light for wasting \$14,000,000.